The Leader

Vol. XVIII, No 35 MORRISBURG, ONT., FRIDAY, SEPT. 13 1918

HOW TO REDUCE THE COST OF LIVING

PATRONIZE YOUR LOCAL COLDSTORAGE



Dame Nature Commands Co-operation.

It is the Law of Life.

WAKE UP!

THINK!

ACT!

License Nos. 4—379 7—081 7—008

PRODUCERS, EGG CIRCLES, MERCHANTS

The Dundas Co-Operative Association, Limited Has a Message For You—

Why continue the old chaos of competition which GREAT NATIONS and BIG BUSINESS to-day have discarded?

We urge you to co-operate with a Central Organized Clearing House and offer our facilities for this purpose.

You will get fair treatment, your share of the business and much better average net returns if you will Concentrate and Co-operate with us in this problem of distribution.

EGGS, POULTRY, FLOUR, FEED, CORN AND MIXED GRAIN FOR POULTRY

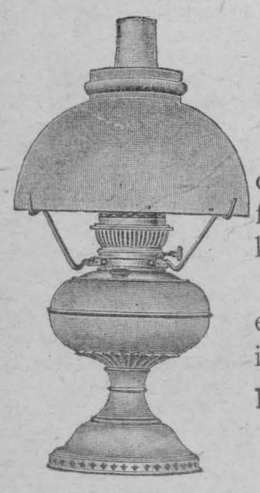
Rolling and Grinding Mill

R. H. ASHTON
Manager.

CUSTOM TAILORING

Frank Stewart, MERCHANT TAILOR

MORRISBURG, : : : ONT.



RAYO LAMP

Rayo table lamps are made of brass, nickel plated, beautifully finished and are easily kept clean.

The Light is bright in color, easy on the eyes; in fact is the ideal home light.

Prices are right—Call and see them.

PERFECTION OIL HEATER



The New Model has Improvements making it the BEST HEATER EVER MADE. New Flat Front with Patent Locking Flame Spreader, insures clear, odorless Heat ALL THE TIME. Wick and Carrier all in one. Rewicking easy and clean. Three sizes; Three models; Beautifully finished.

Prices to suit every pocket



A Grand Cold Blast Lantern

The latest and best. Simple and easy device for raising the globe. Guaranteed not to blow out in the wind. Large burner. A great light. Equipped with Flint G ass "Never Break" Short Globe.

Splendid Value.

R. H. BRADFIELD & CO.

THE HARDWARE STORE--OPPOSITE ST. LAWRENCE HALL

Morrisburg, : : : ; Ont.

DUNDAS COUNTY S. S. ASSOCIATION CONVENTION

The 41st Annual session of Dundas Co. S. S. Association met in Wesley Church, Hulbert on Friday, August 30th., 1918, President, Rev. Thos. Meredith was in the chair. The morning session was opened by Rev. L. M. England. Some sixty delegates registered and all three sessions were well attended.

The following officers were elected for the year1918-1919.

President—Rev. J. Maurer, Williamsburg.

Vice-Pres.—Rev. W. C. McKendry, Ormond.

Corresponding Sec.-Treas. —Miss J. I. Beggs, South Mountain.

Rec.-Sec.—Mrs. A. Ennis, of Brinston.

Department Supts

Elem—Miss A. M. Kyle, Chesterville.

Young People—Boys, D. L. Hamilton, Morrisburg; Girls, Mrs. L. A. Pierce, Brinston.

Adult—Rev. R. J. M. Glassford, Winchester.

Teacher Training—L. Shannette, Williamsburg.

Missionary—Mrs. A. D. Carkner, Winchester.

Temperance—Mrs. S. A. Flegg Mountain.

Home—Rev. D. O. McArthur, Iroquois.

Delegate to Provincial Conventions—Rev. Thos. Meredith.

The County Secretary's report showed progress in most departments.

There are sixty-two Protestant S. S. in the county with an estimated membership of 6,309, or about 38 per cent. of the Protestant population. Seven of the schools have reached Front Line and received each a blue ribbon to hang in the school room.

Front Line S. Schools—

Pleasant Valley—Presby, Matilda.

Iroquois Methodist—Matilda.

St. Andrews—Hallville Presby Mountain.

Reids Mills—Presby, Mountain.

St. Andrews, So. Mountain, Mountain.

South Mountain Methodist —Mountain.

Inkerman Methodist —Mountain.

Three Schools reached Banner standing and carried home a Red Ribbon:—

Williamsburg Lutheran.

Morewood Presbyterian.

Mountain Union, Mountain Station.

Mountain Township reached Front Line and received a handsome blue and gold banner.

Matilda Township reached Banner Standing and has a similar red and white banner.

The ribbons and banners were presented by Rev. Mr. Bolingbroke who urged each school to try for the blue ribbon this year, and each township to aim for the blue banner.

The Committee on Resolutions presented the following —

Resolved that:—

1. The Executive of Dundas County S. S. Association for year 1918-1919 do at an early date, within 30 days, consider the advisability of holding a Teen Age Boys' and a Teen Age Girls' Conference at some suitable place within our territory during the coming convention year.—Carried.

2. That the hearty thanks of this Convention be accorded to the Pastor and trustees of Hulbert Church for the use of the Church for the Convention—Carried.

3. That the heartiest thanks of the Convention be tendered the families of the church who so generously and pleasantly entertained the Delegates.—Carried.

The County Secretary's report showed a favorable standing in most departments. There are still a few S. S. without a cradle roll. We would like to see one in every S. S. One weak point in our county is in organized classes. These can be made a valuable asset to any school.

The Home Dept. is growing steadily. In the present-day conditions this department should be pushed in every S. S.. Never in the history of our country has it stood so much in need of Christian homes and here is the opportunity of the S. S. to help in the establishment of Family Altars, and Home Bible Study—the corner stone of the Christian home. To the S. S. that aims to be of greatest service in its community, the Teachers Training Department is indispensible. The work is not difficult while the pleasure and profit to S. S. teachers from the study of the course is unlimited.

The Missionary department reported an increase schools studying mission work and an increase in missionary givings of $135. The missionary S. S. is the live S. S. always.

The addresses and discussions were brimming over with interest and practical suggestions as well as unusually inspiring, and we regret that lack of space does not permit their publication this week. They were delivered by Rev. H. Bolingbroke, Rev. T. A. Halpenny, Rev. M. C. McKinnon, Mrs. L. A. Pierce of Brinston, Rev. R. J. Glassford, and the Convention greatly enjoyed a solo from Rev. Mr. Calvert as well as special selections from Hulbert Church choir

E. M. Ennis, Sec.

OBITUARY

Robert C. Mullin

After an illness of several months' duration, Mr. Robert Mullin died at his home here on Sept. 6th., 1918. The deceased was born at Rowena and his life was one characterized by high ideals and full of energy. For many years he was engaged in the mercantile business in this village and won for himself a host of friends who deeply regret his death. He was a member of the Methodist church

The funeral took place from his late residence to the Methodist Church on Sunday, Sept. 8th at 2 p.m. interment in Fairview cemetery. The pall-bearers were his nephews: Messrs. Roll Mullin A. Carter, J. Reddick, William Beach, T. Cleland and George Mullin.

He leaves to mourn, his widow, four sisters Mrs. O. Carter, Rowena; Mrs. J. Sproule, Ormtown; Mrs. A. Cleland, and Mrs. A. McLatchie of Morrisburg. Also four brothers, John of Prescott, William of Rowena Thomas and James of Morrisburg.

Among the friends and relatives from a distance were, Mr. and Mrs. J. Mullin of Prescott, Mr. R. Mullin of Kingston, Mrs E. Sproule of Ormstown, Dr. C. J. McPherson, Ottawa, Mr. and Mrs. A. McPherson and Miss May McPherson of Metcalfe, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Kemp of Ottawa, Mr. and Mrs. E. Nelson of Ottawa East.

Mr. J. S. Barr

Mr. J. S. Barr, an aged and respected citizen, who had been in failing health for the last two years, passed away at his residence, Main street, Monday Sept. 9th aged 76 years.

The late Mr. Barr was born at Fairfield East, near Brockville. In 1863 he was united in marriage to Miss Caroline Hutchins, of Osnabruck, and to them were born nine children, five of whom survive, namely Mrs. W. R. Vance, Westmount. Mrs Alice Boyd, Lords Mills, Miss Nell Barr, Morrisburg Mr. Wm. Barr, Aultsville. Mr. Percy Barr, Pearl Ont.

The funeral service was conducted at his late residence on Wednesday at 2 p.m. The Rev. Hugh Cameron officiating.—Interment in St. Pauls cemetery, Aultsville.

The pall-bearers were two sons, and four grand-sons, viz: William and Percy Barr, Harry Barr, Bruce and George Boyd, and Percy Vance.

COUNCIL MEETING

Regular meeting of Council for September was held at the Town Hall on Tuesday 3rd at 8 p.m. Members all present. Accounts amounting to $806 were passed.

Messrs. Flynn and Colquhoun That the collection of light and water rates may with the consent of the Reeve in each case first obtained, use the name of this corporation in any suit for collection of light or water rates.—Lost—Yea, Messrs Flynn Colquhoun; Nay Whitteker, Fetterly Casselman.

Fetterly—Flynn—That John Dain be given an order for a movable jaw for the stone crusher at $25, carried.

Colquhoun—Flynn—That Mr. Fetterly inspect the VanAllan job on Second street and report to the Council—Carried.

Whitteker—Fetterly—That we adjourn to meet at the town hall, Monday, Sept. 9th. at 8

BORN

Wood—At Morrisburg Tuesday Sept. 10th., to Mr. and Mrs. Bert Wood, a daughter.

Announcement

ON Account of the temporary discontinuance of the McLaughlin "Light Four", made necessary by curtailment of Production by the Governments, we have now added the **NEW MAXWELL** to our Present Line in order to meet the demand for a Popular-priced four-cylinder car. :: :: ::

See this New Car! Ride in it! Compare it with others of its cost, and then decide with us that it is the best for the money.

FULLY EQUIPPED

Price **$1,295.00** Delivered

W. H. Fetterly & Co.

Paroid Roofs First Laid in 1898 — NEPONSET **Paroid ROOFING** — *Same Roofs Still in Service*

PAROID is so good that the name has come to stand for the best kind of roofing. Complimentary, but dangerous! It means that for your own protection you must look for the name Paroid on every roll you buy. Then you are sure of the roofing that is approved by the National Board of Fire Underwriters.



SAVE MONEY

Look for the Roll with the PAROID Label

Once laid, a Paroid roof is weather-proof and fire-resisting for years to come. The saving on repair bills alone ensures the economy of Paroid, to say nothing of the absolute protection to your stock and crops.

3 permanent colors—Red, Grey, and Green.

For your home, use Neponset Twin Shingles.

Look for the Neponset dealer and get genuine satisfaction.

121

CREAM Wanted!

SHIP EXPRESS. WE SUPPLY CANS.

Our facilities for delivering Butter direct to Consumers from our sixty (60) retail waggons enable us to realize and pay Producers a higher price per pound Butter Fat

When you ship to OTTAWA DAIRY, your money and tests are guaranteed.

OTTAWA *"Ottawa Dairy"* CANADA

INCORPORATED 1855

THE MOLSONS BANK

Capital and Reserve $8,800,000

98 Branches in Canada

A General Banking Business Transacted

Circular Letters of Credit

Bank Money Orders

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT

Interest allowed at highest current rate

MORRISBURG BRANCH — WILLIAM WALLACE, MANAGER

WILLIAMSBURG BRANCH — R. H. SEAMAN 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.

SPRING VS. FALL FRESHENED COWS.

Many farmers take it for granted that to have the cows freshen in the spring, it will make a greater profit come from them than if they came in in the fall. One farmer who thought that way, told me his reason:

"The principal thing that appeals to me," he explained, "is because what I get from the cows in the summer, is practically all profit. I do not have to give them much grain. They take care of themselves excepting around milking times, when I then have to get them into the barn, and out the first thing in the morning. I figure the profit that I get in the summer is worth enough to pay for the rest of the year."

We all know that cows, naturally, are apt to do their best in the summer time. Therefore to get the greatest profit from them, in the winter conditions should be made as near like summer as possible. In the summer they get all of the nice fresh water with no ice in it to make it too cold. How many farms are there that have facilities so that the cows can get the same in the winter? Cows enjoy the nice warm days in the summer, too. Barns therefore should be kept warm and comfortable for them in the winter time. Too cold barns require more feeding of grain, which is expensive; as much of the feed has to go to keep the cattle warm. And they do not give as much either, under such conditions. Light is another important thing to consider. Plenty of windows to let as much of the sunlight into the tie-up is important if we are trying to imitate summer. Dark, damp stables make cows uneasy and discontented, and also help to breed germs of different diseases.

When the cows are at pasture in the summer, they get juicy, green, succulent feed. Such a ration may be given in a way by means of a silo. If the silage is put in before the frosts kill it green and succulent feed is assured, for the winter time. All farmers who have fed silage can testify as to the great fondness which cows have for it.

So, to get the best results from winter-kept cows, it can be seen that by making conditions as near as possible as the cows get in the summer, the greatest profits are obtained.

While it is true that the expense of grain and feed is much less for cows at pasture in the summer, perhaps I feel that on the long run, cows that freshen in the fall, pay the best. Unless the pasture is extremely good, along the last part of the summer it begins to get short and the grass dries up and without getting feed in the barn the cows drop off. How many farmers are there that consider it, and fail to feed their cows? And by the time the cows are taken in, in fall, they have dropped off in their milk flow and cannot be gotten back again to where they should be. Consequently they are carried along without paying the profit that they might, until they freshen again.

Cows that have their calves in the fall, can be taken particular care of, and can be made to do their best. To get the greatest profit from ensilage it should be given to cows that are giving their largest flow of milk. To feed valuable ensilage to cows that are only giving their half flow of milk, is a waste of good feed. Such great results are obtained when given to cows that are fresh, so fall cows bring in the greatest profits from silage.

As a rule the price of milk is more in the fall and winter, too; and to get more milk (from fresh cows) makes more profit also. Cows that are taken care of properly, will give more during their lactation period beginning in the fall, than those that come in in the spring.

And winter-kept cows will go to pasture when it is at its best, in the spring. There will be no drop-off, which is the case with spring-freshened cows that go through the dry-pasture period.

Cows that are kept during the winter have to be fed grain. The extra amount of grain which should be given to fresh cows, is more than paid for as the extra amount of milk given is more in proportion.

Also, the work needed to take care of a certain number of cows, is nearly the same whether they give a large amount of milk or little.

Then, again, calves that are born in the fall, grow better and are larger and stronger and are ready for pasture sooner than spring-born calves. Calves raised in the summer are bothered with flies and the hot summer is bad for them and the feeding pails, etc., are easily contaminated if not washed very promptly and carefully; scours are more easily gotten therefore. Also, calves wintered in a nice warm barn do not have these risks to bother.

So it is seen that if the cows are taken care of properly, after freshening in the fall, they will return more profits in proportion for any extra care and feed given them, and by the time they are nearly ready to dry off, the dried-up pasture is not doing the harm that it would to a cow that is giving a large flow.

Of course, even under the best of conditions, farmers cannot always have their cows come in at the time that they want them to. And also, with a large herd of cows, it would not be well to have all have calves in the fall, or at the same time. But, by realizing that the fall-freshened cows bring the most profits, if taken care of as they should be, farmers can, by planning ahead, make the most money from their cows in the end.

Horse Sense

Bright oat straw is wholesome winter roughage for idle horses. Many good feeders figure that every ton of good oat straw which the horses will eat saves half a ton or more of valuable hay. Some of the very best pure-bred draft mares in the country are fed good oat straw as their exclusive roughage during the winter months. The only other feed they receive is about three or four pounds of grain a day to each mare, as may seem necessary to keep the digestive system working properly.

The fact that straw is a heat-producing feed is of importance because the best feed for producing warmth to idle horses is also the cheapest. Idle work horses require only sufficient grain to maintain them in good flesh condition; all the rest of their feed may well consist of cheap roughage, provided it is clean, bright and free from injurious substances. By feeding more bright straw and just enough grain to keep their digestive systems in good order the work horses can be wintered so cheaply as to greatly reduce the cost of maintenance, and this means considerable reduction in the cost of operating a large farm where several work teams are kept during the year.

What Causes Stunting?

Stunting of young animals is a serious matter. Steps to prevent stunting really should begin before the animal is born. To that end it is necessary and profitable to feed the pregnant animal well, so that she may properly nourish her young and have plenty of milk for it when it is born.

Calves are stunted by feeding milk in large quantities twice a day. The natural way to feed calves is to allow a little milk often, and certainly not less than three times a day. The milk should be warm, the milk pail clean and the calf should be made to drink slowly.

