The Leader

Vol. XIII, No 20 MORRISBURG, ONT., THURSDAY, MAY 15, 1913.

Local and General

Whitteker, the Optician, will be at
Wales, May 28.
Aultsville, May 29.
Morrisburg, May 19 to 23 and 30 and 31.

Prescott Fair will be held on Oct. 1st and 2nd

Mr Harry Lamble left on Friday night for Regina, Sask.

Mrs E. C. Moore is visiting at her home in Carleton Place.

Mr Irwin Cramer, of New York city is on a visit to his mother.

Mr Orrie Loucks left on Monday for Valleyfield, Que., where he has a position.

Mr Irwin Casselman, of Montreal, is visiting his parents, Mr and Mrs A. C. Casselman.

A new casavant pipe organ has been installed in the Methodist church at Iroquois.

Miss Isabel Farlinger, of Montreal, arrived home on Monday to spend the summer.

Mr A. W. Thompson, of Cleveland, and a guest, arrived at Inland Island this week.

Miss Gladys Nash has returned home after spending a couple of weeks visiting friends in Toronto.

A full assortment of bedding plants can be had at A. J. Harrison's.

Mr Clarence McCreary, of Rochester, N.Y., is on a visit to his parents, Rev. and Mrs. McCreary.

Ralph Fetterly has had a new automobile steering wheel installed in his speedy boat, the "Lilly".

The Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Co. steamers will call at Cardinal during the season, both east and westbound.

Mrs Stuart and daughter, Miss Laura, and Mrs Brady, who have spent the winter in Montreal, returned to town to-day.

Dr. Otto Klotz, of Ottawa, was in town on Monday last, looking up information regarding the recent earthquake shock.

Dr. W. C. Davy was made President of the Ontario Dental Association, which met in Toronto the first three days of this week.

Does your piano need tuning? Drop a card to C. F. Wright, Iroquois, Ont.

Messrs William Duchesneau and William Lane were in Ottawa a couple of days this week writing on the civil service examination.

The Ferry Eloise is being painted at Wadddington and the launch, Tennie B. is making the ferry's regular trips for a couple of days.

'Newsy' Lalonde, the popular hockey and lacrosse player, was married on Wednesday, May 7th, to Miss Iona Letters, of Montreal.

Mr Clair Casselman is reading law in Mr R. F. Lyle's chambers until the fall term of the Law School, when he will return to Toronto to attend that institution.

Mrs Manning, wife of Mr John D. Manning, of Wales, died suddenly at her home Monday morning. She was formerly Miss Ethel Farlinger, of East Front, near Cornwall and was related to Mrs A. Farlinger of this town.

Mrs Carson, who was visiting her parents, Mr and Mrs J. T. Jarvis, returned to Toronto on Friday last. She was accompanied by her mother, who will spend a few weeks in that city.

The regular School Board meeting for the month of May, was held in the Agriculture office, on Monday night at 8 o'clock. Those present were: Dr. McLaughlin, G N. Hickey, D. C. Bush, Chas. A. Colquhoun, F. H. Meikle, J. L. Casselman and T. Colligan. The usual accounts were passed amounting to $28.40 and ordered paid The secretary reported that the suits for the cadet corps authorized to be purchased at last meeting from the T. Eaton Co., had been ordered, also that a portion of the Public School Library books had been received. These books are to replace the ones damaged by the fire. The auditor's report was presented at the meeting but no action was taken and was laid aside until next meeting.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

The yacht Temagami made its first appearance last week. She has been thoroughly over-hauled, painted and varnished

The "SALADA" Tea Co. have issued a writ for $5,000 against Messrs Ward & Co., of Montreal, for using the word "SALADA" as a brand for Salmon.

At the First of July celebration to be held in Mille Roches, a tug-of-war competition with a prize of $16 will be open to any amateur teams in the three counties.

Mr E. M. Dakin, owner of the Commercial Hotel at Iroquois, has recently sold that property to Mr A. H. Hutchison, of Winchester, who will rebuild the hotel at once.

Wanted—Five strong boys to feed tack machines; must be over 15 years of age; steady employment. Apply at office, Morrisburg Tack Manufacturing Co. 19tf

Mr and Mrs W. E. Coons, of Iroquois, formerly of Brockville, announce the engagement of their daughter, Emma Dora, to Arthur Willia Betson, of Toronto, the marriage to take place early in June.

An infant child of Dr. and Mrs P. C. Casselman died on Friday night last at the General Hospital in Brockville. The body was brought down on Saturday afternoon and buried in the Lutheran cemetery.

The spire of the Knox Presbyterian Church at Stratford, was struck by lightning on Tuesday and in the ensuing fire, the Chief of Police, fire chief and a policeman were killed and a fireman was mortally injured.

Church of England services on Sunday in St. James' church at 11 a.m and 7 p.m. Trinity church at 2 30. Sunday School at 2 p.m. Also Wednesday evening service in Trinity church at 7 45 p.m.

The last dancing Assembly will be held on Monday 19th of May in connection with Geo. Derosier's dancing school. Piano and violin will be the music on that occasion. Admission 50c a couple, extra ladies 25c.

Miss Margaret Ross, a child of ten years of age, and daughter of Mr Hugh Ross, formerly of Iroquois, but now appraiser at the custom office, died on Saturday last at Brockville. The remains were brought to Iroquois on Tuesday.

Capt. James Fox, a well-known steam boat captain died at his home in Massena on Saturday morning, having been ill about three months. He was born in Waddington 71 years ago. Capt Fox was well known here having been Captain on the Steamer Algona, running from Massena to Ogdensburg.

The hotel bars do not open until eight o'clock, which will be the rule hereafter. The bartenders will not be allowed to sell any liquor to be consumed off the premises. The man caught taking liquor away from the bar unless he has it swallowed will be arrested and fined $10. This is the new law which went into effect all over the province.

Vegetable plants of every kind at A. J. Harrison's.

The barge Jennie Mathews, of the Hall fleet, after being loaded with 600 tons of coal at the Delaware trestle, Oswego, N.Y., consigned to the W. B. Reynolds Company, Brockville, sprung aleak and sank. The accident occurred on Saturday. The craft was raised after a portion of the cargo had been lightened, and is now enroute to Ogdensburg for repairs, in tow of the Hecla.

Miss Ellen McCullough, a maiden lady of 90 years, died on Friday night last at the home of her brother, James McCullough, of Riverside. Deceased had been in failing health for some time. She leaves to mourn her loss, besides her brother, two sisters, Mrs McCloskey, of Chesterville, and Mrs Anne Featherstone, of Finch. The funeral took place on Monday morning to St. Mary's church and to the cemetry.

The tug Florence, of the Hackett Company, of Quebec, went aground at Sparrowhawk point, below Cardinal, on Sunday, and the steamer Saginaw, of the Donnelly Wrecking Company, of Kingston, cleared to her assistance on Sunday evening. One report says that the tug turned over on her side and partially filled with water. The Hackett is the tug which was towing the barge A.D., which sank the M. T. Co.'s barge Huron last summer. The owners of the Huron won the suit for damages at Kingston this spring.

The business places of town will observe Monday, May 26th a holiday instead of Saturday the 24th. Placards are up in many of the stores to this effect.

We would call attention of our readers to By-law number 360 published in this issue of our paper. We trust that every voter will read the By-law over carefully and be prepared to vote intelligently on 16th June and in the best interest of the municipality.

At the Montreal horse show, which was held in that city last week, Mr J. W. Allison's and Mr C. W. McLean's horses won a prize in every class shown. At the Ottawa Horse Show this week, Audrey A and E la Ketchum, owned by Mr Allison, won prizes in every class they entered.

The decided drop in temperature these last few days has brought into use again furs and heavy clothing. On Wednesday night the mercury got below the freezing point sufficient to form ice of considerable thickness. This will greatly affect the early garden vegetables and plants generally.

Mrs Hyslop, of Toronto, an ardent worker of the W.C.T.U., delivered several addresses in this town on Sunday last. She spoke at the morning service in the Methodist church and then again at half past three in the same church. The latter meeting was for children chiefly but a number of older people came to listen to her interesting address. At eight o'clock in the evening a mass meeting was held in the Music Hall. Besides the officers of the different branches of the W.C.T.U., four ministers were on the platform. Rev Anderson occupied the chair and after stating the purpose of the meeting introduced the speaker of the evening. Mrs Hyslop apologized in a rather amusing way for Scotch accent and then delt briefly with some of the campaigns in which she had been engaged. Mrs Hilliard rendered a solo "I would fly", after which the collection was taken and the fair sized audience dispersed.

WANTED

A couple of boys to learn the printing trade, must have a fair education—Good opportunity for a steady boy.

Apply to The Leader.

Rev. Dr. Larmour

Rev. Dr. Larmour, a Methodist clergyman well and favorably known through the Montreal Conference, died Thursday at the Eastern Hospital, where he had been receiving treatment for several months.

Dr. Larmour was a native of Matilda Township, where he was born 52 years ago. He entered the Methodist ministry in 1883, and graduated from Victoria University with the degree of B.A. in 1889. The following year he obtained the degree of B.D., and later that of Ph.D from a university across the line.

His entire ministry was spent in the Montreal Conference, his chief stations being Lansdowne, Maitland, Cobden, Easton's Corners, Cowansville and Metcalfe. At the Conference of one year ago he asked to be relieved of work for a time, and his wish was granted. Subsequently he became ill and his mind also failed him. Dr. Larmour was an able preacher and zealous pastoral worker. In the churches where he labored his memory will ever be revered for his steadfast faith and kindly Christian charity. The surviving members of the family are two sons, his wife having predeceased him.

Interment took place at Dundela cemetry.—Brockville Times

Four-Year-old Child Disappears.

On April 16, Ray Bushey, aged four years, son of Wm. Bushey, of Toronto, who is employed with the Hydro Electric Commission, putting up poles along the riverfront, strayed away from the Commercial Hotel, Iroquois, where his father and mother were stopping. The child was seen playing in a sand pile near the mill along the wharf. From that time no trace of the little boy has been found, although the river and locks have been dragged for the body.

The Chief of Police at Cornwall was notified to look out for a tramp with a child going east along the G.T.R., but nothing came of it The surrounding country has been searched, but there is still no trace of the little child. The general belief is that the child fell in the water and that the body may be under the wharf.

Montreal and Ottawa Synod Met in Prescott

The Synod of Montreal and Ottawa met in the church in Prescott, on Tuesday evening, May 13th, at 8 o'clock. Rev. Dr. Clark, of St. Andrew's, Westmount, the retiring moderator, preached the opening sermon from 1 Tim. iii xv—"The Church of the Living God." There were a good attendance of ministers, but very few elders were present—about 85 in all. After the opening exercises, Rev. Arpad Govan, who has been for twenty-five years minister of Williamstown, was unanimously chosen moderator.

The clerk reported that 200 ministers and 171 representative elders in the six Presbyteries of the Synod.

After some routine business, Rev. A. E. Runnells, of the Methodist church, Prescott, conveyed the greetings of his congregation to the members of Synod in a very pleasing address, and Rev. W. C. MacIntyre, of the Presbyterian church, Ogdensburg, expressed the good wishes of his people and of the Presbytery of St. Lawrence.

The Synod held three sessions on Wednesday and two on Thursday, and transacted a large amount of business. Reports were given of the various departments of the churches work and these were in the main most encouraging. Almost all the rural charges report a falling off in numbers owing to the removal of many families to the cities and the west. The financial report showed a large increase in the amount given for stipends and for missions—of 52 congregations the last year were giving less than the new minimum of $1000, 39 have advanced to that amount without any outside aid. Rev. Dr. McKenzie, for 24 years missionary in Honan, China, gave an eloquent and instructive address on his work there, on Wednesday evening. The address which was listened to by a very large congregation was most interesting and convincing.

The members of Synod were most kindly entertained by the good people of Prescott, and all carried home with them most pleasant memories of their stay in that historic town.

The next meeting of Synod will be held in St. Andrew's, Westmount, in May, 1914.

Memorial Window in St. Pauls' Church, Aultsville

The beautiful Memorial Window erected in St Paul's church, Aultsville, by Mr Chas. P. Empey, of Montreal, to the glory of God and in loving memory of his wife, Annie Louisa Summers, was solemnly dedicated with special and appropriate service on Tuesday evening last. The Rev's. J. L. Homer, rector and G S. Anderson officiating. There was a large congregation present and the service was most impressive The window is indeed a work of art and adds a great deal to the appearance of God's house. In the upper portion of the window is the figure of "The Good Shepherd", whilst in the three lights of the lower section is represented the "Ascension of Our Lord". The window reflects great credit upon the artists J. C. Spence & Son, of Montreal. Mr Empey and several relatives and friends from a distance were present.

VICTORIA DAY

Saturday a Statutory Holiday Though Some Places May Observe Monday

Though Victoria Day, May 24th, falls on Saturday this year, and the sentiment has been expressed in some cities that the holiday should be changed to Monday, owing to the fact that Saturday afternoon is generally observed as a holiday, and the change would afford a longer week end, no such action will be taken officially. This announcement was made to the Canadian Press by Mr Thomas Mulvey, Under-Secretary of State. There will be no official proclamation of the holiday, of course, for the reason that it is a statutory one, fixed for observance on May 24th.

There is, however, nothing to prevent any place making Monday a holiday of its own, by civic proclamation, though the Government could not recognize it as Victoria Day.

UNANIMOUS CALL

Rev. D. A. Ferguson, B.A., Accepts Call From the Congregations of Williamsburg and Winchester Springs

The Presbytery of Brockville met at Prescott on Wednesday of this week, during the meeting of Synod, to consider a call from the congregations of Williamsburg and Winchester Springs. The call was presented by Rev. H. Cameron, of Morrisburg, and was in favor of Mr D. A Ferguson, B.A., Licentiate, who has just graduated from Queen's College and been licensed by the Presbytery of Kingston. The call which was hearty and unanimous, promises a stipend of one thousand dollars a year, with manse and glebe and three weeks holidays. Mr. Ferguson having intimated his willingness to accept the call, arrangements were made for his ordination and induction in the church at Williamsburg, on Tuesday, May 27th, at 2 p m.

The following are to take part in the above services: Rev. D. O. MacArthur, of Iroquois, moderator of Presbytery, to preside and induct, Rev. Mr Cliff, of Hallville to preach, Rev. H. Cameron to address the people and Rev. Mr St. Aubin, of Dunbar, to address the ministers. Revs. MacLeod, of Brockville, Cliff, of Hallville, and Gollan, of Morewood, are the committee in charge of the examination of Mr Ferguson, prior to ordination.

The Presbytery, at a subsequent session, considered a call from Seymour and Rylston in the Presbytery of Kingston, to Rev. S. S. Salisbury, of Kemptville and Oxford Mills. Representatives were present from both parts of the charge and spoke very highly of Mr Salisbury's work and regretted the possibility of his leaving them. Mr Salisbury having expressed a desire to accept the call, it was agreed to grant his translation to take effect after June 15th Rev. Mr Brondreau, of Merrickville, was appointed Moderator during the vacancy.

A Horse Show for Chesterville

At a meeting held recently of the Chesterville Driving Park Association it was decided to inaugurate a Horse Show for Chesterville, to be held some time in August (the date not yet being agreed upon). The following officers were appointed:—

Honorary President—Andrew Broder, M.P.

1st Hon. Vice-Pres.—J. Wesley Allison, Esq.

2nd Hon. Vice-Pres—W. B. Lawson, K.C.

President—Percy Allison, Esq.

1st Vice-Pres.—W. H. Casselman, Esq.

2nd Vice-Pres.—Percy Empey, Esq.

Sec.-Treas.—O. D. Casselman, Esq.

Directors—Messrs F. McCloskey, A. S. Morrison, Chas. Chambers, T. T Shaw, Andrew Henderson, Thomas Irving, Orren Dillabough, A. Robert.—Record

M. C. I. NOTES

Word was received here last week that Mr I. Vaughan D. Shunk, a graduate of the M. C. I., had recently bestowed upon him the exceptional high honor of being elected to the Phi Beta Kappa society. This is a Greek letter society, and only graduates of the highest rank are admitted to it. Election to this order is considered the greatest honor any student can win in his college, as the society is even more secret than some of the secret orders that exist. Mr Shunk was the son of Rev. Shunk, former Lutheran minister at Williamsburg, but now at Morgantown. Mr Jamieson speakes of Vaughan in glowing terms. While at our school he was a brilliant scholar and always at the head of his class. His many friends will join with the staff in congratulating Mr Shunk on the honor recently bestowed on him.

SECOND VICTORY OF SEASON

Manager Strike and Captain Casselman again led their classy school nine to victory. Saturday was very cold but never the less many M.C.I. patriots turned out to witness the match between the school team and Williamsburg nine. The latter team was somewhat weak due to the absence of Mr Lawrence Garlough, Williamsburg's fancy ball twister but a very worthy substitute filled his place in the person of McGorman. The latter for a novice in the pitching box, he showed up remarkably well and found the hole in the batter's club by means of speedy curves. Because Garlough and another Williamsburg tosser did not put in their appearance it was necessary to fill in their places with two of the M.C.I's. coming ball players, Glen Strike and Wm. Duval. Strike made some fine catches in the field and Duval showed up well at the bat. In spite of the cold Pitts kept his men at it until the last of the ninth inning when they decided they had enough for this time with the score 14 to 8 Hanson and Zeron made some excellent flys but G. Strike was there with the big mit. Morgan did some fast base running while Broder did excellent work in the box. Phifer and McGorman gave the ball a couple of good smashes. Nix makes some second-base man. Rev Strike was umpire.

The players were as follows:—

Williamsburg—L Pitts, c; McGorman, p; S. Phifer, 1st; R. Mackintosh, 2nd; E. Garlough, 3rd; R. Norval, s s; G. Strike, r f; W. Duval, c f.

Morrisburg—E McMartin, c; F. Broder, p; R. Strike, 1st; Wm. Casselman, 2nd; F. Hanson, 3rd; G. Meikle, s s; E. Zeron, r f; C. Morgan, c f.

NOTES ON THE GAME

The girls were not as much in evidence as at last game but the overcoats were more so.

Meikle made his customary good hits.

