The Leader

Vol. XV, No 37 MORRISBURG, ONT., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1915.

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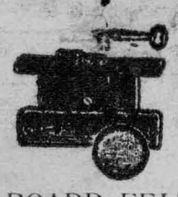


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A GRAND SUCCESS

Canada's War Minister Receives Enthusiastic Ovation

The Red Cross Concert held in the Music Hall, Saturday, Oct. 9th, under the auspices of the local workers, resulted in a pronounced success in every way. The entertainment really started with the arrival by auto of Major General Sir Sam Hughes, K.C.B.

The town was decorated with flags and bunting, and the Militia of the Canal Patrol under Col. McDonald sent a Mounted guard of Honor to the outskirts of the town to meet the distinguished visitor.

Col. J. Wesley Allison, who entertained Sir Sam while here, at his "Island home", was in uniform and extended greetings when the procession halted in front of the Music Hall. The public lined the main streets and cheered the War Minister who gracefully acknowledged the compliment.

In the evening the spacious hall, elaborately decorated for the occasion by Mr. Albert Burris and a staff of soldier assistants, was well filled long before the hour for opening the program. When Major-General Sir Sam Hughes and his party entered the hall they were led by the pipers playing a martial air. The audience stood and cheered until the party was seated.

There was a variety of entertainment and in abundance. Of course the main feature was the presence of Canada's War Minister. His speech and the violin, the dancing and tableau numbers made dents in one's memory of a long and pleasant performance. The talent was of high order and all the principal performers were brought from Montreal for the occasion. Mr. R. Hunt Dumfille opened the program propitiously by the singing of "O' anada". This and his other number, "There's a Land", were interperted with dignity and a voice of great power..

Miss Augusta Schmidt, a young lady of rare sweetness, of gracious and attractive presence sang pleasingly and played the violin, and did both well. Her violin work showed a command of technical skill that is sure to make her a second "Parlow"—that wonderful Canadian violinist, who, by the way,, is a Dundas County girl.

The novelty of the evening was the Egyptian Dance by Miss Winnifred Tait. This wierd dance of "The Lily" was grace personified, and the dancer a figure of beauty. The costume worn in this dance was purchased by Miss Tait while in Egypt.

A piano solo in a mixed concert program is usually looked upon as a "filler-in", but Mr. Harold Key's work on the piano stood out so prominently as to make it one of the features.

Miss Audrey Cook's violin solo received more applause than any other number. She was called back again and again, and was clearly a favorite.

The tableau, "Allied Nations", elicited profound interest from Serbia to England. The costumes were accurate and superb, and the young ladies, a bevy of beauty 'twould be hard to equal in any community. The following is a list of the countries and the young ladies who represented each:—

Serbia—Miss Hilda Summers.
Russia—Miss Gladys Nash.
France—Miss Winnifred Tait.
Belgium—Miss Marion Cook.
Japan—Miss Sara Cook.
Italy—Miss Dorothy Cook.
Scotland—Miss Annie Wallace.
Ireland—Miss Eloie Casselman.
Wales—Miss Margaret Shaughnessy.
Canada—Miss Gladys Sherman.
England—Miss Catherine MacArthur.

Miss Marion Cook sang "Your King and Country Need You," so appealingly that the free-to-enlist man had to hold onto his seat or join the colors. Her chorus was the young ladies of the "nations' " tableau.

A cameo set with jewels, was Gerald Coligan as "John Bull" and Jack Smyth's bull dog, surrounded by the beauty chorus.

Small flags were distributed in the audience by several young ladies in Red Cross Nurses' uniforms and the entertainment concluded by the singing of the National Anthem and the display of flags in an atmosphere permeated with patriotism.

Major-General Sir Sam Hughes was introduced by Mr. Andrew Broder, M.P., who called upon Mr. J. H. Meikle, reeve, to read the

(Continued on page 4.)

Interesting letter from C. A. Cameron

Lieutenant C. A. Cameron after spending a month in France with No. 2 Co. "Princess Pats", the captain of which is a classmate, returned to England on September 25th and is now taking an officers' course in the training school after which he will join the regiment to which he has been posted as Lieutenant with the Northamptons.

The letter received by his father, Rev. H. Cameron, reads as follows:

"Somewhere in France, Sept. 19.

"Just a week ago yesterday I was writing a pass form which would permit me to go over to the Canadian lines to see Ben Bates, who is with the Canadian Engineers four or five miles away. Just then some one said I was wanted at the door of the tent and on going out I was delighted to find Ben there; that was about ten o'clock, and as he did not have to leave till four we had six hours together.

We were located near a small river and in that respect were more fortunate than Ben. We therefore had a dip together and afterwards instead of having the army fare for dinner we went to a neighboring farm house and had eggs and coffee. At that time I did not know we were in for a move so we arranged to meet again in the near future. The Friday night previous we had a novel Communion service, battalion orders read that "Communion service for non-conformists would be held behind the hay stack at 6.30." As a matter of fact it was found that the vicinity of a hay stack was not as desirable as anticipated and the service was therefore held in the corner of a field and it was, in some respects, the most impressive I ever attended.

Sept. 23rd.—Life went on as usual at that place for several days longer. Every day we witnessed something of the war in the air, an aeroplane would endeavor to ascertain something of the enemy's position behind the trenches. The opposing artillery would then open with shell fire. Every few days opposing air crafts would meet in the air and we could easily follow the chase. They usually have machine guns on board and these often decide the result of the fight. On the Saturday morning before we moved we had the pleasure of seeing a German craft falling near us. Next Tuesday we marched out in full order and walked from six p.m. to 1 a.m., a distance of 15 to 20 miles; then we had a rest of three or four days, our section being billetted to a comfortable cow stable. The French woman who owned the building was very solicituous about our welfare and made us comfortable as possible under the circumstances. We were quite close to several French villages and so were able to supplement our rations

(Continued on page 8.)

OBITUARY

D. B. McLENNAN, K. C.

Mr. D. B. MacLennan, K.C., of Cornwall, one of the oldest members of the bar of the United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, and particularly well known throughout Ontario, died at at his home on Friday last, aged 79 years. Mr. MacLennan had not enjoyed good health for two years, but was about until a few months ago.

The late Donald Ban MacLennan was born in Glengarry county, being a son of the late Farquhar B. MacLennan. He was educated at Queen's University, Kingston, graduating as B.A. in 1857, and taking the degree of M.A. in 1861. After graduating he became headmaster of the Waterdown and Port Dover grammar schools, until May 1861, when he commenced the study of law in Cornwall in the office of the late Hon. John Sandfield MacDonald, first Premier of Ontario, who was senior member of the firm of MacDonald and MacLennan, in which his late brother, John B. MacLennan, was the junior member. In 1864 he continued his studies in the office of Mowat & MacLennan, in Toronto, until August, 1865, when he was called to the bar. He commenced the practice of his profession in Cornwall as the third member of the firm of MacDonald & MacLennan. After the death of his partners he formed a partnership with James W. Liddell, now Judge Liddell, and later his brother-in-law, C. H. Cline, was admitted to the firm. On Mr. Liddell being elevated to the bench, F. J. MacLennan, son of the deceased, entered the firm, which was known as MacLennan, Cline & MacLennan until 1909, when F. J. MacLennan was appointed collector of customs at Cornwall.

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RUSSIANS HAVE UPPER HAND ALL ALONG FRONT OF BATTLE

Teutons Suffering Setbacks in Fighting, Both at Dvinsk and in the Volhynia Region

A despatch from Petrograd says: The only parts of the Russian front that display any great activity now are the Dvinsk sector and the sector on the middle Styr in Volhynia.

At Dvinsk, despite unceasing efforts, the Germans are still held at gunshot distance, and whenever they make a vigorous attack they suffer repulse, with heavy losses from the Russian artillery fire. Yet Gen. von Buelow is taking Dvinsk very seriously. Along the Vilkomir road the field railway runs for over 20 miles, and heavy guns and ammunition are being brought up continually to the front. The German force immediately opposite Dvinsk is being strengthened, but the flanks are wavering.

North of Dvinsk the Russians are harrassing the Germans and driving them out of village after village. South of Dvinsk the enemy's front is being steadily pushed back towards Sventsiany, and almost daily the Russians recapture a village or two and lead off German prisoners.

The action of Daniusuavo, on the Viliya, is typical of this kind of fighting. The battle lasted several days. The Germans were driven from the trenches, but repeatedly counter-attacked, only to be flung back everywhere by the Russian fire. They brought up reserves and succeeded in advancing to within 200 yards of the Russian lines. Then two Russian companies caught the advancing Germans on the flank and held them while the artillery dealt with the enemy's supports. The result was that the isolated advancing group was annihilated by the Russian bayonets.

From the Viliya to the Pripet there is effective skirmishing all along the line. South of the Pripet the sting has been taken out of General Puhalio's temporary success on the middle Styr, and his army, for all that it was reinforced from the neighboring armies of Generals Lisingen and Mackensen, is being propelled back into the swamps.

WHERE THE FRENCH WON IMPORTANT VICTORY; SOUCHEZ REFINERY AND REMAINS OF VILLAGE



The bare and broken rafters of the roofs of destroyed cottages to the left, and the burning houses in the centre of the photograph mark the site of the village of Souchez, north of Arras, which for weeks has formed the centre of continuous hard fighting between the French assailants and the entrenched and fortified Germans. To the right are visible the scarred and gaunt ruins of the now-celebrated sugar factory of Souchez, the key and citadel of the German fortifications in that sector of the field, for the possession of which attack and counter-attack have been proceeding ever since the taking of Carency and Notre Dame de Lorette gave the French a footing within the enemy's line of entrenchments. The photograph itself was taken from the French advanced lines actually during one of the earlier attacks.

GERMAN EFFORTS COME TO NOUGHT

Try With All Their Might and Main to Regain the Ground They Lost.

A despatch from Paris says: The Germans are continuing to try with all their might and means to regain the ground they lost to the French in the recent allied offensive. So far their efforts have been entirely unsuccessful, the French War Office asserts in an official communique, adding that the Teutons suffered heavy losses in the failure of their counter-attacks.

Four successive counter-attacks near Souchez were completely repulsed, the War Office declares, while in the Champagne, too, "stubborn counter-attacks" against the positions lost by the Germans recently failed. Equally as futile was an attempt on the Lorraine front, where the French allowed the Germans to advance to their wire entanglements and then showered a rain of shells upon them. The communique tells of the destruction of a German captive balloon by shrapnel fire from a mitrailleuse in a French aeroplane.

The Germans admit that the French have made slight progress, but on the whole, claim to have repulsed the allied general offensive.

The towns mentioned in the two official communications show that the French have approached very close to the Challerange-Bazancourt railway, which is their objective. St. Marie, to which the Germans say the French penetrated, but were driven out by immediate counter-attacks, is on that railway.

The capture of the hamlet of Tahure and the hill immediately north called Butte of Tahure is a considerable mark of resumption of the French offensive in Champagne, and has, besides, great significance with regard to the position in the West. The capture of Tahure, the farthest northtward thrust of the French in Champagne, threatens the Germans on both sides.

WEAKEN GERMAN SECOND DEFENCE

Another Important Gain Has Been Made By the French in Champagne.

A despatch from Paris says: Further important gains by the French troops in Champagne are announced by the War Office. The village of Tahure, less than two miles south of the railway serving the German trenches along the district between Rheims and the Argonne, has been taken by assault, and the victorious French infantry pushed forward and reached the heights north of the village. These heights form part of the German second line.

As in the case of the previous great success in this part of the front victory followed an incessant bombardment of the German trenches, French bayonets completing the task.

More than 1,000 prisoners were taken by the French in these operations, which included progress in the environs of the Navarin farm.

A Rotterdam despatch says: "Although the majority of the German papers shriek loudly about the allies' offensive being smashed, Major Moraht, quite the coolest of the German military critics, sounds a strong warning in the Berliner Tageblatt, clearly suggesting that Germany has as yet experienced only the beginning of things, and much more serious attacks may be expected on a much more extended scale. He says: 'What has been the result of the Franco-British offensive which has been going on eleven days ? Our higher command remarks that the offensive is a failure. This judgment will satisfy wide circles in Germany who have not concealed from themselves the seriousness of the western situation. We must, however, add to this declaration that the great struggle in the west has not yet found its conclusion. It is a question of several armies on the French side, and even if one of them can be booked as lost already, France will not leave the others inactive behind the front. Enormous supplies of ammunition, supplemented by what still comes from neutral America, and the massing of heavy artillery will, without doubt, lead the French to new action, for which she has made enormous preparations.'"

ALL BRASS UTENSILS IN VIENNA TAKEN UP

A despatch from Rome says: The citizens of Vienna have received warning that all brass domestic utensils will be sequestered on November 30, when houses will be searched with the object of ascertaining whether the present requisitions for such utensils are being evaded.

LUXEMBURG PROTESTS BECAUSE OF AIR RAID

A despatch from London says: The Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, according to Amsterdam advices, has protested to the Entente powers against air raids over that country aimed at the German headquarters.

RUSSIAN SHIPS BOMBARD VARNA

Cruisers Are Pouring Shells Into the Bulgarian Port and Causing Much Damage.

A despatch from London says: The Cologne Gazette reports two Russian cruisers actively bombarding the Bulgarian port of Varna.

The Bulgarians are said to be feverishly fortifying the port of Dedeaghatch. All buildings on the coast have been evacuated and long-range guns are being placed in the forts, while the port is being heavily mined. This would indicate that the Bulgarians anticipate what is considered likely here, a naval bombardment of Dedeaghatch by French and British fleets and a possible attempt to land an expeditionary force.

The Anglo-French troops, which were landed at Salonica with the tacit consent of the Greek Government, are being hurried northward to assist Serbia, and, if possible, keep the Bulgarians from capturing the Salonica-Nish railway, the only source by which the Serbians can be fed with munitions of war.

Public opinion in Bulgaria is not entirely unanimous in support of King Ferdinand, and reports indicate that the Bulgarian mobilization is not being carried out without difficulty. The King and Premier Radoslavoff, however, have finally thrown in their lot with Austria, Germany and Turkey.

Invasion of Serbia.

German and Austrian armies of reportedly great strength have crossed into Serbia at three widely divergent points, and have firmly established themselves. This news is contained in an official statement from the German War Office, which says:

"German and Austro-Hungarian troops crossed the Drina, the Save and the Danube at many places, and obtained firm footing on the eastern bank of the Drina and the southern banks of the Save and the Danube."

News from various sources place the strength of the Teutonic armies invading Serbia at 400,000 men. The troops which Bulgaria is able to throw against the southern borders of Serbia are supposed to be of of about equal number. While there is no news yet at hand that the Bulgarian forces have moved to cross the frontier, it is generally supposed here that the invasion has begun on the southern side of Serbia as well as on the north, and that in all probability these forces are supported by some 250,000 Turks, who are not required at the Dardanelles.

MACHINE GUN CORPS IN THE BRITISH ARMY

A despatch from London says: British military authorities have recognized the importance of machine guns, which have been such a striking feature of German warfare, by the formation of a special machine gun corps with the King's sanction. Announcement of the step is made in the Official Gazette.

Canada already has organized a machine gun battalion—the 86th of Hamilton.

The Leading Markets

Breadstuffs.

Toronto, Oct. 12.—Manitoba wheat, new crop—No. 1 Northern, $1.07½; No. 2 do., $1.06, on track lake ports, immediate shipment.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., 48½c, on track lake ports.

American corn—No. 2 yellow, 70½c on track lake ports.

Canadian corn—No. 2 yellow, 70c, on track Toronto.

Ontario oats, new crop—No. 2 white, 37 to 38c; No. 3 do., 35 to 37c; No. 1 commercial oats, 31 to 34c, according to freights outside.

Ontario wheat—No. 2 Winter, per car lot, 90 to 92c; slightly tough, 80 to 87c; sprouted or smutty, 65 to 80c, according to sample.

Peas—No. 2 nominal, per car lots, $1.25 to $1.40, according to freights outside.

