The Leader

Vol. XVIII, No 6 — MORRISBURG, ONT., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1918

HOW TO REDUCE THE COST OF LIVING

Patronize Your Local Cold Storage

Suitable temperatures maintained for the preservation of Cheese, Butter, Poultry, Eggs, Apples, Meats, etc.

For particulars apply at the Cold Storage or Telephone 29.

Dundas Co-Operative Association, Limited, Keep a Supply of Flour and Feed on Hand.

ROLLING AND GRINDING MILL

Satisfaction Guaranteed. Customers are well pleased with the work turned out at this mill.

Grinding every day in the week.

GIVE IT A TRIAL

R. H. ASHTON

Owing to the Government Proclamation

Our store will be closed on Saturday and Monday, February 9th and 11th

Frank Stewart, MERCHANT TAILOR

MORRISBURG, : : : ONT.

PLEASE NOTE

Owing to Government orders establishing three heatless days in Canadian industries and business place **Our Store will be closed on Saturday, Sunday and Monday next.** :: :: ::

R. H. BRADFIELD & CO.

THE HARDWARE STORE--OPPOSITE ST. LAWRENCE HALL

Morrisburg,. : : : : Ont.

FORMER MORRISBURG RESIDENT CRUSHED TO DEATH

The message, announcing the sad intelligence of the untimely death of Mr. Orrie Beckstead, who was accidently crushed to death between a truck and a box car while engaged at his work in Watertown, N.Y., was received by relatives, February fifth, shortly after the accident had occurred, casting a feeling of deep sorrow over the community.

Orrie had been engaged as helper on one of the trucks and with his brother-in-law, Henry P. Morgan, another helper, had gone with the truck, which was driven by William Brown, another employee of the Wise corporation, to the West Main street plant to get a load of brass. They first went to the freight house, where they had unloaded the truck, and they then went to the munition plant arriving there at 4.30.

According to Morgan they found a box car blocking the entrance to the munition plant. The box car was inside the building, but obstructed the passageway. Beckstead, it is said, then picked up a piece of timber and held it between the rear end of the truck and the end of the box car in order that the box car could be pushed farther back into the building and allow space for the truck to make entrance. When the truck started to back up, however, the timber slipped and Beckstead was caught between the car and truck.

Deceased was a member of the Garland City Lodge, No. 517, Loyal Orange order, and of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Mr. and Mrs. Beckstead left Morrisburg for Watertown in April 1917, where the former had secured a good position with the Munition Plant of that town. They were later joined by the other three members of the family, Edna, Helen and Howard. For a number of years prior to their departure, Mr. and Mrs. Beckstead had been employed at the St. Lawrence Hall, during which time they won the esteem of their employers and made a host of friends who received the sad intelligence with heartfelt sympathy for the survivors.

Deceased was thirty years of age and was born in Williamsburg. Besides his family he is survived by his mother and one sister, Mrs. Henry Morgan of Watertown, N.Y.

The remains arrived in Morrisburg Thursday evening and were conveyed to the mother's residence.

The funeral will take place on Sunday, February 10th., at 2.30 p.m., from the family residence to the Methodist Church and cemetery.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE

LATIN Form 1—Eddie Lapierre 92, P. Ouderkirk 85, P. Whitteker 80, C. Farrer 79, S. Eager 70, A. Carson 67, M. Campbell 66, M Farrer 61, O. Hess 60, H. Wells 58, B. Little 57, L. Stata 56, V Robinson 55, G. Hummell 55. E Carter 55, W. Buckingham 49 L. Weagant 48, O. Carter 47, A Garlough, 42, M. Meikle 42, H. Keyes 38, H. VanAllen 36, O. Zeron 34, A. Farlinger 32, J, McHaffie 20, H. Nash 0.

LITERATURE Form 11—D. Coir 75, G. Tracy 71, H. Coligan 65, F. Cook 57, T. Marcellus 56, W. Farrer 56, M. Cochrane 50, L. Wallace 48, M. Lavis 46, L. Harrison 46, B. Casselman 38, R. Casselman 31. M. Tracy 52.

STENOGRAPHY Form 3—W. Barclay 70. S. Fetterly 59, E. Weegar 57, E. Ryan 55, S. Campbell 53.

ALGEBRA Form 3—L. Fossit 72 K. Farlinger 63, M. McMartin 54, A. Wallace 54, D. Robertson 50 E. Farlinger 45, M. Lavis 45, M Zeron 45, A. Casselman 45 S Meikle 45, W. Robinson 41, E Casselman 27, G. Bolton 27, D McMartin 9. Absent— M. Beckstead, B. Hess. G. Whitteker, R Holmes, E. Ryan, S. McIntosh.

GEOMETRY Form 1V— C. Marshall 87, D. VanAllen 83, R. Watson 80, T. Hamilton 77, W. Plantz 77, H. Meredith 74, G. Casselman 69, F. Robertson 60, D. Carson 59, I. Ryan 59, R. Storey 49, M VanAllen 47, R. Coligan 36, F Weegar 30. Absent—W. Duvall and E, Moorehouse.

TOWN COUNCIL

Regular meeting of Council for February was held on Monday, February 4th,, all members present.

Fetterly—Whitteker, That by-law letter (a) be read a first, second and third time, carried.

Fetterly—Colquhoun, That by law No. 399 be read a first, second and third time, carried.

Colquhoun—Whitteker, That by-law No. 400 be read a first, second and third time.

Flynn—Fetterly, That Mr. Geo. H. Challies be charged for Electric Power, estimated by the peak load at the rate of $7.5a per horse power for ten hour service until a new rate is made, carried.

Colquhoun—Whitteker, That whereas it is desirable that the people of Morrisburg be permitted to take advantage of the opportunity to purchase fish at low prices, as provided by the Ontario Government Fisheries Sale Branch, as set out in a letter on file, dated Janua therefore be it resolved that all persons be named "Fish Dealers" as referred to in said letter, who furnish a bond of indemnity satisfactory to the Reeve, and that the Clerk be instructed to notify the Fisheries Sale Branch that the town guarantee the account of those furnishing such approved bonds up to $200, carried.

Flynn—Colquhoun, That where as for the past ten years a solicitor has always been a member of the Council, and those solicitors have done all the legal work of the Corporation without fees, and there has been no criticism of the work so done,

And whereas John R. Fetterly, J. M. Whitteker and M. J. Casselman, the three new members of the Council at the first meeting, contrary to the past custom, appointed a town solicitor, and the Council instructed the Clerk that all legal matters were to be referred to the town solicitor so appointed,

Therefore, be it resolved that it is for the welfare of the council and the village, that all legal opinions obtained from the town solicitor so appointed, be made in writing and filed with the Town Clerk.—Lost.

Fetterly—Flynn, That Wm. Sutherland be paid at the rate of $2.50 per day for his services dating from February first, carried.

Following accounts were passed:

W. Sutherland	salary to Jan. 31	$68.75
W. Doran	" " " "	62,00
John Prunner	" " " "	50,00
Leader Pub. Co.	printing	20.90
Mrs. McKenzie	acct oil. elec	6 00
Geo. Reid	rental lease 8513. W.W.	35.00
F. R. Chalmers	reg. B., D & M.	12.20
F R. Chalmers	postage & C. 1917	3 62
Wm. Hamilton Co	acct elec.	78.00
W. & J. Meikle	acct W.W.	4.95
Municipal World	stationery	11.80
Bell Tel. Co.	acct W.W.	5 00
" " "	" elec	5.00
" " "	"	.65
W Lane	services as D R O	3 00
W J. Fetterly	" " "	3 00
J.N. Eastman	" " "	3.00
Mrs Henderson	rent poll booth	4.00
S Phifer	constable election	1.50
J Steed	" "	1.50
C. Baker	" "	1.50
A. McLatchie	acct. elec.	2.50
H Clark	" "	8.00
H. Clark	" W.W.	5 25
John Coir	wood for Town Hall	19.00
Chas Clark	acct snow plow	29.50
Alex Gardiner	4 days W.W.	8,00
" "	1 day streets	2 00
Jacob Prunner	4 days W.W	8 00
" "	½ day streets	1.00
Paul Bowman	1 day W W	2.00
" "	1½ days street	3 00
C Lapierre	½ day streets	1.00
W H. McGannon	elec. lamps	40.80
S Phifer	on salary	10.00
Mrs. Ashworth	Relief Jan	5 00
Miss Simmons	" "	4 00
		$530 42

OBITUARY

Mrs. Elizabeth Bourette

After an illness of short duration, Mrs. Elizabeth Bourette, widow of the late Joseph Bourette, died at her home, Monday February 4th., at the ripe old age of 91 years.

Notwithstanding her advanced age, deceased had enjoyed fairly good health until a short time prior to her death when she suffered a stroke from which she did not recover.

Deceased maiden name was Elizabeth Conway. She was born at Point Levis, Quebec, and came to Dundas County when but a young lady settling at the Nash Creek, Riverside, where she remained until some 43 years ago, when she moved to Morrisburg where she had since resided. In 1848 she was united in marriage to the late Joseph Bourette, who predeceased her nine years ago. To them 14 children were born, 12 of whom survive, viz: Mrs. Chas. Gay, Mrs. Blase Cavalier, Mr. Louis and Mr. Edward, all of Montreal; Mrs. Louis Strong of Saranac Lake, Mrs. Morley Redmond, Norwood, Mr. Henry of Watertown, Mrs. Minnie Forest, Winthrop, N.Y., Mrs. Andrew Hummell, Mrs. Louise Jackson, Mr. George and Albert of Morrisburg; three sisters, Mrs. Peter Wolnont, Parishville N.Y., Mrs. Laurence and Mrs. Peter Small of Brasher Falls Thirty-seven grand-children and thirty great-grand-children also survive.

The funeral took place Wednesday from the family residence to St. Mary's Church and cemetery, services being conducted by Rev. Father Meehan.

The pall-bearers were four sons of deceased: George, Henry, Albert and Edward; Henry Conway, nephew, and Louis Strong, son-in-law.

McLAUGHLIN

DISTINCTIVENESS

IN any collection of good looking cars the McLaughlin E-Six-45 Special stands out. For beauty of design and finish it anticipates the coming style and sets a new standard in appointments, comfort and service.

This new "Special" satisfies the family living in the "Brown stone front," yet the price is very reasonable.

And behind its beauty of appearance there is an efficiency and stamina proven by eight years of service on Canadian highways and under Canadian climatic conditions.

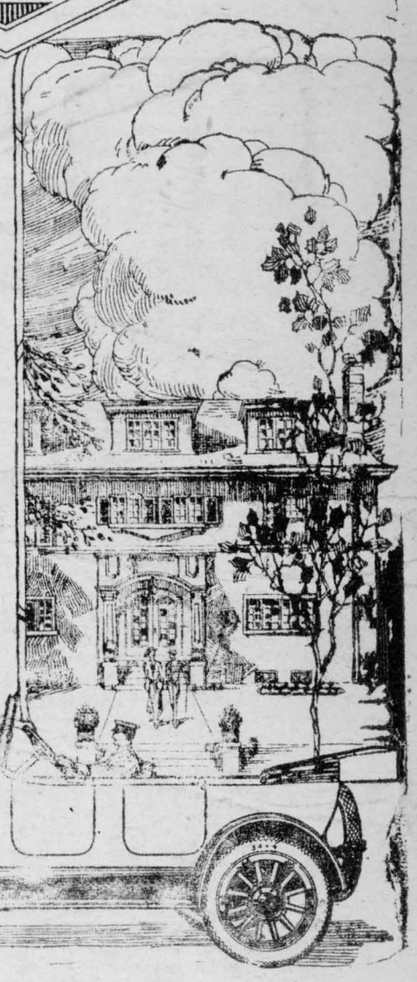
Choose the McLaughlin for your next car.

Send for a Catalogue

The McLAUGHLIN MOTOR CAR CO LIMITED

OSHAWA, ONT.

BRANCHES IN LEADING CITIES
DEALERS EVERYWHERE



W. H. FETTERLY & CO.

Morrisburg & Cornwall

Many Soldiers' Votes Rejected

Newspaper reports indicate as high as 15,000 spoiled soldiers' ballots. A list of identifying questions was given, with a view to placing the votes in the riding from which each soldier came, and this list was not always answered correctly. In some cases soldiers who had resided in ridings where there was no contest (but an acclamation) tried to have their vote switched to a riding where it would do more good, and so did not fill out their blanks correctly. All such cases merely meant "spoiled ballots," as soldiers could only vote in the ridings from which they enlisted. All that the Government could do in the way of allocating votes was to indicate what candidate in each riding should get the Government's soldier vote.

THE VICTORIA CROSS

The Victoria Cross, one of the most coveted of military decorations, and most rarely conferred, was instituted during the Crimean War, and is made from the bronze of captured cannon. It is not a Maltese cross but a cross patee, its observe centre bearing the Royal Crest of a lion gardant, upon the British Crown, above a ribbon inscribed "For Valor." On the reverse is a circular space reserved for record of the act that gained the decoration. The name and the rank of the recipient are on the bar above. The cross was instituted in 1856, but its award was made retroactive, so that it happened that the first Victoria Cross was awarded for an act of valor on June 21, 1854. The recipient was "Mr. Lucas," then mate on board H.M.S. Hecla. A live shell fell on the deck of the Hecla and, without an instant's hesitation, Mr. Lucas picked it up and threw it overboard. The Victoria Cross is a dignified piece of sculpture, dominated by a lion worthy of Barye. Its possession, like those of most of the British crosses, confers a sort of military "degree," in certain cases, permitting the wearer to write V.C. after his name. Moreover, the cross carries with it an annuity of £10, which, in case of extreme want, may be increased to £50. Every recipient of a Victoria Cross is a ward of a grateful country.

INCORPORATED 1855

THE MOLSONS BANK

Capital and Reserve $8,800,000

98 Branches in Canada

A General Banking Business Transacted

Circular Letters of Credit

Bank Money Orders

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT

Interest allowed at highest current rate

MORRISBURG BRANCH — WILLIAM WALLACE, MANAGER

WILLIAMSBURG BRANCH — R. H. SEAMAN AGENT.

Between Cousins;

OR, A DECLARATION OF WAR.

CHAPTER XX.—(Cont'd.)

"I can well believe that it shuold put you out, Mr. Albert, and you with such plans in your head. But it is so certain that we shall trouble you? If it were not for father, I should be for leaving the country—it would be easier for Miss Fenella herself; but I cannot leave him in his ailing state."

This tone of quiet assurance and that "we" was the last drop in the cup of Albert's wrath. Such a descent into details seemed to put a seal of certainty upon a thing which he still persisted in treating upon the level of a mere bogey.

"You are a blackguard," he said, between his closed teeth, yet plainly enough, while by his sides his hands nervously closed.

"And you are—her brother, else you might well happen to choke upon that word."

The face of the elder man had grown dark and hard, but scarcely discomposed.

With craned neck and starting eyes, his hands still clenched by his sides, his body taut and ready, Albert stood close before him. One movement of Duncan's would inevitably have precipitated a physical collision, that old, original way of settling quarrels, to which, in moments of elementary passion, even civilised and even educated Man occasionally returns. But Duncan, although his eye held that of Albert in a grip that in itself was a warning, moved as little as does a big dog when a little dog is snarling into its face. His hands were in his pockets, nor did he even take the precaution of withdrawing them, and as little as there was a preparation of defence, as little was there a provocation to attack.

For the space of a few breaths Albert's tense attitude persisted, then gradually relaxed, and with the relaxation came a rush of smarting shame. The boy's impotent fury felt itself silently rebuked by the man's mature self-mastery.

To end the interview with as little further loss of dignity as was possible seemed all that remained.

"Oh, it is no use talking while you are in this pig-headed mood," he declared, gathering together the fragments of his initial haughtiness. "But you will think better of it, and so will Fenella; I will make her think better of it. And, in any case, this preposterous thing shall not happen. What am I here for, I should like to know?"

And without waiting for a retort which was not coming, Albert flung away down the lane, his brain seething with wild plans of action, his vanity smarting under the consciousness that the advantage of the interview had not been on his side.

CHAPTER XXI.

Upon its death-bed of withering heather and yellowing bracken, the Ardloch summer lay beautifully dying; and from that very bed, as from a bed of birth, autumn rose up, with in her face a sadder, milder, more insinuating because more suggestive beauty.

For Fenella this season of passage was a passage in more senses than one. These stormy autumn weeks held for her both a new bliss and a new torture. She had been too used to cherishing—even though calculating—care, to petting and approval, to be able to bear disapproval lightly. So much coldness after so much warmth could not but chill her to the heart. How much greater would have been her happiness had she been able to share it with those nearest her!,

Without her father's support, there were moments when Fenella's courage might have tottered. And even his support was but a passive one.

These weeks of betrothal, full of secret happiness, were nevertheless empty of what is usually understood as joy. This was as Fenella had known it must be. Even when, in the Pass, she had felt Duncan's hands upon her own, and had raised her face to meet his, it had been with an overflowing, but not with a light heart. She had sinned against a social law, and must pay the penalty. The very scene of their bethrothal—stern and hard-featured—seemed to warn the young people of that which lay before them: no pleasant dalliance, but a bitter struggle with the prejudice of a caste. Yet, for all the voice of reason, it remained hard to be treated as a traitor to a common cause.

From the outer public the situation still remained screened, the engagement being so far unpublished—the one concession wrung by Albert from his father. So long as it was not announced it remained possible to consider it as non-existent; which meant a gain of time for further measures. The absence of the Attertons on a round of visits struck Albert as a providential arrangement, since even well-guarded secrets have a way of leaking out.

To Mr. Berrell, however, it had been necessary to speak, precisely for fear of this leaking process. True, in the statement which Albert, in some trepidation, personally made to his future brother-in-law the fact did not figure as a fact, but rather as a danger to be averted. Even in this modified shape Julia's fiance took it badly.

"That fellow? The troublesome workman?" he repeated, in a tone or arrogant astonishment. "Has your sister gone off her head? How did she get acquainted with him?"

Somewhat shamefacedly Albert explained about the sick-calls.

"Deucedly imprudent of you to allow such a thing! Young girls are just like young cats—certain to be after the biggest Tom a-going. At her age a fine lump of flesh is enough to strike any of them silly. If she wasn't moonstruck she'd probably feel sick at the idea of marrying a man with a tool-bag on his back."

"But she's not going to marry him," hastily explained Albert, not very pleasantly touched at recognising his own taunt in this more brutal garb. "It's just a passing fancy, of course, and it's the business of her relations—the rational ones—to prevent her making a mess of her life. Trust me for that! I'll make it impossible, somehow; but meanwhile I think you ought to know how matters stand, considering your impending connection with the family."

"Humph!"

Mr. Berrell, sitting in his office-chair, before a table piled with ledgers fell into a brown study, whose depth by no means beautified his low-browed, thick-lipped face.

"How about Macgilvray of Rockshiel? He's just been making fools of you all, I suppose. If he had come to the point this couldn't have happened. That would have fixed her up, you bet!"

