The Leader

Vol. XVII, No 52 MORRISBURG, ONT., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1917

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GET THEM BUSY
NOW, WHILE
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All poultry should be supplied with GRIT. It answers the same purpose as teeth for the hen. Supply your hens with these false teeth, do not ask her to "gum it." FELDSPAR GRIT is bright, clean and free from dust.

Price 1½c. per pound in small quantities. Special Price in 100 lb. sacks.

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The ordinary shell offered for sale is one-third to one-half waste, as the hens pick out the large size pieces and throw out the waste and dust. Our TRIPLE SCREENED OYSTER SHELL is very white and clean. all fine pieces and dust is screened out. so that it is uniform in size and makes no waste.

Price 1½c. per pound in small quantities. Special low price per 100 lb. bag.

To have healthy good laying hens, keep them well supplied with GRIT and OYSTER SHELL. The hens will repay you with plenty of eggs while the prices are high

MEAT and BONE SCRAP, CHARCOAL, LINSEED, WHEAT and SCRATCH FEED – Everything for Poultry

The Winter Layer is the Only Payer

It is only the hen that lays during winter when eggs are high, that pays a profit. But hens must have a tonic during cold weather to keep them on the job — to keep the egg organs active and responsive.

Here is a guaranteed tonic—"No eggs no pay"

Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a

a tonic not a stimulant, will help to keep your poultry healthy and to make your hens lay while the price of eggs are high

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THE HARDWARE STORE--OPPOSITE ST. LAWRENCE HALL

Morrisburg, : : : : Ont.

Santa Claus and the Schools

The Collegiate Institute and Public Schools which will reopen on Thursday, January 3rd closed for the Christmas holidays on Friday of last week, following the Commencement Exercises and Concert by the pupils of the M.C.I., it being one of the best yet staged by these gifted young people. But equally deserving of mention was, what might be called the Junior Commencement Exercises, held in the Public School rooms, which were witnessed by a number of citizens and teachers, who greatly enjoyed the program given by the little kiddies who cleverly and innocently ushered in the Festive Season with appropriate songs and recitations—the fruits of the labors of a noble hand which had guided them while they "crept" through 1917. In addition to the regular training, these little tots, through the conscientious devotion of their teachers, are most efficiently taught to stage their little songs and recitations by expert accompaniment on the piano, which has been highly recommended by the Public School Inspector.

Following this little concert, through the generous, kind-hearted thoughtfulness of Mr. C. L. Baker, the children enjoyed a sleigh ride around town on Friday morning.

The most powerful agency in school management is kindness, and in this respect, the Morrisburg schools have indeed been fortunate. There is no force on earth as potent as love, and when it has possession of the human heart, it is all pervading and overpowering, especially if brought to bear upon sympathetic childhood. An affectionate pupil will confide in a teacher's judgment, respect her authority and fear her displeasure. It is gratifying to note that the greatest harmony prevails between pupils and staff of the Morrisburg schools from the Principal of the Collegiate Institute to the energetic and affectionate janitor of the Public School.

A GRAND SUCCESS

The Commencement Exercises and Concert of the Morrisburg Collegiate Institute held at the Music Hall on Thursday, Dec. 20th. were a treat to the public, and a credit to the school. A bumper house greeted the rising of the curtain on the opening scene of "A Case of Suspension," a dialogue by five girls and five boys, all of whom played their parts in a manner that left nothing to be desired. Five numbers were given by a Choir of some sixty voices excellently trained by Dr. W. C. Davy. These seemed to grow better as they proceeded, and the last one "Hi Diddle Diddle" was perhaps the best thing of the evening from the standpoint of skill and finish.

Miss Dorothy Carson sang—"Evening Brings Rest and You" in her usual sweet and pleasing way.

"Betsy tries Conservation" -- a skit in prose on Food —Controller Hanna's efforts at food conservation had its fine points well brought out by Miss Maude Farrer.

The physical drills and gymnastics were a revelation to the public, of the work that is being done in the gymnasium.

The living pyramid was to many the most pleasing part of the program.

The Rag-time Band of sixteen pieces in bum dress and with bum instruments, was a rollicking bit of school boy nonsense put on in a perfectly natural way, which literally brought down the house. It is rather a pity that Dr. Davy's two selections, so well rendered came on before the audience had settled down after their jolly time with the band, and did not receive the attention they justly merited.

Miss Minnie Smith, in acknowledgment of her clever work at the piano, was tendered a boquet from the stage.

Diplomas for the Candidates successful in passing the midsummer examinations were to have been presented by Mr. O D. Casselman, M.P., but he was detained at Ottawa, and his place was taken by Mr. Irwin Hilliard, M.L.A.. Prizes and medals were also presented to the winners of the championships on Field Day. Jack Bradfield, Sr. champion, won the Hilliard Cup and the gold medal presented by Principal Elliott. Bert Casselman was the winner of the Jr. championship, and the silver medal, presented by Mr. Archie Wood. Eva Cassel carried off the Girls' championship and the prize donated by Miss Pringle. Then the famous Broder Cup—harder to get and harder to keep than it is to win, was handed over to Stuart Meikle, Sec.-Treas. of the Athletic association, with the injunction that it be deposited in some secure place where the moths are not apt to get at it.

An Honor Roll, designed by Miss Bessie Hess and containing the names of about eighty names of pupils and ex-pupils of the school who have gone overseas as volunteers in the service of their country, was presented by the Board to Principal Elliott, to be hung and preserved in the school. The presentation was made by Dr. G. M. Gorrell, on behalf of the Board, in a very graceful and appropriate speech.

So pleased was the audience with the evening's entertainment that several suggestions have been made that the concert part be repeated next month for the benefit of the Red Cross.

"For He's a Jolly Good Fellow"

Such was the feeling which prevailed in the hearts of the children who crowded the Star Theatre at Reeve Meikle's annual treat on Thursday afternoon, and this feeling lacked outward expression only from the want of leadership. Had any of the parents present had the presence of mind of putting the "buzz" in the little tots' ears, an outward mark of appreciation would have found its home in the heart of a kind and thoughtful children's friend.

In addition to the children, a number of adults were present, and all were welcomed and made comfortable, while they enjoyed the two hours' excellent program of specially selected moving pictures for the occasion.

The large turn-out to this annual entertainment, which increases each year, is evidence that it is much appreciated by the children and parents generally, and we trust that Mr. Meikle will keep this very commendable treat in store for the children for years to come.

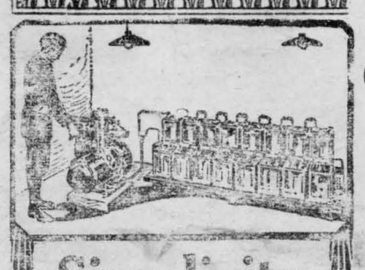
New Windows for St. Mary's Church

Santa Claus certainly paid special attention this Christmas to St. Mary's Church. As a result of his visit the sacred edifice is embellished by the addition of four beautiful stained glass windows. Three of these are in the Vestry and are as follows: Hoffman's "Boy Christ", the gift of Mrs. Denmark of Boston; St. Stanislaus Kotska, donated by Mrs. E. J. Frenette, in memory of her husband; St. Aloysius, donated by Mrs. Martin Blondin, in memory of her husband. The fourth is the large front window presented by Mr. George W. Cook, in memory of his mother, Mary Ann Cook. The subject is the beautiful picture of Christ blessing the little children, entitled "Suffer the little children to come unto Me;" which has been executed with such rare taste and skill as to elicit the enthusiastic praise of all who have seen it. The figures are exceptionally good. Over all in the apex is the Pelican feeding her young with her own blood, the familiar Christian emblem of Christ shedding His Blood for mankind's salvation. This beautiful piece of ecclesiastical art which cost $500, is only one of the many splendid gifts which St. Mary's Church owes to the magnificient generosity of Mr. Cook.

MARRIED

Dillabough—Durant — At the Manse, Morrisburg, on Wednesday, December 26th., by the Rev. Hugh Cameron, B. A., Delbert Ackley, son of Mr. Ira Dillabough, of Elma, to Lucy, daughter of Mr. Allan Durant of Dunbar.

A New Edison or Aeolian Vocalion Phonograph



A Newcombe, Gerhard Heintzman or Weber Piano this Xmas

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It will supply ample light for all buildings and sufficient power for small farm machines, such as churns, separators, and washing machines. It brings city comforts and convenience to the farm. See it at work.

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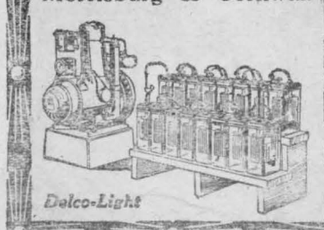



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Suitable temperatures maintained for the preservation of Cheese, Butter, Poultry, Eggs, Apples, Meats, etc.

Now is the time to contract for your Winter supply of Eggs in 12 or 30 doz. cases

For particulars apply at the Cold Storage or Telephone 29.

DUNDAS CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, LIMITED

Keep a Supply of Flour and Feed on Hand.

We sell the famous Robin Hood Flour under a guarantee to give better satisfaction than any other flour milled in Canada or we will refund the Full Purchase Price with 10% penalty added. Give it a trial.

Price $5.80 per sack at the Storage or will deliver (on Saturday only) to any one in town at $5.90 per sack.

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WILLIAMSBURG BRANCH — R. H. SEAMAN AGENT.

Between Cousins;

OR, A DECLARATION OF WAR.

CHAPTER XVI.

"I saw all the doings that happen under the sun; and, behold, all is vain, and a grasping at the wind."

In the same plain pulpit in which a quarter of a century ago John had introduced himself to his flock, he stood once more, not so upright indeed as on that long distant Sunday, —with narrow shoulders stooping, and bleached hair tossed back from his high forehead,—but with a light upon his face which had not been there even then. This was the spot on which his natural shyness always dropped from him as drops a cloak. But to-day there was more than a mere absence of self-consciousness: a strange new aggressiveness of demeanour. The mild brown eyes were no longer the eyes of a dove, but rather of some fierce bird of prey, poising to sweep upon its victim.

"And nothing of what my eyes desired did I deny them, and refused no pleasure to my heart."

The words of the preacher-king rang through the crowded space with that penetrating note which nervous exaltation alone can give.

"And as I gazed upon all the works of my hands, and upon the doings which I have accomplished, behold it was all vain and grasping at the wind, and there was no gain under the sun."

His body a little drawn back from pulpit-wall, upon which his thin hand rested, he paused, measuring the congregation with an eye which seemed to challenge contradiction.

"You have heard the words before, all of you—for they are not mine, as you know well; they are those of the man who perhaps of all men on earth, either before or since, had taken the fill of all the goods of the earth,—who had fed his greed with gold, his appetite with delicate meats, his lust with the beauty of women, his fancy with every device that could amuse it. Nothing which his eyes desired did he deny them; it is he who says it. And the end? Behold all is vain, and a grasping at the wind! It is the sentence of the Pride of Life, spoken by one who had tasted it to its dregs, and found but bitterness in the cup;— by one who had plucked the fruit, and in whose mouth it turned to ashes. And this man accounted the wisest man of the old world.

"And we, my breathren, into whose ears these words of wisdom have been called ever since we were children, how do we follow their lesson? Are we wise enough to learn by another's experience? Oh, foolish and blind! We will not believe in the bitterness of the cup until we have tasted it ourselves; we grasp at it, we pursue it, breathless, on bleeding feet, over all obstacles. And when we have reached it—we find that we have grasped the wind. Rich or poor, high or low, that deadly thing, the Pride of Life, has us all in his clutches. For what is the poor man's envy of the rich but Pride of Life?

"And some of us dream only of gold, and of the ease it brings, and of the luxury in which it will enable us to revel—forgetting the while that ease without work is no ease but weariness, and that the grosser luxury swells, the more quickly it palls;— and that there must come a day—and be it the day of his death,—on which the rich man who has been only a rich man, blushes to find himself no higher than the animals.

"This also is grasping at the wind!

"And some of us again dream only of hearing our names in the mouths of men, of seeing their backs bend before us, of revelling in the pomp and circumstance of fashion. But if we sit down to think we shall here blush again; for who would be honored because of his gold-bags, or because of the chance of his birth?

"This also is grasping at the wind!

"All, all is a grasping at the wind which has only this life in view,—this atom of time lost in Eternity. It is not here that our satisfaction is to be found. How should it be, since it is not for these things that we are made? Our soul-hunger demands other food. And what holds back the hand that proffers it? The Pride of Life—only the Pride of Life."

In the chapel not a head moved, and scarcely an eyelid blinked. What had come over their minister to-day? —for that something had come over him seemed patent to the least observant. Never had they seen the flame within him leap so high as this. For minute after minute they listened, a little bewildered, for in truth the Pride of Life had as small a place in the hard-working community as it can have in any but that of monks. What had they done to deserve this severe moral scourging? they asked themselves, even while carried away by the current of ardent words, and a trifle awed by the fierceness which contrasted so strangely with their pastor's usual mild benevolence of utterance. He was speaking like a man moved by personal hatred, almost vindictiveness. That Pride of Life to which he shot his arrows might have been an enemy with whom he had a deadly score to settle.

