

# The Leader

XV, No. 3

MORRISBURG, ONT., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1915.

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All calls promptly attended to.

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ONTARIO AND DOMINION LAND SURVEYOR, CIVIL ENGINEER.  
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**DR. D. C. CASSELMAN**  
Dentist  
Office—Casselman Block  
MORRISBURG, - - - ONTARIO  
Graduate of Royal College of Dental Surgeons Toronto

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

## 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.

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

All HONEST claims promptly and liberally settled.

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

**CASTORIA.**  
The Kind You Have Always Bought  
Bears the Signature of *Charles H. Fletcher*

## JUDGMENT

### Morrisburg Obtains Judgment for Forfeiture of Sharkey Lease

BEFORE FALCONBRIDGE, C. J.  
Village of Morrisburg v. Sharkey—W. B. Lawson, K.C., for plaintiff. I. Hilliard, K.C., for defendant. Action for declaration that defendant, etc., have committed a breach of his covenants to pay rent, taxes and debenture of village, etc., in respect of power plant.

Judgment: (1) I find that defendant and his assigns have neglected and refused to furnish the security required under the agreement. (2) I find that defendant Sharkey was not entitled to assign or sublet the power plant and Government lease of water power with the premises, etc., to the Rapid Power Company, and that, by reason of his assignment to them, defendant Sharkey has forfeited his rights under plaintiff's by-law 354, and lease or agreement made pursuant thereto. (3) Judgment for plaintiff for possession of water power plant and premises, etc. (4) Plaintiff to have costs of action. The counterclaim succeeds only as to the paragraph 17a mentioned, and there will be no costs of counter-claim. I allow defendant to amend by adding paragraph 17a to his statement of defence. . . . All the accounts between plaintiff and defendants for rent and otherwise will have to be the subject of a reference to the Master at Cornwall. I give plaintiff leave to amend, if so advised, by claiming alternatively for damages instead of rent. Further directions and subsequent costs reserved. Fifteen days stay.

The above judgment apparently means that the town will get back the power plant, and the government lease and the costs of their suit and will have accounts taken before Judge O'Reilly, Local Master of the High Court, to see how much money is due to the town. It is not clear from the above whether the judgment for whatever money is due will be against Sharkey or the Rapids Power Company but even if the judgment should be against Sharkey alone the Rapids Power Company will no doubt be bound by it, for they entered into an agreement with Sharkey by which they undertook to fulfill all the obligations which Sharkey himself had undertaken to fulfill under by-law 354.

This judgment should be highly satisfactory to the citizens of Morrisburg as it also apparently has the effect of destroying By-law 254 and turning back to the voters the control of the power plant.

### Thanks For Mr. MacDonell

Last week the annual application for tenders for the printing of the County Council's minutes was received at this office. Overlooking the fact that our Counties' Council had apparently allowed but one day in which to receive tenders (which appears to us to be an unusual thing to allow but one return mail in which tenders would be received) we were late in sending in our tender and asked for the Clerk's kind consideration of our oversight and received the following reply:—

Cornwall, Ont., Feb. 2, '15.  
The Leader Publ. Co.,  
Morrisburg, Ont.

"Dear Sirs,—Yours of 1st inst. to hand with delayed tender for printing Council Minutes.

"This tender was hopelessly late, as the tenders were awarded on Friday last and secured by the Freeholder at \$1.63 per page. "As this figure is lower than yours you stood little chance of getting the Contract anyway. Your type, used in job of 1912, is so much larger than that used by the other papers as to make by actual count and measure a difference of between 20 and 25 per cent. per page less, in other words MORE pages and a greater sum for the bulk Contract.

"Your \$1.49 per page would represent about \$1.79 of the Freeholder's or 15c per page more than their present offer.

"Yours truly,  
"A. I. MACDONELL,  
"Cy. Clerk."

Apparently no time was lost after the p.m. mail on the 29th in signing a contract with one of the Cornwall papers with which we find no fault since we were late in sending in our tender. But Mr. Macdonell tries to justify himself by saying, in answer to our letter, that our tender of \$1.49 per page is higher than that of the Cornwall paper at \$1.63 because the type used by this office in printing the minutes of 1912 was at least 20 or 25 per cent. larger than the type

to be used this year. Judging from this statement we presume that the Clerk must have lost his file copy of the minutes of 1912 and is speaking from memory which memory must be bad. The minutes of 1912, printed by The Leader, Morrisburg, were set in eight point. To set them in type 25 per cent. smaller this year would reduce the type to six point, and we doubt Mr. Macdonell's word when he says they will be set in the latter size type. The Clerk's knowledge of type must have increased rapidly since, the year 1912 when he wrote letters of congratulation to this office, and in which he voiced his appreciation of how well the minutes had been printed (no word of too large type—8 pt.). Furthermore, this office tendered according to specifications in application which says that style and size of type is to be the same as that of 1913, and we fail to see where Mr. Macdonell got his information about the size of type we intended using. The Clerk might have explained the situation better if he would have told us that Cornwall was the only town that possessed the proper size type to print the minutes with this year.

### Village Council Meets

The second regular monthly meeting of the 1915 council was held in the Town Hall, at 8 p.m. Monday night. Present: Reeve J. H. Meikle; councillors McKenzie, Coir, Flynn and Colquhoun and Clerk Chalmers. The Clerk read the minutes of last meeting which were adopted. The following accounts were then passed:

Geo. B. Stitt, salary to Jan. 31st. .... \$62.00  
Wallace Doran, salary ..... 54.25  
Garlock Packing Co., packing, water works ..... 12.33  
David Bradley, constable ac. 280  
Leader Pub. Co., printing .... 8.70  
F. R. Chalmers, express ..... 2.00  
A. M. Tupper, rubber boots, water works ..... 3.50  
Jacob Pruner, 7 days' labor 10.50  
Jacob Pruner 1½ days ..... 2.25  
Ceph. Hopper, 3½ days ..... 5.25

Ceph Hopper, 1 day, 4 hrs. 2.10  
Fred Clark, 1½ days ..... 2.25  
David Pruner, 1 day ..... 1.50  
Geo. Clark, ½ day ..... .85  
D. Pruner, 10½ days ..... 15.75  
J. Pruner, 2½ days ..... 3.75  
J. Pruner, 6 days ..... 9.00  
Geo. Froats, wood ..... 10.00  
F. H. Broder, express ..... 1.15  
G. B. Stitt, work on line ..... 1.50  
Cyrus Casselman, salary ..... 25.00  
Henry Clark, acct., water works ..... 12.55  
Jacob Pruner, water works ..... 1.00  
Martin Cassel, constable ..... 8.00  
Mrs. Bourette, relief, Feb. ... 10.00  
Mrs. Campbell, relief ..... 8.00  
Mrs. Ashworth, relief ..... 4.00  
C. Hopper, digging grave, Lapierre child, 1914 ..... 3.50  
Geo. Reid, rental water power to June 30, 1915, lease No. 8513 ..... 35.00

\$317.28  
Mr. Jacob Hopper, who was present, then stated to the council that he would not accept the office of Sanitary Inspector at the rate of \$25 per year, but was willing to accept the office of Truant Officer at a salary of \$12, or \$40 for both. After considering the matter Council decided to pay Mr. Hopper \$28 for the office of Sanitary Inspector and \$12 for that of Truant Officer.

A mistake seems to have been made in the appointment of this officer in the year 1914 which came in for considerable discussion, Mr. Hopper claiming that \$15 was still owing him on last year's salary, while the council were of opinion that according to their agreement Mr. Hopper had been paid in full. With a view of bringing on a satisfactory settlement it was suggested by one of the council that Mr. Hopper split the difference. This suggestion was not favorable to the Sanitary Inspector, and Council took no further action in the matter.