Here, also making a virtue of necessity, Albert confessed the truth, whose primary result was to cause the manager to bound in his chair in an almost shuttle-cock fashion.

"What! Refused him? Decidedly you'd better hand her over to the nearest asylum. Preferring a quarryman to a landowner—why, it's not even decent! A fine connection, indeed, ha, ha!—and I who have been saying to Julia that Mr. Macgilvray's influence would probably be able to get me on a better job than this!"

He sat down again, drumming impatiently with his thick fingers upon the arms of the chair, and lending only half an ear to Albert's soothing assurances.

"How do you mean to prevent it?" he ungraciously inquired.

"First by gaining time. His father is against it, mercifully, and he is ill; that will delay things anyway through the winter; and during the winter it's ten to one Fenella will become rational."

"And if she doesn't?"

"Then something else may happen,—will happen, in fact. I don't know what, but it's just got to."

"I know what would happen if she was my daughter," and Mr. Berrell disclosed his large teeth suggestively. "Bread and water and solitary confinement until she came to her senses."

Not without a touch of regret Albert pronounced the arrangement unfeasible.

"How about buying him off?" suggested the manager, after another gloomy pause. "A hundred pounds goes a long way with a man who earns thirty shillings a week. And I shouldn't mind going halves if it rids us of him."

Albert shook his head, with increased decision. To Duncan's interlocutor of the other day Mr. Berrell's proposal seemed almost humorous.

"Ah, high and mighty, is he? That's the worst sort to deal with. Yes, I might have known it—had a taste of him in spring. A regular pig-headed, cantankerous fellow; and always just he crossing my path."

"And mine as well," laughed Albert bitterly. "We're in the same boat, so far as that goes; but surely we'd need to be idiots not to find a way out of it!"

"Well, find a way out of it! It's your business to do so, since it's your imprudence that is to blame."

Through the words there rang a certain note of warning, appreciated by Albert at its full value.

Left to himself, the black-haired manager remained scowling into space, which was his fashion of being depressed. It really would be an awful bore to have to break off his engagement, but it would be a still greater bore to have Duncan M'Donnell for a brother-in-law. Rather than that he would let Julia go. At this point of his meditations Mr. Berrell noisily expelled the air from his puffed cheeks,—his fashion of sighing. For, though practical considerations had been the chief motor of his action, they had not been the only ones. It was his reason which had pointed out to him the advisability of "settling down," but it was his taste which had selected Julia, whose large and somewhat "loud" personality had for him that peculiar attraction which bright colors and big patterns have for certain primitive minds. In his opinion she quite outshone her sister, if only for the reason that there was more of her. To renounce her would unquestionably cost a pang; the mere thought of it quickened his spite against the cause of that possible renunciation. Sympathy here joined hands with antipathy; for despite the suit withdrawn, Duncan's presumption of the spring still rankled, and always would; and this offence was blacker than the first. Ah, but he should be made to feel it, just as he had been made to feel it in summer. There were ways and means enough, the heavens be praised!

(To be continued.)

Shown Up.

Ignorance, says Dr. John Grier Hibben, is quick to betray itself. A young woman met a young man in a library, and in the course of their conversation the man remarked that he was a great reader.

"I am reading Shakespeare now," said the girl. "Did you ever read Romeo and Juliet?"

"I've read Romeo," said the young man.

Prune puddings or whips make cheap and wholesome desserts.

Gunns Shur-Gain Fertilizer

ELECTRICITY FOR CROPS.

British and French Experiments Show Amazing Results.

So successful have been the English experiments in increasing crops by electrical charges that France is going into the work with great energy and on a tremendous scope. Le Journal, one of the leading Parisian newspapers, gives the results of the first trial of the experiment at Ecosse. Thirteen acres without other fertilization were fed by electric charges emanating from twenty-one parallel wires strung on six and one-half foot posts across its surface, 90,000 volts were shot through these wires, striking at frequent intervals ball-like interrupters between which they flash and sparkle across sixteen inch-spaces. This electric current stimulates the growth of the seed.

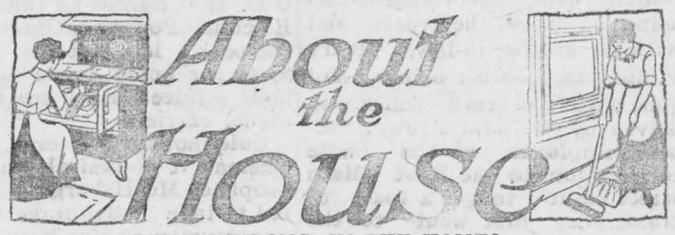
The oats, sown on the 27th of March, came up on April 13 and the current was fed it thenceforth. From the 16th of May on a noticeable difference in the growth of the oats in this field and others not treated by electricity could be noted.

On June 18 the electrified oats were fifty-eight inches high, while the oats not treated so were only forty inches in height. On June 25 the comparison was seventy-three against fifty-six inches and on July 3, 101 against sixty-three.

On August 17 the charges were discontinued. On Sept. 12 the oats were thrashed with the following amazing results. The electrified crop measured 108.5 bushels to the hectare (two acres), while the other crop came only to 72.5 bushels. The straw of the former crop weighed almost double that of the latter.

Prunes are one of the best fruits to serve on wheatless days, since they supply iron, as does whole wheat. Dried apricots, prunes of other dried fruit if soaked for twenty-four hours instead of overnight seem to require less sugar for sweetening. Sugar is scarce and expensive.

Feed to produce one dozen eggs costs 10c. with pullets, 14c. with two-year-old hens and 19c. with three-year-old hens in a three-year feeding test recently reported by the United States Department of Agriculture.



WHAT'S WRONG IN THE HOME?

"Well, Mother," cheerfully began Mr. Benton, "what do you want for your birthday?"

"Nothing at all!" Mother answered defiantly.

"Why, Mother!" faltered Ruth. "What's the matter? You're not sick, are you?"

"Yes," she answered, "sick of having new things come into the house when all the time it is the old things that should have attention. I tell you, these little annoyances are getting on my nerves and I can't enjoy my home at all for worrying about all the things that need attention. The kitchen faucet leaks. The dining-room window rattles until it nearly drives me distracted. The window-blind in my bedroom refuses to go up more than half way and the bottom board on the stairway creaks loud enough to wake anyone from a sound sleep."

"No wonder you are nervous," comforted Father. "They are startling. I never thought of them collectively before. Make out a list of the little things all over the house which need attention and the children and I will give you a shower of 'annoyance removers' for your birthday. How's that?"

"I'll begin at once!' exclaimed Mrs. Benton, determined to grasp the opportunity. "I never fell that we can afford to have an expert come out here and attend to these little things and you never have time."

"I'll take a day from the plowing," promised her husband.

Mrs. Benton immediately started on a tour of the house, trying to view it through the critical eyes of a stranger. The eyes can usually endure more than the ear so she listened carefully for disturbing sounds as well.

A squeaky hinge of the swinging door in the dining-room caught her attention as she passed through it. Down went a memorandum. The wind was blowing and the offending window in the same room began its rat-tat-tat. "Never mind, you're doomed," promised Mrs. Benton as she wrote, "West dining-room window rattles."

The bathroom door stuck at the bottom and the window had to be propped up because the rope holding its iron weight had broken. One hinge was missing from the kitchen cupboard door and the spring on the back screen was weak so that the door could not shut quickly enough to keep flies out. The offending board on the stairway and a board on the back steps which needed additional nails were noted.

The kitchen stool had a habit of losing one leg at unexpected times. The iron grate in the kitchen range had to be handled carefully lest it fall into the ash pan.

At last the list was complete. Though much longer than she had expected, Mrs. Benton viewed it with satisfaction. What a joy it was to know that all these petty annoyances were to be wiped out in one day!

What is wrong in your home? If the items were counted, the sum total would doubtless astonish you. Induce the handy man of the house to set a certain time to attend to all these little repairs; or be your own "handy man." You will be surprised and delighted to see how much can be accomplished by determination plus glue, nails, string and a few simple tools. Try it.

WAR MENUS TO SAVE WHEAT, BEEF AND BACON.

Breakfast. — Buckwheat griddle cakes, syrup, toast, tea or coffee.

Dinner.—Boston roast, corn bread, apple sauce, tea.

Supper.—Potato soup, oatmeal muffins, apple sauce, tea.

The recipe for Boston Roast, mentioned above, is as follows:—

Boston Roast.—2 cups dry kidney beans, 1 cup bread crumbs, 2 cups grated cheese, 3 teaspoons salt, ½ cup liquid, 1 tablespoon chopped onion. Soak beans 24 hours. Cook in salted water until soft. Drain, put through food chopper, add onion, cheese, crumbs, more salt if needed enough of the water in which beans were cooked (about ½ cup to moisten). Form into loaf, bake in moderate oven for 40 minutes. Baste occasionally with hot water and fat.

Breakfast.—Oatmeal porridge, baked apples, brown bread toast, tea or coffee.

Dinner.—Fish pie, mashed potatoes, boiled carrots, cup pudding.

Supper.—Cream of celery soup, war bread, cottage cheese, tea biscuits, syrup, tea.

The recipes for Fish Pie and Cup Pudding, mentioned above, are as follows:—

Fish Pie.—2 cups flaked fish, 1 cup seasoned white sauce. Mix the flaked fish with the white sauce, put into a greased baker, cover the top with buttered bread crumbs, and cook in the oven until the crumbs are brown.

Cup Pudding.—Put into each greased cup 1 tablespoon of jam. Cover to one-half the cup with a batter made as follows:—2 tablespoons of butter, ½ cup of sugar, 1 egg, 1 cup milk, 2½ cups flour, 4 teaspoons baking powder. Cream the butter, add sugar gradually, and egg well beaten; mix and sift flour, baking powder, and salt; and alternately with milk to first mixture. After turning into cups, put in the oven and bake.

Breakfast. — Cornmeal porridge, toast, pear jam, tea or coffee.

Dinner.—Fried haddock, mashed potatoes, creamed onions, emergency biscuits, honey.

Supper.—Pea soup, baked potatoes, brown bread, rhubarb jam, tea.

The recipes for Pea Soup and Emergency Biscuits, mentioned above, are as follows:—

Pea Soup.—Cover a shin bone with cold water, and bring to a boil. Boil gently for the whole of two hours. Then add one cup of peas brose, pepper and salt to taste, and a very little grated onion. Boil for half an hour longer strain and serve.

Emergency Biscuits.—1 cup white flour, 1 cup graham flour, ½ teaspoon salt, 2 tablespoons butter substitute, 5 teaspoons baking powder. Milk to moisten into a dough a little too soft to roll. Drop by spoonfuls onto a greased pan, and bake in a hot oven.

Breakfast. — Buckwheat griddle cakes, syrup, corn bread, coffee.

Dinner.—Baked beans, brown bread, baked potato.

Supper.—Scalloped tomato, bread, stewed prunes, tea.

The recipes for Baked Beans, Brown Bread and Barley Bread, mentioned above, are as follows:—

Brown Bread.—2 cups graham flour, 1 cup white flour, ¾ cup molasses, 1¾ cups sweet milk, ¾ teaspoons soda, 1½ teaspoons salt. Sift the flour, salt and soda. Add the molasses and the milk. Pour into well greased moulds and steam about three hours.

Barley Bread.—4 2-3 cups wheat flour, 2 1-3 cups barley flour, 2 cups milk and water, or water, 1 cake compressed yeast, 2 tablespoons sugar, 2 tablespoons fat, 2 teaspoons salt. Soften the yeast in part of the liquid. Combine all the ingredients, and mix into a dough. Knead and let rise to double its bulk. Knead again. Put into the pan, and when double its bulk bake about ¾ of an hour. This recipe makes two loaves.

Baked Beans.—Pick over the beans, cover with cold water and soak over night. In morning, drain, cover with fresh water, heat slowly (keeping water below boiling-point), and cook until skins burst. Drain beans, throwing out the water. Put into a bean pot a few pieces of salt pork cut into cubes. Cover with the beans, and add 1 tablespoon of salt, 1 tablespoon of molasses, 3 tablespoons of sugar. For every quart of dry beans used, add 1 cup of boiling water, and as they cook add more boiling water to cover. Cover the bean pot, put it in the oven and bake slowly six or eight hours, or cook in a fireless cooker. Some prefer to add a little mustard.

Food Control Corner

Standard Flour and Standard Bread For Canada.

Announcement is made from the Office of the Food Controller that a date would soon be named after which Canadian mills will not be permitted to use more than 265 pounds of spring wheat or more than 275 pounds of winter wheat to produce 196 pounds of flour. This will give standard grades of spring wheat and winter wheat flour for all Canada and no mill will be allowed to manufacture flour of a lower extraction than the standard. By making available a larger part of the wheat berry for human consumption and by stopping the manufacture of patent flour, a considerable saving of wheat for export to the Allied nations will be effected. Moreover a uniform extraction will be established which may be increased if considered advisable.

The Food Controller is also making arrangements for a standard loaf of bread from the standard flour. He has written to millers, wholesale flour dealers, wholesale grocers, retail flour dealers and retail grocers, emphasizing the necessity of discouraging hoarding of flour. It is pointed out that the new regulations will not lessen the quantity available for consumption in the Dominion.

Millers are asked not to sell more than the usual quantities of flour to bakers and wholesale dealers and to advise their customers not to stock heavily with regular grades of flour. Wholesale dealers are asked not to allow retail dealers to stock heavily with regular grades of flour and retail dealers are asked not to sell more than one week's flour to families, except in cases where it is impossible for the customer to secure supplies weekly. Millers are also requested not to require dealers to take certain quantities of flour when purchasing other products of the mill.

Mr. Hanna states that it should be distinctly understood that "millers, wholesalers and retailers who do not accede to these requests will be promptly dealt with and the shipment of flour by or to these persons will be prohibited."

The letter adds that a date will be set after which bakers will be required to sell their bread based on the price of the standard flour. Therefore, bakers who purchase large stocks of patent flour may find themselves in an unfortunate position when the Order is issued for the production of bread from standard flour.

The standard flour will be of high quality and will be quite as palatable as the patents and even more conducive to health. Samples of the standard spring and winter wheat flours will be furnished and all mills will be required to produce a quality of flour which will not be superior in color to the standard samples. Every mill must furnish to the Food Controller's Office every two weeks a statement showing the quantity of wheat ground and the weight of flour produced therefrom. Failure on the part of any of the mills to comply with the Food Controller's regulations may result in cancellation of license.

One hundred and sixty-seven Canadian flour mills are already under license from the Food Controller's Office. All the remaining mills will be similarly licensed. The profits of the licensed mills have been limited to a maximum average of twenty-five cents on the milling of enough wheat to make a barrel of flour (196 lbs.).

THE RATE OF TREE GROWTH.

How Fast Does a Forest Rebuild Itself?

The rate of growth of trees in the forest is usually exaggerated greatly.

Dr. C. D. Howe, who during the past summer made a study of the reproduction and growth of the pulpwood species after logging, in the St. Maurice Valley, Quebec, on behalf of the Commission of Conservation, produced the following conclusions:

Over 2,000 trees were analyzed to determine their rate of growth in diameter, height and volume. While the results of this study have not yet been tabulated, they have gone far enough to justify the statement that within the forest type under consideration, it takes about 40 years for the little spruce trees to acquire a diameter of one inch; 100 years to make a six-inch tree, and 150 years to reach the minimum diameter limit of 12 inches established by the cutting regulations in Quebec, for white and black spruce. Balsam grows somewhat faster. A one-inch tree is made in about 16 years, and it takes in the neighborhood of 70 years to reach the Quebec diameter limit of seven inches at two feet from the ground.

Articles Wanted for Cash

Old Jewellery: Plate: Silver: Curios: Miniatures: Pictures: Needlework: Lace: Old China: Cut Glass: Ornaments: Watches: Rings: Table Ware.
Write or send by Express to
B. M. & T. JENKINS, Limited
ANTIQUE GALLERIES
28 and 30 College Street, Toronto, Ont.

THE SAFE WAR.

Percentage of Killed is Far Less Than In Battles of Old.

Despite the number of deaths in modern battles, the percentage of killed is far less than in the battles of old. In the 1917 spring drive of the French army 15,000 men were killed out of approximately 200,000 engaged. Compare this figure (one of the bloodiest on the allies' side) with some statistics from ancient and medieval battles.

At Cannæ 40,000 Romans out of 80,000 were killed; at Hastings the Normans, though the victors, lost 10,000 out of 60,000, and at Cressy 12,000 Frenchmen out of 100,000 were, it is asserted, killed, without reckoning the wounded.

When the flintlock reigned the average proportion of killed and wounded in ten battles, beginning with Zorndorff in 1758 and ending with Waterloo, was from one-fourth to one-fifth of the troops present on both sides. The heaviest loss was at Zorndorff, where 32,916 out of 82,000 were killed or wounded. It was also very heavy at Eylau, being 55,000 out of 160,000 men.

In the campaign in Italy in 1859 rifles were used on both sides, and the proportion of casualties to combatants was at Magenta and Solferino one-eleventh. In the Franco-Prussian war, when both sides were armed with breech-loading rifles, the average proportion of killed and wounded at Worth, Spicheren, Marsle-Tour, Gravelotte and Sedan was one-ninth, the heaviest loss being at Mare-le-Tours, where it was one-sixth, and the smallest at Sedan where it was one-twelfth.

WOUND STATISTICS.

Showing the Percentage of Mortal Injuries on Battlefields.

Statistics of men wounded in trench warfare have just been published for the period between January, 1916, and June, 1916. Seven and eighty-seven hundredths per cent. of wounded men die on the battlefield. Ten and sixteen-hundredths per cent. die later from their injuries or 18.03 succumb, a proportion far less than the 25 per cent. estimated mortality which surgeons drew up when the war began.

Artillery causes 54.74 per cent. of wounds, rifles and revolvers 39.16 per cent., bayonets 0.59 and gas 5.61. Bombs, which have supplanted bayonet work so largely, are classed with artillery.

Percentages for wounds in the head and neck are 21.92, for the trunk they are 21.63, while wounds in the extremities stand at 56.4 per cent.

Twenty-three and sixty-two hundredths per cent. of the wounds are classed as serious, 63.01 as medium and 13.07 as so slight that the victims can return to the lines immediately.

Keep sharp grit, charcoal and green feed before the hen always.

Raw Furs And Ginseng Wanted Highest Prices Paid
N. SILVER
220 St. Paul St. W., Montreal, P.Q.
20 years of reliable trading
Reference—Union Bk. of Canada



NOW there IS just one WALKER HOUSE
In ONE TOWN where I stay,
And, say, you ought to see me grin
When my trip heads that way.
The only other time I was so happy,
Goodness knows,
Was when a kid Dad bought me
Red topped boots with copper toes.

When other trave'lers hit that town,
They, too, don't want to roam,
For they say, "At that WALKER HOUSE
It's just like staying home."
Where is the ONE TOWN where that
WALKER HOUSE is? Don't you know?
Why, it's that good old burg spelled
T-O-R-O-O-N-T-O.