Yet not one among the congregation guessed that, for the moment, that imaginary antagonist was clothed in the flesh of Ronald Macgilvray. John himself scarcely guessed it. He was not preaching at anybody, nor acting upon any reasoned motive, but purely upon one of those impulses that will not be denied,—tearing open his soul, in order to save it from suffocating under the burden of the disappointment which had fallen upon it.

Between the chapel and the Rectory one of those very small incidents occurred which gain their true importance only by retrospection.

They were close to the Rectory gate when, upon the other side of the road, Duncan M'Donnell passed them, with one of his brief salutes, and barely turning his head.

"By the way, Fenella," said Albert, "that reminds me—I haven't congratulated you yet upon your success in taming the bear. Duncan has actually withdrawn his suit, and all is smoothed over."

The deep-red blood rushed to Fenella's face.

"Oh, has he really?" she breathlessly asked. "I am so glad! Oh, how generous he is! I scarcely expected—I did not know what to hope ——"

The disturbance in her voice was so evident that Albert, glancing at her in surprise, and reading the same disturbance in her glowing face, was for a moment just a trifle taken aback. By an association of ideas, which was more instinctive than reasoned, his eyes sought the broad-shouldered figure fast diminishing upon the road. A fine specimen of manhood, certainly —even in his Sunday clothes. He remembered having heard that half the girls in the village were secretly languishing for Duncan's favors. Perhaps it might be as well to put a stop to those visits to Adam's cottage. But even as he formed the thought, Albert smiled at the grotesqueness of his own fancy. The ghost of an idea which for a moment had startled him, was not to be taken more seriously than any other sort of ghost.

That afternoon Fenella sat for a long while upon the shore.

Was this, then, really the whole value of those goods which she had been taught to prize above everything, whose praises had sounded in her ears ever since she could remember anything? An empty grasping at the wind! Consternation was born of that thought, and yet the consternation itself was not all surprise. Almost it seemed to her that she must partly have expected this. Had not Lady Atterton said something very like it when she asked: "Was ever success such as my success?" and had answered herself: "It was not success at all—it was failure?"

How strange that her father should preach such a sermon just now! She had heard of people the course of whose lives had been changed by such things as a sermon or a book; but whether this was to be for her one of those decisive turning-points she was still unable to discern. She had heard, too, of earthquakes which, by levelling the walls of prisons, had set captives free. Was it possible that she had been living in a prison until now, and that the words heard that morning had been words of liberation? Almost it seemed to her that some sort of chain had fallen from her. And now she peered about her, blinking her eyes in the new daylight, and wondering which road to take.

She went home at last, dazed, having drawn no practical conclusions from her reflections, and seeing no clearer into the future than she had seen that morning when she had sat in the chapel, quivering as though under a lash.

Had proof been wanting for her nerves being off their balance, it would have been supplied by her very strange behaviour that evening after the cold supper which, on Sundays alone, replaced the orthodox meal.

They were alone in the bow-windowed drawing-room—the three young people—and after the somewhat severe ecclesiastical discipline of the day, secular interests were enjoying their rights, which they could all the more safely do as the minister was spending the evening with Adam.

"Well, I'm blowed!" exclaimed Albert, lifting his face from the latest Scotsman. "Just listen to this:

" 'Elopement in high life.—It is confidently affirmed that the Honorable Miss Lilian Larrington'—("That's that pretty girl who was staying with her mother, Lady Calder, at the Bishop's last year," interpolated Albert) —'left her home on Wednesday night, accompanied by Mr. George Butt, under whose tuition her younger brother, the Honorable Edward Larrington, had been recently placed, and has since been clandestinely married to him. Lady Calder has fallen ill in consequence of the shock received.' "

"Good gracious!" was all Julia could say, having emerged from her novel, in order to listen. After a moment's earnest reflection she added: "I suppose she's mad."

"Either mad or bad; for she can't seriously mean to remain Mrs. Butt all her life."

"Why shouldn't she mean it?" asked Fenella suddenly.

"My dear child, because people brought up as Miss Larrington has been brought up don't shake down into the sort of life which the Mr. Butts lead."

"But if she cares for him enough?"

"The more she cares for him—that is, the more passion there is in the matter—the quicker it will fizzle out, and the stronger will the reaction be," explained the youthful philosopher, with as much assurance as though half a century of experience stood behind him. "When the poor girl awakes from her intoxication she will find herself caught in her own toils, and the natural result will follow. Really, I'm quite sorry for her; and she was such a good hand at tennis too."

"I'm not sorry for her at all!" burst out Fenella, with that kind of vehemence which betrays a tension seeking relief, and with dangerously shining eyes. "I think she is to be envied, not pitied. It must be a glorious thing to care for anyone as much as that!—beter than anything else in the world, and to have the courage to give it all up for his sake. What more can love want than to be put to the test?"

She broke off, grasping her forehead with her hand. Were those her own words, or had she not heard them lately upon other lips? The blank astonishment in the two pairs of eyes fixed upon her scarcely confused her, since she was only half aware of it.

"Fenella, you have been reading too many novels," said Julia severely, after a long and ominous pause. "I shall have in future—"

"Leave her alone," interrupted Albert, in a voice almost as measured as usual. "She's a little overdone, that is all. It's been rather a hard day's work, what with that long session in chapel this morning, and everything. She wants a night's rest. Don't bother her, Julia, and don't take away the novels from her. She isn't a baby, after all."

He finished with carelessly smiling lips, but eyes which had narrowed watchfully in their sockets.

(To be continued.)

ANCIENT HEBRON.

Most Venerable of Earth's Cities and Rich in Historic Interest.

Hebron, recently captured by the British forces in Palestine, is a very ancient city, figuring, in fact, as one of the oldest in the history of Canaan. Its modern Mohammedan name is El Khalil, or Khalil Allah, "Friend of God," said to have been so named from its association with Abraham, for the Moslems regard it as one of four sacred cities, the others being Mecca, Medina and Jerusalem. It lies only twenty-one miles south-west of Jerusalem.

The city of Hebron is referred to in the Old Testament in Numbers xiii., 22; Genesis xxiii., 2; Joshua xiv., 15. As a sanctuary it was the most famous of the south, and the three patriarchs—Abraham, Isaac and Jacob—are reported to have sojourned at Hebron (Genesis xiii., 18; xxxv., 27; xxxvii., 14.) A legend has it that they were all buried there, with Rebecca and Sarah, while even to-day an old oak is pointed out at Mamre, near by, as that of Abraham.

The spies sent out to visit the Promised Land ventured to Hebron, and Joshua was said to have destroyed the city before giving it as a heritage to Caleb, and made it a city of refuge. Then the place figures prominently in the history of David, for it was here that he was anointed King, first over Judah, and then over the whole of Israel. (II. Samuel ii., 1-4; v., 1-3.) Absalom also made his attempt to capture the Throne from Hebron, but soon after that time it disappears from marked prominence in Bible story. In the Apocrypha it is mentioned, however, as being the place that Judas Maccabeus took from the Edomites.

Control of Insect Pests in Canada.

The annual report of the Dominion Entomologist for the year ending March 31st, 1917, has just been issued by the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, and in its twenty-four pages a brief record is given of the activities of the officers of the Entomological Branch. The necessity of protecting all our crops from insect pests with a view to increasing crop production is more urgent than ever at this present time. The establishment of regional entomological stations, of which there are now ten in different provinces, has greatly enlarged the scope of the work and the usefulness of the officers concerned. Concise statements are given of the progress of the following lines of work; investigations on insects affecting grain and field crops, garden and greenhouse, fruit crops, forest and shade trees, stored grain and other products, insects affecting domestic and other animals, the household and public health; the introduction and colonization of parasitic insects and studies of natural control; field work against the brown-tail moth in the Maritime Provinces; and the inspection of imported nursery stock. A brief statement of the work undertaken with a view to conservation of wild life, particularly birds, is also given.

The publication does not contain any recommendations respecting the control of insect pests, such information is published in the bulletins and circulars of the Entomological Branch. It comprises a brief account of the year's work and will be of interest to all who desire to learn what progress is being made in this line of scientific research as applied to agriculture. Copies may be obtained on application to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. All enquiries respecting insect pests should be addressed to the Dominion Entomologist, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa; such requests and enquiries may be mailed free of postage.

There are 1,381 publications of all kinds now being issued in Canada, including 138 dailies, 4 tri-weeklies, 40 semi-weeklies, 921 weeklies, 222 monthlies, 1 bi-monthly, and 16 quarterlies.

THE MESSAGE OF THE COWS

UNIQUE METHOD EMPLOYED IN CONVEYING SIGNALS.

Many Clever Expedients Used by Spies to Impart Information to Retreating Huns.

Prosaic activities of small farmers must take place, in northern France, in the shadow of the great guns. Accordingly the French artillery officers did not think it at all remarkable when a farmer with two red cows and one white one drove them down the road every day to the pasture, while the German and French shells shrieked overhead. But after the three cows, strung out in single file, had gone by the German artillery flamed forth in renewed activity.

It seemed imbued with a startling prescience regarding columns of troops, files of supply trains and locations of new guns. A French officer became interested in that procession of cows. It never seemed the same on two successive occasions. Sometimes the white cow would lead. Sometimes the white one was between the two others. Sometimes the farmer would whip one or the other of the creatures ahead of the line. Frequently the formation altered several times in the half-mile journey.

Every change in formation seemed utterly needless to the purpose of driving three cows to pasture. The officer apprehended the man on the way back. "You will not see the sun so high in the heavens to-morrow," he remarked casually. "You have not done well—for France!" The peasant's face paled. He tried to pretend astonishment, but his fear and confusion were too obvious. He told his story to the drumhead court that convened to listen. The Germans, in falling back, had arranged a "three cow" method of signalling. The three animals were capable of half a dozen different formations that spelled a half dozen different truths concerning troop movements and artillery accuracy. He was paid well by the Huns and coached for a couple of days in the tactics to be pursued before they fell back.

The French officer was right. The peasant saw only one more sunrise. And for him there was no sunset.

"Shirt Signals."

Another clever expedient for signaling was that employed by the "woman of the shirts." She seemed always washing them. Up on a little knoll where her little house stood they flapped and danced on the clothesline in the fresh morning sunlight. Back of and beyond that knoll the guns loomed sullenly, their smoke plumes lifting lazily like blossoms of white against the green hills. The shirts flapped—red and blue and white and red again—some very close together, some widely spaced. After a few days they arrested that woman. Terror-stricken, she babbled her confession of the "shirt signals." She had sold her country for silver and followed the instructions of the retreating Huns.

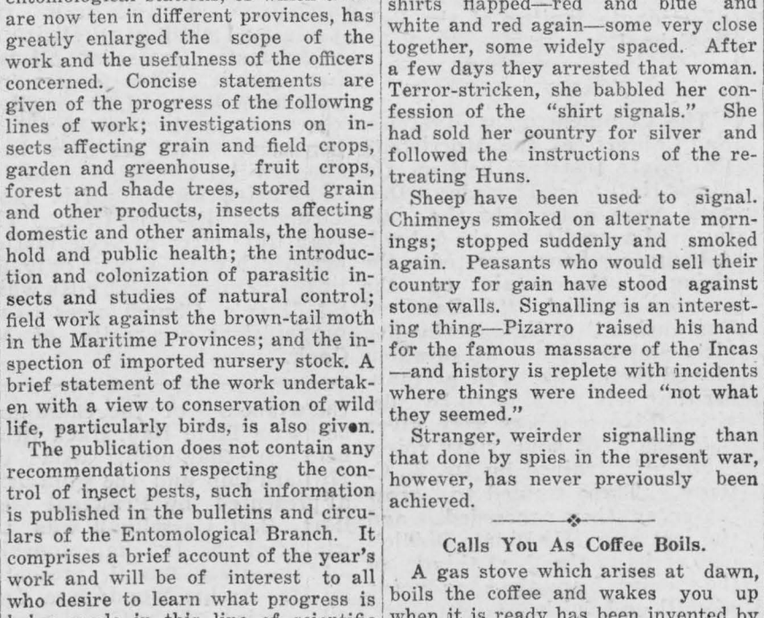
Sheep have been used to signal. Chimneys smoked on alternate mornings; stopped suddenly and smoked again. Peasants who would sell their country for gain have stood against stone walls. Signalling is an interesting thing—Pizarro raised his hand for the famous massacre of the Incas —and history is replete with incidents where things were indeed "not what they seemed."

Stranger, weirder signalling than that done by spies in the present war, however, has never previously been achieved.

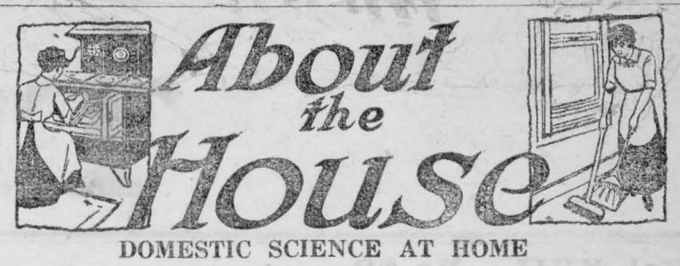
Calls You As Coffee Boils.