Barley—Good malting barley, 52 to 54c; feed barley, 40 to 45c, according to freights outside.

Buckwheat—Car lots, nominal, according to freights outside.

Rye—No. 2, nominal, 87c; tough rye, 60 to 75c, according to sample.

Manitoba flour—First patents, in jute bags, $5.75; second patents, in jute bags, $5.25; strong bakers', in jute bags, $5.05, Toronto.

Ontario flour—New Winter, 90 per cent. patents, $3.80, seaboard, or Toronto freight, in bags, prompt shipment.

Millfeed, car lots, delivered Montreal freights—Bran, per ton, $22; shorts, per ton, $24; middlings, per ton, $25; good feed flour, per bag, $1.50.

Country Produce.

Butter—Fresh dairy, 26 to 28c; inferior, 22 to 23c; creamery prints, 31 to 32c; do., solids, 29 to 30c.

Eggs—No. 1, 27 to 28c per dozen, in case lots; extra at 30 to 31c.

Honey—No. 1 light (wholesale), 10 to 11½c; do., retail, 12½ to 15c. Combs (wholesale), per dozen, No. 1, $2.40; No. 2, $1.50 to $2.

Poultry—Chickens, 17 to 18c; fowls, 14 to 15c; ducklings, 16 to 18c; turkeys, 22 to 24c.

Cheese—Large, 14¾ to 15c; twins, 15 to 15¼c.

Potatoes—The market is firm, with car lots quoted at 95c to $1 per bag, on track.

Provisions.

Bacon—Long clear, 14 to 14¼c per lb. in case lots. Hams—Medium, 18½ to 19c; do., heavy, 14½ to 15c; rolls, 15 to 15½c; breakfast bacon, 20 to 23c; backs, plain, 23 to 24c; boneless backs, 25 to 25½c.

Lard—Tubs, 11¾ to 12c; do., pails, 12 to 12¼c; compound, tubs, 9¾ to 10c; do., pails, 11½c.

Business in Montreal.

Montreal, Oct. 12.—Corn, American No. 2 yellow, 75c. Oats—No. 2 local white, 44½c to 45c; No. 3 local white, 43½ to 44c; No. 4 local white, 42½ to 43c. Flour, Man. Spring wheat patents, firsts, $5.85; seconds, $5.35; strong bakers', $5.15; Winter patents, choice, $5.40; straight rollers, $4.70 to $4.80; straight rollers, bags, $2.20 to $2.30. Rolled oats, barrels, $4.85 to $4.95; bags, 90 lbs., $2.25 to $2.30. Bran, $23. Shorts, $25. Middlings, $30 to $31. Mouillie, $30 to $33. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, $17 to $18. Cheese, finest westerns, 14¾ to 14⅞c; finest easterns, 14⅛ to 14¼c. Butter, choicest creamery, 32¼ to 32½c; seconds, 31½ to 31¾c. Eggs, fresh, 33c; selected, 32c; No. 1 stock, 28c; No. 2 stock, 25c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, 75c. Dressed hogs, abattoir killed, $14 to $14.25. Pork, heavy Canada short mess, bbls., 35 to 45 pieces, $28 to $28.50; Canada short cut back, bbls., 45 to 55 pieces, $27 to $27.50. Lard, compound, tierces, 375 lbs., 10c; wood pails, 20 lbs. net, 10½c; pure, tierces, 375 lbs., 11½ to 12c; pure, wood pails, 20 lbs. net, 12½ to 13c.

United States Markets.

Minneapolis, Oct. 12.—Wheat, No. 1 hard, $1.10⅛; No. 1 Northern, $1.05⅛ to $1.09⅛; No. 2 Northern, $1.01⅛ to $1.06⅛; December, $1.03⅛; May, $1.07. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 62 to 63c. Oats—No. 3 white, 33¾ to 34¼c. Flour advanced; fancy patents, $6.20; first clears, $4.85; second clears, $3. Bran—$19.

Duluth, Oct. 12.—Wheat, No. 1 hard, $1.07; No. 1 Northern, $1.06; No. 2 Northrern, $1.06; Montana No. 2 hard, $1.06½; December, $1.02½; May, $1.05¾. Linseed, cash, $1.87; December, $1.79½; May, $1.83.

New York, Oct. 6.—Flour unsettled; rye flour firm; fair to good, $5.25 to $5.40; choice to fancy, $5.45 to $5.60. Hay, steady. Hops easy, Pacific coast, 1915, 13 to 15c. Hides steady. Leather firm.

Live Stock Markets.

Toronto, Oct. 12.—The quotations were:—Best heavy steers, $7.75 to $8; butchers' cattle, choice, $7.60 to $7.75; do., good, $7.10 to $7.50; do., medium, $6.50 to $7; do., common, $5 to $5.40; butchers' bulls, choice, $6.25 to $7; do., good bulls, $5.75 to $6 do., rough bulls, $4.75 to $5.25; butchers' cows, choice, $6.45 to $6.75; do., good, $5.25 to $6; do., medium, $5 to $5.75; do., common, $4.50 to $5; feeders, good, $6.50 to $7; stockers, 700 to 900 lbs., $6.25 to $6.75; canners and cutters, $3 to $4.50; milkers, choice, each, $65 to $100; do., common and medium, each, $35 to $50; Springers, $50 to $95; light ewes, $5.25 to $6.25; sheep, heavy, $4.25 to $4.75; do., bucks, $3.50 to $4.50;y earling lambs, $7 to $7.50; Spring lambs, cwt., $8.25 to $8.60; calves, medium to choice, $7.30 to $11; hogs, off cars, $10.40 to $10.50; do., fed and watered, $10.15; do., f.o.b., $9.80.

Montreal, Oct. 12.—There continues to be a scarcity of good to choice steers, but the offerings of fairly good stock were fair, which met with a good demand and sales were made at $6.50 to $6.75, while fair sold at $6 to $6.25 and the lower grades at from $4.50 to $5.50 per cwt. There was an active demand from packers for canning stock, with sales of bulls at $3.75 to $4 and cows at $3 to $3.50 per cwt. Lambs—Ontario stock, $8 to $8.25, and Quebec at $7.25 to $7.75; sheep, $4.50 to $5.50 per cwt. Calves from $3 to $13 each, as to size and condition. Hogs, selected lots, $9.90 to $10 per cwt., weighed off cars, and the rough heavy lots from that down to $8.75.

ITALIANS NEARING ROVERETO WHICH IS REPORTED EVACUATED

Many Small Engagements Around Gorizia, in Which Austrians Lost Numerous Prisoners

A despatch from London says: The Italians record another advance toward Rovereto, which has so many times been reported as evacuated by the Austrians. On the plateau of Folgaria several villages have been occupied by the invaders, who drove the enemy from the neighboring township of Prazza and forced his retreat toward Potpich.

On the Sealass crest and on the northern slopes of Carso and Gorizia a number of small engagements have taken place, the Austrians being everywhere repulsed, leaving a number of prisoners in the hands of the Italians.

MANY TYPES OF BOMBS.

Handling of "Cricket Ball" Explosive Requires Cool Head.

The various kinds of bombs now being used in France and Flanders are described by an English officer in a latter from the front. There are, he says, four main types—the "hairbrush," the "cricket ball," the "policeman's club" and the "jam-tin." Bomb throwers are alluded to in trench slang as "anarchists."

"The hairbrush," explains the writer, "is very like the ordinary hairbrush, except that the bristles are replaced by a solid block of high explosive. The policeman's truncheon has gay streamers of tape tied to its tail to insure that it falls to the ground nose downward. Both these bombs explode on impact, and it is inadvisable to knock them against anything —say the back of the trench—when throwing them.

"The cricket ball works by a time fuse. The removal of a certain pin releases a spring which lights an internal fuse timed to explode the bomb in five seconds. You take the bomb in your right hand, remove the pin, and cast the thing madly from you. The jam-tin variety appeals more particularly to the sportsman, as the element of chance enters largely into its successful use. It is timed to explode about 10 seconds after the lighting of the fuse. It is, therefore, unwise to throw it too soon, as there would be ample time for your opponent to pick it up and throw it back. On the other hand, it is unwise to hold on too long, as the fuse is uncertain in its action, and is given to short cuts."

Gold weighs nearly twenty times as much as its own bulk of water.

ALLIED TROOPS LAND IN GREECE

They Proceed to Frontier Without Regard to the Cabinet Crisis.

A despatch from London says: Greece is to have a coalition Government. After virtually dismissing the foremost Greek statesman, Eleutherics Venizelos, from the Premiership, and asserted personal control of the Government, King Constantine, brother-in-law of the German Emperor, sent for a former Premier, M. Zaimis, who has consented to form a coalition Government. M. Venizelos will not be included as a member.

The possibility that Greece may try to remain neutral, fearing to stake the nation's fate upon the success of either party to the great war, is recognized in England, although it is considered small. The hopes of the Entente powers are that popular sentiment is with them, and that the King may find it best to bow before the will of the people, as he has done before.

Landing Proceeds.

The landing of French troops at Salonica and their prompt despatch northward across Greek territory to the Serbian frontier will proceed without regard to the Cabinet crisis at Athens.

The downfall of the Venizelos Cabinet is considered here as relating to formalities, rather than to determined opposition to the landing of French troops.

Statements evidently based on official information relate that King Constantine received the French Minister at Athens after the landing of French troops had begun, and made no mention of the incident or suggestion of a protest. It is therefore said here that the King has not taken a stand against the landing, but merely differs with M. Venizelos in regard to the fixed policy of Greece in supporting the Quadruple Entente.

SERBIANS BRING DOWN GERMAN AEROPLANE

A despatch from Nish, Serbia, says: Seven aeroplanes flew over Kraguyevatz recently and dropped 30 bombs. Sharp-shooters of the Prince Regent's Guard hit one of the aircraft, which fell directly in front of the palace. As it fell the fuel tank exploded and the machine and both of its occupants, who were German officers, were burned. Kraguyevatz is some 50 miles south-east of Belgrade. It is a town of 15,000 inhabitants and has an arsenal, a powder mill and factories for the making of arms and ammunition.

The Inventor of Shrapnel.

It is interesting to recall just now (says The Westminster Gazette) that the inventor of shrapnel—Lieutenant-General Henry Shrapnel — gained much of his military experience in Flanders. He served with the Duke of York's army there, and shortly after the siege of Dunkirk invented the case shot, "a destructive engine of war used by the Royal Artillery, and known by the name of Shrapnel Shell." So runs the inscription on a large slab at the floor of the chancel in Bradford-on-Avon Church, Wiltshire, where the General was buried. The inventor's reward was a pension of £1200 per annum. The Shrapnels were for three generations cloth weavers at Bradford-on-Avon.

Less Than 240 Warless Years.

From the Christian era till the present time, as statists and historians tell us, there have been fewer than 240 warless years. Up to the middle of the nineteenth century it was roughly computed that nearly 7,000,000,000 men had died in battle since the beginning of recorded history, a number equal to almost five times the present population of the globe.

TRENCHES TO ENCIRCLE ALL OF POLAND

Germans Will Force Every Male Inhabitant to Combat Russian Attack

A despatch from London says: In a despatch from Petrograd Reuter's correspondent says: "Polish refugees arriving here say that German officials declare that Poland will be surrounded by a triple line of trenches and barbed wire entanglements and that the Russians will be quite unable to dislodge them, if there is a shortage of men they will arm the entire masculine population of Poland and force them to fight the Russians."

TURKS STEADILY DRIVEN BACKWARD

Average Gain of 300 Yards Recorded as Result of Bomb Attacks by British at Sulva

A despatch from London says: During the past month of fighting in the Dardanelles the British have gained on an average something more than 300 yards all along the centre of the four-mile Suvla front, according to an official statement embodied in a report from Gen. Sir Ian Hamilton, as follows:

"During the past month the fighting at Suvla Bay has not been on a scale calling for special reports. Every night there have been patrol actions and bomb attacks, and we gained an average of a little over 300 yards along the whole centre of the four-mile Suvla front."

TURKS RUSHED TO BULGARIA TO DEFEND THE PORT OF VARNA

Believed That Russia Contemplates the Landing of Large Forces at Once

A despatch from London says: A news agency despatch from Athens says that Turkish forces have started for Bulgaria, and are moving toward Varna, on the Black Sea, to assist in preventing a landing of Russians at that port. The despatch adds that Bulgaria has asked Turkey for more troops.

TORTURING SCIATICA

A Severe Sufferer Cured Through the Use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Fierce darting pains—pains like red hot needles being driven through the flesh—in the thigh; perhaps down the legs to the ankles — that's sciatica. None but the victim can realize the torture. But the sufferer need not grow discouraged for there is a cure in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. These pills make new, rich, red blood, which soothes and strengthens the feeble nerves, and thus frees them from pain and restores the sufferer to cheerful activity. In proof we give the statement of Mr. Thos. D. Leinster, Wapella, Sask., who says: "I was attacked with sciatica which gradually grew worse until I was confined to my bed; for three months I had to be shifted and turned in my bed as I was utterly unable to help myself. I suffered the greatest torture from the fierce, stabbing pains that accompanied every movement. I consulted several doctors and took drugs and medicines until I was nauseated, but without getting any benefit, and I began to believe I would be a continuous sufferer. Finally I was prevailed upon to use Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and after taking them for about six weeks I was able to get out of bed. From that on I kept steadily improving until I was free from this terrible and painful malady."

The most stubborn cases of sciatica will yield to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills if the treatment is persisted in. These pills are sold by all medicine dealers or will be sent by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 by addressing The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

AN APPEAL.

On Behalf of the National Canadian Patriotic Fund.

We have now entered upon the second year of the war, and the end seems as far off as ever. No one imagined, a year ago, that by September of 1915 Canada would have sent across the Atlantic nearly one hundred thousand men with as many more to follow if necessary. This magnificent enlistment, while primarily due to the loyalty of our people, has been, in a large measure, made possible by the Canadian Patriotic Fund.

This greatest of all the national benefactions is now assisting twenty thousand families of men who have enlisted for overseas service. These men have gone forward with the full assurance that the people of Canada will see to it that during their absence their wives, widowed mothers, and little children shall be maintained in comfort. We hear that the drain upon the Fund is assuming large proportions, that to meet the needs of July and August $700,000 was expended, that the reserves are being materially decreased, and that the national Executive Committee now finds it necessary to make a further appeal to the Canadian Public.

There are many funds, most of them worthy, but of them all the Patriotic Fund is the one we cannot allow to fail. It is the duty of the Government to arm, equip and maintain the troops. Not a dollar do the Federal authorities give to the Patriotic Fund. This work depends solely on the patriotism and generosity of our own people. Thousands of brave men are fighting our battles, believing that we meant what we said when we told them as they went forward:—"Go and we will care for the wife and kiddies." It would be to our everlasting disgrace if our pledge were broken.

The national organization, with headquarters at Ottawa and branches or affiliated associations in every part of the Dominion, is worthy of our most generous support in the tremendous and ever-growing task that it has undertaken.

Ottawa, Sept. 1st, 1915.

A DETERMINED WOMAN

Finally Found a Food that Helped Her.

"When I first read of the remarkable effects of Grape-Nuts food, I determined to secure some," says a western woman. "At that time there was none kept in this town, but my husband ordered some from a commercial traveller.

"I had been greatly afflicted with sudden attacks of cramps, nausea, and vomiting. Tried all sorts of remedies and physicians, but obtained only temporary relief. As soon as I began to use Grape-Nuts the cramps disappeared entirely. I am to-day perfectly well, can eat anything and everything I wish, without paying the penalty that I used to. We would not keep house without Grape-Nuts.

"My husband was so delighted with the benefits I received that he has been recommending Grape-Nuts to his customers and has built up a very large trade on the food. He sells it to many of the leading physicians of the county, who recommend Grape-Nuts very generally. There is some satisfaction in using a really scientifically prepared food." "There's a Reason."

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

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

CURIOSITIES OF NATURE.

Strange Questions and Stranger Answers.