The House of Plenty
The Walker House
Toronto
Geo. Wright & Co., Proprietors

Baby's Own Soap



Its fragrance is pleasant
but the great value of Baby's Own Soap is its creamy softening lather which cleanses and beautifies the skin
Doctors and nurses recommend Baby's Own
Albert Soaps Limited, Mfrs., Montreal
Sold everywhere.
Best for Baby — Best for You

PARIS RAIDED BV ENEMY AIR-CRAFT: 20 KILLED, 50 WOUNDED

Considerable Material Damage Was Occasioned—One German Machine Was Brought Down.

A despatch from Paris says:—Twenty persons were killed and 50 wounded in Wednesday night's air raid, it is announced officially. One of the German machines which raided Paris was brought down. The occupants of the aeroplane were made prisoner.

The alarm was given at 11.30 o'clock. Bombs were thrown at various points in Paris and the suburbs. Material damage is reported.

"Several bombs failed to explode, but others found victims, chiefly women and children. Two hospitals were struck. Several buildings were burned or seriously damaged.

Some thirty French aeroplanes went to meet the enemy as soon as the alarm was given. Several combats occurred to the north, in which one German machine was downed. The aviators were made prisoner. One French machine, in attempting to make a landing in Paris, on account of motor trouble, fell. The pilot and the gunner were wounded.

The raid lasted for about two hours. The night was mild and clear and the moon was brilliant. The streets of the city were soon filled wth crowds of curious persons, who watched the raiders and their French antagonists circling above and swooping down now and then. At intervals bursts of machine gun fire were heard.

The French aeroplanes carried bright lights, so that the gunners manning the ground defences could distinguish them. The German aviators signalled each other with rapid flashes.

Explosions of shells and bombs continued intermittently for two hours, and then gradually died away. At two o'clock the sirens signalled that all was clear.

LEADING MARKETS

Breadstuffs

Toronto, Feb. 5—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, $2.23½; No. 2, do., $2.20½; No. 3, do., $2.17½; No. 4 wheat, $2.10½, in store Fort William, including 2½c tax.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., 90½c; No. 3 C.W., 88⅝c; No. 1 extra feed, 84½c; No. 1 feed, 81½c; in store Fort William.

American corn—No. 3 yellow, nominal.

Ontario oats—No. 2 white, 89 to 90c, nominal; No. 3 do., 88 to 89c, nominal, according to freights outside.

Ontario wheat—New, No. 2 Winter, $2.22; basis, in store Montreal.

Peas—No. 2, $3.70 to $3.80, according to freights outside.

Barley—Malting, $1.50 to $1.52, according to freights outside.

Buckwheat—$1.57 to $1.60, according to freights outside.

Rye—No. 2, $1.83 to $1.85, according to freights outside.

Manitoba flour—War quality, $11.10, Toronto freights.

Ontario flour—War quality, $10.60, Toronto freights.

Millfeed—Car lots, delivered Montreal freights, bags included—Bran, per ton, $35; shorts, do., $40; middlings, do., $45 to $46; good feed flour, per bag, $3.25.

Hay—No. 1, per ton, $16 to $17; mixed, $13 to $16, track Toronto.

Straw—Car lots, per ton, $8.50 to $9.

Country Produce—Wholesale

Butter—Creamery, solids, per lb., 45 to 46c; prints, per lb., 46 to 46½c; dairy, per lb., 35 to 37c.

Eggs—Fresh gathered eggs, 50 to 52c; new laid, 55c.

Dressed poultry—Chickens, 26 to 28c; fowl, 23 to 25c; ducks, 23 to 24c; geese, 21 to 22c; turkeys, 28 to 30c.

Potatoes—Wholesalers are paying to growers and country shippers, for first-class stock, f.o.b. outside points, $2.25 to $2.35 for Delawares, and $2 to $2.10 for Ontarios.

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

Cheese—New, large, 23½ to 24c; twins, 23⅝ to 24½c; early cheese, 25½ to 26c; large twin, 26 to 26½c.

Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 38 to 39c; creamery prints, 48 to 49c; solids, 47 to 48c.

Margarine—29 to 32c.

Eggs—New laid, in cartons, 65 to 70c; No. 1 storage, 49 to 50c; select storage, 52 to 53c.

Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 28 to 30c; milk-fed chickens, 30 to 33c; fowl, 26 to 28c; turkeys, 35 to 40c; ducks, Spring, 27 to 30c; geese, 25 to 27c.

Live poultry—Turkeys, 30c; Spring chickens, lb., 22 to 24c; hens, 22 to 28c; ducks, Spring, 22 to 28c; geese, 15 to 17c.

Honey—Comb—Extra fine, 16 oz., $3.50; 12 oz., $3.00; No. 2, $2.40 to $2.50. Strained—Tins, 2½'s and 5's, 19 to 19½c per lb; 10's, 18½ to 19c; 60's, 18 to 18½c.

Beans—Canadian, hand-picked, bush., $8 to $8.25; imported, hand-picked, Burma or Indian, $6.75 to $7; Japan, $8; Limas, 17 to 17½c.

Potatoes—Delawares, bag, $2.25 to $2.35; Ontarios, bag, $2.10 to $2.25.

Provisions—Wholesale

Smoked meats—Hams, medium, 32 to 34c; do., heavy, 26 to 27c; cooked, 44 to 46c; rolls, 28 to 30c; breakfast bacon, 40 to 42c; backs, plain, 43 to 44c; boneless, 45 to 46c.

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 28 to 29c; clear bellies, 27 to 28c.

Lard—Pure lard, tierces, 28¾ to 29½c; tubs, 29 to 29½c; pails, 29½ to 29¾c; compound, tierces, 25½c; tubs, 25¾c; pails, 26c.

Montreal Markets

Montreal, Feb. 5—Oats—Canadian western, No. 3, $1.01½ to $1.02; extra No. 1 feed, $1.01½ to $1.02; No. 2 local white, 97½ to 98c; No. 3, do., 96½ to 97c; No. 4, do., 95½ to 96c. Flour—Man. Spring wheat patents, firsts, $11.60; seconds, $11.10; strong bakers', $10.90; straight rollers, bags, $5.25 to $5.40. Rolled oats—Bags, 90 lbs., $5.30. Bran—$35. Shorts—$40. Middlings—$48 to $50. Mouillie—$56 to $58. Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, $14.50 to $15.50. Cheese—Finest, westerns, 21¾c; do., easterns, 21¼c. Butter—Choicest creamery, 47 to 47½c; seconds, 46 to 46½c. Eggs—Fresh, 58c; selected, 52c; No. 1 stock, 48c; No. 2 stock, 45c. Potatoes—Per bag, car lots, $1.90 to $2.25.

Winnipeg Grain

Winnipeg, Feb. 5—Cash prices:—Oats—No. 2 C.W., 90½c; No. 3 C.W., 84⅝c; extra No. 1 feed, 84½c; No. 1 feed, 81½c; No. 2 feed, 77½c. Barley—No. 3, $1.52½; No. 4, $1.47½; rejected and feed, $1.26. Flax—No. 1 N.W.C., $3.25; No. 2 C.W., $3.21½; No. 3 C.W., $3.05.

United States Markets

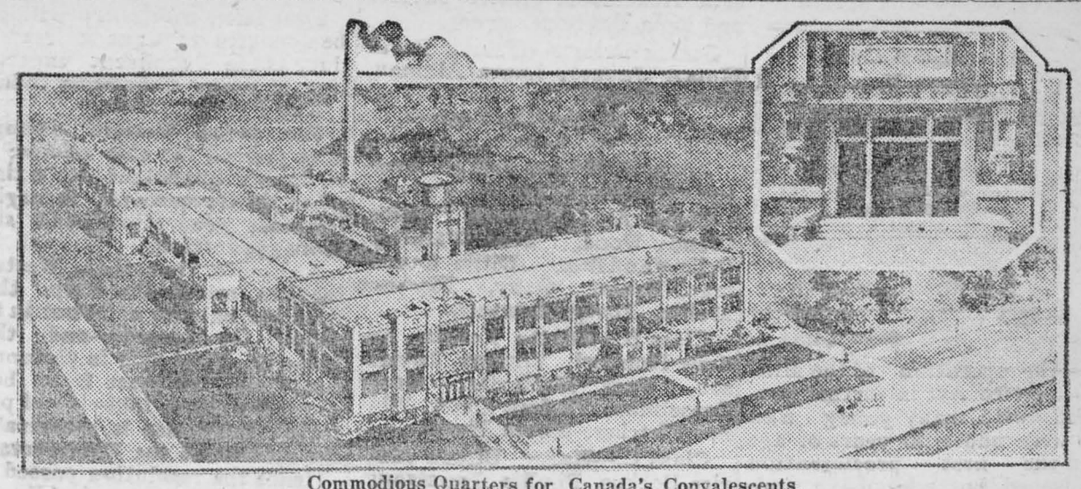
Minneapolis, Feb. 5—Corn—No. 3 yellow, $1.67 to $1.75. Oats—No. 3 white, 84½ to 85½c. Flour unchanged. Bran—$32.50.

Duluth, Feb. 5—Linseed—On track, $3.56 to $3.66; arrive, $3.54; January, $3.54½ asked; May, $3.54 asked; July, $3.49 asked; October, $3.15 bid.

Live Stock Markets

Toronto, Feb. 5—Extra choice heavy steers, $12 to $12.75; do., good heavy, $11 to $11.75; butchers' cattle, choice, $11 to $12; do., good, $10.25 to $10.75; do., medium bulls, $7.60 to $7.85; do., $8.75 to $9; butchers' bulls choice, $10 to $10.60; do., good bulls, $8.75 to $9.25; do., medium bulls, $7.60 to $7.95; do., rough bulls, $6.35 to $6.85; butchers' cows, choice, $9.75 to $10.50; do., good, $8.60 to $9.25; do., medium, $7.60 to $7.85; stockers, $7 to $8.50; feeders, $8.75 to $9.50; canners and cutters, $5.50 to $6.75; milkers, good to choice, $90 to $125; do., com. and med., $65 to $80; Springers, $90 to $140; light ewes, $12.50 to $15; sheep, heavy, $6 to $7.25; yearlings, $11.75 to $12.75; lambs, $17.50 to $18.50; calves, good to choice, $15 to $16; hogs, fed and watered, $18.75 to $19; do., weighed off cars, $18.75 to $19.25; do., f.o.b., $17.50 to $18.

Montreal, Feb. 5—Choice steers, $12; do., good, $11 to $11.50; do., medium, $10 to $10.75; choice butchers' cows, $10.50; good cows, $9.50 to $10; choice butchers' bulls, $10 to $10.25; do., good, $9.50; canners' cattle, $6 to $7; sheep, $12 to $13; lambs, $15.50 to $16.50; milk-fed calves, $15 to $16; grass-fed, $7 to $10; choice select hogs, off cars, $19.



Commodious Quarters for Canada's Convalescents.

$450,000 purchased for the Military Hospitals Commission the excellent new factory of the National Cash Register Co., at Toronto. The building is splendidly situated, and will have accommodation for nearly 1,000 patients.

BOLSHEVIKS TAKE KIEV

"Mother of Russian Cities" Captured by Lenines' Troops.

A despatch from London says:—Kiev, which for some time past has been invested by the Bolsheviki troops, who are engaged against the Ukrainians, has surrendered, according to an Exchange Telegraph despatch from Petrograd.

A despatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Petrograd, dated Thursday, says: "Bolsheviki forces entered Kiev on Wednesday night. They have occupied the arsenal. The town surrendered after four shots had been fired."

Kiev, capital of the Government of Kiev, lies on the right bank of the Dnieper. It is called the "Mother of Russian Cities," and in 1902 had about 250,000 inhabitants. Recent despatches said that many of the Russian nobility, seeking safety from the Bolsheviki, had taken up their residence in Kiev.

CANADIAN MENTIONED FOR GOVERNORSHIP

Nairobi, British East Africa, Feb. 3.—A mass meeting of the residents enthusiastically and unanimously passed a resolution requesting the Imperial Government to appoint former Governor Sir Percy Girouard Military Governor of British East Africa and to proceed with the war with powers to organize the colonies' efforts in the direction "of utilizing such a portion of its population as is unavailable for military service to develop its immense potential energies and resources in the immediate production of commodities which are urgently required."

BRITISH LOSSES DURING JANUARY

A despatch from London says:—British casualties reported during the month of January totalled 73,017. They were divided as follows: Killed or died of wounds—Officers, 358; men, 13,698. Wounded or missing—Officers, 1,205; men, 57,756.

11,000,000 SOLDIERS TRANSPORTED BY SEA.

A despatch from London says: The Admiralty announced that since the start of the war nine British transports had been sunk and 9,000 lives lost. During the same period 11,000,000 soldiers have been transported.

SUBMARINE HELD, SAYS SIR E. GEDDES

First Lord of the Admiralty Declares Menace Has Been Met.

A despatch from London says: "The submarine is held." Thus in four words Sir Eric Campbell Geddes, First Lord of the Admiralty, on Friday summarized the results of the first year of Germany's unrestricted submarine warfare, which began February 1, a year ago.

A measure of its failure, he added to the correspondent, was found in the fact that the sinking of merchant ships now had been reduced to a level lower than before Germany cast aside all restraint.

"I am an optimist regarding the U-boat war," said Sir Eric. "The submarine, restrained and unrestrained, has been met and has not proved invincible. I am inclined to think that now—since I made my last public statement, 'we are sinking submarines as fast as Germany can build them'—my 'curves' are all good, and I cannot foresee any way in which the situation can be changed except for the better."

GERMANS CONTINUE TO ROB BELGIUM.

A despatch from Washington says: Robbing of Belgium and destruction of Belgian industries by the Germans continue relentlessly, according to despatches to the Belgian Legation here. Linen and mattresses are being taken from hotels, boarding-houses and convents, and the Belgians are not allowed to have wool in their possession. They are offered seaweed as a substitute for wool at five cents a pound. The big electric plant known as "L'Escaut," is said to have been stripped and its machinery placed in the German plant known as Rombacher Hutte.

AMERICAN TRENCHES RAIDED BY GERMANS

A despatch from the American Army in France, says:—An American position on a certain section of the French front was raided during a heavy fog shortly after daylight on Wednesday. The attack was preceded by a violent artillery barrage. Two Americans were killed and four wounded. One soldier is missing and is believed to have been captured by the enemy.

Casualties have been accurring almost daily for several days on this sector. The deaths were caused by shell fire, mostly shrapnel.

ITALIANS TAKE IMPORTANT HEIGHT 2,600 PRISONERS AND SEVERAL GUNS

Advance Line North-East of Col Del Rosso in Big Offensive on Brenta Front.

A despatch from Italian headquarters in Northern Italy, says: "The battle in the mountains, west of the Brenta River, during the past two days has been one of the most decisive since the new battle lines were formed. There have been sweeping successes for the Italians, who, after taking three strategic heights, captured the important position of Monte Di val Bella.

"The enemy was driven far back from his former front, with very heavy losses. The prisoners taken by the Italians exceed 2,500 men, and more than 100 officers, six cannon, 100 machine guns, and several thousand rifles were captured.

A later despatch from Rome says: The Italians' new position west of the Frenzela Valley on the mountain front was improved on Thursday. The line was advanced slightly north-east of Col Del Rosso.

The text of the statement reads:

"In the plateau zone, on the same scene that witnessed in the last few days the brilliant deeds of the First army, our detachments kept up on Thursday their energetic thrusts south of Asiago. West of the Frenzela Valley they improved their new position, advancing all the way to the north-east of Col Del Rosso.

"Our batteries here kept their fire directed behind the enemy's line, incessantly shelling troop movements there.

A despatch from Rome says: The Austrians on Thursday attacked on the Asiago Plateau in an attempt to drive the Italians from their newly-won position on Monte di Val Bella. The enemy, however, was unable to reach the Italian line.

The Italians by a sudden attack at dawn on Thursday advanced their lines as far as the head of the Telago Valley in this sector. The area of newly-occupied territory is being organized rapidly.

As the Italian brigades which took part in the fighting reassembled it developed that their losses were comparatively small, the aggregate being considerably less than the number of prisoners taken from the enemy.

But the enemy losses were extremely heavy, as is shown by the number of dead left on the field and the reports of prisoners taken by the Italians, was between 5,000 and 6,000.

VIENNA'S GRAIN WAREHOUSES AFIRE.

A despatch from London says: The grain warehouses of the city of Vienna are afire and enormous damage has been caused, according to a Vienna despatch forwarded from Amsterdam by the Exchange Telegraph. Revolutionaries are suspected of having started the fires.

Vorwaerts says that the largest flour mill in Kaiser-Ebersdorf, in the environs of Vienna, was burned down Saturday. All the grain, flour and machinery were destroyed. The damage is considered irreparable, as the mill played an important part in provisioning Vienna.

15 BRITISH SHIPS SUNK IN THE PAST WEEK

A despatch from London says:—An increase in British shipping losses is shown in the official summary issued, which reports the destruction of nine vessels of more than 1,600 tons and six of lesser tonnage. The official statement follows: Arrivals, 2,352; sailings, 2,300; British merchantmen, 1,600 tons or over, sunk by mine or submarine, 9; under 1,600 tons, 6; fishing vessels, 1; British merchantmen unsuccessfully attacked, 8.

HUN SHIPS USED BY ALLIES

Between 600,000 and 700,000 Tons of Enemy Shipping Now in Allied Service.

A despatch from Washington says: Secretary Daniels, discussing the despatch from the American Navy Headquarters in France regarding commandeered German ships being used to transport American troops abroad, disclosed that between 600,000 and 700,000 tons of former enemy shipping now is actively engaged in augmenting the expeditionary forces and maintaining their supply.

The Leviathan, formerly the Vaterland, which, with other vessels, have arrived at Entente ports, is capable of carrying up to ten thousand troops in a single voyage, Mr. Daniels said, but 8,000 was considered the largest number which could be comfortably accommodated. In connection with the repair of the Leviathan, it was learned that alterations made by American engineers resulted in the increase of several knots in her speed.

ALLIED COUNTRIES IN NEED OF FOOD

Situation in Britain, France and Italy More Serious Than Realized.

A despatch from Ottawa says: A cablegram received on Friday by the Food Controller from the British Ministry of Food indicated that the food situation in Great Britain, France and Italy is very much more serious than is generally realized. The message states that import supplies are low and an increase is urgently needed. The ration which the Ministry has intended to put into force will have to be reduced because of the inadequacy of supplies. The cable reads: "The meat situation in the United Kingdom continues acute. Supplies of fats are inadequate. Import supplies are low and an increase is urgently needed. A local rationing scheme is being authorized by the Ministry of Food, but the ration contemplated by us will have to be reduced."

TONNAGE SUNK ONLY 9 PER CENT.

Submarines Have Sunk Less Than 3,000,000 Tons.

London, Feb. 3.—The German newspapers claim that in the first year of the unrestricted submarine warfare 9,000,000 tons of allied and neutral shipping were sunk, and that only 4,000,000 tons have been built to offset this.