A gas stove which arises at dawn, boils the coffee and wakes you up when it is ready has been invented by Gemaro Rosa of Brooklyn, N.Y. The gas burner has a pilot light to which is attached a clock mechanism. A dial over the clockworks serves to tell the time. A smaller dial is used to set the alarm, igniting and extinguishing devices. When set the burner under the coffee pot will automatically ignite at a predetermined hour and boil the coffee for four or five minutes. The flame will then lower of its own accord to slow boiling for another five minutes, after which it will shut itself off entirely. The coffee is now ready for you and an alarm is sounded.

THE LOOK OF HATE.



Little Girl—Mummy, Bobby keeps on looking at me in German!



DOMESTIC SCIENCE AT HOME

Twenty-Third Lesson—Canning Vegetables.

It is absolutely necessary that we include vegetables in our daily diet. The purchasing of cheap or low-grade canned goods for home consumption is poor economy. Aside from the danger of sickness, an inferior article makes it impossible to have good results when cooking.

Vegetables, particularly the succulent ones, are reasonable priced during the warm weather, and owing to their well-known perishable qualities they do not keep for any length of time in their natural state.

An assortment of home-canned vegetables will prove a most welcome addition to the pantry during the winter season, besides saving many times their original cost.

Bacteria cells cover all vegetables, and unless they are completely sterilized this bacteria will cause fermenting action to take place in the jar, and then the contents will be a total loss.

To Can Asparagus

Select perfectly fresh and young asparagus. Wash it carefully to remove the sand. Peel the stalks carefully and trim away all the hard and pithy portions. Let it lay in cold water until all the asparagus is prepared. Then tie it in convenient bundles for easy handling while blanching and cold dipping.

Blanching—Have a large pot of water boiling. Place the asparagus in this water when it starts boiling and boil for ten minutes. Remove and cold dip by dropping into a pan of very cold water.

Pack into the jars, the tip end down, as closely as possible. Put a silver knife in the jar to prevent cracking while filling with boiling water. Remove the knife and put the rubber and lid in position. Partially tighten and then process in hot-water bath for two hours after the boiling has started. Remove and tighten the lid securely as possible then invert to cool. When cold, store the jars in a cool dry place.

Points to remember for successful results:

The asparagus must be young and fresh.

Wash carefully to remove any sand. Peel and remove the pithy parts.

Blanch and cold dip.

Place a silver knife in the jar when pouring in the boiling water.

Be positive that the jars, rubbers and lids are sterilized and in good condition before using.

To successfully can vegetables, and in fact all food products, these foods must be completely sterilized. All accessories, such as jars, lids and rubber, must also come under this rule.

Vegetable Structure

The cellulose structure of vegetables is tough and fibrous in character, and because of this the vegetables require a long time—from three to five hours—to be completely sterilized. Many successful canners use the old sectioned time method, that is, to heat it to the boiling point and cook for one hour, then seal. Repeat this process for three successive days. This is a troublesome method which requires considerable time for handling and cooking. Newer and more modern methods have eliminated all this.

The Cold-Pack Method

This method is now in general use in all the large canneries, and is much preferred because it gives a beautiful appearance to the vegetables. It can be successfully accomplished with the same results in less time than by other methods.

In using this method, the vegetables are blanched, cold dipped and then packed in sterilized jars, the rubbers adjusted and the lids partially tightened and then processed.

Cold Dip

Cold dipping of blanched vegetables is necessary to make them firm enough to handle after being partially cooked and also to set the coloring matter so that it will not easily dissolve during the rest of the process.

Be positive that the water is boiling rapidly after the jars have been placed in the water bath before counting the time for the process.

Remember that no food will spoil that is absolutely sterilized, that bacteria, spores and germs are exceedingly hard to kill and that only long and careful cooking will accomplish this.

HOW SHALL I USE THE LEFT-OVER TURKEY?

Turkey Emince.—One cupful of small pieces of turkey, one onion, one green pepper, one-half cupful of gravy. Mince the onion and pepper fine, then parboil and add to the minced turkey. Moisten with gravy and heat until very hot. Serve on toast.

Turkey Terrapin.—One cupful of cold turkey, cut in one-inch blocks, two tablespoonfuls of flour, one cupful of milk. Season with one teaspoonful of salt, one-half teaspoonful of Worcestershire sauce. Blend the flour and milk and then cook for five minutes. Add the cold turkey meat. Shake or toss until very hot. Add the yolk of egg and a dash of nutmeg. Serve.

The old question is here answered in a few palatable receipes.

Turkey Fritters.—One cupful of flour, one-half teaspoonful of salt, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder. one cupful of milk, one egg. Mix the dry ingredients together and milk and beaten egg. Mix to a smooth batter and then fold in one cupful of finely chopped cold turkey, one-half teaspoonful of pepper. Mix well, then fry in hot fat and serve with Chili sauce.

Turkey Club Sandwiches.—Use two slices of toast cut in triangles. Cover the toast with a leaf of lettuce, then lay on two thin slices of turkey, then one thin slice of ham or bacon and then another leaf of lettuce. Cover with a second slice of toast. Garnish with olive, pickle and then serve with one tablespoonful of mayonnaise on leaf of lettuce.

To Use the Filling.—Cut the cold boiled potatoes in thin slices, use about two cupfuls; put in a frying pan in which four tablespoonfuls of shortening has been made very hot. Turn the potatoes in and add one and one-half to two cupfuls of turkey filling. Heat thoroughly and add one cupful of gravy or stock; cook until moisture evaporates and a brown crust forms. Mold into shape by pushing to the side of pan. Turn out on a hot platter in an omelet shape and then serve.

Turkey Broth.—Crack the bones and then cover with cold water. Cook slowly for one and one-half hours. Strain and cook until reduced to one-half. Blend two talespoonfuls of corn-starch with five cupfuls of the prepared broth, then bring to a boil. Add ane teaspoonful of finely chopped parsley and then serve. If there is not a sumcient amount of broth add milk. Try this; it is delicious.

COTTONSEED FROM U. S.

Republic Will Supply Canada With Necessaries for Home Consumption.

The United States Food Administration has completed arrangements with the Food Controller of Canada whereby cottonseed oil and its products may move into Canada for local Canadian consumption. There will be no re-export of these products.

As Canada raises sufficient hogs for its own uses, export licenses for hogs will not be granted for an indefinite period. The policy of the Food Administration is to see that Canada is supplied with certain necessaries, from the United States, required for feeding their own people; but no more.

Regular licenses will be required on all shipments as heretofore, but no licenses will be issued without the approval of the Food Controller of Canada.

The average depth of the English Channel is 110 feet.



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AMERICAN PLAN

JOHN J. HERNAN, Manager

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.

Grasses have an important place in crop rotation. In choosing the variety of tame grass to be sown, attention should be paid to the moisture requirements of the grass and its adaptation to the particular soil in which it is to be planted.

Timothy, Kentucky blue grass, meadow fescue, redtop, brome, orchard, Bermuda and tall oat grass have a general adaptation to farm crops. Usually these grasses should be sown in combination with one or more of the legumes, such as alfalfa or clover, as this improves the condition of the soil and adds a great deal of nitrogen.

Combinations of grass that have been grown successfully, in some parts are 8 lbs. of timothy and 2 lbs. of mammoth or alsike clover; 12 lbs. of orchard grass and 8 lbs. of red clover; 10 lbs. of brome grass and 8 lbs. of red clover; 5 lbs. of brome grass, 5 lbs. of orchard grass, and 6 lbs. of red clover to the acre.

A desirable mixture for some localities is 6 lbs. of redtop, 6 lbs. of meadow fescue, and 6 lbs. of orchard grass. For others a good combination is 10 lbs. of brome grass and 10 lbs. of alfalfa. None of the tame grasses have succeeded in some parts, except when planted in very rich creek bottoms.

The usual amounts of seed per acre when sown alone are 12 lbs. of timothy, 24 lbs. of Kentucky blue grass, 20 lbs. of orchard grass, 12 to 15 lbs. of meadow fescue, 14 lbs. of redtop, 20 lbs. of brome grass, 25 lbs. of tall oat grass, 10 lbs. of red clover, 10 lbs. of mammoth clover, 6 lbs. of alsike, 12 to 15 lbs. of alfalfa. When two or more varieties are sown together it is more satisfactory to sow at a slightly increased rate.

B.C.:—What effect on the soil has the application of hydrated lime and unbleached wood ashes? Effect of mixture of the two with stable manure? For what crop are they best suited?

Answer: — The application of hydrated lime or unbleached wood ashes to the soil, if the soil is clayey in nature, tends to gather together the tiny particles of clay soil into a coarser crumb, and to materially benefit the mechanical condition of the soil. When hydrated lime or unbleached ashes is mixed with stable manure, it tends to liberate the ammonia or nitrogen of the manure and to revert the available phosphoric acid. Never mix ashes and manure or lime and manure for this reason. Lime is highly desirable for all crops of the legume nature, such as peas, beans, clover, alfalfa and the like, not so much because it is a plantfood as because it brings the soil into condition where the bacteria that live on the roots of the legumes thrives at their best. Ashes are especially valuable on soils where root crops are to be grown, since the amount of potash which they contain—if the application is fairly liberal—will materially help the laying down of starch within the roots of sugar beets, turnips or potatoes. At the same time, the addition of ashes, since it carries a considerable amount of lime, tends to bring the reaction of the soil into such form that it is a good habitation for the propagation of potato scab. If potatoes have been treated with formalin, however, so as to kill the scab and spores that may be attached to them, very little injury from scab results from the use of a medium amount of wood ashes on the soil.

Farmer:—Can you tell me how to exterminate wild oats and curled dock and wormseed mustard?

Answer:—All three weeds you mention can be exterminated by bringing the piece of land infected under cultivation and keeping it worked for a cultivated crop such as corn, potatoes and the like for two or three years, being careful of course to cultivate the crop sufficiently often to kill the growing weed plants. Broadleaf mustard can be killed out by spraying with iron sulphate. For every acre to be sprayed, mix up 100 pounds of sulphate of iron with 40 gallons of water. When the material is dissolved it should be applied in a finely divided form much like a mist. Spraying machinery for spraying potatoes gives a very satisfactory distribution for this material.

W.S.:—1. Can you tell me a remedy for wire worms? They destroyed some oats last summer. 2. Is there any way I can kill sow thistle in cultivated fields?

Answer:—1. Good crop rotation is about the only known remedy for the extermination of wire worms. 2. In order to eradicate sow thistle, cut down the high stalks with a scythe just before the thistles come into flower. Chop rotation and careful summer fallowing seems to be about the only way to get rid of this pest.

Profitable Windbreak.

By T. S. Hurd.

A windbreak is desirable wherever an orchard is exposed to strong winds. Pine trees and Chinese arbor vitae planted years ago now constitute the best windbreaks. Objections are often made to the red cedar on account of the fungus, one stage of which spreads to apple trees. The damage from this source is probably overestimated.

The real objections to evergreens is that they are slow in growth, averaging 1½ feet a year. They afford, however, the maximum resistance to wind all the time. The roots of evergreens do not spread widely, and the orchard trees can be planted within a short distance of the windbreak.

If a person does not like pines he should plant hard wood trees, such as walnuts, pecans, or oaks. In thirty-five to forty years these trees will make a good windbreak. It is really a case of planting for your grandchildren. With hard woods the lumber investment always pays.

Cottonwoods, hedge, and mulberry trees are much in favor. They are rapid growers, and consequently the orchard trees must be planted several rods away. The rate of growth more than compensates the man who must protect his orchard in a short time for their greed in the use of the soil. The growth of cotton woods will pay rent.

Windbreaks protect trees from both summer and winter evaporation, and from cold. Snow lies more evenly in the protected orchard and melts less rapidly. The blossoms are protected from severe winds and the number of windfalls is lessened. Trees will grow more erect and in better form.

Windbreaks are, however, not without their drawbacks. Sometimes frost is more severe next to the windbreak, where the air does not circulate so freely. Injuries from insects and fungous diseases are more apt to occur near a windbreak, but these can be averted by spraying.

Pasturing Wheat.

People are warned against pasturing wheat that has made little growth, or any wheat on ground that is wet and soft. If a person is short of feed and the wheat has made a good growth, it may be pastured.

Under no circumstances should late-sown wheat be pastured, and wheat should never be pastured too close or too late in the spring. Take all stock off the fields when spring opens up. Conditions should suggest just how much pasturing should be done.

Contrary to the opinion of some persons, pasturing does not kill the Hessian fly. Other methods must be used in the eradication of the pest.

THE FARM BERRY PATCH

By T. J. Mathews.

Many times, when reading in the papers that there were relatively a large number of farms that had no berry patches on them, I have been rather skeptical as to the truth of this statement. Since having had an opportunity, however, to be on a number of farms, I find that the statement is all too true. It is very much the exception rather than the rule to find a farm that has growing on it enough raspberry, blackberry and strawberry plants together with currants and gooseberries to furnish the family with a supply of each one that will last from one year until the next. Of course, this statement would need to be modified somewhat for many families do not like gooseberries and for this reason the garden of such a family would not need to contain this particular kind of fruit.