Curious, indeed, were some of the beliefs of our forefathers, to judge from the little volume, entitled "Curiosities of Nature," published in 1637. Like most books of the olden days this one is dedicated to a peer—in this case to "The Right Honorable William Lord Craven, Baron of Hamsted, &c.," and the author, after requesting "gracious protection," tells his patron that his "handful of Curiosities" is "devoted unto you by the Heart and Hand of a Student, Travailer and Souldier."

The somewhat astounding information is conveyed by means of questions and answers.

Q.—How is it that the Hare sleeps with her eyes open?

A.—Because her eyelids are not large enough to cover her eyes. The like also is it, as many doe report with many other animals, as the Lyon himself.

Classification of subjects did not trouble the author, to judge from these three questions and answers, which follow one another:—

Q.—What is the hardest thing to be learned?

A.—To learn to know himselfe.

Q.—What dost cast from it a greater heate than fire?

A.—Beauty, which setteth not onely on fire those that touch it, but also those that a farre off doe behold it.

Q.—Why doe Pullets (their throats being cut) survive after it longer than men?

A.—Chickens and Pullets have smaller sinews and veines, and therefore life cannot so soone leave them.

Quite an original explanation of the desire to be rich is found in this:—

Q.—Why doe men seek to avoyde poverty?

A.—Because it causeth them oftentimes to decline from the right way of vertue.

Women come in for their full share of notice, but alas! our author does not appear to have held them in very high esteem. For instance:—

Q.—Why are women more covetous, more crafty, and more revengeful than men?

A.—By reason of the weakness of their nature; for being not able by force to support and maintaine themselves, they betake themselves to craft, covetousness and discord, which Caesar said was the Mother of Assurance.

But neither men nor women can become hot headed. Note this:—

Q.—Why did nature make rather the braine cold than hot

A.—For this main reason only: to temper and moderate the heate of the heart, to the end it might serve in stead of a Fan or cooler.

Marriage is summed up pithily as follows:—

Q.—What is marriage?

A.—A Paradise on earth if her laws be observed, but a hell in the house if her statutes be broken.

But perhaps the finest thing in the book relates to the "invention" of kissing, a matter about which many sweethearts have no doubt had their arguments. Here are the facts, as set forth under the heading "Of kissing, a token of Love":—

Q.—How is it that this act is so much esteemed and used of Lovers?

A.—This was first invented by the Trojan Wives, who being tyred with the long and tedious travailes by Sea, and being now arrived in the pleasant Country of Italy, and loath that their Husbands should any more put to Sea, concluded amongst themselves that while their Husbands were now a shoare, busied in the Conquest of that Countrey, they would fire the ships, and by that means to quit themselves of the fear of any further travailers, which they put in effect. But when they considered the high displeasure of their husbands likely to come upon them with Death, they resolved upon this way of pacification; which was, that at the returne of them, every wife should use this kind of welcome, by kissing him on the Lippes, which before that time was not used and knowne; which when the men perceived, wondering and amazed at this novelty of embraces, became indulgent to them, and pacified; whereupon, since that, it never went out of use, but grew rather more and more in request.

WILD HOGS AS WATCHDOGS.

In Mexico Will Fight Off Coyotes or Other Wild Animals.

In some parts of Mexico the wild hogs, which the natives call jabalis—hah-bah-lee—savage beasts in their natural state, are used as watchdogs. If they are caught young and brought up with goats they will go out into the hills with the herd and fight off coyotes or other wild animals; if they are raised with chickens they will protect them, and round a ranch-house at night they are as useful as any dog.

Although fierce by nature, they can be tamed until they follow their master round like a dog. The landlord of a hotel in one of the border towns even keeps one of the wild hogs as a playmate for his baby son.

The jabali is only first cousin, however, to the domestic pig. Swine are divided into two main branches; in one line is the farmer's pig, descended from the wild hog of Europe, and in the other is the jabali, which is really a peccary. But the jabali is quite "piggy" enough, with his small, flexible snout, long, mottled bristles and long, sharp tusks.

ANGLO-FRENCH BONDS

5%—5 yrs. yield about 5½% convertible at your option for from 10 to 20 yrs. as per public announcement.

WIRE your orders for all the Anglo-French Bonds you need while you can get them at 98. in the $100.

We had a large Syndicate allotment but fear it will be all taken before the 20th.

WIRE commitments at once to be sure of a share in this good thing.

PROVINCIAL TRUST COMPANY,
Trust & Loan Bldg. MONTREAL

TO DEFY UNDERSEA DANGERS.

Apparatus Which Estimates the Distance of Icebergs.

A marine signalling apparatus which it is believed will diminish sea disasters consists of an electric oscillator which announces the presence of another vessel, locates icebergs, indicates sea depths, and provides for the transmission of submarine telephone and telegraph messages.

The device consists principally of a twenty-four inch metal diaphragm attached to a cylindrical case, within which is an electromagnet actuating a copper sounder. The oscillators, when in permanent position, are placed inside of a ship's skin, beneath the water line, on both the port and starboard sides. Vibrations of the diaphragm amounting to a movement of one-thousandth part of an inch and repeated with great rapidity throw out sound waves under the water which may be caught by the receiving apparatus on another vessel.

Signals of this kind have been heard at a distance of thirty miles, while at shorter ranges numerous telegraphic conversations have been carried on successfully. In one instance the experimenters actually talked between two ships. In locating icebergs it is the echo which gives warning of the presence of danger.

With a stop watch it is possible to estimate quite accurately the distance of these barriers.

Vital Healing Power Fills the System And Health Returns

A crowing curative triumph in medicine is now given to the world, and all who have been sufferers from stomach ailments, indigestion and headache can be cured quickly by a purely vegetable remedy. Calomel, salts and such like are no longer necessary. They are harsh and disagreeable. Science has devised something far superior, and you can go to-day with 25c. to any druggist and buy a box of Dr. Hamilton's Pills which are considered the very quickest and safest cure for the stomach, bowels, liver and kidneys. Half sick men and women who scarcely know what ails them will be given a new lease of life with Dr. Hamilton's Pills. Depressed spirits disappear, headaches are forgotten, appetite increases, blood is purified and enriched, pains at the base of the spine are cured, the nerves are toned up, ambition to work is increased, and day by day the old-time health and vigor return. A trial only is necessary to prove how beneficial Dr. Hamilton's Pills are to all who are weak, nervous, thin, depressed or in failing health.

THE BEGGARS' PARADISE.

They Travel Free on Passenger Boats In China.

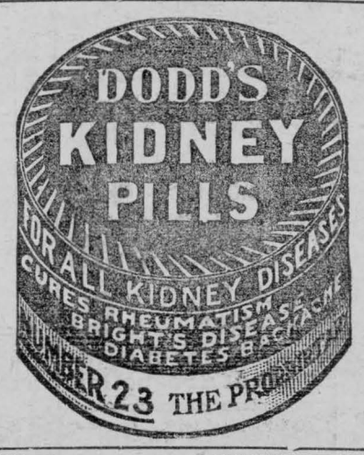
In China begging is in the nature of an art, and the various sorts of supplicants have been classified, until now it is known that there are at least thirty classes of travelling mendicants.

The passenger boats know them and do not attempt to collect passage money, for they sleep on the open deck, and, curiously enough, pay for whatever rice they require. This being the case, rather than have any trouble with them and gain their enmity, the boatmen allow them free passage.

When they reach the city they put up at the beggar hotel near the Big Pagoda and let the beggar headman know of their arrival. Soon the regular allowance is forthcoming and the man spends a few days in pursuit of pleasure and then moves on to another place to repeat the same proceeding.

His Daughter in Luck.

Paterfamilias (furiously) — "You scoundrel! Why did you elope with my daughter?" New Son-in-Law—"To avoid the insufferable fuss and nonsense of a society wedding." Paterfamilias (beaming) — "Thank Heaven, my daughter has got a sensible husband, anyhow."



Every Stiff Joint Limbered, Rheumatism Cured!

That Old Family Remedy "Nerviline" is Guaranteed for the Worst Cases.

CURES NEURALGIA, BACKACHE, LUMBAGO.

Rheumatism to-day is unnecessary. It is so well understood and so readily curable that every day we have reports of old chronics being freed of their tormenter.

"I can speak confidently of the Nerviline treatment, for the simple reason that it cured me," writes Albert B. Cornelius, from Kingston. "You can't imagine how stiff and lame and sore I was. Nights at a time I couldn't sleep well. I followed the Nerviline directions carefully—had it rubbed into the sore regions four or five times every day. Every rubbing helped to reduce the pain. The swelling went down. I got a fair measure of relief in a week. I also took two Ferrozone Tablets with my meals. They increased my appetite and spirits, purified my blood and toned up my system generally.

"I am as well to-day as a man could be—in perfect good health. I give Nerviline all the credit."

A large family size bottle of Nerviline costs only 50c., or the trial size 25c., and is useful in a hundred ills in the family. Whether it's toothache, earache, headache, neuralgia, lame back or a cold, Nerviline will cure just as readily as it will cure rheumatism. For family use nothing equals Nerviline.

MOTHER.

In the darkness of night,
With the bright stars above,
The boy-soldier thinks
Of the mother he loves,
Whom he left far away,
And to whom he is worth more than gold.

Is the value too high?
Then some dear mother try,
Whom has sent out her son
As her share of the fight
For the cause of the right,
And, God willing, he'll never return.

There are things on this earth,
Who can value their worth?
Like a mother. And when it's her son,
Then her heart strings are torn
For the one she has borne,
That the country has called to its side.

"The Lord gave the child,"
She did say through the pain,
As she grasped her fair son to her breast.
But God knows of her claim,
He'll come home, 'haps, again,
Though the servant of hell does his worst.

There are things on this earth,
So wise Solomon said,
Were beyond him. How can man define
Why a mother's weak arm
Can a nation's thrall break,
And her words make of Babel a calm?

Think then of mothers,—
The ones who have lost
Their all in this world,—"my son,"
Bow down in your reverence
And give praise to God
That through mother your battles are won.

—Dan Douglas.

France, September, 1915.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

The Maid's Decision.

"We are to have a Jewish rabbi for dinner to-day," said a lady to her servant. For a moment the maid surveyed her mistress in grim silence. Then she spoke with decision. "All I have to say is," she announced, "if you have a Jewish rabbi for dinner you'll cook it yourself!"

How to Cook Roman Meal Porridge.

Invariably use double boiler, or set boiler in basin of boiling water. Have water boiling in both vessels, that in inner one salted to taste. Slowly stir in one cup Roman Meal to each two cups water. Cover, set in outer vessel, and never stir again even while serving. For early breakfast cook at evening meal and warm in morning, using a little less Roman Meal. It's a dark nut-brown, granular, rich porridge. It Nourishes better than meat, prevents indigestion and positively relieves constipation or "money back." Ask your doctor. All grocers, 10 cents and 25 cents.

A Powerful Geyser.

The Waimangu Geyser near Rotorua, in New Zealand, the largest geyser on the island, which in its period of eruption threw huge columns of water, black mud, rocks, and stones to a height of fifteen hundred feet and more, but which for the past eleven years has remained quiet, has again become active. It recently blew out a new crater, eighty yards long by seventy-five yards wide, and about twenty feet deep. In that first explosion, during which it hurled mud and stones more than a thousand feet into the air, it formed twenty mud "boilers" that threw mud thirty feet high, and opened seven broad steam holes, from which steam escaped under great pressure. Some of the sand and mud that it sent up was, it is said, carried as far as Lake Rotomahana, three and a half miles away. At last accounts, jets of steam were issuing from the many fissures in the crater wall.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

KNEW BRITAIN RULED WAVES.

Count Von Reventlow Apologizes for German Fleet's Inactivity.

Count Von Reventlow, the naval expert of the Tages Zeitung newspaper, in an article on the comparative strength of the British and German fleets, says in part:

"No one cognizant of the circumstances doubted an instant at the beginning of the war, or before, that it would be impossible to dispute with success British mastery of the ocean. If the building programme of the German fleet had been further advanced at the beginning of the war, and if instead of a slackening in building in consequence of Viscount Haldane's negotiations the buildings had been accelerated, and if it had been possible to continue this acceleration for a series of years the situation unquestionably would have been better. But the British may thank their supremacy not alone because of their great numerical superiority but because of their geographical position."

The British, Count Reventlow says, have as a base a long line of coast with many harbors and supporting points, against which the Germans have only one point in the restricted Holland triangle, and the German fleet, therefore, will always be in a position of strategic inferiority until this condition is remedied. The writer backs the demand made by Albert Ballin, managing director of the Hamburg-American Line, made some months ago, that Germany at the end of the war must have a more extended base line.

No More Corns

Cure Guaranteed

Never known to fail; acts without pain in 24 hours. Is soothing, healing; takes the sting right out. No remedy so quick, safe and sure as Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor. Sold everywhere—25c. per bottle.

Trained Crabs Catch Rabbits.

Crabs are put to a curious use on certain parts of the Devonshire (England) foreshore. They are used to catch rabbits. Having located a promising burrow, the snarer takes a crab and affixes a short length of lighted candle to the back of its shell. The behavior of the crab which finds itself in a narrow inclosure is well known. It begins to run. It therefore starts away up the burrow at top rate, and presently the rabbit is horrified at the sight of a jog-trotting flame coming to his sanctuary. Off he goes for the other exit, only to find himself, when he emerges, in a trap.

Loud.

Mrs. Flatbush—Isn't your husband rather loud in his tastes?

Mrs. Bensonhurst — Gee, yes; you ought to hear him drink soup!

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Dear Sirs,—I can recommend MINARD'S LINIMENT for Rheumatism and Sprains, as I have used it for both with excellent results.

Yours truly,
T. B. LAVERS,
St. John.

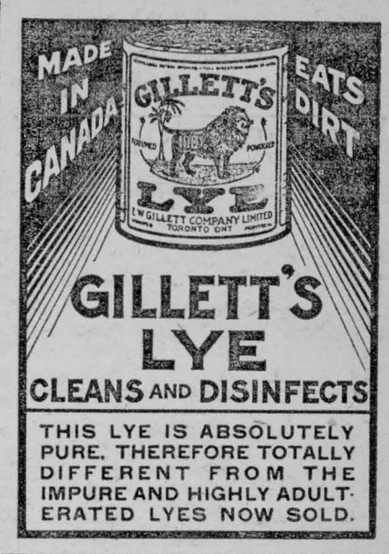
Three Good Ones.

"Give three reasons for saying the earth is round," confronted Sandy in an examination paper.

"My teacher says it's round, the book says it round, and a man told me it was round."

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

Birds have an extra eyelid, which can be drawn over the eyeball to protect it from the strong sun, while the proper eyelid remains open, enabling them to see.



He Knew.

Teacher in Civics—When we have everything in common and your business is everybody's business, what is it called?

Observing Student—It is usually called gossip.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

Had a Right There.

A man arrested for stealing chickens was brought to trial. The case was given to the jury, who brought him in guilty, and the judge sentenced him to three months' imprisonment. The jailer was a jovial man, fond of a smile, and, feeling particularly good on that particular day, considered himself insulted when the prisoner, looking around the cell, told him it was dirty and not fit for a hog to be put in. One word brought on another till finally the jailer told the prisoner if he did not behave he would put him out. To which the prisoner replied: "I will give you to understand, sir, I have as good a right here as you have!"

His Improvement.

"You used to say that you could never live without me."

"Yes, my dear, but then I didn't realize what good shape I was in."

ZAM-BUK

Purely Herbal—No poisonous coloring matter.
Antiseptic—Stops blood-poisoning, festering, etc.
Soothing—Ends quickly the pain and smarting.
Heals all sores.

50c. Box. All Druggists and Stores

FARMS FOR SALE.

IF LOOKING FOR A FARM, CONsult me. I have over two hundred on my list, located in the best sections of Ontario. All sizes. H. W. Dawson, Brampton.

NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE.

PROFIT-MAKING NEWS AND JOB Offices for sale in good Ontario towns. The most useful and interesting of all businesses. Full information on application to Wilson Publishing Company, 73 West Adelaide St., 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.

THE RIGHT SCHOOL TO ATTEND!