Lambs fail to grow fast because the ewes have been wintered on coarse, dry, bulky roughage. Colts are stunted for the same reason, and also because the mares are made to work too soon and too hard after foaling and allowed to suckle their young when hot, sweaty and tired.

Worms are the most common and certain cause of stunting. They are certain to infest and injure every animal that grazes short grass on an old pasture long used by animals. Each kind of animal taints the pasture with the parasites peculiar to it.

Pigs afflicted with piles or prolapse of the rectum have been stunted and often prove a total loss. Lack of exercise, constipation and feeding of some irritant, such as unscreened ground oats, containing hulls, are common causes. Prolonged heavy feeding of boiled potatoes is another cause. Stuffing young pigs on corn and confining them to a pen also causes stunting, as well as rickets or paralysis.

After the Grain Harvest.

Points worth remembering, they mean money to you. The tender clover and timothy plants require all growth possible as a winter protection, therefore keep all livestock off the newly-seeded meadows, because if pastured after harvest, the young plants are so weakened that winter-killing is the usual result. While, on the other hand, if a strong growth is left for protection, winter-killing is avoided and usually big crops of hay are harvested the following season.

Deserved Decoration.

"Have you a wife?" inquired a British Tommy of a boche he had captured.

"Nein," replied the German.

"Nine," gasped the Britisher in amazement. "Lumme, where's your iron cross, man?"

WANTED POULTRY, EGGS and FEATHERS

Highest Prices Paid

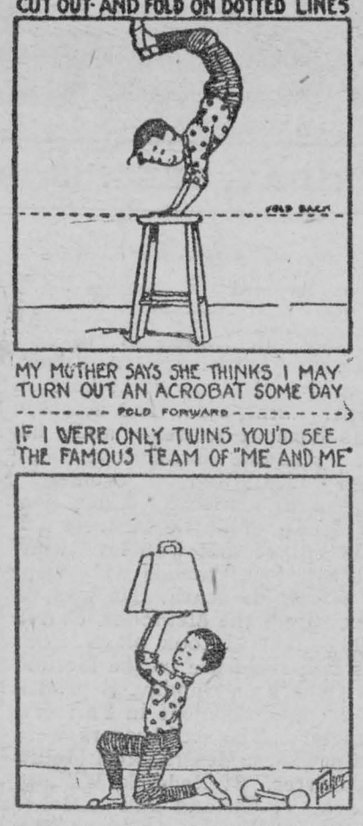
Prompt Returns—No Commission

P. POULIN & CO.

39 Bonsecours Market • Montreal

FUNNY FOLD-UPS

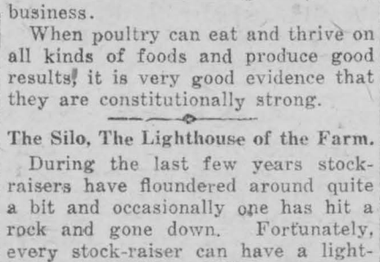
CUT OUT AND FOLD ON DOTTED LINES



MY MOTHER SAYS SHE THINKS I MAY TURN OUT AN ACROBAT SOME DAY

FOLD FORWARD

IF I WERE ONLY TWINS YOU'D SEE THE FAMOUS TEAM OF "ME AND ME"



Poultry

The fowls and eggs from a pure-bred flock of hens will bring more money on account of their uniformity.

One of our most conservative poultrymen says that if all farmers would keep pure-bred poultry, the business would be doubled in a few years and that we would still be getting good prices for our products.

Many people are getting tired of eating pork and old dairy cows, and are becoming eaters of chickens, mutton and veal, thus increasing the possibilities of the sheep-and-poultry business.

When poultry can eat and thrive on all kinds of foods and produce good results, it is very good evidence that they are constitutionally strong.

The Silo, The Lighthouse of the Farm.

During the last few years stock-raisers have floundered around quite a bit and occasionally one has hit a rock and gone down. Fortunately, every stock-raiser can have a lighthouse that will keep him, as well as an occasional neighbor, off the rocks and guide the way to better farming and bigger profits. That lighthouse is the silo.

There is no longer any doubt that silos point the way to safe farming. Thousands of satisfied users have killed all the doubt.

In more ways than one a well-filled silo keeps stock-raisers off the rocks. The use of silage cheapens beef, milk, mutton and wool by cutting down the amount of grain needed. Silage is valuable for lambs in the feed lot, and for wintering the breeding ewes.

Silos are the greatest food savers known to stock-raisers. An acre of corn fodder put into a silo has more food value than an acre of corn. There are several reasons for this. One is that when corn is put into the silo none of it is wasted. The whole plant except the root goes in; when it comes out it is so palatable that the cattle, horses and sheep eat it with a relish. Another economy is that the corn is stored at a time when it contains the greatest amount of nutrients.

Every person with a dozen cows should have a silo. The diameter should be determined by the number of animals. For twelve cows, make silo ten feet wide and thirty feet high; fifteen cows, twelve feet wide and twenty-six feet high; twenty cows, twelve feet wide and thirty-two feet high; twenty-five cows, twelve feet wide and thirty-eight feet high; thirty cows, fourteen feet wide and thirty-four feet high.

Two years ago a farmer known to the writer, built a silo which cost $55. He began to keep account to see whether it returned him any profit. His cream checks for one month amounted to $29.31 more than the same month the year before. He was milking the same cows and they had been milked about the same length of time after freshening. The feed was the same except that the corn was from the silo instead of from a feed bin. At that rate the silo paid for itself in two months.

The filling season, when kernels are dented, is close at hand. Every stock-raiser should build a silo, for the stock farm without a silo is only half a farm. The silo is the one place where $1.50 corn realizes $3 a bushel when fed.

On the Upper Branches.

The choicest fruit grows on the upper branches. When we want to see the finest products of the farm we must look high up, among the limbs that are nearest to the pure air and the sunshine.

It is the man who thinks big thoughts, plans great enterprises, and carries them out who makes the real success in his chosen line. Never until a man's heart is filled with love for his work can he be truly happy and reach life's finest prizes. Working hard will not do it; investing a great deal of money will not do it; nothing but the investment of self will win. Top-branch farming is a thing of the best possible study, the deepest possible thought, the most careful planning, backed up by good workmanship.

Millions of men have gone across the stage of life and left not a single mark to show they ever lived. Their names are forgotten. They plowed, they sowed, they gathered into barns; but where are they? What have they left to make the world any better or to prove that they were worthy the place they occupied? Not a single thing. Their lives were pale fruit, growing down out of sight, under a burden of leaves and branches.

This need not be so. The call of to-day is for the very best there is in us—not here and there a man, but all The world need for big men on the farm is urgent. It will never be fully met until all men everywhere appreciate to the full the dignity of good farming, and put all there is in them of mind, soul, body, and heart into everything they do, from hoeing a hill of corn to directing a great farm operation.

How to Prevent Cabbage Heads From Splitting.

If cabbages are grown on a rich, loamy soil, the growth is often so rapid that the heads split late in the summer. It is especially the case with early cabbages or with late varieties that are started early. On that account many gardeners delay setting out cabbage plants until late in the season.

It often happens that a fine patch of early cabbages cannot readily be disposed of at once. Usually they are ruined by splitting. The trouble can be prevented without much effort. Take hold of the cabbage below the head with both hands and give it a slight jerk sufficient to loosen part of the feeding roots, but not strong enough to pull the plant away from its hole in the soil. In that way the flow of food materials to the plant can be almost stopped, although sufficient moisture to keep it solid, fresh and green will continue to rise. Then the heads may be left in the garden until they are needed. If you cut off the heads of early cabbages instead of pulling them up by the roots, the stems will throw out new leaves that you can use for salads or give to the hens.

PIGS, PORK AND PATRIOTISM

By A. M. Porter.

If we are to continue to provide meat for foreign people as well as our own, every farmer must put forth his best effort to produce more hogs. A glance at the prices of pork on the leading markets in this country and you can plainly see that we are slaughtering, consuming at home, and exporting more pork than we are producing. Some will say that the feed is too high to feed to the hogs, but the price has more than doubled in the past few years and the farmer can make many of the waste feeds on the farm profitable by raising hogs. You will find many communities in this province where the number of hogs have decreased during the past year. What has this caused? Look at the market prices of pork and the question is answered. These prices are high because we need more pork and now rather than any other time the farmer should be able to raise hogs profitably.

We can increase the amount of pork fats much more easily than we can increase the amount of vegetable or dairy fats. The people can not get along without fats as a food and because of this need, the farmer should endeavor to produce more fats by the quickest method. This method is by the increased hog production. Nearly all the farmers have a few dairy cows at least, and they are in an excellent position to raise pigs because of the skim-milk, buttermilk and other dairy products which can be used by them in the making of valuable meat foods.

Pory always finds ready sale on all the markets because the packers have found many ways of placing it on the market in attractive forms with excellent keeping qualities. I doubt if you can find any other meat from which so many products are manufactured. A large percentage of all the meat and meat products manufactured in Canada is derived from the hogs. All buyers are very anxious to get hogs because their firm badly needs them in order to keep the markets supplied with their manufactured meat products.

The quickest and easiest way of augmenting the meat supply next to the raising of poultry is by raising hogs. The hog is the most important animal for the farmer to raise for meat and money. He requires less labor, less equipment, less capital, makes greater gains per one hundred pounds of food and reproduces himself faster and in greater numbers than any other domestic animal. As a consumer of by-products on the farm the hog has no rival. No other animal on the farm equals the hog in its fat-storing tendency. The most satisfactory meat for shipping on trains or wagons for long distances is pork. I think in many ways the farmer will find that the hog is one of his most profitable domestic animals that he is raising for the market on the farm.

GOOD HEALTH QUESTION BOX

By Andrew F. Currier, M.D.

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

Medicines for Kidney Diseases.

If one has disease in the stomach or intestines he generally knows it and can localize it, but if he has disease in his kidneys, aside from aching and pains in the loins which are by no means sure indicators of kidney disease, there is nothing which can tell him, if he is without special information on such subjects, that these organs are diseased.

To be sure the urine is an important indication but it says little to the uninitiated.

Its appearance has comparatively little significance, in fact when it is as clear as spring water and irreproachable to the ordinary judgment it may have come from hopelessly diseased kidneys, while that which is bad smelling and suspicious to the uninformed may have come from kidneys that are normal.

Many of the physical changes in the urine take place in the bladder hence if you are influenced by the appearance of the urine as to your choice of medicine you may be taking what may be harmful to the kidneys and be of no use to the bladder.

Albumen and casts are the most important things found in the urine but they cannot be seen or found except by chemical and microscopical examination.

Blood and pus may often be seen in the urine but how can you tell whether they came from the bladder or kidney, as they may come from either.

Gallons of urine are sometimes passed daily, how are you going to tell that it indicates diabetes with sugar or diabetes without sugar, or cold, or disease of the nervous system, and how are you going to decide what remedy you should take?

When newspapers advertise Smith's Kidney Cure, Jones Safe Remedy and Brown's Kidney Pills, they are offering you something that is harmless and worthless and a fraud, or something which may be good if you know how to use it, but upon which you are not able to decide by your unaided judgment.

There are many societies for the prevention of mischief and wrong doing, there should be one to prevent people from using kidney medicines they know nothing about.

It is possible to influence the kidneys by medicines for all the blood in the body passes through them every few minutes and it is the blood which carries medicinal substances taken by mouth and eliminated by the kidneys.

Two kidneys are usually provided for this purpose though many are able to get along with one while it remains in good condition.

Medicines will not replace a kidney which has been destroyed or removed, nor will they destroy kidney tissues which have been so injured they cannot filter out water and waste matters from the blood.

Medicines can sometimes spur up inactive kidneys, check those which are doing too much, and coax along those which are diseased and imperfect but not too much so.

If this cannot be done, the wastes and poisons which the kidneys should eliminate, are retained and life is destroyed by them.

Water is one of the best kidney medicines, especially when combined with sodium, potassium, lithium or other minerals.

Mineral water is constantly used with advantage by those who have kidney disease.

Cold will stimulate the kidneys, so will blistering and cupping. Alcohol and digitalis, acting through the heart increase the blood flow through the kidneys and so increase the flow of urine.

Buchu, bear berry, parsley, broom, juniper and many other drugs will influence the kidneys and are often present in patent medicines.

In general it is unsafe for an individual to decide for himself whether his kidneys are diseased, and how they are diseased, still less therefore is it safe or prudent to decide upon the kind of medicine which would suit your case.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Mrs. J. M. T.—Will bananas cause increase of weight? I wish to put on flesh.

Answer—Bananas, when fresh and ripe, form one of the most healthful and useful articles of food. They also have a greater food value than any other fruit because of the very large element of starch which they contain.

England's Day

O swift to act when honor bade,
Though circled by thy guardian sea,
England, all generous hearts are glad
Tribute to pay to thee!

Strong in the armour of thy name,
So long the hope of lands oppressed
Quick to avenge a deed of shame,
The offspring of thy breast.

Spoke as became their mother's sons:
They blenched not for the terror nigh,
But to the thunder of thy guns,
Glarly went forth to die.

Year after year they paid their toll
To freedom in their freemen's blood;
Unshaken, thy heroic soul
The hosts of hell withstood.

Year after year thy great ships keep
Through wind and storm, through mist and murk,
Secure the bastions of the deep,
Where sullen murderers lurk,

England, our Mother of old days,
Our Sister of the days to be,
Take from their grateful lips the praise
Our strong sons give to thee!

Taming the Lightning Stroke

If there was ever a time when it is important to protect buildings from lightning, that time is now.

High prices for grain, live stock and all other farm products make protection imperative, to say nothing about the patriotic impulse that should prompt us all to save foodstuffs that are so badly needed by our Country and our Allies.

Another important reason for protection is that it will cost less this year than it has ever before, if you consider the increase in the value of the building to be protected.

Buildings made of wood, stone or brick should always be protected by lightning-rods, for those building materials are not good carriers of electricity; they offer resistance to electricity. The lightning stroke always occurs where the electricity has been obstructed; when it breaks through, that is the stroke. If you equip your building with proper carriers, and therefore prevent the electricity from becoming obstructed, you need never fear lightning.

However, it is not only necessary to have a lightning-rod of high quality, carefully made, but it is highly important that it be properly applied by a man who understands the principles of lightning control.

Even if one is expert at the mechanical work involved, and the job apparently is simple, it is best to secure the services of a professional. What you want is protection from lightning, not lightning-rods. There is no use having rods put upon your building unless they are the right kind and are properly put on; and you want to know that they are put on right. Then you can forget all about lightning dangers and read your paper while the storm rages outside.

Keeping Biennial Vegetables for Seed.

By the term "biennial" vegetables is meant one which takes two seasons to produce seed, writes the Dominion Horticulturist in a leaflet giving advice on the "Selection and Wintering of Biennial Vegetables for Seed," which can be had free from the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. The vegetables must be stored over the first winter and replanted for seed production the following spring. Some well known vegetables of this class are beets, cabbage, carrots, celery, parsnips, salsify and turnips. Seed from these can easily be grown in Canada if the vegetables to be so used are kept in good condition over the winter. Unless a rigid selection is made, each year, of specimens which are true to type, it will not be long before a larger proportion of the crop will not be true to type; hence great care should be taken to select well-shaped, medium-sized roots, typical of the variety of beets, carrots, parsnips, salsify and turnips, firm-headed cabbage true to type, firm stalked and disease- resistant plants of celery, and firm, shapely onion bulbs. If this is done and varieties are kept far enough from others so that they will not cross the crop, Canadian grown seed should compare favorably with imported seed in regard to purity, as it does in other characteristics.

The methods of wintering vegetables for seed will vary in different parts of Canada, but in most places it will be necessary to give them some protection. When possible, it is best to store them in a frost-proof cellar. But, if necessary, the vegetables may be stored outside, both in small and in large quantities, except in the case of onions, which must be kept dry, and stored in a cool place where there is little or no frost.

Moonlight

Moonlight can never be the same,
Shadow and shine in mystic tress;
In that soft glow, with bomb and flame
They wrecked the wards of gentleness.

Borne on the evening's healing breath,
With silver dabbled wings they came—
Tears beyond tears, death beyond death;
Moonlight can never be the same.

Rhubarb should not be pulled when the stalks become few and thin. Give the plants a mulching of manure which will improve the supply for next year.

VALOR OF AN ITALIAN CAPTAIN

HE HALTED WILD FLIGHT OF 100,000 SOLDIERS.

Francesco Guardabassi Gives Graphic Picture of Heroic Deed That Saved an Army From the Austrians.

Back of the meagre official despatch announcing the award by the Italian government of its silver meral for valor, virtually the highest military recognition that can come to an Italian soldier, is one of the most thrilling and romantic episodes of the entire war: one which, in fact, may be said to have had a distinct and definite bearing upon the success of the Italian arms.