Who heard what Dick said when he got it on the finger. (The wind blew from the north).

Ross to Umpire. "Oh! pa."

McGorman shows up well for Trenton.

Williamsburg's defeat may be accounted for by lack of practise.

Stirton has found that the benches in St. Lawrence Park are ideal resting places, and accordingly has made liberal use of them during the past week.

Whether or not Douglas will pass this June is a much discussed topic since his percentage is close to one hundred.

Riddell, summoned by innumerable optical illusions, has accused many with the removal of the Collegiate baseball.

After such a flower picking excursion to Doran's Island Monday night we are certain Barkus will obtain honors in his botannical exams this summer. To make sure however we would advise that he never associate with zero.

Sherman—"Teacher"! Please teacher! don't you think that fellow was young for his age.

Stirton is now found chewing spearmint gum. It prevents him from catching cold in the park so he says.

Lloyd Bailey has decided to study law in the fall.

Latest announcement from Winchester Farming Daily. "Winchester stock going up, electric railway to pass through this village." This should be some inspiration to those "hayseeds."

Mr Stab-him our poet laureate purposes severing his connections with the dear old Alma Mater shortly. There shall be weeping and gnashing of teeth by some of the fair sex. It is the desire of all, that our inspired brother bestow on the school a few more poems from his resourceful fountain of knowledge.

The fair sex of the collegiate may rest assured that no other member of the mice tribe will ever enter the sacred precints of the collegiate. For life assurance consult the fifth form "Tied Pipers."

Barkus and Zeron report an excellent time one evening last week. We are unable to account for the colds they both had afterwards but Zeron said the evening was cool and chilly.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

SURE

Come in, the Blue is Fine—So says your Grocer, so says Miss Ranta Lundeen, of Marysville, B.C. "I like 'J-R BLUE' So much. It works Fine." You'll say so too. It makes the cloth as "White as Snow," and Cannot or Streak. Try it.

One of the Garrison;

Or, A Mysterious Affair.

CHAPTER VI.—(Cont'd)

"There would be nothing gained by your knowing. Indeed, you would hardly understand it if I told you. I must bid you good day now, for I have stayed with you too long. Remember, I count upon you as one of the Cloomber garrison now."

"One other thing, sir," I said, hurriedly, for he was turning away; "I hope that you will not be angry with your daughter for anything which I have told you. It was for my sake that she kept it all secret from you."

"All right," he said, with his cold, inscrutable smile. "I am not such an orge in the bosom of my family as you seem to think. As to this marriage question, I should advise you as a friend to let it drop altogether, but if that is impossible I must insist that it stand over completely for the present. It is impossible to say what unexpected turn of events may take. Good-bye!" He plunged into the wood and was quickly out of sight among the dense plantation.

Thus ended this extraordinary interview, in which this strange man had begun by pointing a loaded pistol at my breast and had ended by partially acknowledging the possibility of my becoming his future son-in-law. I hardly knew whether to be cast down or elated over it. On the one hand he was likely, by keeping a closer watch over his daughter, to prevent us from communicating as freely as we had done hitherto. Against this there was the advantage of having obtained an implied consent to the renewal of my suit at some future date. On the whole, I came to the conclusion as I walked throughtfully home that I had improved my position by the incident.

But this danger—this shadowy, unspeakable danger—which appeared to rise up at every turn, and to hang day and night over the towers of Cloomber! Rack my brain as I would I could not conjure up any solution to the problem which was not puerile and inadequate. One fact struck me as being significant. Both the father and the son had assured me, independently of each other, that if I were told what the peril was, I would hardly realize its significance. How strange and bizarre must the fear be which can scarce be expressed in intelligible language. I held up my hand in the darkness before I turned to sleep that night, and I swore that no power of man or devil should ever weaken my love for the woman whose pure heart I had had the good fortune to win.

CHAPTER VII.

In making this statement I have purposely couched it in bald and simple language, for fear I should be accused of coloring my narrative for the sake of effect. If, however, I have told my story with any approach to realism, the reader will understand me when I say that by this time the succession of dramatic incidents which had occurred had arrested my attention and excited my imagination to the exclusion of all minor topics. How could I plod through the dull routine of an agent's work, or interest myself in the thatch of this tenant's bothy or the sails of that one's boat, when my mind was taken up by the chain of events which I have described, and was still busy seeking an explanation for them? Go where I would over the countryside I could see the square white tower shooting out from among the trees, and beneath that tower this ill-fated family were watching and waiting, waiting and watching—and for what? That was still the question which stood like an impassable barrier at the end of every train of thought. Regarded merely as an abstract problem, this mystery of the Heatherstone family had a lurid fascination about it, but when the woman whom I loved a thousandfold better than I did myself proved to be so deeply interested in the solution, I felt that it was impossible to turn my thoughts to anything else until it had been finally cleared up.

My good father had received a letter from the laird, dated from Naples, which told us that he had derived much benefit from the change, and that he had no intention of returning to Scotland for some time. This was satisfactory to all of us, for my father had found Branksome such an excellent place for study that it would have been a sore trial to him to return to the noise and tumult of a city. As to my dear sister and myself, there were, as I have shown, stronger reasons still to make us love the Wigtownshire moors.

In spite of my interview with the general—or perhaps I might say on account of it—I took occasion at least twice a day to walk toward Cloomber and satisfy myself that all was well there. He had begun by resenting my intrusion, but he had ended by taking me into a sort of half confidence, and even by asking my assistance, so I felt that I stood upon a different footing with him than I had done formerly, and that he was less likely to be annoyed by my presence. Indeed, I met him pacing around the inclosure a few days afterward, and his manner toward me was civil, though he made no allusion to our former conversation. He appeared to be still in an extreme state of nervousness, starting from time to time, and gazing furtively about him. I hoped that his daughter was right in naming the 5th of October as the turning-point of his complaint, for it was evident to me, as I looked at his gleaming eyes and quivering hands, that a man could not live long in such a state of nervous tension.

I found on examination that he had had the loose rails securely fastened so as to block up our former trysting-place, and though I prowled round the whole long line of fencing, I was unable to find any other place where an entrance could be effected. Here and there between chinks of the barrier I could catch glimpses of the Hall, and once I saw a rough-looking, middle-aged man standing at a window at the lower floor, whom I supposed to be Israel Stakes, the coachman. There was no sign, however, of Gabriel or of Mordaunt, and their absence alarmed me. I was convinced that, unless they were under some restraint, they would have managed to communicate with my sister or myself. My fears became more and more acute as day followed day without our seeing or hearing anything of them.

One morning—it was the second day of October—I was walking toward the hall, hoping that I might be fortunate enough to learn some news of my darling, when I observed a man perched upon a stone at the side of the road. As I came nearer to him I could see that he was a stranger, and from his dusty clothes and dilapidated appearance he seemed to have come from a distance. He had a great hunch of bread on his knee and a clasp knife in his hand, but he had apparently just finished his breakfast, for he brushed the crumbs off his lap and rose to his feet when he perceived me. Noticing the great height of the fellow, and that he still held his weapon, I kept well to the other side of the road, for I knew that destitution makes men desperate and that the chain that glittered on my waistcoat might be too great a temptation to him upon this lonely highway. I was confirmed in my fears when I saw him step out into the center of the road and bar my progress.

"Well, my lad," I said, affecting an ease which I by no means felt, "what can I do for you this morning?" The fellow's face was the color of mahogany with exposure to the weather, and he had a deep scar from the corner of his mouth to his ear, which by no means improved his appearance. His hair was grizzled, but his figure was stalwart, and his fur cap was cocked on one side so as to give him a rakish, semi-military appearance. Altogether, he gave me the impression of being one of the most dangerous types of tramp that I had ever fallen in with.

Instead of replying to my question he eyed me for some time in silence with sullen, yellow-shot eyes, and then closed his knife with a loud snick. "You're not a beak," he said; "too young for that, I guess. They had me in chokey at Paisley and they had me in chokey at Wigtown, but by the living thunder if another of them lays a hand on me I'll make him remember Corporal Rufus Smith! It's a darned fine country this, where they won't give a man work, and then lay him by the heels for having no visible means of subsistence."

"I am sorry to see an old soldier so reduced," said I. "What corps did you serve in?"

"H Battery, Royal Horse Artillery. Bad cess to the service and every one in it! Here I am nigh sixty years of age, with a beggarly pension of thirty-eight pound ten—not enough to keep me in beer and baccy."

"I should have thought thirty-eight pound ten a year would have been a nice help to you in your old age," I remarked.

"Would you, though?" he answered with a sneer, pushing his weather-beaten face forward until it was within a foot of my own. "How much d'ye think that slash with a tulwar is worth? And my foot with all the bones rattling about like a bagful of dice? What's that worth, eh? And a liver like a sponge, and ague whenever the wind comes round to the east—what's the market value of that? Would you take the lot for a dirty forty pound a year—would you now?"

"We are poor folk in this part of the country," I answered. "You would pass for a rich man down here."

"They are simple folk and they have simple tastes," said he, drawing a black pipe from his pocket and stuffing it with tobacco. "I know what good living is, and while I have a shilling in my pocket I like to spend it as a shilling should be spent. I've fought for my country and my country has done darned little for me. I'll go to the Rooshians, so help me! I could show them how to cross the Himalayas so that it would puzzle either Afghans or British to stop 'em. What's that secret worth in St. Petersburg, I wonder!"

"I'm ashamed to hear an old soldier speak so, even in jest," said I sternly.

"Jest, indeed!" he cried, with a great oath. "I'd have done it years ago, if the Rooshians had been game to take it up. Skobeloff was the best of the bunch, but he's been snuffed out. However, that's neither here nor there. What I want to ask you is whether you've ever heard anything in this quarter of a man called Heatherstone, the same who used to be colonel of the 41st Bengalees? They told me at Wigtown that he lived somewhere down this way."

"He lives in that house over there," said I, pointing to Cloomber Tower. "You'll find the avenue gate a little way down the road, but the general isn't over fond of visitors."

The last part of the speech was lost upon Corporal Rufus Smith; for the instant that I pointed out the gate he set off hopping down the road. His mode of progression was the most singular which I have ever seen, for he would only put his right foot to the ground once in every half-dozen strides, while he worked so hard and attained such a momentum with the other limb that he got over the ground at an astonishing speed. I was so surprised that I stood in the roadway gazing after his hulking figure until the thought suddenly struck me that some serious result might come from a meeting between a man of such blunt speech and the choleric hot-headed general. I therefore followed him as he hopped along like some great clumsy bird, and overtook him at the avenue gate, where he stood grasping the ironwork and peering through at the dark carriage-drive beyond.

"He's a sly old fox," he said, looking round at me and nodding his head in the direction of the Hall. "He's a deep old dog. And that's his bungalow, is it, among the trees?"

"That is his house," I answered; "but I should advise you to keep a more civil tongue in your head if you intend to speak with the general. He is not a man to stand any nonsense."

"Right you are. He was always a hard nut to crack. But isn't this him coming down the avenue?"

I looked through the gate and saw that it was indeed the general, who having either seen us or been attracted by our voices, was hurrying down toward us. As he advanced he would stop from time to time and peer at us through the dark shadow thrown by the trees, as if he were irresolute whether to come on or no.

"He's reconnoitering!" whispered my companion with a hoarse chuckle. "He's afraid—and I know what he's afraid of. He won't be caught in a trap if he can help it, the old un!" Then suddenly standing on his tiptoes and waving his hand through the bars of the gate, he shouted at the top of his voice. "Come on, my gallant commandant! Come on! The coast's clear, and no enemy in sight."

This familiar address had the effect of reassuring the general, for he came right for us, though I could tell by his heightened color that his temper was at boiling point. "What, you here, Mr. West?" he said, as his eye fell upon me. "What is it you want, and why have you brought this fellow with you?"

"I have not brought him with me, sir," I answered, feeling rather disgusted at being made responsible for the presence of the disreputable-looking vagabond beside me. "I found him on the road here, and he desired to be directed to you, so I showed him the way. I know nothing of him myself."

"What do you want with me, then?" the general asked sternly, turning to my companion.

"If you please, sir," said the ex-corporal, speaking in a whining voice, and touching his moleskin cap with a humility which contrasted strangely with the previous rough independence of his bearing, "I'm an old gunner in the queen's service, sir, and knowing your name by hearing it in India I thought that maybe you would take me as your groom or gardener, or give me any other place as happened to be vacant."

"I am sorry that I cannot do anything for you, my man," the old soldier answered, impassively.

"Then you'll give me a little just to help me on my way, sir," said the cringing mendicant. "You won't see an old comrade go to the bad for the sake of a few rupees. I was with Sale's brigade in the Passes, sir, and I was at the second taking of Cabul."

General Heatherstone looked keenly at the supplicant, but was silent to his appeal.

"I was in Ghuznee with you when the walls were all shook down by an earthquake, and when we found forty thousand Afghans within gunshot of us. You ask me about it, and you'll see whether I'm lying or not. We went through all this when we were young, and now that we are old you are to live in a fine bungalow, and I am to starve by the roadside. It don't seem to me to be fair."

"You are an impertinent scoundrel," said the general. "If you had been a good soldier you would never need to ask for help. I shall not give you a farthing."

"One word more, sir," cried the tramp, for the other was turning away; "I've been in the Terada Pass."

The old soldier sprang round as if the words had been a pistol-shot. "What—what d'ye mean?" he stammered.

"I've been in the Terada Pass, sir, and I know a man there called Ghoolab Shah."

These last words were hissed out in an undertone, and a malicious grin overspread the face of the speaker.

Their effect upon the general was extraordinary. He fairly staggered back from the gateway, and his yellow countenance blanched to a livid mottled gray. For a moment he was too overcome to speak. At last he gasped out, "Ghoolab Shah!—who are you who know Ghoolab Shah?"

"Take another look," said the tramp; "your sight is not as keen as it was forty years ago."

The general took a long, earnest look at the unkempt wanderer in front of him, and as he gazed I saw the light of recognition spring up in his eyes. "God bless my soul!" he cried. "Why it's Corporal Rufus Smith."

"You've come on it at last," said the other, chuckling to himself. "I was wondering how long it would be before you knew me. And first of all just unlock this gate, will you? It's hard to talk through a grating. It's too much like ten minutes with a visitor in the celle."

The general, whose face still bore evidences of his agitation, undid the bolts with nervous, trembling fingers. The recognition of Corporal Rufus Smith had, I fancied, been a relief to him, and yet he plainly showed by his manner that he regarded his presence as by no means an unmixed blessing.

"Why, corporal," he said, as the gate swung open, "I have often wondered whether you were dead or alive, but I never expected to see you again. How have you been all these long years?"

"How have I been?" the corporal answered gruffly. "Why I have been drunk for the most part. When I draw my money I lay it out in liquor, and as long as that lasts I get some peace in life. When I'm cleaned out I go upon tramp, partly in the hope of picking up the price of a dram, and partly in order to look for you."

"You'll excuse us talking about these private matters, West," the general said, looking round at me, for I was beginning to move away. "Don't leave us. You know something of this matter already, and may find yourself entirely in the swim with us some of these days."

Corporal Rufus Smith looked round at me in blank astonishment. "In the swim with us!" he said. "However did he get there?"

"Voluntarily, voluntarily," the general explained, hurriedly sinking his voice. "He is a neighbor of mine, and he has volunteered his help in case I should ever need it."

This explanation seemed, if anything, to increase the big stranger's surprise. "Well, if that don't lick cock-fighting!" he exclaimed, contemplating me with admiration. "I never heard tell of such a thing."

"And now that you have found me, Corporal Smith," said the tenant of Cloomber, "what is it that you want of me?"

"Why, everything: I want a roof to cover me, and clothes to wear, and food to eat, and above all brandy to drink."

"Well, I'll take you in and do what I can for you," said the general slowly. "But look here, Smith, we must have discipline. I'm the general and you are the corporal; I am the master and you are the man. Now, don't let me have to remind you of that again."

The tramp drew himself up to his full height and raised his right hand with the palm forward in a military salute.

"I can take you on as gardener and get rid of the fellow I have got. As to brandy, you shall have an allowance and no more. We are not deep drinkers at the Hall."

"Don't you take opium, or brandy, or nothing yourself, sir?" asked Corporal Rufus Smith.

"Nothing," the general said, firmly.

"Well, all I can say is, that you've got more nerve and pluck than I shall ever have. I don't wonder now at your winning that cross in the mutiny. If I was to go on listening night after night to them things without ever taking a drop of something to cheer my heart—why, it would about drive me silly."

(To be continued.)

Character.

Character is made up of small duties faithfully performed, of denial, of self-sacrifice, of kindly acts, of love and duty. The backbone of character is laid at home, and whether the constitutional tendencies be good or bad, home influences will, as a rule, fan them into activity. Kindness begets kindness, and truth and trust will bear a rich harvest of truth and trust. There are many trival acts of kindness which teach us more about a man's character than many vague phrases.

A Gloomy Forecaster.

"Don't you want to see the world a place of complete peace and harmony?"

"No," replied Mr. Growcher. "Just as soon as you get the world peaceful and harmonious, a lot of people will arise and kick because competition has been eliminated."

Many a girl who has engaging ways never catches a husband.

Tramp—I haven't always been poor. I used to ride in my own carriage. Friend—When was that? Tramp—When I was a baby.

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SIR THOMAS LIPTON.

Sportsmen the world over are delighted to learn that Sir Thomas Lipton is desirous of making another attempt to lift the America Cup. This will be his fourth, and he has already spent $2,000,000 endeavoring to secure the highest honor in the yachting world. If sporting conditions can be arranged, his new yacht is to be called Shamrock IV., and like every Irishman, he has great belief in the luck of the four-leaf shamrock.

When Sir Thomas went over to America to watch the fight put up by Shamrock II., an inquisitive reporter asked him: "Is the report correct that, in the event of Shamrock winning, Mr. Watson and you intend to get married?" Sir Thomas replied that he could not speak for Mr. Watson, but as for himself he thought one big job was enough to tackle at a time, and he considered he had quite sufficient trouble ahead without doing anything so rash. Years have passed,



Sir Thomas Lipton.

and this popular millionaire still remains a bachelor. In fact, the fair sex have come to class Sir Thomas and Lord Kitchener as "hopeless."