ELLIOTT Business College

Yonge and Charles Sts., Toronto.

The demand for our graduates during August and September was four times our supply. Commence now. Calendar free. W. J. ELLIOTT, Principal.

Send for the 1915-16 Edition of our

FUR STYLE BOOK

34 pages, illustrated, of beautiful fur sets and fur garments for men, women and children. IT IS FREE. Address:

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MILK

WE BUY IT

Perhaps you have been sending your supply of Milk to a local factory,—then you do not know the advantages of sending to the Largest and Most Up-to-Date Dairy in Canada. LET US TELL YOU. WRITE NOW for information and copy of contract. Give your shipping station and railway.

City Dairy Co., Ltd.

SPADINA CRESCENT TORONTO, ONT.

The Leader
ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY FROM ITS OFFICE ON MAIN STREET, MORRISBURG, BY
The Leader Publishing Co.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 15th 1915

TIME-TABLE

EASTBOUND

No. 18 (daily) ..... due 4.23 a.m
" 26 (daily except Sun) " 6.55 a.m.
" 6 (daily)..... " 3.55 p m.

WESTBOUND

No. 7 (daily).....due 12 48 p m
" 26 (daily exc'pt Sun.) due 7 47 p m
" 13 (daily)..... " 10 13 p.m.

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 "	

A GRAND SUCCESS

(Continued from page 1.)

civic address. Following is the address:

"The Right Honourable
"Major General,
"Sir Sam Hughes, K. C. B.

"Sir,—The citizens of Morrisburg and the surrounding community seize this opportunity to extend to you a hearty welcome on this your first visit to this town.

"We especially welcome you owing to the great assistance your presence will give to our ladies of the Red Cross in their noble work.

"We welcome you as a Canadian who has risen to a distinguished position in our country by his abilities and energy and whose example can be held before our young men to emulate.

"We welcome you as a member of the Government of Canada and the one holding to our mind the most important portfolio in the cabinet to-day.

"We congratulate you upon the great honor you have received from His Majesty our King, a great distinction worthily bestowed: We are sure this distinction was never conferred upon a more chivalrous knight either in the presence of the ladies or the sword.

"Your strenuous duties during the past fourteen months so ably and untiringly performed have won for you not only the gratitude of the Canadian people but the warm appreciation of the British Empire.

"We feel that however distinct may be our views, however vivid our conceptions, or however fervent our emotions we are but too conscious that the phraseology we have at our command is inadequate to do you justice.

"In conclusion, Sir, we sincerely hope that your great and preeminent abilities may long be spared to be available in the service of our Empire, and we may again have the honor of welcoming you to Morrisburg.

"Signed on behalf of the citizens of Morrisburg,

"J. H. Meikle, Reeve.

"F. R. Chalmers, Clerk."

In reply, the General spoke as follows:

"Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,—You have struck one true note in your address. I have never yet known a man or have heard of a man who is worth anything in any line of life that had not in his heart a high regard for a good and honorable woman.

"Tonight, at the front, Canada has upwards of 50,000 men within 100 yards of the German guns" (applause.) "We have two entire divisions in the trenches tonight. When the call came to arms little over a year ago, the Canadian public did not think that conscription was at all possible. Lord Roberts had uttered warning notes, but people said he was an old fogey. Nine-tenths of the people of Canada never dreamed of war.

"The German Empire was created", he said "by pressure in the time of Frederick the Great. Little by little, the German Empire became strengthened, welding itself together until after the 'war with France she was considered one of the greatest military nations in the world. So in the carrying out of the military policy of Bismarck, Germany has built herself into the formidable nation that she is today.

"Germany aimed to be the greatest nation in the world," said the speaker, "but as long as Great Britain remains supreme on the sea, it was impossible that the German aim would be consummated.

"Germany has prepared for the war for years," said the General. "From every cellar to every ceiling of every house in Germany, supplies were piled up, and with her eight millions of men, she was to sweep everything before her," he said. "Belgium was to be crushed; Paris was to be taken; Russia was to be humiliated, and London taken, so that the war was only to last a couple of months."

The General told of an engagement between the Germans and Canadians in which the Canadians were out-numbered 50—1, but rallied by the words of their commanding officer—'Boys, they are 50—1, but climb into them," they were successful in driving the enemy back.

"When the call came to arms Britain had nothing to gain," he said. "Canada did not wait to be called to arms," (hear, hear) "Canada, with the entire backing of the Government, and the Parliament of the people of Canada, promised to furnish troops. It was asked how many we could send. I said we could send a division of 20,000 men. I also said, confidentially, if they wanted 60,000 we could send them. When it was announced to the world that we were going to send 20,000 men they said we could not do it. The call came in August, one year ago, and within six weeks, not 20,000, but 33,000 men were marching to the boats to cross the sea to die for Canada and Country." (cheers).

"We brought the boys to Valcartier, we built 3½ miles of ranges, three times as large as at Petawawa, and the boys practised on these ranges every day. We laid twelve miles of water pipes and did many other things too numerous to mention, until we had a complete community in which lived a city of 20,000 souls, in less than two weeks. These men were there day after day; they were trained in every department," said the speaker. "When they marched we had seventeen regiments. These seventeen regiments, I claimed, and I have claimed it since, were the best showing regiment in the world." (cheers.) We had more than a target to a man; each man would fire five shots at a target. A shot not on the target would be a miss, while a shot on the target would be a hit. The average these boys set up was 72½ per cent, something never heard of in the world before, and not a very good thing for the Germans. The boys practised until they were perfect and then the 33,000 of them crossed the sea. I may point out that the boys have more than fulfilled the high opinion we had of them," he said.

The General spoke of the battle of Festubert, where 2750 men out of 3300 were killed.

"Two or three days before," he said, "I had received some regiments at Shorncliffe, England. One regiment I noticed crossing the plain with a peculiar swing which I thought I recognized. I asked officer near by who they were and he told me, saying that tomorrow these boys were to bo back to Festubert. I had recognized the swing of the boys, whom it was my privilege to have in training at Valcartier.

"While in France I visited the trenches and found them in excellent spirit. One young Canadian I spoke to said 'I have had a very good day's sport as I have picked off five of them.' He pointed out four of them to me. One young fellow complained that he had not completed his thousand, and he would have undoubtedly picked of his thousand Germans had they not stopped his shooting. They have entered into the spirit of it proving that the citizen soldier thought to be the best and biggest man.

"The war is far from being over" he said. "Home guards are being formed; reserve corps are being formed. You sing beautiful songs; you encore these songs; I would rather have one regiment of the boys who were trained at Valcartier last year than all the untrained men in the Dominion of Canada. An untrained man is a menace at the front, but there is no reason in the wide, wide, world why every man in the Dominion of Canada who is capable of bearing arms should not defend his home and his country. Why should the sons of others do the labors for those who are at home, who will not take the trouble to train themselves? I am not a conscriptionist; I believe in absolute liberty of conscience," he said. "In England no respectable girl will be seen walking with a man, free to serve his country who is not in uniform." (Cheers.)

"I am delighted to revisit the old town of Morrisburg where my good friends Allison and family reside; where my good friend, Andrew Broder, the 'Canadian Abe Lincoln,' lives", he said.

Concluding he said "We have sent over 33,000 in the first contingent; we have sent over a second division to the front; we have now a third division in England; we have a fourth division ready to go, and we have a fifth division in Canada in training. We have 160,000 men under arms (as many as were at the Battle of Waterloo); 160,000 men training and at the front, and we can put in as many more. This war must be continued" said the General, "if it takes every dollar and every man in the British Empire." (Cheers.

Besides Mr. Harold Key of Montreal, the accompanists were, Mrs. W. H. McGannon and Miss M. Eager.

The ladies, under whose auspices the entertainment was given, desire to extend their thanks to all who aided in any way.

The net receipts for the entertainment were $180.00.

Mrs. G. W. Cook, who had charge of the entertainment is the recipient of many compliments on the artistic and monetory success achieved.

M. C. I. Field Day

The M.C.I. held their Athletic meeting on Friday last and although the attendance was somewhat of a failure, the sports were a grand success, every event being so keenly contested that some of the records of previous years were broken. In the high jump, Meikle demonstrated that he is capable of reaching the 5 ft. 6 in. mark on Friday. Jack Bradfield was the surprise package of the day, making them all go to win events. Mallen and Ryan broke the school record for the hundred yards, stepping it in 10 and 1-5 seconds. Mallen winning by a few inches.

On Friday of this week the Broder Cup will be contested for. The results of last Friday's sports show that although the school has lost Hart and Riddell, two of the best athletes ever turned out from the M.C.I., some of the best material still remains. With Meikle, Bradfield, Mallen, Strike, Stata, Wood and Ryan in the best of condition, they are going to make a determined effort to retain the Broder Cup.

The program was run off as follows:

Putting shot:— Hanson, Mallen, Weegar. (40 feet 10 in.)

Running high jump—Meikle, Bradfield, Duvall. (5 feet.)

Hop, step and jump—Bradfield, Meikle, Wood. (39 ft. 10 in.)

Running broad jump:—Mallen, Bradfield, Wood. (17 ft. 7½ in.)

100 yards dash.—Mallen, Ryan, Bradfield. (10 1-5 sec.)

Hurdle Race:—Bradfield, Mallen, Ryan. (17¾.)

Vaulting.—Bradfield, Duvall, Casselman. (8½ ft.)

Quarter mile.—Mallen, Bradfield, Ryan. (55 sec.)

Standing broad jump.—Bradfield Sherman, Mallen. (8 ft. 4 in.

Mile Race.—Stata, McLaren, Weegar. (5 min. 30 sec.)

100 yards dash, jr.—Meikle, Shennette, Story.

100 yards dash—girls.—Hilliard, Epaugh, Tracy.

100 yards dash—open.—Ryan, Wood, Sherman. (11 sec.)

Running high jump.—Shennette, Meikle, Cross. ...

Throwing and catching baseball.—Epaugh, Plantz.

Hop, step and jump, jr.—Meikle, Shennette, Cross.

Throwing basket ball.—Epaugh, Hilliard, Ryan.

Running broad jump.—Shennette Meikle, Stitt.

Egg race.—Tracy, Ernault, Epaugh,

Vault, jr.—Shennette, Meikle.

Driving nails, girls.—Hilliarh, Epaugh, Ernault.

220 yards dash—Meikle, Shennette.

Quarter mile—girls.— Hilliard, Tracy, Epaugh.

Bicycle race, open.—Sherman, Stata, Fetterly.

Half-mile race, jr.—Stitt, Bolton Shannette.

Potato race.—Epaugh, Ernault, Lavis.

Hurdle Race—Meikle, Shennette.

Team Relay race, girls.—Epaugh Ryan, Tracy, Daly, Barkley, Lavis, Hillard and Ernault.

Winners of Hilliard Cup.—Bradfield, Mallen.

Winners of Jr. Championship. —Meikle, Shennette.

Winners of girls' Championship—Epaugh, Hilliard.

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Golden Jubilee

The Ontario Sunday School Association celebrates its Golden Jubilee by the holding of the 50th Annual Sunday School Convention. The opening feature of the Convention is an Historical Pageant—a stupendous reproduction, showing the development of the Sunday School idea from the time of Abraham until the present. The Pageant is on the evening of October 26th, and is the opening session of the Convention. The sessions continue through Wednesday Thursday and Friday. The mornings of Wednesday and Thursday are given over to a "School of Methods" which furnishes six hours of a special program along eight different lines. Delegates can choose the one rendering them greatest assistance. The six sessions on the afternoons and evenings of the three days are given to general Mass sessions, all of which have a special interest. One is a "Canadian Session," one a Patriotic Session" also other features obtain.

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

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Lowest Fairs, Greatest Variety of Routes, including the Transcontinental Line to Winnipeg or via the Great Lakes in Finest Steamships.

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Round Trip Ticket to Western Canada via North Bay and the Transcontinental Line or via Chicago, on sale every Tuesday until October 26th, at very low fares. Tickets are good for two months.

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Place Your Order Now and Get the Summer Prices
Highest Grade of
PORTLAND CEMENT
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Of all kinds in stock; send for a sample of
GRANATIZED SHINGLE
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Fire! Fire!

Owners of buildings and content 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.

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All HONEST claims promptly and liberally settled.

A. F. MERKLEY,
Local Agent, Morrisburg
D. MONROE, Cornwall,
District Inspector and Adjuster

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GENERAL HOSPITAL

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

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

You are Asked to Assist in this work

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

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

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



I'm going to fix up my house this winter with
NEPONSET WALL BOARD
FOR WALLS AND CEILINGS
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WE quote below only a few of the genuine bargains offered at the SURPRISE STORE:

Cloth Pants from $3.50 to	1.25
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Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher
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WOMAN SUFFERED TEN YEARS

From Female Ills—Restored to Health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Belleville, N.S., Canada.—"I doctored for ten years for female troubles and did not get well. I read in the paper about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and decided to try it. I write now to tell you that I am cured. You can publish my letter as a testimonial." —MRS. SUVRINE BABINE, Belleville, Nova Scotia, Canada.

Another Woman Recovers.

Auburn, N. Y.—"I suffered from nervousness for ten years, and had such organic pains that sometimes I would lie in bed four days at a time, could not eat or sleep and did not want anyone to talk to me or bother me at all. Sometimes I would suffer for seven hours at a time. Different doctors did the best they could for me until four months ago I began giving Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial and now I am in good health."—Mrs. WILLIAM H. GILL, No. 15 Pleasant Street, Auburn, New York.

The above are only two of the thousands of grateful letters which are constantly being received by the Pinkham Medicine Company of Lynn, Mass., which show clearly what great things Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound does for those who suffer from woman's ills.

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.



Have You Tried This Wonderful Product?

Special Sale on

PALMOLIVE

80c. Worth for 50c.

Shampoo, 50c.
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This Bargain For 50c.

"PALMOLIVE is made in CANADA"

Cream 50c.
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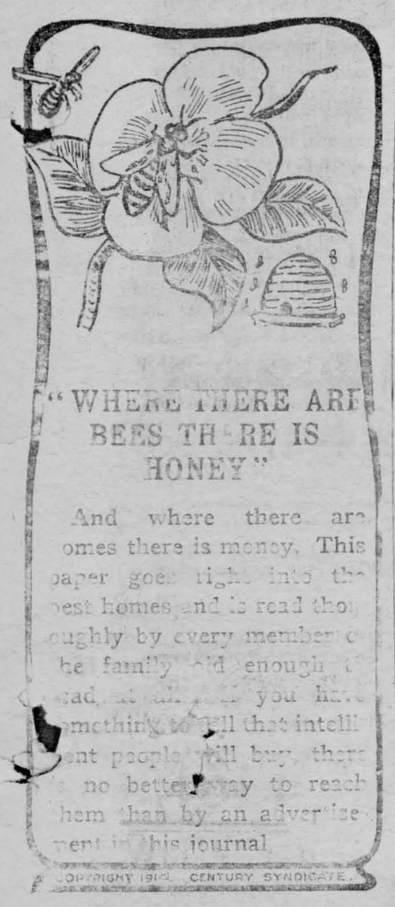
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Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

OUR CORRESPONDENTS

WILLIAMSBURG

Mrs. Geo. Mouthrop of Morrisburg spent last week visiting friends in town.

Rev. Ben. H. Spence, Secretary of the Dominion Alliance, will occupy the pulpit in the Presbyterian Church on Sunday morning at 11 o'clock, Oct. 17th.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Becksted and daughter, Flossie, of Morrisburg, visited Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Becksted on Sunday last.

Miss Ethel Whittaker spent a few days last week the guest of Mrs. Chas. Ault, Aultsville.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh L. McIntosh spent Thanksgiving Day at Mr. Geo. Whittaker's.

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Eastwood and Miss Alice and Mr. and Mrs. Stanley McIntosh and Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Casselman spent Thanksgiving with Mr. and Mrs. Percy cIntosh of Winchester Springs.

Miss Jennie Shennette and Mr. Clinton Fetterley were guests of Miss Flossie McIntosh on Sunday last.