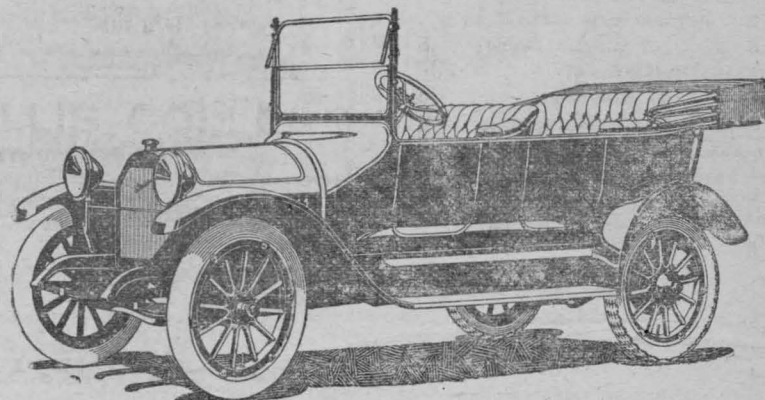
It was announced by the Clerk that the two samples of water which had been sent to a Government analyst were returned, the

(Continued on page 4.)

## "STUDEBAKER"

The Greatest Automobile Value Ever Offered

### THE NEW FOUR

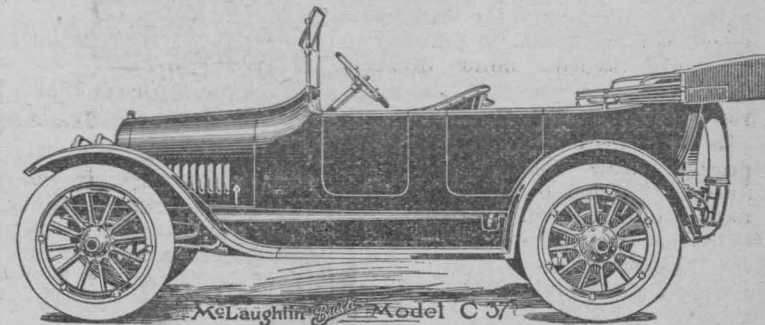


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ELECTRIC STARTER ELECTRIC LIGHTS  
COMPLETELY EQUIPPED  
**\$1050.00**  
F. O. B. Walkerville, Ont.

Examine my stock of Oil Stoves, Heaters, Ranges, Harness, Washing Machines and Sanitary Closets.  
A discount of 20 per cent. allowed on Fur Coats and Robes during February

**W. E. THOM**

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**W. H. Fetterly & Co.**

FOR TWO WEEKS ONLY  
UNTIL FEBRUARY 12th, 1915

All Scotch Tweed Suitings—good patterns and colors—must be disposed of before  
Spring Goods arrive

Made to your measure with good linings—  
Regular price \$18.00 to \$24.00

Your Choice For Cash Only \$14.00

**F. A. Nash, Merchant Tailor**  
Agency King Hats

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Incorporated 1855

Capital and Reserve : \$8,800,000

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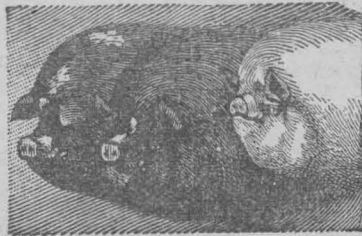
Circular Letters of Credit.....  
Travellers Cheques..... ISSUED  
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## SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

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WM. WALLACE, Manager. | C. H. JOY, Agent.

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### 100 lbs. Digestive Tankage PRODUCE 75 LBS. PORK

Did you ever hear of a feed that could equal this record? Read this letter from one of Canada's Largest Experimental Farms—

#### BOW PARK FARM

Owned and Operated by DOMINION CANNERS, LTD.,  
Brantford, Canada.

Canada's Largest Seed and Experimental Farm.

Dear Sirs:—

#### Re Digestive Tankage

We beg to acknowledge receipt of your favor of the 18th inst., and are pleased to state that we are in every way satisfied with the Digestive Tankage called Harab which we are purchasing from you since six months and which we are feeding to our hogs. We feed this tankage together with grain and this food has proven excellent and entirely satisfactory for our purposes.

In our opinion it is impossible to feed hogs profitably with grain or corn alone, as those feeding stuffs do not contain sufficient protein, which is necessary in order to make up the proper feeding rations. We estimate that every 100 lbs. of tankage cause an extra increase of 75 lbs of pork, which would not be obtained when using the other feeding stuffs alone.

We highly recommend every farmer raising hogs to give this first-class food a trial and undoubtedly he will acknowledge its advantage.

Yours very truly,

**BOW PARK FARM,**  
(Signed) OTTO HEROLD,  
Manager.

Ask or send for Booklet giving full particulars

## R. H. BRADFIELD & CO.

PLATE GLASS FRONT HARDWARE STORE  
MORRISBURG, - - - ONT.



## A Cowboy Toreador

Mrs. Foster and her young brother-in-law, Sam, did not hear the sound of running footsteps—or, hearing, did not heed them. A moment later there was a hurried scramble of small feet across the porch, and Johnny Sears, red-faced and breathless, burst in upon them, slamming the screen door behind him.

"O—Mis' Foster! A bull's got teacher and the kids held up in the schoolhouse!" he panted. "Please, ma'am, have Mr. Foster go' down and drive him off! They can't get out!"

"Held up—in the schoolhouse! By a bull?" began Mrs. Foster, incomprehensibly.

"Yes'm. A big 'Bar J.' bull," asserted Johnny. "He was there when Miss Kline let out school. Some of the fellers tried to drive him off, but he got mad and druv 'em back inside! Miss Kline let me out one of the windows at the back—while the other fellers kept the bull watchin' in the front. Then I legged it! I was plumb scared!" said Johnny, without any false bravado.

"I reckon I'll have to go down to the school and help 'em out," said Sam Foster, as he rose from his chair. "I wish I had Rocker here!"

"Take Tom's horse, Sam, Juniper's in the corral, and Tom's saddle's on a peg by the stall!" exclaimed Mrs. Foster, eagerly.

"All right! I'll run him off in no time," replied the young man, and he hurried out toward the back of the house.

Sam Foster was one of the head cowpunchers of the "Circle S" cattle outfit up north of Cochine's stronghold in the Sulphur Springs valley in Arizona. He had come down to Black Diamond that day to have his favorite horse, Rocker, shod by the blacksmith at the mine, who was an expert farrier.

In his brother's corral, Sam quickly threw Tom's saddle on Juniper. "This outfit would last about three days in a round-up," he said to himself, as he drew up the light, cheap cinch straps. "But I reckon it does all right for Tom's riding."

Range cattle are so accustomed to being herded and driven by men on horseback that they almost never make any stand against a mounted man. But bulls are of uncertain temper. This Bar J. bull was a fierce fellow, and the efforts that the teacher and the pupils of the Black Diamond school had made to drive him away had roused all his fighting spirit.

Therefore, when Sam Foster turned in from the road, on Juniper, swinging his hat and giving the shrill "Hy-ee!" with which the cowboys "start" the cattle, the bull did not run. He hesitated only a moment, and then, with lowered head and lifted tail, charged straight at the astonished Juniper—and scarcely less astonished rider.