There are none of the bush fruits that require an especially strong soil; neither do strawberries. Thus it will be seen that the average farm contains a number of spots that are suitable for the planting of these small fruits. Unquestionably strawberries should be planted so that they may be cultivated for at least the first two years. The rows should be at least three feet apart and many gardeners consider four feet to be better, because it gives more room for cultivation and harvesting of the berries.

Growing of Bush Fruits

It is customary to plant most varieties of raspberries four feet apart each way. The smaller sorts may be put at less distance apart while the very large varieties will need to be put even farther apart than this. Raspberries may be placed almost anywhere in the garden and they should be cultivated two or three times every year. The pruning of raspberries is also an annual job and consists in cutting out the canes which have already borne fruit and in topping back those which are to bear fruit next year.

Blackberries are planted from five to seven feet apart and cultivated the first year or two. After this the plants are allowed to grow any way they choose and further cultivation is out of the question, due to the fact that the bushes usually have so many thorns.

Currants and gooseberries are two small fruits that should be grown more extensively on our farms. One of the great redeeming qualities of these two fruits is that they are not particular as to the time of harvesting. If it is not convenient to harvest them when they first appear to be ripe, they will not deteriorate appreciably by remaining upon the brushes two or three weeks longer. For this reason picking the gooseberries or currants is a job that can be made to fill in the time between more urgent tasks. Added to this fact, currants and gooseberries are usually very saleable, and if there are any more produced than the family cares for the excess can be marketed to good advantage. Of course, the gooseberry is open to some objection since many of the brambles are so thorny but there are several varieties that are nearly free from these "instruments of torture" and when planning out the fruit garden the smooth gooseberries should be planted.

How To Plant

It is exceedingly irksome to observe some people planting their brambles. Many believe that they should dig a hole a foot deep, fill it with manure and then put the bush into this hole. Some even go so far as to carry water to the plants. Whether to plant in the spring or in the fall is a matter that cannot always be definitely decided. I like the fall planting because it allows the plant to get firmly established before winter. The soil about the roots is thoroughly compacted by the heaving and thawing and the plant is ready to bear fruit the next season. It should be remembered that most of these brambles should be planted not more than three inches deep and it is a good scheme to do the planting after a rain. Where the plant is to be placed, stick a spade down into the earth and bend it forward, put the plant into the hole thus made and compact the soil thoroughly by pushing the earth that was moved by the spade back about the plant. This compacting of the soil about the roots of the newly set plant is one of the most important features in transplanting. After the plants have been set out, thorough cultivation now and then keeps down the weeds and keeps a crust from forming; both these are of considerable benefit to the plants.

None of the brambles are very particular as to soil requirements; neither do they require careful cultivation after they have become established. They return a large amount of food for the area upon which they grow and for these reasons steps should be taken immediately to enable every farm family to store in its larder a sufficient supply of these small fruits to allow the members of the family all they desire throughout the year.

Poultry

The problem of economical production, with feed at the present prices, is a question that has been worrying producers during the past few months. The question of what to feed is one that requires more careful consideration than ever before. Feed is high, therefore the flock should be culled closely and nothing but the most vigorous birds retained. They should not only be fed heavily, but should be fed such feeds as will give results. For this purpose it is necessary to supply cereal, animal, vegetable and mineral feeds.

Cereal or grain feeds should form the principal part of the ration and for best results a certain proportion should be ground. The question is what are the best and most economical feeds to use. During ordinary times, a mixture of corn, wheat and oats is popular, but under present conditions milling wheat should be conserved for human food and only the lower grades used for stock feed. Lower grade wheat, oats and corn, buckwheat and barley these are all feeds that may be used to advantage. The extent to which each is used will depend on prices.

For ground feed, buckwheat screenings may be used to advantage, also mixtures containing bran, cornmeal, ground oats or other similar grains.

Vegetable or green feed is absolutely necessary to keep the flock in thrifty condition. For this purpose, sprouted oats is one of the very best. It not only supplies succulence, but grain feed as well. Mangels, turnips, cabbage, small potatoes or other similar waste products may all be used to advantage.

Animal or meat feed is a form of food that poultry keepers frequently neglect supplying. It is not possible for a hen to produce eggs profitably on an all-grain ration. Sour milk is usually available on farms and no animal feed will give better results, as it not only supplies the necessary feed, but it also keeps the birds in good tone. If milk is not available, beef scrap, blood flour, green cut bone or similar feeds must be supplied to take the place of the grubs and insects which the birds get on range.

Mineral feed. Lime for the egg shells and mineral salts for the growth of bone must be supplied. Small quantities may be obtained from such feeds as clovers, but it is necessary to feed oyster shells or something similar to supply lime in sufficient quantities for a heavy egg production.

A sample ration is the following: Morning. A light feed of mixed grains scattered in a deep litter. Noon. Green feed, mangels, vegetable parings or sprouted oats. Night. Full feed of scratch grains.

The scratch grains should be a mixture such as lower grade wheat, oats and corn,—barley, oats and corn,—barley, oats and buckwheat,—or whatever grains are cheapest at the time. So far this season, oats have been the cheapest grain food, so it is advisable to use them to as great an extent as possible.

The present indications are that corn will be greatly reduced in price. when this happens it should be used extensively, as, supplemented with a high protein feed such as sour milk or beef scrap, it is one of the most valuable of feeds.

Besides the foregoing, a hopper of dry mash, such as ground buckwheat screenings three parts, blood flour or beef scrap one part, is kept constantly before the flock, also hoppers of oyster shell and beef scrap. If sour milk is available the beef scrap may be omitted or green cut bone may be supplied in place of either. A good time to supply this is at the noon feed when a mash made from the kitchen scraps in which is mixed the green cut bone, at the rate of about one half ounce per bird and dried off with the meal mixture, may be fed.

Because feed is high in price, don't stint the flock. It takes a certain amount of feed merely for maintenance. It is only the feed over and above this amount that can be used for production, therefore feed and water liberally.

Conservation Defined.

Conservation means the greatest good of the greatest number and for the longest time. It requires the right thing to be done at the right time in the right manner by the right person and brings the right result. It must be regarded from a national viewpoint. The individual through ignorance, does not usually conserve natural resources, hence needs education to discover many new ways of conserving all natural resources, including the human, to greater degree than now.

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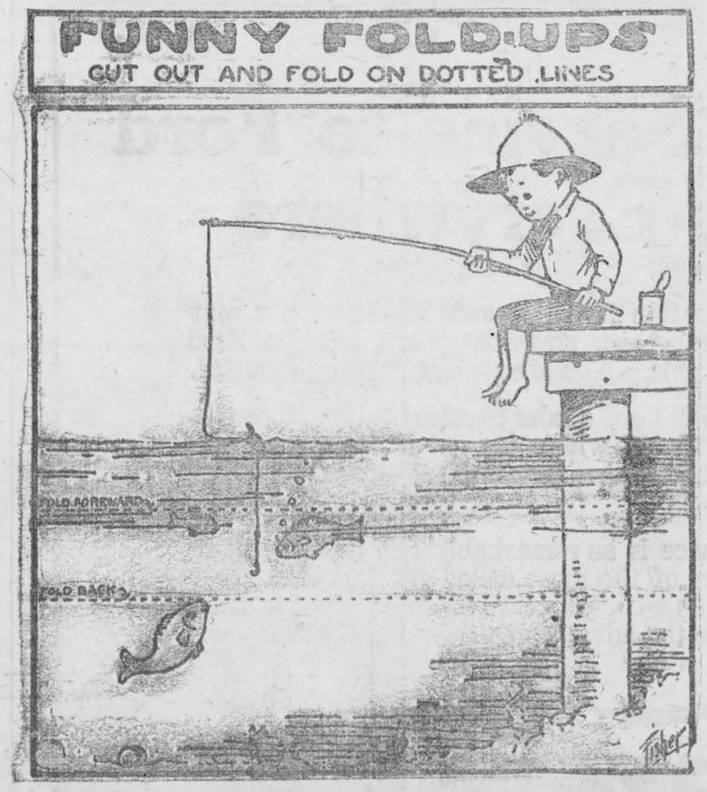

Hungry fishes never wait,
When they see the tempting bait;
Bober makes a sudden swish,
"Hi!" cries Will, "I've caught a fish."

GOOD HEALTH QUESTION BOX

By John B. Huber, M.A., M.D.

Dr. Huber 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. Huber will not prescribe for individual cases or make diagnosis. Address Dr. John B. Huber, care of Wilson Publishing Co., 73 West Adelaide St., Toronto.

Health that snuffs the morning air.—Grainger.

THE STAGES OF WHOOPING COUGH.

After the incubation comes the pronounced disease, in three stages: two weeks of catarrh, two weeks of spasm (the paroxysmal stage), two weeks—or more—of convalescence. It is in the spasmodic stage that pertussis is most catching. The catarrhal stage simulates an ordinary cold. There is a cough like that of bronchitis; but it does not respond to the medication appropriate to that disease, becomes indeed more persistent day by day, not however taking on the paroxysmal character until toward the end of the catarrhal stage. Now comes the spasmodic stage, characterized by the peculiar violent cough, a series of rapidly succeeding expiratory explosions, followed by a deep inspiration through partly closed vocal cords, causing thus the whoop or the kink. There is by way of premonition a tickling or a sense of irritation around Adam's apple, producing presently an uncontrollable desire to cough. As the laryngeal spasm occurs there is a sometimes appalling (especially in adults) sense of impending suffocation, "as if one's last second had come." All this is now repeated perhaps several times, until finally a plug of mucus is expelled, with perhaps vomiting. This terminates the paroxysm for the time being. There are like to be from a dozen to eighty or a hundred such spasms in the twenty-four hours. During the paroxysm the child's head and face become red and dusky, the eyelids are congested, and there may be ruptured blood vessels in the "whites of the eyes." The eyes water and appear to bulge from their sockets. The nose "runs." The whole body is in a state of spasm and becomes covered with sweat. The pulse is very rapid. With the final whoop all the muscles are relaxed; and the child remains quiet, in a state of complete exhaustion.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Is Operation Best?

I am 26, weigh 101 pounds, 5 feet 3 inches tall and the mother of three children. I am very nervous, have numb feelings in hands and mostly in the left leg. I have chronic appendicitis. One doctor advised me to have the appendix removed; another to wait until it got worse. My stomach and bowels bother me also. I have been taking a tonic for three months but have gained only three pounds. My people are all stout and my children stout and hearty.

Answer—You are 20 pounds under weight. I should not, of course, judge only by your letter. But on general principles operation would be best. Then you would no doubt be restored to good health all around.

Pronounces Indistinctly.

My little girl of seven years is unable to pronounce distinctly any words with the letter "s". She sticks her tongue through her teeth when talking. Also she invariably breathes through her mouth and grinds her teeth when asleep. Might this be just catarrh?

Answer—Such difficulty might come on after diphtheria or other exhausting disease, after mumps or inflammation of the tongue. Perhaps there are enlarged tonsils. There may be catarrh (snuffles) as you suggest. Should any of these causes obtain, their removal would no doubt be followed by normal speech. Have the matter attended to soon, so that no speech defect habit may develop.

Sulphur My Cure-All.

While the subject is fresh in mind, after another season's experience in using sulphur as a cure-all, I want to urge our readers to be prepared to give this remedy a trial next spring, for I feel that were the benefits of sulphur better known much loss would be prevented, says a successful farm woman. Flowers of sulphur is an excellent insecticide for small operations. It is perfectly harmless, and has valuable germicidal qualities.

I have saved fine fruit trees from the ravages of ground mice and root-injuring insects by sprinkling flowers of sulphur on the ground around the roots of the trees. I put a little sulphur in the hill when I set cabbage plants, and the cutworms never molest them. I also mix sulphur with lime and sprinkle the growing cabbage to keep off the green worms.

A teaspoonful of sulphur mixed with the soil in flower pots will kill the worms that prey upon the roots of the flowers.

I also sprinkle it on the rosebushes while the dew is on, to prevent mildew.

When I set hens I put a spoonful of sulphur under the nest material, and no mites will come near the sitting hens. I also sprinkle it freely over the henhouse floor, mixed with salt, and no mites ever bother.

Sulphur mixed with lard and applied to fresh cuts or old wounds, I find will keep off flies and heal sores on all kinds of animals.

Potatoes Minus Dirt.

Say, potato raisers, have you not often wished that there were a few holes in the bottom of the pails which you use when picking your potatoes, to let the dirt sift through? Here is my scheme, which I think works fine for this purpose:

I first cut out the bottom of the pail, then get some one-inch mesh wire netting—a round piece six inches larger in diameter than the bottom of the pail. Place netting across the pail bottom and bend the edges up the sides. Next get a hoop that will fit snug over the netting, rivet it on tight, and the pail is ready for use. All loose dirt can easily be shaken out, thus saving time when emptying.

Low Wheels Save High Lifts.

A wagon of this kind can be obtained either by buying low wheels and using them on the running gear of the other wagon, or by purchasing the low wagon complete. The latter way is perhaps better, as the axles and other parts are stronger to withstand the heavier loading for tractor power. The height of the wheels is an important consideration in this type of wagon, and on the claim that they pull heavier and have no particular advantage many farmers do not favor the extremely low wheels. Twenty-eight-inch front and thirty-two-inch rear wheels seem to be the most satisfactory for general farm use.