Beyond the fact that he has not yet lifted the America Cup, there are few ambitions which Sir Thomas Lipton has been unable to gratify. Beginning life as an errand boy, he built up a vast provision business by energy and tact, and to-day he finds himself in the unique position of a millionaire without enemies. He is immensely popular wherever he goes. He was honored with the friendship of the late King Edward, is a member of dozens of clubs in Britain, and honorary member of nearly one hundred in America. He follows sport simply for the pleasure it gives him. "I have yet to make my first bet," he said on one occasion. "I race purely for pleasure of the sport, and I would not bet on my own boat or on any other."

Helping Some.

"And Sam, do you do anything toward helping to get the wherewithal to support the family?"

"'Deed I do boss; why, only las' week I went down n' ordered a washin' machine for m' wife."

He—That woman I see you with so often looks very sad. Is she unhappily married? She—No; unhappily unmarried.

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On the Farm

Feeding the Dairy Calf.

The calf may be left with the cow for three or four days or until the milk is fit for use. The calf should then be taken away and placed in a separate stable, if it is possible, as the cow will give less trouble if she cannot see her calf, writer Mr. J. C. McNutt.

By missing one feed, the calf will usually be hungry enough to start to drink readily and will usually give little trouble when it finds the bucket contains milk. Four pounds of milk per feed three times a day for the first ten days will give the calf a good start when a small amount of skim milk may be substituted for a part of the whole milk, the amount of the skim milk being increased, so that when the calf is a month old it is getting skim milk entirely. When the calf is two weeks old the feeds may be changed to two per day with the amount of milk increased, as the calf shows ability to handle it. After three weeks the calf will begin to eat a little grain. An excellent grain mixture for calves is made of cornmeal, oats and wheat bran in equal parts, with a little linseed meal added.

To grow calves well they should have just what they will clean up readily at each feed. Plenty of green grass is good for them, but in very hot or very cold weather a fine quality of clover hay will produce excellent results.

Calves should have milk until they are five or six months old, for best results. If they are forced to subsist on coarse feeds and grain too young they will be stunted, as their digestive system is not developed enough to handle such food exclusively at an early age.

Cotton seed meal should never be fed to calves under twelve months of age. It always proves detrimental to development of the young calf. This being true, it is better to feed such feeds as oats, bran and corn, which are known to be satisfactory. To secure good size the animal should continue to grow steadily until mature.

What to Feed the Poultry.

The following is an excellent ration for fattening poultry:

One part cornmeal, one part oat flour, one part barley meal, one part beef scrap, eight parts buttermilk or skim milk.

This makes what is called slop feed, as it is thin enough to pour. The best feeding results are had with crate feeding. The birds, five or six in number, are placed in a slat coop. The bottom is of lattice work, and that makes it self-cleaning. There is plenty of room in the coop, but the idea is to prevent exercise.

The crate should be put in a protected place, but not in a house. Under a tree or at the side of a building is a good place, if it is where other fowls cannot molest them. They are given no food for 24 hours previous to the feeding period, which should last from two to three weeks. The milk will be sufficient to allay their thirst. Feeding in this way has brought gains of from 25 to 85 per cent. It costs from five to seven cents' worth of grain to put on a pound of gain. But if it did not pay from a feeding viewpoint it would in other ways, for the flesh of a bird fattened in this way is far better, being much whiter in appearance and more juicy and much more palatable.

Father—"Why, when I was your age I didn't have as much money in a month as you spend in a day." Son—"Well, pa, don't scold me about it. Why don't you go for grandfather?"

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HOUSEHOLD

Dainty Dishes.

Cold Meat Warmed Over, 1. — Cook together two tablespoons of butter and the same amount of currant or other tart fruit jelly until they melt and blend, and lay in them slices of cold lamb, veal or chicken; let them become hot through. Season with salt and pepper and serve.

Cold Meat Warmed Over, 2. — Melt a tablespoon of butter in your blazer, fry in it half a minced onion, pour in a cup of stewed tomatoes, freed from lumps and seasoned to taste with salt, pepper, and a little sugar. Let this become smoking hot and lay in it slices of cold beef or mutton or veal and heat through. If needed, add more salt and pepper and serve. This is a savory way of heating any kind of cold meat.

Cheese Fondu.—Melt a tablespoon of butter in the chafing dish over boiling water, add to it a cup of milk in which you have dissolved a tiny pinch of soda, a small cup of fresh breadcrumbs, and two cups of grated cheese. Add pepper and salt to taste, cook all together until smooth, add two beaten eggs, and cook three minutes longer. Serve on toast or crackers.

Minced Ham with Eggs.—Mix half a pound of cracker crumbs with an equal quantity of finely minced boiled ham (a leftover). Moisten the mixture with a little hot water in which a small piece of butter has been melted. Put the mixture in a baking dish, make depressions in the surface, and place in each the yolk and white of an egg. Bake to a delicate brown. Any other meat may be used in the same way.

Bread Without Yeast.—Take a cup of your sponge of a morning before mixing your bread and put it in a glass jar with a half cup of sugar on top. Keep it in a cool place and add some of this in the place of yeast the next time. Make a batter of luke warm water and flour, add the starter, and take some out each morning before putting in the salt. The addition of this kills the starter.

Tutti Frutti Cake Recipe. — One cup each of butter, sugar, and sweet milk; two and a half cups of flour sifted several times with two heaping teaspoons of baking powder, one pound each of raisins, figs, almonds, and dates; a quarter pound of citron, and the whites of seven eggs beaten stiff. Blanch the almonds and cut in thin strips, stone the dates, seed the raisins, and chop all the fruit. Dredge it with flour before putting it into the cake.

Orange Marmalade.—Slice thin two dozen oranges, removing the seeds, but not the peel. Shred and seed two lemons and put with them. Measure the juice from them and put with it enough water to make three quarts of liquid, and put this, with the sliced fruit, into a stone crock. Cover this and let it stand all night. In the morning empty the contents of the jar into a preserving kettle, bring slowly to a simmer and keep the fruit at this until it is tender. Allow a pound of sugar to each pint of juice and cook all together until the peel of the fruit is clean and transparent, then take from the fire, and when it is cool turn it into jars or jelly glasses and seal.

Orange Preserves. — Select a number of small medium sized oranges and weigh them. Take their weight in sugar, grate the peel or the oranges slightly and score them around with a knife, taking pains not to let the knife pierce the skin. Put them in cold water for three days, changing the water on them three times each day. At the end of the time tie them loosely in a cloth, put them over the fire in warm water, bring them to a simmer, and cook gently until the skin is tender enough for pin to penetrate it easily. While they cook put the sugar over the fire with a half pint of water for each pound and boil for five minutes. Strain through a cloth, return to the fire, put the oranges in the syrup, and cook slowly until the syrup is yellow and begins to stiffen. Take a little of it out to cool when you think the right point is reached and see if it jellies. Don't let it be too stiff. If there is not syrup enough to cover the oranges completely, turn them often, that all sides may be cooked evenly. Put into wide mouthed jars and seal while boiling hot.

Household Tips.

Hot vinegar will remove paint stains from glass.

Wood alcohol is excellent to clean a fine gold chain.

The dropping fronds of fern indicate that it is rootbound.

Zinc can be polished by rubbing it with a cloth dipped in kerosene.

Cold water soothes the pain of any sudden inflammation of the eye.

Equal parts of milk and luke warm water is excellent for sponging palms.

A torn umbrella can sometimes be mended by using black adhesive plaster.

When soaking mackerel or other salt fish, see that the skin is uppermost.

When watering house plants, a little sweet milk added will often be a benefit to them.

Dried lemon peels sprinkled over the coals will destroy any disagreeable odor in the house.

A pumice stone will remove any discoloration or burned or scorched spot on cooking utensils.

If the window sticks, try rubbing the sides of the jambs where the window slides with soap or paraffin.

When the fern does not thrive, try putting a little castor oil in a trench around the edge of the pot.

When coffee vessels have become discolored apply kerosene liberally, and then wash with hot water and soap.

To take away the strong hot taste of onions, pour boiling water over them after they have been sliced, then drain and pour cold water on them.

In buying material for wash house dresses, buy sufficient to make aprons of the same stuff. They look much neater and in better taste than if made of some other pattern or color.

You will find in preparing a grape fruit that the coarse centre is easily removed by taking a pair of scissors and clipping the cords to make a cuplike centre for the sugar.

When making custard pie for a change add one cupful of finely ground hazel nuts or pecans. These rise to the top and when baked form a crust that is truly delicious.

If you mix cornstarch or flour with sugar before adding it to your pudding it will not be necessary to mix it with milk or water first, as is usually the method.

To clean windows easily first wipe thoroughly with a dry cloth. Then rub with a chamois skin which has been wrung out of cold water. No further polishing is needed.

Keep a bottle of equal parts of vinegar and olive oil near the kitchen sink. If this is used on the hands after washing the dishes it will keep the hands in excellent condition.

A room that has a strong odor of fresh paint in it as a result of repainting the woodwork can be freed of this unpleasant smell by placing a paper bag containing several pieces of charcoal in the room and closing it up tightly. Another old time remedy for the trouble is an onion sliced into small pieces and put in a pail of water. Set the pail of water in the room and the water and onions will absorb the odor. Nothing but a trial of this last expedient will convince the sensible woman how efficacious it is. Strange to say, there is no odor of onion in the room, either.

LONDON HAS REACHED LIMIT.

It Is Improbable That Population Will Increase.

London, England, has nearly reached its limit of population. That is one of the conclusions in an interesting report issued recently on the decline in the rateable value of London. Discussing the cause, Mr. J. C. Spensley, assistant statistical officer of the London County Council, declares that while to some extent increasing taxation and rates have had their effect, the chief causes are probably those associated with the movement of population, more especially the movement outwards. There has been a lessening of the demand for house accommodation, involving an increase of empty properties and a reduction of rents.

There can be little doubt, says Mr. Spenseley, that dissatisfaction with the old type of house in London is a factor of considerable importance in the outward movement of the population. Moreover, it is a factor which affects almost all classes of the population.

"London," says Mr. Spensley, "has reached the stage when the growth of population has nearly come to an end." He anticipates that the annual increase in rateable value in the next few years will not be great, but that there will be substantial growth for some years to come, largely owing to the continuing concentration of business and the rebuilding of business premises in the central area.

Takes Pictures From Sky.

Taking pictures of towns, forts and other scenes from the sky by means of a camera borne aloft by a large rocket is a method of photography used by foreign army officials. The rocket is fired by setting in motion a gyroscope, which device holds the camera in its proper position until the rocket has reached a height of about 2,600 feet, when, just as the camera begins to fall, its shutter is released and the photograph is taken. At the same instant a parachute attached to the rocket camera is opened and the entire apparatus descends gently to the ground.

Many a man fails to forge ahead because he has the looking backward habit.

WHAT HE SAYS WILL GO

THE FARMER'S ANSWER TO THE ROAD PROBLEM.

Provincial Government Will Investigate Kinds of Material Suitable for Highways.

The official report of this year's Convention of the Ontario Good Roads Association, to be published shortly, will contain a number of interesting resolutions bearing on the Highway Problem in Ontario. These resolutions are of particular value as voicing the sentiment of the rural community throughout the Province. Representatives of practically every county from Essex to Glengarry were in attendance at the sessions of the Convention, and the number to register ran close to seven hundred. Whatever proposals, therefore, received the sanction of such a body can be taken as representing in a fair degree the ideas held by the farming community generally in the Province.

Resolutions Adopted.

Briefly stated, the resolutions are as follows:—

1. That the Provincial Government should give a grant towards the maintenance as well as the construction of roads;

2. That the Government's proportion towards the cost of building county roads should be increased from one-third to one-half;

3. That automobiles should either be taxed per horse-power or per weight, the revenue thus received to apply towards the maintenance of roads;

4. That the statute labor system should be abolished;

5. That the Government should regard permanent roads in the same light as railroads which were subsidized to the extent of $6,000 a mile;

6. That good roads as a medium of quicker transportation would be the chief factor towards repopulating the rural sections;

7. That good roads would do much towards reducing the cost of living;

8. That the license fee on autos should be raised from $4 to $25 a year, and the revenue applied towards roadmaking;

9. That the Government grants assist in the construction of all county bridges over 100 feet in length.

Such a programme of reform opens up a number of difficult questions, such as Government operation in local municipalities; the earmarking of a tax (a departure from the practice at present in vogue in Ontario), and the discarding of a system of road work under which practically the total mileage of the Province has heretofore been treated. It is evidence, however, that the country is awakening to the fact that something radical must be done to meet the increasing demands of modern traffic, and that the people are ready to approach the problem with open minds and adopt whatever solution proves itself most practicable.

How to Handle the Problem.

The resolutions adopted by the Convention show that the farmer has recognized the magnitude of the problem and that he realizes that the only way to cope with it is to handle it in a large way. Hence, in providing for maintenance, he asks that this be made to a great extent a Government task; he asks that the building of leading county roads be undertaken on a larger scale; he points out that the motorists who are using the roads in very increasing numbers should be called upon to become directly responsible for part of the expense; and he advocates the placing of local road building on a business basis through the abolition of statute labor.

The comments upon the progressive stand taken during these sessions have been numerous. Sir Edmund Walker, President of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, states that in his opinion neither township nor county can build and maintain a satisfactory road system and the only way to solve the difficulty is to let the Government do it. He also favors increasing the fees for automobile licenses and applying the proceeds to road improvement.

"I was rather surprised, though well pleased," declared Hon. Martin Burrell, Minister of Agriculture for Canada, "to hear that the Convention had passed a resolution condemning the statute labor system. I was amazed to know that Ontario still had roadwork done by this system, which I know from actual experience is unsatisfactory and expensive."

Government Will Take Action.

The question of the first resolution, that of road maintenance, will receive the attention of the Provincial Cabinet during the recess. The Government are well aware that the farmer in increasingly anxious to have something done along this line. Government aid in road maintenance is the answer which rural Ontario has given to this phase of the question, and in speaking on this point, the Provincial Minister of Agriculture, Hon. Dr. Reaume, has expressed himself, as follows:

"One of the questions of highest importance to be dealt with by the Provincial Government is the maintenance of roads. It costs money to build roads and a great deal more money, together with careful attention, to keep them in order after they are built.

"To-day we are on the verge of having our dreams realized, and it is the intention of the Government to investigate the kinds of material suitable for roads in various parts of the Province. We intend to start right and feel our way in carrying out the great scheme that has been outlined."

The farmer knows what good roads would mean for rural Ontario. Both political parties are pledged to highway betterment. Road improvement is, in fact, a business and not a political issue, and the answer which the farmers give to the problem will go a great way towards forming the scheme of improvement that is finally adopted. If the farmer continues to insist on progressive measures like those embodied in the above resolutions, a system of highways of which Ontario can be proud will be assured.



TAILORED DRESS BY FERNAND, PARIS.

A tailor-made dress of tan tissue, trimmed with black satin, pleated collar and cuffs.

"Rainless Wheat."

Dr. Macdonald of the South African Department of Agriculture declares that it is now possible to grow a "rainless wheat"—that is to say, a crop upon which no single drop of rain has fallen between seed time and harvest. It does not maintain its existence without moisture, but all that is necessary is obtained from the deposit of a previous season in "moisture saving fallows." This would mean a great boon for those areas where the rainfall is uncertain and irrigation, for various reasons, impossible.

He Knew.

"Say, Bobbie, your mother's calling you."

"Oh, she doesn't want me very badly."

"But she's called you seven times."

"Aw, that's all right. She hasn't started calling 'Robert' yet."

Beginning Young.

"Johnny, did you make the baby cry?"

"Yes, I did. I asked him sumfin, an' he wouldn't say 'Yes, sir,' so I gave him a lesson in politeness just like you give me. I slapped him."

A Hint.

He—My, dear, the papers say the dresses will be narrower than ever. This is scandalous.

She—I know it's scandalous, but the narrower the gowns are, the better they'll match the money you give me to dress on.

William, who was erecting an edifice out of building blocks, showed such unusually bungling workmanship that his father, who was a carpenter, took him to task. "What kind of a shack do you call that?" he asked the boy. "Oh, that's all right papa," replied William. "I'm building it to rent."

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

INTERNATIONAL LESSON, MAY 18.

Lesson VII.—Joseph meets his brethren, Gen., chap. 42. Golden text, Gal. 6. 7.

Suiting his act to his words, Pharaoh promptly appointed Joseph vice-regent over all Egypt. "And Pharaoh took off his signet ring from his hand and put it upon Joseph's hand, and arrayed him in vestures of fine linen, and put a gold chain about his neck; and he made him to ride in the second chariot which he had and they cried before him, Bow the knee: and he set him over all the land of Egypt" (Gen. 41. 42, 43). The subsequent narrative relates that Joseph at this time was thirty years af age, that he married the daughter of an Egyptian priest of high rank, and that during the years of prosperity and plenty two sons were born to him, Manasseh and Ephraim, who were ultimately to take the place of their father among his brethren in the list of the twelve patriarchs and heads of Hebrew families and tribes.

Verse 3. Joseph's ten brethren—Better, ten of Joseph's brethren. So large a company would make for safety against attack from robbers. The distance from the southern border of Palestine to the border line of Egypt was about one hundred and fifty miles. One of the Egyptian kings, Pthothmes III, led an army over the distance in nine days. The journey from Beersheba would be about two—and the journey from Hebron about three—days longer.

Went down—At the suggestion of their father, Jacob (compare verses 1, 2).

To buy grain—The amount of grain needed for their households, including servants, and for their cattle, would require a considerable caravan of asses, and perhaps camels, for its transportation across the intervening desert. This would be an additional reason for all of the ten brothers making the journey together.

4. Benjamin, Joseph's brother, Jacob sent not—Joseph and Benjamin were the sons of Rachel, the favorite wife of their father, Jacob. Since the death of Rachel and the supposed death of Joseph the affections of the aged patriarch naturally centered upon Benjamin.

5. Among those that came—Many other people from Canaan and other near-by countries came to purchase food in Egypt.

6. He it was that sold to all the people—Apparently Joseph had himself taken immediate charge of the sale of grain and other foodstuffs to foreigners. It is not improbable that he anticipated the coming of some of his brethren from Canaan and was on the lookout for them.