Born—On Saturday, October 9th, 1915, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Bernice Merkley.

Our school teachers, Miss Maude Strader and Mrs. H. Hamilton attended the Teachers' Association held in Iroquois on Thursday and Friday of last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Hess and family motored to Mountain on Sunday to visit friends there.

Mrs. Strange of Cowansville, Que. spent Thanksgiving with her son, Mr. M. Strange of the Molsons Bank at Mrs. Alice Strader's.

Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Algire and family motored to Morrisburg on Thursday of last week to spend the day with Mr. and Mrs. H. Froats.

Mr. and Mrs. John W. McIntosh and daughter, Mary and Miss Flossie L. McIntosh of Ottawa spent Thanksgiving at Edgar McIntosh's

Mrs. Frank Harrison left on Wednesday of last week for her home in Sacramento. She was accompanied by Mrs. J. Doran who intends spending the winter with her daughter, Mrs. Percy Casselman.

Guests at Mr. Peter McIntosh's last week:—Miss Irma McIntosh, and Miss Eva Becksted and Heber McIntosh and Mr. and Mrs. A. Froats.

DUNDELA

Ploughing is the order of the day here.

Rev. Mr Hyslop occupied the pulpit of Dundela church on Sunday.

Mr J. Barnhart visited the parental roof on Sunday.

Miss Olive Cook of Williamsburg is visiting her aunt and uncle at Winchester.

Mr. and Mrs. Elery Casselman, and son, garnet of Dundela visited under the parental roof on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth McIntosh and daughter, Gertrude, visited at the home of Mr. Joe Locke.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Duvall and Miss Lyra Duvall of Morrisburg, visited their parents on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Allan Hopper and daughter visited at Mr. Alex Hunter's.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Locke of Dixon's Corners visited at the home of Mr. H. McIntosh on Sunday.



Stop Backaches

Don't complain about pains in your back when the remedy lies right to hand. Gin Pills stop backaches, and they do it in an easy natural way by going right to the root of the trouble

Gin Pills FOR THE KIDNEYS

Gin Pills act on the kidneys and the bladder. They soothe and heal the inflamed organs, which are causing the suffering. Neglect your kidneys and swollen hands and feet, wrists and ankles, are likely to follow. A dose of Gin Pills in time saves a world of pain.

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"Gin Pills are the greatest of all Kidney remedies and a medicine which is at present doing me a world of good. They are worth their weight in gold to any sufferer."

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"For over two years, I was troubled with *Constipation, Drowsiness, Lack of Appetite and Headaches.* I tried several medicines, but got no results and my Headaches became more severe. One day I saw your sign which read 'Fruit-a-tives' make you feel like walking on air. This appealed to me, so I decided to try a box. In a very short time, I began to feel better, and *now I feel fine.* Now I have a good appetite, relish everything I eat, and the Headaches are gone entirely. I cannot say too much for 'Fruit-a-tives', and *recommend this pleasant fruit medicine* to all my friends". DAN McLEAN.

"FRUIT-A-TIVES" is daily proving its priceless value in relieving cases of Stomach, Liver and Kidney Trouble—General Weakness, and Skin Diseases.

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

NUDELL BUSH

Mrs Wm Plantz and Miss F Lount spent Thanksgiving in Cornwall the guests of Mr and Mrs C. Lount.

Mr and Mrs Wm. Henophy spent Sunday in our Burn.

Mr C. Simser of Chesterville was a business caller here on the 9 h

Mrs C. Hollister spent last Friday at Riverside.

Willie Plantz spent Thanksgiving at his home here.

Mr John Burton called on Mr J. B Bakers on the 10th.

Mr and Mrs Chas. Hart and family spent the 10th at M. McIntosh.

Mrs F. Casselman and daughter Nettie spent the 9th. at Aultsville.

Mrs Geo. Vassaw Jr. spent Wednesday at Ferndale.

Neil Eaupaugh is spending a few days here this week.

Mr C. Loucks and son enjoyed a trip by Auto to the Long Sault this week.

Mrs Geo. Casselman has returned to Aultsville after spending a few days here.

Mrs Sidney Prunner and daughter Maud and baby Frank spent a few hours at Riverside on Thursday.

Mr J. B. Baker spent Saturday in Cornwall visiting the Hospital.

OSNABRUCK CETRE

Master Wilfred Alguire is spending a few days with his sister Mrs. F. Dillabough of Cedar Grove.

Mrs. H. Alguire and Mrs. O. Hartwell are visiting friends in Massena.

Mr. Wm Hollister spent Sunday in Nudell Bush

Mr. S Winters and family and Mr R Winters of Brockville spent a few days with their parents Mr and Mrs B. Winters last week.

Mr Tom McEwan of Belleville is visiting friends here.

Dr J. M. Pollack and Miss Fern Rupert were in Finch on Monday.

Mr Royal Warner of Newington spent Sunday with his parents Mr and Mrs E. Warner.

FROATBURN

Rev. C. O. Carson of Morrisburg was calling in our burn on Friday.

Mr. Jefferson Swerdfeger and familymotored to Finch on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Durham Wells of Hoasic passed through here on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Swerdfeger and daughters and Mr. Joseph Swerdfeger of Carleton Place spent a few days with friends here.

Mrs. Dalton Saddlemire and children of Glen Becker spent Monday at C. Watson's.

Mr. and Mrs. Luther Froats and daughter, Anny, spent Sunday with friends at Riverside.

Mr. and Mrs. John Bowman and children of Glen Becker spent Sunday afternoon the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Roy Styles.

Mrs. C. O'Shaughnessy of Boucks Hill spent Sunday at her parental home here.

Mr. and Mrs. Orrin Duprau of Morrisburg spent Sunday with Froatburn friends.

Ernest Styles spent the week-end at Winchester Springs.

HYMENEAL

STATA—HOUCK

The marriage of Miss Luella C. Stata, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Stata, and Mr. Fred C. Houck was solemnized last Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock, in the East Street Methodist church, Buffalo, the Rev. H. A. Moser performing the ceremony beneath a canopy of Southern smilax.

The bride was gowned in white mescaline with Chantilly lace and pearl trimmings and carried a show er bouquet of lilies of the valley and white roses. Mrs. J. W. Darling, sister of, the groom, as matron of honor wore white point d'sprit over blue silk with pink rosebud trimmings, and carried a shower bouquet of pink Killarney roses. Miss Mildred Stata, sister of the bride, as maid of honor, wore a white embroidered gown, carrying a basket of pink Killarney roses. The bridesmaids were Miss Florence Wolford of Ithaca, N.Y., and Miss Ruth Seitz. They wore gowns of pale pink taffeta trimmed with yellow rosebuds and carried bouquets of yellow roses. Miss Charlotte Houck and Miss Catherine Alt. flower girls, wore dainty white dresses with pink trimmings and carried baskets of white roses. Mrs. Stata, mother of the bride, wore lavender silk poplin with lace trimmings. Mrs. Charles F. Houck mother of the groom, wore silk lace net over white brocaded satin with opalescent trimmings. Mr. Edward W. Houck of Ithaca, N. Y. acted as his brother's best man, and the ushers were Messrs. William L. Houck, Christ T. Houck, J. Wesley Houck, Paul J. Houck John E. Houck and Alfred Stata.

A reception followed at the home of the bride's parents, No. 22 Peoria street, Buffalo. The bride's table of 14 covers was adorned with a large wedding cake and a basket of pink rosebuds. Banked around the wedding cake were bouquets of yellow chrysanthemums.

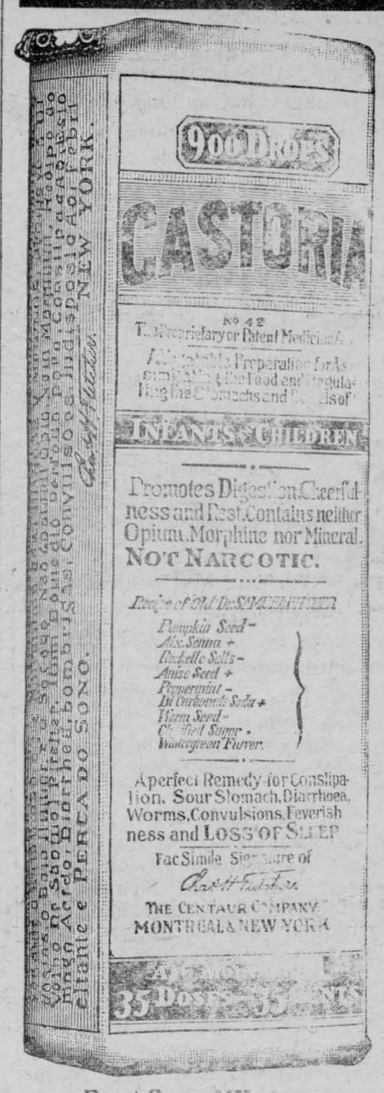
Mr. and Mrs. Houck are taking an Eastern trip, and will be at home after November 1st at No. 466 East Street, Buffalo.

MADILL—MERKLEY

A very pretty but quiet wedding was solemnized Monday evening, Oct. 11th at Watertown by Rev. Kaster, when Miss Margaret Jane Madill, daughter of Wm. E. Madill, 722 Holcomb St., Watertown, became the wife of Ross Lorne Merkley, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Merkley, Woodruff street. The bride was becomingly attired in a blue broadcloth suit trimmed with sable and wore a black picture hat and carried a bouquet of bride's roses and maiden hair fern. Mr. and Mrs. Merkley left immediately for their future home in Ottawa where Mr. Merkley has a position as head waiter in the Chateau Laurier Hotel.

Butler—Casselman—At Bloor St. Presbyterian Church, Toronto, on Tuesday, October 5, by Rev W. G. Wallace, D.D., Bertha Leone Casselman, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William C. Casselman, of Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, to Ernest Aubrey Butler, second son of Mr. and Mrs. E. W. D. Butler, Moore Park, Toronto.

GARD—ELLIOTT—At the residence of the bride's brother, Thos. E. Elliott, Esq., M.A., Morrisburg, on Tuesday, Oct. 12th, Miss Clara Grace Elliott of Woodbridge, Ont., and Mr. William Thomas Gard of Alberton, P.E. Island, were married by Rev. Hugh Cameron, B. A., of Knox Church.



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CASTORIA

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never seem to think that they need an occasional cleansing *inside* as well as *outside.* Yet neglect of this internal bathing shows itself in spotty, and sallow complexions—as well as in dreadful headaches and biliousness. It's because the liver becomes sluggish, and waste matter accumulates which Nature cannot remove without assistance. The best

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The Green Seal

By CHARLES EDMONDS WALK

Author of "The Silver Blade," "The Paternoster Ruby," "The Time Lock," etc.

CHAPTER VII.—(Cont'd).

Half dazed and frantic with rage at the indignities I had been made to suffer, I tore and clawed furiously at the confounded thing about my head, but several seconds elapsed before I was free of it.

I was sitting at one side of a country road in a hilly region. In no direction was there indication of human habitation, and no sign of the automobile, except that away in the distance I could hear the purr of a motor rapidly growing fainter.

Overhead the stars; behind me a straggling hedge of ancient giant cacti, relics of a byegone period still to be seen here and there about Los Angeles; across the road, in an unfenced expanse of waste-land, the flower stems of three century plants rearing ghostly aloft; empty distances and unpeopled hills and ravines; the and ravines; the vaguer blur of the farther mountains—these alone met my vision. I might have been in the middle of the Mojave desert, for all the idea I had of my whereabouts.

In one respect at least all roads are alike: one and all they lead somewhere; and so, with the mountains as a landmark, I set my back to them and commenced walking. I shall not dwell upon that long painful pilgrimage back to the city. When, sometime after two in the morning I came to the end of a trolley line far out at the northern edge of town, the cars had long since stopped running, and I footed the remaining weary distance to my club. It was dawn when I arrived there.

The period, however, was not without its alleviation. It gave my useless anger time to cool and afforded an opportunity for rational reflection.

If to the diamond was to be ascribed the motive for the outrage, then it was no longer to be doubted that my possession of it was downright dangerous for me. The nature of tonight's attempt was sufficient to reveal the extreme lengths to which somebody was recklessly daring enough to go to obtain it. And this could be looked upon, probably, as merely a beginning! What desperate measures might be next adopted!

And how did it happen that the search was directed toward me at all? It was possible that at present the rascals were not certain that the diamond was in my keeping, and were only trying to make sure of its whereabouts; this being the case, I might look for an attack from some other unexpected source. Not a pleasing thought; but there was relief in knowing that hereafter I would be on my guard, and not to be snared so easily as I had been tonight.

The comforting reflection had just entered my mind that my suite at the San Gabriel Club, owing to its more or less public situation, to say nothing of the guard of servants on duty at all hours, was next to inaccessible to any unauthorized invasion, when I limped into the elevator.

Inspection of my disarray and general battered appearance brought the sleep-drugged operator broad awake. The knowing leer that finally overspread his features invited friendly confidences, an exchange of passwords that denoted us as being on an equality in the Universal Order of Gay Birds who know a thing or two of the city's night life, but which, in my present frame of mind, only annoyed me.

A second or two later I let myself into my own particular haven, with a muttered prayer of thanksgiving. It was gray dawn.

Straightway I became conscious of an unfamiliar atmosphere. I could not for a time define the feeling or fix upon its cause; but by and by I came to realize that the general aspect of my rooms did not appear just as it should. Here, in the midst of surroundings that were as intimately common to me as my two hands, I was filled with a sense of strangeness. It was a nightmarish experience that made me impulsively turn on all the lights.

In the brilliant revealing glare I had it brought home to me precisely how difficult of access my rooms really were.

Somebody had been in them during my absence.

CHAPTER VIII.

I am rather finicky in some respects and it is almost second nature with me to have a place for everything and everything in its place.

I could not say that my belongings—including all the odds and ends of junk that in time accumulate to litter a bachelor's quarters—were disarranged, but at the same time I knew that every movable object had been disturbed and not replaced exactly as it had been before.

I made a hasty examination of drawers and closets: my linen and other clothing were still neatly folded or hanging from their hooks; my papers were all in place; but there were numerous little details of evidence that made it plain to me that everything had been overhauled and the place thoroughly ransacked by an adept at the game. I could not discover that anything had been taken; but if a letter, say, or some article as small as the diamond, had been the object of the search, it inevitably must have been brought to light.

Of a sudden I recalled Struber's description of the burglarized room at the Republic Hotel. There were certain striking features of resemblance between the two episodes that made the one affecting me something more than annoying; it became positively disquieting with a hidden, indefinite note of menace. It was as if I were encompassed by maleficent unseen forces bent upon my undoing. My faith in the permanence of established conditions was rudely shaken.

However, dead for sleep as I was, I put off investigating the matter until later in the day, which, doubtless it will be recalled, was Sunday.

I may dismiss this phase of the matter with a few words. As in most similar establishments in California, our club's subordinate servants were mostly Chinese; and when any discovery of anything hidden is dependent upon a Chinaman's communicativeness when he chooses to remain secretive, it must stay forever unrevealed: at once the investigator collides with a wall of suppression and concealment that neither diplomacy or coercion can penetrate.

Thus it was after I had complained to the steward: our Chinese room servants either in fact knew nothing of the invasion of my apartments, or else they would not tell whatever they did know. The difficulty the steward had in suppressing his amusement suggested that the night elevator operator had not been discreet.

A Sunday morning walk up Hill Street to First Street is not the least enjoyable exercise one may indulge in, for in Los Angeles, where the air is always dynamic with that ethereal fluid which enters into the veins and transforms the blood to Olympian ichor, most Sunday mornings are pleasant.

I soon arrived at police headquarters, in a mellow mood that was in sharp contrast with the fierce sense of outraged dignity that some hours previously had made me resolve upon this errand. I entered reluctantly, and sought out the chief of police, with whom I had some acquaintance.

Upon this official, to my surprise, the enormity of the offense against me produced no very marked impression. In fact, he checked me before I had fairly launched upon my kidnapping narrative.