Most fruits contain from 75 to 95 per cent. water and a balance of woody fibre or cellulose, fruit sugar and minerals.

Ontario's wood-working industries use 54 different kinds of wood. Ontario is a great producer of railway ties; more than 5,700,000 were taken out of the forests last year.

Horse Sense

Someone left the oat-bin door open, the horses were loose; and we all know the rest. The thing to do if the accident has been detected an hour or so after the grain has been eaten is to get a veterinarian as soon as possible and pump as much out of the stomach by the aid of a stomach tube as possible. Then administer a purgative and antiferments. It sometimes happens that expert help is not available. If such is the case, then the matured horses should receive from one and one-half to two quarts of raw linseed oil and two ounces of turpentine. Many neglect a horse that has overeaten until the symptoms of colic appear and then call a veterinary who may have difficulty in saving the horse.

The same precautions should be taken when a cow has accidently eaten a part of a sack of oats, wheat or corn. From one to three pounds of Epsom salts given to a cow immediately after such a large feed may save the cow's life and also prevent her being foundered. The thing to remember is to do something for the cow immediately after the accident has been discovered.

The Dairy

Forty Cows on Forty Acres.

This is the experience of a farmer who maintains forty head of dairy cattle on forty acres of land. "Forty cows on forty acres" is his slogan, and it has led him to much more than average success as a dairyman. Of the forty head of Jerseys, seven are grades and the others are pure-bred animals.

For several years without a break this man has had one of the highest scores at the local condensing plant where he disposed of the milk. His best cow has a record of 21.53 pounds of butter in seven days. This dairyman kills no calves and sells none for veal. He seems to have no trouble in disposing of them for breeding purposes at prices ranging from $60 to $80 a head.

How does he do it? By raising alfalfa to help maintain both the herd and the soil fertility. Alfalfa is used largely in feeding the cows. It meets the requirements of a good roughage, being rich in crude protein and lime. The calves are raised entirely on alfalfa hay and skim-milk.

Cutting Ice With Tractor.

Gasoline finds new fields of use every day, and one of the latest is that of cutting ice on the big lakes where the ice industry is an important one. A new invention is that of a powerful motor-driven tractor that creeps along the ice, sawing out cakes at the rate of about 30,000 a day. It does the work of sixteen men and eight horses, and can be driven with equal success in either direction. Thus it is a time saver in that it does not have to be turned around when the length of the "cut" is reached.

The motor of this new machine drives the gears and chains by which the tractor moves along, and it also is connected directly with the saw that does the cutting.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1917

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.

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The Leader Publishing Co. Limited

LEO LAURIN, MANAGER

TIME-TABLE

GOING WEST

No. 7 ..... 12.48 P. M.
No. 25 ..... 7 47 P. M.
No. 19 ..... 10.13 P.M.

GOING EAST

No. 18 ..... 4.23 A. M.
No. 26 ..... 6.55 A. M.
No. 6 ..... 3.54 P. M.

OBITUARY

James McCollough

Another one of the old residents of this vicinity passed away on Friday, 21st. inst. in the person of James McCollough of Riverside. Deceased, who was in his 88th. year, had been ailing for over a year and his death was not unexpected. He was born in Grantley township, and spent his early years there. Later he lived for several years in California. About twenty-five years ago, re turning to Canada, he purchased the farm at Riverside where he continued to reside up to the time of his death. The late Mr. McCollough was a very lovable man. He was known as a man of broad sympathies and charitable disposition. His genial manner, and friendly spirit of kindness and good-will to all, caused him to be highly respected, and esteemed by a wide circle of friends. He was a model of strict honesty and conscientious in the discharge of every duty to God and to his neighbor. Always a devout Catholic, he was a faithful member of St. Mary's Congregation and, until disabled by advancing age and illness, was rarely absent from any service. His funeral, which was largely attended, took place on Sunday from his late residence to St. Mary's Church and Cemetery, the service being conducted by the Rev. J. A. Meehan. The bearers were W. H. McGannon, S. P. Ryan, J. P. Gormley, A. E. Clement, Thos. Coligan and Capt. Mallen.

Mr. McCollough, who was unmarried, was an uncle of the late Father McCloskey of Campbellford, Ont., and among the surviving relatives are one sister, Mrs. Featherstone; and two nephews, Francis and Thos McCloskey, all of Chesterville. Among other bequests provided for by his Will, Mr. McCollough leaves One Thousand Dollars to St. Mary's Church and Five Hundred Dollars to the Hotel Dieu Hospital, Cornwall.

HYMENEAL

HANES—BECKSTEAD

A pretty wedding of local interest was quietly solemnized at the Manse, Williamsburg, Wednesday afternoon, December 26, 1917, when Sadie Henderson Becksted, younger daughter of the late Daniel and Mrs. Becksted of Elma, became the wife of John Harold Hanes, younger son of the late Donald S. and Mrs. Hanes of Matilda.

Mr. and Mrs. Hanes left on the 3.55 p.m. train for Montreal, and after a honeymoon in the Metropolis will return next week to reside in Matilda.

The young couple are well and favorably known in this vicinity and kind wishes of many friends will follow them as they start the journey of life together.

Always Had Headaches

Liver Was Torpid and Bilious Spells Brought Sick Headaches —Lost Much Time, But is Now Completely Cured.

Here is convincing evidence that however much you may suffer from liver trouble and consequent biliousness there is cure in the use of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

Overeating is the most common cause of sluggish liver action. You lose your appetite, have distressing bilious spells, usually accompanied by headache and vomiting, the bowels become irregular, constipation and looseness alternating, digestion is upset and you get irritable and downhearted.

No treatment so quickly awakens the action of the liver and bowels as Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. For this reason this medicine is wonderfully popular and has enormous sales.

Mr. Charles R. Tait, Newtown, N.B., writes: "I was nearly always troubled with headaches, and would often have to stop work for a day or two. I lost many a night's sleep every month with bilious sick headaches, and although I tried doctors' medicines, and also many other patent medicines, it was without success. When I had these headaches I would vomit, and could keep nothing on my stomach.

"I purchased a box of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills from G. M. Fairweather, druggist, of Sussex, N.B., and after taking one box I was so much relieved that I continued to take them until I am now completely cured. My advice to anyone suffering from sick headaches is to try Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills and be completely cured."

Mr. A. S. Mace, J.P., endorses the above statement, and says:—"This is to certify that I am personally acquainted with Charles R. Tait, and believe his statement in every way to be true and correct."

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, one pill a dose, 25 cents a box, all dealers or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto. Substitutes will only disappoint. Insist on getting what you ask for.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA



Another Successful Morrisburg Boy

Letters of commendation such as the one published herewith, are received from graduates occupying positions of trust and responsibility in every part of the civilized world. What the Cornwall Commercial College has done for thousands of others it can do for every ambitious young man and woman in the country.

P. O. Drawer 727,
Portland, Ore.,
October 14th., 1917.

My Dear Mr. Smith:

Eleven years ago today I graduated from C. C. C. and accepted my first position, obtained through you, at a salary of $600 a year. Stayed with that three years, until it was worth $1080 a year to me.

Have never been obliged to call upon you again for assistance in securing another position, though you have always been ready, since I left you eleven years ago, to give me the benefit of your knowledge and wide connection to better my condition.

When you take into consideration the fact that I came to C. C.C. as a green, gawky country boy twelve years ago, got $600 a year one year later, and eleven years later am getting a salary of $3,600 a year, expenses and commission, I might have done worse than taken a business course in your institution.

Once again let me express my appreciation of what you have done and are doing for the community, and to place a wager that will be a sure thing, viz:—that anyone staying with you until you say: "NOW you are ready to go out and compete with the best of them"—will never have cause to regret having been with you.

My best regards and wishes.

Sincerely,
C. H. PRUNER.

FOR SALE

A few nicely-marked registered Freisen Holstein Bulls. Suitable for 1918 service.

Also a quantity of choice Green Mountain Seed Potatoes--The Famous Henderson, New York imported seed. At reasonable prices. Apply,

Geo. N. Lavis,
Aultsville.

FOR SALE

Butcher shop with complete equipment; centrally located in the village of Morrisburg. A grand opportunity for right man owing to the fact that there is only one butcher shop in town. Snap for quick sale.

Apply, John Dain,
Morrisburg, Ont.

AUCTION SALE

The undersigned will sell by Public Auction at his premises, lots 2 and 3, Con. 1, Township of Matilda, two miles West of Morrisburg, known as the "Doran Farm," on

THURSDAY, JAN. 10th, 1918

Commencing at 10 o'clock a.m., the following;--

HORSES—1 brood mare with foal to Clyde horse, 1 black mare rising 8 yrs., 1 Percheron mare rising 4 yrs., 1 Percheron gelding rising 3 yrs., 1 Clyde mare rising 3 yrs., 1 Clyde horse rising 5 yrs., 1 "Harvey" driver, rising 6 yrs, 3 "Snobia" drivers rising 3, 4 and 5 yrs., 1 "Jim R" colt rising 3 yrs., 1 bay mare rising 11 yrs, 1 bay driving mare, 1 Clyde suckling colt.

CATTLE—2 pure-bred Holstein milch cows rising 4 yrs., 1 pure-bred Holstein bull rising 3 yrs., 1 grade Holstein bull rising 2 yrs., 40 milch cows grades Holsteins and Ayrshires, a number due to freshen latter part of January: 17 Holstein heifers rising 3 yrs., 23 yearling heifers rising 2 yrs., 13 heifer calves 5 bull calves.

SHEEP AND HOGS—118 ewes, 3 rams, 2 brood sows due to farrow latter part of January, 1 brood sow due to farrow middle of February, 15 young sows due to farrow in March, 1 Yorkshire boor.

MACHINERY—1 three-horse Frost & Wood spring-tooth cultivator, 1 Parron sulky plow no. 3, 1 log chain, 1 set of double harness, 1 set light driving harness, 1 set single harness, 2 buggies, 1 cutter, 1 milk wagon, 1 buggy pole, 1 heater, 3 milk cans, and many other articles.

TERMS OF SALE—All sums of $10 and under, cash; over that amount, 8 months' credit upon furnishing approved joint notes, or 4 per cent. off for cash

Lunch will be served for dinner and accommodations for horses.

THOMAS IRVING, AUCTIONEER
JAMES LINK, PROPRIETOR

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years
Always bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

FOR SALE

A 1917 Model Ford Car in first-class condition, with $40 worth of extras, including starter and Hesler shock obsorbers. Cost of car new, $557.00. If sold immediately for cash, will sell for $400.00

Wilfrid Quenneville.

FOUND

Ladies' Hand Bag, containing a small sum of money. Owner may have same by applying at The Leader Office.

WE WANT NOW

A Reliable Agent in Dundas County to sell Pelham's Peerless Fruit and Ornamental trees during Fall and Winter months. Good pay, exclusive territory, free selling equipment.

Over 600 acres of the choicest Nursery stock, including New varieties controlled by us. Handsome up-to-date selling equipment and a splendid Canadian stock to offer customers. Write now for agency terms to

PELHAM NURSERY CO.,
TORONTO, ONTARIO

.B. Catalogue sent on request to applicants for agencies or purchaser of Nursery stock

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

BEANS WANTED

I am now in the Bean Market and will pay highest prices for hand picked beans

I am also paying highest prices for all kinds of

JUNK

Write or Call
SAM AGULNICK
MORRISBURG, ONT.
Box 17 — TELEPHONE 63

ARTHUR FLYNN
Barrister, Etc.
Morrisburg, Ont.

R. F. LYLE
BARRISTER, Solicitor, Notary, Conveyancer, &c. Solicitor for The Bank of Ottawa and for the Municipality of Morrisburg.
Barry Block, Main Street
MORRISBURG, : : ONTARIO
Money to loan at lowest rates of interest

IRWIN HILLIARD, K.C.
BARRISTER, Solicitor, Notary, etc. Solicitor for The Molsons Bank.
New Molsons Bank Building,
MORRISBURG, ONT.
A large amount of private money to loan at per cent on easy terms.

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

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.

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 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,

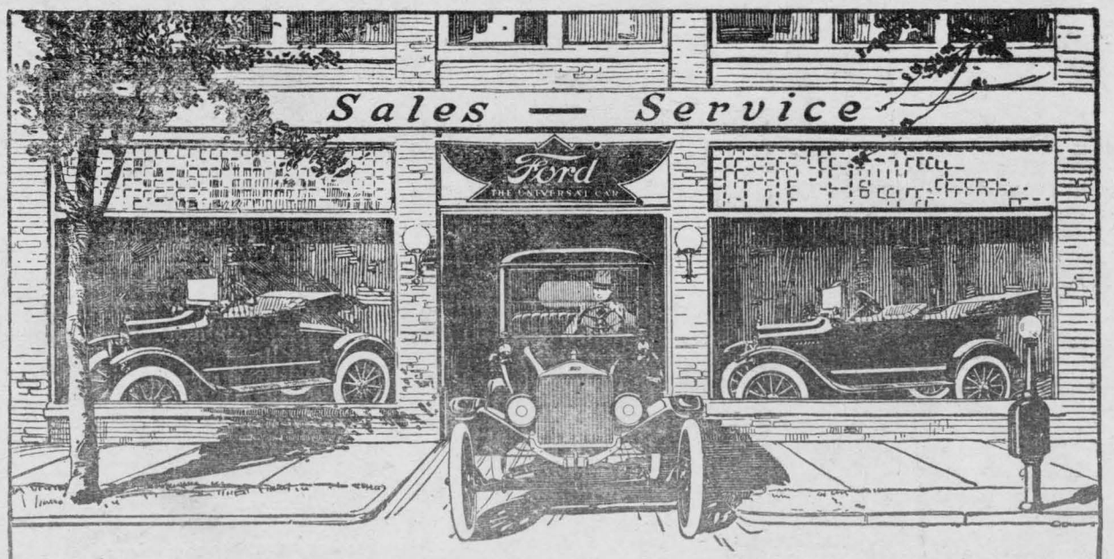
SCHOOL BOOKS ---and--- STATIONERY

WE SPECIALIZE IN PUBLIC SCHOOL AND COLLEGIATE 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



Complete Service to Ford Owners Everywhere

COURTEOUS attention to your needs wherever you may travel is something you appreciate, and being a Ford owner you can get it. You are always "among friends".