Sam's skill was just sufficient to save the horse from being impaled on the animal's sharp horns. But when Sam tried to swing Juniper again toward the bull, the horse revolted. He had had all he wanted of bull fighting. As Sam's spurs touched his flank once more, he suddenly swerved his body and made a lively "buck jump" into the air.

The slender, cheap cinch straps gave way with a snap, and Miss Kline and the school children, watching eagerly from the open windows, saw their would-be rescuer fly saddle and all, from Juniper's back, and pile up in a heap on the ground. The frightened horse at once bolted away.

By some good luck, Sam did no serious damage. Although shaken and chagrined, he was able to scramble to his feet before the bull could make another charge. Then he caught sight of a stout mesquite stick that some boy had left on the playground. He caught it up and faced the angry animal as it prepared to charge. As the bull rushed at him, Sam stepped lightly aside, after the manner of a matador in a Spanish bull fight, and delivered two swift blows as the animal passed him, one on the muzzle and one on the flank. The bull belched with surprise and anger, shook its head and charged again. Sam set himself to sidestep the bull's rush, and at the same moment deliver a good heavy blow across the brute's eyes. But a loose stone slipped under one of his feet; he swung to one side, but his movement barely carried him out of reach of the sharp horns.

Sam staggered, and his outflung left hand swept against the bristling hairs on the bull's neck. Involuntarily he clutched them, and the animal's momentum swung him against its body just back of the shoulders.

Mounting a horse at full gallop is a well-known trick among the cowboys. A sudden instinct told him that he must swing himself on the bull's back, or go down for a heavy and perhaps disastrous fall. He leaped, and in an instant was fairly astride the bull's back, with the mesquite club still grasped in his right hand. He dug the rowels

of his spurs into the bull's side and belabored its flanks with the stick. The bull seemed dazed by the strange weight on its back, the sting of the spurs, and the pain of the blows. He set out at a lumbering gallop across the mesa, jumping and plunging in terror.

Sam had no difficulty in keeping his seat; the trouble was to dismount. He did not doubt that he could drop off the bull's neck successfully. But would the animal go on—or turn and attack him again? If he stayed on the bull's back, there was every reason to think that the frightened bull would plunge into one of the deep coulees that furrowed the hillside. Such a fall might easily be fatal to both beast and rider.

But in this moment of stress, luck turned Sam Foster's way. A solitary horseman, riding lazily up from the lower camp, appeared, and took in the situation at a glance. Wheeling his horse from the road, he gave it the spur, and went flying toward the bull. Sam gave an eager gesture for the horseman to close in. The rider came on toward the bull's flank swiftly.

"Keep him going when I drop off!" shouted Sam, and the stranger nodded. Sam grasped the hair of the bull's neck, slipped his leg over the bull's back, and swung himself safely to the earth.

For an instant the bull slackened its pace as if inclined to turn. But the rider whooped shrilly, and came rushing on. The bull's nerve weakened. With a final snort of terror, it quickened its speed, and disappeared from view with a flying plunge down the steep bank of a coulee.

When, a moment later, the pursuing rider pulled up on the brink of the declivity, the monarch of Bar J. was galloping wildly down the bottom of the hollow, headed for the freedom of the open plains.

### "HEAVING THE LEAD."

Picturesque Process Which Has Not Been Wholly Displaced.

"Heaving the lead" looks easy enough, and anybody who is accustomed to doing it will say that it is quite simple; but it takes a long time before a man becomes a proficient leadsman. A novice is apt to be frightened at the whirling fourteen-pound weight on the end of its line, and if he loses heart and omits to give it that peculiar jerk which brings it flying round in a circle, it may fall perpendicularly in close proximity to his head. Heaving the lead may be all right enough in good weather, but in the winter, when it is blowing hard, raining or snowing, it is anything but pleasant. The driving rain and snow searches out every portion of the leadsman's anatomy, even though he be wearing oilskins, while his hands get numb with cold, until there is no feeling left in them.

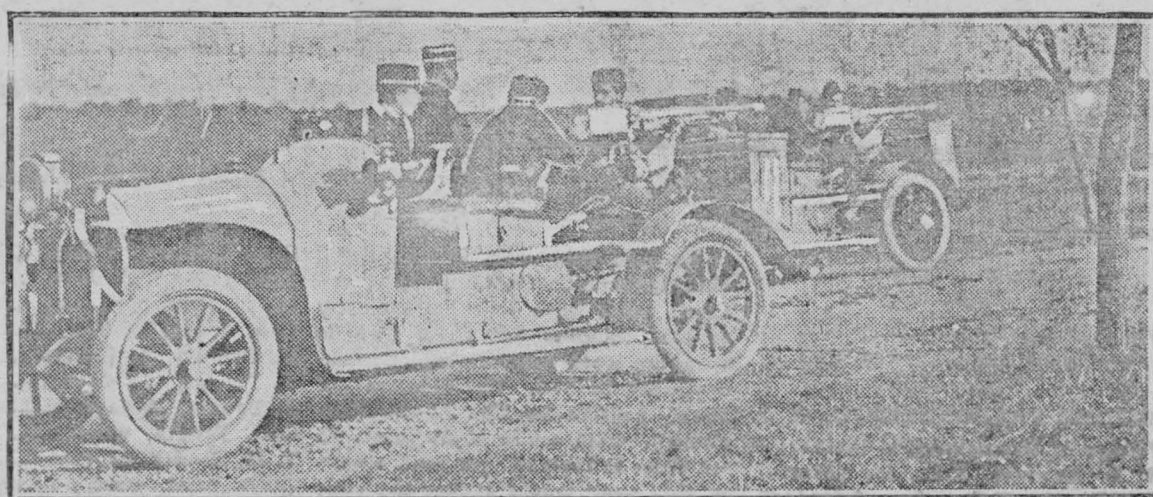
The deep-sea headline, which was invariably used for deep-water work before the introduction of patent sounding machines, and would still be used if they broke down, consists of 100 fathoms of line and a 28-pound lead. It is marked up to 20 fathoms in the same way as the hand headline, and then at 25, 35, 45, etc., fathoms with one knot and at 30, 40, 50, etc., with three, four, or five knots, and so on, to the greatest depth of the line. The ship is usually stopped when making the deep-sea line, for it takes a considerable time for the lead to reach the bottom.

The patent sounding machine consists of 800 fathoms of thin piano wire wound on a drum, and to the end of the wire is secured a 24-pound lead, with just above it, a perforated brass sheath fitted with a cap. Before sounding takes place a glass tube, open at one end and coated on the inside with a red chemical compound, is placed in the brass sheath. The wire is then allowed to run out until the lead is on the bottom, and as it descends the pressure forces the water up the glass tube and turns the red chemical into a milky-white color for a certain distance up it. The lead is then hauled in by hand, or by a motor, and the depth is ascertained by comparing the line of demarcation between the two colors in the glass tube with a wooden scale marked in fathoms.

With these simple but extremely reliable machines soundings can be obtained at greater depths, and with the ship traveling at far greater speed than with the hand lead and line, though, as already stated, the older method is always held in reserve.

### A Gran' Thing for Him.

An amusing story was told in connection with the appointment of the Emperor of Russia as Colonel-in-Chief of the Scots Greys, who, it may be mentioned, fought in the Crimea during the war. After the appointment had been duly promulgated an enthusiastic subaltern of the regiment communicated the information to his soldier servant. "Donald," he said, "have you heard that the Emperor of Russia has been appointed Colonel of the regiment?" "Indeed, sir," said Donald, "it's a verra gran' thing for him." Then, after a pause, he inquired, "Beg pardon, sir, but will he be able to keep baith jobs?"



The Mitrailleuse Auto.