The cable message announcing the award read: "Awarded to First Lieutenant (he later received his captaincy) Francesco Mario Guardabassi of Perugia, while on the staff of the commander of division. Energetic co-operator of the High Command of the division. First Lieutenant Guardabassi gave an admirable proof of determination, enery and bravery in a very difficult circumstance during the drive from the Carso to the Piave, firmly checking a sudden and threatening panic aroused among the troops Carso-Tagliamento, Bridge of Latisana, 26 October, 1917."

Captain (then First Lieutenant) Guardabassi, by his action, prevented the Italian retreat from the Carso to the Piave from becoming a disorderly rout and transformed it into an orderly retirement, which enabled the Italian forces to re-form and to make their position on the Piave impregnable. It was Captain Guardabassi who, standing virtually alone on the bridgehead of Latisana, inspired the troops of the Third Army to hold their ground when overwhelmed with fear and panic.

"You can imagine the spirit of our army last October," said Captain Guardabassi, "when our generals of the third army announced that we were to fall back. We had worked so hard to establish our line on the Tagliamento, and we were so proud. Now the orders came that we were to get back on the Piave. There were no finer fellows in the world than in the third army, but a wave of discouragement swept through the ranks. Were we to be beaten?

"The Piave line was stronger—it was our natural line. There we could hold off the Austrians coming down from the north and prevent their breaking into the Italian plains. It was only forty miles back, yet our army, none of us, could realize this. It was a retreat. And it became more and more difficult to keep up the soldiers' morale, to hold them together.

"The third army numbered 400,000. It was reduced during the campaign from 400,000 to 70,000, but that was its size when the retreat was ordered. There were complications in the retreat, for down from the northeast began to come detachments from the second army, mingling with our men, tending to produce disorder.

Rain Makes Retreat Difficult.

"I shall never forget how it rained during those days. The Carso-Tagliamento region is a marshy country. Where we were was not far from the sea. In the retreat we had to keep to the roads. This made our falling back all the harder.

"I could never have done what I had to do had it not been for my general, General Petillo, and the fact that that besides the hurriedly retreating soldiers pouring along the roads everywhere, disheartened and fearful, the country people by thousands were retreating. Nobody knew what might happen. The feeling was growing that the war was lost. That we would soon make a new stand, and a brilliant one, along the Piave, and later retrieve everything nobody realized. You could not have told them that.

"Fortunately my general and I were close to a very important crossing of the Tagliamento, the bridge at Latisano. Marshes were on every hand. In reality there were two foot bridges, a railroad bridge and one for foot passengers. Soldiers and people were pouring over the latter. It was seven o'clock in the morning. The rain-driven air was filled with a sense of the unexpected and of gloom. At any moment our men were likely to break into panic.

"Suddenly from out of nowhere, down the rails, came a locomotive, a locomotive alone, crowded with soldiers. They were waving and yelling. There was no sign of a train. I never imagined so many men could get on a locomotive before.

Cry of Austrian Cavalry Raised.

"The locomotive shot over the railroad bridges. It disappeared, leaving behind a great uneasiness and added depression. Then the cry arose: "The Austrian cavalry."

'That cry increased. Everybody took it up. It spread through the ranks of hurriedly marching soldiers, it swept through the disordered groups of country people crowded in among them, it was half believed, then believed, then it grew to be a certainty. Nobody knew, and the doubt made the fear. The panic began.

"I did not know whether the Austrian cavalry were coming or not, but I did know that this panic must be checked and at once. I sprang forward, through the soldiers, and ran to the front of the bridge.

" 'You fools,' I yelled out, and again and again I said it, waving my arms. 'You fools, get into line! The Austrian cavalry is not coming. That is a lie!' I had to be believed. I had to make them believe me.

"It took hours, two, three, nearly four. I never left the bridge. I shouted and shouted. It was forcing an idea through the heads of a hundred thousand men.

"Why the soldiers and the country people did not sweep me down into the river, trample me, kill me in their excitement, I do not know. All I knew was that the panic must be stopped. And it was. Before the morning was over the troops were moving over in an orderly way.

"That was why the government gave me the silver medal. I am proud of it—more proud than I have ever been of anything."

CHEWING CORDITE.

A Habit That Is Increasing Among British Munition Workers.

Not long since when a boy of sixteen working on munitions was taken ill, it was thought that he had been drinking, says an English newspaper. The suggestion was denied, however, and it was proved that the lad never touched alcohol; but the cause of the mistake lay in the fact that he had the habit of chewing cordite—the smokeless explosive so largely used in the manufacture of small arms.

Cordite is a very stimulating drug, and quickly revives weary nerves, besides being extremely attractive to the taste; but the mere fact that it is composed chiefly of nitro-glycerine and guncotton makes it a most deadly and dangerous drug. It is a drug, too, which speedily gets the upper hand of those who take it.

There was a rather memorable instance of some soldiers discovering the stimulating effects of cordite during the South African War: but the drug was really unknown in this country until the last two or three years.

To-day the habit of chewing cordite is quite common, especially among all sections of munition-workers whose work brings them into contact with the explosive. Medical men in munition areas know the prevalence of the habit, the hold it has over the workers, and the harm which it is doing its victims, particularly among women and girls.

Many munition-workers start chewing cordite in complete ignorance of the harm which it is likely to do them, while many who start the habit so quickly become dependent upon it that they have not sufficient strength of will to give it up.

More than one munitioniere has said that chewing a bit of cordite occasionally enables them to carry on at hard work when otherwise they would have had to give in.

It is only afterwards, when the habit goes from bad to worse, that they realize their foolishness.

There is no denying the fact that cordite recreates force and energy in a way equalled by no other stimulant; but it is a wholly harmful drug, which eats away both the mental and physical systems—a drug which should never be allowed to gain the mastery. In many cases, too, cordite gives its victims the appearance of drunkenness; more than one person had been thought to be drunk when really they had been chewing cordite.

Primulas for early flowers should be in 2½ or 3 inch pots and moved into larger pots as fast as the plants are ready.

Barley Food

has always been known as pure and wholesome but few people could get superior barley flour to mix with their wheat.

The barley flour used in making

Grape-Nuts

is all milled at our own factories and when you taste the rich tang of this grain in Grape-Nuts you have guaranteed assurance of wholesomeness.

"There's a Reason"

Canada Food Board License No2-026

Canada Food Board License No. 2-026.

ARMY KITCHENS PRIDE OF BRITISH

IMPORTANCE OF GOOD FOOD IS RECOGNIZED.

"King's Regulations" Call for Rigid Inspection Daily by the Commanders.

The importance of the kitchen department of the army cannot be overrated, for if men are to work hard and efficiently they must be fed properly. For this reason the "King's Regulations' provide that it is the first duty of every commanding officer to see that the soldier's meals are "properly and sufficiently provided." It is further ordered that an officer must inspect the kitchens and cookhouses every day, while the same officer must visit the barrack rooms and mess tents during the breakfast, dinner and supper hours to find out if there is any cause for complaint.

The kitchen establishment of a British army camp varies widely under different circumstances. At garrison centers in France the cookhouse is a large building, shared by several units, and is under the charge of a sergeant-chef, who has been through a special course in military cooking. It is his duty to superintend personally all cooking done in the regimental cookhouse. Each unit, in its turn, has a chief cook, who is responsible for all the meals of his unit.

For a Long or Short Stay.

In the field, however, the cookhouse is a thing of mushroom growth. When a unit is on the march the simplest method of constructing a temporary kitchen is to place a number of kettles on the ground in two parallel rows, block the leeward end of the passage thus formed with another kettle and light a fire in this improvised trench. As soon as the fire has been started one or two rows of kettles can be placed on top of those already in position.

If the stay at a particular spot is likely to be for any appreciable length of time a good field kitchen is improvised by digging a narrow trench for the fires and placing the camp kettles above this. Sometimes a chimney is built of sods.

For a stay of three or four days regular "field ovens" are constructed. An arch of sheet iron is erected and on top of this a layer of clay is piled. With this oven it is possible to give the men roast meat for dinner as often as the joints are forthcoming from the supply column. Enough bread to feed a whole battery can be baked in one of these ovens.

DEVELOP THE FISHERIES.

A Source of Food Supply in This Time of Scarcity.

"Practically all fish are edible and in general they are equally nutritious, the chief difference in that respect being in the fat content, which varies not only with the species but seasonally." That is the dictum of Dr. H. F. Moore, Deputy Commissioner, U.S. Bureau of Fisheries.

Surely it is a great misfortune that only a small percentage of the several hundred species and sub-species of fish to be found in the waters of the northern hemisphere find any demand on our markets, especially during the present world shortage of meats. It is a condition that has resulted from the conservative attitude of fishermen and fish dealers in failing to educate the public concerning the food value of hitherto unused species; and also in the proper methods of handling and cooking fish that require special treatment to prepare them for the table. Happily, the action of food boards in Europe and America is rapidly changing the situation. Already, many so-called "new" varieties of fish are finding their way in the fish markets and many others will in due time meet with a similar success. The time is most auspicious for a great expansion of the fisheries industry and it is devoutly to be hoped that those engaged in it will avail themselves of the opportunity.

ONE OF GLORIES OF SPAIN.

King Alfonso's Ruined Palace Was Result of Ancestor's Whim.

King Alfonso's ruined palace of San Ildefonso, at La Granja, is one of the freaks and one of the glories of Spain. It was a Bourbon monarch who invented it—at the beginning of the eighteenth century. Philip V. was out hunting one day and rested at a sunny farm called the Grange, occupied by monks. The monks had humored the mountain upon whose slopes the farmhouse was built, and had made their beautiful gardens conform to the ways of the giant.

But the King compelled the mountain to obey him. He blasted smooth places on precipitous slopes, carrying away thousands of tons of earth and stones; and from the valley below he brought up miles of fertile earth to form new fields and gardens. By the time he had finished creating a new landscape and filling the new Versailles with the best pictures his taste suggested, Philip was ready to die in debt to the tune of 45 million pesetas. For that is the sum which the monarch spent on San Ildefonso.

The heir to the throne of Italy is styled "the Prince of Naples."

Practical and Comfortable



The kiddies always just love Norfolk dresses. Perhaps because of their comfort and loose-fitting lines. This little model is easily made and very simple in construction. McCall Pattern No. 8454, Girl's Dress. In 6 sizes, 4 to 14 years. Price, 15 cents.



The sports costume is ever a reigning favorite. The one illustrated is both practical and smart and most appealing to the miss. McCall Pattern No. 8366, Misses' Dress. In 4 sizes, 14 to 20 years. Price, 20 cents.

These patterns may be obtained from your local McCall dealer, or from the McCall Co., 70 Bond St., Toronto, Dept. W.

WOMEN! IT IS MAGIC! LIFT OUT ANY CORN

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



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

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

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

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

In planting strawberries see that the plants are set firmly in the ground Loose planting means poor stands. Place the crown of the plants level with the surface, letting the roots hang at a slight angle, so the soil may be packed down upon them. Keep the rows straight. Use a garden line in setting.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

Hard-boiled eggs, combined with finely chopped sweet peppers, seasoned and moistened with mayonnaise, makes an excellent salad.

Time to begin thinking about cold frames and hot beds with which to prolong the gardening season. This is just a warning notice.

"Little White Prayers."

At the end of the day when sunlight dies,
Some little white prayers go up to the skies,
They come from the babies in baby gowns white,
Who kneel by their cots in the "dimse" light;
Each little white thought holds a little white plea
For "Daddies" on land or in air or on sea.
Those little white longings all lispingly told,
Such a quaint little medley of baby-love hold.
But mothers bend low o'er the little clasped hands,
They know that the Father of all understands.

LEMONS WHITEN AND BEAUTIFY THE SKIN

Make this beauty lotion cheaply for your face, neck, arms and hands.

At the cost of a small jar of ordinary cold cream one can prepare a full quarter pint of the most wonderful lemon skin softener and complexion beautifier, by squeezing the juice of two fresh lemons into a bottle containing three ounces of orchard white. Care should be taken to strain the juice through a fine cloth so no lemon pulp gets in, then this lotion will keep fresh for months. Every woman knows that lemon juice is used to bleach and remove such blemishes as freckles, sallowness and tan and is the ideal skin softener, whitener and beautifier.

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

Charity Begins at Home.

Deny not help to those across the foam
By saying, "Charity begins at home."
Those very words are proof that aid should go
To lands laid waste by warfare's awful woe:
For where is home? For all the human race
The Architect hath made one dwelling place.
The roof of his blue sky is overhead,
And one foundation under all is spread;
In brotherhood we share this home of earth;
All are God's children all of equal worth
But if perchance you wish to make a choice
Which brother or which sister to rejoice
The one who sits within the banquet hall
If not at table yet in reach of all,
Or else the one whose joy and hope are fled
Who in the dark death chamber weeps her dead,
Be sure of this—wherever you may give,
Wherever you may help another live,
There is no place beneath the heaven's dome
Where charity begins that is not home.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

Fingers Made Hammer-Proof.

"Finger armor" is the brand-new invention of a Kansas man. It is not for defense in war, but a protection against the much objurgated tack-hammer. For use by persons of the gentler sex it is specially recommended.

A leather strap buckled about the wrist of the wearer is connected by metal bands with steel hoops that cover the thumb and fingers between the joints. The hoops being connected together in the same way, there is no interference with the movements of the joints or with the flexibility of the hand. The terminal hoops extend a trifle beyond the nails, while exposing the tips of the fingers for grasping.

The "finger armor" is put on like a glove. It is meant to be worn only on the left hand. Provided with it, the most hammer-shy lady may drive nails fearlessly.

MONEY ORDERS.

Pay your out-of-town accounts by Dominion Express Money Orders. Five Dollars costs three cents.

Your Third Eye.

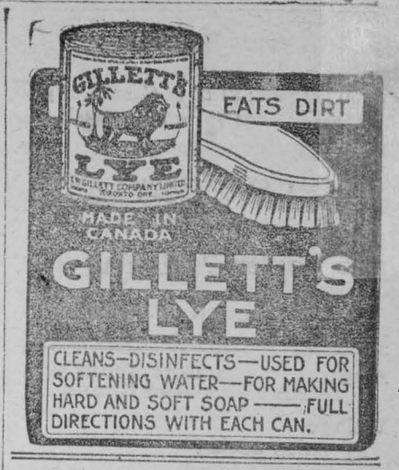
New Zealand is full of remarkable things, and one of the oddest of them is a species of lizard that has a third eye on the top of its head.

It is interesting in this connection to consider the fact that every human being possesses a rudimentary third eye—a remnant of what must have been a seeing eye in some exceedingly remote ancestors.

If you pdace the tip of your finger just above the tip of your nose you may reckon that directly behind that about five inches at the base of the brain, is this third eye. Anatomists call it the "pineal gland," and anciently it was imagined to be the seat of the soul.

Disbudding is an operation performed to secure larger sized flowers from the buds allowed to remain on the plants. Exhibition chrysanthemums, roses, dahlias and sweet peas are almost always the result of disbudding coupled with careful culture. Larger fruits are obtained in the same manner, but this is called thinning.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.



"Colored Convalescence."

"Hospital blue" is not the only color which identifies our wounded men. When they have shed their blue they have to pass through three further color phases before they reach the fighting—green, red, and yellow.

These colors are stitched on to their caps, and they mark a man's progress along the road to recovery.

From yellow to the fighting zone is a stone's-throw. Heigho! Carry on!

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

A man in the blues has an easy time. He is required to do very little, and he is referred to as a member of "the creeping barrage," from the fact that he spends most of his time walking leisurely about. The next step is indicated by the red ribbon. This means harder work, more strenuous exercise, and route marches. If the man is not up to these things, he reverts to the green group; but if he stands the strain he is placed among the yellows.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Dear Sirs,—I had a Bleeding Tumor on my face for a long time and tried a number of remedies without any good results. I was advised to try MINARD'S LINIMENT, and after using several bottles it made a complete cure, and it healed all up and disappeared altogether.

DAVID HENDERSON.

Belleisle Station, King's Co., N.B., Sept. 17, 1904.

Spraying is of no avail unless it reaches the under sides as well as the tops of the leaves. Burn all diseased and infested tops and roots of plants; to put them on the compost heap is to supply a comfortable breeding ground for more trouble. Water your plants only when they require it and then do it thoroughly. Mere surface wetting does more harm than good.

FOR SALE

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

WEEKLY NEWSPAPER FOR SALE in New Ontario. Owner going to France. Will sell $2,000. Worth double that amount. Apply J. H., c/o Wilson Publishing Co., Limited, Toronto.