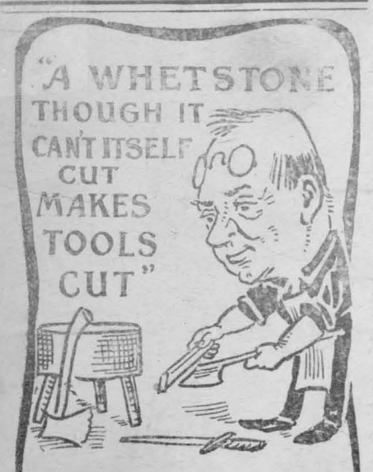
There are more than 700 Ford Dealer Service Stations throughout Canada. These are always within easy reach of Ford owners —for gasoline, oil, tires, repairs, accessories, expert advice or motor adjustments.

The cost of Ford Service is as remarkably low as the cost of the car itself. Nineteen of the most called for parts cost only $5.40. Just compare this with the cost of spare parts for other cars and you will realize the advantage of owning a Ford.

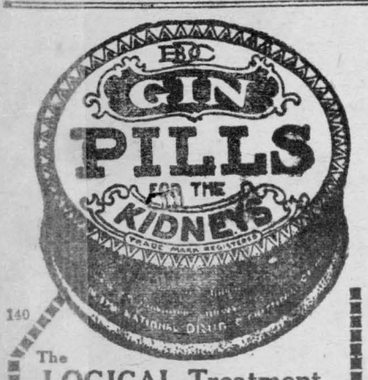
Ford
THE UNIVERSAL CAR

Runabout - - $475
Touring - - $495

F. O. B. FORD, ONT.



Advertising will not make an article good, but it will sell a good article. If the commodity is not good, buyers soon find it out and do not buy again, so that in the long run it does not pay to advertise inferior goods. If you have something worth offering, quality, price or good service, advertise. If not, get something good and advertise.



140

The **LOGICAL Treatment** for RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, Lumbago, Constant Headaches, Urinary Derangements, and all Kidney and Bladder Troubles.



NOTICE

Before securing your stock of Flour, call and see me as I can give you flour as cheap as anyone in town.

RoyalHousehold--$5.80 wareroom
Reindeer —$5.80 "
Glenora —$5.55 "

Anyone wishing to exchange Wheat for Flour, I will exchange; and will also take Barley the same, and give the best market price.

O. P. SNYDER
MORRISBURG

OUR CORRESPONDENTS

DECEMBER

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

WILLIAMSBURG

Grace Olive Merkley, only child of Mrs. Agnes Merkley and the late John D. Merkley, well and favorably known to the people of Williamsburg, passed peacefully away Tuesday, Dec. 18th., 1917. Her funeral was conducted in St. Peter's Lutheran Church on Thursday, at 1 p.m. by her pastor, Rev. Maurer, assisted by Rev. McCreery. Mr. Maurer took as his text, Phil. 1:2 "For me to live is Christ and to die is gain." These words were beautifully applied to the departed one. Grace was a life-long invalid, but while able, was a faithful attendant at the Church services. At the head of the flower committee she was deeply interested in having the church properly decorated on each Lords Day, and on festival occasions. It was therefore appropriate that the friends should so kindly remember her, on her funeral day. Some of these beautiful floral tributes still speak to us from the church Altar. When on account of her weakened body she no longer was able to leave her home, her spirit and interest were still with her church and God's people. Her Bible was her daily companion. Grace has departed, but in the richfulness of faith and unselfish service, her life still speaks to us.

* * *

Contributed to the Red Cross Society by Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Garlough, $5.00.

Among those who are spending Christmas holidays at their respective homes in town, we note: The Misses Belle and Zella McMillan, Ottawa, Miss Lorraine Buchan, Cornwall, Dr. and Mrs. Aden McIntosh and Miss Maud Strader, Lang, Sask. Mr. and Mrs. Wilfrid McPherson, Maple Creek, Sask., Mr. and Mrs. George K. Casselman and Miss Alice McIntosh and Eva Laushway, Ottawa.

* * *

Soldier's Letter

Dear Miss Casselman,—I received a pair of socks with your address in them, and now take the pleasure to drop you a few lines to thank you for the trouble which you and others are taking in providing the lads in the field with such things as will make them think of their homes and know that they are not forgotten though far away.

I am not up at the line. I am with the Canadian Forestry Corps. Was up in the north of Scotland until three months ago when we came to France. We are having fine weather here at present, and I hope that you are enjoying good weather in Ontario. I am sending you a sprig of French heather, It is not so bonnie as the Scotch that is the land of the heather. Well, as I have said enough for this time, I will close hoping that this will reach you, and if you care to correspond, I will tell you more of the countries which I have been in. I would also be glad of any news of interest. With best wishes,

Pte. Percy D. Cass.

* * *

Fetterly—McIntosh

A momentous event in the lives of two young people, well known in this community, took place on Christmas Day, 1917, at 5 o'clock, when, at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. Ivan Clinton Fetterley, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Fetterley of Morrisburg, was united in marriage to Flossie Lee, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edgar McIntosh, Williamsburg, the good offices of Rev. D. A. Ferguson, B.A., being envoked in the tying of the knot that bound them together for life. The ceremony took place in the parlor under an arch of evergreens and Christmas effect banked with potted plants in the presence of about 70 guests. The bride, who was given away by her father, was gowned in white Duchess Satin and Crepe Chiffon trimmed with pearls, and carried a boquet of white roses and California Orange Blossoms. After congratulation a dainty luncheon was served. Mr. and Mrs. Fetterley left on the 10.13 train for Toronto. The gifts were numerous and costly including several cheques, also the gifts given by loving friends at the shower on Thursday evening prior to her marriage were beautiful and useful. May happiness and prosperity be theirs.

ARCHER

Mr. and Mrs. Francis Bodette and daughter, Miss Luella, of Henderson, N.Y., are spending a few weeks with Mr. and Mrs. Neil Bodette.

Quite a number from here took in the school entertainment at Gallingertown on Friday evening, December 21st.

Mr. A. W. Weagant and son George, spent Christmas with the former's daughter, Mrs Fred Gallinger, Gallingertown.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Baker and family spent Christmas with Mr. and Mrs. Isaiah Fetterly East Williamsburg.

Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Prunner spent Christmas with the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Millward, Froatburn.

Mr. and Mrs. Isaiah Fotterly of "Hedge Mount" East Williamsburg, spent Saturday with their daughter, Mrs. C. Baker.

Miss Clara Baker, who has been spending a few days with her grand parents, Mr. and Mrs. Isaiah Fetterly, came home Christmas Eve. 6

Mr. W. S. Myers of this place and Mr. Harry Buchanan of Cedar Grove spent Monday afternoon is Morrisburg.

Mr. and Mrs. Calvin Loucks of Nudell Bush spent Sunday the guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Myers.

Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Weagant were in Aultsville on Thursday last.

Don't forget the Grand New Years entertainment in Fraternity Hall on January 1st, 1918, under the auspices of St. Paul's Church, Aultsville.

The Public School entertainment which was held on Friday afternoon, December 21st., under the able management of our teacher, Mrs. Geo. Cramer, was rendered and enjoyed by all.

AULTSVILLE

Holiday visitors in town this week were: Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Allen Markell and family, Mr. and Mrs. Allen Baker, Reginald Ault, of Ottawa, Mr. and Mrs. Allen Hart, Mr. and Mrs. Jubert and Miss Ethel Elliott, Mrs. Harold Froats and Miss Leda Froats, Mr. Chas. Cramer of Montreal, Miss Grace Wells, Newington, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Gogo, Massena, N.Y., Mr. Chas. Gould, Brockville, Mr. and Mrs. G. Morgan, Mr. Reuben Morgan and son of Kingston, A. A. Hunter, Neueret, N. Y., Messrs. G. W. Markell, Jas. Morgan, H. W. Froats of the G.T.R., Belleville, Mr. and Mrs Geo. Ray, Ogdensburg, N. Y., Mr. Edgar LaBarre, Pte. H. C. Shaver, Halifax, Miss Geraldine Fetterly, Mr. and Mrs. George Bouck and sons, Hugh and Guy, Cornwall, Mrs. Arthur McCullough and son, Sask., Dr. H. Morgan, River Beaudette. Mr. and Mrs. J. McDonald and sons orie Morgan, Mrs. A. W Kenneth and Donald, Miss Mar- Miss Myra and Master Gerald, Pte. Floyd Wells, Toronto.

Mrs. WilloRs and Miss Margaret Willows are spending a week in Ottawa with the former's brother, Dr. Hanna.

Mrs. Chas. Hanes and daughter, Luella, are visiting with Mrs. Hanes' parents, Mr. and Mrs. Pollock of Inkerman this week.

Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Hanes and Miss Olive Casselman are spending a few days with friends at Lachine, Que.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Beckstead vent Christmas with their son, Mr. Ross Beckstead and family.

HOG PRODUCTION CAMPAIGN

The farmers of Dundas and West Stormont who have been interviewed in connection with increasing the output of hogs from their farms have responded very creditably to this appeal. It was an appeal from the Mother Country to America to help out the serious meat shortage existing in Europe. The following summary of reports received by farmers who sacrificed considerable time to collect the information will be of interest.

Township	No. farms visited.	No. Brood Sows now.	No. Brood sows usually kept.	No. sows promised to increase.
Mountain	117	178	144	119
Matilda	167	368	277	180
Winchester	90	112	90	63
Williamsburg	101	143	125	87
Finch	73	117	96	41
Osnabruck	122	207	152	86
[illegible]	670	1125	884	575

In connection with this increase of pork comes the other question very closely connected with it, that of getting feed to grow the pigs. Some very excellent suggestions have been received from Mr. W. J. Jamieson, Nation Valley in this connection, which are well worth passing along. He says— "In order to increase the production of hogs I would say the farmers must get the BREEDING STOCK, and then produce the FEED. We must grow early corn and peas. Corn for siloing does not mature in Eastern Ontario early enough for hogs. We must plant a field of Old Yellow 30 day corn and sow a field of rape, and raise the pigs as much as possible in the field. Manure a piece of land well and sow with mangels alongside of the pig field. Sow early. Pull and throw over the fence until frost comes then bring in the rest for winter for the young pigs after weaning at six or eight weeks old. We must have some ground grain to mix with skim milk or whey until they get old enough to eat a little corn or peas. Throw corn over in the rape field and let the little fellows husk if themselves, likewise throw two or three bundles of peas each day and there will be no scarcity of hogs in a short time. Hogs are an enormous price and the farmers should stay with it. Now the farmer must produce his own hog feed. The feed vendors wants to get rich too quick. A farmer should grow his own grain and in time of a scarcity have some to sell."

E. P. BRADT, Morrisburg.

THE WONDERFUL FRUIT MEDICINE

Thousands Owe Health And Strength To "Fruit-a-tives"

"FRUIT-A-TIVES", the marvellous medicine made from fruit juices—has relieved more cases of *Stomach, Liver, Blood, Kidney and Skin Troubles than any other medicine.* In severe cases of Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Pain in the Back, Impure Blood, Neuralgia, Chronic Headaches, Chronic Constipation and Indigestion, "Fruit-a-tives" has given unusually effective results. By its cleansing, healing powers on the eliminating organs, "Fruit-a-tives" tones up and invigorates the whole system.

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

MARIATOWN

Mr. H. D. Swerdfeger was in Morewood on Saturday.

The auction sale of Mr. J. D. Deeks held on Thursday wea a grand success, amounting to $2583.

Mrs. L. Froats of Froatburn is spending a few days with her daughter, Mrs. L. Deeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Froats of Williamsburg spent Thursday with his brother, Mr. J. Froats

Mr. and Mrs. John Empey, Mr. Earl and Willie Empey of Dundela spent Christmas at the hoeme of Mr. J. D. Deeks.

Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Swerdfeger spent Christmas with Mr. and Mrs. Lorenzo Bell, Brinston.

Mr. Wm. Rose, an old Morrisburg boy, now with the Flying Corps, Toronto spent the holiday at Mr. Riddell's.

Mr. Lewis McIntosh of Williamsburg called at A. H. Beckstead's, on Friday.