Bowed down themselves to him—Thereby unconsciously fulfilling his earlier dreams recorded in Gen. 37. 7-9.

7. Made himself strange unto them—Took particular pains to hide from them his identity.

Said unto them — Speaking through an interpreter, as the subsequent narrative shows.

9. Ye are spies—The desert frontier of Egypt was especially open to Bedouin raids. The Egyptian governor's suspicion of this group of tribesmen from Canaan would therefore be quite natural. Joseph found this method of procedure a convenient one for learning the facts concerning his father and Benjamin, without arousing the suspicion of his brothers by a direct friendly inquiry. Apparently also it was part of his purpose to put his brothers to a severe test, as to their present disposition toward each other and toward Benjamin and their aged father.

The nakedness of the land—The defenseless points offering an easy entrance.

11. We are all one man's sons—Thrown off their guard by the charge of being spies, they seek to disarm the governor's suspicions by volunteering full information concerning their home and family. Of their communicativeness Joseph promptly takes advantage, at the same time emphasizing his suspicion of their real purpose and character, thus forcing them to make a still further statement concerning themselves.

13. We thy servants are twelve brethren—More exactly, we thy servants were twelve brethren.

One is not—One of our number is no longer with us. They do not say that the absent one is dead, though this is the only inference to be drawn from their statement.

15. Hereby ye shall be proved—Their statement concerning themselves is to be put to an extreme test.

By the life of Pharaoh—This form of oath is known from Egyptian monuments belonging to the twentieth dynasty. Popular Hebrew forms of oath were, "As Jehovah liveth" and "As thy soul liveth."

16. Send one of you . . . and ye shall be bound—This command Joseph later reconsiders, contenting himself with keeping one of them as hostage and permitting the nine to return together into Canaan.

17. Put them all together into ward—His arbitrary treatment of them as criminals already convicted was quite in harmony with Oriental customs. This experience at the same time enabled them to realize how an innocent prisoner feels (like himself, Gen. 37. 24), who, in spite of his innocence, has the worst to expect.

ROMANCE OF WEDDING RINGS

Have Been Used as Far Back as We Have Records.

No other finger than the third of the left hand is now ever considered for either an engagement or wedding ring, but it was not always so. At the time of the Reformation it was just coming into fashion, and the rule in the ancient Greek Church was the use of the right-hand third finger. Wedding rings have been used back as far as we have any records, and the right hand was the favored one.

There are no authentic reasons for the change save that the right hand being in active use, the ring was more liable to wear and injury, as the gold used was exceedingly soft. A fifth century writer speaks very entertainingly of rings. It was then the fashion to wear great numbers of them, elaborately set with jewels, carved and sometimes of massive designs and proportions, so that the hands thus laden were scarcely fitted for heavy work. Then the rings began to be worn exclusively upon the left hand, leaving the right one free.

The fanciful reason given by many for the use of the third left-hand finger is that it is nearest the heart, and, as an old chronicle says, this digit "hath especially the honor to bear rings." The story of the signet ring has an interest to all, for history tells us that every free man in Greece was privileged to wear his signet ring, and it was a much-prized possession. The custom was evidently adopted from the Sabines, and free citizens of Rome made some of theirs of iron. Afterward, when Rome was luxuriating in her tremendous power and was in the height of her glory, many a stanch old Roman displayed his signet ring of iron in token of his regard for the simple way in which they used to live.

History does not tell us just when the custom of wedding rings originated, but it was long before the time of Christ. Some say that the ring is an emblem of eternity, as the circle has no beginning and no ending, and from the earliest time it was regarded as a symbol of constancy and fidelity and exchanged in other transactions beside matrimony where evidences of faith and loyalty were solemnly sworn to and sealed with the sacred token. At first the signet rings were used in the marriage ceremony, and in the sixteenth century "motto" rings came into favor.

BLIND CATTLE JUDGE.

Is a Successful Farmer Despite Heavy Handicap.

Notwithstanding that he is totally blind, Mr. J. Schwier, of Moreton, near Ongar, England, farms nearly 1,000 acres of land, and is one of the most successful agriculturists in Essex. His father was a native of Hanover when it was an appanage of the British Crown, and was well know as a sugar refiner in East London. Mr. Schwier was trained as a musician, and made several appearances on the London concert platforms. But at the age of fourteen he lost his sight. "It affected my health," he says, "and I tired of looking out for pupils and concert engagements. So I took a small piece of land in Essex. From that I have gone on, until I now farm nearly 1,000 acres. I have over 100 cows, and a flock of 600 sheep. Besides this, I have a hay and straw business. Nearly all the land I farm I have bought since I commenced business." Mr. Schwier is known as a keen judge of cattle. He does all his own buying and selling, and no one can beat him in the quickness with which he can reckon up the quantities in a hay-stack, or tell of the quality of the hay. The other day he sold 220 quarters of wheat at Mark Lane, being guided about the market by his little son and another friend. Every season he goes to the big fairs in Wiltshire to buy in his stock of sheep. At the recent election he was returned for the local Board of Guardians. It is curious to note that Mr. Schwier has a brother who farms extensively at Orpington in Kent, and who is also totally blind. Another brother, also blind, achieved considerable success as a musician and more than once performed before Queen Victoria at Windsor Castle.

The most expensive thing in the world is getting even and it is hardly ever worth the price.

"Johnny, you're a naughty boy. You can just go to bed without any supper." "Well, mother, what about that medicine I've got to take after meals?"

THE MAILS

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

TIME-TABLE

EASTBOUND

No. 8 (daily) .....due 4.19 a.m.
" 12 (daily except Sun) " 7.15 a.m.
" 4 (daily)..... " 3.32 p.m.
" 6 (daily except Sun) " 3.55 p.m

WESTBOUND

No. 7 (daily).....due 12 48 a m.
" 11 (daily exc'pt Sun.) due 7.42 p.m.
" 5 (daily)..... " 10.13 p.m.

The Leader

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

The Leader Publishing Co.

THURSDAY, MAY 15th, 1913.

PRINTING OFFICE DESTROYED BY FIRE

Alex. McDougal, Foreman, and Robert Birch, Linotype Operator Meet Terrible Death

Chatham, Ont., May 10.—Two men were burned to death and three others had very narrow escapes when the Chatham Planet office was completely destroyed by fire between 9 and 12 o'clock last night. Alex. McDougall, foreman of the composing room, and Robert Birch, a linotyper, have not been seen since the fire was discovered, and although the ruins are too hot yet to search for them, there is little doubt but that they were buried to death. The office and plant were completely destroyed, with a loss of $75,000; insurance is $50,000.

The flames broke out in the stock room at 9 o'clock, and as the building was very dry the fire spread with great rapidity. Shooting up the elevator shaft, the fire spread to the composing and press rooms. The five men were working together in the room, and had to run for windows. It is thought that McDougal and Birch were overcome by the heavy smoke before reaching the windows, and fell back into the flames.

The firemen and citizens of Chatham did everything in their power to get to the imprisoned men, but it was impossible to get within several feet of the building, so intense was the heat. The flames were not under control until after midnight, and the search for the missing men will be started as soon as the embers are cool enough for any effort to get near them.

The Planet will be published from the News office until the building can be rebuilt.

New Marriage Law in Effect Today

The June bride of 1913 will stand distinct from all her sister-hood of former years by entering upon the wedlock ceremony under the new regulations recently enacted by the Ontario Government. In fact, all those who after today become man and wife will of necessity conform to the stipulations introduced into the Marriage Act by Hon. W. J. Hanna, which comes into force today.

If such parties are non-residents of the locality in which the nuptials are to take place, they shall give notice of the affair in a public fashion beforehand.

This stipulation, which was especially designed to discourage the free-and-easy methods of border towns in the matter of clandestine and secret marriages, demands the appearance of a notice in the press for three weeks previous to the occasion. On the general list of provincial marriages, however, it will have no special bearing.

The other important addition to the present law penalizes the clergyman found guilty of uniting parties mentally irresponsible, or under the influence of intoxicating liquor. This move emanated from the agitation of women's associations urging legislation to curtail the number of feeble minded in Ontario and to decrease the population of public charitable institutions rendered necessary on that account. A fine of $500 is admissible in the case of guilty conduct on the part of a clergyman in neglecting this order.

In those cases where advertisement is necessary the issuer of the license must have an authoritive statement proclaiming that the regulations have been followed before he is justified in producing the license.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

Matilda Council

Regular meeting of Matilda Council was held in Barclay's Hall, Dixon's Corners, April 26th, 1913. Members all present. Minutes of last meeting read and adapted.

On motion of Cooper and Louden, that the following changes be made in pathmasters: John Jackson instead of Milton Summers; Edward Dodridge instead of John Brinston;—Delmer Everetts instead of Howard Walker.—Carried.

On motion of Cooper and Marcellus, that this council meet the Williamsburg council on the boundary road, con. 6, regarding the making of a grant on said boundary road.—Carried.

On motion of Louden and Marcellus, that the tender of David Billings for the building of a conrete bridge over Taye creek drain on the boundary road between Matilda and Mountain townships, for the sum of $500, be accepted, the contract to be completed before the first day of August, 1913.—Carried.

On motion of Cooper and Marcellus, that the reeve and clerk be authorized to settle with Mountain Council re boundary road.—Carried.

The following accounts were paid: Thos. Lenox, cedar, $7 84; Clark Murdock, work on road, $2; Wm. Warren, part payment for stone, $20; Arthur Gamble, repairing sluice eastern boundary, $2; H. T. Morrison, hauling stone and grading gravel road, $106.15; Henry Strader, work on gravel road, $23; J. A. McGregor, putting stone on nine mile road, $68; John Armstrong, gravel and work on gravel road, $10.75; Geo. Hodge, repairing Sterling bridge and 22½ cord stone, $95.25; A. Marcellus, repairing sluice, $1; Edmund Thompson, repairing bridge, stone and grading, $5; Ed. Dodridge, repairing bridge and stone $6; Wilbert Strader, 20 rods wire fence, $2 40; Geo Keys, repairing bridge over Thorpe and Ellis drain, $15 22; Henry H. Harison, stone, $2 50; John Casselman split log drag for road, $2.50; Wm Larmour, irons for split log drag, $1 50; Geo. Keeler charity, $4; Milton Summers, work on northern boundary, $31 60; Peter Salter, work on northern boundary, $3 75; John Barclay, hall rent, $2; Ezra Locke, work on gravel road, $1 50

Moved by Geo. Cooper, seconded by Jas. Louden, that the council adjourn to meet in Cooper's hall, Brinston, on Thursday, June 5th 1913, as a Court of Revision of assessment roll.—Carried.

J. J. PAYNE, Clerk

Morrisburg Sanitarium

Experienced trained nurses, electrician, masseur and masseuse. Can now furnish nurses for private nursing, on application. Plain or electric facial massage for ladies, from 10 a. m. to 12 m. and from 2 p. m. to 4 p. m., at the Sanitarium. Super-heated air for rheumatism, sciatica etc., given daily. 8tf

ESKIMO SEAL HUNTING.

Spears That Won't Break and Floats That Bag the Game.

When once he has gone to the trouble of splicing a fine spear handle the Eskimo does not wish to break it, so the point is put on with a toggle or joint. When seal or walrus is harpooned the sudden struggle of the animal does not break the spear, but merely unjoints the point, and the more the animal struggles the more the point turns crosswise in the wound and the firmer the barbs take hold.

But the animal cannot escape, for with thongs of skin the point is connected with the spear shaft. The animal merely swims away or dives deep into the sea, carrying with him the spear. The long leather thong which is attached to it uncoils from the deck of the caique and pays out. It carries with it a drag like a kite, which retards the animal and exhausts him, but does not pull hard enough to break the line. Even this drag is made of skin stretched over a spliced framework. When the line is all paid out it is seen to be attached to a float which is also carried on the deck of the boat. This is made of an inflated skin. It has plugs and attachments cleverly carved from ivory, for wood is far too precious to be used in this land of ivory so far from the forests. The float serves as a buoy so that the Eskimo can follow the animal and find it after it gives up its struggle and dies. Then, too, the float keeps the catch from sinking and being lost in the ocean's depths.—Southern Workman.

WITHOUT AN ANSWER.

An Old Proposition Treated From a Scientific Standpoint.

"To settle an argument kindly answer the following question: If an irresistible force were to come in contact with an immovable body, what would be the result?"

The answer cannot be thought in the present limitation of the human mind. We cannot even commence to think of any infinity whatever.

An irresistible force is an infinite force and cannot be thought of in any property it may have by any phase of mind functioning in any brain.

An immovable body is infinitely still or its rest is absolute, and mind in brain cannot think of the absolute. For a body to be at absolute rest it must be the only one in existence, for if there are two in space attractions will cause both to move.

But if one body only existed then finite mind cannot know whether it is immovable, because we cannot know whether force is outside. Only creative mind can know this. With only one body in infinite space, then finite mind could not discover whether it is at rest or in motion, having no other object with which to compare it. The two words rest and motion would become meaningless. And humans cannot at present think of infinite space nor two points in space. Impossible unless matter occupies these two points. Then the word space could not apply to these points since they are occupied.—New York American.

Discouraging a Vocalist.

Why a certain parrot never learned to talk Current Opinion tells in these words:

Kerrigan went on a trip to South America and while there bought a pretty Spanish parrot as a present for his friend O'Brien. He shipped the bird to O'Brien at once, and when he got back home he said:

'Dinny, did ye get the fine parrot I sint ye from Rio Janeiro?"

"I did that, Kerrigan, and I want to tell ye that I never put me teeth into a tougher bird in me life!"

Romance of a Song.

"Yes, the Die Is Cast," has a romantic history. It was written by Col. Paul Pestel of the Russian army, who, with others, conspired against the Russian Government in 1826. The plot was discovered. He was arrested, imprisoned, tried and on July 11, 1826, was hanged. During the interval between his trial and execution he composed the words and music of this song and with a bit of iron scratched them on the wall of his cell, where the song was found some years after his death.

The Man Who Is Half Sick.

A physician recently remarked that "it was an awful punishment to be only slightly ill and have nothing to do." The man who is only halfway sick, if he has nothing to occupy his attention, soon grows morbidly introspective, and his mind becomes filled with exaggerated ideas of his condition. Disease grows and flourishes under such conditions. Regular employment is conducive to health. Work keeps the blood active and the mind away from the physical condition.

Diplomatic.

"How did you get your wife to forego her desire for that expensive evening gown?" "Told her it was just the thing a plain woman needed."

Plain Truth.

"Are you ambitious to die rich?"
"I am not ambitious to die in any condition"

He'd Quite Forgotten.

The bachelor about town after a night out with some live wires in his set had managed somehow to find his home. But he could not sleep because of a splitting headache.

He summoned his valet and asked for something to straighten him out. The valet mixed a certain drink, then prescribed a walk of half an hour, with another of the certain drink to follow it.

The bachelor took the prescription and, feeling much refreshed, asked his valet what was the biggest tip he had ever received.

After hemming and hawing for a moment the valet, swallowing hard, replied:

"One hundred dollars, sir."

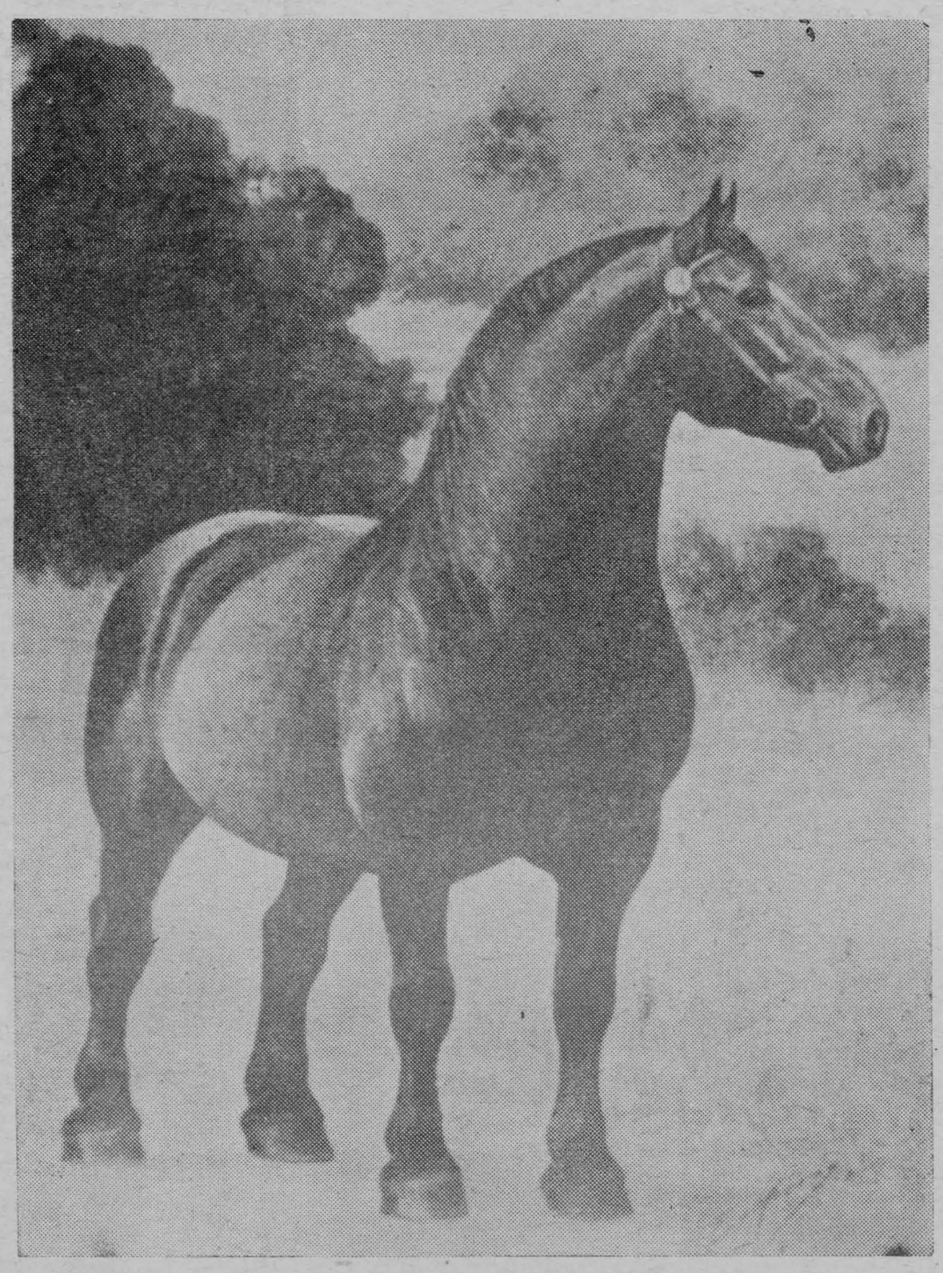
The bachelor thereupon gave him a check for $200.