MISCELLANEOUS

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

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

WANTED

HEALTHY WHITE RATS

Must be between 3½ and 5 ounces. 25c. each given. Express collect to

E. N. MACALLUM,
243 College St. - Toronto





50¢

Heals like Magic—
burns, cuts, chafing, blisters, piles, abscesses, sunburn, boils, bruises, and other inflammation. At dealers, or write us.
HIRST REMEDY COMPANY, Limited, Canada

Ed. 7.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 13 1918

The Leader

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

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

The Leader Publishing Co. Limited

LEO LAURIN MANAGER

August Shipment from Williamsburg Red Cross

Village—
47 pairs socks.
43 pillow cases.
24 towels.
3 face cloths.
2 quilts.
Books and Magazines.

North End—
4 pairs socks.
4 shirts.
6 pillow cases.
12 towels.

South End—
31 pairs socks.
8 shirts.
38 pillow cases.

West End—
8 pairs socks.

East End—
No report.

Other contributions received too late for shipment will be included in September report.

Total shipments for the month—
70 pairs socks.
89 pillow cases.
36 towels.
12 shirts.
3 face cloths.
2 quilts.

The village sewing circle will meet in the Oddfellows' Hall, beginning with Wednesday, Sept 14th. at 2.30 p.m.

Unless all returned work is reported through the distributors, no account can be kept of individual work done.

The South End Workers find that their sewing circle which meets the first and third Friday of each month, greatly facilitates the distribution of work.

Williamsburg Red Cross Notes

Under the auspices of the Local Red Cross Society, a refreshment booth and grocery will be conducted at the School Fair, Williamsburg, Wednesday, Sept 18th. Voluntary contributions of sandwiches, cake, pie, baked beans, coffee, milk, sugar, candy, etc., will be gratefully received from all divisions four districts. Send us anything that can be eaten or sold, and help to swell the funds so necessary in carrying on our work.

* * *

Acting upon the suggestion made by a farmer in the vicinity of Williamsburg, that in gratitude for our bountiful harvest and the continued success of our allied forces, we should make a free-will offering to our Red Cross, the Society has decided to give the public a chance to celebrate Thanksgiving Day in a most novel and appropriate manner. It is proposed that following Divine Thanksgiving services which are always held in the morning, there may be served a Harvest Home Dinner while in the afternoon there will be a sale by public auction of all offerings. Canvassers for each division will be named immediately. Live stock, poultry, farm produce of all kinds, as well as money will be accepted. Anyone giving $25 will be made a life member of the Red Cross Society, or have the privilege of naming one. All contributions, however small, will be acknowledged in The Leader.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

Letters of Sympathy

"Dear Mrs Wells—I am writing to offer my expression of deep sympathy in the loss of your husband, Harry Wells, I find it difficult to do this for words appear to be so empty at such a time, and again whatever we say can never replace his loss. One and all loved him for his cheerful disposition, his happy smile and his kindly nature, while his fearlessness under fire in the trenches was an example to all. He was killed instantly by a machine gun bullet while the company was advancing to attack a strongly held position defended by machine guns, and he suffered no pain. You are not alone in your grief for the Regiment lost heavily, but it is a comforting thought to realize that your husband, with other gallant men, gave their lives in one of the finest battles the Regiment has ever fought and in which perhaps, is the greatest battle of the war.

His comrades and myself wish to again express our deepest sympathy and trust that God may give to you strength in your sad trial.

A. G. Starhings, Lieut.

* * *

Dear Mr. Wells—It is with feeling of deepest regret that I write to sympathize with you in the sad loss of your son, Harry Wells, He was killed while advancing by a machine gun bullet, which struck him in the heart, killing him instantly. One could not help liking him for he was so cheerful at all times even in the most trying circumstances, and such natures as his are most valuable in these trying times. His loss will be hard to replace. Your son, Charles, has been wounded, but I am glad to say not seriously, and he like his brother, is a valuable man. This is a sad time for few came back, and those that did, miss the familian faces of the old and well-tried comrades Your loss is a bitter one, and mere expressions of sympathy seem cheap at such a time, but believe me when I say that the men of No. 3 Platoon with myself would like to say how much we sympathize with you and trust that God may grant you strength in your sad bereavement.

Arthur G. Starhings, Lieut.

Mullin—Riddell

(The Meyronne Independent)

When we mentioned last week that Charlie Mullin had gone to Winnipeg on a business trip we did not know just what he had up his sleeve. It is not an uncommon thing for Charlie to hie himself to the 'Peg to hobknob with the masters of commerce—neither is it unusual for him to inform the enquiring newsgatherer that he is "away to be married" each and every time we see him boarding a train.

Therefore, he sprung a real surprise on his friends here Monday by returning from the Manitoba metropolis with a bride on his arm, having been united in marriage with Miss Mabel Riddell, of Morrisburg, Ont., (Charlie's old home town) on Wednesday, August 21,1918.

The ceremony took place at the home of the bride's uncle, Mr. Russell Casselman, at Lundar, Man., and was performed by the Rev. J. W. Matheson, Canon of St. John's Cathedral, Winnipeg.

The happy couple visited in Winnipeg and Moose Jaw on their honeymoon tour, arriving here Monday, as stated.

Charlie's wife is no stranger here, having had charge of Glenarchy school last year, and during her engagement as teacher made many friends in this locality, who will be pleased to know that she has decided to become a permanent resident here.

Charlie is too well known for us to give him any "going over" here. He was one of the first settlers of the Cactus district, where he has a fine farm. With his brother, Tom, he was engaged in the ifarm machinery business here and at Cactus for several years. We will leave him off by saying that he is an all 'round good fellow and a successful cuss, too.

THE SMILE

The smile is the lighting system of the human face. It is the cheapest illuminant in the world, not excepting sunshine, for it doesn't cost you anything and it may even make your everlasting fortune.

It is very easy to smile. A mere child can do it. All you have to do is to pull the corners of your mouth outward and upward a trifle. If you can add to this a twinkle and a dimple and a flash of white, homegrown teeth—the combination will be more valuable to you than a college diploma or a rich grandfather. With a smile of this sort a man can go out and get votes, credit, business, friends and forgiveness for forty kinds of faults including bigamy. With the same kind of a smile a young woman who hasn't anything else to her name, not even good grammar, can go out and win a happy home, decorated with a husband who will pay as much as $100,000 a year to keep his wife's smile in good running order.

A smile can make a dazzling bright streak twelve hours long through the darkest day. It can put the lid on an argument full of vinegar and fists and can put flavor into a soggy, clammy meal at the end of a long, hard ride home on a strap. Some churches pay $10,000 a year to their ministers and collect inches of dust in their pews while other churches distribute a few smiles to strangers at the end of the service and have to start a building campaign every other year.

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,

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 of the Molsons Bank.
New Molsons Bank Building,
MORRISBURG, ONT.
A large amount of private money to loan at 5 per cent on easy terms.

HIGHEST PRICES PAID
Having secured a motor truck I can now serve you better and cheaper than ever. Therefore I will pay highest prices for
JUNK, and POULTRY
If I do not call at your home, drop a card to the old reliable
SAM AGULNICK,
MORRISBURG, — ONT.
Box 17 Telephone 63

L. JORDAN
Licensed Auctioneer
for Dundas, Stormont and Russell. Ten year's experience, satisfaction guaranteed.
Terms reasonable.
PHONE—43, CHESTERVILLE, ONT.

M enWaned
FOR
Dock Construction
AT MORRISBURG
Concrete and Timber Work
Laborers, Form men, Concrete Workers Blacksmiths, etc.
Apply on Works
WM. BERMINGHAM,
Contractor.

ENTER NOW.
Your Opportunity is Here! Never in the History of the country has there been such demand for competent book-keepers, stenographers, amanuenses and general office help. The Civil Service of both Canada and the United States also offer splendid opportunities to properly prepared young people, and the Employment Department of the College is continually supplying both Governments with competent help. Over 400 requests for C. C. C graduates in the last ten months.
Individual instruction in all departments. School in session during the entire year, so that students may enter at any time with equal advantage,
Write or call for full particulars,
Cornwall Commercial College
CORNWALL ONT.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

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"

PIANO TUNING and Repairing
Best possible work guaranteed
C. F. WRIGHT : IROQUOIS

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, J. C. ALGUIRE,

FOR SALE
Pure-bred and grade Ayrshire Cows—All bred to Bonnie Brae, Dairy Monarch 50045, due to freshen in March and April,
Apply,
Thos. L. Deeks,
Williamsburg.

FARM FOR SALE
Situate north part of lots 6 and 7, in 5th Con. Matilda, containing 120 acres, all under cultivation. Immediate possession. Terms easily arranged. For further particulars apply,
E. P. FOSTER,
Morrisburg, Ont.

FOR SALE
Cheese and Butter Factory, with Dwelling House in 6th. Con., Williamsburg, known as the "Hess Factory;" also eight acres of land situated in the 7th Concession of Matilda, log house and barn on premises, Apply to Alexander Hess,
Williamsburg, Ont.
32-3

NOTICE

TO UNITED STATES CITIZENS IN CANADA.

By the United States Military Service Convention Regulations, approved by the Governor-in-Council on 20th August, 1918, MALE CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES IN CANADA, WITHIN THE AGES for the time being SPECIFIED BY THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES prescribing compulsory military service, except those who have diplomatic exemption, ARE MADE SUBJECT AND LIABLE TO MILITARY SERVICE IN CANADA, AND BECOME ENTITLED TO EXEMPTION OR DISCHARGE THEREFROM, UNDER THE CANADIAN LAWS AND REGULATIONS. The regulations governing this liability are published in the Canada Gazette (Extra) of 21st August, 1918; copy whereof may be obtained upon application through the post to the Director of the Military Service Branch of the Department of Justice at Ottawa.

UNITED STATES CITIZENS of the description aforesaid who were IN CANADA ON 30th JULY, 1918, HAVE SIXTY DAYS FROM THAT DATE within which TO EXERCISE AN OPTION TO ENLIST or enroll IN THE FORCES OF THE UNITED STATES, or TO RETURN to the United States; and THOSE WHO for any reason SUBSEQUENTLY BECOME LIABLE TO MILITARY SERVICE IN CANADA HAVE THIRTY DAYS FROM THE DATE of the accruing OF SUCH LIABILITY within which to exercise the like option. It is stipulated by the Convention also that certificates of diplomatic exemption may be granted within the optional periods aforesaid. EVERY CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES TO WHOM THE REGULATIONS APPLY is required to REPORT TO THE REGISTRAR under the Military Service Act, 1917, FOR THE province or DISTRICT WITHIN WHICH he is, in the manner by the regulations prescribed, WITHIN TEN DAYS AFTER THE EXPIRY OF HIS OPTIONAL PERIOD and will be SUBJECT TO PENALTIES IF without reasonable excuse HE FAIL SO TO REPORT. For the information of those whom it may concern Sections 3 and 4 defining the requirements of registration, with which it will be necessary strictly to comply, are set out substantially as follows:—

REGULATIONS

3. EVERY MALE CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES WITHIN THE AGES for the time being SPECIFIED IN THE LAWS of the UNITED STATES prescribing compulsory military service, not including those who have diplomatic exemption, WITHIN TEN DAYS AFTER THE EXPIRY OF THE TIME LIMITED BY THE CONVENTION within which the Government of the United States may issue him a certificate of diplomatic exemption, SHALL TRULY REPORT TO THE REGISTRAR BY REGISTERED POST, and in writing which is plainly legible, his name in full, his occupation and the date of his birth; stating also whether he is single, married or a widower; and if the latter, whether he has a child living; also if married, the date of his marriage; and stating moreover his place of residence and usual post office address in Canada; and, if he reside within a city or place where the streets and dwellings are named and numbered, the name and number of his street and dwelling; or if he reside in another place, the lot and concession number, section, township, range, and meridian, or other definite description whereby his place of residence may be located, having regard to the custom of the locality in which he lives: and IF WITHOUT REASONABLE EXCUSE HE NEGLECT OR FAIL TO REPORT IN THE MANNER and with the particulars aforesaid within the time limited as aforesaid, HE SHALL BE GUILTY OF AN OFFENCE, AND SHALL BE LIABLE UPON SUMMARY CONVICTION to a penalty not EXCEEDING FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, AND TO IMPRISONMENT for any term not exceeding six months, and moreover he shall incur A PENALTY OF $10.00 FOR EACH DAY after the time when or within which he should have registered during which he shall continue to be unregistered.

4. EVERY UNITED STATES CITIZEN WHO HAS DIPLOMATIC EXEMPTION, although not otherwise subject to these regulations SHALL WITHIN TEN DAYS after the granting of the same truly REPORT TO THE REGISTRAR, in like manner and with the same particulars as required by the last preceding section; and in addition he shall embody in his report a true and complete statement of the particulars of his certificate of diplomatic exemption. NEGLECT OR FAILURE without reasonable excuse to comply with the requirements of this section SHALL CONSTITUTE AN OFFENCE PUNISHABLE IN THE MANNER AND BY THE PENALTIES provided in the last preceding section.

ISSUED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, MILITARY SERVICE BRANCH.

CLERK'S NOTICE OF FIRST POSTING OF VOTERS' LIST

Voters' List, 1918, Municipality of the Township of Williamsburg, County of Dundas;

NOTICE is hereby given that I have transmitted or delivered to the persons mentioned in Section 9 of the Ontario Voters' List Act, the copies required by said sections to be so transmitted or delivered of the list, made pursuant to said Act, of all persons appearing by the last revised Assessment Roll of the said Municipality to be entitled to vote in the said Municipality at elections for members of the Legislative Assembly and at the Municipal Elections, and that the said list was first posted up at my office at Williamsburg on the 29th day of August, 1918, and remains there for inspection.

And I hereby call upon all Voters to take immediate proceedings to have any errors or omissions corrected according to law.

Dated this 30th day of August, 1918.

GEO. LANE,
Clerk of said Municipality, Williamsburg, Ont., P. O.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

OUR CORRESPONDENTS

Williamsburg

Miss Lizzie Adams visited Miss Hazel Weaver last Sunday.

Miss Mattie Cochrane went to Ottawa last week to take a Business College course.

Rev. J. Maurer received a cablegram on Monday of this week that his son, Pte. Carl Maurer had been wounded recently.

We are pleased to learn that the Misses Hazel Weaver, Bertha Barclay, Jennie Shannette and Winnie Webb were successful in the recent exams. at the Agricultural College, Guelph. Miss Hazel Weaver intends taking a course at Toronto Agricultural College in the near future.

Miss Florence Buchan spent last week with Cornwall friends

Mrs. Malcolm Robertson and little daughter, Anna Ruth of Morrisburg, spent last week at the Temperance House the guest of her cousin, Miss Jessie Beckstead.

Mr. and Mrs. O. P. Becker and Miss Helen spent last week in Toronto attending the Exhibition.

Miss Edyth Webb of Ottawa was a week-end guest of Miss Winnie Webb.

Mrs. Eugene Ross and children of Ottawa spent a couple of days last week at Mr. Charlie Whitteker's. Miss Agnes Whitteker accompanied her home to spend a few days this week.

Miss Winnie Webb has been engaged as school teacher in Strader Hill School for this term.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Garlough and son, Wilbur were recent guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Beckstead.

W. C. Strader and Bruce Strader were in Montreal one day last week.

The W. M. S. of Winchester Springs made their annual visit at the Manse last Tuesday and held their regular monthly meeting. The W.M.S. of Williamsburg were invited and quite a number were present. After the meeting a dainty lunch was served by the Winchester Sp— ladies which was very much enjoyed by all present.

Mr. and Mrs. Morgan of Malone, N.Y., were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac L. McIntosh last week.

Mrs. Mary Shannette spent last Sunday with Mrs. Edgar McIntosh.

The W. M. S. of Williamsburg Presbyterian Church intend holding a social on Tuesday evening, Sept. 17th. on Mr. B. H. Cochrane's lawn. Admission to the ground only ten cents. Ice cream, cake and sandwiches on the European plan.

Mrs. Chas. McInnis and little daughter, of Iroquois are spending this week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac L. McIntosh

Mrs. J. D. Deeks of Brockville were visiting at Mr. Thos. S. Deeks last week.

Guests at W. C. Strader's on Sunday: R. A. Bihop and wife and baby, J. Bishop wife and Bruce Davis, and Amber McIntosh.

Guests at Ed. Beckstead's on Saturday: Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Wilson, Mrs. Frank Lount from Beiseiker and Mrs. Ruben Casselman. Callers at W. C. Strader's Dr. Pollock, Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Pitts, Osnabruck Centre.

Mariatown

Mr. and Mrs. Archie Loucks of Winchester Springs spent Sunday at Mr. and Mrs. J. Zeron's.

Mrs. M. Hanson of Waddington spent a couple of days with friends in our town this week.

Mrs. M. VanAllan and Miss Gladys are in Winchester this week.

Mrs. Edward Sproule of Ormstown, Que., is visiting her sister and brothers in this town and vicinity. She is at present with her sister, Mrs. Cleland.