Mrs. Riddell, Ethel and Arthur spent Thursday at Mr. Casselman's, Williamsburg.

Mrs. Sanderson of Toronto is spending the holidays with her mother, Mrs. Lawless.

Mr. and Mrs. Spicer of Brockville is visiting with Mr. and Mrs. R. Hutt.

Miss Francis Zeron returned home from Harmony on Friday.

Miss Winnie Fossitt of Hainsville spent Wednesday with her grandmother, Mrs. D. Hamilton and was accompanied home by her sister, Lillie.

Mr. Bernard Hutt of Sudbury is spending a few days with old friends here.

Mr. LaBelle spent Christmas at Mr. Wm. Smith's.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Marcell of Cornwall and Mr. Kenneth Devaul spent Christmas with Mr and Mrs. Harvey Devaul.

Mr. and Mrs. Keck and family spent Christmas with the latter's sister, Mrs. Bateman Sr.

Miss Fanny Zeron and Miss Seacord of Ottawa and Mr. Sanford Zeron spent Monday evening with Miss Francis Zeron.

Mrs. W. Hamilton of Morrisburg and grand daughter, Pauline Harkness, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Beckstead.

Miss Ethel Riddell, teacher at Westport, and Arthur Riddell of McGill, Montreal, are spending the holidays at their home.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

FIVE FUNERALS IN THREE YEARS

Family Almost Wiped Out By Consumption.

From a hovel in the rear of more pretentious buildings comes a ghastly tale, one that in this fair Province of ours seems almost incredible; yet, to those who know the ravages of consumption, it is but a typical case.

Grief stricken, the mother tells us of her five small children buried from this lowly home during the past three years, of her only remaining child, suffering from a tuberculous hip, and then as though in mockery of their misery, the father, too, was stricken. He is now a patient at the Muskoka Free Hospital, where every endeavour is being made to save his life. The Muskoka Free Hospital for Consumptives is appealing for help to carry on this fight against the Great White Plague. The money you give will help them seek out these unfortunate families and give them a fighting chance for their lives.

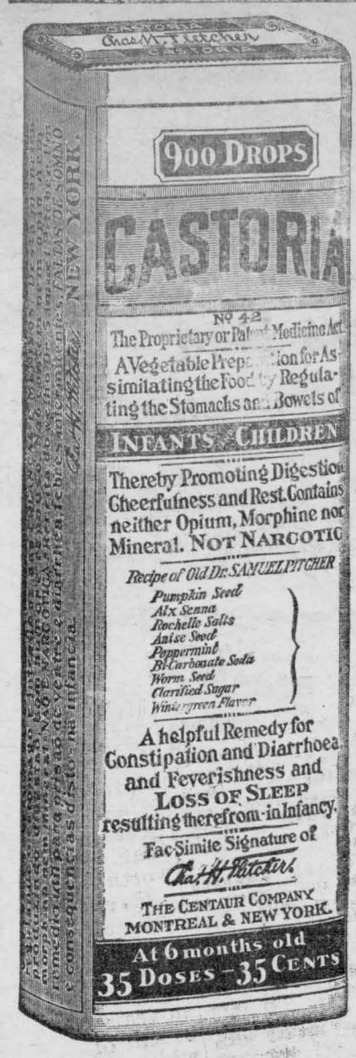
Contributions may be sent to W. J. Gage, Chairman, 84 Spadina Avenue, Toronto, or Geo. A. Reid, Secretary-Treasurer, 223 College St. Toronto.

Nomination Meeting

Notice is hereby given to the Electors of the Township of Williamsburg that the Nomination of Candidates for the office of Reeve, Deputy Reeve and three Councillors for the year 1918, will be held in the I.O.O.F. Hall, Williamsburg, Monday the 31st. day of December 1917 from 12 o'clock noon to 1 p.m.

GEO. LANE, Clerk.

Dated, December 18th., 1917.



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.

PHOTOES

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

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

Come any day—No need of appointment.

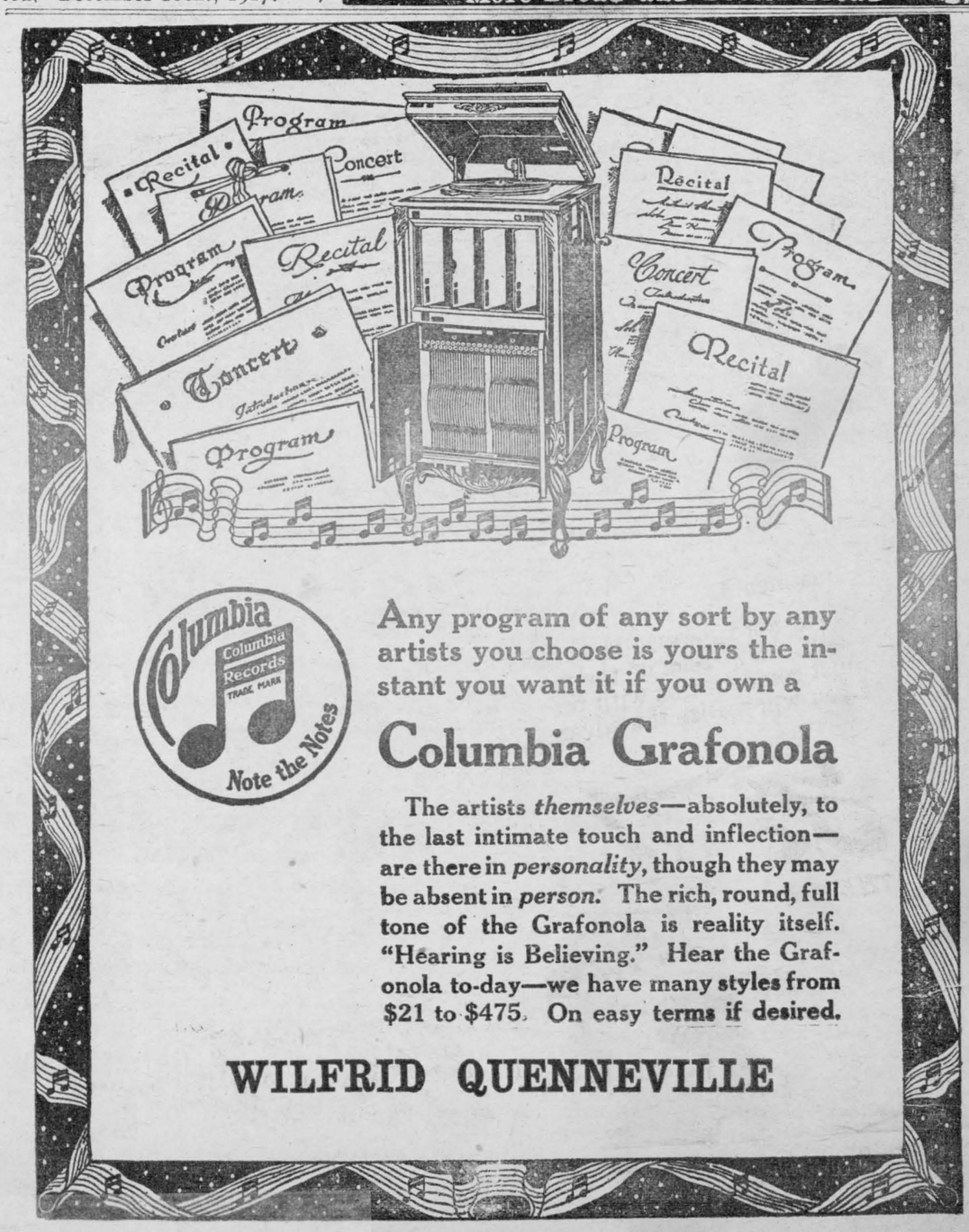
BECKSTEAD'S STUDIO
IROQUOIS



Use more water and less flour, and get better bread with—

PURITY FLOUR

"More Bread and Better Bread"



Columbia Records — 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

TEUTONS ATTACK FRENCH POSITIONS IN ALSACE AND LORRAINE

Enemy Sustained Severe Losses and Failed to Gain Territory in Either Lorraine or in Upper Alsace.

A despatch from London says:—The long-expected attacks by the Germans against the French lines in Alsace-Lorraine were delivered on Thursday. Although they did not reach the dimensions of a general offensive, the French War Office describes them as "serious" and "powerful." In the Lorraine attack, which was directed against the trenches north of Reillions, and which completely failed, the Germans left numerous dead on the ground. In Upper Alsace positions south-west of Altkirch were attacked, but met with no success.

FIELD-MARSHAL SIR DOUGLAS HAIG

EVERY INCH A MILITARY MAN OF DISTINCTION.

Commander-in-Chief of British Forces in France Has Striking Personality.

A graphic sketch of Sir Douglas Haig at General Headquarters is given by Isaac F. Marcosson in Pearson's Magazine.

I found myself in a presence that, even without the slightest clue to his profession, would have unconsciously impressed itself as military. Dignity, distinction and a gracious reserve mingle in its bearing. I have rarely seen a masculine face so handsome and yet so strong. His hair and moustache are fair, and his clear, almost steely blue eyes search you, but not unkindly. His chest is broad and deep, but scarcely broad enough for the rows of service and other ribbons that paint a mass of color against the background of khaki.

The Commander-in-Chief's cavalry training sticks out all over him. You see it in the long, shapely lines of his legs and in the rounded calves in perfectly-polished boots, with their jingle of silver spurs. He stands easily and gracefully, and walks with that rangy, swinging stride so common, oddly enough, to men who ride much. He was a famous fox-hunter in his undergraduate days at Oxford, and never, save in time of utmost crisis, does he forego his daily gallop. To him the motor is a business vehicle, never meant for sport or pleasure.

Although inarticulate about himself Haig has always favored the frankest publicity about his army and the performances of his men. The brief and business-like reports of operations that emanate each day from his headquarters (they are almost epigrammatic) are eminently characteristic of the man whose name they bear.

The Haig Personality.

But underneath all this poverty of expression lies a mine of unexplored



Sir Douglas Haig.

human material, whose richest vein is the real personality of the man himself.

Most people know that Haig is a Fifer, but what most people do not know is the very illuminating fact that from his boyhood he aspired to be a soldier. This ambition took definite form at Oxford, where he was a student at Brasenose College. He was never the "hail-fellow-well-met" sort of person. Reserve was his hall-mark. But he was always an out-doors man, and he spent all his leisure time in fox hunting.

As Haig galloped through the streets of Oxford and across the lovely countryside that lies adjacent he was often pointed out. His colleagues would say—"There goes young Haig. He's going to be a soldier."

This, then, is the type of man who sits at the flat-topped desk at General Headquarters with his finger on that battle pulse, responsive to its utmost quiver. The marvel of motor, telegraph and telephone enables him to be in constant touch with every unit of his command. Follow him through his day's work and you see how the game of war is played—a war that, having tested the resources and the resiliency of all Europe, has now extended its dread domain beyond the reaches of the Atlantic to the shores of America.

No written account can convey an adequate impression of the huge hosts involved, the widespread scope of operations, the immense problems of transport, all the process of that throbbing zone of conflict which, if employed for peace, would populate and perpetuate a kingdom.

And when this moving picture, more animated than any imaginative play ever thrown upon cinema screen, has passed before you, you realize even before a single shot is fired that dynamic energy and organization of the highest order have been tested to a well-nigh incredible extent.

The Field-Marshal's Day.

Into every detail of daily life at General Headquarters the Field-Marshal's character is impressed. After lunch, for example, he spends an hour alone, and in this period of meditation the whole fateful panorama of the war passes before him. When it is over the wires splutter and the fierce light of the coming night—the army does not begin to fight until most people go to sleep—is ordained.

This finished, the brief period of respite begins. Rain or shine, his favorite horse is brought to the door and he goes for a ride, usually accompanied by one or two young Staff officers. I have seen Sir Douglas Haig galloping along these smooth French roads, head up, eyes ahead—a memorable figure of grace and motion. He rides like those latter-day centaurs—the Australian ranger and the American cowboy. He seems part of his horse.

That modest establishment is early to bed, but more than one guest at General Headquarters on the way to his chamber has passed the office of the Commander-in-Chief, and seen him—a silent, aloof, almost lonely figure—leaning over a map and beginning the nightly wrestle with the great problem that, reaching out from the friendly house amid the trees, affects the destiny and safety of the whole world.

$50,000 FOR HALIFAX SENT BY HONG KONG.

A despatch from Ottawa says: Further evidences of practical sympathy with the Halifax sufferers are to hand. The Governor-General has received a cablegram from Walter Long, Secretary for the Colonies, stating that Hong Kong had given ten thousand pounds "with expressions of deep sympathy of the colony in the terrible disaster which has befallen them."

The Governor-General has also received a cablegram from the Governor of British Guiana that the combined court there has voted five thousand dollars in aid of the sufferers. The cablegram adds: "The people of British Guiana have heard with greatest concern of disaster which has befallen Halifax and desire to convey their sympathy."

A despatch from Kingston, Jamaica, says: The Island Council has voted £19,000 for the relief of the sufferers from the recent hurricane in Jamaica and £1,000 for that of the survivors of the Halifax disaster.