"Just a moment, Mr. Ferris," said he. "Didn't one of our plain-clothes men call on you a day or two ago?"

"Yes," I acknowledged; "chap named Struber, I believe."

The chief nodded. "I'll find out if he's in; I want him to hear your story."

I perforce waited, for the chief immediately left me alone in his private office and went in search of Mr. Struber. In a minute or such a matter he returned with that hatchet-faced individual, which made me regret still more that I had brought my grievances to the police. I didn't want Struber to hear my story.

He took my presence quite as a matter of course; as if I had come by appointment instead of unexpectedly. This superior assumption of foreknowledge and omniscience by a fellow of his apparent calibre impressed me in a way, I might have told him, quite contrary to the one intended. I was aggravated and provoked at the idea of being supposed to lay a matter requiring skill and finesse before a man who, with all his insolent cocksureness, could not even put up a convincing front.

On the other hand, you at once recognized in the police head an extraordinary strength of character; his magnetism you instantly felt as a big and moving realty. He was an enormous man of erect bearing, his dark curling hair graying at the temples, his moustache and carefully trimmed Vandyke of a reddish hue. Briefly, he was the sort of man to whom one could confide one's troubles with confidence that they would be rightly and capably attended to.

"Just in time to catch him," said the chief of police. "Struber was just going home. Now go on."

The chief focussed his calm gaze upon me. His eyes were blue and usually bore a humorous light; but they possessed a trick of suddenly narrowing at times into a fixed and uncomfortably penetrating regard, behind which one felt the whole force of the man's virile personality. They assumed this cold, discerning look more than once as I proceeded.

From the time the page notified me of the telephone call until my return to the club, I recounted circumstantially what had happened. I held back the facts of the burglary until I could hear some expression upon what to me was the more heinous crime. But for some unexplained reason the two officers remained apathetic. The chief glanced questioningly at Mr. Struber, who stood holding his derby hat, crown outward, pressed against his chest, while he regarded me from time to time with a far-away, detached look, as if engaged with his own thoughts and not heeding me at all.

I was nettled at this show of indifference.

"Is it possible," I demanded, "that you will make no move to apprehend the scoundrels?"

Once again now I was subjected to the detective's cool, deliberate, comprehensive scrutiny, as if I were some strange species of fauna brought to his notice for the first time. I resented it.

"Well?" I curtly urged them to respond.

The detective's regard shifted to the chief. They exchanged a meaning look. Struber coughed deprecatingly behind his hat and raised his eyebrows in an expression of disavowal, as if his unspoken thought were one of wonder that I should have burdened him with a recital of my misadventures; then for the first time since entering the room, he spoke, addressing me.

"S'pose yuh haven't been to your office this morning—what?"

Now as a matter of fact, I had intended going there from police headquarters, but as yet I had given no hint of my intention, nor had I mentioned the burglary. It had already occurred to me that last night's marauders had made a complete job of their enterprise, and consequently my office had not been overlooked. But I could not see Struber's motive for asking that particular question.

"No," I replied at length; "but I had intended going there." Then I went on:

"Fact is, I haven't told you the extent of last night's happenings. While I was being forcibly hauled around the country in an automobile, somebody broke into my rooms and ransacked them high and low.

"I'm clear up a stump about that, too; so far as I've been able to discover, nothing was carried away. I tell you this because it suggests the possibility of my office having been entered also during the night—though not having been there yet I don't know this to be so."

Mr. Struber's countenance took on a curious expression that I was unable to read; longer acquaintance with him suggested that it might have been a pale outward manifestation of some inward excitement. But the chief all at once stabbed me with one of his steady disconcerting stares.

"Have you some particular thing—paper, document, anything of the kind—that some person is especially anxious to get hold of?" he questioned.

"Nothing worth taking such desperate risks to secure—at least, not outside the bank."

"But if such a thing exists," was the chief's comment, "nobody besides yourself would know positively where it was."

"True enough," I admitted. "But the person who would restore my watch and purse and break into my rooms without stealing objects of unquestioned value, is plainly looking for something of still greater value—something common sense would tell him I would not guard carelessly."

I was still constrained to keep silence about the diamond, for I was filled with conflicting doubts and misgivings, among them being an absence of certainty that after all the diamond was the cause of the inexplicable machinations being aimed against me.

It was Mr. Struber who put a period to the situation. With surprising animation, he clapped his hat upon his head and moved toward the door.

"Leave it to me, Chief," he said bluntly. "I'll go with Mr. Ferris." And addressing me: "I'd like to lamp that office o' yours again before anybody has a chance to mess round in it. Let's beat it."

As we walked down the slope to Broadway I observed that my companion moved with a peculiar shuffling gait, apparently indifferent to things about him. The impression of laziness and slovenliness produced by these characteristics was quickly dispelled, however, when I found that I had to hurry to keep up with him. At the corner we took a car that carried us to the monolith of steel and concrete that housed my offices.

(To be continued.)

AURORA WAS FEARED.

Ancients Looked Upon It as Omen of Direful Slaughter.

Many people believe that the aurora borealis is a phenomenon peculiar to modern times. But this is not true. The ancients used to call it chasmata, bolides, and trabes, names which expressed the different colors of the lights. The scarlet aurora was looked on by the superstitious barbarians as an omen of direful slaughter; so it is not unusual for descriptions of bloody battles to contain allusions to northern lights. In the annals of Cloon-macnoise it is recorded that in 688 A.D., accompanying a terrible battle between Leinster and Munster, Ireland, a purple aurora lit the northern skies, foretelling the slaughter.

A Long Farewell.

Private Doherty was six feet four in his socks; the sergeant was much shorter. The sergeant looked along the line. "Head up there, Dooley!" he cried. Doherty raised his head. "Up higher," said the little sergeant. "There, that's better. Don't let me see your head down again." "Am I to be always like this?" asked Doherty, staring away above the little sergeant's head. "You are." "Then I'll say good-bye to ye, sergeant, for I'll never see yez again."

Land in Bond Street, London, has fetched £35 per square foot, or more than £1,500,000 per acre.

Not until about six months after his marriage does a man begin to realize that courtship may be a preface to hardship.

Fashion Hints

Ruffles and Fluffles.

Many of the velour coats for children of 10 or 12 years of age are made with considerable fullness, the skirt portion being cut circular, with a straight thread in front and the back seam cut on a true bias.

For juvenile wear, the broad belt remains good style.

A stunning coat of two-toned plush in brown has its skirt part extremely full, the sleeves are set in at the arm scye, and a standing collar of fitch comes up straight and snug about the throat like a bandage. Another coat is beaver trimmed upon a foundation of Joffre blue broadcloth. The belt is novel, as it is very wide under the arms, and narrows front and back. Flat, smoked pearl buttons are used. Wide-wale corduroy, trimmed with black skunk, is employed extensively. It wears well and looks well, and what more can mortal woman ask?

Velvet will predominate this winter and faille will be strong.

Short hooped petticoats are attached to some of the abbreviated dancing frocks that have come from Bulloz. They produce a flaring silhouette that is very dancy and quaint.

Tulle continues the best material for dancing gowns and designers have found that it is particularly beautiful when draped over metallic tissues. The new evening frocks are elaborately trimmed with paillettes, and unusual laces and embroideries.

A petticoat, which is gorgeous enough to be a frock itself, is made up of peachblow silk, veiled in spangled tulle. The effect of iridescent fish scale spangles, rosy-hued silk and white tulle is flowerlike and beautiful. Another fancy petticoat is made of jetted net over black pussy willow taffeta. The flounce is outlined in close quilling.

A charming costume in Nile green taffeta has the base of the skirt caught up with ovals of pink roses and leaves, giving a scalloped effect to the hem. The short-waisted bodice is decorated with rosebuds—white straps of crystal beads go over the shoulder and end in tassels at front and back. There are very short sleeves of Nile green tulle and a large butterfly bow with sash ends of tulle extends from the centre-back closing. An afternoon dress of black crepe has a princess effect obtained by straight folds hanging from the bust nearly to the hem of the skirt, the fullness being held by a dull gilt girdle. A cuirass of taffeta is shrouded in crepe and headed by bands of dull gilt. Festooned crepe gives extra fullness to the skirt.

A simple semi-mourning dress on princess lines is of black crepe de chine with collar and cuffs of white organdie embroidered in black.

A dress of striped poplin, brown and black, has an overdress effect shorter at the back than at the front. The sleeves and vestee are of crepe de chine.

A model in white striped taffeta, brown and black, is cut with a very deep yoke empiecement front and back, but shortened very materially on the hips. A full, circular skirt joins the yoke and follows its line with two rows of piping on the hem to accentuate the fullness and shortness of the skirt. The chiffon drop sleeves have oversleeves of the silk.

There are two styles of fur coats this year, the coat that fits and the coat that doesn't. Both ripple in godet folds below the waist.

As for furs, two kinds are in vogue, caracul and Hudson seal, but this is only the first style feature of a fur coat, for they are to be trimmed with a contrasting fur this winter. The collar, which is a big, soft, high choker, into which one can sink the chin; the cuffs, which are wide bands about the long sleeves, and the bottom edge of the fur coat are made of a contrasting fur. This contrasting fur on a Hudson seal coat is generally beaver, otter or nutria.

An attractive boudoir in very pale blue crepe de chine has wide, deep armholes, edged with fringe. The fichu shawl collar is also edged with fringe, which follows down one side of the front opening. On the upper front, over the shoulders, and across the back there is a decorative design in rope silk embroidery of the same color.

"What's In A Name"?

Well, if the name is

"SALADA"

B 75

it means irreproachable quality and value.

PRACTICAL FARMING



Foods for Growing Poultry.

One of the most important things demanding the special attention of the poultry raiser at this season of the year is the matter of developing the young stock and of securing rapid, healthy growth. There are several items of care and management which affect the growth of the young chicks but none is more important than intelligent feeding, and while this is true, it is well to remember that food alone will not accomplish the desired result. Our remarks at this time will be confined to the question of feeding, but we cannot refrain from calling attention to the fact that feeding is not the sole factor, as many people suppose, and who consequently do not get results because of lack of attention to other details.

The list of poultry foods is long and is very generally known. Briefly, it consists of all kinds of grain, whole and ground, including small grains, such as buckwheat, millet, kaffir corn, etc. In addition to the various grains, there is green food, such as grass, clover, alfalfa and all kinds of growing vegetation and all root vegetables. Animal foods form another important group, and under this head may be included all forms of insect life which is usally accessible to fowls that have free range and the meat foods in the form of fresh meat scraps, which many poultry raisers can procure at a reasonable cost.

Bowel Regulators.

There are also various meat meals, beef scraps and concentrated meat foods on the market that are of value if procured and fed in a fresh condition. Oil meal, linseed meal, cottonseed meal, etc., are valuable only as occasional additions to the rations, and they serve principally as bowel regulators. Condiments and similar prepared foods are not necessary and frequently are harmful in their effects. Skimmed milk, buttermilk, and other milk products are of value.

The beginner in poultry raising is bewildered when he starts to investigate the feeding question and is confronted with the long list of available foodstuffs. He is apt to become discouraged if he gains the impression that he must have everything in the list, which is, of course, impossible and undesirable. Each section of the country has its own local conditions, and no matter where the poultry raiser is located, he can find sufficient variety in the foods at hand to serve his needs. He should not be misled into thinking that there is a set formula comprising a few special feeds, which is better than any other combination that can be secured. We make that statement because readers of poultry literature have no doubt found certain combinations described and recommended as being the most satisfactory and productive of greatest results. They are therefore

Confused in Their Ideas

and do not know what course to follow. For the benefit of all such breeders and those who have not yet learned the facts, we wish to state that there is no one formula which can be said to be positively the best under any and all conditions. What has been said thus far applies to the food question in general, regardless of whether the object be to obtain in young stock or for any other special purpose.

Feeding for growth requires different rations than would be the case if the object was to fatten fowls or to encourage egg production. The mistake which most people make is to assume that flesh-producing foods, or rather fattening foods, are more desirable for growth than any others. They overlook the fact that growth means the development of bone and muscle quite as much as it does additional flesh and especially fat. Young chicks intended for broilers or fries may be confined and pushed to the limit with corn and other fattening rations, but much handling fit them only for table poultry, and they are ruined for other purposes. The young stock should be given as much range as possible, and the poultry raiser should start his plans with that thought in mind. A plentiful supply of green food should be within reach, and if it is not growing in the runs or yards, it should be supplied from the list of articles previously mentioned.

Good General Formula.

Readers who prefer to have a regular formula and who do not wish to be bothered with trying to provide a changing variety will find the following a most excellent combination: Cracked wheat, 25 parts; pinhead oatmeal, 15 parts; millet seed, 10 parts; granulated charcoal, 5 parts; chick size grit, 10 parts; buckwheat, 5 parts; rape seed, 5 parts; broken rice, 5 parts; cracked peas, 5 parts, and ground beef scraps or other meat meal, 5 parts. Some of the above articles are not easily obtainable in all localities, and the mixture should be made with the ingredients at hand and considering cost. A dry mash consisting of ground wheat, corn and oats may be kept in hoppers where the chick can go to it at will. A little granulated charcoal and cottonseed meal make a desirable addition to the dry mash; the former sweetens the crop and aids digestion and the latter is a good regulator.

WILL USE PRUNING KNIFE.

British Government Will Cut Down Expenses.

That the British Government actually means business in its inauguration of a national campaign of thift is proven by the fact that, when, in the House of Lords, a resolution was moved in favor of economy in public expenditure—the mover, Lord Middleton, sharply criticising many important items—the Government, instead of resenting the action, actually accepted the resolution and made the vote in its favor unanimous. Lord Lansdowne, a prominent member of the Government, while declaring that the first rush of preparation for war meant extravagance and loss, yet admitted frankly that there were ways in which present expenditures could be curtailed, and promised that the resolution in favor of economy should bear early fruit in the way of real economies. It is pointed out by the Economist, one of the greatest authorities on financial questions in the world, that the expenditure of the Government has immensely increased on many new services, while old services, on which economies might be expected, call for just as much money as ever. The wisdom of much of the new expenditure is sharply questioned and the use of the pruning knife to bring the whole tree of public expenditure down to the requirements fixed by present conditions is strongly recommended.

MOLASSES AS MUNITIONS.

Large Quantities Wanted for Making Explosives.

There has been an unprecedented demand in the United States recently for blackstrap molasses. It is needed in making alcohol and is part of a formula for the manufacture of powder.

A Cincinnati dealer in sweets placed an order for ten tanks of 8,000 gallons each, or a total of 80,000 gallons of this blackstrap grade of Cuban molasses that is to be used by a large powder concern in the making of explosives for war purposes.

The price of blackstrap molasses has doubled since the orders began pouring in from the powder mills.

This is the third large order that has been placed by the dealer within a few days.

As to where the powder is to be used he does not know, only that he also has received other orders for future delivery, and the sales are being made to several powder manufacturers not only near Cincinnati, but in other parts of the country.

One baby out of five dies before it is a year old.

Over one-half of all the women in England between the ages of fifteen and forty-five are unmarried.

SPARTAN MOTHER WOULD GIVE ALL HER SONS TO THE EMPIRE



B.S. Hamelin. H. Hamelin. Joseph Hamelin.

Above are Mr. H. Hamelin, Aylmer, Quebec, and two of his sons, all three of whom are with the colors. There are four other sons and one of these has enlisted. The mother writes that she wishes all six were able to go and fight for King and country.

About the Household

Dainty Dishes.

Green peppers make attractive cups for salads. Cut a thin slice from the top of the pepper and remove the seed and white pulp. If the cups do not stand evenly cut a slice from the bottom also.

Cream Sandwiches.—Beat cream until it is solid, then beat in several tablespoonfuls of any desired jelly—quince, crabapple or grape. Spread the mixture between split lady fingers.

Dried Beef Sandwich.—Put some chipped beef through a meat chopper and mix it with an equal amount of minced celery hearts. Flavor with a little grated onion and moisten with a little olive oil and vinegar.