The picture shows the armed car which has been so often mentioned in war cables. These quick-firing and swift-running engines of destruction are something new in this war, and the allies have used them with great effect. The picture shows French cars on a road in Eastern France.

## FROM MERRY OLD ENGLAND

### NEWS BY MAIL ABOUT JOHN BULL AND HIS PEOPLE.

#### Occurrences in the Land That Reigns Supreme in the Commercial World.

Londoners are moving into less expensive dwellings just now.

Two sets of triplets were born in Swansea, Wales, in one week.

Sergeant J. Hogan, Victoria Cross hero, was married at Oldham, Lancashire.

British Labor Exchanges found work for 1,100,000 people last year. Two children christened at Guildford, were named Louvain and Dorian.

A German seaman of Hull was given six months for registering as a Swiss.

A seventy-year-old taxicab driver was charged with drunkenness in London.

Owing to the cost of fish, British Catholics are absolved from Friday abstinence.

A Dutch merchant in London was fined \$500 for selling cocoa to a German firm.

Thirty men have been promoted from the ranks of the British army since August.

Leyland Motor Works has raised its men's pay 50 cents a week on war contracts.

1,000 children whose fathers were at the front, were given a treat at Windsor Castle.

Nottingham has abandoned its scheme to deepen the Trent and become a port.

Shoreditch cabinet making factories in London had an hour's fire that cost \$50,000.

December was the wettest month ever known in England; only five days were rainless.

The Y.M.C.A. has opened one of its London institutions free to the army and navy.

Cardiff women are not allowed unaccompanied on the streets after seven in the evening.

\$25,000 of the Prince of Wales' Relief Fund has gone to unemployed miners of South Wales.

Worcestershire breweries say trade has fallen off 35 to 43 per cent. owing to the war.

The giant molar of a mastodon has been found in London; it is over a million years old.

When a sunken Liverpool tug was raised the engineer, Edward Smithers, still gripped the lever.

A move is on foot to give Victoria Crosses to the brave British mine sweepers who clear the seas.

Harland and Wolff have launched the largest Belgian liner ever built, the Belgenland, of 33,000 tons.

Watch chains and trinkets are not allowed to be worn in such a manner as to be seen when in uniform.

The new British cruiser Caroline, due in May next, has already been delivered from Birkenhead yards.

A thirteen-year-old West London servant was awarded 85 compensation for a foot scalded by coffee.

Sgt. C. Linsdell of the 17th Lancs., died on his Christmas leave; his five sons are also in the army.

At the London sessions it was stated there was a 50 per cent. diminution in crime in the county.

Whitstable Urban District Council will pay 25 per cent. above the usual rate to employes volunteering.

The Board of Agriculture will spend \$30,000 to kill the limpet destroying Essex and Kent oyster beds.

First-class cruisers are oil-burning ships, and make practically no smoke to act as a warning to the enemy.

William Shakespeare, a farm laborer near Atterstone, has been presented with three more Shakespeares by his wife.

Lieutenant the Earl of Leven and Melville, Scots Greys, has made a remarkable escape from German territory, and is now in London.

The Special Committee appointed to watch the conditions of distress in London, states that the last 30 years.

### Superfluous Expenses.

Father—Son, can't you possibly cut down your college expenses?

Son—I might possibly do without any books.

### HIS LIFE SEEMS CHARMED.

#### Miraculous Escapes of a London Scottish Soldier.

The seemingly charmed life of Private Leaske, of the first battalion of the London Scottish, has attracted considerable attention in England, according to letters recently received. Private Leaske has been invalided home with a severe flesh wound in the thigh, and, notwithstanding his desperate experiences, is now reported to be recovering.

When the war began Private Leaske was in business in Antwerp. There he remained until the investment of the city by the Germans, and refused to leave when the bombardment commenced. A German shell destroyed the house in which he lived, and when the fortress fell he beat a hasty retreat to England.

Having served in the London Scottish he re-enlisted in the first battalion, with which he was sent to France later. During an engagement when the regiment was first under fire, three bullets pierced his great coat, but did him no injury. The following day, however, a fourth bullet wounded him in the thigh and he was carried off to a hospital.

It appears that the engagement was in Belgium and that he was taken to a field hospital near Ypres. The Germans shelled the place and Private Leaske was removed with the remainder of the wounded to another hospital farther to the south. This building also the Germans shelled and the young soldier had a very narrow escape from flying fragments of shrapnel before he was carried from the building in safety.

Fortunately his next place of retreat was far beyond the range of the German artillery, distance being a more effective protection than the Red Cross ensign from German shell fire. There he remained until with several others he was taken to England. It was believed that then he would be left in peace until his wound was healed.

Such was not the case, however, for he was sent to a hospital in Hartlepool. He had not been in the institution 24 hours before the German raiding cruiser squadron opened fire on the city. With unerring accuracy the German guns speedily searched out the hospital which was one of the buildings struck.

Private Leaske then came to the conclusion that he would be much safer on the firing line, and thenceforward he made progress toward recovery. He says he will not feel really safe and comfortable until he rejoins his regiment at the front.

### FACTS AND FIGURES.

#### Germany's Economic Position Is Not Sound.

In the early summer of 1912 a German economic specialist, Herr Possell, lectured to the German Defence League on the economic aspects of war in their relation to the Fatherland. The lecture was not published at the time, "because the weak points in Germany's position would be made all too clear." It was given access to the light through publicity in Marseilles the other day, and it helps one to realize just where Germany is now in danger of being hardest hit.

She requires to import more than 12,000,000 tons of minerals; her ports blockaded, "the whole industry would be strangled." Under the same conditions textile industries "could not live"; in fact, "none of the great German industries could continue to exist if cut off from the sea." If there were a long war, with a consistently maintained blockade, "at least one-third of the workers in German industries would be without bread."

The shipping "would be the first to succumb"—as it has succumbed. To feed the people imports of food-stuffs to the extent of 16 per cent. of her needs would be cut off, and "there would be not less than six million to eight million people in Germany in a state of want," who would have to be maintained at a cost of not less than twelve cents per day. These facts and figures speak for themselves. All the conditions foreseen by Herr Possell have been fulfilled, and more than fulfilled, because of the much greater strain on the national resources than the lecturer was counting on.

### FAITHFUL WAR HORSES.

#### Artillery Driver Relates Incidents of Retreat From Mons.

A Welshman, a driver in the Royal Field Artillery, told the following simple story about his horses in the war:—

I had driven them for three years. I tell you I could talk to them just as I am talking to you. There was not a word I said that they did not understand. And they could answer me—they could, indeed. I was never once at a loss to know what they meant. When I was astride one of them—why, I had only got to think what I wanted him to do he would do it without being told.

Early in the retreat from Mons a shell crashed right into the midst of the section with which I was moving. A driver in front of me was blown to bits. My gun was wrecked. I was ordered to help with another. As I mounted the fresh horse to continue the retreat I saw my two horses struggling and kicking on the ground to free themselves. I could not go back to them. I tell you it hurt me.

Suddenly a French chasseur dashed up to them, cut the traces, and set them at liberty. I was a good way ahead by that time, but I kept looking back at them, and I could tell that they saw me directly they were on their feet.

Those horses followed me for four days. We stopped for hardly five minutes and I could not get back to them. There was no work for them, but they kept their places in the line like trained soldiers. They were following me to the very end, and the thought occurred a thousand times, "What do they think of me on another horse?" Whenever I looked there they were in the line, watching me so anxiously and sorrowfully, as to make me feel guilty of deserting them. Whenever the word "Halt!" ran down the column I held up my hand to them and they saw it every time. They stopped instantly.