Their Excellencies the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire have left on a special train for Halifax, where they will visit the hospitals and take steps to help the sufferers in the city of the great disaster.

SILK WORM OF THE SEA.

Spins a Thread To Fasten Itself To a Rock.

Plenty of worms live in the sea, and some of them are very beautiful creatures. Which latter fact ought to be consoling to ourselves, inasmuch as there are naturalists who contend that the earliest ancestor of the human race was a marine worm.

But the so-called "silkworm of the sea"—the designation being purely figurative and poetical—is a bivalve mollusk properly known as the "pinna" and native to the Mediterranean. It spins a silk so beautiful that in ancient days the fibre was reserved exclusively for the weaving of royal garments.

This silk is spun by the mollusk to furnish an anchor-line, by which it fastens itself to a convenient rock. It is extremely fine and very strong. Cleaned, dried and passed through combs, it is reduced to delicate threads of a lustrous brownish-yellow hue, which are woven into gloves, stockings and other articles. A pair of stockings of this material to-day costs $6.

American Potash.

The production of potash in the United States is rapidly increasing, according to figures given out by the United States Geological Survey. The production of 1917, it is stated, will probably be in excess of 25,000 tons, or two and a half times that of 1916. But this is only 10 per cent. of the average normal yearly consumption of the country. Before the war potash could be bought for $40 a ton, but since its importation from Germany ceased it has risen to $450 a ton.



Incident in the Halifax Tragedy.

Two sailors digging for bodies, the one on the left looking for the remains of his wife and two children which he finally found.

LEADING MARKETS

Breadstuffs

Toronto, Dec. 24—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., 80c; No. 3 C.W., 76½c; No. 1 extra feed, 76½c; No. 1 feed, 73½c, in store Fort William.

American corn—No. 3 yellow, nominal.

Ontario oats—No. 2, white, 77 to 78c, nominal; No. 3, do., 76 to 77c, 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, $1.29 to $1.30, according to freights outside.

Buckwheat—$1.50 to $1.55, according to freights outside.

Rye—No. 2, $1.78, according to freights outside.

Manitoba flour—First patents, in jute bags, $11.50; 2nd, do., $11; strong bakers', do., $10.60, Toronto.

Ontario flour—Winter, according to sample, $9.95, in bags, Montreal; $9.75, Toronto; $9.70 bulk, seaboard, prompt shipment.

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, new, per ton, $15.50 to $16.50; mixed, do., $13 to $15, track Toronto.

Straw—Car lots, per ton, $9 to $9.50.

Country Produce—Wholesale

Butter—Creamery, solids, per lb., 42½ to 43c; prints, per lb., 43 to 43½c; dairy, per lb., 34 to 36c.

Eggs—Fresh gathered eggs, 48 to 50c.

Poultry—Turkeys, dressed, lb., 28 to 30c; geese, dressed, lb., 19 to 21c.

Potatoes — Wholsalers are paying growers and country shippers $1.75 for first-class stock, f.o.b., outside points.

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

Cheese—New, large, 23 to 23½c; twins, 23¼ to 23½c; early cheese, 25½ to 26c; large twin, 26 to 26½c.

Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 40 to 41c; creamery prints, 45 to 46c; solids, 44 to 45c.

Margarine—32c lb.

Eggs—New laid, in cartons, 60 to 65c; No. 1 storage, 43 to 44c; select storage, 47 to 48c.

Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 27 to 28c; milk-fed chickens, lb., 30c; fowl, 22 to 25c; squabs, per doz., $4 to $4.50; turkeys, 35c; ducks, Spring, 25 to 27c; geese, 24c.

Live poultry—Turkeys, 25c; Spring chickens, lb., 20c; hens, 16 to 20c; ducks, Spring, 20 to 22c; geese, 18c.

Honey—Comb—Extra fine, 16 oz., $3.50; 12 oz., $3; 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., $5 to $8; imported hand-picked, $6.50 to $7; Limas, 17 to 17½c.

Provisions—Wholesale

Smoked meats—Hams, medium, 30 to 31c; do., heavy, 26 to 27c; cooked, 41 to 42c; rolls, 27 to 28c; breakfast bacon, 38 to 42c; backs, plain, 40 to 41c; boneless, 43 to 44c.

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 27½ to 28c lb; clear bellies, 26½ to 27c.

Lard—Pure lard, tierces, 28½ to 29c; tubs, 28¾ to 29¼c; pails, 29 to 29½c; compound, tierces, 24½ to 25c; tubs, 24¾ to 25¼c; pails, 25 to 25½c.

Montreal Markets

Montreal, Dec. 24—Oats—Canadian Western, No. 3, 89½c; extra No. 1 feed, 89½c; No. 2 local white, 84c; No. 3, do., 83c. Flour—Manitoba Spring wheat patents, firsts, $11.60; seconds, $11.10; strong bakers', $10.90; straight rollers, bags, $5.20 to $5.37½. Rolled oats—Bag of 90 lbs, $5.30. Millfeed—Bran, $35; shorts, $40 to $42; middlings, $48 to $50; moullie, $56 to $58. Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, $15.50. Cheese—Finest westerns, 21¾c; do., easterns, 21½c. Butter—Choicest creamery, 42½ to 43c; seconds, 41½ to 42c. Eggs—Fresh, 54 to 55c; selected, 45c; No. 1 stock, 41c; No. 2, do., 37 to 38c. Potatoes—Per bag, car lots, $1.90 to $2.

Winnipeg Grain

Winnipeg, Dec. 24—Cash quotations—Oats—No. 2 C.W., 80c; No. 3 C.W., 76½c; extra No. 1 feed, 76½c; No. 1 feed, 73½c; No. 2 feed, 70½c. Barley—No. 3 C.W., $1.34; No. 4 C.W., $1.29; rejected and feed, $1.15. Flax—No. 1 N.W.C., $3.11½; No. 2 C.W., $3.06½; No. 3 C.W., $2.89½.

United States Markets

Minneapolis, Dec. 24—Corn—No. 3 yellow, $1.60 to $1.65. Oats—No. 3 white, 75½ to 76½c. Flour unchanged. Bran—$40 to $40.50.

Live Stock Markets

Toronto, Dec. 24—Extra choice heavy steers, $11.25 to $12; do., good heavy, $10.75 to $11; butchers' cattle, choice, $10.50 to $10.75; do., good, $9.60 to $10; do., medium, $9 to $9.25; do., common, $8.25 to $8.50; butchers' bulls, choice, $9 to $10; do., good bulls, $8 to $8.25; do., medium bulls, $7.10 to $7.35; do., rough bulls, $5.25 to $6.25; butchers' cows, choice, $9.50 to $10; do., good $8.50 to $9; do., medium, $7.75 to $8; stockers, $7.25 to $8.75; feeders, $9.25 to $10; canners and cutters, $5.15 to $5.50; milkers, good to choice, $95 to $140; do., com. and med., $75 to $90; springers, $90 to $130; light ewes, $12 to $14; sheep, heavy, $6 to $7.75; yearlings, $12.25 to $13.25; lambs, $17.25 to $18.25; calves, good to choice, $13.50 to $16.25; hogs, fed and watered, $18; do., weighed off cars, $18.25; do., f.o.b., $17.

HOLY CITY SACKED BY TURKS

Famous Treasure of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre Stolen.

A despatch from Washington, D.C., says: An official despatch received here from France says that the Turks before surrendering Jerusalem to the British brutally mistreated Christian priests, carried off the famous treasure of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, valued at millions of dollars, and sent to Berlin the church's celebrated ostensory of brilliants.

Monsignor Camassei, the Patriarch of Jerusalem, is said to have been deposed from his office, and Father Piccardo, an Italian priest, to have died from the effects of Turkish brutalities.

The Church of the Holy Sepulchre had remained unmolested heretofore during all the centuries of Moslem occupation of Jerusalem.

The same despatch told of indignation among Mussulmans of Asia Minor over the action of a German general in establishing staff headquarters in the great mosque of the City of Aleppo, near the Syrian border.

FULFILMENT OF PROPHECY CONCERNING JERUSALEM.

A despatch from Jerusalem says: The capture of Jerusalem has led to the discussion of a remarkable prophecy uttered when the Kaiser made his theatrical entry into the city on a white charger, dressed to look as much like a crusader as possible. It was said then, according to an ancient prophecy, that the liberator of Jerusalem would enter it, not on horseback, but afoot, and would represent Allah and God.

Now that Gen. Allenby has entered Jerusalem afoot, his name with very little straining, combines those of Allah and "Nehby," which means God in the Islamic tongue. The discovery has given the necessary touch of fatalism to his victory to make it more impressive than ever to Eastern minds.

$5,000,000 FOR HALIFAX RELIEF

Dominion Government Appropriation For Sufferers From Explosion.

A despatch from Ottawa says: The Government has decided to vote $5,000,000 for relief of the Halifax sufferers. This includes the appropriation of $1,000,000 already made. Announcement of the Government's intention was contained in a statement issued by Sir Robert Borden on Thursday night, which reads:

"Including the million dollars already appropriated for immediate aid to those who have suffered from the recent appalling disaster at Halifax, the Government intend to make a total contribution of five million dollars. As the calamity was the result of conditions arising out of the war, it is felt that a special duty rests upon the Government to afford immediate aid in this large measure."

ALLIES TO TAKE SURPLUS CANADIAN FLOUR AND MEAL.

A despatch from Calgary says: It is learned that the purchasing representatives of the allied Governments have arranged to take all the surplus flour and oatmeal manufactured by the mills of Canada, and that already every mill in the Dominion is working to capacity and will continue to do so until the war is over.

The Calgary mills are grinding night and day, and the surplus above Canada's requirements apportioned to those plants is being turned over to the purchasing agents for the allied Governments by the managements in the East.

Carrot Soup.

Heat one cup of milk, or milk and white stock, add three-fourths of a cup of finely chopped carrots, one tablespoonful of butter, one-fourth of a teaspoonful of salt and one-eighth of a teaspoonful of pepper. Cook in a double boiler.



Hold Them Italy!—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

GERMANS GAIN UNDER COVER OF FOG

Succeed in Taking Advance Post East of Messines.

A despatch from London says:—The official report from Field-Marshal Haig's headquarters Thursday night, reads:

"The enemy raided one of our posts early Thursday morning, north-east of Hargicourt, and Thursday afternoon, under cover of fog, succeeded in capturing one of our advanced posts east of Messines. Other hostile raiding parties attempted to approach our lines during the day north-east of Armentieres and north of the Menin Road, but were driven off by our fire. We captured a few prisoners and a machine gun. A few prisoners were taken and many casualties inflicted on the enemy in the course of patrol encounters Wednesday night south-east of Cambrai. Our own and the enemy's artillery was active on Thursday.

"A raid attempted by the enemy last night south-east of Laventie (north of Arras) was repulsed by Portuguese troops. Except for hostile artillery activity in the neighborhood of Passchendaele, there is nothing further to report."

VAIN ATTACK BY TEUTONS

Enemy Forces Repulsed by the Allies on Italian Front.

A despatch from Rome says: Complete repulse of Wednesday's attack by the Austro-German forces, which was delivered on the Tasson-Col Del Orso front, between the Brenta and the Piave, was announced by the War Office on Thursday. The enemy suffered heavy losses.

New attempts by the enemy to cross the Piave Vecchia were frustrated.

The place where the enemy gained a foothold, on the west bank of the old Piave, and was driven back to the water's edge, is the nearest point he has approached to Venice, but this is not regarded as a serious menace to the city, as the remaining stretch is a marsh of lagoons, and the occupied point is within range of the warships off the mouth of the river.

TO CROSS ATLANTIC IN 1918

Famous French Aviator Perfecting Plans for Contemplated Flight.

A despatch from London says: The Daily Sketch of Paris says that Jean Navarre, the famous French airman, now out of the army, is busy perfecting plans for a flight across the Atlantic. The announcement is made that Navarre will most probably set out to conquer the ocean next summer.

All the preliminary arrangements for the flight have been completed. Navarre will use one of the machines which the American expert, Glenn Curtiss, has been working on for some time. Navarre says he will succeed or lose his life in the attempt.

FOOD CRISIS IN GREAT BRITAIN

Both Rich and Poor Obliged to Stand in Line For Necessities.

A despatch from London says: The food question in Britain is rapidly approaching a crisis. The fourth winter of the war finds the public, rich and poor alike, driven to stand for long hours to secure daily necessities such as tea, butter, margarine and sugar, of which the minutest portion is doled out to each customer regardless of the size of the family or actual needs.

This condition exists in nearly every large city of the country and it is worse in London, where the situation is so serious and public opinion has risen to such a pitch that prompt official action to relieve the situation has been promised and will soon be forthcoming.

GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS AT HEAD OF A GREAT ARMY

A despatch from London says:—A despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Hapazanda reports that Kerensky with an army is now marching against Moscow, while Grand Duke Nicholas has gathered a great army of Royalists in the Caucasus.

To Women.

I wish I could say something to you to make you realize your worth, and the high price you ought to set on yourself. Do you know you are the one thing in the world the man wants most of all? He may give his time and labor and money for other things, but for you he will give his soul.

When washing white woodwork put a little turpentine into the water and it will be a great help.

Brazilian Government has decided to send the six best units of the Brazilian Navy to European waters.