Mr. Harvey Froats, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Duvall of this town took in the Toronto Exhibition last week. All report a grand time.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Swerdfeger spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs John Dain.

Mr. H. D. Swerdfeger made a business trip to Chesterville on Monday of this week.

We are sorry to have to report Mrs. Earnest Casselman on the sick list. We hope for a speedy recovery.

Miss Frances Zeron spent a few days recently with the Misses Cinnamons of Ormond.

Mrs. Cleland and Mrs. Sproule spent Monday of this week with their brother, Mr. Thomas Mullin of the River Road.

Miss Eleanor Swerdfeger is spending a couple of days with Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Swerdfeger this week.

Mrs. Oscar Casselman, we are sorry to learn, is ill again.

Miss Ethel Riddell left on the 2nd. to take up her work as teacher in the school at Portland, Ont. We learn Miss Riddell is very much taken up with the school and surroundings as it is situated along one of the many pretty lakes in that part of the country.

Mrs. A. H. Beckstead and Miss Eva are taking turns in sto ing with the former's brother, Mr. James Hamilton of Iroquois after their sad bereavement.

Visitors at Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Swerdfeger's recently were: Mr. and Mrs. L. Bell, Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Bell and little son of Brinston, Mrs. T. McLean, and son, Bert, Mrs. Hooks and son, Kenneth, of Chester and Mr. and Mrs. Simon Swerdfeger of Froatburn.

The Misses Harriett and Irene McLean, Miss Gladys McAllister, Messrs. Garnett, Bert and Thorald McLean of Chesterville, spent Sunday, Sept. 1st at the Deeks Brothers. Bert remained for a couple of days.

Mr. John Dain is moving his furniture from Morrisburg into their new house which they have been renovating. We congratulate Mr. and Mrs. Dain on the modern way they have made their improvements.

Messrs. A. H. Beckstead and John Dain took in the Auction Sale at Mr. Milward's, Dundela

Mr. and Mrs. Lee Deeks visited at Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Johnsons, Dundela, Sunday.

Mr. Sidney Casselman and Miss Ruby Casselman, and Mrs. Lorne Casselman left on Thursday for an extended visit to the former's daughter, Mrs. McDonald of Glen Robertson.

Mrs. J. D. Deeks of Brockville spent a few days at her old home here recently.

Miss Gladys VanAllen spent a week with Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Deeks in Brockville.

Irena

There has been petty philfering in our town lately. A ball of twine mysteriously disappeared from Mr. McGinn's binder. A man was seen at the machine the night of the disappearance. We don't call it a theft, just a loan which will be returned as soon as the user can get to town. Hurry up!

We are very sorry to learn that Mr. Gordon Strader of Rowena, formerly of Irena has had a stroke in his head, affecting his speech. We hope to hear of his recovery at an early date

A number of our citizens are taking in Ottawa Fair this week.

Word was received some time ago that Mr. Basil Napier of Irena was married in Saskatchewan, to Miss Thompson. We wish them joy and extend our congratulations.

(Too late for last week.)

Mr. McKenzie Seeley has gone to the North West to assist the farmers in their harvest. Mac knows how to pitch the sheaves. John Anderson superintends his business in his absence..

Miss Lela Connor has gone to Rochester to visit her aunt and other friends in that city.

Messrs. Orval and Wellington Seeley and families motored to Brockville on Thursday to attend the funeral of Mrs. Smith Hamilton.

A number of our citizens attended Dr. P. McIntosh's sale in Spencerville, Aug. 29th.

Alzon Seeley and Fred McIntosh invested in pure bred stock at the sale.

Aultsville

Mr. Chas. Cramer and sister, Addie, are attending the Exhibition at Ottawa this week.

Several from here attended the show in Morrisburg Tuesday evening.

Mr. I. J. Cramer is improving his property by adding a new verandah.

Mr. John M. Campbell of Finch was in town on Monday.

Mr. Walter Evans is ta— his holidays.

Mr. Edgar LaBarre of Iroquois spent his holidays here last week with his parents.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Markell and Miss Zella Hanes spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. John Markell Third Concession.

Mr. James Cooper spent the week-end in Cornwall.

Mrs. Chas. McIntosh and sons Graham and George of Cornwall are spending a few days with friends here.

Mrs. Jas. Gogo is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. Baker for a few days.

Miss Mable Millar of Ogdensburg, N.Y., is spending a few weeks here with her aunt, Mrs. Ira Empey who is ill.

Mrs. W. F. Baker and daughter, Sara, and Mrs. Jas. Gogo spent a few hours at Farran's Point on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Alvin Winters attended the Exhibition in Toronto last week.

Cedar Grove

Quite a number from our Grove attended the Ottawa Exhibition this week.

Miss Ross McConnell is spending a few days with her cousin, Miss Bertha Scott, 4th Con.

Mrs. Rounds is visiting friends in Ogdensburg.

Master James Rounds returned to his home in Ogdensburg after spending a couple months with Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Lane.

Mr. Harry Buchanan and the Misses Sadie and Mabel Buchanan were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Froats, Froatburn, on Sunday.

Miss Bessie Duvall of Lunenburg is visiting her cousin, Miss Amy Empey.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack McConnell and children, Charlie and Roy, were recent guests of Mrs. Gove

Mrs. Geo. Dafoe and son Howard have returned home from St. Johns where they have spent the past month with Mrs. Dafoe's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Drake.

Mrs. Chas. Dafoe has returned home from Carp where she spent the past two weeks.

Mr. Percy Wert of Newington was a caller in the Grove, Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Vincent and family spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Dafoe.

Mrs. Fred Runions and children of Cornwall and Mrs. Ellison Dennison and daughter, Mabel, of Archer, were recent guests of Mr. and Mrs. S. Shaver.

Mrs. W. B. Heagle and children of the Second, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. Gallinger

Glen Becker

Mr. Walter Merkley sold his fine residence to Mr. A. Clifford of Beaurepaire, Que. Mr. Merkley intends to move back to his old reliable farm again. Good boy, Walter.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Reddick of Aultsville motored to Mr. Walter Merkley's on Sunday last.

Too Nervous To Sleep

Nerves Wrecked by Accident — Was Afraid to Go in a Crowd or to Stay Alone—Tells Of His Cure.

Much sympathy was felt in this city for Mr. Dorsey, who met with a distressing accident when his foot was smashed in an elevator.

The shock to the nervous system was so great that Mr. Dorsey was in a pitiable condition for a long time. He was like a child in that he required his mother's care nearly all the time. He feared a crowd, could not stay alone and could not sleep because of the weakened and excited condition of his nerves.

Detroit doctors did what they could for him, but he could not get back his strength and vigor until he fortunately heard of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

It is no mere accident that Dr. Chase's Nerve Food proves to be exactly what is needed in so many cases of exhausted nerves. It is composed of the ingredients which nature requires to form new blood and create new nerve force. For this reason it cannot fail and for this reason it succeeds when ordinary medicines fail.

Mr. Laurence E. Dorsey, 39 Stanley street, London, Ont., writes: "About three years ago I got my foot smashed in an elevator in Detroit, which completely wrecked my nerves. I doctored with the doctors there, but they did not seem to be able to help me. My nerves were in such a state that I could not go down town alone or go any place where there was a crowd. Sometimes my mother would have to sit and watch over me at night, and sometimes I could not get any sleep at all. But one day last winter I commenced using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and before I had completely used the first box I could see a difference in my condition. I continued using these pills for some time. The result was splendid. I feel so much better, can sleep well at night, can go out on the street and attend gatherings like the rest of people. I am so pleased to be able to tell you what Dr. Chase's Nerve Food has done for me, and to recommend it to other people."

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents a box, a full treatment of 6 boxes for $2.75, at all dealers or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto. Do not be talked into accepting a substitute. Imitations only disappoint.

DUNDAS SCHOOL FAIRS

The grown up's of Dundas are generally recognized as giving their children the strongest support in School Fair work of any people in any other County in the Province. The county that looks after its boys and girls will be the county that is sure to keep ahead in the race. In a very few years these boys and girls will be the guiding factors in all the organizations and activities in the county.

Parents, friends, and all interested are invited to attend the School Fairs in the county and thereby encourage the children in their efforts. These Fairs have been interesting in the past. They will be more so this year as many new features have been added. The dates are as follows:

Winchester Fair, at Maple Ridge Sept. 16th.

Williamsburg Fair, Williamsburg Sept. 18.

Matilda Fair Dixons Corners Sept. 20th.

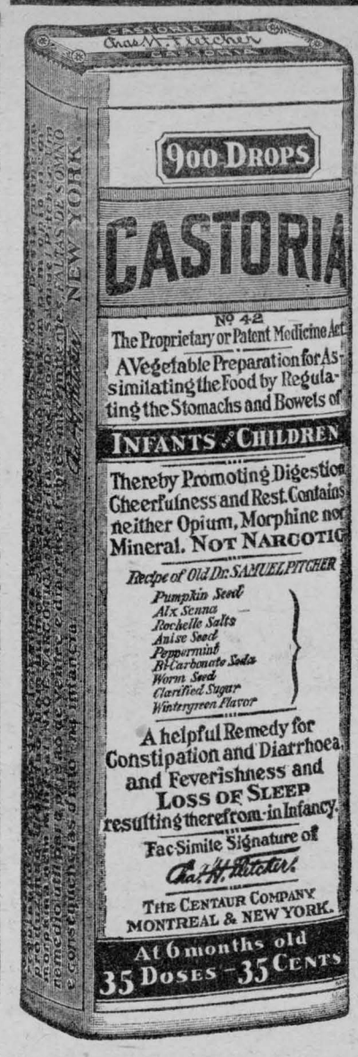
Mountain Fair, South Mountain, Sept. 26th.

Finch Fair, Berwick, Oct. 2.

FARM FOR SALE

100 acres, more or less, situate along side River St. Lawrence, about six miles from Morrisburg, and three miles from Aultsville, lots East half of 8 and west half of 9. Good out buildings, large stone cottage, three wells, one acre orchard and about 70 acres under cultivation, rest in pasture and bush. For further particulars apply

Cornelius Wells,
R.M.D., Morrisburg.



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.

DR. GEO. M. GORRELL
DENTIST
Graduate of Chicago Dental College and o 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

HOUSE TO RENT

Good House, conveniently situated in Morrisburg. Good tenant may have same free of charge for Winter months.

Also "Maple Leaf" cook stove and new heater for sale. Apply Leader Office.

Poultry Wanted

Highest Prices paid at all Times, for all kinds of Poultry and Junk.

Drop a Card or Phone No. 28 for full particulars.

J.S.TEVAN & SON
DEALERS IN
Junk, Hides, Poultry, & Wool
Phone 28, MORRISBURG, ONT

MORRISBURG AND WADDINGTON FERRY CO.

STEAMER ELOISE—'Phone 2
Only direct connection with all N.Y. State roads and all the Macadamized road of the Ottawa Valley.

LEAVE MORRISBURG
8.15 a.m. 1.15 p.m. and 4.15 p.m

LEAVE WADDINGTON
9.45 a.m. 2.30 p.m. and 5.15 p.m.

Daily except Thursday

Thursday of every week, boat will leave for Ogdensburg. Leaving Morrisburg at 7.30 a.m. Leaving Ogdensburg at 4 p.

Auto Licenses good 21 days, can be secured at Morrisburg and Waddington. Special trips can be arranged before 6 p.m. at regular rates for autos.

Frieght carried at reasonable rates.

RATES

Autos $1.00 Passengers 25 cents
Children half fare



This paint will save you money now and next time—

Saves you money now because a gallon of Lowe Brothers HIGH STANDARD Paint covers a great deal more surface than a gallon of ordinary paint.

You will need fewer gallons of HIGH STANDARD

It spreads easier, enabling your painter to do a better job in less time.

It is a long-wearing paint, too. You don't need to paint so often.

Saves you money next time because HIGH STANDARD fails only by gradual wear after years of service, and leaves a good surface for repainting.

R. H. BRADFIELD & CO.

Morrisburg, Ont.

Never known to disappoint the Most Critical Tastes——

"SALADA"

A Tea-pot Test is better than a page of Advertisement.

B441

Black—Green or Mixed . . . Sealed Packets Only.



WAR-TIME CARE OF HOUSEHOLD LINEN.

The careful housewife looks well after her linens at all times, but in periods like the present when they can scarcely be replaced for love or money it certainly behooves us all to redouble our vigilance in this direction.

First let us see how certain conditions shorten the usefulness of such things as sheets, pillowslips, table cloths, napkins and towels. Much wear comes from laundering when by friction the dirt is rubbed out. Vigorous rubbing, such as is necessary when linen is badly soiled, wears it out much faster than when only partially soiled. Hence it is economy to wash it before the first named condition is reached. A gentle rubbing preserves the fabric longer than a vigorous one. Strong washing fluids cause disintegration of the threads and should be avoided even though they facilitate cleansing.

The careful housewife understands, too, how the wind can injure articles while hanging on the line to dry. An hour in a stiff wind will shorten the period of usefulness more than a month's wear. The rays of the sun and a gentle breeze are harmless, but avoid allowing the clothes to flap in the wind. This not only whips out hems, but actually breaks threads and does much damage to any fabric.

Hemstitching should be mended as soon as the first thread gives way. It is then easily repaired so the break will scarcely be noticed. Neglected it means a bad place.

Each week the pieces should be gone over carefully and the tiniest break mended. Darn linen pieces back and forth with ravelings, or threads drawn from the best parts of old linen. This becomes invisible after laundering. Don't leave it until a patch is required. A patch is unsightly while a darn is not.

A well darned table cloth, towel or napkin will wear twice as long as a neglected one and look none the worse for the stitches. Fold linen pieces differently from time to time to avoid wear in the same places.

Turn pillow slips before slits come in them. Rip the bottom ends and resew with the corners as first made half way along the sides. This brings the wear in a fresh place. Single width sheets must have a seam in the middle if turned, but neatly folded in a flat seam this will not look badly, or the centre may be overhanded. The sides will have to be narrowly hemmed but that is a trifling matter in war time.

So far nothing has been said of underwear, but care will result in a saving here also. As suggested, washing before a garment becomes badly soiled saves wear, even though it means more pieces. Watch for breaks and mend them before they become large. Dry all colored clothes in the shade to prevent fading.

Sometimes an ugly tear can be mended so it does not show. To do this follow a thread in cutting out the part to be removed, mitre the corners and use tiny stitches and thread of the color of the goods. A plain material can be so mended as to almost defy detection. If new goods must be used to repair that which has been worn, the new may be placed in the strong sunshine for a few hours, or more if necessary, to bring it to the same shade as the garment This method will do away with the difference in appearance and renders the patch less conspicuous.

As patriotic citizens we will each endeavor to save every bit of cotton and wool goods by using carefully what we have on hand, thus helping to conserve the amounts needed for war purposes. A search of attics and store rooms would probably bring to light a good many articles still usable. Fortunate indeed is the housewife who has a stock of household linens to last until the close of the war. I know of no more discouraging task than an attempt to buy new at the present time.

What Not To Can.

Our canning problem needs to be reduced to a very sound common-sense basis this year and only those products canned which cannot be better kept in some other way.

During the furious canning campaigns of the past few days, I have found parsnips, carrots, onions, cabbage, sweet potatoes and even Irish potatoes canned—all of which is sheer nonsense as each of these could have been kept as effectively in a much simpler way.

Stone jars of small size with stone covers or with paper or cloth covers pasted on, can be used for preserves in which the sugar acts as a preservative or for any type of pickle in which vinegar and spices act as preserving agents. These containers are out of the question for fruit or vegetables which are not preserved or pickled.

It is wasteful to put into large containers any sort of preserve or relish that is used in small quantities only, since there is sure to be waste when the product stands long unsealed and is used frequently.

Glazed earthenware jars are good for putting down egge in water glass. They should be furnished with tight covers to prevent the solution from becoming dense through evaporation.

Every housewife should study the ways and means for the storage of root crops, such as trenhces for cabbage and turnips, which are kept from freezing by alternate layers of straw and earth. Sweet potatoes can be stored in baskets in a warm attic. Navy beans and lima beans and other legumes it would be wiser to store dry than to attempt to can.

CONCERNING PASCAL.

Famous French Mathematician Invented Many Modern Conveniences.

When Blaise Pascal, the famous French mathematician, was sixteen years old, he wrote a treatise on conic sections. His sister, Jacqueline, at twelve years of age, was the author of a book of poems. In the French Ideal, Mme. Duclaux tells of the further triumphs of those wonderful children of the seventeenth century.