As showing how unreliable is the information which the German authorities give out, the Associated Press is authorized to state that the claim put forward exaggerates the actual tonnage lost by more than 50 per cent. The total net loss of world's ocean-going tonnage since the outbreak of the war, including the losses by marine risk as well as by enemy action, and allowing for enemy tonnage captured, amounts to less than 3,000,000 tons, or, roughly, nine per cent. of the tonnage available at the outbreak of the war.

$100,000,000 RUMANIAN GOLD SEIZED BY BOLSHEVIKI

The Hague, Feb. 3.—The Vienna Neue Frei Presse reports that the amount of gold belonging to Rumania that was seized by the Bolsheviki was valued at 500,000,000 francs. The newspaper adds that the authorities in Vienna and Berlin attach great importance to the confiscation, because the Rumanian State gold reserve is the chief guarantee for the Rumanian debt owed to the Central Powers.

$210,000,000 LOANED BRITAIN BY U. S.

A despatch from Washington says:—A new credit of $210,000,000 to be paid to Great Britain during February, was established on Thursday by the Treasury. The January credit of $250,000,000 as completed on Thursday with the advancement of $65,000,000. This brings total credits to all the allies up to $4,525,000,000.

GERMAN STRIKE BEING PUT DOWN BY DRASTIC MILITARY MEASURES

German-Made Reports Not Necessarily Truthful Accounts of Situation—Threats of Death Sentence by Military Governor of Berlin.

London, Feb. 3.—Drastic military measures, even, according to a report from Copenhagen, the threat of a death sentence in the event of conviction by court-martial for refusal to obey the military order to resume work on Monday, seems to have had the effect of breaking down the German strike movement. Very little news has come through to-day, and that mainly semi-official assurances that the strike is ended and that work will be resumed to-morrow.

These semi-official despatches admit that the result was obtained by military measures and threats to draft recalcitrants into the army.

London, Monday, Feb. 4.—While the latest official statement from Berlin declares the strike movement is dying out and to-day will see its end, the Rotterdam correspondent of the Daily News says it need not be accepted that the Government's presentation of the situation is necessarily the correct one. There is at least negative evidence to the contrary, he continues, in the following "notice to our readers," prominently displayed in the Vorwaerts: "Through force of circumstances it is at present impossible for us to give news of many events which would especially interest our readers. We ask our readers not to regard these omissions as an attempt on our part to kill the events by silence."

"This means," the correspondent adds, "that the organ of the Social Democratic party has been forbidden by the censor to publish a record of events."

ENEMY ATTACK ON U.S. SECTOR

American Artillery Wrecked German First Line Positions.

With the American Army in France, Feb. 3.—A German barrage fire at sundown last night opened the heaviest bombardment of many days along the American sector in Lorraine, the American artillery replying shell for shell as the firing of the heavy guns spread along several kilometres of front.

Two Americans were killed and nine wounded during the bombardment and one suffered shell shock.

It was ascertained to-day that the American gunners wrecked several of the enemy dugouts, and so badly damaged the first line positions that at one point the Germans were unable to occupy them Sunday.

When the bombardment had reached its greatest intensity the Germans suddenly concentrated their fire at two points, throwing about 250 shells into a town in which the headquarters of a certain regiment are located, and which heretofore had been immune to enemy fire.

Early in the day an American was wounded by a sniper.

WOODEN UNDERWEAR USED IN GERMANY.

A despatch from Washington says: Women in Germany are wearing underwear made out of wood pulp, but these substitutes will stand washing not more than five or six times.

The fabric is utilized for clothing of almost every description, but especially for underwear. The use of garments made from this stuff is quite extensive in Germany, according to the information of the bureau, but it is not allowed to be exported. Complete costumes for women are made of it.

ARGENTINA HAS RECALLED BERLIN AND VIENNA ATTACHES

A despatch from Buenos Aires says:—The Minister of War has recalled Argentina's military attaches from Berlin and Vienna. In political circles this action is regarded as significant and connected with the sinking of the Argentine steamship Ministro Irriendo, January 26.

RUMANIANS TAKE KISHINEV

Bolsheviki Capture Odessa—Most Important Seaport of Southern Russia.

A despatch from Jassy, Rumania, says:—Odessa was captured by the Bolsheviki Saturday night. The Bolsheviki troops are now in full control of that city.

Kishinev, capital of Bessarabia and the scene of Jewish massacres fifteen years ago, was taken on Jan. 27 by Rumanian forces, who were sent there in response to an appeal for aid from the local Bessarabian Government.

Kishinev, with a population in 1897 of about 109,000, is the chief centre of Bessarabia for trade in grain, wool, tallow, hides, and tobacco. It is located on the Byk River, 85 miles north-west of Odessa and thirty miles from the Rumanian border. The city presents little of interest outside of the motley composition of its population which consists of Rumanians, Russians, Jews, Bulgarians, Germans, Tartars, and Gypsies. Wine culture and the growing of tobacco are the chief industries.

Odessa is the most important city and seaport of Southern Russia and the fourth city of the Empire in population. It is located in the Government of Kherson, a short distance east of the mouth of the Dniepei River, ninety miles south-west of Kherson, and about 400 miles north-east of Constantinople.

ALLENBY'S ENCIRCLING MOVE TO DRIVE TURKS FROM JERICHO

London, Feb. 3.—Further slight advances are reported by Gen. Allenby in the campaign around Jerusalem, according to an official statement to-night. The text of the report says:

"During Wednesday night our line advanced slightly in the vicinity of Arnutieh, 12 miles north of Jerusalem. On Saturday night our patrols were active between Arnutieh and Shiek Abdulla, one mile north-east of Arnutieh, where enemy attempts to penetrate our lines were repulsed."

British forces operating out of Jerusalem have advanced nearly 20 miles to the northward, and are starting an encircling movement, presumably intended to render Jericho untenable for the Turks.

BRITISH AIRMEN BOMBARDED VILLAGES IN THE MOSELLE VALLEY

5,257 Pounds of Bombs Dropped on Trains and Buildings in the German Districts Visited.

A despatch from London says: The War Office, in an elaboration of the official report of the bombing raid made by British aviators into Germany, January 26, on Friday disclosed the fact that machine gun fire was directed on searchlights, trains, moving lights in the roads and on buildings in each of the districts visited, and also into villages in the Moselle Valley. Altogether, 5,257 pounds of bombs were dropped at an average height of 1,500 feet. One pilot made four attempts before reaching his objective, owing to the heavy mist which made flying difficult.

An official despatch from London, January 26, said that British aeroplanes raided several objectives in Germany, making direct hits on factories and docks, and also in the town of Mannheim. In addition, the railway stations at Saarbrucken and Oberbillig were attacked, with excellent results.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1918

The Leader

$1.50 per year; $1.25 in Canada, if paid in advance. $1.75 in United States or $1.50 if paid in advance.

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

The Leader Publishing Co. Limited

LEO LAURIN, MANAGER

Will Stay in Second Class

As the operation of the Military Service Act is further proceeded with many young men who were under 20 years of age when the first proclamation was issued, but who have since attained that age, will be affected by subsequent calls. There is no confirmation from the Military Service Council of a Winnipeg report that an amendment is contemplated by which youths, as they become 20, will be eligible for draft in the first class, thus adding, it is estimated, 60,000 a year to the eligibles for service. A young man who has reached his twentieth year since the initial call is not affected, even though the process of dealing with the first class is not completed. When the second is summoned, however, he must respond.

Winter Tour

If you are contemplating a tour this season to California, New Orleans, Florida or any of the numerous Southern Resorts, consult Mr. W. H. McGannon for full information, rates, reservations, etc. Special fares are now in effect via Grand Trunk Railway System—stop-over privileges are allowed.

Sugar ou Down Grade

In these days of constantly increasing cost of living it is subject for self-congratulation that one of the much-used commodities has recently declined in price. Sugar has been reduced by some of the refiners within a week past to the extent of one-half cent per pound. There is every prospect that it may be reduced another one-half cent before the downward tendency is arrested. In a wholesale way sugar was selling up to a month ago at $9.14 per hundred pounds. Two of the refiners are now selling at $8.64 per hundred.

HONOR ROLL FOR JANUARY

PUBLIC SCHOOL

Sr. IV.— O. VanAllen and J. Ernault, equal; E. Eamon, B. Clarke, L. Becksted, H. Thompson, Keith Bowman, L. Ryan, B. Coligan, E. Mullin.

Jr. IV.—E. Clarke, (P. Coligan, Jane Wallace, equal, E. Marsh, D. LaPierre, W. Sherman, D. Brandstetter, H. Meikle, W. Weegar, E. Armstrong.

No. on roll, 35 Average daily attendance 31

D. L. Hamilton, Prin.

* * *

Form III.—No. on roll 36 average attendance 32.

Sr. Class — Gwyneth Davy, Mary Casselman, Gerald Bokus, Charles Fetterly, Lauretta Van Allen.

Jr. Class.—Doris Tracy, Helena Meikle, Stewart Guay Marion Colligan, Grace Priest.

C. E. Cook, Teacher.

* * *

Room C., No. on roll, 27. Average attendance 22.23.

Jr. Third — Luella Heagle, Grace Meikle, Theresa O'Malley Dora VanAllen, Harry Biccum, Washington Beckstead, Robert Aikman.

Sr. Second—Anna Ouderkirk, Paul Carson, Gladys Clark, Grant Prunner, Sidney Jackson Fred Barclay, Audrey Duval, Lorraine Ernault, Harry Lapierre, James O'Malley.

E. M. Steed, Teacher.

* * *

Room D. No. enrolled 30, average attendance 28,

Jr. II—Michael O'Malley, Kermit Pyper, Florence Ouderkirk, Lois Story, Pauline Biccum, Doris Bockus, Laura VanAllen, Hubert Guay Muriel Marsh, Hazel McIntyre, Charles Clarke John Sherman, Sadie Lapierre, Margaret McGillivray, Eileen Myers, Edward Williams, Marion Vipond, Jane Williams, Clinton Weegar, Ingram Redmond.

C. L. Hazel, Teacher.

* * *

Senior First, No. on roll 30, average attendance 27.

Fr. Class—Enid Davy, Carman Casselman, Evelyn Lane, Gordon Barclay, May Dillabough, Frederick Bermon, Irwin Jackson, Dorothy Jackson, Reuben Cassel, Paul Gormley, Ryerson Casselman.

Jr. First—Grant Casselman, Marguerite Priest, Mary Casselman, Gilbert Clarke, Marguerite Munroe, Harold Cassel, Roberta Henderson, Albert Taylor, and Nola Bourette, equal.

Senior Primer—Hubert Duval Homer Janack, Laura Aikman, Helen Vipond.

M. Smith, Teacher.

* * *

Room F, No. on roll 40, average attendance 34.

Class A — Kenneth Stitt, Claud Wood, Rose O'Malley, Orlie VanAllan, Willie Casselman, Ernest Guay, Florence Mullin, Foster Bowman.

Class B.—Edythe Laurin, Andrew Hummel, Tommy Robertson, Jack McMartin, Grace Casselman, Thelma Clark, Whitney Fletcher, Eileen Hutt.

Class C.—Harry Ulman Maurice Bockus, Phyllis Armstrong, John Hummel, Mary Wallace, Craig Merkley.

Class D—Oliver Hopper, Goldwin Durant, Opal Janack, Freddie Dillen, Percy Reid.

Gertrude Campbell, Teacher.

Farm Machinery May Enter Free

That farm machinery will yet be admitted to Canada free of duty is the confident expectation of many Canadians today.

Why?

For years Western farmers have pressed for this reform; it is doubly important at a time when the Government is urging for more production, and still more production.

And more than that, Western farmers are at the whip; they have the balance of power in the Union Government—and they know it. That this is the opportune time to meet by a bold move the silent lobbying of protected industries is conceivably the opinion of the Westerners.

Hence the resolution passed by the United Farmers of Alberta, calling for the removal of duty upon farm machinery and labor-saving devices.

Tariff walls have been instrumental in bringing about the present crisis in Canada by robbing farms of their labor to be employed by protected urban industries, and it is only reasonable to try and save the situation by REMOVING the cause.

The resolution, adopted unanimously by the U.F.A. reads as follows:

"Whereas the increase of grain and food products is urgent, and

"Whereas the price of wheat has been arbitrarily fixed by the Government, and,

"Whereas the cost of production not only of wheat but all other farm products is rapidly rising, partially because of the rapid rise of the price of farm machinery and other labor-saving devices for the farm, and

"Whereas the tariff increases the cost of such farm machinery and labor-saving devices altogether out of proportion to the revenue received thereby·

"Therefore be it resolved that all such farm machinery and labor-saving devices be immediately put upon the free list and that the revenue heretofore derived therefrom be provided for by direct tax on land and other natural resources."

Morrisburg Horticultural Society

WHAT A DOLLAR WILL OBTAIN

1.— Membership in an organization actively promoting the best interests of its members and their town.

2.— A choice of carefully selected plants, seeds and shrubs contracted for by the Society at wholesale rates. Free to all members.

3.— The privilege of competing without fee for any of the prizes offered at the Society's Flower Shows, including the front and back garden and window box competition.

4.— Free admission to any illustrated lecture given or Flower Show held under the direction of the Society.

5.— An opportunity to take part in the Society's special outings to the Experimental Farm, Government House and Ottawa Gardens, and during 1918, to Macdonald College, the best equipped Agricultural College of its size in the world.

GROUP NO. 1
For Spring Distribution 1918
GREENHOUSE AND BEDDING PLANTS

LOT NO. 1.

Achyranthus, bedding foliage
Ageratum
Aloysia, lemon verbena
Alyssum
Asparagus, Plumosa or Sprengari
Canary Creeper
Chrysanthemum, 2 inch pots
Cineraria or Dusty Miller
Coleus
Dahlia, green plants only
Fuchia
Geraniun, 2½ inch pots
Gladiolus mixed
Heliotrope
Impatiens
German Ivy
Lantana, trailing
Lobelia, speciosa
" Kate Marlard double
Madeira Vine
Nicotiana
Petunia, double
Pyrethrum, double white
Salvia, Zurich
Thunbergia or Black-eyed Susan

LOT NO. 2

Snapdragons per box
Asters " "
Coxcombs " "
Marigolds, African or French " "
Mignonette " "
Petunias, single " "
Pyrethrum, golden feather " "
Stocks " "
Verbenas " "
Zinnias

LOT NO. 3

Begonia, Rex
" Tuberous rooted, double
Caladium, well started in pots
Calceolaria, shrubby
Canna, well grown in pots
Carnations 2½ inch pots
Cobea Scandens
Coleus
Cyclamen
Fern, 4 inch pots
Geranium, 4 inch pots
Gloxinia, well grown in pots
Heliotrope
Hibiscus Sinensis
Hydrangea Hortensis
Pelargonium
Primrose, Chinese
" Kewensis
" Obconica
Ricinus or Castor Bean
Tuberose, started in pots

GROUP NO. 2
HARDY PERENNIAL PLANTS

Achillea
Alyssum, Saxatile fl. pl.
Anchusa
Anemone, Japonica
Aquilegia or Columbine
Artimisia
Aster, Michaelmas Daisy
" New Japanese double white
Auricula
Bocconia
Boltonia
Campanula or Bellflower
Centaurea
Cerastium
Chrysanthemum, Arcticum
Coreopsis
Crown Imperialis
Delphinium or Larkspur
Dictamus
Dielytra, Spectabilis
Digitalis or Foxglove
Erigeron
Funkia
Gaillardia
Gypsophila, paniculata
Helenium
Helianthus
Heliopsis
Hemerocallus
Hibiscus, crimson eye
Incarvillea
Iris, Japanese or German
Lillium Candidum
" Tigrinum
" Umbellatum
Lobelia Cardinalis
Phlox, hardy
Platycodon, Japanese Bellflower
Pyrethrum, hybrids mixed
Rudbeckia
Sedum
Shasta Daisy
Spirea, herbaceous
Sweet William

GROUP NO. 3
HARDY SHRUBS

Althea
Berberris Purpurea
" Thunbergia
Buddleia
Calycanthus
Cornus
Cydonia Japonica
Deutzia
Forsythia Fortunoi
Honeysuckle Tartarian Bush
Hydrangea Arborescens
" Paniculata
Hypericum
Lilacs, many sorts
Mahonia Aquifolia
Philadelphia Mock Orange
Rhus Continus

GROUP NO.4
VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS (In single packages)

Beet, Detroit Dark Red
Carrot, Chantenay
Cabbage, Early Jersey Wakefield
" Danish Ball-head
Corn, Golden Bantum
Cucumber, White Spine
Lettuce, Grand Rapids
" Big Boston
Muskmelon, Rockyford
Onion, Red Weathersfield
" Yellow Globe Danvers
Parsley, Moss Curled
Parsnip, Hollow Crown
Radish Icicle
" French Breakfast
Spinach, Victoria
" Lucullus, Swiss Chard
Salsify, Sandwich Island
Squash, Summer Crookneck
" Yellow Scallop
" Hubbard
Tomato, Earliana, Alacrity strain
" Chalk's Early Jewel
" Ponderosa

FLOWER SEEDS

Alyssum, Little Gem
Snapdragon, Tall mixed
" dwarf mixed
Asters, Best mixed, early
" " late
Balsams, fine Double mixed
Calliopsis, Golden Wave
Candytuft, White Rocket
Clarkia, double mixed
Cobcea Scandens, Climber
Cosmos, early mixed
Celosia, Plumosa, mixed
Four-o-clocks, mixed
Cochia, Summer Cypress
Larkspur, tall double mixed
Nicotiana, Affinis
Nasturtiums, dwarf, mixed
" tall, mixed
Pinks, Imperial mixed
" Single "
Poppy, Shirley mixed
Phlox, Drummondi, mixed
" fringed, mixed
Salpiglossis, mixed
Scabiosa, "
Stocks, "
Verbena, finest "
Zinnia, curled and crested

Members may select as a Premium any one of the following options.

OPTION 1. Any 30 plants of Group 1, Lot 1.

OPTION 2. Any 6 boxes of Group 1, Lot 2.

OPTION 3. Any 8 Plants of Group 1, Lot 3.

OPTION 4. Three of the following:
A—Any 8 varieties in group 1, Lot 1.
B— " 3 " " " 1, " 2.
C— " 2 " " " 1, " 3.
D— " 3 " " " 2,
E— " 2 " " " 3,
F— " 12 pkts. " " 4.

OPTION 5. Any 10 Perennial plants from Group No. 2.

OPTION 6. Any 6 Shrubs from Group No. 3.

OPTION 7. Any 30 packets seed from Group No. 4.

Selections must be made before March 1st, 1918, after which the Society will not guarantee to supply any of the lots of seeds, plants and shrubs offered to members for spring delivery

Members are urged to make their selections as early as possible. Every effort will be made to furnish the options chosen, but should this be impossible, owing to the disturbed condition of trade and shipping, the Society reserves the right, with the consent of the Subscribers, to substitute other lots.