Whether they got anything to eat I do not know. I wonder whether they dropped out from sheer exhaustion—I hope to Heaven it was not that. At any rate one morning when the retreat was all over I missed them. I suppose I shall never see them again. That's the sort of thing that hurts a soldier in war.

### The Cheerful British Soldier.

A surgeon who has returned from France pays a tribute to the admirable fortitude of the wounded soldiers. He says that nothing could be more admirable than the sangfroid and cheeriness of men and officers alike. Many of them were cold, wet, and hungry, all had more or less pain, some had suffered exceedingly during their transit from the front, and some were faint from loss of blood, yet no one really grumbled or made querulous complaints. At the most they asked for something to drink, or for some one to move them to a more comfortable position. Many were so tired that in spite of pain they went to sleep on their stretchers.

If some men had their lives to live again they probably wouldn't leave so many dollars for their heirs to scrap over.

## DRY IRRITATING HACK OF BRONCHITIS INSTANTLY RELIEVED BY "CATARRHOZON"

### No Failure Cure in Every Case Treated by Catarrhozone

Catarrhozone can't fail to cure Bronchitis; it's so healing, soothing and balsamic that every trace of the disease flies before it. When you inhale the pure piney vapor of Catarrhozone, you send healing medication to the spots that are diseased and sore.

Isn't it rational to apply medicine where the disease exists? Certainly! and that's why Catarrhozone is so successful; it goes where the trouble really is, gets where a spray of ointment can't penetrate. For the relief and complete cure of bronchitis, asthma, catarrh, throat trouble, we guarantee Catarrhozone in every case. You don't take medicine—you don't take drowsy drugs—just breathe the balsamic essences of Catarrho-

## WHEN U.S. STARVED OTHERS

### LANCASHIRE'S MEMORY OF AMERICAN WAR.

#### No British Protest When It Caused Famine in Cotton Districts.

The London Express has a hark-back to the history of the war of 1860 to 1864 in America with a vivid application to conditions to-day that is edifying. It says:

The complaint of the President of the U.S. that American trade is suffering because of British interference with American exports in neutral countries of contraband goods destined for Germany is open to the retort that America caused far greater hardship to England by her interference with the English cotton supply during the American Civil War.

At the present time there is no evidence that there is any real suffering in America on account of the efforts of the British Navy to stop contraband goods from crossing the Atlantic but there are thousands of persons in England who remember "the cotton famine" from 1860 to 1864.

### A Lancashire Memory.

In Lancashire it is the grimmest memory of those who were children 50 years ago, for the famine of cotton meant a famine of work and its consequences—privation, starvation, the death of old and young for lack of proper food and the breaking up and desolation of homes.

That all arose because the Northern and Southern States felt themselves compelled to fight each other—regardless of the interests of neutrals.

In those days nearly all the raw cotton came from the United States. Lancashire lived on America's raw cotton. When the South began war on the North, the North did not hesitate to try to cripple its enemy by strangling its trade. The Northern navy established a blockade of the Southern ports, and the cotton lay rotting on the quays of Charleston, while the Lancashire cotton workers were starving for the lack of their raw material.

### Blockade Runners' Work.

British traders tried to smuggle goods into the Southern ports and to smuggle cotton out, and for some time the blockade runners made a rich harvest. The goods were first of all carried to and from England and the Bahamas, and were then rushed across the short sea space between the Bahamas and the Southern ports.

In order to stop this the Northern States captured ships between the Bahamas and England and pleaded that although the cargoes were transhipped at the Bahamas they really made a "continuous voyage"—which is the British complaint at the present moment about contraband which America ships to various neutral ports, although every one knows the goods are going to Germany.

In 1860-4, however, Great Britain recognized that the North had a right to cripple the South's trade, and issued no protest against the terrible injury which the action of the Northern navy inflicted on Lancashire.

It was estimated at the time that the cotton workers of Lancashire lost \$60,000,000 a year in wages, and that the total loss to the trade was \$200,000,000 a year while the blockade lasted.

Although a fool and his money may be easily separated they are hard to find.

The proprietor of a hotel hearing of the whereabouts of a guest who had decamped from the Palmer House without paying his bill, sent him a note: "Dear Sir,—Will you send the amount of your bill and oblige. To which the delinquent replied: The amount is \$8.26. Yours respectfully."

zone; it does the rest safely and surely.

"For three years I was seriously bothered by a bronchial cough. At night I would awaken with a dry, irritable feeling in my throat. I couldn't cough up anything, but very soon coughed my throat into quite an inflamed condition. Once I got Catarrhozone Inhaler I was all right. I took it to bed, and if an attack awakened me a few minutes use of the inhaler gave me relief. Catarrhozone has cured me and I strongly urge everyone with a weak throat to use it regularly."

(Signed) J. B. BEAMER.

Reading: Catarrhozone will not disappoint you. Get the complete \$1.00 outfit; it's guaranteed. Small size, 50c; trial or sample size, 25c. at dealers everywhere.



## HEALTH WRECKED THROUGH LA GRIPPE

It Generally Leaves the Patient  
Debilitated and an Easy Victim  
to Other Diseases

One of the foremost medicine writers says: "It is astonishing the number of people who have been crippled in health for years after an attack of la grippe or influenza." The real danger from this disease, which sweeps over Canada every winter, is during convalescence, when the characteristic symptoms, the fever, the catarrh, the headache and the depression of spirits pass away. Grip leaves behind it weakened vital powers, thin blood, impaired digestion and over-sensitive nerves—a condition that makes the system an easy prey to pneumonia, bronchitis, rheumatism, nervous prostration and even consumption. It is a condition that calls most emphatically for a tonic for the blood. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a tonic especially adapted to meet this need as they purify and enrich the blood. They tone up the nerves and give vigor, strength and health to the debilitated system. Mrs. Howard D. Chaffey, Indian Island, N.B., says: "For several winters in succession I was attacked by la grippe which left me weak and badly run down. In each case I used Dr. Williams' Pink Pills with the most beneficial results. Last winter when the trouble was again prevalent I took the precaution of fortifying my system with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and escaped the trouble, while many of my neighbors were down with it. In fact I enjoyed the best of health all spring and feel sure this medicine will so fortify the system as to prevent the trouble."

These Pills are sold by all medicine dealers or may be had by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

### AIREDALE THE BEST DOG.

For Military Purpose the Airedale  
Beats All Others.

The finest military dog is the Airedale, in the opinion of Major E. H. Richardson, a breeder of war dogs, who was in charge of a pack of bloodhounds with the Belgian army until they were lost in the disaster at Mons.

He says the Airedale can stand any climate, is second to none in usefulness and intelligence, has powers of hearing and scent remarkably acute, and is the right size, whether used on sentry duty, scouting, searching for the wounded or as a messenger or ammunition carrier.

"He can hear 300 yards farther than a fox by their smell," says Major Richardson. "A man's smell depends on what he eats, so a dog can tell the difference between English, French and Germans even when dressed in the same kind of clothes."

An officer wrote to the major in regard to one of his dogs:

"Don was blown twenty yards by a bursting shell. He was not hit, only scared. He declined to face the music any more, until after a lot of coaxing, when he went back on night duty, watching and listening in the trenches with the intensity of the most seasoned sentry, aided further by a sense of sight and smell that was almost uncanny."

### THREE REASONS.

Each With Two Legs and Ten Fingers.

An Eastern woman who is a fond mother writes an amusing article about her experience feeding her boys.