Etienne Pascal, their father, being compromised in a rising against the Chancellor Seguier, fled from Paris in 1638, leaving his children in the charge of a faithful housekeeper. But the children were already personages. Jacqueline, about twelve years of age, meeting Cardinal de Richelieu one day, asked her father's pardon so prettily in verse that Richelieu not only recalled him to Paris but soon afterwards gave him the important post of adjutant to the intendant of Normandy and sent him to Rouen in 1639.

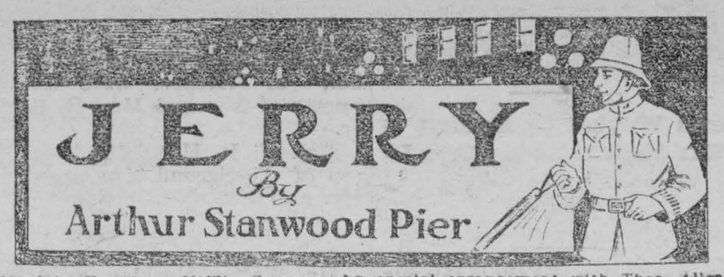
Impressed into the business of his father's office at Rouen, young Pascal, at sixteen years of age, conceived the idea of a mechanical ready reckoner, independent of the will, and energetically gave himself to this invention, which occupied him for more than two years. He devised fifty different models, and personally managed the work of the artisans who were making the machines. Some one has happily named him "the knight-errant of numbers," wandering hither and thither in search of questions worthy of his steel."

The calculating machine of Pascal is the ancestor of all our modern multiplicators, the little boxes that hand out change on the counters of shops, the mechanical computators of taxicabs and the mathematical machines used in scienific laboratories. Later, Pascal designed or perfected the barometer, the hydraulic press, the wheelbarrow, the omnibus and the dray.

Canada's Cold Storage Stocks

Canada's cold storage stocks of provisions, though large when measured in pounds, comprise but a very small fraction of the amounts required overseas. Canadian Companies reporting to the Cost of Living Branch of the Department of Labor, held on June 1st, the following stocks in storage:— Butter, 1,689,260 pounds; cheese, 2,190,098 pounds; beef, fresh and pickled, 17,203,938 pounds; pork, fresh and pickled, 29,458,903 pounds; bacon, hams and smoked meats, 13,-113,967 pounds. How shall these stocks compare with the British requirements may be understood by noting how long they would last as the source of total supply in Great Britain. The amounts mentioned would supply Britain's requirements as follows:—Butter, 21 hours; cheese, 2½ days; beef, 2 1-5 days; pork, 14½ days; bacon, ham and smoked meats, 5 3-4 days.

"Who speaks sows—who listens reaps."—Persian Proverb.



Copyright Houghton Mifflin Company by special arrangement with Thos Allen Toronto

CHAPTER XVII.—(Cont' .)

They were interrupted with startling suddenness. He had just turned into a street of small shops when he heard some distance away a terrified cry for help followed by a shot. As he ran in the direction of the sounds, he saw two men emerge from a lighted doorway half a block ahead, dash across the street, and dart round a corner. Jerry gave chase; passing on the full run the lighted doorway from which the fugitives had come, he glanced inside, but saw nothing except an apparently empty grocer's shop. He turned the corner and was exultant at finding his men again in sight. This was to be the first important, the first exciting arrest that he had made since joining the force. He felt exhilarated and confident. He was fast on his feet, as Sheehan had said, and he did not doubt his ability to run the criminals down.

Before gaining the next cross-street one of them was lagging. The other turned the corner; Jerry rapidly overhauled the second of the fugitives, who ran more and more weakly. And at last Jerry's hand fell heavily upon him.

"I didn't do the shooting, honest to God I didn't do the shooting!" The man gasped the words, almost in collapse.

Jerry swung him round and looked with dismay into his face.

"Dave!"

For an instant he held him; then he gave him a shove and ran round the corner in pursuit of the other fugitive. But the man had disappeared; Jerry raced for two blocks, looked down cross-streets, and searched alleyways, to no purpose. He hastened back to the store that had been the scene of the crime. In the doorway stood three women, frightened, awe-struck, afraid to enter. From within came the sound of weeping; Jerry went in and saw a white-haired, kindly-looking man behind the counter bending over some one invisible ,some one who was sobbing in the low, monotonous key of utter grief. Drawing a little nearer, Jerry saw the woman; she wore a dressing-gown; her hair was unbound; she knelt beside the body of a man who had been shot through the head. The woman looked up, and at the sight of Jerry she got to her feet. She was a comely woman of middle age; the tears rained down her cheeks; she cried to him imploringly, "My husband hadn't an enemy in the world! Who could have done it!" And then she cast herself down again beside the body and gave way to a fresh burst of sobs.

On being released by Jerry, Dave again started to run; he had taken the first turn that he came to and had run promptly into the arms of a policeman. The policeman was Sheedan; he looked Dave over deliberately.

"I've seen you before," he said. "Why are you running through the streets at such a clip?"

"I was in a hurry to get home," Dave answered.

"What have you been doing?"

"Just out seeing some friends."

"Where do you live?"

"On Burke Street."

"If you're in a hurry to get home, why were you running away from Burke Street?"

"Away from it?"

"Yes. It's back in that direction."

"I guess I must have got turned round somehow."

"What's happened to excite you so? Why should you be in such a hurry to get home that you run until you're near ready to drop?"

"Well, I—I run a good deal for the exercise."

Sheehan took a grip of Dave's left arm and passed a hand over him, searching for a weapon.

"I've seen you at Tony Lapatka's place more than once," he remarked. "Your conduct is suspicious. I'll take you along to the station house and give you a chance to tell a straighter story there than what you've been giving me."

CHAPTER XVIII.

Overwhelmed in spirit, Jerry left the store soon after midnight. The widow had been led upstairs to her apartment over the shop; two detectives had made a careful study of the premises, the medical examiner had come and gone, and finally the body had been borne away. Jerry, who had been standing guard all the while, was free to resume his interrupted task.

The sight of the unoffending slain and of the grief-stricken wife caused him to lament bitterly his failure to capture the murderer. That Dave was the guilty man was to Jerry absolutely unthinkable, but that Dave had been a witness and in some degree a partner to the crime there was little room to doubt. And Jerry, as he walked and pondered, was perplexed as to what he ought to do. He did not in the least regret having let Dave go; it was the other fellow, the really guilty one, that it had been his business to catch. And anyway he couldn't, he simply couldn't have arrested Dave—his oldest and best friend. That is what he repeated to himself, yet his conscience was not easy. He knew that he had now done what he had hoped and believed he never should do—violated the oath that he had taken when he was sworn into the service. He said to himself defiantly that it was the only decent thing to have done. Yet because he had done the only decent thing he questioned if he was, after all, the right kind of man for the police force. The right kind of policeman would have arrested Dave, even if he had been his brother.

Now Jerry recognized the complications resulting from his act. If the real criminal was to be run down, it could in all likelihood be done only through information furnished by Dave. And nothing could be more improbable than that Dave should elect to remain in the neighborhood, however certain of Jerry's loyalty. Jerry resolved that the moment he was off duty that night he would hasten to the Scanlans' rooms and if, as he hoped, he should find Dave there, he would compel him to tell the full story of the crime.

At three o'clock his tour of duty ended; and he reported at the station house. The sergeant at the desk greeted him with interest.

"Do you know a fellow named Scanlan—David Scanlan?" the sergeant asked.

"Yes," Jerry answered with a sinking of the heart. "Why?"

"Sheehan brought him in a few minutes after the murder to-night. Found him running just three blocks away from Walsh's store. All out of breath and not able to account for himself. He said he knew you and you'd vouch for him. Just the same, they're still at it, giving him the third degree."

"I've known Scanlan for years; I was brought up with him; we worked together in the Purroy Mills. He's been down on his luck for the last year—but the idea of his murdering any one—it's absurd. What do they think they've got against him anyway?"

"Sheehan says he's been traveling with a bad gang, and his behavior was mighty suspicious. And being in the neighborhood of the murder at just that moment—running away from it—they seem to think he knows something."

"I guess I'll go up and have a look at him," said Jerry; and slowly he ascended the stairs to the top floor of the building. His thought was that he might perhaps be allowed to take over the questioning of Dave, and then, if left to deal with him alone, might draw from him all the facts which the merciless persistence of Sheehan and the lieutenant would probably wrest from him otherwise. And Jerry had some idea that if Dave confessed to him he would be able to help him.

As he drew near the top of the stairs, he heard Dave's voice raised in desperation: "Can't you go away and let me sleep? I've told you all I've got to tell, and I'm played out; for God's sake, let me sleep."

"I wouldn't mind a bed myself," said Sheehan. "But we're not going to let up on you till you've made a clean breast of it."

"Not till you've told us all you know about how that man Walsh was killed," affirmed the lieutenant.

"I've told you I don't know a thing about it," cried Dave.

By that time Jerry had reached the top of the stairs; the voices had come to him through an open transom. He stepped to the door and knocked upon it; the lieutenant opened it, and Dave and Jerry faced each other. There was a moment of silence during which Jerry looked steadily into Dave's eyes and Dave stood haggard and motionless.

"Lieutenant," Jerry said, "I'd like to have a word with you about this man."

The lieutenant came out into the hall and closed the door behind him. He and Jerry talked in low tones.

"I know Scanlan," Jerry said. "He's an old friend of mine. He might tell me things he wouldn't tell any one else. What would you say to my questioning him?"

"You can come in with us and ask him any questions you like," said the lieutenant.

"I think I'd get more out of him if he and I were alone."

The lieutenant considered a moment.

"You wait here; I'll see how he meets the idea," he said; and he returned into the room.

Then Jerry heard him say:—

"Officer Donohue tells me he knows you from the ground up, and says if he is allowed to question you he's sure you'll make a clean breast of it. Shall we have him come in?"

Jerry listened eagerly for the answer. When it came, it startled him.

"Oh, I might as well tell you the truth. I was with the fellow that did the shooting. But I didn't know he was going to do it, I didn't dream of it—and that's God's truth, every word."

The lieutenant opened the door triumphantly. "Come on in, Donohue," he said. And then as Jerry entered, he turned to Dave and spoke persuasively. "Now just get it off your chest. What's the whole story?"

(To be continued.)

Stuffed Calf's Heart

If the price of roast beef and veal is high try stuffed calf's heart with vegetables. Wash the heart, remove the veins, arteries and any clotted blood, and stuff with dressing, consisting of ½ cup of flaked hominy, ¼ cup bread crumbs, 2 level teaspoons of molted fat, 1-8 teaspoonful of salt, cayenne pepper and a few drops of onion juice mixed with ¼ cup of hot water or stock. Skewer or sew,dredge with flour and fry slightly in fat, adding to the fat one atalk of celery, 4 slices of carrot, 2 slices of turnip, 1 bit of bay leaf, 2 cloves, ½ teaspoon of pepper corn. Turn occasionally until well browned. Put a bit of fat on the top, add 1½ cups of hot stock or water and cook in the oven slowly for two hours. Serve with carrots and turnips.

Food Control Corner

The Canada Food Board, makes the following statement:

"Recent announcements that the food situation oversea has been relieved by the special efforts of Canada and the United States are being interpreted in some quarters as indicating that special food production and conservation efforts no longer are necessary.

"All optimistic reports relative to the easing of our Allies' food position are based on the assumption that the utmost effort to maintain and to increase production, and also to conserve food, will be continued on this continent as well as oversea.

"Fortunately, there has been an unusually large grain crop in the United States, leaving a surplus over present consumption which, with the available surplus from Canada, and with continued conservation in both countries, should meet our Allies' import requirements from North America this year. The large supply of food for live stock, which also seems assured in the United States, will be reflected in increased production of pork and, to a lesser extent, of beef also.

"Hopeful though recent developments in the food situation have been, it will not be safe until enormous wheat reserves have been accumulated on both sides of the Atlantic, and such reserves are not yet in sight. A comparative crop failure on this continent next year would, in the absence of hold-over reserves, make our Allies' position almost as desperate as it was last winter.

"Canadians cannot afford to relax in food production or food conservation because all that can be grown or saved will be needed. Nothing could be more dangerous than to assume that our position is yet safe. The Food Board wishes to emphasize especially the necessity for the utmost effort to save this year's harvest from waste or loss. The responsibility resting upon city and town men to see that the farmers have sufficient help to bring in the crops is still pressing, and must not be ignored."

As an additional sugar conservation measure, the Food Board has ordered that, until further notice, manufacturers of canned fruits for sale must not use more than an average of twenty-five pounds of sugar to one hundred pounds of prepared fruit. The Order is now effective. It does not apply to jams, jellies, or marmalade.

Insects as Aeronauts.

According to Lieut. Depret Bixio, of the French Army, who is a naturalist as well as a flying man, many insects follow captive balloons in their ascent. He has seen flies go as high as 2,970 feet, after which they die. Grasshoppers cling to the basket of the balloon until the air becomes too rarefied for them, when they let go and fall. He says the swallows have a glorious time catching these insects.



A Song of the Air.

This is the song of the Plane—
The creaking shrieking plane,
The throbbing, sobbing plane,
And the moaning, groaning wires—
The engine—missing again!
One cylinder never fires!
Hey,ho! for the Plane!

This is the song of the Man—
The driving, striving man,
The chosen, frozen man—
The pilot, the man at the wheel,
Whose limit is all that he can,
And beyond, if the need is read!
Hey, ho! for the Man!

This is the song of the Gun—
The muttering, stuttering gun,
The maddening gladdening gun—
That chuckles with evil glee
At the last, long drive or the Hun,
With its end in eternity!
Hey, ho! for the Gun!

This is the song of the Air—
The lifting, drifting air,
The eddying, steadying air,
The wine of its liimtless space—
May it nerve us at last to dare
Even death with undaunted face!
Hey, ho! for the Air!
—"Observer," Royal Flying Corps.



Young Men on the Farm

Who Cannot Go to War

CANADA Must Have Greater Agricultural Production.
CANADA Needs Men Trained in the Best Agricultural Practices.

YOU will be of greater value to your country and to yourself if you acquire all available information regarding your business as a farmer. You can obtain this information during the Fall and Winter months at the

Ontario Agricultural College Guelph

THE COLLEGE TERM.—The College opens September 20th and closes April 12th. This is convenient for most farm boys, as the hardest work of the summer is completed before the commencement of the term and students can return to their homes for the spring seeding.

COURSES.—The Two-Year Course is particularly designed for young men intending to be good practical farmers. It includes studies which are of practical value in all the work of the farm. The Four-Year Course for the degree of B.S.A. is a two-year continuation of the two-year course.

EXPENSES.—In order to encourage young men to attend the college, the fees are fixed at the lowest possible figure. Board, $4.00 per week; Tuition Fee, $20.00 per year.

Public School Education is sufficient for admission.

COLLEGE OPENS SEPTEMBER 20TH

Write for a Calendar giving full particulars

G. C. CREELMAN, B.S.A., LL.D., President

WILLIAMS New Scale PIANOS



Bungalow Model, $450.00

THE outward beauty that distinguishes a Williams New Scale Piano is an index of its intrinsic worth. Ideals are built into every one of these famous instruments—ideals of craftsmanship that make for the most enduring quality.

THE WILLIAMS PIANO CO., LIMITED, OSHAWA, ONT.

Canada's Oldest and Largest Piano Makers

BRITISH CROSS CANAL DU NORD: SIX MILES FROM CAMBRAI

Germans Fail to Check Progress of Gen. Haig's Armies in the Lys and Cambrai Areas and Suffer Heavy Losses.

A despatch from London says:—The Canal du Nord and the Tortille River have been crossed on a wide front north of Moislains by English and Welsh troops, according to Field Marshal Haig's communications. Moislains lies about three miles north of Peronne. Other English divisions gained the west bank of the canal opposite Demicourt and Boursies. Mocuvres, six miles from Cambrai, has been occupied and the fighting continues there among the old Hindenburg line defences.

A later despatch says:—The British have made further progress along their front north and south of Peronne, according to Field Marshal Haig's report on Thusday night. British patrols have been able to cross to the east bank of the Canal du Nord south of Marquion. The Canadians are in the latter section. Up to Wednesday night the British had taken in four days over 16,000 prisoners and more than 100 guns.

During the night and throughout on Thursday the Germans made a number of strong attacks in the Cambrai and the Lys areas. They were beaten in every case, with heavy losses, while the British continued to improve their positions.

The Berlin official reports admit withdrawels at a number of points.

A despatch from the British Army in France says:—All day Friday the Germans have been retiring gradually, but surely toward the Hindenburg line in the face of steady pressure. At Nurlu and Templeaux la Fosse, north-east of Peronne, where strong German rearguard and machine gunners had been holding, were swept clear and the positions now are in the hands of the British.

On the northern part of the battle-front there have been slight skirmishes and intermittent machine-gun bursts along the canal, but the British here are making no attempt at a real advance. The enemy seems to be content to be let alone here, and showing no signs of any serious counter-attack.