Blow to Users of Margarine

Now that Canadian householders are getting used to oleomargarine as a substitute for butter, the United States Food controller has issued a decree against its shipment to Canada and the probability is that there will be little, if any, on the Canadian market for some time. For each shipment sent out of the United States the shipper had to get a special license, according to the regulations of the Food Control Department. This license has been refused by the authorities for the time being. There are manufacturers of oleomargarine in Canada, but the bulk of the supply comes from across the line, and one of the essential elements of the composition, cottonseed oil, comes entirely from the United States.

Mr. J. S. McLean of the Harris Abattoir when seen confirmed the report, and said that if the United States continued to enforce the embargo, and if it applies to the ingredients as well, there will be no more margarine manufactured in Canada The cottonseed oil is an essential ingredient and there is none of it in Canada.

Mr. McLean said that the Harris Abattoir Co. had only been manufacturing oleomargarine for about two months and there had not yet been opportunity to consider the possibility of a substitute for cotton-seed oil.

One thing, however, seemed to have been demonstrated and that was that margarine had established itself as meeting the needs of Canadian householders for a cheaper butter. It had been excluded hitherto, in deference to the representations of farmers and dairymen, but if the United States embargo were removed, as it might be, he did not think that margarine would be excluded again.

The reason stated for the embargo is the shortage of fat in England and France and that the Food Administration of the United States was most likely desirous of sending there as much as they could. Their position would probably be that Canada could get along while England and France need all the help in food that could come to them.

It is not thought that the embargo will last for any definite time and the release might come any time, but Mr. McLean could not see how Canadian manufacturers could make any more if the cottonseed oil were also held back. It should be recognized, he said that the food situation abroad was quite desperate and any food that Canada could spare or conserve was badly needed by the allies. The policy of the Food Controller, he said, had been to reduce consumption and to increase production, and he thought it was justifying itself.

The Better Way

It is better to lose with a conscience clean
Than win with a trick unfair;
It is better to fall and to know you've been
Whatever the prize was, square;
Than to claim the joy of a far-off goal
And the cheers of the standers-by,
And to know deep down in your inmost soul
A cheat you must live and die.

Who wins by trick may take the prize,
And at first he may think it sweet;
But many a day in the future lies
When he'll wish he had met defeat.
For the one who lost shall be glad at heart
And walk with head up high,
While their conqueror knows he must play the part
Of a cheat and a living lie.

The prize seems fair when the fight is on;
But save it is truly won,
You will hate the thing when the crowds are gone,
For it stands for a false deed done.
And it's better you never should reach your goal
Than ever success to buy
At the price of knowing down in your soul,
That your glory is all a lie.

FATE

Could Not Lift Stick of Wood

Would Almost Faint From Severe Pain in Back — Doctors Could Not Get the Kidneys Set Right.

A great many people suffer the results of deranged kidneys and do not understand the cause of trouble or the way to obtain cure. The writer of this letter suffered excruciating pains in the back and in vain his physician tried to cure him. For some reason or other his medicines did not have the desired effect.

Mr. Olts' brother was a merchant selling, among other medicines, Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, and he heard his customers telling about how they were cured of kidney derangements by their use. This led to Mr. Olts putting them to the test, with the splendid results reported in this letter.

Mr. E. C. Olts, Benton, Carleton County, N. B., writes: "I am glad to let you know how much your medicine has done for me. I suffered from my kidneys, which at one time were so bad I could not lift a stick of wood without getting on my knees, and then would almost faint from the pain in my back. I consulted a doctor about it, and he gave me some medicine, but it did not help me. My brother, who is a merchant, and carries all your medicines, advised me to try Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. I got one box, and they helped me, so I got another one, and kept on until I had taken five boxes, which cured me. I have had no trouble with my back since, and am never without Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills in the house. Last summer I also suffered from piles. I used three boxes of your Ointment, and it cured them. I can certainly recommend Dr. Chase's Pills and Ointment."

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, one pill a dose, 25c a box, 5 for $1.00, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto. Do not be talked into accepting a substitute or you will certainly be disappointed.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

Watch For Vineberg

I have decided to cover this section, begining in a week or two. I am too well known to the old folks to need an introduction.

The stock I will show will be the finest ever shown in Eastern Ontario, consisting of Solid Gold and Gold-filled Waltham Watches, and Jewelry of all the leading makes and styles. Also special lines in Ladies Gold Wrist Watches and Silver Mesh Bags, Roger's highest-grade Silverware and Optical Goods.

It will pay you to examine this stock. If I fail to call on you, drop me a line at Morrisburg or Iroquois Post Office.

I will be pleased to show you our goods without any obligations to buy.

ALL GOODS ARE GUARANTEED

PHOTOES

With the Christmas Greeting to old friends, enclose your portrait.

It's the ideall remembrance because it's the next best thing to a visit.

Come any day—No need of appointment.

BECKSTEAD'S STUDIO
IROQUOIS



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Barrister, Etc.
Morrisburg, Ont.

R. F. LYLE
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Barry Block, Main Street
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A large amount of private money to loan at per cent on easy terms.

DR. GEO. M. GORRELL
DENTIST
Graduate of Chicago Dental College and of Royal College Dental Surgeons, Toronto.
Office—Arthur Casselman Block,
Phone No. 6. - Morrisburg.

DR. D. C. CASSELMAN
Dentist
Office—Casselman Block
MORRISBURG, - - ONTARIO
Graduate of Royal College of Dental Surgeons Toronto

EXPERIENCE
VS
EXPERIMENT

Learning office work is like learning any other kind of work, or trade, or profession. Machinists are trained by practical machinists, doctors by doctors, dentists by dentists.

The secret of success of the Graduates of Willis College is that they are the only ones trained by expert, experienced office workers for expert office work.

For Stenographer, Secretary, or Accountant, we have the best courses available anywhere.

Last year our increase was 45 p. c. This year to date is even better. Still Employers Demands Exceed the Number of Willis Graduates.

N. I. HARRISON, PRINCIPAL
WILLIS COLLEGE, OTTAWA, ONT.
139½ Sparks Street,
Entrance between Ketchums & Sims
"A POSITION FOR EVERY WILLIS GRADUATE"

CORNWALL
GENERAL HOSPITAL

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

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

You are Asked to Assist in this work

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

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

J. T. KIRKPATRICK, President. J. C. ALGUIRE, Sec.-Treas.

Cornwall Commercial College —the school you will attend if you investigate

A Commercial College of unusual equipment, including 69 New Typewriting Machines of all standard makes, wide reputation, for thorough work; it is the Alma Mater of many of our successful business men in Canada. Free Employment Department. Both sexes. Enter any time. Write for 17th year book. Address;—

GEO. F. SMITH, Principal,
Cornwall, Ontario,

SCHOOL BOOKS
---and---
STATIONERY

WE SPECIALIZE IN
PUBLIC SCHOOL
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INSTITUTE SUPPLIES

A Full Line; from the Smallest Child's to the Teacher's wants.

D. T. Henderson,
DRUGGIST.

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

OUR CORRESPONDENTS

FEBRUARY

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

WILLIAMSBURG

Miss Nettie Thom of Elma and Mr. Simon Algire were guests of Miss Lucy Merkley last Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilfred McPherson of Forese, Sask., spent last Wednesday with Mr. and Mrs. Roy McIntosh.

Miss Stella Barkley is spending a couple of weeks with her grand-parents, Mr. and Mrs. Stuart, in Mountain.

Mrs. J. D. Beckstead and Mrs Claude Merkley and children were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Jason Whittaker last Thursday.

We are pleased to see the smiling contenance of Miss Maggie Fisher, behind the counter again in Mr. Geo. Barkley's store after spending a couple of months in Toronto.

Miss Hazel Weaver and Mr. W Carkner were guests of Miss Sarah Barkley last Sunday.

Mr. Paul Maurer has severed his connection with the Molsons Bank here.

Yet another death has to be added to the already unusually long list of obituaries of well-known residents in this community, the latest announcement being that of the demise from paralytic stroke on Wednesday evening last, at her home, in Strader's Hill, of Miss Eliza McIntosh at the advanced age of seventy-four years. Deceased was a life-long resident of this community, being born and reared in the old home which she has departed from forever. She was of a quiet and unassuming disposition and honored and beloved by all who knew her. She is survived by seven sisters Emma, her twin sister, at the old home, Mrs. Luther Barkley, Mrs. George McIntosh, Mrs. Ellen Whittaker, Mrs. Isaiah Whittaker, Mrs. Thos. Eastwood, all of Williamsburg, and Mrs. Nelson Froats of Dunbar. The funeral took place on Friday afternoon from her late residence to the Lutheran Church, Williamsburg, the services being conducted by Rev. J. Maurer, after which the remains were placed in the vault. The sympathy of the community is extended to the bereaved friends.

* * *

On Wednesday evening last the members of the I.O.O.F. and Rebekah lodges of Williamsburg gathered in the I.O.O.F. Hall for a farewell to a couple of their members, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Merkley, before leaving for their future home in Virginia, U.S.A. After a pleasant evening spent, refreshments were served, the presentation made and the following address was read by Rev. D. A. Ferguson.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. E. Merkley, Williamsburg:

Dear Friends,

We, your fellow-members of the I.O.O.F. and Rebekah Lodges of the Village of Williamsburg, having learned of your early departure from our midst, to make your home in a distant land, avail ourselves of this opportunity to express to you our hearty appreciation of your interest and co-operation in all patriotic, charitable and lodge interests here and to assure you that we part with you and your kind and willing helpfulness with the sincerest regret. However, in this your hour of success, we rejoice with you, that you have been called to a work so full of promise and hope, and to a place, where there will be full scope for your qualifications and energies, and, as a token of our esteem and kind regards for you, we ask you to accept of these gifts, as tangible evidences of the same. May they serve as reminders of the place you filled in our hearts

Further, we believe that a wise Providence disposes of our lot, and that you may return to us again, and if such should be the case "it's joy you will bring with you to us all." Meanwhile we shall ever pray that you may be guided and kept and made a blessing wherever you may dwell.

Signed on behalf of I.O.O.F. and Mayflower Rebekah Lodges.

* * *

The following is part of a letter received by Mrs. M Shennette from her brother, Lieut. Joe Reddick, at the front:

"The Red Cross Society is one of the greatest factors in the war. I have it at work in Canada, in England in France, and in Belgium and have at least a partial idea of the good that is done. Soldiers are entitled to a free issue of shirts and socks if the ones they are using are worn too badly to be repaired. If the soldier carelessly or wilfully destroys his clothing he committs a crime and is not only punished for that, but has to pay for clothing to replace that which he destroyed If he wants an extra anything more than the issue allows he has to pay for them. Of course, a sufficient number of these things are issued to enable him to get along, i.e., he is given two suits of underwear, a certain number of shirts (usually 2, a certain number of pairs of socks (usually 3 pairs). Regarding other things to be done for the soldiers, they enjoy letters from home, clippings from papers. They certainly enjoy home made cake and candy. We can get neither of these here. Above all a soldier feels good when he knows that someone in far-off Canada is taking a personal interest in his welfare. Get a line on some poor lonely chap there are lots of them and make him feel that you are trying to hold his hands up. You have all done and are still doing heroic work. Don't stop now.

"Joe Reddick,
Lieut. C.A.M.C.

AULTSVILLE

The candidates in the contest for the most popular young Lady, launched February 1st., are Miss Nellie Rombough, Aultsville Station Captain Mr. Douglas Jarvis; Miss Lucy B. Hanes, Aultsville village, Capt. Mr. Harvey Rupert; Miss Florence Dafoe, East Williamsburg, Captain Mr. Stanley Wells; Miss Celia Bryan, Gallingertown, Captain Mr. Denzil Loucks. Watch the bulletin in Ault Bros' Store, Saturday evening, Feb. 9th., at 8.15 p. m. for the result of the first week's vote. Get in line and help your favorite lady win the beautiful bag given by the Red Cross to the winner. Envelopes may be secured for donation from any of the contestants or their Captains.

Mr. Lorne Cook of The Brockville Times staff is spending a few days with friends here.

Mr. Dalton Loucks of Montreal spent the week-end here with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. T. Loucks.

Master Allen Markell spent the week-end here with his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Jas Sampson.

Mrs. Jas. Cooper is a patient in the Cornwall hospital.

During the month of January fifty pairs of socks were handed in to the Red Cross Society knitted by the following ladies: Mrs. Alice Duffin and Mrs. Walter Baker, 5 pairs each; Mrs. J. Wells, Mrs. S. T. Loucks, Mrs. F. T. Shaver and Mrs. Ira Cramer, 3 pairs each; Mrs. I. Robinson 4 pairs; Mrs. F. VanAllen, Mrs. Jas. Morgan, Mrs. A. Pitts, Mrs. J. Zeron, Miss M. Pitts, Mrs. Geo. Robertson, Mrs. W. Loucks, Mrs. C. S. Ault, 2 pairs each; Mrs. G. Markell, Mrs. (Rev.) W. Wells, Miss T. Fetterly, Mrs. J. Castleman, Mrs. F. Markell, Mrs. P. Hunter, Mrs. W. Baker, Mrs. Jas. Sampson, 1 pair each.

Miss Bessie Baker of East Williamsburg spent a few days here last week with friends.

Mrs. Johnston and baby and Miss Veda Wood returned to Mille Roches last week after spending a few days here with the former's mother, Mrs. Wm. Silmser.

Mrs. Kenneth Hanes spent a few hours here on Tuesday en route to Toronto.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Stitt and son, John, are spending a few days with Mr. and Mrs. H. Lapointe.

Mr. N. O. Cramer of Montreal was in town last week repairing his house on Nelson street, North. He is making ready for his new tenant, Mr. W. Reddick, who will take possession March 1st.

Mrs. Harold Weagant of Archer was calling on friends here last week.

Mr. Malcolm Ray has returned to his home in Cornwall after spending a few days with friends here.

MARIATOWN

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Deeks spent the latter part of the week with friends in Williamsburg and at Strader Hill.

Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Beckstead of Glen Becker were visitors at J. D. Deeks' on Sunday.

Quite a number of our people are enjoying the evenings spent with the Morrisburg Philharmonic Society.

The Methodist Mission Circle of Morrisburg met at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Becksted on Tuesday night and a very enjoyable evening was spent.

Miss Myrtle Cleland, Miss Frances Zeron and Mr. John Zeron spent Sunday at Mr. Wm. Mullin's, Rowena.

Mrs. M. H. VanAllen was called to Winchester on Tuesday owing to illness of her daughter, Mrs. R. M. Scott.

The Assessor has made his appearance in our town.

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Deeks and Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Swerdfeger attended the funeral of Miss E. McIntosh of Williamsburg, on Friday.

NUDELL BUSH

Mr. John Baker was a business caller at Winchester recently.

Mr. Roy Casselman spent Saturday evening in town.

Much sympathy is expressed for Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Gogo in the death of there baby girl. The funeral was held on Monday last at Aultsville.

Mr. George Vassaw, Jr. spent Sunday with friends at Riverside.

Mr. and Mrs. John Burton spent a few days at Riverside this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Snyder and son, Lawrence, spent the third in our town.

Rev. Mr. Wells of Aultsville, was calling on friends here this week.

Quite a number from our Burn attended the Wesley Reddick sale held at Aultsville.

Mr. S. L. Casselman was a business caller at Riverside on Saturday.

NATION VALLEY

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Grey and Miss Nancy Grey visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Merkley Grantley.

Mr. David Jamieson of Montreal visited his home here on Wednesday and Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Robertson spent the week-end at Morrisburg.

Mrs. Jas. Rae and Miss Minnie Jamieson visited the Red Cross Circle at Cass Bridge, on Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Larmour visited Morrisburg on Saturday.

A sleigh load of Valleyites visited Bethune Bush on Wednesday night at a Red Cross Tea at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. Servage.

Our young people were entertained on Thursday evening last at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Jno. A. Munroe.

Dr. Preston Elliott and Mr. Donald Rae are in Chesterville at present, auditing the township books.

Our Red Cross tea at the home of Mrs. Ernest Grey was well attended. It was the last meeting of the month and donations were sixteen dollars and eleven cents, and we made ninety-three marytail bandages, sixty triangle bandages, two hospital shirts, nine pyjama suits, forty-seven pillow slips, twenty-two hospital handkerchiefs, twenty-eight hospital wash cloths, five pairs socks. Our last meeting was held at the home of Mrs. R. Hess.

NO MORE KIDNEY TROUBLE

Since He Commenced to Take "Fruit-a-tives"

73 Lees Avenue, Ottawa, Ont.

"Three years ago, I began to feel run-down and tired, and suffered very much from *Liver and Kidney Trouble*. Having read of 'Fruit-a-tives', I thought I would try them. The result was surprising.

I have not had an hour's sickness since I commenced using 'Fruit-a-tives', and I know now what I have not known for a good many years—that is, the blessing of a healthy body and clear thinking brain".

WALTER J. MARRIOTT.

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

No Money in Holding Potatoes This Winter

The remarkable statement is made by the trade that while the railways cannot supply cars to bring Ontario potatoes to the market (and cars have been anywhere from one to two weeks in coming to the Toronto market from nearby points) at the same time potatoes are being moved from Quebec and New Brunswick to Toronto. It looks as if there was a nigger in the woodpile somewhere, and as though the railways were determined that New Brunswick and not Ontario potatoes should be consumed by Ontarians, while, on the other hand, dealers also state that there is a strong inclination on the part of Ontario farmers to hold potatoes for three dollars or more per bag. Knowing something of the inside workings of the Food Controller's office, The Sun, of Toronto, states that it is in a position to state absolutely that no such price will be realized for last year's crop, and we would advise such of our readers as may be holding potatoes for such prices to dispose of them at current prices while they have the opportunity.

It appears as though the question of railways bringing potatoes from New Brunswick and refusing cars for local Ontario points, was a matter for the Dominion Railway Commission to pass upon, but a case would have to be brought before them.

At the present time there is almost a potato famine in the city of Toronto, but owing to the Food Controller's action, prices are not being raised, and we imagine, will not be. New Brunswick and Quebec potatoes are being brought in at $1.10 to $2.15 per bag laid down at Toronto this week.

School Report

S. S. No. 1 Matilda

Sr. IV.—Lucy Robertson 82, Bella Woodland 76, Chas Woodland 70.

III.—Gertie Loucks 87, Fred Farlinger 75, Gladys Woodland 58, Ernest Duval 57, Dorothy Deeks 40.

II.—Arthur Deeks 66, Edna Robertson 56.