Among other things she says: "Three chubby, rosy-cheeked boys, Bob, Jack and Dick, respectively, are three of our reasons for using and recommending the food, Grape-Nuts, for these youngsters have been fed on Grape-Nuts since infancy, and often between meals when other children would have been in candy."

"I gave a package of Grape-Nuts to a neighbor whose 3-year-old child was a weakened little thing, ill half the time. The little tot ate the Grape-Nuts and cream greedily and the mother continued the good work, and it was not long before a truly wonderful change manifested itself in the child's face and body. The results were remarkable, even for Grape-Nuts."

"Both husband and I use Grape-Nuts every day and keep strong and well and have three of the finest, healthiest boys you can find in a father's march."

Many mothers instead of destroying the children's stomachs with candy and cake give the youngsters a handful of Grape-Nuts when they are begging for something in the way of sweets. The result is soon shown in greatly increased health, strength and mental activity.

Name given by Canadian Postum Co. Windsor, Ont.

Look in packages for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

Ever read the above letter? A nut is a nut from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

## HARVESTING THE ICE CROP.

Co-operation Among Farmers an  
Advantage in the Work.

There are few localities in Canada that have not available a river or smaller stream from which a supply of ice may be obtained for use during the summer months. The ease with which the ice crop may be secured is probably the reason why it is not taken advantage of to a greater extent than at present. For economical harvesting operations it is advisable that a number of the farmers of a community co-operate, sharing the expense, and making the labor proportionately lighter.

A few tools are necessary to harvest the ice supply efficiently. A steel scraper to remove the snow covering is desirable; some styles of road scrapers may be used, or a very good home-made scraper may be made of wood and faced with a strip of steel. An ice plough facilitates the work of scoring into blocks for breaking off. A slice bar for breaking off the blocks can be made similar to a crowbar, with a sharp blade from six to eight inches wide. An ice saw may be improvised by removing one handle of a crosscut saw. A number of pike poles, ice tongs and a chain, with heavy pair of ice tongs attached, complete the tools required. A platform, one end of which may be let down into the water, and the other end raised level with the floor of the sleigh, permits the use of a horse in taking the ice out of the water and loading on the sleigh.

The ice should be packed as solidly as possible in the ice house and care taken to have sufficient insulating material around the outside and on top. If more ice is required than can be accommodated in the ice house, it may be piled outside, first laying boards on the ground, and covering them with a layer of sawdust or straw. The sides and top should also be well covered and protected with boards to prevent the wind carrying away the insulating material. Sorted in this way the ice

## A MOTHER'S ANXIETY

Most mothers are anxious when their little ones are teething, for at this time the baby's stomach gets disordered and there is a grave danger of convulsions. This anxiety can be lessened, however, if the mother keeps a supply of Baby's Own Tablets in the house and gives an occasional dose to her teething baby. The Tablets are the very best medicine in the world during the teething time. They regulate the bowels, sweeten the stomach, promote healthful sleep and keep teething painless. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

## POTASH AND WOOD ASHES.

Some Valuable Products for Land Improvement.

With the supply of potash from the German mines shut off by war conditions, Canada should now give attention to the large quantity of this fertilizing agent which is allowed to go to waste through want of care and conservation of the annual production of wood ashes.

Throughout a large part of Canada the chief fuel at all seasons, but more especially in winter, is wood. In the eastern provinces, hardwoods are chiefly used. These woods, especially beech and maple, are rich in potash, varying from 5 to 13 per cent., according to conditions of dryness of the wood and care of the ashes. Other valuable ingredients of wood ashes are a small proportion of phosphoric acid and about fifty per cent. of carbonate of lime.

In the clearing of wood lots and in the burning of debris after taking out the fuel supply, large amounts of ashes are produced. These, as a rule, are left where the burning is done, and are consequently wasted.

Wood ashes should be carefully stored in fire-proof receptacles if possible; in any event away from any danger of fire, and should be kept dry to avoid leaching. In the spring they should be spread upon the land. They are especially valuable as a fertilizer and to encourage the growth of clover and the better grasses.

Wood ashes, by hastening the decay of organic matter in soils, render more readily available the nitrogen contained therein. In sandy soil, wood ashes supply the phosphoric acid and lime in which these soils are deficient, while, on clay lands, the lime content of the ashes tends to render available the potash salts already present in abundance. Potash as supplied to the land through the medium of wood ashes has a distinct advantage over the potash salts imported from Germany, in that it is in a very soluble form, and hence is at once available for plant food.

The importance of wood ashes, as shown above, as a fertilizer can hardly be over-estimated. It is consequently of first interest to the agriculturists and lumber interests of Canada to conserve the supply wherever and by what process produced.

During the present winter large undertakings in land clearing and right-of-way clearing of railway lines will be in progress from the burning of the debris of which large amounts of ashes will accumulate. Some steps should be taken to pro-

vide that these ashes are not wasted, as, apart from the difficulty of securing potash supplies, the market value of ashes at present is from \$8.00 to \$12.00 per ton, depending upon quality.

## He Wants All The World to Know It

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS CURED  
JEAN BAPTISTE TAPP.

Quebec Man Who Suffered from  
Kidney Disease for Years is again  
a Robust, Healthy Man.

L'Anse-a-Valleau, Gaspe Co., Que., Jan. 25th (Special)—"I am happy to tell you Dodd's Kidney Pills made me well." So says Jean Baptiste Tapp, a well known and highly respected resident of this place. And so thankful is Mr. Tapp for the benefits he has received from Dodd's Kidney Pills that he wants the whole world to know it. He wants others who suffer as he did to know the cure.

"For many years I suffered from kidney disease," Mr. Tapp says, "It started from a cold, and gradually grew worse. My skin had a harsh, dry feeling, my appetite was fitful and I perspired freely with the slightest exertion. I had flashes of light before my eyes and I was always tired and nervous."

"Finally rheumatism was added to my troubles, while attacks of sciatica and neuralgia followed. The doctor who attended me and the medicines I tried, failed to help me till I decided to use Dodd's Kidney Pills. I took four boxes in all, and to-day I am a robust man in excellent health."

All Mr. Tapp's troubles came from sick kidneys. That's why Dodd's Kidney Pills cured them.

## 60 WIDOWS IN ONE STREET.

Who Suffer Their Bereavement with  
Splendid Fortitude.

There is a road in Gillingham, England, which deserves to be called the Street of Sorrows. There are 139 houses in it—two monotonous rows of small, plain houses along less than a quarter-mile of drab street, with only its name, Chaucer Road, to distinguish it in peace from a score of others in this unlovely neighborhood.

Now it has a sad distinction. The war has made sixty women widows in that street. Sixty widows in 139 houses. It is a poignant example of how Chatham and the district near, including Rochester, Strood, Gillingham and Rainham, have suffered by the naval losses since August.

The formidable is the ninth boat manned by men of the Chatham division that has been lost. The others are the Aboukir, Hogue, Cressy, Hermes, Pathfinder, Speedy, Hawke and Rohilla.

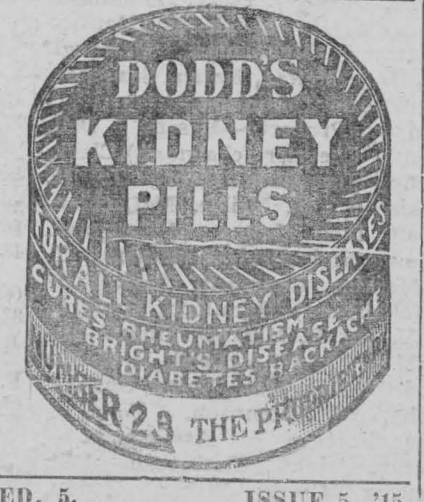
The Mayor of Chatham, Alderman Payne, stated that there were over 500 families bereaved in the district. "The splendid fortitude of the women," he said, "is an inspiration to us all."