Next morning the bachelor said to his valet:

"By the way, Alphonse, what idiot gave you that $100?"

"You did, sir," replied the valet, "when you first came home last night."—New York World.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA



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RESIDENTIAL
2 Lots, Block 47, $250 each.
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3 Lots, Block 14, $275 each.
3 Lots, Block 12, $300 each.

FOR QUICK SALE ONLY

LOOK

There is a new Blue out that is about the "Slickest" (excuse the slang) "Household Specialty" that was ever offered to the Thrifty Housewives of Canada. It is called "J-R Blue," a 6 Months' Supply only costs 10 Cents. Don't miss it at your Grocers'. It makes the clothes as "White as Snow," and Cannot Spot or Streak.

ANTS AS GARDENERS.

They Plant and Raise Mushrooms In Some Parts of the South.

In the dark forests of the South lives a remarkable tribe of agricultural ants. They are foresters, road-makers, wood-choppers and gardeners, and they actually plant and raise all their own food. The traveler in these forests is surprised to see many great trees half-stripped of their foliage and whole tracts of smaller ones left completely bare.

Everywhere, too, he sees little well-beaten paths leading in and out from the open country to the forest centre, and these are covered with busy workers. They run to and fro, some heavy laden with the bits of leaf they have torn from the trees, others empty-handed on their way to market.

These ants, as a rule, build their nests on the outer edge of the forest, often under some big tree. The interminable roads are kept in perfect repair by corps of workers detailed for the purpose—trained civil engineers and road-menders, that do their work intelligently and well. You can see them picking up stray bits of debris, tugging at scraps of leaf, or bark or earth—cleaning the track of everything that might impede the busy gardeners in their work.

But what becomes of all the green stuff they collect? All the ants in that part of the world could not consume such piles of leaves.

The little ants are gardeners and the leaves are used in their mushroom beds. In the first place, they work the green-leaf substance over into little brown balls that eventually become a soft spongy mass, grown over with the mycelium or fungus germ. On close examination you can see tiny white knobs, the swollen ends of hair-like filaments. These are the mushrooms on which the farming ant lives.

An enthusiastic student has made some interesting experiments with the ants and their garden truck. He placed a few ants in a glass dish half filled with moist sand, and supplied them with the sort of rose leaves of which they are extravagantly fond. They made tunnels in the sand, but left the leaves untouched, and within fourteen days were all dead from starvation.

He repeated the experiment, but placed some of the little "ant cabbages" on one of the leaves, and with his forceps lifted one of the imprisoned ants upon it. The little creature at once rushed off with news of food to its comrades, and all came hurrying up to taste.

He then put into the dish some of the loose ant food found in their nests and it was curious and delightful to watch the busy little creatures, as they began at once to put it in order, arrange it in careful piles and continue the cultivation of the tiny mushrooms.

Another scientist found one day, on an abandoned ant-mound, a large mushroom that had evidently grown up from some spores of ant food left in the nest. It was of a handsome species, the cap was reddish purple and dotted over with small scales, the gills were white and the spores of a yellowish color. He planted some of the spores, and they grew thriftily—thus proving that the ants do raise true mushrooms and can fairly be said to follow the occupation of kitchen-gardening.

Glasses and the Eyes.

Every one knows that in using a field glass it is necessary to adjust it to a proper focus. Suppose that you put one of the tubes at your focus and the other tube at a focus that suited some one else and then you looked through both tubes. You would have a more or less blurred vision, and if you kept on looking the chances are that you would feel giddy and get a headache. Now, the two eyes are supposed to have an equal natural focus, and when by any chance that focus is unequal a headache results. The remedy is a pair of glasses or a single glass to make the eyes equal in power.

Boston's State House.

The statehouse, located on Beacon hill, Boston, occupying the site of John Hancock's cow pasture, which was purchased by the town and presented to the state. Cornerstone laid in 1795 by Paul Revere, the oration being delivered by Governor Samuel Adams. Original building completed in 1798 and cost $133,000. New extension, completed in 1895, is four times the size of the old building and cost $5,000,000.—Exchange.

Synopsis of Canadian North-West Land Regulations.

ANY person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Subagency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-emp a quarter-section along side his homestead. Price $3.00 per acre.

Duties—Must reside upon the homestead or pre-emption six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may enter for a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price $3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth $300.00.

W. W. CORY,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

CORNWALL GENERAL HOSPITAL

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

It is kept up by:

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

You are Asked to Assist in this work

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

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

J. T. KIRKPATRICK, President. J C ALGUIRE, Sec'y-Treas

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AND
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We have received through a large Tea Brokerage House a consignment which we offer at the following prices:

Ceylon Green - - - 25 cts. lb.
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Lapsang Souchong - 65 cts. lb.
(Very special)

Bradfield Bros. & Co.

Hardware ::: Coal ::: Groceries

Morrisburg's New Industry



The Incubator Plant

located on the Gravel Road and north of the Grand Trunk Railway, will be open for business in March for

Custom Hatching

Early Chickens Pay the Best

BABY CHICKS will be sold for Cash or trade under special contract, orders now being booked for spring delivery.

REMEMBER: Orders will be filled in their respective turn, therefore do not delay placing your order for the dates you desire.

For further information and free booklet, call or address

R. H. ASHTON, Morrisburg, Ont.

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EXCELSIOR Lodge, No. 142, R. C., A. F & A. M., holds its Regular Meetings in the Masonic Hall, Morrisburg, on the Friday Evening on, or before, full moon.
A full attendance is particularly requested Visiting brethren are always welcome.
DR. WILL C. DAVY, W. M. — B. A. HERRING, Secretary

Butter Wrappers at The Leader

Our Correspondents

AULTSVILLE

Mr James Smythe, of Gloversville, N.Y., was calling on friends here last week.

Mr Geo W. Markell left last Wednesday to accept a position in Brockville.

Mr G. Roy Dafoe, Brockville, is spending a few days with her parents, Mr and Mrs Geo. Cook.

Mrs S. Casselman, of Lachine, arrived here on Friday to spend the summer.

Mr Ford Cook, Brockville, spent the week end here at his parental home.

Mrs Harold Bouck, of Cornwall, spent the week-end at Mr Wm. Bouck's.

Mr Arthur Markell, of Lunenburg, was in town last week.

Miss Jean Atchison, who has been spending some time here, returned home to Cornwall on Sunday with her father who spent the week end here

Mrs H. Balkwell and daughter, Marion, of Montreal, are spending a few days with Mr and Mrs James Jarvis.

Mr Chas. Empey, of Montreal, attended the unveiling of the Memorial Window in St. Paul's church, on Tuesday evening.

Mr Erson Empey and son Fred, of Montreal, were calling on friends here on Friday.

Mrs McPherson is beautifying her residence by having a new iron roof on the verandah.

Mr Alvin Winters and son Frank, of Montreal, spent a couple of days here at their summer cottage last week

Mr E Marshall of Morrisburg, was calling on friends here on Monday.

Mrs J. A. Fraser, of Ottawa, is spending a week with friends here and in East Williamsburg.

Mrs P. Hunter spent Sunday at Mrs Wm. Hart's, East Williamsburg

Mr C. S Ault was in Morrisburg on Friday.

Mr and Mrs Walton Baker and daughter Bessie spent Sunday with Mr and Mrs Wm. Baker.

Mr Geo. Bigelow was in Cornwall on Saturday.

Mr Buckland spent the week end here with his family.

EAST WILLIAMSBURG.

Miss Ethel Willard spent Saturday and Sunday with her friend, Miss Olive Henry, of Woodlands.

Mr Earle Garlough, of Williamsburg, spent Saturday in our burg.

Mrs J. A Fraser, of Ottawa, is spending a few days this week with friends in our burg.

Dr Leonard Castleman, of B.C., son of the late Mr Gordon Castleman, is visiting friends in our burg.

Mr and Mrs Walter Baker and daughter, Bessie, spent Sunday at Aultsville.

Mr and Mrs Alfred Wells and daughters, Hazel and Gladys, spent Monday last at Hoasic.

Mrs Sidney Prunner, of Nudel Bush, was calling at Mr William Henophy's on Friday evening last

Mr and Mrs Arthur Beckstead, of Hoasic, were visiting at Mr William Henophy's one day last week.

Mr Darwin Lawrence, of Uncle Sams' domain was calling in our burg on Sunday.

Mr Ralph Summers, of Riverside, spent Sunday in our burg.

Mrs Peter Hunter, of Aultsville and Mrs J Fraser spent Sunday at Mr J Hart's.

RIVER ROAD

Mr R. E. Pitts, of Toronto, was visiting his sister, Mrs Henry Binion.

Mr and Mrs Thomas Gibbon's spent Sunday with her parents, Mr and Mrs McIvor.

Mrs Andrew Reichardth was visiting her sister, Mrs Clark Workman, of South Mountain.

Mr Russell Connor, of Iroquois, spent Sunday with his uncle, Mr Jay Merkley.

Our new Inspector, Mr Greer was visiting our school the other day.

Mr and Mrs Robert Cooper attended the funeral of their cousin, Mr Larmour, of Brinston.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh That Contain Mercury

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is tenfold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by all druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

WILLIAMSBURG

Mr and Mrs Alfred Casselman and family and Mr and Mrs Howard Falkner, spent Sunday at Mr Ezra Casselman's, sr.

Miss Ethel Whittaker was the guest of Miss Grace McIntosh on Sunday.

Mrs John McIntosh has gone to Newington to visit friends for some time.

Mrs Jerry Lane was calling on friends in Dundela on Saturday.

Mrs Ferguson and Mr C W. Norval went to Prescott to attend the Presbytery meeting which was held in that place Tuesday and Wednesday.

Mothers' Day was observed in the Methodist church, Sunday.

Misses May Norval, Viola Perault and Lylda Saddlemire have been appointed delegates to attend the Missionary convention which is to be held in Iroquois on May 20th and 21st.

Mrs Mouthrop, of Morrisburg, was visiting friends in town a few days last week.

Mrs Almond Casselman has gone to Canton, N. Y, to visit friends for a few months She will also visit in Norwood and Massena.

Mrs Etta Clifford spent a few days in Cardinal last week

Misses Alice Eastwood and Sadie Casselman spent Thursday with friends in Morrisburg.

The members of the Women's Institute intend holding their annual meeting the last of this month, and Miss McKenzie is expected to address the women.

Rev. Mr and Mrs Boyd were calling on friends in the village on Tuesday.

Mr Edgar Cassleman is making a new concrete walk in front of Mr Cochrane's furniture store.

Mr and Mrs Edward Perault and family spent Sunday with friends in Elma.

Rev. Mr and Mrs Dening and children are preparing to leave for their vacation the latter part of this month.

Mrs J. D Beckstead and daughter Jessie, and Mrs Claud Merkley, spent Tuesday with Mrs Edgar McIntosh at Sunny Brook.

Rev. Mr Ferguson has been calling on members of the congregation this last few weeks.

FROATBURN.

Mr W. Doran of Morrisburg, passed through our burn on Monday.

Mr D Bowman and grandson, of Glen Becker, spent Sunday at Mr M. Bowman's

Rev L M. McCreery, of Morrisburg, was in our burn on Tuesday.

Mr and Mrs Durham Wells and son, Graham, of Hoasic, passed through here on Friday.

Mrs Melinda Casselman, of Morrisburg, spent a few days with friends here.

Mrs Edwin Vincent and son, Garfield, of Aultsville, spent last week at her parental home here.

BRINSTON.

Carpet-beating seems to be the noise of the day around town.

Miss Cora Lock, of C.C.C. of Cornwall, visited her parents here last Saturday and Sunday.

Mrs J. Adams and Mrs Harvey visited friends at Morrisburg one day last week.

Rumor says that wedding bells will be ringing in town before long.

Mr W. Thwaite is spending a couple weeks at Hanesville.

Mrs Feader and son, Charlie, attended the funeral of the former's sister Mrs Robinson, of Winchester, last week.

The funeral of the late Rev Dr. J. M. Larmour was held here on Monday afternoon. About 15 ministers attended the funeral of their late brother also Friendly Bros Lodge A H. & A.M., of Iroquois, and members of other Masonic Lodges, marched to the church with their late brother. About 175 rigs followed the remains to Dundela cemetry where a very impressive Masonic burial ceremony was performed.

Word was received here on Monday of the death of the late Mrs Harvey McIntosh, of Dundela.

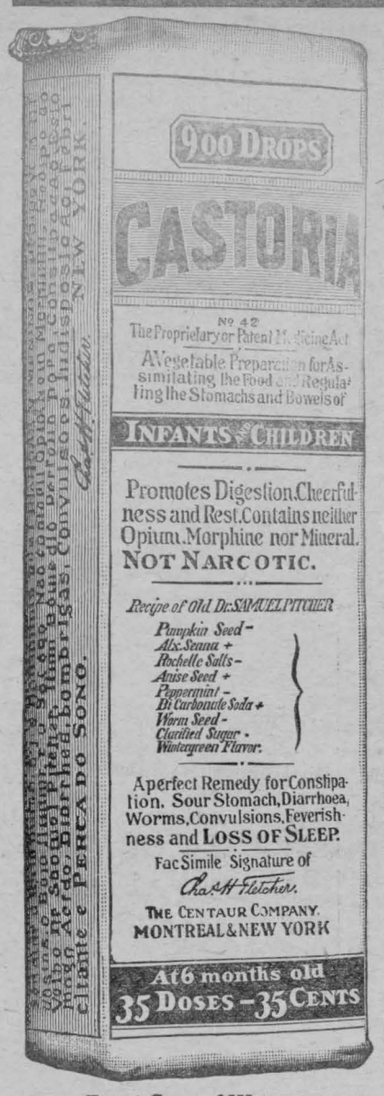
A large crowd attended the I.O.O.F. divine service held here on Sunday. Visiting Bros. were here from Dundela, South Mountain, Iroquois and other places

Mr and Mrs I. Hilliard and Mr and Mrs Wesley Larmour, of Morrisburg, attended the funeral on Monday.

TIP-TOP

That's what "Mother" says. Listen,—"My mother has tried 'J-R BLUE' and says it's 'Tip-top.'" Melville Eyers, Gainsboro, Sask.

Could you beat it? "Tip-top," Higher praise in the language of the Users would be impossible. J-R Blue is at your Grocers'. Try it! and Prove it for yourself.



Exact Copy of Wrapper.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

Dare You Marry?

SECRETS OF HOME LIFE

Statements made by patients taking the New Method Treatment. They know it Cures

☞ No Names or Testimonials used without written consent

CONSTITUTIONAL BLOOD DISEASE.

Patient No. 16474. "The spots are all gone from my legs and arms and I feel good now. I am very grateful to you and shall never forget the favor your medicines have done for me. You can use my name in recommending it to any sufferer. I am going to get married soon. Thanking you once more, etc."

SAYS TWO MONTHS CURED HIM.

Patient No. 16765. Age 23. Single. Indulged in immoral haits 4 years. Deposit in urine and drains at night, Varicose Veins on both sides, pains in back, weak sexually. He writes:—"I received your letter of recent date and in reply I am pleased to say that after taking two months' treatment I would consider myself completely cured, as I have seen no signs of them coming back (one year).

THE WORLD SEEMS DIFFERENT.

Patient No. 15923. "I have not had a regular Emission I don't know when and am feeling fine. The world seems altogether different to me and I thank God for directing me to you. You have been an honest doctor with me."

VARICOSE VEINS CURED.

Case No. 16888. Symptoms when he started treatment:—Age 21, single, indulged in immoral habits several years. Varicose Veins on both sides—pimples on the face, etc. After two months' treatment he writes as follows:—"Your welcome letter to hand and am very glad to say that I think myself cured. My Varicose Veins have completely disappeared for quite a while and it seems a cure. I work harder and feel less tired. I have no desire for that habit whatever and if I stay like this, which I have every reason to believe I will. Thanking you for your kind attention," etc.

GAINED 14 POUNDS IN ONE MONTH.

Patient No. 13522. This patient (aged 58) had a chronic case of Nervous Delility and Sexual Weakness and was run down in vigor and vitality. After one month's treatment he reports as follows:—"I am feeling very well. I have gained 14 pounds in one month, so that I will have to congratulate you." Later report:—"I am beginning to feel more like a man. I feel my condition is getting better every week." His last report:—"Dear Doctors—As I feel this is the last month's treatment that I will have to get, I thought at one time I would never be cured but I put confidence in you from the start and you have cured me."

CURES GUARANTEED OR NO PAY

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

NOTICE All letters from Canada must be addressed to our Canadian Correspondence Department as follows: DRS. KENNEDY & KENNEDY, WINDSOR, ONT.

DRS. KENNEDY & KENNEDY

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

NEVER CRACKS NEVER RUBS OFF

Is Always Ready for Use by Adding Cold Water.

ALABASTINE

COMES IN 21 BEAUTIFUL TINTS—ALSO WHITE

It will make your walls and ceiling pure, sweet and clean. Can be put on by any one.

IS CHEAP.

KNOWLEDGE is the GUIDE TO WISDOM



Those who know most about the

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS

are the ones who use them most.

You can test the paints in the package, under the brush or applied to the surface, and they'll always prove their superiority. We want them tested. We want you to become thoroughly acquainted with them. To know S.W.P. is to appreciate its good qualities and the splendid results it always gives. Buy a sample can—it'll prove how good Sherwin-Williams Paint is.

Store Open Every Evening until Eight o'Clock.