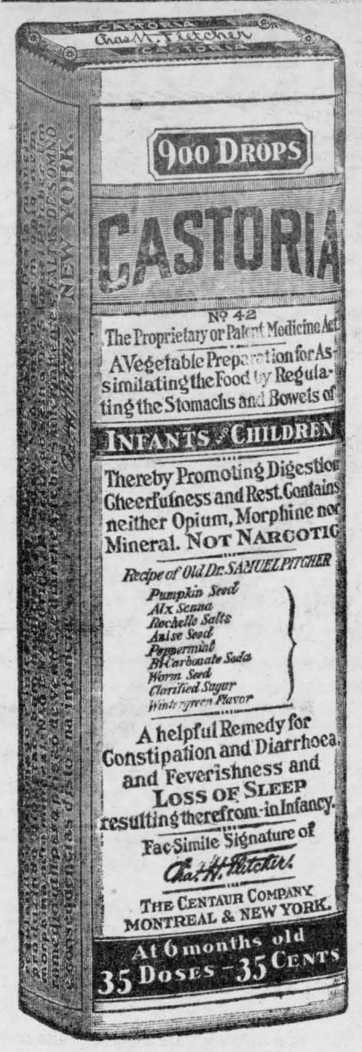
Jr. II. — Donald Robertson, 72, Dorothy Duval 61.

Pt. II.—Allan Farlinger 57, Mildred Deeks 50.

I—James Woodland 50.

Primer—Alice Farlinger 65

M. Moore, Teacher.



Exact Copy of Wrapper.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria

Always Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher.*

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.



The Real Asphalt Roofing

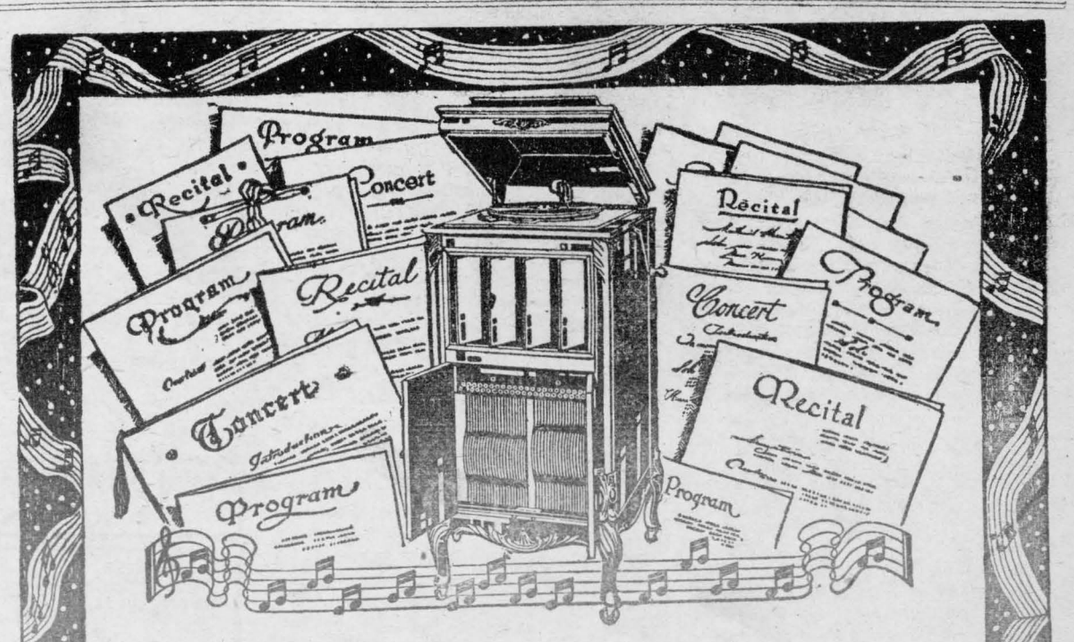
Don't confuse Paroid with ordinary ready roofings. Paroid has the record of 19 years of proven service and is the choice of farmers, and is used on Government Military Camp Buildings.

NEPONSET

Paroid ROOFING

Insist on the Genuine Paroid and your roofs will be weather-proof and fire-resisting; your buildings will be warmer in winter.

Paroid has the Grey surface. Also made with crushed slate surface, Red and Green. Complete kit and unconditional guarantee with each roll; it is the easiest of all roofings to lay. The Neponset dealer is a man worth dealing with.



Columbia Records TRADE MARK Note the Notes

Any program of any sort by any artists you choose is yours the instant you want it if you own a

Columbia Grafonola

The artists *themselves*—absolutely, to the last intimate touch and inflection—are there in *personality*, though they may be absent in *person*. The rich, round, full tone of the Grafonola is reality itself. "Hearing is Believing." Hear the Grafonola to-day—we have many styles from $21 to $475. On easy terms if desired.

WILFRID QUENNEVILLE

Soils and Crops

By Agronomist

This Department is for the use of our farm readers who want the advice of an expert on any question regarding soil, seed, crops, etc. If your question is of sufficient general interest, it will be answered through this column. If stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed with your letter, a complete answer will be mailed to you. Address Agronomist, care of Wilson Publishing Co., Ltd., 73 Adelaide St. W., Toronto.

Growing Onions and Lettuce.

To get the finest results with green onions, starting this year you should use a good quality of white onion sets. These are not expensive. The best ones have very short tips, and the bulbs are firm and unwrinkled. Avoid those with long sprouts and the bulbs of which are withered and spent.

The soil should be very rich, loose, and with a sandy base. They do not do so well in a stiff limestone-clay soil.

It will pay you to give the onion bed special treatment as to working before it is planted. Dig, chop and rake the soil to the limit, and when in good condition dig under a heavy dressing of rich well-rotted stable manure. Make the top of the bed as fine as for seeds, ready to plant as soon as the soil dries out somewhat, as it should be drier for onion sets than for seed sowing.

The usual way, in ordinary soil, is to set them about three inches apart. This is not necessary when the soil is rich and porous. As the onions will be picked before the bulbs get more than three-quarters of an inch in diameter you can set them with only an inch space between them—and get good results.

A common practice is to make a shallow trench with the hoe or rake, in which process the bottom thereof is more or less compacted, making a solid mass of soil under the small onion-set. This makes it difficult for the fine roots of the onion, when they commence to forage for food and moisture, to penetrate this soil. In many cases the result is that the set is slightly lifted upward, checking its growth, and making a poor onion, of doubtful quality.

This can be overcome by planting them so that the soil under them is not compacted. Mark off the rows with the straight edge or use the garden-line. With an old spoon or the point of a bread knife, lift out enough soil to admit of the onion-set, insert the set, pour the soil around it, and firm the soil slightly around it. DO NOT PRESS ON THE ONION-SET WHILE PLANTING IT. This method is very simple, rapid and effective. It is based on the necessity for quick growth and good green onions.

Shallow Working Required

In order to facilitate growth quickly, onions when grown for eating green should be well and frequently worked. Only shallow working is required, and when planted intensively in the home garden this can best be done with the hand-weeder, working around the rows to keep down the weeds and a crust from forming on the soil, as well as a dust mulch over the top to prevent evaporation of moisture from the soil. When to be used green it is well to plant onion-set deeper than if intended to mature into full-grown onions. This will result in longer white stems, which is the edible portion; the more of this the more food value they have. If the sets have not sprouted when set out, plant them an inch below the tops of the bulbs.

Soil For Lettuce

As lettuce should be a quickly grown crop, it should have a light, rich, warm soil, well filled with humus. This latter quality can hardly be over-emphasized. The best lettuce grown in this country comes from the muck farms, which are almost pure humus. This condition of soil applies to most of the succulent crops.

Lettuce is of two general kinds—the "loose head," or "cutting," which does not make tight heads, and the head lettuce. Each of these kinds has its appropriate place and season in the home garden. The former is planted directly into the garden beds for immediate use as soon as large enough, while the head lettuce is sown in the seed bed to be transplanted later on, separately, in rows for heading-up.

Two Ways in Cutting Lettuce

There are two ways in which the cutting lettuce is generally handled. One is to sow it very thickly, and when it gets to be four inches high, cut it off just above the crowns for using as "snip" lettuce, allowing it to grow again large enough for several more cuttings. This is a wasteful and not very satisfactory way.

A better way is to sow the seeds thinly in drills six inches apart in a warm, well-drained location, dropping the seed from the hand so that they will be about three to the inch. When the plants get to be four inches high, remove every other one and repeat this process as they grow larger. This should insure good, tender lettuce as long as there is any to pick.

Make the top of the soil very fine and mellow for sowing the cutting lettuce. The drills can best be made by the straight-edge and should not be over half an inch deep. Cover the seeds by smoothing with the straight-edge across the drills and press down firmly along the rows.

As moisture is necessary to germinate, do not allow the lettuce bed to dry out until the young plants have come through the soil. However, the watering must be done in such a way as not to invite disaster. Early in the morning of a sunny day is the best time, and it should be done with the fine nozzle of a hose, pointed into the air, or a fine-nozzled watering pot. Usually after the lettuce plants get to a height of an inch at this season of the year they will get enough rain to keep them going—but be sure of it.

Top-Notch Strawberries.

"Nothing succeeds like success" holds true in the growing of strawberries that will sell themselves, says a successful farmer. I have demonstrated to my own satisfaction that after one has grown a plot of strawberries which causes passers-by to stop and wonder how such a crop can be grown, he never needs lack for customers for any subsequent crops so long as he keeps his fruit up to a high standard in quality and appearance and plays fair in selling.

I consider it a shameful neglect that so many farmers and suburban dwellers fail to grow a family supply of high-quality strawberries—the task is so small compared to the satisfaction that this appetizing product furnishes.

For a supply sufficient for a good-sized family and some to sell to local customers, my choice is the "hill system." Here is how I handle my plot of 12 rows, 60 feet long, rowed 30 inches apart, plants set 18 inches between hills:

After setting the plants in May in well-prepared soil, made very rich, I give them intensive and practically level cultivation until fall. No runners are allowed to take root, they being regularly clipped off. A piece of sheet steel, about six inches wide, formed into a hoop about 14 or 15 inches in diameter, and to which is fastened an upright handle, furnishes an excellent tool to clip the runners rapidly. The bottom edge of the hoop is made a little larger than the top, to prevent the soil from sticking in the hoop. The bottom edge of the hoop is also kept filed to a sharp cutting edge. Handled as described, the plants get to be giants in development and vigor, and in the spring following they send out an astonishing number of fruit-bearing stems. Then, if an abundance of plant food is present and conditions are right, the yield is a large quantity of high-quality berries.

I find winter protection has much to do with successful strawberry-raising. I cover my entire berry plot with straw to the depth of about three inches after it settles. In the spring, when the growth commences, I remove most of the straw directly over each hill, and leave the rest undisturbed to act as a mulch to retain moisture and prevent weed growth; also, the heavy clusters of berries rest on the straw, and are kept from the dirt and grit that otherwise injuries the appearance and quality of the fruit.

My little plot of not over one twentieth of an acre yields us from 12 to 15 bushels of fancy berries in an average season, and half of the crop sold to customers who come after them more than pays for all labor and cost of growing them. My recommendation is to get into the strawberry-growing game next spring without fail.

Whole Wheat Crumpets.

Scald one pint of milk and add two tablespoonfuls of oleomargarine and one teaspoonful each of salt and sugar. When it has become lukewarm, add half a cake of compressed yeast dissolved in a few spoonsful of tepid water. Stir in about one and a quarter cupsful of whole wheat flour and one cupful of wheat flour, or enough of the blended flours to make a good drop batter, then cover well and set to rise over night. In the morning stir it down, beat vigorously and pour into hot greased muffin rings that have been set on a hot greased griddle. Fill the rings half full of the batter. It will rise to the top and bake slowly. Cool and toast on both sides, then spread with butter.

A kitchen in good repair inspires the cook to keep it neat.

GOOD HEALTH QUESTION BOX

By Andrew F. Currier, M. D.

Dr. Currier will answer all signed letters pertaining to Health. If your question is of general interest it will be answered through these columns; if not it will be answered personally, if stamped, addressed envelope is enclosed. Dr. Currier will not prescribe for individual cases or make diagnoses. Address Dr. Andrew F. Currier, care of Wilson Publishing Co., 73 Adelaide St. West, Toronto.

Bronchitis.

Bronchitis mean inflammation of the mucous membrane which lines the bronchial tubes.

These are air tubes beginning like the branches of a tree at the end of the windpipe, getting smaller and smaller as they ramify, and ending in the balloon-like air vesicles in which the blood is relieved, in exhalation, of its carbonic acid and which absorb from the inhaled air its oxygen.

In pneumonia the bronchial tubes may be involved, but the trouble is essentially in the tissues in which the tubes are inbedded.

Anybody can have bronchitis, from an infant in arms to a centenarian; the chief sufferers are those who lack good resisting power.

When the large tubes only are involved the condition is not usually very serious, it is worse when the middle sized tubes are attacked and if the disease attacks the fine capillary tubes it is very apt to have a fatal issue.

Infants and young children are frequently victims of capillary bronchitis. The inflamed mucous membrane becomes swollen and obstructs the entrance and egress of air in this disease and in the fine tubes the passage is almost obliterated. It also secretes more material than it does in health and this secretion in the mild cases is plain mucous, in the cases which are severe and in which decomposition takes place it is purulent, and in those in which gangrene of the tissues occurs it is fetid and offensive.

Cough, expectoration and difficult breathing are therefore the characteristic symptoms of bronchitis.

The acute form of the disease lasts from a few days to a few weeks, the chronic for months or years, getting better and worse, being especially troublesome in winter.

The cough is worse in the morning after the secretions have accumulated during the night.

The disease is due to inhalation through the nose or mouth of some kind of irritant, either dust, gas or infectious germs. Hence the need of respirators in mining, laboratory work, fighting Germans, etc., and the importance of destroying the ever-present germs in the nose and mouth by routine spraying or irrigation with antiseptics like carbolic or boric acid menthol or eucalyptol.

Those who live in bad hygienic conditions, those whose habits are bad, and those who are physically weak from any cause, may get bronchitis.

It may be tuberculous in character, hence that must be determined.

In order to prevent it, breathe deeply, sleep and live and work in well ventilated rooms and keep the body protected with warm clothing.

Keep the bowels open, use hot drinks to promote perspiration, a hot poultice on the chest to facilitate breathing, and a hot water bag at the feet.

A suitable dose of quinine at the beginning of an attack may arrest it. Let the food be abundant, but simple and depend more upon nature for relief, than upon drugs, if you can.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

M. G. S.—1. Should one who has had a stone removed from the kidney drink only boiled water? 2. Is a tripoli stone water filter advisable? 3. Will it remove lime from the water?

Answer—1. That would, of course, be the safest plan, but with reasonable care, I do not think it essential. 2. It is well thought-of by some with whom I am acquainted. 3. Not that which is in solution, but that which is precipitated.

Poultry

In every household there is a certain amount of table scraps and kitchen waste which finds its way into the garbage pail.

Poultry is the only class of domestic animals suitable for converting this waste into wholesome food in the form of eggs and poultry meat.

Each hen in her pullet year should produce ten dozen eggs. The average size of the back yard flock is ten hens. Each flock should produce 100 dozen eggs, which at 50 cents a dozen, a fair average price, would be worth $50, and give the family eggs of a quantity and freshness difficult to obtain.

Two-year-old hens had better be sent to the market. They seldom pay for their feed if kept over a third season.

Grit and oyster shell should be included in the ration for both young and old. To neglect this would be poor economy.

Supplement the regular feeds with a wet mash—fed crumbly. Feed all the chickens will clean up before going to roost, but none should be left in the trough for it will sour.

The dust bath should be where the sun will shine on it in order that it may be kept dry and warm as may be. On almost all sunny days, one or more hens will be seen filling their plumage with the soft earth, and that will do much toward keeping down lice and assuring the health of the flock. A high-sided box should be used to prevent the fowls from throwing the dirt out when using the bath. The loam should be changed occasionally so that it will not become filthy.

If potatoes that are to be baked are boiled first in salt water for ten minutes they will bake in considerably less time than is the rule.

The British will soon fix it so that a man can go from Jerusalem to Jericho without falling among thieves. Even honest Turks will not regret the change.

Quinns Shur-Gain Fertilizer

The Dairy

The really big question is how to raise the heifer calves, for old dairymen know upon the treatment accorded these youngsters will depend in no small measure their usefulness when they mature, as dairy cows. A few suggestions culled from the experience of some leading milk producers, may accordingly be helpful.

First. The dairy calf should be given its mother's milk for the first ten days, and if it is a weak individual, for at least three or four weeks.

Second. The calf should not be overfed. About two quarts at a feed is sufficient.

Third. Feed three times daily for the first three weeks.

Fourth. The change from whole milk to skim-milk should be made gradually, during a period of ten days. At the same time the number of feeds given daily should be reduced from three to two.

Fifth. Increase gradually the feed allowance until the calf is receiving from four to five quarts per feed.

Sixth. Replace the fat lacking in the swim-milk by feeding such things as ground oats and corn, with a little bran.

Seven. Teach the calf to eat grain by placing dry grain in the bottom of the pail, or directly in its mouth.

Eighth. Food bright, clean hay.

Ninth. Prevent scours by regular feeding, feeding in clean pails, avoiding over-feeding, providing clean, dry stables; allowing plenty of sunlight to enter, and by keeping the manger free from sour feed.

If skim-milk is not available, calf meal can be used. The following home-mixed calf meal, first tried by the Purdue Experiment Station, has been found to give good results: Hominy or corn meal, oil meal O. P., blood flour and red dog flour or flour middlings, in equal parts, at the rate of one pound of mixture to one gallon of water. This should be fed like skim-milk, though not in excess of one gallon at a feed.

Most birds eat more than twice their own weight of food every day.

Oil of citronella will restore the color to most shades of tan or brown leather.

FUNNY FOLD-UPS

CUT OUT AND FOLD ON DOTTED LINES



Hurray! We're going to the park
And take our supper—what a lark!
But Willie's such an appetite,
I doubt if he can wait till night.

CO-OPERATION IN CUTTING ICE

By Earl W. Gage.

We have a splendid system of teamwork in ice harvest down this way. One farmer helps the other, and all have plenty of ice and do not feel the labor shortage or the "high cost of ice."

But a few tools are needed to cut the ice. A steel scraper is useful; some types of small road scrapers may be ued for this, or a very good home-made scraper may be fashioned of wood and faced with a strip of steel, such as the back of an old cross-cut saw. An ice plow is almost essential if any quantity of ice is to be harvested, though for small jobs it is not necessary. This aids in removing the porous surface ice and simplifies cutting into block. Half a dozen ice pike poles, bearing vertical points and horizontal hooks, are necessary in floating the ice to the loading platform. An ice saw may be useful or an ordinary cross-cut, one handle removed, may be substituted.

Dividing the Work.

Three squads of men have been found best in this section, each with aa team. The first squad removes the snow or spongy ice from the surface of the field and plows, saws and cuts the ice into blocks of a size most convenient to handle and for the purpose for which the ice is intended. Larger cakes are best if they can be used, since the waste will not be as great. If the ice is more than twelve inches thick blocks two feet square on the surface are more convenient to handle; if it is thinner than a foot thick three feet square can be packed well.