Substantial advances are again reported all along the southern part of the line. The Australians have crossed the Somme on a wide front south of Peronne and after overcoming heavy opposition have driven into the territory the enemy was holding. St. Christ, Brie, Lemesnil, Doignt and Athies Wood all have been taken and progress is reported to have been made east of these places.

The enemy also has been driven back from east and north-east of Peronne. Over the whole area from which the Germans are retreating on this large section of the front many fires are raging and numerous explosions have been heard. Whole villages are aflame between the points to which the British have reached and the Hindenburg line. Here and in the northern areas the Germans are burning vast quantities of war materials which they have not had time to save, as the British are pushing them too hard.



AT BAY! —London Bystander.

Markets of the World

Breadstuffs

Toronto, Sept. 10.—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, $2.24½; No. 2 Northern, $2.21½; No. 3 Northern, $2.17½; No. 4 wheat, $2.11½, in store Fort William, not including tax.

Manitoba oats—In store Fort William, No. 2 C.W., 85⅛c; extra No. 1 feed, 82⅛c; No. 1 feed, 79⅝c.

American corn—No. 3 yellow, kiln dried, nominal; No. 4 yellow, kiln dried, nominal.

Ontario oats, new crop—No. 1 white, 76 to 78c; o. 3 white, 75 to 77c, according to freights outside.

Ontario wheat—No. 2, Winter, per car lot, $2.31; No. 3 Winter, $2.27; No. 2 Spring, $2.22, basis in store Montreal.

Peas—No. 2 nominal.

Barley—Malting, new crop, $1.03 to $1.05.

Buckwheat—Nominal.

Rye—No. 2, nominal

Manitoba flour — War quality, $10.95, Toronto.

Ontario flour — War quality, $10.85, in bags, Montreal and Toronto, prompt shipment.

Millfeed—Car lots, delivered Montreal freights, bags included: Bran, $35 per ton; shorts, $40 per ton.

Hay—No. 1, $18 to $19 per ton, track Toronto; mixed, $16 to $17 per ton, track.

Straw—Car lots, $8 to 8.50 per ton.

Country Produce—Wholesale

Eggs, No. 1 candled, 47 to 48c; selected, new-laid, 50 to 51c; cartons, 52 to 54c.

Butter—Creamery, solids, 45c; do. fresh made, 46 to 47c; choice dairy prints, 41 to 42c; ordinary dairy prints, 38 to 40c; bakers', 36 to 38c.

Oleomargarine (best grade), 32 to 34c.

Cheese—New, large, 23½ to 24c; twins, 23¾ to 24½c; spring-made, large, 25½ to 26c; twins, 26 to 26½c.

Beans—Canadian, prime, bushel, $6.50 to $7.50. Foreign, hand-picked, bushel, $6.75 to $7.00.

Comb Honey—Choice, 16 oz., $5 to $5.50 per dozen; 12 oz., $3.50 to $4 per dozen; seconds and dark comb, $2.50 to $2.75; Bulk, 25c to 26c per lb.

Maple Syrup—Imperial gallons, $2.25; 5-gallon tins, $2.10 per gallon. Maple sugar, per pound, 24 to 25c.

Provisions—Wholesale

Barrelled Meats—Pickled pork, $48; mess pork, $47.

Green Meats—Out of pickle, 1c less than smoked.

Smoked Meats—Rolls, 32 to 33c; hams, medium, 38 to 39c; heavy, 30c to 31c; cooked hams, 53 to 54c; backs, plain, 44 to 45c; backs, boneless. 48 to 50c. Breakfast bacon, 42 to 44c. Cottage rolls, 35 to 36c.

Dry Salted Meats—Long clears, in tons, 30c; in cases, 30½c; clear bellies, 28 to 28½c; fat backs, 25c.

Lard—Pure, tierces, 30½c to 31c; tubs, 30¾ to 31¼c; pails, 31 to 31¾c; prints, 32 to 32½c. Shortening, tierces, 26 to 26½c; tubs, 26¼ to 26¾c; pails, 26 to 27c; 1-lb. prints, 27½ to 28c.

Montreal Markets

Montreal, Sept. 10.—Oats—Canadian Western, No. 2, $1.01 to $1.02; extra No. 1 feed, 97 to 98c. Flour—New standard grade, $10.95 to $11.05. Rolled oats—Bags, 90 lbs, $5.30. Bran, $35. Shorts, $40. Mouillie, $67 to $68. Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, $17.00. Cheese—Finest easterns, 22½ to 23c. Butter—Choicest creamery, 43½ to 43¾c. Eggs—Selected, 51 to 52c; No.. 1 stock, 47 to 48c; No. 2 stock, 45 to 46c. Potatoes—Per bag, car lots, $1.50 to $1.60. Dressed hogs—Abattoir killed, $29.00 to $29.50. Lard—Pure, wood pails, 20 lbs net, 32 to 33c.

Live Stock Markets

Toronto, Sept. 10.—Extra choice heavy steers, $15.50 to $16.00; choice heavy steers, $14.50 to $15.00; butchers' cattle, choice, $13.25 to $14.00; do. good, $12.00 to $12.50; do. medium, $10.75 to $11.00; do. common, $9.00 to $10.00; butchers' bulls, choice, $11.00 to $11.25; do. medium bulls, $10.25 to $10.60; do. rough bulls, $7.50 to $8.50; butchers' cows, choice, $10.25 to $11.00; do. good, $9.25 to $9.50; do. medium, $8.25 to $8.75; do. common, $7.25 to $8.00; stockers, $8.00 to $10.50; feeders, $10.50 to $11.00; canners and cutters, $5.50 to $6.75; milkers, good to choice, $90.00 to $135.00; do. com. and med., $65.00 to $75.00; springers, $90.00 to $150.00; light ewes, $13.00 to $15.00; yearlings, $15.00 to $16.00; spring lambs, 16 to 17½c; calves, good to choice, $14.00 to $18.00; hogs, fed and watered $19.50 to $19.75; do. weighed off cars, $19.75 to $20.00.

Montreal, Sept. 10.—Choice steers, $12.00 to $13.00; good, $11.00 to $12.00; medium, $8.50 to $10.50; choice butcher bulls, $10.00 to $11.00; good, $9.50; medium, $8.00 to $9.00; choice butcher cows, $9.50 to $10.50; good cows, $8.50 to $9.00; medium, $6.00 to $8.00; lambs, $16.00 to $17.50; sheep, $12.00 to $13.00; calves, milk-fed, $12.00 to $14.00; grass-fed, $7.00 to $10.00; choice select hogs, off cars, $19.50 to $20.00; rough and heavy, as low as $16.50.

FOE RESISTANCE IS STIFFENING

Ludendorff to Make Stand on Old Hindenburg Line Defences.

Paris, Sept. 8.—The allied advance continues along the entire front in the direction of Cambrai, St. Quentin, La Fere, Anizy-le-Chateau and the Chemin-des-Dames. According to the latest advices the French and British troops, nevertheless are meeting with stubborn resistance, in which intense artillery activity is being carried out. This resistance is taken as an indication that the enemy intends to make a stand along this line, which roughly follows the old Hindenburg entrenchments.

Gen. Humbert's army still continues its pressure against La Fere. The operations towards the encirclement of the St. Gobain Forest are giving the allies a strong position. "If the enemy loses much more ground in this region his defence of the Chemin-des-Dames and the plateau of Craonne will fail," says Marcel Hutin, editor of the Echo de Paris.

Gen. Mangin's army is still making progress at the right of the army of Gen. Humbert, advancing on the Soissons plateau. Military commentators say that if it is Gen. Ludendorff's plan to resist on what remains of the Hindenburg line it will be a supreme test, and will mean the enemy's retirement from the soil of France if Ludenorff is not able to retain his grasp on the line.

HUGE TOLL OF FOE PLANES

A despatch from London says: Four hundred and sixty-five enemy machines have been destroyed and two hundred disabled since the commencement of the offensive on August 8, according to an official statement on aerial operations on Thursday night. Sixty-one hostile balloons were destroyed and 911 tons of bombs were dropped on various targets.

Two hundred and sixteen British machines are missing.

LENGTH OF BATTLEFRONT REDUCED BY SIXTY MILES

A despatch from Paris says: The French reduced the length of the western battlefront by nearly 60 miles since July 18 by pressing back the Germans from the territory which they conquered in their offensives of March, April and July. This places at the disposal of the Entente allied commander-in-chief a considerable number of divisions which heretofore had been engaged in holding the line.

British in Defence System Held Prior to Last March

London, Sept. 8.—Advanced British troops have entered their old defence system on the southern battle line held prior to the German offensive of last March, according to the War Office announcement tonight.

More than 19,000 prisoners were taken by the British in the first week of September.

German Warship Sent to Bottom While Cruising in North Sea

Amsterdam, Sept. 8—One of a squadron of German warships cruising off the coast of the Island of Ameland Friday evening ran on a mine or was torpedoed, according to reports received here. The ship was seen suddenly to heel over and disappear.

BRITISH CASUALTIES 20,000 FOR WEEK

London, Sept. 8.—Casualties among the British forces reported in the week ending Saturday totaled 20,640 officers and men, compared with an aggregate of 14,484 reported in the previous week. The casualties were divided as follows:

Killed or died of wounds: Officers, 375; men 3,628.

Wounded or missing: Officers, 1,034; men, 15,600.

Total: Officers, 1,412; men, 19,228.

ALLIED ARMIES HOLD BOTH ENDS OF THE HINDENBURG LINE

German Gains of 1918 Have Now Been Obliterated—M... Foch in Position to Deliver a Vital Blow at Enemy...

London, Sept. 8.—Marshal Foch's succession of hammer blows along the German lines from Rheims to Arras since July 18 now has well-nigh completely flattened out the German bulges created by the German offensives of the Spring and early Summer.

Further still, the well co-ordinated progress of his attack has brought him to a point where he may well be able to strike a still more disastrous blow to the German defensive system in the west.

From Loan to Cambrai the Hindenburg line stood all last year in the way of the allied armies seeking to drive back the enemy from Northern France and Flanders. Little impression was made in that line except temporarily in Gen. Byng's drive below Cambrai last Fall. Already in this Summer's campaign, however, the line has been pierced on a wide front along its northerly stretches by the British and within the past few hours it has been penetrated in its southernly reaches by the French.

It appears that Ma... plan may prove to involv... of the line on both its... Cambrai and Loan. In... the British have been f... days in a position to deli... might easily prove a vital s... the west of Cambrai, where they h... halted at the Canal du Nord and made no move toward driving home the blow which the logic of the situation points to as inevitable.

In the south the armies of Gen. Petain have fought their way to positions where the left flank of the line is under their guns and the edges of the defencive positions are beginning to feel the effect of the pounding.

On the western outskirts of the Bastion of St. Gobain, defending Laon, the French already at Barisis, are in advance of the line they occupied in 1917 and further south below the main bastion, are standing on ground which had not been in allied hands since 1914. Further north they are before La Fere, whence an eastward drive would carry them north of the St. Gobain massif.

HAM AND CHAUNY CAPTURED BY FRENCH WHO MARCH TOWARD ST. QUENTIN

Line of 1917 Practically Regained—Nord Canal Left 8 Miles in Rear With Enemy in Rapid Retreat.

A despatch from the French Army in France says:—The French have reoccupied all their old trenches along the whole front to the north of the Aisne River and also captured the towns of Ham and Chauny in the salient south-west of St. Quentin.

South of the Aisne the American troops have made further progress in the region of Villers-en-Prayeres and Revillon.

The French advance east of the Canal du Nord at some places has reached a depth of more than ten kilometres.

At the present rate of progress the Entente allies will soon have driven the Germans from all the ground gained by them this year and the offensive operations may enter a new phase.

French cavalry after passing through Chauny this morning are in the region of Viry-Noureuil and are advancing towards Tergnier, which s 2½ miles west of La Fere.

The enemy is retreating all along the Ham-Guiscard line with the utmost speed.

South of the Oise Gen. Mangin's troops are pressing in close to the enemy's line from which he launched his Spring offensive. In the region of the lower forest of Coucy French troops are within a mile of that line at Hill 75 and in front of Fresmes.

Near Laffaux, Gen. Mangin's men are within four miles of the Chemin-des-Dames and only about ten miles from the citadel of Laon.

The forest of St. Gobain which sheltered the first long range gun that shelled the Paris region and which was the cornerstone of the Hindenburg position at Tangle where the line turns to the eastward along the Chemin-des-Dames, is under the fire of French guns over its whole extent.

Just south of the River Oise the Germans this morning were still resisting at Sinceny, between the river and the lower forest of Coucy, with the evident object of gaining further time to save their material further south.

The line now follows practically the 1917 front. North of Landricourt the French are fighting from their old first line of trenches while a little to the south-east they are approaching that line at the ravine of Vauxaillon.

ALLIES TO PURSUE FOE IMPLACABLY

A Paris despatch says: In a telegram replying to the congratulations of the Paris Municipal Council, Marshal Foch, Commander-in-chief of the Entente allied forces, thanked the Council in his own name and on behalf of the French and allied armies, and added:

"The German rush which menaced Paris and Amiens has been broken. We will continue to pursue the enemy implacably."

CANADIANS ON THE CANAL ALONG THEIR WHOLE FRONT

A despatch from British Headquarters says: The British advance towards Cambrai has lulled into a series of patrol fights. On the main line our advance continues widely astride the Bapaume-Cambrai road. The Canadians are on the Canal du Nord along practically their whole front, while the British home troops, south of the Cambrai road, have also reached the canal at many points.

Cettinje is the capital of Montenegro.

Entire Horizon Is Aglow With Light of Conflagrations

A despatch form the French Army in France says: The horizon at night glows with the light of conflagrations, for which, however, the Germans themselves are furnishing most of the fuel in their own stores of supplies that the pressure of the allies has obliged the enemy either to leave on the spot or destroy. The villages burned were scarcely more than the ruins of the villages destroyed more than a year ago, with only a few frame buildings, erected for the returning inhabitants.

U.S. Troops on All Fronts Pass 1,600,000 Mark

A despatch from Washington says: General March has announced that the total embarkation of American soldiers for all fronts, including the Siberian expedition, has passed the 1,600,000 mark August 31.

In answer to a question General March said it was estimated that more than 250,000 had landed in France during August. The record for monthly shipment, he added, was 285,000.

SUCCESS OF CZECHO-SLOVAKS

Capture of Railway Opens Way to Enter Russia and Strike at Germany.

Vladivostok, Sept. 8.—The Japanese military staff has been informed that the Czecho-Slovaks hold the railway from Olovyanna to Penza.

It is now apparent that the unexpected climax in the Czecho-Slovak break-through was due partly to the allied advance towards Khabarovsk, which caused the transfer of a large Bolshevik force from Lake Baikal toward Khabarovsk, and the weakened front collapsed under the Czech pressure from the west and General Semenoff's pressure from the east.

An opportunity is now presented of the allies taking advantage of the strategical points in the hands of the Czechs to move into the heart of Russia, where considerable reinforcements from loyal Russian elements are certain, and striking a stunning blow at Germany. It is necessary, however, to move quickly, for it is believed Germany will make the greatest sacrifices to hold conquered Russian territory.

Olovyanna is in Transbaikalia, about 400 miles east of Lake Baikal, while Penza is on the railroad, a little more than 600 miles south-east of Petrograd. The distance between Olovyanna and Penza is nearly 2,000 miles.

August Added 124,675 Tons To Great Britain's Shipping

A despatch from London says: British merchant shipbuilding completed and entered for service in the month of August amounted to 124,675 gross tons.

HUNS RETREAT ACROSS AISNE

American Forces Following the Enemy Retreat Are Over North Side of Plateau.

A despatch from the American forces north of Vesle says: The American forces, following up the German retreat from the Vesle, moved steadily over the plateau between the Vesle and the Aisne on Thursday, and by noon their advanced elements had filtered into the slopes on the northern side of the plateau.

Virtually no opposition was encountered. Aerial and other observers reported that there was every indication that the main body of Germans had retired across the Aisne..

It is expected that machine-gun and perhaps artillery resistance will be encountered in the lowlands nearer the Aisne. Wednesday night and Thursday forenoon passed, however, with nothing more serious than a long-range bombardment of the American rear lines.

Violent explosions were heard along the line this morning. Observers reported that they believed the Germans were destroying their ammunition dumps.

An aviator reported a terrific explosion at 9 o'clock at Villers-en-Prauères, on the south bank of the River Aisne, directly north of Fismes. Other explosions took place in the same region during the morning.

GERMAN MARK GOES DOWN; VALUE OF POUND IS UP

A despatch from Copenhagen says: The present situation on the Western front has caused a fall in marks of about seventeen per cent., while the pound sterling has risen to $5.04.