R. H. BRADFIELD & CO.

Plate Glass Front Hardware Store
MORRISBURG, - - - ONTARIO.

OUR LETTER FROM TORONTO

WHAT IS ENGAGING THE ATTENTION OF THE CITIEZNS JUST NOW.

The Teachings of Professor Jackson—Gives Offense to Some—Sir James Whitney's Present.

Professor George Jackson, whose opinions have been again creating controversy, has been the stormy petrel of theology in Canada ever since his arrival some six or seven years ago. Meeting Professor Jackson, one would never for a moment suspect that there was anything stormy about him. He is a mild-mannered gentleman of the scholarly type, almost different in manner and apparently shrinking from the publicity which his opinions inevitably bring him. There is no doubt, however, that he is a man of great mental force and Canada will lose intellectual color by reason of his departure, which is to take place almost immediately.

In Sherbourne Street Church.

Professor Jackson came to Toronto from the British Wesleyan Conference as a loan for a three-year-term as pastor of Sherbourne St. Methodist Church, probably the most artistocratic congregation in the Methodist denomination in Toronto. Immediately his sermons, and particularly his addresses to his Sunday afternoon Bible Class began to attract attention. Rumors reached the ears of the strict disciplinarians, who decided that action should be taken. Though Professor Jackson has maintained that his addresses were semi-private and not intended for publication, excepting in book form, steps were taken to secure shorthand reports. The publication of one of these in the local press aroused a storm of controversy. The matter finally went before the Toronto Conference, where, after a discussion lasting several days, in which the most heated arguments and statements were used, Dr. Jackson's friends came out on top, thus averting any direct discussion in the larger arena of the general Methodist Conference of Canada.

At the conclusion of his pastorate at Sherbourne Street, a place was made for him at Victoria College, his appointment being to the chair of the English Bible. Now, after four years' service there, he is returning to England.

A Lovable Man.

By those who know him best, Professor Jackson is described as a most lovable man. The teaching which is most strongly assailed is that concerning the historical and scientific value of the description of the creation of the world in the first chapters of Genesis and of some of the other incidents of the Old Testament. There has also been some question as to his teaching concerning the fallibility of Christ. Naturally, his discussion of these points gave offense to those who accept the literal inspiration of the Holy Scriptures. His critics have not hesitated to describe him as a "destroyer of faith and hope." His friends bitterly resent any such comment. He has shown the capacity of arousing the warmest loyalty, both by reason of his intellectual powers and his personal qualities.

The latest controversy arose from a newspaper report of one of his addresses. This, Dr. Jackson maintains, was absolutely unfair, misleading and inaccurate. His general attitude is that it is only in book form that such discussions as he has to offer should be given broadcast to the public. This gives ample opportunity to make his meaning clear and ensures perusal under circumstances where readers will not get false impressions through hasty understanding. His publications now run up towards a dozen volumes.

Sir James Gets a Motor Car.

For many years Sir James Whitney's chief recreation has been riding a bicycle. Every day when the weather was fine he has been accustomed to take his iron steed and go for a half-an-hour or an hour's ride through the well paved residential district of Toronto. It always impressed visitors with the democracy of Ontario's first Minister when they were fortunate enough to get a glimpse of him riding sedately and slowly along. No more, however, will this sensation be vouchsafed, for, as an exceedingly graceful contribution on the part of his followers in the Legislature, a splendid new automobile was the other day presented to the Premier. Sir James, and also his family, will no doubt find the automobile a great convenience and comfort, but some folks have their suspicion that when he has time and opportunity Sir James will continue occasionally to take a spin on his old bicycle.

When Toronto Was Captured.

Toronto has so little history of a romantic sort that considerable attention is being paid to the events of 100 years ago this month, when, for a short time, the town was in the possession of the Americans. The chief incidents of that memorable action were the landing of the American forces at a point just west of the present Exhibition Grounds, about where the new Sunnyside Station stands, the blowing up of a powder magazine at the old fort, with the consequent destruction of a large number of Americans and the burning of many public buildings, including the parliament house of that day, which stood on the Bay front near the foot of the present Parliament street. The Canadians were overpowered by numbers, there being something like 500 British regulars and Canadian militia, while the American forces numbered about 2,400 strong. The smallness of these figures shows us how our ideas of warfare have changed in the past century. Historically, there has always been controversy as to whether the magazines were blown up by accident or by design of the Canadians. In the second explosion, General Pike, who was in command of the invading forces, was among the number blown up.

IN AID OF THE DEAF.

Invention Will Make Electrical Hearing Apparatus Cheaper.

A remarkable invention was shown recently by the British Association for the Prevention and Amelioration of Deafness.

It is an electrical contrivance for the use of doctors and aurists. By the operation of a series of levers the aurist can tell almost immediately the class of mechanical aid needed for a particular case. The instrument, according to the association's description, "raises the level of supplying aural aids and their adjustment to the level of supplying eye-glasses and their adjustment."

It was declared that one effect of the invention will be to bring about a substantial reduction in the cost of electrical hearing apparatus, a cost which is said to be excessively high on account of the time occupied in testing the extent of the defect in would-be customers.

A well-known cotton magnate is interested in the invention.

The Bigot.

A bigot is a man who is quite sure of something that he doesn't know anything about.

NAPOLEON AS A SMOKER.

Asserted Now He Was Tobacco Hater—Did He Take Snuff?

It has long been accepted as a historical fact that the First Consul was a great smoker, but in the Journal des Debats reference is made by M. Augustin Filon to some memoirs of Napoleon compiled by Gen. Bertrand which are as yet unpublished, whence it seems equally certain that Napoleon was not only not a smoker but a tobacco hater.

The memoirs of Bertrand, Napoleon's secretary, were transcribed by his daughter Hortense, afterward Mme. Amadee Shayer, and from these, as reported by word of mouth by the Abbe Saliuet, comes M. Filon's story that Napoleon hated tobacco. Once only he tried to smoke, but scarcely had he put the amber mouthpiece of a hookah in his mouth than he thrust it away in horror and disgust with the words: "Take away that filth." Napoleon then taxed tobacco.

Nor did, if we may believe the same source, Napoleon ever take snuff, although we find it categorically asserted in most histories. He did worse, however, for he pretended to. He used to take, in order to alleviate a disorder of the stomach, a mixture of licorice and black sugar. This he kept in his waistcoat pocket, whence he would take a piece and lift it to his nose with the gesture of the ordinary snuff-taker and then quickly put it into his mouth.

This, says the Westminster Gazette, is a somewhat startling variation from our customary pictures of Napoleon, who is generally portrayed as a habitual snuff-taker; and M. Filon himself deposes to having seen on the margins of an "Orlando Furioso," which was in the library at Longwood in St. Helena, and is now at Farnborough, the yellow marks of the imperial thumb, a thumb yellowed by incessant smoking.

But even this, as he pointed out, is not conclusive against the non-smoking evidence, for the thumb might as well have been stained by the mixture of licorice. Whatever be their ultimate truth, the non-smoking and non-snuff taking theories are delightful.

MORE THAN EVER.

Increased Capacity for Mental Labor.

Many former tea and coffee drinkers who have mental work to perform, day after day, have found a better capacity and greater endurance by using Postum instead of tea and coffee. A Western woman writes:

"I had drank coffee for about twenty years, and finally had what the doctor called "coffee heart." I was nervous and extremely despondent; had little mental or physical strength left, had kidney trouble and constipation." (Tea is just as harmful because it contains caffeine, the same drug found in coffee.)

"The first noticeable benefit derived from the change from coffee to Postum was the natural action of the kidneys and bowels. In two weeks my heart action was greatly improved and my nerves steady.

"Then I became despondent, and the desire to be active again showed proof of renewed physical and mental strength.

"I am steadily gaining in physical strength and brain power. I formerly did mental work and had to give it up on account of coffee, but since using Postum I am doing hard mental labor with less fatigue than ever before."

Name given by Canadian Postum Co., Windsor, Ont.

Postum now comes in new, concentrated form called Instant Postum. It is regular Postum so processed at the factory that only the soluble portions are retained.

A spoonful of Instant Postum with hot water, and sugar and cream to taste, produce instantly a delicious beverage.

Write for the little book, "The Road to Wellville."

"There's a Reason" for Postum.

New Electric Blanket.

Even the most enthusiastic believer in porch sleeping cannot deny that at least some discomfort attaches to the habit when the temperature is around zero. By using an electric blanket, however, the weight of the covering may be decreased materially. The electric blanket should be covered with a light-weight woollen blanket to keep in the heat. The bed may be warmed in advance by turning on the current 15 or 30 minutes before the bed is to be occupied.

Over-Conscientious.

Dumpleton—You're sending your daughter to a fashionable school, aren't you?

Von Blumer—Yes.

How does she like it?

Fairly well; but she complains that she has no time to study."

It's on View.

"Have you seen Mamie's engagement ring?"

"Of course. Did you have an idea that she was making an effort to hide it?"

"I Sleep Soundly, Feel Like New"

All Who Lack Vigor, Those Who are Dispirited and Worn Out, Should Read This Carefully.

Proof That Health and Renewed Vitality Quickly Return When Right Remedy Is Used.

"I am only thirty years old, yet for almost two years I have felt more like seventy-five. I have found it difficult to sleep at night, and in the morning felt so depressed and heavy that effort was difficult. My hands were always clammy and perspiration on slight effort would break out all over me. It was not unnatural that I should begin to brood over the chance that I should be unfit to do my work, and this dread made my sleepless nights perfect misery. After repeated trials of medicines and mixtures, Dr. Hamilton's Pills gave me the first gleam of hope. From the very first I could see they were different in action from other pills. They didn't gripe and acted as naturally as if nature and not the pills were cleansing my clogged-up system. My spirits rose. I felt much better. The sluggish action of the system gave way to normal activity. Dizziness and headaches ceased, appetite, good color and ambition to work returned, and have remained. I am like a new man, and I thank Dr. Hamilton's Pills for it all."

This was the experience of J. E. Parkhurst, a well known grocery dealer in Jefferson. Follow his advice, use Dr. Hamilton's Pills for your stomach, kidneys and liver, and you'll enjoy long life and robust good health. All druggists and storekeepers sell Dr. Hamilton's Pills, 25c per box, 5 boxes for $1.00 or postpaid from the Catarrhozone Co., Buffalo, N. Y., and Kingston, Canada.

MANY HOMELESS PARISIANS.

Six Hundred Families Are Looking for Abodes.

A soldier on guard at the Court of Honor, in the Ministry of Finance, Paris, France, relaxed his vigilance for a moment when a man entered, pushing before him a cart laden with the humblest of household furniture. He was followed by a woman and three children in rags. Looking about him, the man espied the Ministerial garage, which happened to be empty. In a trice the handcart was in the garage and the furniture was being unloaded. The soldier, waking up, hurried to the spot and asked what the man was doing there.

"Oh, it is all right, my boy," was the reply; "it is the Minister's orders. Don't you worry, I am in command of operations."

The soldier, only half satisfied, reported to his lieutenant, who informed the police commissary of the quarter. This functionary hastened to the garage and demanded an explanation.

"My name is Mathard Gustave," said the man, "and I am the secretary of the Outer Tenants' Syndicate. This poor woman, with her three children, aged 6 years, 4 years, and 18 months, has just been ejected by her landlord. Her husband has deserted her, she is starving, and I considered it my duty to look for a shelter for her. I found one here. It is quite simple."

The commissary of police ordered the furniture to be taken to a shed belonging to the Customs authorities, and gave the woman a small sum of money to enable her to put up at a lodging-house until she could find someone to take her in.

This is only one of many scenes which have been witnessed in the streets of Paris during the past few weeks. The uestion of the homeless poor is a burning scandal in the 18th and 20th arrondissements. Six hundred families have been looking for lodgings since term day—the 5th of April. The chief difficulty is that landlords object to let to families with numerous children—and this at a time when, through depopulation, there is such a shortage of recruits that the Government wants to restore the three-year' service system.

In the last few years the increase alone in the consumption of "SALADA" Tea amounted to 2,314,026 pounds, or 200 carloads of Tea.

Even after this enormous increase "SALADA" has had a further increase in the first 14 weeks of this year of a little over a quarter of a million pounds, equal to 21 carloads.

Then He Knew.

First Broker—"Did you win or lose in that big drop in stock?"

Second Broker (loftily)—That is my business, sir. Say, can you direct me to a five-cent lunch counter?"

SENT SIXTY MILES FOR GIN PILLS

Mr. Sid. Castleman of Larder Lake, Ont. needed Gin Pills badly. He says: "I had been suffering some time with my Kidneys and Urine. The pain was something awful, and no rest at night. I heard of your Gin Pills and sent my chum 60 miles to get them, and in less than six hours I felt relief. In two days the pain had left me entirely—and to-day I feel as well as ever".

50c. a box, six for $2.50. Sample free if you write National Drug and Chemical Co., of Canada Limited, Toronto. 134

A Versatile Peer.

Lord Aberconway, who moved the address in the British House of Lords after the opening of Parliament by the King, is better known to the general public as Sir Charles Maclaren. For twenty-three years he sat in the House of Commons, and was known as a Radical of Radicals. This was in accordance with the fitness of things, for he is a nephew of John Bright.

Lord Aberconway has had a most varied career. He studied metaphysics at Edinburgh University, and completed his education at Bonn and Heidelberg. He has dabbled in journalism and practiced at the Bar; he has big commercial interests in railways, collieries, and shipbuilding; he is chairman of the Metropolitan Railway Company, and derives a considerable revenue from granite quarries and Welsh slates.



Lord Aberconway.

His career has indeed been one of prolific achievement. He left a large law practice in order to devote himself to the development of the various companies in which he is interested as a shareholder.

Lord Aberconway's wife had the unique honor at one time of being the owner of a completely equipped gasworks, which the local authority at Prestatyn subsequently acquired.

Lord Aberconway's son has served as private secretary to the Chancellor, while one of his daughters is married to Sir Henry Norman.

Lord Aberconway is honored amongst Liberals as one of the founders of the Eighty and National Liberal Clubs. He is a Privy Councillor, and a recipient of the Japanese Order of the Sacred Treasure.

MAPLE SUGAR INDUSTRY.

Farmers Are Beginning to Realize the Situation.

Coaxing sugar from the maples, one of the oldest and most romantic industries of Canada, is at the present time attracting unusual attention owing to the fact that this pioneer industry is undergoing an alarming shrinkage, and if this shrinkage continues the distinctive occupation of syrup making will pass away. Authorities say the old industry will be treated by the writers of the next generation as a quaint pastime of their ancestors; it will be pictured in glowing terms by writers of rural life and scenes, instead of each year increasing in supply and quality as a valuable asset to the food supply.

However, the warning has not been unheeded. Farmers in every sap-bearing district of the Dominion have awakened to the realization that the industry must be protected. In this regard an organization has been formed, known as the Pure Maple Sugar and Syrup Co-operative Agricultural Association for the purpose of encouraging the cultivation and the preservation of of maple orchards. One of the objects of the organization is to ask the various governments to instruct the agricultural classes in the way of improving the quality of their output of maple products, and to have yearly exhibitions of the products to show the consumers the difference in the goods, from the ways of producing, and giving prizes to competitors and exhibitors.

"From 1850 to 1860 there was produced 135,000,000 pounds; from 1860 to 1870, it had risen to 175,000,000 pounds; from 1870 to 1900 to 212,000,000 pounds, and from 1900 to 1910 it showed a decrease of 16,000,000," says Mr. J. M. Grimm.

"This decrease is wholly due to adulteration. The sugar industry is no get-rich-quick scheme. There are 55,000 producers of maple products in Canada, and this great industry is threatened with extinction because farmers fail to protect the maple products adequately, from adulteration. The receipts from the maple industry provided money for the farmers at a time when there was no other source of revenue. Consequently, the far-seeing Canadian farmer realized that some measure must be adopted in regard to adulteration in order to secure the profit on genuine products."

NEWS OF THE MIDDLE WEST

BETWEEN ONTARIO AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Items From Provinces Where Many Ontario Boys and Girls Are "Making Good."

A bridge is to be built over the Waterton River this summer.

New and up-to-date telephone offices are to be erected at Dauphin.

In Brandon's public schools there are 208 students taking manual training.

The C.P.R. proposes to spend approximately $1,000,000 at Moose Jaw during 1913.

The Provincial Government have decided to make Dauphin a judicial centre with a resident judge.

The Dominion Government has granted the sum of $8,500 for an armory to be built at Qu-Appelle.

A militia order authorizes the formation of a squadron of cavalry, with headquarters at Wetaskiwin.

The Dominion Express Company have decided to locate their head office for Saskatchewan in Moose Jaw.

The Royal Bank has taken out plans for a new building to cost between $80,000 and $100,000 at Moose Jaw.

James Paul, an Indian, was given three months imprisonment for infraction of the Indian Act at Calgary.

Steel on the G.T.P. has reached the Bow River, and the new line will be across the Bow bridge in about six weeks.

The Brandon Wire and Stamp Co., one of the city's new industries, will in the course of the next few weeks commence operations.

Medicine Hat is to have an up-to-date automatbic telephone service as soon as the building can be erected and the equipment installed.

Money in large amounts for investment purposes is now coming into Cardston, and the present year is likely to be the busiest in the town's history.

After a bitter fight, with almost 4,000 votes polled, Edmonton ratepayers turned down a proposal to buy a civic centre for $2,700,000, by a majority of 443.

A search of Western Canadian provinces for a son who has not been heard of for six years is being made by Mrs. Anna Zookowski, of Warsaw, Russia.

Among the many improvements to be made in the G.T.P. resort at Minaki this summer will be the erection by the company of a $100,000 hotel close to the depot.

Announcement is made of the intention of the Provincial Government to erect a new Government House in Regina, work to commence during the coming spring.

The annual seed grain fair held by the Yorkton Agricultural Society has just passed. The Government judge said that Yorkton had the best wheat in Saskatchewan.

IS THE WHITEST, LIGHTEST.

MAGIC BAKING POWDER

NEW STYLE LABEL

NEVER ANY FAILURE OR DISAPPOINTMENT WHEN

MAGIC BAKING POWDER IS USED.