The second squad of the community co-operative ice party cuts loose the blocks and floats them to the side of the open water, where they are ready to be loaded on sleighs. Here a tramway with a pair of ice hooks attached to a rope will make loading a relatively easy matter. Let the rope extend across the sled-box from the tramway; hitch one horse to it and drag the blocks from the water to be loaded. This saves heavy lifting and keeps the men from becoming unnecessarily wet. Ordinary ice tongs may be attached to the cakes.

The third gang of men work in the ice-house. They place each load into position in the house, pack sawdust as rapidly as the ice is delivered. Eight men and three teams can work most rapidly in harvesting a crop of ice by this method.

January and February are the best months for the ice harvest, although in this section some very good ice, the best of the season, was put in during March. It is best to start cutting ice the afternoon before storing it, so that a good supply will be on hand to complete storing in one day with two teams hauling to the ice house. In case the weather is clear when beginning to cut, it is best to leave the cakes in the water until evening, when they should be drawn out to prevent freezing in, and to permit the water to freeze again.

Packing the Ice

In conveying the ice from the sled to the house two chutes may be used to advantage; one about twelve feet long for low work and another about twenty feet long to be used above eight or nine-foot doors. The smaller chute may be made of two-by-four's for sides, with one-inch stuff nailed lengthwise of the chute. The long chute had better be made of two-by-six for the sides, with cross braces nailed about every four feet. Make the chutes strong to prevent breaking and injuring the workmen. Fasten with a two-by-four nailed across the top underneath to hold it against the door. Place the other end on the rear of the sled gate so that the ice may be placed on the other end on the rear of the sled gate. It is much easier to handle the ice this way than over the sides of the sled.

The best method is to pull the ice into the house by hand. Use about thirty-five feet of three-quarter-inch rope, the end at the house being hitched to a rafter so it will be handy and not slip. An ice tong should be tied to the other end, and with this arrangement one man can pull up large-sized cakes to a height of twelve feet on a twenty-foot chute. The tongs must be good and sharp to prevent slipping, as handling ice is dangerous work, and light tongs are preferable to heavy ones. It is well to have an assortment of sizes on hand.

Some farmers think it is too expensive to cut ice, yet ice is the only crop we may say truthfully that may be secured on the farm or near it at cost of taking it away. And ice increases the value of farm products many times, and is especially useful in handling milk, cream and fruits, to say nothing of aiding the farm family in supplying their table with delicious ice cream and cool drinks in summer.

The Amount Required

The dairy farmer should put up about 1,000 pounds of ice for each cow, if used to cool cream. For a twenty-cow herd, ten tons of ice will be needed. If whole milk is cooled, considerably more ice will be needed. Under average conditions it will take from two to two and a half tons per cow for milk cooling. As from forty to fifty cubic feet are required for a ton of packed ice, for ten tons 500 cubic feet of space must be filled.

The sides of the ice house should be well insulated to protect the ice from summer heat. Sawdust is good for this purpose. About a foot should be allowed for the two outside walls, which are filled between with sawdust.

When filling the house, keep the top level, and with a light stick tamp a liberal quantity of broken, chipped, and shaved ice into the joints. An adz is handy for shaving and leveling the ice. Square cakes are used in the middle and uneven ones are trimmed for the edge. Good tight joints are necessary. As the ice is laid and swept with a broom plenty of water is thrown over the ice to freeze the cakes into a solid mass.

Caring for the Product

Not more than twelve to fourteen inches should be left between the walls and the ice, the intervening space being filled with sawdust or clover chaff; straw is too loose and will not pack tight enough. Sawdust is preferable to chaff, and both are better than straw. Tar paper tacked on the walls provides further insulation against the heat.

When the ice house has been filled if the weather continues cold, it is well not to cover the top for two or three days; but before the weather moderates the top should be covered with two feet of sawdust or clover chaff. This covering should be redistributed and packed into the sides about once a month until the house is opened for summer ice.

Ventilation is an important provision in an ice house owing to the presence of warm air which is certain to accumulate on top of the ice. In the newer ice houses it is necessary to place a small ventilator in the center of the roof which carries off this warm air. An opening of this sort will not melt the ice, as an opening in the end would, yet provides space for the warm air to pass out. Cold air is heavier than warm air and because of this fact the cold air which tends to keep the contents of the building from melting, sinks to the floor and from there adjusts itself around the sides of the ice. The warm air, on the other hand, rises to the top and escapes through the ventilator.

Horse Sense

A good grooming costs no money, and is equal to two quarts of oats.

Keep your horse's feet soft, and have him shod often. More feet are ruined in the stable than on the road.

Humanely destroy the worn-out, incurably lame horse. If you sell him, the money that you receive is blood money.

Punctuality in feeding and watering the horses is very important. They will worry and lose flesh if kept waiting beyond the regular time.

If the hoof is kept supple and elastic by soaking, there will be much less trouble from foot lameness, which starts because of a dry, contracted hoof that has no elasticity.

When a horse is disposed to cough in the stable, have his teeth put in order by a veterinarian, as irregularities sometimes cause a cough. Keep the stable clean and well ventilated to prevent inhalation of irritating gases. Wet all feed. If the cough persists give half an ounce of glyco-heroin three times a day, and if necessary increase to one-ounce doses.

Table of Food Groups.

No. 1—Body regulating substances. Fruits: Pears, peaches, plums, apples, strawberries, oranges, melons, etc. And vegetables: Celery, lettuce, greens, potatoes and root vegetables, peas, beans, tomatoes, squash, etc.

No. 2 — Muscle-building: Milk, cheese, nuts, eggs, meat, poultry, fish, etc.

No. 3—Foods which furnish starch: Breakfast foods, cereals, rice, macaroni, cakes, cookies, pastes, starchy desserts, puddings, potatoes, etc.

No. 4—Foods depended on for sugar: Honey, syrup, sugar, candies, jams, jellies, sweet cakes, icing, and other sweet desserts.

No. 5.—Foods which produce fat: Butter, cream, lard, suet, salad and other oils, pork, etc.

If it is true—and we believe it is—that the war will be won not only in the trenches, but in our kitchens and dining-rooms, then the more we know about food values the better we will be able to "carry on."

When to Cut Trees.

Trees should be cut in winter, as timber dries more slowly at this time of year and there is little danger of damage from season checking. Logs can be handled most economically in the winter months, as four times as many logs can be hauled on sleds as on wheels. If the logs or posts are cut in winter they become well seasoned before they are set, and proper seasoning is the most economical preservative treatment one can give to posts or poles.

All the great industrial organizations, such as railroads, telegraph, and telephone companies, that use enormous quantities of timber specify that it must be cut between October 1st and March 1st. Experience has shown that best results have been obtained by cutting the trees at this time.

The cost of living in Great Britain has risen 106 per cent. since the war, according to official figures presented in the House of Commons.

A WOMAN'S HEALTH

Can Only be Maintained by Keeping the Blood Rich and Pure.

The woman at home, deep in household duties and the cares of motherhood, needs occasional help to keep her in good health. The demands upon a mother's health are many and severe. Her own health trials and her children's welfare exact heavy toils, while hurried meals, broken rest and much indoor living tend to weaken her constitution. No wonder that the woman at home is often indisposed through weakness, headache, backaches and nervousness. Too many women have grown to accept these visitations as a part of the lot of motherhood. But many and varied as her health troubles are, the cause is simple and the cure at hand. When well, it is the woman's good blood that keeps her well; when ill she must make her blood rich to renew her health. The nursing mother more than any other woman in the world needs rich blood and plenty of it. There is one always unfailing way to get this good blood so necessary to perfect health, and that is through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. These pills make new blood abundantly, and through their use thousands of weak, ailing wives and mothers have been made bright, cheerful and strong. If you are ailing, easily tired, or depressed, it is a duty you owe yourself and your family to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a fair trial. What this medicine has done for others it will surely do for you. Mrs. W. H. Alberry, Mallorytown, Ont., says:—"I was very much run down and suffered from weakness and nervousness. At times I did not know what to do, as I would shake all over, and would have to go and lie down. I was treated by several doctors, who said the trouble was bad blood and weak nerves, but they did not do me a bit of good. I was advised to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and they made me feel like a new woman. Later when I was nursing my baby, I felt run down, and again took the pills, and my baby at six months weighed thirty-five pounds. It was this medicine that gave me the strength to nurse him, and both baby and myself greatly benefited by it. I hope every suffering woman will give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a fair trial as I did, for I have proved their wonderful merit."

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

You Shall Not Pass.

She is a wall of brass.
You shall not pass! You shall not pass!
Spring up like summer grass,
Surge at her, mass on mass,
Still shall you break like glass,
Splinter and break like shattered glass.
But pass!
You shall not pass!

German, you shall not, shall not pass!
God's hand has written on the wall of brass—
You shall not pass! You shall not pass!
The valleys are quaking,
The torn hills are shaking,
The earth and the sky seem breaking,
But unbroken, undoubting, a wonder and sign
She stands, France stands, and still holds to the line,
She counts her wounded and her dead;
You shall not pass!

She sets her teeth, she bows her head;
You shall not pass!
Till the last soul in the fierce line has fled
You shall not pass!
Help France? Help France?
Who would not, thanking God for this great chance,
Stretch out his hands and run to succor France?

—Harold Begbie.

Value of Peanut.

The peanut is a substantial food, according to the Confectioner's Gazette, six ounces of shelled peanuts being said to possess a food value of 2.3 ounces of round steak, 5 ounces codfish, 1 ounce rice, 4.2 ounces rye bread, 35.5 ounces spinach, 5.6 ounces apples or 6 ounces bacon. The peanut is rich in fat, and also has mineral salts important in the diet, such as phosphorus, lime, sulphur and iron.

Ox tails make good soups and stews at small cost.

There are 3150 British Red Cross motor ambulances at the front.

Italy's 1917 wheat crop was 3,810,200 metric tons, compared with 4,804,400 metric tons in 1916.

The peace that would hand Syria and Armenia back to the Turks would mean the peace of death for multitudes.

Cocoa and tea stains can be removed by dissolving one heaping teaspoonful of soda (baking soda) in a pint of hot water and soaking the stain for a few minutes.

Gunns Shur-Gain Fertilizer

SPITZBERGEN: NO MAN'S LAND

MAY PROVE TO BE A SECOND ALASKA.

End of the War Will See a Rush to Establish Claims to This Rich Country.

Spitzbergen, virtually the only "No Man's Land" of any value left on the earth, promises to present an important question after the war ends. Jutting up from one of Europe's most northerly points toward the regions of perpetual ice, Spitzbergen received little attention from world powers, even those near by, until its important mineral resources were revealed. By some it is said the country will prove to be a second Alaska in the surprises awaiting its complete exploration and study.

Coal in apparently unlimited quantities, easily mined without shafting, abounds in Spitzbergen. Besides there are found deposits of iron ore, marble, copper ore, iron and copper pyrites, molybdenum, galena, zinc blende and other minerals.

Areas claimed by the five different nationals working in Spitzbergen are: British, 3,574 square miles; Norwegian, 770; Swedish, 448; Russian, 80; and German, 23. In addition the Scottish Spitzbergen Syndicate, Ltd., of Edinburgh, lays claim to Bunzow Land, known also as the Sassen Bay Peninsula. This district comprises one-third of the total claims and includes five-sixths of the potential output of the Swedish coal company. After the war these two claimants of one property promise to make a hard fight for what each believe is its rights.

Extensive Mineral Resources.

This war has revealed more than ever before the advantage accruing to a nation controlling deposits of coal, metals and oil, which fact alone is enough to cause a scramble for Spitzbergen with its extensive resources.

Spitzbergen at various times has been accredited to Russia as a result of annexation, but as it is contended they failed to follow up any formal action of the kind—if it ever was taken—the Russians would have a hard time to convince other nationals of title to the land. Especially is this the case in regard to Great Britain in view of recent developments in Russia.

More than 300 years ago, in 1614, James I. of England formally claimed Spitzbergen. The Muscovy Company, a British concern, was ordered "to uphold the King's right to Spitzbergen" by an Order in Council. That claim also was allowed to lapse in the same manner in which the Russian claim lapsed, the Britons interested in the country say.

With the end of the war old data will be dug up, with records of comparatively recent times, to bolster the contentions of the various claimants, as Spitzbergen is sure to occupy a prominent place in north European affairs.

Teach Seventy Occupations.

At the present time in Montreal there are 1175 re-educational courses given to returned soldiers comprising instruction in seventy different occupations. The policy of the Military Hospitals Commission, to combine instruction under competent teachers selected from returned officers, N.C.O.'s and men, with the practical instruction under practical conditions, has been found to work most satisfactorily indeed, the marked interest displayed by the men and their ambition to succeed, is a constant inspiration to the teaching staff. The great willingness of manufacturers to co-operate with the vocational department in giving over their plant facilities for instructional purposes indicates clearly the wonderful appreciation of the services rendered by returned men at the front, and the importance of the great economic problem which confronts the nation.

KEEP LITTLE ONES WELL IN WINTER

Winter is a dangerous season for the little ones. The days are so changeable—one bright, the next cold and stormy, that the mother is afraid to take the children out for the fresh air and exercise they need so much. In consequence they are often cooped up in overheated, badly ventilated rooms and are soon seized with colds or grippe. What is needed to keep the little ones well is Baby's Own Tablets. They will regulate the stomach and bowels and drive out colds and by their use the baby will be able to get over the winter season in perfect safety. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

How the Boys Can Help.

A novel and practical plan to use school boys to assist in keeping pigs and thus to help in the campaign for increased hog production in Canada has been taken up by the Council of the Hamilton Board of Trade.

If the glass percaltor of your coffee pot breaks, use a glass lemon squeezer for the time being.

SHIPBUILDING IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

If history can be relied upon it is just one hundred and thirty-one years since the first ship was built on the Pacific Coast of Canada. A century and a quarter passed without bringing the industry to any immense proportions, but within the last few years shipbuilding advanced in British Columbia as if by magic. In the summer of 1916 there was one ship to be valued at half a million dollars in process of construction in the province. At present the industry represents an investment of $30,000,000. Nine large vessels the product of British Columbian enterprise, are now sailing the vessels, the product of British Columwhich are of steel construction, are either being built or have been contracted for.

The incentives for these gigantic strides in British Columbian shipbuilding have been the demand for ocean tonnage created by the German submarines, and the many extraordinary facilities which the geographical situation of British Columbia and her forest resorts offer for the shipbuilding trade. It was for these reasons that the Imperial Munitions Board selected British Columbia to build twenty-five vessels.

British Columbian shipbuilding is carried on mainly at Vancouver and Victoria, but New Westminster has a yard of considerable proportions at Poplar Island, where four of the ships ordered by the Munitions Board are being constructed. The classes of ships being built are divided into schooners and steamers. The majority are built mainly of wood, but several are made principally of steel. At present the shipyards of Victoria, Vancouver and New Westminster are engaged in building fifty of these vessels, which will have a gross tonnage of 116,980, and a deadweight capacity of 185,000 tons.

The cost of the material alone that must be applied for the completion of these ships is estimated at $1,700,000. In order to finance the shipbuilding undertakings, actual and contemplated, the British Columbian Manufacturers' Association is endeavoring to secure a "Shipbuilding Loan" from the Dominion Government.

There is a bright prospect before the shipbuilders of British Columbia. It is possible that the yards there will be making ships for the Australian Government in the near future. Negotiations are now being carried on by the shipbuilders of British Columbia with the Government of the Commonwealth with a view to securing orders.

The great ships of the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, now plying between Vancouver, Victoria and countries of the East, when they have lived their allotted time and done their appointed work, may be replaced by other liners, just as magnificent, that will be built in the shipyards of the Canadian Pacific Coast, for it is not likely that industrious British Columbia will ever relax its hold on an undertaking that has begun so auspiciously.

GIRLS! LEMON JUICE IS SKIN WHITENER.

How to make a creamy beauty lotion for a few cents.

The juice of two fresh lemons strained into a bottle containing three ounces of orchard white makes a whole quarter pint of the most remarkable lemon skin beautifier at about the cost one must pay for a small jar of the ordinary cold creams. Care should be taken to strain the lemon juice through a fine cloth so no lemon pulp gets in, then this lotion will keep fresh for months. Every woman knows that lemon juice is used to bleach and remove such blemishes as freckles, sallowness and tan and is the ideal skin softener, whitener and beautifier.

Just try it! Get three ounces of orchard white at any drug store and two lemons from the grocer and make up a quarter pint of this sweetly fragrant lemon lotion and massage it daily into the face, neck, arms and hands.

DIAMOND-CUTTING INDUSTRY

Ideal Occupation For Maimed Soldiers, Says London Paper.

The old proverb about diamond cut diamond used to be true, but to-day a diamond can be sawn through by a thin disc of phospher-copper revolving about three thousand times a minute. For many years all diamonds had to be sent to Amsterdam, where the Jews had a monopoly of the trade of diamond-cutting. Even the Cullinan diamond was sent there to be "cleft" in two, says a London weekly.

But there was a time when a diamond could be efficiently cut in England, and the time is coming when it will again be possible. Mr. John Hodge, the British Pensions Minister, has it on his list, as the song says, for he regards diamond-cutting as an ideal occupation for legless men. It is a much larger trade than anyone outside has any conception of, for not only is the cutting of a diamond a slow task, but the number of diamonds which require cutting is very large.

The machinery is intricate, and used to be driven by steam; but now electricity has superseded steam. Thus does war bring some compensations in giving a profitable occupation to our maimed heroes.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Western Woman Speaks With Enthusiasm

Mrs. R. Eckford Tells of Dodd's Kidney Pills.

She Says They Are "All Right," and Gives Her Reasons For Saying So—Why They Are Popular on the Prairies.

Leslieville, Alta., Feb'y 4th (Special.)—It is with true Western enthusiasm that Mrs. R. Eckford, of this place, gives her opinion of Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"I wish to inform you that Dodd's Kidney Pills are all right," says Mrs. Eckford.

"I have only taken two boxes, and my back is fine. Of course I will keep on taking them whenever I think my kidneys are not just right."

"Your Diamond Dinner Pills are dandy, too," Mrs. Eckford added. "I keep them in the house, and take one occasionally as required."

What strikes one most on the prairies is the warm praise the people give Dodd's Kidney Pills. They are used for all kidney troubles, including backache, rheumatism, lumbago, heart disease, diabetes, and dropsy and Bright's disease, and their popularity is proof of the good work they are doing. Dodd's Kidney Pills are the standard Canadian kidney remedy.

Clean Hands.

The law of Moses, still binding on devout Jews, was ages before its time in many of its regulations, and not least with respect to diet and cleanliness. One recalls especially its insistence on the frequent washing of hands, which in later times became a sort of fetish.

The Bible makes clean hands accompany a "clean heart," and there is more in the association than meets the eye, for clean hands often mean freedom from disease or the means of communicating it; and the medical faculty washes its hands oftener and longer and more thoroughly than any profession in the world, and with most reason.

In certain hospitals they have a set of rules for hand-washing which it would be well to apply to all and strictly enforce. Before operations these strict regulations prescribe four washing processes of five minutes each.