FRENCH RECAPTURE 30 VILLAGES IN ADVANCE ALONG THE AILETTE RIVER

Germans Give Way on a Large Front Rapidly Pursued by Franco-American Troops—Allies Advance Toward St. Quentin.

A despatch from Paris says:—The French troops made important advances on Thursday both along the Canal du Nord and north of the Vesle, according to the War Office announcement on Thursday night. During the course of the day thirty villages were retaken along the Ailette River.

In the latter area the enemy began a hasty retreat this afternoon, and the French, pressing forward on a front of over twenty-five miles, made very rapid progress. The French are now on the edge of part of the St. Gobain Forest, the chief outer defence of Loan.

A wide turning movement might be attempted here. South of Fresnes the French have penetrated the old Hindenburg line.

In the whole sector of southern Picty, and in that between the Vesle and the Aisne, huge fires are burning everywhere behind the German lines, indicating that the Germans intend to continue their retreat.

The advance toward the Aisne is being pressed spiritedly, and Franco-American troops have now reached the heights dominating the river at points. A turning movement against the German positions on the Aisne is under way.

Farther north the French movement toward St. Quentin is also being vigorously pushed, and considerable advances have been made.

A despatch from the British Armies in the Field says:—Gen. Humbert's men crossed the Somme at Epanancourt during Wednesday night, occupying several points on the east bank. Farther south the advance continued this morning with greater facility than Wednesday between the Oise and the Autrecourt Heights. The passage of the Somme was effected after a series of sharp engagements in which the German mountain troops contested vigorously every foot of ground.

Hidden among the bullrushes and in the hollows and the dried beds of branches of the river, the Germans were able to use their quick-firers effectively, compelling the pursuers now and again to slow up their progress in order to turn difficult positions. General Humbert's men built foot bridges under the enemy's fire. The first bridges were destroyed, together with their builders, but other men gallantly replaced those killed and, facing a galling fire, continued until pontoons and foot-bridges were thrown across the stream.

Pluckily crossing the stream under fire, the French troops finally took the positions which were veritable nests of machine guns.

CANADIANS CLEAR UP AREA SOUTH OF SENSEE RIVER

59 Square Miles of Territory, 20,373 Prisoners and Scores of Cannon Have Been Captured by Dominion Troops.

A despatch from the Canadian Forces says: On Friday our infantry cleared up the area included in the triangle south of the Sensee River and west of the Canal du Nord. The enemy carried on an intermittent bombardment of our line and supports from both the north and the east, but he appears to have withdrawn his batteries from our immediate front. He still holds the east bank of the canal, which, with its marshes beyond and the hills gently sloping down to them fringed with dense woods, makes his position very strong.

Prisoners taken by the corps were 9,131 in the Amiens show and 11,242 in the present show, the latter including 262 officers, making a total of 20,373. The penetration in front of Arras has been twelve and a quarter against fifteen miles at Amiens. The count of guns captured in the first week of the present show has not been complete owing to the scattered country.

Fifty-six square miles have been recaptured by the Canadian Corps, but since Monday morning we have captured 34 field guns, 13 5.9-inch guns, 10 4.1-inch guns, 2 4.1-inch long naval guns, 6 anti-tank guns and several hundred of trench mortars and machine guns. The captures of enemy artillery have not been on the same scale as in the southern battle because here we have attacked the enemy in his defensive positions while there we caught him preparing for a grand offensive with all his guns out in front.

These figures do not include several thousands of the enemy dead left on the field, and take no account of the damage done to his 31 divisions encountered. Therefore our casualties are small as compared with the loss, both moral and material, inflicted.

LOCAL AND GENERAL



PTE HARRY WELLS
Recently killed in action

Boys Who Have Won the Admiration of the Hearts of the WORLD



PTE. CHARLES WELLS
Recently reported wounded.



PTE. CHARLES SUMMERS
Reported missing on August 14th.

Thanksgiving Day this year has been set for Monday, October 14th.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Whitteker expect to leave on September 26th for their holidays, and in consequence their Photograph Studio will be closed, to reopen again on or about October 2nd.. The store and Optical Parlor will be open as usual in charge of Mr. A. A. Whitteker.

Lieut. Chas. W. Loucks, who is now a qualified Pilot of the Royal Air Force is spending a few weeks at his home prior to sailing for Overseas. This is Charlie's third attempt to get doing something for his country and he has at last succeeded — Congratulations.

Miss Addie Smith and friend, Miss Brohart of Montreal, has returned to Montreal after spending a few months with the former's parents.

Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Wilkins of Montreal spent a few days with Mrs. Wm. Smith.

We are pleased to note that the amount of money raised by the Popular Girl Contest is now increased by a $100, Miss Muriel Lavis, one of the contestants, having received a generous donation of 2100 by mail which increases her amount to $280.75

The many friends of Mrs. Robert Armstrong of Toronto will be pleased to hear that she is recovering from her recent illness.

"The Palladium, Bismark, Pa. —Lieut. Ed. Casselman Smith, who is in the aeroplane service of the United States government, arrived in the city last evening from San Antonio, Tex. and spent the night as the guest of his uncle and aunt, Judge and Mrs. W. S. Casselman. Lieut. Casselman has been granted a thirty-day furlough, and expects to spend most of it with his mother at Hazelton. He left for that point today."— Judge Casselman and the mother of the aviator are cousins of Miss G. A. Castleman of Morrisburg.

Mrs. Wm. Smith and daughter, Grace, spent a few days in Toronto visiting Mrs. B. Durand.

Mrs. Jno. A. Tyo left Thursday night for her home in McKeesport, Pa., after spending some time with her mother, Mrs Eliza Loucks.

It seems incredible, but 'tis true, that passing through times when the scarcity of materials is the most difficult problem to the makers, our range of Suits and Coats contains greater variety of splendid wool fabrics and fine plushes than has been shown any previous season.—D. C. Bush.

Rev. G. Wesley Snell, B.A., will conduct service in the Methodist Church next Sabbath at 10.30 a.m. and 8 p.m.

Mrs. S. P. Ryan and Miss Maggie Ryan left on Friday of last week to join Mr. Ryan in Montreal, where the family will in future reside. Prior to their departure Mrs. Ryan was presented with a beautiful gold wrist watch by her friends

Each season [illegible] the number who buy at Bush's. Long distance customers too, find it worth while—D. C. Bush.

Mr. J. W. Corrigan, the New York millionaire, has offered his beautiful Island Home to the Canadian militia department for use for convalescent soldiers. Brig.-Gen. Hemming and Lieut.-Col. Gardiner, A.D.M.S., who viewed the premises on Saturday last have reported it well adapted for hospital purposes.

Rev. D. A. Ferguson, B.A., of Williamsburg, has received a hearty and unanimous call at a meeting held in Merriton to become Pastor of North Pelham Street Presbyterian Church, in the Presbytery of Hamilton.

A wonderful assortment of Cloth and Plush Coats. Select while selection is good—D. C. Bush.

In a letter from Charlie Hepburn, Edmonton, he expresses this truly patriotic sentiment. "The food regulations are giving us a hard run, but as it is for the best and we have to win this old war, at any cost, we are not complaining. Charlie is proprietor of one of the largest candy stores in the West.

Miss Marguerite Wood is visiting relatives and friends in Montreal for a few weeks.

Send a card and get a Catalogue.—D. C. Bush.

Miss Clara Whitteker of Ottawa, who has been visiting at the home of Fred D. VanAllen, paid a flying visit to friends in New York State, accompanied by Mr. VanAllen and daughter, Muriel.

Mrs. A. A. Loper received notice on Thursday morning that her son, Chas. Ford, had been shell-gassed on Sept. 2nd.

Miss Gertrude Ballantyne of Montreal, and Miss Zella Hanes of Aultsville were the guests of Mrs. John McMartin for the week-end.

Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Bradt attended the exhibition at Ottawa this week.

Mr. Alfred Derosier of Brockville is visiting his mother, Mrs. J. Derosier.

We give all mail orders prompt and careful attention. Try us for satisfaction and for real cash saving.—D. C. Bush.

Lady Blanche Cavendish and Lady Dorothy Cavendish are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Cook, "Edgehill" this week.

Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Arnold and daughter, Elsbeth, of Arlington, N.J., returned to their home on Tuesday after spending the past few weeks with Mrs. Arnold's parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Whitteker.

Mrs. Orrie Beckstead and family left this week for Watertown N.Y., where they will in future reside.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clark and daughter, Bessie, were in Ottawa this week attending the Exhibition.

Whitteker the Optician will be at

Wales Sept. 14

Morrisburg, Sept. 16 to Oct. 5

CLAIRE SUMMERS, A.T.C.M.

PIANO

Pupils prepared for all Conservatory examinations

Studio at her home, Main Street, West.

Casualty List

Killed—
Frank Hughes, Cardinal.
Broder McTaggart, Clinton.
Wounded—
Kenneth Duvall, Morrisburg.
Walter Bowman, Morrisburg.
Frank Coons, Iroquois.
Pte. Coyle, Iroquois.

Our early buying is reflected by the very moderate prices on silks, serges and black goods.—D. C. Bush.

Mrs. Peter McGillivray and children spent a few days in Cornwall this week.

Mrs. Owen McCoy and family left on Thursday last for Lennoxville, Que., after spending the past few months in town.

Dr. Barry of Humboldt, Sask and Miss Alice Barry, of Longham, Sask., spent the week-end at the home of Miss A. Barry.

W. J. Fisher, Warden of the United Counties, had his auto stolen while attending the Good Roads meeting at the Ottawa Fair this week. Notwithstanding the fact that the police were immediately notified, the car has not yet been recovered.

Quarter Master Sergt. I. H. Price, son-in-law of Mr. Fred D. VanAllen, has recently received his discharge from the Imperial Royal Engineers and intends locating in Ottawa in the near future. Mrs. I. H. Price and young son will join him later.

The Dundas Co-operative Association, Limited, are making arrangements to handle Fall and Spring Wheat and other grains. Farmers having wheat for sale will please communicate at once with the Manager, R. H. Ashton, Morrisburg.

Flight Lieutenant George Dardis arrived home on Friday last after an absence of more than two years, on a three months' furlough. He was met at the station, and extended a hearty welcome, by relatives and a large number of friends

Mr. L. Weegar, Watertown, N.Y., is visiting at the home of the Misses Smiths.

Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Babcock and family of Montreal are spending a couple of weeks with Mrs. Stuart and Mrs. Brady.

Death of Dr. Meade

(Catholic Bulletin, St. Paul)

Thursday morning, August 22 Dr. Charles J. Meade, a St. Paul physician widely known throughout the Northwest, died suddenly at his home in this city. Death was due to heart disease. He was forty-eight years old.

The funeral took place from St. Luke's Church this city last Saturday morning Solemn High Mass of Requiem was sung by Rev. Peter Meade of Northfield, Minn., a brother of the deceased. Rev. Leo Meade was deacon of the Mass, and Rev. Alphonse Carew subdeacon. Rev James C. Byrne, Vicar General, spoke at the conclusion of the Mass. The pallbearers were former friends and associates of Dr. Meade. They were: Doctors Fogarty, Carroll, Buckley, O'Brien, Leahy and Brimhall. Interment was at Calvary cemetery.

Assisting at the Mass were about twenty-five priests; a large number of Sisters, and many friends of the deceased.

Dr. Meade was born in Morrisburg, Ontario, and was graduated from McGill University, Montreal. After taking a post-graduate course in the East, he came to Minnesota in 1895, where he has been one of the most distinguished physicians ever since.

Dr. Meade was attached to the medical staff of several Catholic institutions in this city. He was known for his skill as a physician, no less than for his great charity on all occasions. He was ever ready at all times to tender his best services to the members of the various Sisterhoods here without any thought of compensation. Shortly before his death he was making arrangements with the War Department to enter the medical service of the government.

Yesterday a message was received by Chas. Ault, of Aultsville, that his son, Harold was killed in action. He went over with our own 154th Battalion, re-erted in rank in order to get to France and has been on the firing line continuously ever since. Harold was gentle, courteous, had a great love of home and an abundance of warm personal friends.

A GOOD DEED

Should expect no reward, yet early care of the eyes is repaid in later years a thousand fold.

Be good to your eyes, they are your best servants.

Consult us when your Eyes trouble you

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

SCHOOL SUPPLIES

A Complete Assortment of SCHOOL SUPPLIES from

1C. to $1.00

Send the Kiddies—They will receive the same careful attention as the Adults.

D. T. Henderson,
DRUGGIST.

RED CROSS STATEMENT

RECEIPTS

As previously stated	$ 3489 39
Cheque from Mrs McKenna...	100.00
Donation, The Leader Publishing Co. Ltd. (printing)	37.50
Donation, A. F Merkley, (hall rent)	15.00
Total	$ 3641.89

EXPENDITURES

As previously stated	$ 81.98
For piano tuning and expenses	6 00
For Telephone	3.85
Balance	3550 06
	$ 3641 8

ODE TO BRUTUS

Upon the heath clad top of Bramshot hill,
And in the slanting shadows of a tree,
I pause a while where everything is still,
To write a verse, Dear Brutus, just for thee.

Bright clouds of orange and purple loosely lie
In silken folds, about the setting sun,
While, from an elm tree which stands near by
A Thrush, his evening carol has begun.

The vast and varied beauty of that scene
Can ne'er be reproduced by painter's brush:
Nor can the sweetest flute or mandolin
Repeat the mellow music of the Thrush.

Then why should I, a simple soldier boy
Whose pen can ne'er do justice to the thought
Attempt to represent by verse the joy
Which thou, Dear Brutus, to my life hath brought

The brilliant clouds have turned a dismal grey;
A lonely light lies lingering in the west:
The Thrush has ceased his carol for today,
And now is softly chirping from his nest.

I cannot sing of joy! The world is sad!
Upon life's tide we've drifted far apart:
And for the balmy moments we have had,
There lies a lonely lingering in my heart.

I. J. CARSON

Aug. 14, 1918.

—The—
Whitteker Optical Parlor

A. A. WHITTEKER, Graduate Optical Institute of Canada
J. M. WHITTEKER, Graduate Canada Opthalmic College

'PHONE NO. 18A
TAIT BLOCK

MORRISBURG, ONTARIO

FOR SALE OR TO RENT

Farm consisting of 100 acres, in 3rd. Con. Williamsburg; 50 acres under cultivation, balance bush and pasture; good buildings, never-failing wells, well fenced. For further particulars, apply John Dain, Morrisburg, Ont.

FOR SALE

One Jersey Cow, 7 years old. Also one Chestnut Horse, six years old.

Will sell right for immediate sale.

C. A. DUPRAU
Morrisburg Ont.

THE BANK OF OTTAWA

ESTABLISHED 1874

94 BRANCHES IN CANADA

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

BANKING HOURS
On and after June 1st., 1918
9.30 A.M. to 2.30 P.M
SATURDAY
9.30 A.M. to 12, Noon

A Bank well equipped to serve the Public. Drafts, Money Orders and Letters of Credit issued.
Interest added half-yearly to Savings Balances.

PICKLES

The Pickling season is close at hand and Mullin Bros. will as usual have a full stock of Pure Spices and Vinegar—This is the one department where QUALITY counts. It is false economy to waste time and material on low grade spices and vinegar for pickling. We could buy some grades at half what we pay for them and consequently sell them at a lower price, but the public would not get the satisfaction that they get in buying the best Spices and Vinegar.

SPICES

We carry all the varieties, ground and whole spices used in Pickling and the best pure spices that we can procure.

VINEGAR

We carry Wilson's white wine, cider and malt Vinegar, which we sell at a reasonable price.

MULLIN BROS.
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
Canada Food Board License No. 8-3575
MORRISBURG, — ONT.



HIGH GRADE WELL PUMPS

This is the best pump for domestic use ever made. Strongly built with a 3½in by 12in. brass lined cylinder and superior top, Stroke is adjustable from 6 in. to 8 in. and can thus be made to suit the depth of the well. Can be used either with windmill or by hand.

Good Goods make Satisfied Customers. Try this pump when requiring one and you will be satisfied both in quality and price.

HUNTER & CASSELMAN

Hardware, Groceries, Flour and Feed

MORRISBURG, : : : ONT.

Canada Food Board License No. 8-088

CELEBRATED SCRANTON COAL



IT'S A PLEASURE

.to burn our coal says the lady who has used it. It is the free buzning, clean coal that gives the best satisfaction If you will try a ton we feel sure you will agree with us that it is the best coal to be had

ROOFING & BUILDING PAPERS
Of all kinds in stock; send for a sample of
GRANATIZED SHINGLE

ALL COAL MUST BE PAID FOR
WITHIN 30 DAYS
AFTER DELIVERY

W. H. McGANNON

CELEBRATED SCRANTON COAL

CELEBRATED SCRANTON COAL

CELEBRATED SCRANTON COAL