CONTAINS NO ALUM.

COSTS NO MORE THAN THE ORDINARY KINDS.

MADE IN CANADA

The Railways and Commerce Committee of the Saskatoon City Council has been instructed to investigate the possibilities of opening an Industrial Hall as established at Winnipeg.

A new vaudeville and moving picture theatre is to be erected at Medicine Hat. It will be four storeys high and, when completed, one of the handsomest buildings in the city.

A fatal accident befel a Chinese restauranteur at Saskatoon, when in crossing the tracks at the C.N.R. subway, now under construction, he was struck by a train and had both legs cut off.

Helen—Weren't you and Hazel talking for about three hours? Marion—Yes; I was telling her how my little hat is trimmed.

NAPIER MOTOR CAR

For Sale at a Sacrifice

A BEAUTIFUL 7-passenger six-cylinder imported car in splendid shape.

Price, $1200.00

RUSSELL MOTOR CAR COMPANY, LIMITED

100 Richmond St. West, TORONTO

Long Distance Phone, MAIN 2072

THE DOMINION SECURITIES CORPORATION LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 1901

HEAD OFFICE: 26 KING ST. EAST, TORONTO

MONTREAL LONDON, E.C., ENG.

THE WILLIAM DAVIES COMPANY, LIMITED

$25,000. 6% First Mortgage Sinking Fund Gold Bonds. Due 1st July, 1926. Interest payable 1st January and July. Principal and Interest payable at The Canadian Bank of Commerce, Toronto, Montreal and London, England. Redeemable as a whole at 105 and accrued interest on any interest date after July 1st, 1914, on sixty days' prior notice, or annually for Sinking Fund drawings, beginning July 1st, 1912.

Denominations: $100, $500 and $1,000, with sterling equivalents.

The Bonds are issued in coupon form with privilege of registration of principal and in fully registered form.

Trustee: National Trust Company, Limited, Toronto.

Legal opinion of Messrs. Blake, Lash, Anglin & Cassels, Toronto.

ASSETS

(Appraisal made 1911)

Packing Houses at Toronto, Montreal and Harriston (including Sites and Equipment)	$1,077,919
Real Estate and Buildings owned by Company	535,375
Retail Store Equipment	64,000
Investments	360,154
Current Assets	1,320,471
	$3,357,919
Average annual net earnings for past three years, over	350,000

Or about four times the amount required for interest on bonds outstanding.

The William Davies Company, Limited, established in 1853, is at present the largest packing house in the British Dominions. It owns large and modernly equipped packing houses in Toronto and Montreal, and 75 retail stores strategically located in the cities of Toronto and Montreal and the following points throughout Ontario: Oshawa, London East, Kingston, St. Catharines, Brantford, Collingwood, Belleville, Galt, Brockville, Woodstock, London, St. Thomas, through which distribution of its products is made. The Company is actively represented in every Province in Canada, and its products are found in wholesale and retail houses from the Atlantic to the Pacific. It also maintains agencies in Great Britain.

Special circular on request.

Price: 102 and Interest, to yield 5.78%

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MUNICIPAL AND CORPORATION BONDS

BANISH PIMPLES AND ERUPTIONS

In the Spring Most People Need a Tonic Medicine

One of the surest signs that the blood is out of order is the pimples, unsightly eruptions and eczema that come frequently with the change from winter to spring. These prove that the long indoor life of winter has had its affect upon the blood, and that a tonic medicine is needed to put it right. Indeed, there are few people who do not need a tonic at this season. Bad blood does not merely show itself in disfiguring eruptions. To this same condition is due attacks of rheumatism and lumbago; the sharp stabbing pains of sciatica and neuralgia; poor appetite and a desire to avoid exertion. You cannot cure these troubles by the use of purgative medicines—you need a tonic, and a tonic only, and among all medicines there is none can equal Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for their tonic, life-giving, nerve-restoring powers. Every dose of this medicine makes new, rich blood, which drives out impurities, stimulates every organ and brings a feeling of new health and energy to weak, tired, ailing men, women and children. If you are out of sorts give this medicine a trial and see how quickly it will restore the appetite, revive drooping spirits, and fill your veins with new, health-giving blood.

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

WHY MORE WOMEN THAN MEN

A Woman's Power of Endurance Is More Robust.

The fact that in almost all civilized countries women outnumber men has been ascribed to the higher birthrate of girl babies; yet statistics show that 105 boys are born to every 100 girls. According to figures compiled by a European statistician, the girl has a better chance than the boy of attaining maturity.

He finds that from the third to the fifteenth year the mortality for both sexes is the same; from the fifteenth to the nineteenth year, the critical age for girls, the girl's chances are slightly better than the boy's; from the thirtieth year to the thirty-fifth the mortality among women is smaller than among men, and it continues smaller until the seventieth year. Then, for a decade and a half, the sexes once more have the same chance of survival, but above eighty-five years of age, woman again stands a much better chance than man.

To account for this difference the statistician points out that woman has greater resilience in shaking off diseases than man. It is true that the physical strength of man is greater than woman's, but a woman's power of endurance is more robust.

One reason for this is that woman possesses a finer perception of her power of endurance than a man, and when her perception warns her of fatigue, she stops. A man does not stop until his power is exhausted. His nervous system is not as finely organized as a woman's, and as Mosso, the Italian physiologist has pointed out, men and women are entirely dependent upon their nerves for caution not to over-exert. While it is true that women more easily contract many diseases, particularly nervous and mental diseases, than men, they overcome them more easily.

THE BEST MEDICINE I HAVE EVER USED

"The best medicine I have ever used" is what thousands of mothers say of Baby's Own Tablets. Once a mother has used the Tablets for her little ones she will use no other medicine and never fails to recommend them to her friends. Concerning them Mrs. John Thompson, Coutts, Alta., says: "I have given Baby's Own Tablets to my baby for constipation and think them the best medicine I have ever used. Please send me two more boxes, as I would not care to be without them." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

The Great Ocean Depths.

The greatest known ocean depth is approximately the same as the greatest land height, but the average depth of the ocean bed is about 12,000 feet, as against the average land height above sea level of 2,300 feet. The oceans, including the inland seas connected with them, cover about 144,500,000 square miles, or 73.39 per cent. of the total surface of the earth, and the volume of water estimated to be contained in them is 323,800,000 cubic miles.

Wealth is not his who gets it; but his who enjoys it.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.



From the last picture of the King of Belgium.

Fact and Fancy.

To fill the pulpit is one thing; to fill the church is quite another.

The raccoon washes its food before eating it.

Sarah Bernhardt sleeps only five hours.

When a man settles down he is expected to settle up.

One Frenchman in every eight has a bank account.

Actors will never suffer a kettle to boil in their presence. They can't stand the hissing sound.

The latest Venetian gondolas have electric motors.

The ideal match is not the one where a little friction causes a flareup.

Aching Lumbago Backs Are Quickly Helped And Permanently Cured

Release, Yes, and a Cure for Lumbago is Now Known.

YOU CAN EASILY PROVE THIS.

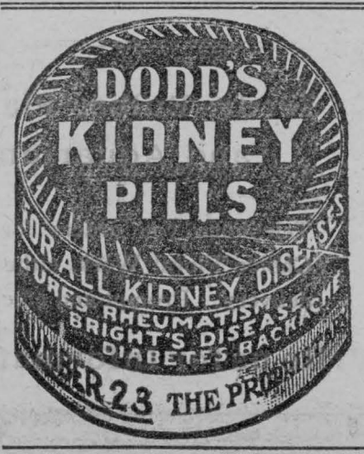
To cure Lumbago—surely it's a good thing to know how. This information meant to Jno. E. Neave the difference between invalidism and robust health. Writing from his home near Cornwall, he says:—"A severe and prolonged attack of Lumbago in my youth rendered me at all times liable to aches in the back and loins. So established became the predisposition, and so frequent the attacks, I confess I accepted the condition as my particular weakness to be borne with as much composure as any evil circumstance might permit. One day an unusually bad attack developed, and unfortunately there was no medicine of any kind in the house. I sent to a neighbor for help and received with a strong recommendation a bottle of **Nerviline.** My friend was surprised we didn't use Nerviline, saying that they found use for it in their family almost every day. So quickly did Nerviline check the attack, and so grateful was the relief, that I was in a day on the high road to recovery. I have cured my tendency to Lumbago with Nerviline, and consider it the most powerful pain-subduing liniment ever made."

For curing colds, hoarseness, tight chest and winter ills Nerviline is a marvel; as for Lumbago, Sciatica and Rheumatism, Nerviline is considered to be without a peer. In the home it is especially valuable, because it cures cramps in half a minute, stops nausea, controls vomiting and upset stomach. For internal or external use, wherever there is pain, apply Nerviline. Get the 50c. family size bottle; trial size 25c., at all storekeepers and druggists, or The Catarrhozone Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Weird Wedding Ceremony.

When two Negritos, a people of the Philippine Islands, are united, the whole tribe is assembled, and the affianced pair climb two trees growing near each other. The elders then bend the branches until the heads of the couple meet. When the heads have thus come into contact, the marriage is legally accomplished, and great rejoicings take place, a fantastic dance completing the ceremony.

"Life that is all pleasure is worthless. Life that is all drudgery is just as bad," says Dr. Elizabeth Chesser. "People who get out of the habit of enjoyment get depressed in vitality and age more rapidly. There is nothing like the habit of laughter for keeping people young and healthy."



An Old Settler Finds Quick Relief

CHAS. MARSHALL CURED BY DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS.

Mrs. Marshall Tells How Her Husband Suffered, and of His Speedy Recovery When He Used the Great Canadian Kidney Remedy.

Parkinson, Algoma, Ont., May 5 (Special)—Living far from towns and with doctors not within easy reach, many of the settlers have found Dodd's Kidney Pills an inestimable blessing. One of those is Mr. Charles Marshall, Sr., whose recovery from a severe case of kidney disease has recently been the cause of much satisfaction to his family and friends.

"My husband was suffering very much with his back and legs," Mrs. Marshall says, speaking of her husband's cure. "He went to see the doctor, and he told him he had urinary trouble, but he did not seem to get any better.

"Then I sent for some Dodd's Kidney Pills. Since taking them, he has no more pain in his back and legs, and his other troubles are all gone.

"I am indeed thankful for what Dodd's Kidney Pills did for my husband, and I hope other sufferers from Kidney disease will benefit by his experience, and use Dodd's Kidney Pills."

Urinary troubles are caused by diseased kidneys. So are backache, rheumatism, lumbago, and heart disease. The natural remedy is to cure the kidneys by using Dodd's Kidney Pills.

That's Different.

Jones—"James, I heard you using profanity to the horses this forenoon."

Coachman—"No, suh; no suh; I'se very careful ob de hosses, suh! I wuz talking to my wife, suh!"

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Dear Sirs,—Your MINARD'S LINIMENT is our remedy for sore throat, colds and all ordinary ailments.

It never fails to relieve and cure promptly.

CHARLES WHOOTEN.

Port Mulgrave.

Dealing Gently.

Cadger—"Binks has been telling lies about me again."

Badgar—"He might do worse. He might tell the truth about you."

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

Are Clean in Japan.

The Japanese are probably the cleanest nation in the world. Even the poorest citizen takes a bath twice a day. The eight hundred public baths in Tokio are said to be patronized by over three hundred thousand persons daily.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

Progressive.

"Your father just told me not to hang around here after 10 o'clock," said Reginald.

"Did it hurt your feelings?" asked Ethelinda.

"No. I feel rather encouraged. It is the first time he has given a sign that he was aware of my existence."

When Your Eyes Need Care

Try Murine Eye Remedy

No Smarting—Feels Fine—Acts Quickly. Try it for Red, Weak, Watery Eyes and Granulated Eyelids. Illustrated Book in each Package. MURINE is compounded by our Oculists—not a "Patent Medicine" but used in successful Physicians' Practice for many years. Now dedicated to the Public and sold by Druggists at 25c-50c per bottle. Murine Eye Salve in Aseptic Tubes, 25c-50c. Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

Mr. Jones—"How dreadful of Dr. Smith to marry his cook." Mr. Right—"I don't know; probably she had threatened to leave."

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

King Alfonso is Fatalist.

King Alfonso of Spain is said to be a fatalist, and being of this temper he is able to derive enjoyment from occurrences that would affright more ordinary mortals. A knife that he knocked out of the hands of an assassin is hung up in his den. On his wedding-day an attempt was made on his life, and the next day he calmly visited the spot in an automobile and genially pointed out to his young wife the spot where the assassin stood. Alfonso's fatalism may have a foundation in the fact that he is the thirteenth Alfonso.

Charity covers a multitude of sins that ought to be exposed.

Look before you leap—you can't jump from the fire back into the frying-pan.

ECZEMA FROM HEAD TO ANKLES

Tortured With Terrible Itching and Burning. Scratched Until Tore Flesh, Lay Awake for Nights at a Time. Used Cuticura Remedies and Found a Cure.

St. Ola, Ontario.—"When I was ten years old I began to be tortured with a terrible itching and burning of the skin, and was told it was eczema. I have had it right along for seven years steady, it getting worse every year. I was affected from head to ankles. It seemed to appear like hives at first, then I would begin to scratch until I tore my flesh. It would always be at its worst at night. I have waked myself up at nights scratching and my fingers would be just stiff and cramped from scratching, so that I would be hardly able to straighten them out. My, how I have suffered! My face and whole body would be just a mass of blotches red as fire and after having soap and water on my face then I would begin to burn. I have lain awake for nights at a time when my eczema was at its worst.

"I would be tortured for months at a time. I was getting not only disheartened, for nothing helped, but completely disfigured also, but dame fortune smiled upon me one day in the summer of 1910 and laid before my eyes an advertisement of Cuticura Remedies. I used them according to directions and after a few applications I began to feel and see relief ahead. It is nearly six months since I first began and I can truthfully say I've found a cure." (Signed) Miss Louise E. Wilson, Dec. 12, 1911.

Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment are sold by druggists and dealers everywhere. For a liberal free sample of each, with 32-p. book, send post card to Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Dept. 38D, Boston, U. S. A.

EUROPE'S TINIEST STATE.

Adjoins Belgium and Prussia and Comprises 1,400 Acres.

When the Ambassadors of Europe recently met, and agreed that the peninsular of Athos, in Macedonia, should be regarded as an independent State, many people thought that they had at least discovered the smallest State in the whole world.

Athos, however, has an area of 180 square miles, roughly. It is a huge country compared with Moresnet, a tiny neutral State on the borders of Belgium and Prussia. Its area is reckoned in acres, not square miles! Its size, in fact, is fourteen hundred acres, just a good-sized farm!

Moresnet was made a separate State in 1815, after Napoleon had been finally crushed at Waterloo. The reason that the little country has remained independent is rather curious.

As has been said, the tiny State is on the borders of Germany and Belgium. It possesses what was once the most important and valuable zinc-mine in the whole world. Belgium wanted that zinc, and so did Germany. As they couldn't agree on the amount of compensation to the other, Moresnet remained independent.

The tiniest country in the world lies four miles away from Aix-la-Chapelle, and possesses one village. There's not room for two! The total number of inhabitants is under three thousand. Recently Germany began negotiations with Belgium to acquire her tiny neighbor, though the Moresnetians say they prefer to be under Belgium rule, if they can't be independent.

CITY COUNCIL DOINGS.

To put through the license reduction will require some tall hustling. Meantime lots of corns will be tramped on. The cure is "Putnam's," the old reliable corn extractor that has been curing corns and warts for years. "Putnam's" never fails, 25c. at all dealers.

One Construction.

Knick—When does a man rob his wife?

Knack—When he hooks her dress.

Your druggist will refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days. 50c.

"The rain falls alike on the just and the unjust," a clergyman once quoted. "Not a bit of it," a parishioner retorted. "The unjust have all the umbrellas."

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Off on His Guess.

Wife—I wish, dear, that you'd settle my last year's millinery bill. I really can't sleep for thinking of it.

Hub—Your conscience pricking you, eh?

Wife—Oh no; but I need two more hats right away.

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills

exactly meet the need which so often arises in every family for a medicine to open up and regulate the bowels. Not only are they effective in all cases of Constipation, but they help greatly in breaking up a Cold or La Grippe by cleaning out the system and purifying the blood. In the same way they relieve or cure Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick Headaches, Rheumatism and other common ailments. In the fullest sense of the words Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills are 47

A Household Remedy

SAVED THE KING.

But Man Was Discharged for Touching His Sacred Person.

Alfonso of Spain was born a king, but he nearly lost his august life before he had grown up to take the throne from his mother, the Queen Regent. The young king's foot slipped one day as he was descending a staircase in the royal palace at Madrid, and down tumbled Alfonso head first.

Momentarily there appeared every possibility of a broken monarchical neck; but, in the nick of time, a Court footman leaped forward with marvellous agility, seized his sovereign, and was fortunately able to effectually break the force of the royal fall.

The saving of the King was, of course, recognized as a good and happy thing, but the grandees of the Court had to put on the appearance of much wrath at the violation of a fine old crusty piece of etiquette. For had not a mere menial—no matter how gorgeous and commendably self-possessed — actually touched unbidden the sacred person of his King?

It was insisted that the servant should be dismissed, and so he had to be. But the Queen Regent recognized the absurd unfairness of bowing down before an ancient tradition, and the footman who saved King Alfonso was handsomely provided for. He still lives happily outside the precincts of the palace, and keeps a grateful guardian eye on the King, Queen Ena, and the Royal children.

Couldn't Breathe Through His Nose Stuffed With Catarrh

Catarrhozone Inhaler the One Means of Relief, and It Cured Quickly.

The extraordinary efficacy of Catarrhozone is without a parallel. A sneezing cold is cured in ten minutes, a harsh cough is eased in an hour, the most offensive catarrh is thoroughly drawn from the system. In case of asthma and bronchitis the relief and certain cure that comes from the healing balsamic extracts in Catarrhozone is simply wonderful.



"For more than twenty years I suffered with a cough, bronchitis, asthma, and nasal catarrh," writes J. F. Fenwick, of Staunton P. O. "Every attack I had seemed to grow worse, and I could hardly breathe on account of an accumulation of phlegm in the nose and throat. One day I tried Catarrhozone, and in ten minutes was wonderfully relieved. I could breathe freely and naturally through the nose, and blood spitting was stopped—the phlegm was cleared away and my regular breathing restored. No remedy can do more than Catarrhozone."