For the first five minutes the surgeon is supposed to wash his hands in the ordinary way with soap and warm water, and then carefully to clean his finger-nails. When he has leisurely cleaned his nails, he goes to the pail again for another five minutes, still with soap and warm water.

The third five minutes is occupied in washing his hands in alcohol, and the fourth for the process of sterilization with a wash of corrosive sublimate.

MURINE FOR YOUR EYES Granulated Eyelids, Sore Eyes, Eyes Inflamed by *Sun, Dust* and *Wind* quickly relieved by Murine. Try it in your Eyes and in Baby's Eyes. No Smarting, Just Eye Comfort. Murine Eye Remedy At Your Druggist's or by mail, 50c per bottle. Murine Eye Salve, in Tubes 25c. For *Book of the Eye*—Free. Ask Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

Keeping Oil Sweet.

If lump sugar is added to olive oil—two lumps of the sugar to a quart of oil—it will not become rancid. If the oil comes in a can, empty as soon as opened into a bottle or preserve jar and put in the sugar. It will be kept in perfect condition to the last drop.

The Nova Scotia "Lumber King" says:

"I consider MINARD'S LINIMENT the best LINIMENT in use.

I got my foot badly jammed lately. I bathed it well with MINARD'S LINIMENT and it was as well as ever next day.

Yours very truly,
T. G. McMULLEN.

The movement in England looking toward the adoption of the decimal system for currency, which has the backing of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom, is gaining ground.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows

Wring Linen by Hand.

If you put your table linen through the wringer you will have creases which are hard to remove when ironing. Rather, wring by hand, smoothing when putting on the line. Do not use starch. Iron with hot irons while the linen is still quite wet.

EAGLE MOTOR STYLE



Write to-day for our big FREE CATALOGUE showing our full lines of Bicycles for Men and Women, Boys and Girls.

MOTOR CYCLES
MOTOR ATTACHMENTS

Tires, Coaster Brakes, Wheels, Inner Tubes, Lamps, Bells, Cyclometers, Saddles, Equipment and Parts of Bicycles. You can buy your supplies from us at wholesale prices.

T. W. BOYD & SON,
27 Notre Dame Street West, Montreal.

The Little Ghosts.

He shall see many ghosts before he dies!
The ravished and the murdered and those slain
In torture, shall arise from earth and main
And close about him, mute and shadowwise;
And ever first and foremost to his eyes
From the red streets and from the seas vast plain
The little children shall come back again—
The frail crushed blossoms of the sacrifice.

And in their eyes no fear will be, nor wrath,
Only a child's bewilderment at hate,
And in their hands no lifted menace dwell;
Yet these frail shadows shall obstruct his path,
And at the last, or be it soon or late,
These helpless hands shall push him into hell.

—Theodosia Garrison.

Money Orders.

Dominion Express Money Orders are on sale in five thousand offices throughout Canada.

Dr. Zavitz, of the O.A.C., says that sixty varieties of potatoes are grown in Ontario.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

Suet pudding is a good dessert for cold weather.

YES! MAGICALLY! CORNS LIFT OUT WITH FINGERS

You say to the drug store man, "Give me a small bottle of freezone." This will cost very little but will positively remove every hard or soft corn or callus from one's feet.

A few drops of this new ether compound applied directly upon a tender, aching corn relieves the soreness instantly, and soon the entire corn or callus, root and all, dries up and can be lifted off with the fingers.

This new way to rid one's feet of corns was introduced by a Cincinnati man, who says that freezone dries in a moment, and simply shrivels up the corn or callus without irritating the surrounding skin.

Don't let father die of infection or lockjaw from whittling at his corns, but clip this out and make him try it.

If your druggist hasn't any freezone tell him to order a small bottle from his wholesale drug house for you.

When buying your Piano insist on having an "OTTO HIGEL" PIANO ACTION

Cause of Early Old Age

The celebrated Dr. Michenhoff, an authority on early old age, says that it is "caused by poisons generated in the intestine." When your stomach digests food properly it is absorbed without forming poisonous matter. Poisons bring on early old age and premature death. 15 to 30 drops of "Seigel's Syrup" after meals makes your digestion sound. 10

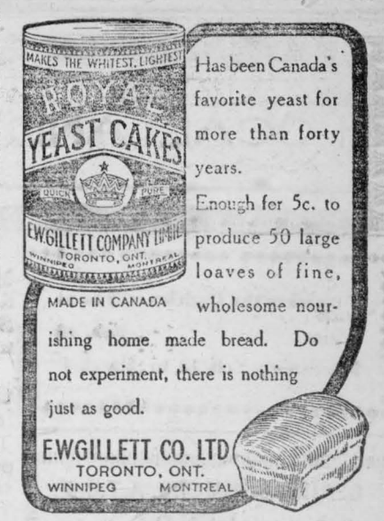
ABSORBINE STOPS LAMENESS from a Bone Spavin, Ring Bone, Splint, Curb, Side Bone, or similar trouble and gets horse going sound. It acts mildly but quickly and good results are lasting. Does not blister or remove the hair and horse can be worked. Page 17 in pamphlet with each bottle tells how. $2.00 a bottle delivered. Horse Book 9 M free. ABSORBINE, JR., the antiseptic liniment for mankind, reduces Painful Swellings, Enlarged Glands, Wens, Bruises, Varicose Veins; heals Sores. Allays Pain. Will tell you more if you write. $1 and $2 a bottle at dealers or delivered. Liberal trial bottle for 10c stamps. W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F., 516 Lymans Bldg., Montreal, Can. Absorbine and Absorbine, Jr., are made in Canada.

High Prices Being Paid for Syrup and Sugar



Pure Syrup commands a high price. Maple Grove owners using our "Champion" Evaporator have been making good money on a rising market for years. You can do the same by ordering your machine now in readiness for next season's crop.

Write for Free Booklet
THE GRIMM MNFG. CO., Limited
58 Wellington St., Montreal, Que.



Has been Canada's favorite yeast for more than forty years. Enough for 5c. to produce 50 large loaves of fine, wholesome nourishing home made bread. Do not experiment, there is nothing just as good.

E.W.GILLETT CO. LTD
TORONTO, ONT.
WINNIPEG MONTREAL

Finish grapevine pruning in cold weather before the sap starts to flow in the early spring. Late pruning causes "bleeding," which weakens the plants and reduces the size of the fruit.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

Dried potato parings make good fire lighters.

HELP WANTED

LADIES WANTED TO DO PLAIN and light sewing at home, whole or spare time, good pay, work sent any distance, charges paid. Send stamp for particulars. National Manufacturing Company, Montreal.

MISCELLANEOUS

WELL EQUIPPED NEWSPAPER and job printing plant in Eastern Ontario. Insurance carried $1,500. Will go for $1,200 on quick sale. Box 69, Wilson Publishing Co., Ltd., Toronto.

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

Doctors Recommend Bon-Opto for the Eyes

Physicians and eye specialists prescribe Bon-Opto as a safe home remedy in the treatment of eye troubles and to strengthen eyesight. Sold under money refund guaranty by all druggists.

CUTICURA HEALS SKIN TROUBLES



The Soap to Cleanse Ointment to Heal

Nothing better, quicker, safer, surer at any price for skin troubles of young or old that itch, burn, crust, scale, torture or disfigure. Besides, you may try them before you buy them.

Sample Each Free by Mail

With 32-p. Skin Book. Address postcard: "Cuticura, Dept. N, Boston, U. S. A." Sold throughout the world.

MRS. KIESO SICK SEVEN MONTHS

Restored to Health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.



Aurora, Ill.—"For seven long months I suffered from a female trouble, with severe pains in my back and sides until I became so weak I could hardly walk from chair to chair, and got so nervous I would jump at the slightest noise. I was entirely unfit to do my housework, I was giving up hope of ever being well, when my sister asked me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I took six bottles and today I am a healthy woman able to do my own housework. I wish every suffering woman would try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and find out for themselves how good it is."—Mrs. CARL A. KIESO, 596 North Ave., Aurora, Ill.

The great number of unsolicited testimonials on file at the Pinkham Laboratory, many of which are from time to time published by permission, are proof of the value of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, in the treatment of female ills.

Every ailing woman in Canada is cordially invited to write to the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential), Lynn, Mass., for special advice. It is free, will bring you health and may save your life.

Machinery For Sale

1 WHEELOCK ENGINE, 18x42.
New Automatic Valve Type. Complete with supply and exhaust piping, flywheel, etc. Will accept $1,200 cash for immediate sale.

1 ELECTRIC GENERATOR, 30 K.W., 110-120 Volts D.C.
Will accept $425 cash for immediate sale.

PULLEYS, Large size.
26x66—$30; 12x60—$20; 12½x48—$12; 12x36—$8.

1 BLOWER OR FAN, Buffalo Make.
14 inch discharge—$30.

REAL ESTATES CORPORATION, LTD.
60 Front St. West, Toronto

LOCAL AND GENERAL

Whitteker the Optician will be at
Wales Feb. 16
Morrisburg, Feb. 18 to March 2

CLAIRE SUMMERS, A.T.C.M.
PIANO
Pupils prepared for all Conservatory examinations
Studio at her home, Main Street, West.

You can exchange your Wheat and Buckwheat for Flour at the Iroquois Flour Mills. Forty pounds of flour is given in exchange for a bushel of standard wheat.

The Star Theatre will be opened as usual on Saturday and Monday.

Mr. Irwin Hilliard, K.C., M.P.P. spent the week in Toronto.

Mr. Denzil Nash left for Toronto this week where he has accepted a position.

A moment of courtesy will take a man as far as a whole afternoon of apology.

Mrs. F. W. Herbick was spending a few days in Ogdensburg, N.Y.

The Luther League of St. Paul's Church will hold a Valentine Social in Casselman's Hall, Tuesday evening, Feb. 12, 1918, Everybody will get a valentine. Come and mail your valentine at the Post Office Booth. Refreshments served. Admission, twenty-five cents.

It is no longer the hostess at the tea who asks, "One lump or two" but the coal dealer.

Mrs. (Rev.) C. O. Carson spent a few days in Ottawa last week

Miss Amy Banks left on Saturday last for Brockville where she will take a business course

Mr. A. B. Sherman left Monday for Stephenville, Texas, to spend the rest of the Winter.

The property known as "Rockford," one of the finest on the river front, at the east end of Brockville, is being considered as a site for the establishment of a convalescent home for soldiers. It is understood that the owner, Mr. Beverley Jones, of Toronto, is willing to allow the military authorities possession of it for the purpose stated.

Mr. Wm. Eager and son, Master Spencer spent the week-end with Mrs. Ralph Kilgour, Beauharnois, Que.

Miss Amey Cameron is spending a few weeks with friends in Ottawa.

Miss Rupert is visiting her sister, Mrs. Harry Lamble.

Mrs. R. Pollitt and daughter, Pansy, of Kingston, are visiting the former's sister, Mrs. F. D. Stata.

"We shall never have a reconstructed world until we have reconstructed men. If any man be in Christ Jesus he is a reconstructed man. You can never build a reconstructed world unless you build it on a reconstructed individual." Such was the declaration of Rev. Dr. D. C. MacGregor of London, Ont.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Allison and Miss M. G. Edwards left Tuesday for Washington where they will spend the remainder of the winter.

Mrs. E. P. Bradt left for Hamilton on Sunday to attend the funeral of her brother, Wm. Arthur Cox, who died February second at Elmira, N.Y.. The deceased was in his twenty-eighth year and leaves a wife and daughter, aged two years.

Next Sunday, in the Methodist Church, Feb. 10, at seven p.m. Subject: Habit, its influence on life. Illustrated Hymn, The Holy City.

Mrs. J. S. Babcock and Mr. Green of Kingston were the guests of Mr. F. D. Stata this week.

The interior of the Gananoque High School building, one of the best equipped schools of its size in Canada, was practically destroyed by fire, which was discovered about 3 o'clock in the afternoon by the Principal, Mr. J. J. Bell, who happened to be in the building at the time. The fire started in the dust pipe in the centre of the building, and before the firemen could reach it the building was so filled with smoke that it was hard for them to follow and check the flames. Quite a lot of the students' books and the furniture were carried out and saved. The Board of Education will secure temporary quarters at once for the school until the building can be rebuilt.

Prescott Curlers will play on Morrisburg ice to-night (Friday), commencing at 7 o'clock. Spectators are welcome. No admission.

The Chosen Friends will hold their annual Ball and Supper in the Chosen Friends' Hall, on Tuesday, February 12th., 50c. per couple. Ladies are requested to bring refreshments.

The French have been put on a bread ration of seven ounces a day in order to release shipping for the transportation of American troops. Does that make you ashamed of anything —Cleveland Plain Dealer.

At a recent fur sale at New York high prices were paid for muskrat skins, as a result of a fifty per cent. shortage this season. As high as ninety-five cents for natural skins and $1.-55 ior blacks was paid. Over four hundred thousand rat skins were sold, and prices were sixty per cent. higher than in the October sale. Other furs were correspondingly high. The best skunk sold up to $5.30. The skins of ordinary tabby cats brought as high as 88 cents each, and will now be cut up into "fur" sets, chest protectors and whatnot.

Mr. Wilfrid Quenneville, in his trip to Detroit some time ago paid some attention to automobile manufacturing, After viewing several factories, he learned that the Ford was the most up-to-date factory in the world. He also learned that the only car that is equipped with coal-oil carburators and working satisfactorily, is The Ford. Mr. Quenneville is now buying fuel at 19 cents a gallon instead of 38, that is coal-oil, and is much stronger than gasoline. f you want a demonstration with same it does not matter how many miles you live, or how many pitch holes on the road, he says that the quality in the right place car will get there on coal-oil fuel.

The power of this or any other country does not lie in its financial credit or its material resources, it lies in the ability of the population to make them effective. We can make them effective only by hard work. Every man and woman in this country should consider it a solumn national duty to put forward some extra effort in order to produce something or to help produce something that will contribute towards winning the war. It is a duty from which no one who has health or strength is entitled to claim exemption.—Ottawa Journal.

Mrs. Chas. Roberts of Iroquois received the sad news last week that her only brother, Pte John Yuill, of the 3rd Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders, was drowned when the transport on which his Batt. was going to Egypt was torpedoed, and his body was one of the many to be washed ashore on Dec. 30th., 1917. Pte. Yuill enlisted in December, 1914. He was only 23 years of age and had been wounded twice while in France.

In the official wounded list this week appears the name of W. Jarram, of Iroquois.

It costs an average of one dollar and fifty cents a minute for the one hundred or two hundred hours of flying which an aviator must have before he can be regarded as a crack military pilot. So states an article in "Flying." Thus the training of each of the thousands of American soldiers now being taught to fly, at ninety dollars an hour, will cost from nine thousand to eighteen thousand dollars.

Through the efforts of the American Federation of Flying Yacht Clubs the first aerial mail route to be established by the United States Government will start from New York. The other end of the route will be Boston. The New York landing station will be on the Hudson River, at the foot of 129th St., the proposed site of the New York Flying Yacht Club. This is only the beginning. Aeroplanes found, on trial, to be unfit for military service will be used in establishing other mail routes later on. After the war there will probably be an immense number of such routes, and by that time the American Government will probably have a billion dollars' worth of aeroplanes on hand.

When you are troubled with burrs in horses' manes, tails, and feet, how can you get them out? It is an old trick of horsemen to put oil or soft soap on the hair and comb the burrs out The treatment is very simple and very effective.

AUCTION SALE

Having decided to sell my farm I will sell by Public Auction Sale on the premises, Lot 16, 4th Con. of Williamsburg on

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21st, '18

Beginning at 1 p.m. the following:—HORSES 1 black horse rising 4 yrs. old, half Percheron; 1 black colt rising 2 yrs. old, half Percheron.

CATTLE—6 milch cows supposed to freshen in early spring, 2 heifers rising 3 yrs. old supposed to freshen in early spring, 2 heifers rising 2 yrs. old, 2 heifers rising 1 year old, and 1 bull calf rising 1 year old.

SWINE—2 brood sows supposed to farrow latter part of March, 13 shoats.

HENS—About 100 hens White Leghorns, 2 turkey hens.

FARM IMPLEMENTS — 1 lumber wagon, 1 milk wagon, 1 pair bobsleighs, 1 Massey Harris grain binder, 1 Deering mower, 1 automatic dumping horserake, 1 sulky spring-tooth cultivator, 1 steel land roller, 1 steel scraper 1 stone boat, 1 fanning mill, 1 set double harness, 2 feed boxes, 5 barrels, 1 set scales 240 lbs. capacity, 2 thirty-gallon milk cans, 1 Magnet cream separator 500 lbs. capacity 2 coolly cans, milk pails, 1 iron cooler, 1 barrel churn Daisy No. 3, 1 butter bowl ladle, 1 log chain a quantity of hay, 10 bushels of buckwheat, a quantity of potatoes

HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS— 1 table 4 lamps, 1 organ and a number of other articles. Everything will be sold without reserve.

TERMS OF SALE—$10 and under cash; over that amount 8 months' credit on furnishing approved joint notes, or 4% off for cash.

THOMAS IRVING, AUCTIONEER
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TO RENT

A good, comfortable house with all modern conveniences; formerly occupied by Chas. F. Whitteker. Possession given at once. For further particulars, apply to
Ezra Saddlemire,
Williamsburg.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT

Good house, modern conveniences, outbuildings and garden; situated near the river. Apply
Leader Office.

LOST

A pair of gold nose glasses, Will finder please return to Mrs E. J. Frenette and oblige.

FOUND

A pair of silver spectacles, Owner may have same by paying for this advertisement.

MARRIED

Smith — Heydon—At Toronto, Tuesday, January 15eh, 1918, Mr. William Allen Smith, formerly of Morrisburg, was united in marriage to Miss Elsie Maud Heydon, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. E. Heydon, Toronto.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

The Signs of Eyestrain

are many. There may be bloodshot eyes, blinking and twitching of eyelids, discomfort on using the eyes longer than a short time, headaches, nausea on using the eyes, and in fact, almost any sympton the patient may complain of may be the direct or indirect result of excessive or improper use of the eyes.

These symptons should not be ignored. Have your eyes examined, and if they are at fault apply the proper remedy

—Glasses.

Consult us about your eye trouble.

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FOR SALE

Brick Dwelling on Victoria street, 2½ stories; in good state of repair; recently newly papered; all conveniences, including bath and toilet. Apply
H. H. Bradfield,
Morrisburg.

WANTED

To hire a number of teams to haul cord wood and logs from the McIntosh farm, Williamsburg, to Morrisburg station. Persons wishing to purchase wood apply to undersigned.
Sam Agulnick,
Morrisburg.
J. Miller, Cornwall.
P.O. Box 270.

FOR SALE

A few bushels of —cIntosh apples. Will sell any quantity. Also a few bushels of potatoes.
H. D. Swerdfeger,

POULTRY WANTED

Owing to the fact that different parties are buying Poultry and Junk in this district, we beg to advise the public, that we guarantee highest prices and satisfactory deal to everybody.

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Corn	20c	French Peas	25c
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