Feather Gingerbread.— One-fourth cup each of sugar, molasses, melted lard, sweet milk and sour milk, one cup bread flour, one well-beaten egg, one teaspoon each of soda, cinnamon, ginger and salt. Sift dry ingredients together, blend all that remain and beat in flour mixture. Bake in single layer cake pan in moderate oven for about twenty minutes.

Sauce for Puddings.—Cream together a cupful of sifted sugar and half a cupful of butter; add a teaspoonful of ground cinnamon and an egg well beaten. Boil a teacupful of milk and turn it, boiling hot, over the mixture slowly, stirring all the time; this will cook the egg smoothly. It may be served hot or cold.

Grapes may be kept for months. Select perfect bunches and see that the fruit is solid on the bunch. Remove all little spiders and their webs, but do not wash the fruit. Wrap each bunch carefully in dark blue tissue paper, twisting the ends tightly to exclude the air, then pack the grapes away in a closely covered box, and keep the box in a cool, dark, dry place.

Rhubarb Fritters.—Prepare a bunch of rhubarb for cooking, cutting each stalk in two or three pieces—the longer the better. Have ready a pan of boiling fat and some batter mixture. Dip the pieces of rhubarb first in the batter and then drop them into the boiling fat; cook for five or six minutes. Take out carefully, pile one on top of another, sprinkle liberally with castor sugar and serve very hot.

A Fine Egg Dish.—Boil a few more eggs than you have people to serve and when hard, cool and cut the whites into small pieces. Make a white sauce from butter and flour, seasoned with salt and white pepper and thinned with a cup and a half to two cups of hot new milk. Stir into sauce the cut whites, pour upon slices of hot toast, rub the yolks through a coarse sieve, spread neatly over the dish, garnish with parsley and serve.

Roman Cream.—Six eggs, one quart milk, eight tablespoonfuls sugar, one-half box gelatine, one wineglass wine, vanilla to taste. Dissolve the gelatine in the milk. Beat yolks of eggs and sugar thoroughly, and add this to the milk, and put on to boil in double boiler. As soon as it boils remove from the fire to cool, and heat the whites of eggs and add them to the wine and flavoring, and set on ice in a mold to harden and turn out of the mold to serve.

Apple Roll.—Take two cups of flour, one-half tablespoonful of salt, four level teaspoonfuls of salt, four level teaspoonfuls of butter, two-thirds of a cup of milk, one cup of chopped apple, three tablespoonfuls of sugar, one-half tablespoonful of cinnamon. Sift flour, salt and baking powder together and thoroughly mix in butter with tips of fingers. Add the milk, stirring it in with a knife. Roll the dough out a quarter of an inch thick and spread with chopped apple, sugar and cinnamon. Roll like jelly roll, cut in three-quarter inch slices and place in buttered pan, flat side down. Bake 15 minutes in a hot oven and serve hot with lemon sauce. The sauce is easily made by boiling three-quarters of a cup of sugar and one-half cup of water five minutes, adding to it two teaspoonfuls of butter and one teaspoonful of lemon juice just a dash of nutmeg.

Household Hints.

Soap shredded among stored blankets drives away moths.

Sponges which are slimy should be steeped in vinegar and water for a day.

If wooden pails and tubs are painted with glycerine they will not shrink.

The closet of the guest chamber should have in it a skirt and coat hanger.

Spoons stained with egg should be rubbed with salt before being washed.

Add a few chopped dates to the stewed apples and it will improve the flavor.

A strip sewed across the tops of quilts or comforters saves washing them so often.

Disinfecting powders or liquids should be used freely in a bathroom once a week.

Potatoes boiled with the skins on will be less soggy than when peeled before boiling.

Rose cuttings should be slit one inch from the bottom, and a grain of wheat inserted.

Before cleaning knives warm the knifeboard before the fire and the knives will polish more easily.

Handkerchiefs may be bleached by soaking over night in water in which a little cream of tartar has been dissolved.

When cooking a piece of bacon housewives should try the plan of baking it instead of boiling it in the usual way. If baked it eats richer. The tough part of the skin should be removed before the bacon is put into the oven.

Drawers that open and shut with difficulty are often a severe tax on both time and temper, and the defect may sometimes be very easily remedied with beeswax. The runners, the narrow strips of wood attached to the frame work, should be well rubbed with a lump of beeswax, previously warmed in front of the fire. Afterwards an occasional application of furniture polish will keep the runners smooth. When this simple remedy fails it is due to some fault in construction.

HEALTH.

Fight on Typhus, Diabetes and Cancer.

In the blood-soaked trenches of Europe millions of men are engaged in destroying human life. To the deaths due to bullets and bayonets we must add the frightful toll caused by disease, but science as well as war has its trenches, its outposts and its heroes, and the microscope, the test tubes, and other medical appliances have proved to be the weapons not less powerful and wonderful to save life than the 42-centimetre gun and the 18-inch torpedo have proved for its destruction.

In the past few weeks, public attention has been directed to several new discoveries in regard to the prevention and treatment of three fatal diseases, which share with tuberculosis the gruesome distinction of being amongst the most formidable enemies of human life—Typhus Fever, Diabetes and Cancer.

Dr. David Orr Edson, of New York, a noted man in the medical line, with an international reputation, explains the modus operandi that is the last word of science on the subject before us.

The public appears to expect from medicine a record of miracles, but scientific medical progress must depend entirely upon a laborious assembling of carefully observed facts, and their critical examination. He must be over cautious, almost skeptical, in his attitude towards every so-called "new cure."

The trained investigator can only emerge from doubt into certainty, by critical observation and analysis.

Diseases, says Dr. Edson, are divided into two great classes, those which are caused by a failure of some part of the complicated human organism to perform its functions, and those which are due to an attack on this mechanism from without. Diabetes, for example, is failure of a within function, while typhoid fever is a disease of assault from without.

The former is much more difficult to treat than the latter, because their cause lies deeper within the mysterious zone, where life's forces play most energetically.

When the cause of a disease is ascertained, over half the work of cure is accomplished.

The diseases of assault are much easier to cope with, as the microscope tells us that they are all due to the presence of extremely minute living organisms, known variously as microbes, germs, bacteria, etc.

All diseases run a definite course, and it seems impossible to prevent this, when the disease is once seated.

Measures for the prevention of disease are generally confined to two lines,—sanitation and hygiene, and destroying disease germs or producing conditions in which they cannot long survive,—thus preventing their further development.

But recently science has discovered another and highly effective method of disease prevention, called immunization. This method was suggested by the fact that when a person had suffered from a germ disease, he or she was less liable to contract it again than was a person who had never suffered from it to contract it in the first place. The microbe of the disease seems to have left in the body a condition of the blood which increased the power of resistance to a second infection.

We know that the disease microbes are killed in all healthy persons by the leucocytes, or white corpuscles, in the blood, thus disclosing a chemical as well as a bacteriological method of protection. The process of increasing leucocytes in the blood is called leucocytosis, and the chemical action above described as the creation of anti-bodies.

Typhus fever, which recently threatened destruction to Serbia's population, is a disease which is now hardly known in the United States, though there was a time when it figured prominently all over America, causing many deaths. American physicians have the distinction of rescuing Serbia from obliteration by this scourge.

The first step was to find out exactly how the infection was carried. Careful observation finally fixed upon the small parasite known as the louse, which infested the hair, clothing and bedding of the Serbians. It was then a simple task of checking the disease by the sanitary measures of sterilization of all bedding and clothing, and keeping the body free from lice. The work proved successful.

Diabetes is a very common and fatal disease in people of middle and advanced age, but presents an entirely different aspect from the assault diseases. It always had baffled research, but we knew it was not the work of any microbe.

It was first noticed that in examining the bodies of those who had died from diabetes that the brain and pancreas were diseased. The blood, it is well known, always carries a certain amount of sugar in the form of glucose. This has to be converted into dextrose,—simply sugar in another form,—before it can be tolerated in the blood. If this process fails for any reason, we have diabetes,—a form of poisoning. This has led to the discovery of a remedy by the Rockefeller Institute doctors, for it is now known that the pancreas plays an important part in converting glucose into dextrose. The method of treatment now is in supplying artificially the essential principle of the pancreatic secretion.

As to cancer,—the most dreaded of all diseases,—Dr. Silas P. Beebe, of the Cornell Medical School, gives us a new treatment, which, it is asserted, will cure this terrible disease, or at least greatly lower the death rate. Cancer has been the bete noir of the medical profession. Dr. Beebe has discovered an anti-cancer serum, very effectual in cases of cancer, also showing it to be of microbe origin. We hail these discoveries with supreme satisfaction, and look forward to the day, not far distant, when tuberculosis will prove amenable to medical science.

CHAS. M. BICE.

Denver, Colo., September, 1915.

A GREATER INDUSTRY.

Engineering Trade Will Be in Two Hands When War Closes.

One tremendously important fact that emerges out of the first year of war is that out of all the vast seething changes of the past year there will arise an incalculably greater British engineering industry than has ever existed in the past. When we have utterly crushed Germany, as assuredly will be the case, the world's engineering trade will be in but two hands—those of ourselves and of America. We shall once more become the workshop of the world. All the war-devastated countries will look to us to supply their immense engineering requirements—their new railways, bridges, steel buildings, factory equipment, electric power stations, tramway systems, gas and steam engines, to mention but a few of an endless list. And—here is the important thing—we shall be in a position to meet the world's demand, thanks entirely to our participation in the world's war. If our factories were as they were a year ago we should be quite incapable of meeting the enormous demand. Our loss would have been America's gain. But the vast changes in our engineering works that have perforce had to be made during the past year of war give us every chance of profiting by the trade that will come with the signing of the treaty of peace.

A man of broad views, the Minister of Munitions, we may be sure, sees something more in the twenty-six vast national munitions factories that are being built in various engineering centres throughout the country, than a capacity to produce such a superabundance of shell as will inevitably crush the enemy. He sees in those admirably equipped factories the opportunity for trade development at present undreamed of as soon as the war is over.

Here, truly, is a wonderful vision of which the first year of war gives us a glimpse. Of the future of the British engineering industry we may rest well assured.

MOST REMARKABLE SNAPSHOT OF THE WAR



The war has given some wonderful photographs but the above, from J' al vu, a Paris illustrated paper, is perhaps the most remarkable. The picture is absolutely authentic and the orginal snapshot is now in England. The picture was taken by chance by a French soldier in the trenches at Soissons just as a shell burst. The soldier in question was on observation duty about thirty yards from the scene. The snapshot is, of course, greatly enlarged.

Between Two Fires

Captain Salter, retired sailor, drove his spade into the soil with a jerk, and raised his head. A voice had addressed him over the hedge.

"Good-afternoon, captain!" it said. "And how's the garden this weather?"

The old salt tried to look amiable.

"Drat the woman!" he was thinking. "She's always bobbing up there!" But aloud he replied: "Fairly, ma'am—fairly!"

Mrs. Jenkins, the widow, who lived next door to the old seaman, looked at him archly.

"Seems to me everything in your garden always does so well, captain," she murmured coyly. "Ah, a poor, defenceless woman like myself does miss a man about the place!"

But the captain was too old a fish to be caught with such obvious bait.

"There's old Gray, down in the village, would come and work for you cheap," he said. "I know he's slack just now."

"Oh, but 'tain't the same thing!" began the widow. Then she stopped as a figure appeared above the hedge on the other side of the captain's garden.

"Hope I don't interrupt," said the new-comer, Miss Sophia Larcombe, the village dressmaker, and a maiden lady of uncertain years. The widow glared at her angrily.

"Not at all—not at all," said the captain, quickly.

It was an old game to him. For months past the ladies on either side had made a point of being about when he was pottering round in his bit of garden, and it was said that in the village bets were being made as to which of them would carry off the prize, and most of the backers favored the widow, as having had more experience.

"I was just telling myself this morning that no one could raise flowers like you, captain," said the spinster, sweetly. "I do love the sweet spring flowers so much, don't you? The golden daffodil, the sweet-scented wallflowers, the——"

"The spring onion!" cut in the widow, sourly.

"Not being aware that I was addressing you, ma'am, I fail to understand your remark!" said Miss Larcombe stiffly.

"Highty-tighty!" responded Mrs. Jenkins, pleased to see that she had annoyed her rival.

The captain glanced furtively from one to the other.

"Must go in now, ladies," he said, with a sudden inspiration. "I can hear the kettle boiling for my tea."

"How sad to think of the poor man having to get his own tea!" sighed Miss Larcombe, sentimentally, eyeing the man's broad, stalwart back.

"Better get it himself than have a wife who couldn't get it for him!" commented the widow meaningly.

"And by that you mean——"

Miss Larcombe's voice rose shrilly on the unfinished question.

"By that I mean exactly what you like to think!" retorted Mrs. Jenkins, turning away and entering her cottage before her rival could think of a crushing retort.

And in his little kitchen the worthy retired sea captain was talking seriously to himself.

"Something's got to be done," he muttered, as he brewed the tea, and set his meal in rough-and-ready sailor fashion on the bare table. "If I don't take care, one of those old cats will be trapping me!"

And over his tea he put his thinking cap on, and at last came to some conclusion, for, with a broad smile he got out pen and paper and sent off a letter.

II.

Mrs. Jenkins was entertaining some friends to tea. And the talk had turned to the matter of the old bachelor next door.

"Of course, I'm not saying that if he was to ask me, I should accept him," she said, firmly. "That old maid fair makes me ill with her angling and hanging about. She's always at the fence or the front gate."

Her listeners said nothing, but they might have asked where the widow was on these occasions that she should know so much.

"I did hear a bit of talk down in the village this morning about Captain Salter," began one of them. "Our Ben says as he's been interviewing Gray, the house painter, about having his house done up."

Mrs. Jenkins pricked up her ears. House painting distinctly suggested that the captain was meditating settling down.

"Is that so?" she commented, with overdone carelessness. "'Bout time, too!"

"Yes, and Gray told our Ben that the Captain asked him what colored paper would suit a lady best for the parlor."

Having launched her thunderbolt, she sat back in triumph.

"Would suit a lady?" gasped the widow. "Well, I never!"

"Look—look!" whispered the other guest. "There's Gray taking in his pattern-book now!"

The three heads were raised cautiously above the muslin curtain as the village painter was seen coming up the garden path of the cottage next door with a large parcel under one arm.

Then talk became a bit more general for a little while, until there came a rat-a-tat at the door.

"Please, Mrs. Jenkins," said a man's voice, "the captain's compliments, and would you give him the favor of your opinion?"

Mrs. Jenkins rose agitatedly from her chair.

"Really, now, Mr. Gray," she said, in uneven tones, "come right in and take a seat."

The painter poised himself cautiously on the edge of a chair, and opened out a huge book on his knee. The pattern he displayed was a very bright affair in green with pink flowers, while here and there hung a large yellow butterfly.

"The captain 'as took a fancy to this," said he, "but I told him I thought it was too gay. So he said I'd better ask you."

"Very pretty—very pretty," said the widow, eyeing the paper kindly. "You tell the captain that I admire his taste.

And she sat and beamed on her excited guests for long after the painter had gone.

Her complacency might have decreased if she had seen what happened close to her.

Miss Larcombe was sitting down to a solitary meal when a knock at the door roused her. Outside stood a girl from the village draper's.

"Please, Miss Larcombe, the captain has sent me to ask which of these patterns for window curtains you think most suitable," she explained, undoing a parcel, and bringing forth a bundle of pieces. "He fancies this one, but thinks you'd know more about it."

Miss Larcombe's sallow face flushed.

"The dear man!" she whispered to herself. "He's opening up the way for a proposal—I know he is!"

She took the pattern which the girl selected from the bundle. It was a bright red background, with a zig-zag blue pattern all over it.

"There, I call that real nice!" she said, in greatest admiration, as she held the short piece up to the light. "You tell the captain from me that I call him a man of judgment!"

Alone, she sank again in her chair. She was all a-flutter with excitement. Surely the captain meant to ask her to share his home and pension!

III.

Some days had passed since the village had first been shaken by strange rumors that Captain Salter was thinking of getting married. First it was stated that Mrs. Jenkins was the favored lady. Then popular opinion swung round to Miss Larcombe.