There is no remedy so certain and safe as Catarrhozone, but being a good remedy it is imitated. Beware of the substitutor. Large Catarrhozone lasts two months, price $1.00. Smaller sizes 25c. and 50c. At all storekeepers and druggists, or The Catarrhozone Co., Buffalo, N. Y., and Kingston, Canada.

ON THE PLANET MARS.

Strange Conditions to Be Found On Far-Off Planet.

Mars is more distant than we are from the sun—150,000,000 miles on the average instead of 100,000,000. It is, therefore, a little colder; the more so as its central heat is less, because the diameter of the planet is only 4,500 miles instead of 8,500. Martian days have almost the same duration as ours; but the axis of the planet being more inclined on the plane of the orbit by about four degrees, the polar regions where the sun remains more than one day on or below the horizon are more extended, as is also the torrid zone. The inequality of days and nights at the same latitude is greater on Mars than on the earth; at the latitude of forty-five degrees our shortest day is eight hours forty-three minutes, and the longest fifteen hours thirty-eight minutes; these are on Mars respectively seven hours fifty-six minutes and seventeen hours fifty-eight minutes long.

On the planet Mars, therefore, there are extreme variations of climate and temperature. Protected by the slowness of the variations of temperature of water, marine animals, fish, especially, differ, doubtless, very little from ours; but it is quite otherwise with aerial animals. Those with constant internal temperature have been infinitely more favored on the earth. They must have appeared sooner and have more quickly crushed the great reptiles, which have long been extinct. On the contrary, the plumage of birds and the skin of mammals, which protect these animals against the extreme variations of temperature, must have developed in a luxurious manner, both attaining a splendid variety, changing and being modified profoundly every year with the seasons.

CLARK'S SOUPS

Delicately flavoured—Highly concentrated.



WHY WORRY! Choose your variety and ask your grocer for "Clark's".

W. Clark, Mfr., Montreal.

HBK HBK

Long Wearing GLOVES

If you are looking for a pair of gloves that are as tough as a Mexican Snake whip and that will give you full satisfaction or a new pair free ask your dealer for

H.B.K. Pinto Shell Gloves

These are the best wearing gloves ever turned out from a factory. Send for interesting story "The Pinto's Shell".

HUDSON BAY KNITTING CO.
Canada's Expert Glove and Mitt Makers, MONTREAL.

FARMS FOR SALE.

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

GOOD STOCK FARM OF 500 ACRES with Three Houses; large Bank Barn. Must be sold quick. Price is very low.

SEVERAL DESIRABLE FARMS IN Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan that can be bought. Worth the money for quick sale.

I HAVE OVER ONE HUNDRED GOOD farms in different sections of Ontario on my list. If you want a farm consult me.

H. W. DAWSON, Toronto.

SEVENTEEN ACRES—3 MILES FROM London market; soil gravelly clay loam. Will exchange for city, town or village property, or for larger farm. The Western Real Estate Exchange, London, Ont.

MALE HELP WANTED.

OUT OF EMPLOYMENT? SERVES YOU right. Learn barber trade; always sure employment for barber. Our improved methods, constant practice and instructions qualify you for position in short time. Send for catalogue. Moler College, 221 Queen E., Toronto.

STAMPS AND COINS.

STAMP COLLECTORS—HUNDRED DIFferent Foreign Stamps, Catalogue, Album, only Seven Cents. Marks Stamp Company, Toronto.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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.

RUSSELL-KNIGHT
MODEL "38"
Cost $5000 Price $2000

HAS been overhauled and is in splendid condition. Fully equipped.

RUSSELL MOTOR CAR COMPANY, LIMITED
100 Richmond St. West, TORONTO
Phone, MAIN 2072

"My husband," she said, "always wants me to look my best, no matter what the cost." "Well," her friend replied, "one can hardly blame him for feeling as he does,"



Apply Zam-Buk to all wounds and sores and you will be surprised how quickly it stops the smarting and brings ease. It covers the wound with a layer of protective balm, kills all poison germs already in the wound, and prevents others entering. Its rich healing herbal essences then build up from the bottom, fresh tissue; and in a wonderfully short time the wound is healed!

Zam Buk's popularity is based on merit. Imitations never work cures. Be sure and get the real thing. "Zam-Buk" is printed on every packet of the genuine. Refuse all others, 50c all druggists and stores or Zam-Buk Co., Toronto.

ZAM-BUK

"How I Shall Miss You When You are Grown."

What the poet sang every mother's heart has felt. Baby's Photograph taken now and then will preserve the image and memory of baby days for all time.

Clever Photographers, with the fast lenses and fast plates of to-day, also get wonderful results in baby pictures.

How long since you have had your baby's picture taken?

J. M. Whitteker

The Photographer in Your Town.

THE REXALL DRUG STORE

Prescriptions

Carefully Compounded

School Supplies

D. T. HENDERSON

DRUGGIST



A LITTLE PAINT WORKS WONDERS

For General House Painting we Strongly Recommend

Moore's Pure Linseed Oil Prepared Paint

As we firmly believe they are the best and most durable and economical Paints ever put on the marke .

For outside and inside use a flexible and enamel Paint. Will not check, chalk or blister.

Ask for color cards.

MULLIN BROS.

SOLE AGENTS

Fire! Fire!

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

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

All HONEST claims promptly and liberally settled.

A. F. MERKLEY,

Local Agent, Morrisburg.

D. MONROE, Cornwall,

District Inspector and Adjuster.

MAIL THIS COUPON TO

Cornwall Commercial College

AND GET A FREE COPY OF OUR CATALOGUE

Name.....

Address.....

.....

BYLAW No. 360

OF THE VILLAGE OF MORRISBURG

A Bylaw of the Village of Morrisburg to Aid the Ottawa and St. Lawrence Electric Railway Company by Granting a Right of Way along and upon certain streets in the municipality for the construction and operation of a railway.

WHEREAS the Ottawa and St. Lawrence Electric Railway Company has made application to the Council of the Village of Morrisburg for the right to use the highways or parts of highway hereinafter set out for the purpose of constructing and operating a railway thereon, that is to say, upon, across and along:—

(a) The given road running from north to south through that part of Lot number Thirty in the First Concession of the Township of Williamsburg included in the said Village of Morrisburg, and being north of the Grand Trunk Railway Right of Way, from the northerly limit of the Village of Morrisburg to the said Grand Trunk Railway Right of Way;

(b) Victoria Street from the northern boundary to Main Street, designated "Queen's Highway" on registered plan of said Village;

(c) Main Street from the easterly limit of the Village of Morrisburg to the westerly limit thereof;

(d) Isabella Street;

(e) Canal Street from a point three hundred feet west of the westerly limit of Isabella Street easterly to Main Street.

AND WHEREAS the said Council of the Village of Morrisburg deems it advisable to grant a right of way over aforesaid specified given road, streets and part of streets to the said Ottawa and St. Lawrence Electric Railway Company upon conditions hereinafter set forth.

THEREFORE, the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the Village of Morrisburg enacts as follows:—

1. The Ottawa and St. Lawrence Electric Railway Company shall have the right to survey, lay out, construct, equip, maintain and operate a railway for the transportation of passengers, freight, or merchandise upon, along and across the given road, streets and parts of streets, in the said Village of Morrisburg, hereinafter set out, that is to say:—

(a) The given road running from north to south through that part of Lot number Thirty in the First Concession of the Township of Williamsburg included in the said Village of Morrisburg and being north of the Grand Trunk Railway right of way from the northerly limit of the Village of Morrisburg to the said Grand Trunk Railway right of way;

(b) Victoria Street, from the northern limit thereof to Main Street, otherwise designated as "Queen's Highway";

(c) Main Street from the easterly limit of the Village of Morrisburg to the westerly limit thereof;

(d) Isabella Street;

(e) Canal Street from a point three hundred feet west of the westerly limit of Isabella Street easterly to its conjunction with Main Street;

subject to the restrictions imposed by this bylaw and the Ontario Railway Act 1906 and amendments thereto.

2. All rights, powers, and privileges hereby granted to the Company under and by virtue of this bylaw shall cease, determine, and become forfeited, firstly, at the expiration of one year from the first day of October, A.D. 1913, unless sixty per cent. in value of the work of construction in the Village of Morrisburg be completed on or before the first day of October, A.D. 1914, and secondly, at the expiration of two years from the first day of October, A.D. 1913, unless the railroad be fully constructed in and from the Village of Morrisburg to the City of Ottawa on or before the first day of October, A.D. 1915.

3. There shall only be a single track laid down by the said Ottawa and St. Lawrence Electric Railway Company hereinafter termed the "Company," which track shall be laid upon the side of the highway, except where it is necessary to lay the track nearer the centre of the highway in order to make practical and convenient curves or except where the said Village of Morrisburg hereinafter termed the "Corporation" require and direct the location to the centre or opposite side.

4. All works necessary for construction and laying down the said railway track shall be made in a substantial manner, according to the best modern practice and to the satisfaction of the Council of the Corporation.

5. The roadway between and within at least one foot six inches from and outside of each rail shall be macadamized or of the same material as the roadway adjoining and kept constantly in good repair by the said Company, which Company shall also be bound to construct and keep in good repair crossings of a similar character to those adopted by the Corporation within the limits aforesaid at the intersection of such railway track and cross streets.

6. The track shall conform to the grade of the various highways as now established or hereafter to be established through which it will run and shall not in any way change or alter the same without the consent of the Corporation. In constructing the road bed and track of said railway and during the operation thereof the Company shall fully protect from injury or obstruction all underground drains, water pipes or other pipes, whether public or private, and if any drain, water pipe, or other pipe be taken up it shall be replaced by material as permanent as the material used in the original construction and in a proper and workmanlike manner and to the satisfaction of the Council of the Corporation.

7. The Corporation authorities shall have the right to take up the streets traversed by the rails either for the purpose of altering the grades thereof, constructing or repairing drains or sewers or for laying down or repairing water, or other pipes, and for all other purposes within the province and privileges of the Corporation without being liable for any compensation or damage that may be occasioned to the working of the railway, or to the works connected therewith.

8. The railway shall not be opened to the public nor put in operation within the limits of the corporation until the construction of the road has been approved of by the chief engineer of the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board.

9. The speed of the cars shall never exceed ten miles an hour within that part of the said Village Corporation lying south of the Grand Trunk Railway Right of Way.

10. The Company shall be liable for all damages whatsoever arising out of the construction or operation of the railway and shall indemnify and save harmless the Corporation from all costs, loss or damage by reason thereof.

11. Should the Company neglect to keep the track, or roadway, or crossings, between and for eighteen inches outside the rails in good condition, or to have the necessary repairs made therein the Corporation's Reeve, Engineer, or other proper officer shall give notice thereof by registered letter addressed to the president of the Company at its Head Office requiring such repairs to be made forthwith and if not made within ten days of the time of giving such notice the Corporation shall cause the repairs to be made and the amount so expended may be recovered against the said Company, together with a penalty of Ten Dollars a day for every day after the lapse of three days from the giving of the notice aforesaid during which the non-repair continues in any Court of competent jurisdiction.

12. During the construction of the said railway due and proper care shall be taken to leave sufficient space and crossing so that traffic and travel on the said streets and other streets running at right angles thereto shall not be unnecessarily impeded and the water courses of the said streets shall be left free and unobstructed, and lights, barriers, or watchmen provided and kept by the said Company when and where required to prevent accidents or injuries to the public.

13. The Company shall have the privileges of using the said streets or parts of streets as herein mentioned for the purposes of said railway for a period of twenty-five years from the final passing of this bylaw and of placing poles at such places as the town engineer directs with brackets thereon necessary to support cables and wires along said highways at such distances and of such heights as may be necessary for the proper conducting of electricity to be used in the lighting, heating and operation of the cars to be used on the railway but subject to the restrictions and conditions herein contained and to the restrictions and conditions contained in The Ontario Railway Act of 1906, which is hereby incorporated in and made a part of this Bylaw. One month before the work of actual construction shall commence the Company shall submit a plan showing the position of all poles, wires and brackets for the approval of the Council of the Corporation.

14. In case the Company at any time ceases to regularly use the whole or any part of its railway within the Municipality for a period of one year it shall forfeit the right to use the railway or the part unused, together with the rails, poles and wires thereof, and the Company shall in addition indemnify the Corporation in respect of all costs incurred in taking up the rails and putting the highways in proper repair and the Corporation shall have a lien upon the rails, poles, wires, rolling stock and other property of the Company for said costs.

15. Before the Company shall commence construction of said railway within the limits of the municipality it shall execute and deliver a bond binding upon itself, its successors and assigns to observe, agree to and be bound by provisions and conditions of this bylaw.

The expenses in connection with this bylaw, including the submission thereof to the ratepayers of the Corporation, shall be paid to the treasurer of the Corporation before the Bylaw is placed for printing, but if the railway be fully completed from Morrisburg to Ottawa within one year from October first, 1913, then the said expenses paid the treasurer shall be refunded to the Company.

This Bylaw shall take effect and come into operation immediately upon the passing thereof.

AND WHEREAS this bylaw requires the consent of the electors of the Village of Morrisburg aforesaid before the final passing thereof pursuant to the Municipal Franchises Act, 2 Geo. V., Chap. 42, Section 3;

AND WHEREAS it is necessary to fix the time and place for taking the votes of the electors aforesaid and also the day for finally passing the said bylaw by the said Council;

BE IT THEREFORE ENACTED that the votes of the electors of the Village of Morrisburg shall be taken on this bylaw on and at the following times and places, that is to say, on Monday, the Sixteenth day of June, A.D. 1913, commencing at the hour of nine o'clock in the forenoon and continuing until five o'clock in the afternoon of the same day by the following deputy returning officers:—

Polling Subdivision Number One by Alfred E. Clement, Deputy Returning Officer, at the Town Hall in the said Village;

Polling Subdivision Number Two by James Eastman, Deputy Returning Officer, at the School House on the north side of Colin Street in said Village;

Polling Subdivision Number Three by William W. Flynn, Deputy Returning Officer, at Mrs. Henderson's Coach House on the north side of Second Street in the said Village;

THAT the Reeve of the said Village shall attend at the Council Chamber in the Town Hall in the said Village on Thursday, the 12th day of June, A.D. 1913, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon for the purpose of appointing persons to attend at the different polling places on behalf of the persons interested in and desirous of promoting or opposing the passing of this bylaw respectively and also persons to attend at the final summing up of the votes by the Clerk of the said Village of Morrisburg.

THAT the Clerk of the said Village sum up the number of votes given for and against this Bylaw on the Seventeenth day of June, A.D. 1913, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon at the Town Hall in the said Village of Morrisburg.

THAT this Bylaw shall be finally considered by the Council and if the same shall have been assented to by the electors shall then be passed.

Read a first time in open Council this Ninth day of May, A.D. 1913.

F. R. CHALMERS, Clerk. R. E. GIBSON, Reeve.

Read a second time in open Council this Ninth day of May, A.D. 1913.

F. R. CHALMERS, Clerk. R. E. GIBSON, Reeve.

NOTICE

Take notice that the above is a true copy of a proposed Bylaw which has been taken into consideration and which will be finally passed by the Council of the Municipality of the Village of Morrisburg in the event of the assent of the electors being obtained thereto on Monday, the Sixteenth day of June, A.D. 1913, being after one month from the first publication thereof in the newspaper called "The Morrisburg Herald," published at the Village of Morrisburg, in the County of Dundas, the date of which first publication being the Sixteenth day of May, A.D. 1913, and the votes of the electors of the said Municipality will be taken thereon on the day and at the hours and at the places therein fixed.

Dated the tenth day of May, A.D. 1913.

F. R. CHALMERS, Clerk.

A MESSAGE FROM A WOMAN TO WOMEN

"Every Woman Should Take "Fruit-a-tives"

LAKELET, ONT., MAY 12th. 1911

"Kindly publish this letter of mine if you think it will benefit other women who might be afflicted with the diseases I have had in the past, but am now, thanks to "Fruit-a-tives", completely cured of. It is my firm belief that every woman should take "Fruit-a-tives" if she wants to keep herself in good health.

Before taking "Fruit-a-tives", I was constantly troubled with what is commonly known as "Nerves" or severe Nervousness. This Nervousness brought on the most violent attacks of Sick Headache, for which I was constantly taking doctors' medicine without any permanent relief. Constipation was also a source of great trouble to me and for which the Doctors said "I would have to take medicine all my life", but "Fruit-a-tives" banished all these troubles and now I am a well woman"

MRS. FRED. GADKE.

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



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OATS FOR SALE

ABOUT 300 bushels of nice seed oats for sale. 15tf JOHN DAIN

MAIL CONTRACT

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon, on Friday, the 20th June, 1913, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails on a proposed Contract for four years six times per week over Rural Mail Route No. 1 from Morrisburg, Ont., from the Postmaster General's pleasure.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Morrisburg, Froatburn, and at the Office of the Post Office Inspector at Ottawa.

G. C. ANDERSON, Superintendent.

19-21

Post Office Department, Mail Service Branch, Ottawa, May 6th, 1913.

MAIL CONTRACT

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails on a wa until noon, on Friday, the 6th June, 1913, proposed Contract for four years six times per week over Rural Mail Route No. 1 from Chesterville, Ont., from the Postmaster General's pleasure.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Grantley, Colquhoun, Beckstead and Chesterville, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector at Ottawa.

G. C. ANDERSON, Superintendent.

Post Office Department, Mail Service Branch, Ottawa, 19th April, 1913. 18-20

MAIL CONTRACT

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 6th June, 1913, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails on a proposed Contract for four years six times per week over Rural Mail Route No. 2 from Williamsburg, Ont., from the Postmaster General's pleasure.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Bouck's Hill, Hoasic, and Williamsburg, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector at Ottawa.

G. C. ANDERSON, Superintendent.

Post Office Department, Mail Service Branch, Ottawa, 19th April, 1913. 18-20

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Deposits, ...	23,677,730	35,042,311
Loans and Investments,	27,457,090	38,854,801
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