On the third day the captain marched boldly up to the widow's front door, and knocked.

"Good morning, captain," said Mrs. Jenkins, trying to keep her voice steady. "How are you?"

"Very well, ma'am—very well," replied the man bluffly. "I've come to thank you for giving me your advice about the wallpaper."

"No, no," protested the widow, with a blush, "it was your choice—and a very good choice, too!"

"Well, it's hung now, and I wanted just to ask if you'd come in to tea this evening and have a look at it."

The widow accepted in haste. Surely, now, surely, she told herself, he meant business!

Leaving her palpitating with anticipation, the captain walked away and then turned back furtively and sought the cottage on the other side.

This time the curtains were the topic of conversation, but the same invitation was given.

Sharp on the stroke of four a knock came at the captain's front door. It was the widow.

"I'm glad you've come early," said the captain heartily, as he led her into the room. "Now, how do you like the wallpaper?"

Mrs. Jenkins looked round proudly. Then her eyes fell on the curtains, and she gasped.

"Goodness!" she cried. "Those curtains! Where did you get them?"

Before the captain could answer, there came a second tap at the door. This time it was Miss Larcombe.

"How do you like the curtains?" the captain asked her, after polite and distant greetings had been exchanged between the two ladies.

"The curtains are all right, but the wallpaper!" said the spinster, her eyes dazzled and twisted by the pink flowers and the unearthly yellow butterflies.

Mrs. Jenkins stepped forward.

"I chose the wallpaper," she began firmly, "and but for the curtains——"

"And I chose the curtains!" replied Miss Larcombe, just as firmly. "Only I didn't know that such a tasteless paper would be used with them."

"Tasteless?" snorted Mrs. Jenkins. "Tasteless, indeed! The person who could put red and blue curtains like that in a room needn't talk of taste."

"And bad taste is all that a person could talk about who'd choose a wallpaper like this!" retorted the spinster.

In their excitement they had not heard a cab driving up to the gate. They paid no attention at all until Captain Salter ushered in two ladies, one short and stout and elderly, while the other was also short, but only of a pleasant plumpness.

Then the rivals turned, and their jaws dropped. Captain Salter was kissing the newcomers.

"Ladies," he said, turning with a grin to the two thunderstruck women, "these are my aunt and my cousin, who've come to look after my house for a bit. And I have to thank you again on their behalf for helping me to get the place nicely done up for them."

The four ladies bowed, more or less politely.

"And who knows?" went on the sailor, grinning still more widely. "P'r'haps Cousin Miriam, here, will stay longer than that!"

"Go on, Joe!" said Cousin Miriam, flushing, but the look of admiration she cast to her tormentor was more than the spinster and the widow could stand.

With a curt farewell, they left the cottage arm in arm, comrades in misfortune.—London Answers.

PRINCE WAS KEEN FOR WAR.

In 1914 He Said He Wanted to Fight the French.

Ian Malcolm, British M.P., in a book entitled "War Pictures Behind the Lines," relates a conversation he had with the Crown Prince of Germany at Berlin in January, 1914. The conversation, as reproduced from Malcolm's diary, reads in part as follows:

Crown Prince—After all, you British people ought to be better friends with Germany than you are.

Mr. Malcolm—Sir, we are always ready to be friends, but to all our overtures your Chancellor replies with an invariable snub.

Crown Prince—How can we trust you whilst you are allied with such people as French or Russians? With us together we could divide Europe and keep the peace of the world forever.

Mr. Malcolm—But how would you propose to do that under our existing treaties?

Crown Prince—You could shut your eyes and let us take the French colonies. First of all we want them.

The interview closed by my making the trite remark that nowadays nobody wanted war with injured victors and vanquished, to which the Crown Prince vigorously replied: "I beg your pardon, I want war. I want to have a smack at those French swine as soon as ever I can."

If you intend to do a mean thing wait till to-morrow. If you are to do a noble thing, do it now.

LOCAL AND GENERAL

Whitteker the Optician will be at
Wales, Oct. 19,
Aultsville, Oct. 20,
Morrisburg, Oct. 21, to 30,

Hon. Geo. P. Graham of Brockville was in town on Sunday.

* * *

Miss Kathleen Pyper is visiting friends in Ottawa for a few weeks.

* * *

Mrs. W. G. Becksted and daughter, Florence, spent Thanksgiving in Cornwall.

* * *

Mr. Wm. Casselman, of Ottawa, spent Thanksgiving at his home here.

* * *

I beg to inform the public that I am prepared to go out sewing by the day at a moderate charge. —Miss Lizzie Robinson. Apply at residence of Mrs. Wm. Houlehan, High Street, Morrisburg.

* * *

"ROUGH ON RATS" clears out Rats, Mice, etc. Don't die in the house. 15c. and 25c at Drug and Country Stores.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. John H. Loucks were in Montreal for the holiday.

* * *

Mr. Helmer of Montreal spent the holiday with Mr. and Mrs. B. A. Herring.

* * *

Mr. Reuben Hickey of Bothwell, Ont., spent a few days in town this week.7

* * *

Miss Margaret Smith of Cornwall spent the week-end with Miss Catherine McArthur.

* * *

Mrs. Geo. Montgomery of Lincoln, Neb., is spending a couple of weeks with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Hickey.

* * *

Services in St. James Church on Sunday: Holy Communion at 11 a.m. Evensong at 7 p.m. Trinity Memorial Church—Evensong at 2.30 p.m.

* * *

CARD OF THANKS

To all the friends whose sympathy and services were so kindly tendered in our time of bereavement, we desire to extend our sincere thanks.

Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Casselman.

FOR SALE

Hardwood bush. For particulars apply to Peter McIntosh, lot 30, 5th. Con. Williamsburg.

WANTED

Private roomer; board, if desired, favorably situated. Apply The Leader.

WANTED

General servant, able to cook—No washing or ironing — good wages. Apply
MRS. W. WALLACE.

FOR SALE

A second-hand Indian Motor Cycle for sale in good running order; good as new; in order to clear, I will sell at a sacrifice, price $75.—Wilfrid Quenneville.

FOR SALE
OR
TO RENT

The Blacklock property opposite Methodist Church, Morrisburg. Possession after June 1st. For full particulars, apply to
ARTHUR FLYNN,
Barrister,
Morrisburg, Ont.

POULTRY WANTED

I will pay the highest market price for all kinds of live poultry. Drop a card to M. ADOFF,
Box 15, Morrisburg

BARGAIN

Slightly used piano for sale on easy terms, monthly or yearly. For particulars apply at Leader Office.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

In the matter of the Estate of Michael King, late of the Township of Matilda, in the County of Dundas, Yeoman, deceased.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to Section 56 of The Trustee Act, that all persons having claims against the Estate of the late Michael King, who died on or about the 17th day of September, 1915, are required to send by post prepaid or deliver to the undersigned, Solicitor for Catherine C. King and John King, Executrix and Executor of the last Will and Testament of the said deceased, on or before the 25th day of October, 1915, their Christian and surnames, addresses and descriptions, and a full statement of and the particulars of their claims and the nature of the securities, if any, held by them, duly verified.

And take notice that after the said 25th day of October, 1915, the said Executrix and Executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the said Estate among the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have had notice, and that the said Executrix and Executor will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof to any person of whose claim they shall not then have received notice.

DATED at Morrisburg, this 28th day of September, 1915.

R. F. LYLE,
Sol'r for Executrix and Executor.

Misses Dora and Eva Anderson were in Cornwall for Thanksgiving.

* * *

Miss Cora Parkley spent Thanksgiving in Montreal.

* * *

The Ladies of St. James' Guild will hold their annual sale and supper on Thursday, Dec. 2nd.

* * *

Mr. B. B. Tucker is spending a couple of weeks at his home in Allenburg, Ont.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Herbick returned home on Tuesday after spending a couple of months at Paul Smith's, N.Y.

* * *

Miss Teresa Tonar of Montreal spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. G. Brandstetter.

* * *

Mrs. Edward Lavarie left on Sunday for her home in Sorel, Que.

* * *

Mr. Wm. McFarlane of the "News", Sudbury, spent Wednesda in town.

* * *

Mrs. Margaret Becksted and her daughter, Nurse Becksted, of Montreal, have returned home after spending several weeks with friends in Schenectady, N.Y.

* * *

The members of St. James' Choir intend holding a Hallowe'en social on Thursday evening, Oct. 28th in St. James Hall. Refreshments will be served. Games and program suitable for Hallowe'en season.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Kelly and family of Ottawa spent Thanksgiving with Mr. and Mrs. John Pyper.

* * *

Mr. Frank D. Stata returned on Saturday last from a two weeks' holiday having visited Buffalo, Toronto and Kingston.

* * *

Mr. George Challies of Vancouver arrived in town on Thursday last to join Mrs. Challies who has been spending several weeks in town.

* * *

To Have and to Hold the Ready-to-Wear Trade is to Stock the Northway Garments Exclusively—D. C. Bush.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Baker and family of Whitby were visiting relatives in town this week.

* * *

Mr. Will Styles of the "Mercury", Renfrew, spent Thanksgiving in town.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Weegar of Smith's Falls spent Thanksgiving with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Weegar.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Garnet Cheley and little daughter were holiday visitors at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Levi Cheley.

* * *

Mrs. Marcus Fetterley, Mrs. Annie Mouthrop and Mrs. M. J. Barkley spent the week-end with Mr. A. C. Fetterley, Cornwall.

* * *

Mrs. Sophia Derosier left on Saturday last for Wolseley, Sask., to spend some time with her daughter, Mrs. Royal Barclay.

* * *

J. G. Brandstetter, Dick Adams, Ralph Bouck, Ottawa; Robert Buchan, Perth, and F. E. Lavis of Montreal, were among the holiday visitors to town.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Cobus and daughter of Ottawa, spent Thanksgiving with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. Brown.

* * *

Mrs. David Gordon and little daughter, Henrietta, of Toronto, spent the past week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Becksted of Bonnie Brook farm.

* * *

Mrs. Geo. Shaver, Mrs. James Bell and her daughter, Miss Lou Bell from Brinston spent Wednesday at the home of Fred D. Van-Allan.

* * *

The Mission Circle of the Methodist Church purpose holding a Hallowe'en Pie Social on Tuesday evening, Oct. 26th. in the assembly room of the Methodist Church. An excellent, suitable program will be given. Refreshments, program, and a good time. Come. Hour 8 o'clock; admission 15 cents.

* * *

Mrs. Hunter of Mariatown returned to her home this week after several weeks' treatment at the General Hospital in Cornwall.

* * *

Marks Bros. Company, in their new play "The Man from Canada" will visit Morrisburg in the near future. They have a Kiltie's Band with them. Watch for dates.

Ladies' Tailoring, Furrier and Dress-making at Miss A. Barkley's. A full line of samples suitable for cloaks, suits, fur, etc. Apply second house opposite Lutheran Parsonage, High Street.

* * *

After being confined to his ward, at Brockville General Hospital for several weeks, following a serious operation, Mr. Fred Morell, of Mariatown returned to his home this week.

* * *

Word was received this week that Douglas Denesha, a well-known Morrisburg boy is in a hospital in London, England, having been wounded in action and sent here from Malta.

* * *

OBITUARY

MR. GEO. N. HICKEY

This week, it is our sad duty to record the passing away of another of Morrisburg's most highly respected citizens in the person of Mr. Geo. N. Hickey, a man who at all times, and under all circumstances walked in the path of righteousness. For more than eight years, the late Mr. Hickey had served on the board of school trustees, and as a mark of respect the "Union Jack" was put at half mast on the local schools on Thursday.

It was on Tuesday, October 12th at 1 o'clock a.m., that the dying man and the sorrowing family looked forward with the same eye of faith to the temporary separation about to take place which would end in an eternal reunion.

Deceased, who was a son of the late Michael Hickey was 75 years of age and was born in East Williamsburg. Some — years ago he moved to Morrisburg, where he has since resided. A few years ago he was appointed, by the Government as store keeper on the local canal.

Besides his widow, he leaves one son, William H., of California, and one daughter, Miss Mary C. at home.

The funeral, which was largely attended, took place on Thursday from his residence, Main street, to St. Mary's Church at 9 a.m., services being conducted by Rev. Father Meehan.

The pall-bearers were Messrs. S. P. Ryan, W. H. McGannon, Alfred Clement, H. H. Bradfield, J. H. Meikle and Wm. Eager.

Interesting Letter From C. A. Cameron

(Continued from page 1.)

with a few extras. The following Saturday, we marched five miles to a large town and there entrained for a twelve-hour journey. another long march came the following morning after which we finally encamped in a beautiful grove located in a valley. There we bivouacked for the night and a fine sleep we had under the trees. The next afternoon we again set out but this time only for a short journey, only three miles, to our present huts. While resting at a cross road enroute I was surprised to see Lieutenant Hume Winegard come riding up. He had heard that the "Pats" were near and had come to look me up. He had just about given me up when I spotted him just as he was about to turn the road. I had just a minute to see him as we got orders to go ahead after the rest. He told me that he was not far away and he would look me up again if possible.

At the present time we are about two miles behind the trenches and in log huts on the bank of a small river. We have been having such beautiful weather that it was much nicer to sleep out doors so two of us have doubled up and sleep side by side under the branches of an enormous tree. Occasionally it gets chilly towards morning, but with blankets and great coats we have ample protection.

The trench warfare is reasonably safe; in fact, much more so than I anticipated. There is practically no danger from gas, as we are protected with gas helmets, and excellent ones they are. Within a week after gas was first used the British were able to cope with it and, of course, the helmets have improved much since then. The liquid fire is also not dangerous, the chief effect is on the morale of the troops, and if they stand fast and use ordinary precaution there is no danger.

"About 100 yards from our hut is the place where the bathing is done. I started toward it this morning when again I saw Hume Winegard. He and some of the other officers of the South Wales borders had brought a party of men to bathe. This time I had quite a long chat with him and found that he had been in the trenches several times. Hume looks very well and the life evidently agrees with him."

BORN

BRODIE—On October 7th, 1915 to Mr. and Mrs. James Brodie, a daughter.

BEAUPRE—At Riverside, to Mr. and Mrs. Beaupre, a daughter.

Fresh and Refreshing

"SALADA" B 76

is composed of clean, whole young leaves. Picked right, blended right and packed right. It brings the fragrance of an Eastern garden to your table.

BLACK, MIXED OR GREEN

A REMINDER

THE STINGING COLD

WILL soon be here when you will require some of the following articles:—Glass and Putty, Hinges, Door Hangers for either the round or flat track, Very heavy untarred Building paper, tarred Sheathing, Cow Ties and Stancion Fixture, also a good supply of the Famous Brantford Roofing, No. 1—2 ply, which is cheaper and more durable than Shingles and easier applied.

We are in a position to supply you with the above at a reasonable price. A trial will convince you.

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Hardware, Groceries, Flour and Feed

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BANKING!

Buying Woollens and Linens Now for Present and for Future Use is like BANKING MONEY

You Will Be Well Off If You Have a Reserve Of Dress Goods, Cloakings, Hosiery, Knitted Goods, Underwear and Linens.

Prices are Soaring and the End is Not Yet.

The Prospect for Merchants who Failed to Buy Early is Desperate.

WE TREBLED ALL ORDERS BEFORE THE ADVANCES

And Our Prices Will Remain Moderate During the Season.

D. C. BUSH



Kipling Wrote a Book "The Light That Failed"

An intensely interesting, yet sad story about an artist who gradually went blind. Many people partially lose their sight by exposure to strong light. Certain rays in daylight or electric light are very harmful and useless, others are harmless and necessary. The useless, harmful heat and actinic rays will not pass through Sir William Crookes Glass, yet all the necessary, useful light does. We can make glasses for you that will do wonders for your eyesight.

J. M. WHITTEKER,
PHOTOGRAPHER & OPTOMETRIST
Morrisburg.

—The—
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A. A. WHITTEKER, Graduate Optical Institute of Canada
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