## The Mysterious Thyroid.

The thyroid gland, which is situated about the lower part of the throat, is still a medical mystery. Practically nothing is known as to its uses, and very little about the causes of disease in it. Goitre is a non-malignant enlargement of the thyroid gland. The swelling may be no more than a mere thickening, or it may grow into a mass weighing several pounds. It is common in mountainous districts and where there is magnesium limestone in the soil and drinking water. Operation may be necessary, but goitre will usually yield to treatment, and is rarely fatal. Malignant disease of the thyroid gland is often associated with overstrain or sudden shock. Here operation is generally necessary, and is a very serious matter indeed. In some mysterious way removal of the thyroid gland affects the mental powers, and the unfortunate person who has his thyroid removed is in great danger of losing his wits, more particularly his memory.

To-morrow rhymes with borrow and sorrow.

Mrs. Topflat—Bridget, where did you get that dreadful eye. Bridget—Me brother gave it to me, mum; and what'll the neighbors say? Me with an eye like that and no husband.



## Dangerous Throat Troubles Prevented by Nerviline

IT ENDS MISERY OF COLDS  
QUICKLY.

Don't wait till night. Get after your cold now,—this very minute, before it grows dangerous you should apply old-time "Nerviline."

Rub your chest and throat, rub them thoroughly with Nerviline. Relief will be immediate.

Nerviline will save you from lying awake to-night, coughing, choking and suffering from congestion in the chest and acute pain in the throat.

Nerviline will break up that dull neuralgic headache—will kill the cold and chill at its very beginning—will save you from perhaps a serious illness.

To take away hoarseness, to break up a gripple cold, to cure a sore throat or bad cold in the chest, you can use nothing so speedy and effective as Nerviline. For forty years it has been the most largely used family remedy in the Dominion. Time has proved its merit, so can you by keeping handy on the shelf the large 50c. family size bottle; small trial size 25c., sold by any dealer anywhere.

## GERMANY BEST IN LONG WAR.

Count Reventlow Thinks Tentons  
Can Beat Allies in Time.

The London Daily Chronicle prints an article by Count Reventlow, in which he says:

"We know in Germany that not only can we last out a long war, but also that we can last out a long war better than our enemies—politically, militarily and economically. We know the longer the war lasts, so much better will be our world standing."

Because of that the entire German people enter upon the new year full of courage and confident of ultimate victory. From Kaiser to working man, all Germans know the struggle can last a long time yet, but likewise they all know the German people ultimately will win. Domestic controversies have disappeared and all Germans stand together as one man.

Irishman—Do you shave for five cents? Barber—Yes; one side. Irishman—All right; thin shave the outside.

## Lord's Day Alliance Active

Very busy with the good work, but no more efficient than the old reliable Putnam's Corn Extractor, which cures corns and warts in one day. Fifty years use proves the merit of Putnam's. Use no other, 25c. at all dealers.

Two Pullman porters, representing different railroads, met off duty and progressed from friendly gossip to heated argument. Their quarrel centred about which one worked on the better road. The argument grew more and more heated, and arguments came fast and furious. At last the tall, thin porter settled the dispute with these classic words: "Go on, man; we kills more than you fellahs tote."

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited. Sirs,—I have used your MINARD'S LINIMENT for the past 25 years and whilst I have occasionally used other liniments I can safely say that I have never used any equal to yours.

If rubbed between the hands and inhaled frequently, it will never fail to cure cold in the head in 24 hours. It is also the best for bruises, sprains, etc.

Yours truly,  
J. G. LESLIE.

Dartmouth.

"Bridget, has Johnnie come home from school yet?" "Yes, sorr." "Have you seen him?" "No, sorr." "Then how do you know he is home?" "Cause the cat's hidin' under the stove, sorr."

## Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

## WAITERS GET CHANCE.

British Take Places in Restaurants  
of Alien Enemies.

"No alien enemies employed in this establishment" is one of the signs now confronting Londoners in the majority of the restaurants, tea shops and eating places of the middle and cheap grades, says the London Chronicle. Some go even further and announce "No alien enemies are employed or served." This is a triumph for the British Waiters' Union.

Before the war foreigners from the Continent monopolized the waiters' calling throughout England, except in a few of the old fashioned British establishments, particularly those in the heart of London, where an old guard of business men, living up to the traditions of former generations, remain faithful to their turtle soup and beefsteak and bottle of port for their midday meal, and cling to famous old resorts, which may have been clean and comfortable, according to the standard of Dickens and Thackeray's time, but would command the attentions of the hard of health in an up-to-date city.

The staffs of the larger English hotels, from the manager's office to the kitchen, were manned by foreigners. Most of these hotels are owned by companies and the stockholders placed dividends before loyalty to British servants when British employees had been proven less profitable than aliens. Germans,

Swiss and Italians had taken the hotel and restaurant business by storm.

The British Waiters' Union clamored for recognition vainly until the war. Then the newspapers took up their case, and there has resulted a clean sweep of Germans, Austrians and of Swiss who speak with a German accent. The big hotels are too dignified to placard their windows with the signs that alien enemies are not employed, but they make a more conspicuous and more diplomatic show of patriotism by covering their fronts with flags and loyal mottoes.

The case of German restaurants and shops which have professed to purvey genuine German foods and beers is especially pathetic. One of the latter, which has many branches in London, has filled its windows with signs that its sausages are made from British pork at its own factory in the north of England, and also makes announcement of its contributions to the Prince of Wales' Relief Fund. Another explains that the alien owners were bought out by British capital years ago, but the German name was retained to keep the old customers.

## Death Nearly Claimed New Brunswick Lady

Was Restored to Her Anxious Family  
When Hope Had Gone.

St. John, N.B., Dec. 15.—At one time it was feared that Mrs. J. Grant, of 3 White St., would succumb to the deadly ravages of advanced kidney trouble. "My first attacks of backache and kidney trouble began years ago. For six years that dull gnawing pain has been present. When I exerted myself it was terribly intensified. If I caught cold the pain was unendurable. I used most everything, but nothing gave that certain grateful relief that came from Dr. Hamilton's Pills of Mandrake and Butternut. Instead of being bowed down with pain, to-day I am strong, enjoy splendid appetite, sleep soundly. Lost properties have been instilled into my blood—cheeks are rosy with color, and I thank that day that I heard of so grand a medicine as Dr. Hamilton's Pills."

Every woman should use these pills regularly because good health pays, and it's good, vigorous health that comes to all who use Dr. Hamilton's Mandrake and Butternut Pills.

## Color Didn't Matter.

Uncle Si (in restaurant)—Bring me some fish.

Waiter—Yes, sir; we have bluefish, black bass, whitefish—

Uncle Si—I don't keer nothin' about the color, jest so long as it's fresh.

## LOW FARES TO THE CHICAGO EXPOSITIONS.

Via Chicago & North Western Ry. Four splendid daily trains from the New Passenger Terminal, Chicago, to San Francisco, Los Angeles and San Diego. Choice of scenic and direct routes. Double track. Automatic electric safety signals all the way.

Let us plan your trip and furnish folders and full particulars.  
B. H. Bennett, Gen. Agt., 46 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.

## Not Greedy.

Passenger—I'd give you a tip, only I've nothing but a \$10 bill.  
Porter—Oh, that'll be enough, sir.

## Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

Mr. Dooley—Give me a bar of soap, please. Shopkeeper—Do you want it scented or unscented? Mr. Dooley—Aw, niver moind. Oi'll just take it with me.

## Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

## Youthful Unselfishness.

He was a good little boy and very thoughtful. It was during a long spell of dry weather, and he had heard of the great scarcity of water throughout the country. He came to his mother, and slipped his hand into hers.

"Mamma," he said, "is it true that in some places the little boys and girls have not enough water to drink?"

"That is what the papers say, my dear."

"Mamma," he presently said, "I'd like to give something for those poor little boys and girls."

"Yes, dear. What would you like to give?"

"Mamma," he said in an earnest way, "as long as the water is so very, very scarce, I think I ought to give up bein' washed!"

## BADLY WOUNDED

For severe wounds, cuts, skin diseases, eczema and all skin troubles—for adults or for children, there is nothing to equal the great herbal healer



## Megaphone Youngster.

"What do you suppose makes that baby cry so awfully loud?"  
"Why, both its parents are hard of hearing, you know."

YOUR OWN DRUGGIST WILL TELL YOU  
Try Murine Eye Remedy for Red, Weak, Watery Eyes and Granulated Eyelids; No Smarting—Just Eye Comfort. Write for Book of the Eye by mail free. Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

## Conscience.

—Maid (knocking in the morning)—Madame, I've forgotten whether you wanted to be waked at seven or eight.  
"What time is it now?"  
"Eight."

## Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

## Her Rival.

"Do you think only of me?" murmured the bride. "Tell me that you think only of me."  
"It's this way," explained the groom, gently. "Now and then I have to think of the furnace, my dear."

## FARMS FOR SALE.

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

IF YOU WANT TO BUY OR SELL A Farm, Stock, Grain or Dairy Farm, write H. W. Dawson, Brampton, or 90 Colborne St., Toronto.

H. W. DAWSON, Colborne St., Toronto.

## FOR SALE.

REGISTERED SHORTHORN AND Holstein Calves. T. J. Morrison, Durham.

## MALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED—LADIES TO DO PLAIN AND light sewing at home, whole or spare time; good pay, work sent by distance; charges paid. Send stamp for particulars. NATIONAL MANUFACTURING CO., Montreal.

## NURSERY STOCK.

STRAWBERRIES, RASPBERRIES, POTATOES. Catalogue free. McClelland & Son, Port Burwell, Ont.

## MALE HELP WANTED.

LEARN BARBER TRADE—ALWAYS sure employment at good wages; few weeks required to complete course; write for full particulars and address to: Volpe, Barber College, 405-407 Dundas St. W., Toronto.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

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

## Machinery For Sale

Engine, shafting, belting, pulleys, etc. from large factory for sale. Wheelock engine, 18 by 42, complete with cylinder frame, fly wheel, bearings, etc., all in good condition. Shafting from one inch to three inches, pulleys thirty inches to fifty inches, belting six inches to twelve inches. Will sell entire or in part.

## NO REASONABLE OFFER REFUSED.

S. Frank Wilson & Sons, 73 Adelaide Street West, Toronto.



## Chapped Hands Quickly Healed

Chapped hands and lips always come with cold weather, but



brings sure and speedy relief. Children especially need Vaseline Camphor Ice for their rough and smarting hands.

Our new illustrated booklet describes all the "Vaseline" preparations. A postcard brings it. AVOID SUBSTITUTES. Insist on "Vaseline" in original packages bearing the name, CHESEBROUGH MANUFACTURING CO., Consolidated. For sale at all Chemists and General Stores.

CHESEBROUGH MFG. CO. (Consolidated) 1380 CHABOT AVE., MONTREAL



FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1915

#### WAR SITUATION

The theory of war operations which fits the best with what has been made known of the measures instituted after the war began is that the English and French will be ready about May for what they hope will be an overwhelming assault upon the German line in the Western area—and that Germany will be beaten by October. It is plain enough that, whether this theory works out according to schedule or not, the operation is bound to be tried. France is credited with having called out all her classes up to the age of forty-two, and to have been able without going beyond this age, to obtain as many men as she can handle, allowance being made for all contingencies. England's recruiting of the armies to be trained for actual participation in the great shove has doubtless been concluded long ago, and their training for service has by now been nearly completed. We get hints of the enormous sums being spent on this contingent to supplement the French and English equipment in arms, clothing, horses and food. The time is coming when all this is to be brought to bear against the Germans, who for two months and more have stood on the defensive awaiting the attack. Indeed, when one reads the summary published at Paris the other day, and realizes that in two months nothing has happened except a French advance in Alsace and a German advance at Soissons, one is driven to conclude that there must come a drive against the whole line of German positions, made everywhere with forces so overwhelming that the Germans will not be able to spare men from one point to go to the defence of another. If that is not to occur, then, on all the evidence, the war might go on indefinitely, or finish one day as well as another, with the armies where they are now—this being always conditioned, of course, upon the turn affairs may take in the eastern theatre. On that point, however, it looks as though the roles had been reversed, for where formerly it was Russia that was expected to bring relief to the Western Allies, now it is the Allies who are expected to enable Russia to win. There are some signs that the pressure may begin before the month of May. Six British army corps are believed to have been sent to France already, and the fighting has grown more intense in the Mander district, where they would naturally start in, at the same time that the French have renewed their activity in far away Alsace.

#### Hockey

A good exhibition of hockey was witnessed by the largest crowd of the season at the town rink on Thursday, when our Seniors met and defeated a fast junior aggregation from Cornwall. A real good hard match had been anticipated by the local admirers of the game, as our local team was looking for a win from the Cornwall Seniors in revenge for the defeat handed them on Cornwall ice the week previous. However, the seniors failed to turn up and the

## A POSITIVE CURE FOR RHEUMATISM

Hundreds of People Have Found "Fruit-a-tives" Their Only Help

### READ THIS LETTER

Superintendent of Sunday School in Toronto Tells How He Cured Himself of Chronic Rheumatism After Suffering for Years.

55 DOVERCOURT ROAD, Oct., 1st, 1913.

"For a long time, I have thought of writing you regarding what I term a most remarkable cure effected by your remedy 'Fruit-a-tives'. I suffered from Rheumatism, especially in my hands. I have spent a lot of money without any good results. I have taken 'Fruit-a-tives' for 18 months now, and am pleased to tell you that I am cured. All the enlargement has not left my hands and perhaps never will, but the soreness is all gone and I can do any kind of work. I have gained 35 pounds in 18 months."

R. A. WAUGH

Rheumatism is no longer the dreaded disease it once was. Rheumatism is no longer one of the "incurable diseases". "Fruit-a-tives" has proved its marvellous powers over Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago—in fact, over all such diseases which arise from some derangement of stomach, bowels, kidneys or skin.

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

spectators had to be satisfied with the next best. Both teams played well, though it could be plainly seen from the start that Morrisburg were too strong for their opponents.

The Cornwall seven were good stick handlers, but did not have the staying power of their opponents. Both teams played good individual hockey but fell down in their combination. The game at the call of time stood 4 to 1 in favor of Morrisburg.

Mallen and Ryan for the locals played very fast hockey, and Meikle in goal was the star for Cornwall.

The referees, Broder and Runions were kept busy handing out penalties, but only for minor offences. Both officials were good and gave complete satisfaction.

#### THE G.T.R. TROUBLE

Of late there has been a great deal of space in the Toronto papers taken up by the press bureau of the G.T.R. in an effort to explain to the public that a reduction in wages is absolutely necessary if a deficit would be avoided. The press bureau is not very complimentary to the management of the system, for the fact is that the G.T.R. today is handling more freight through Ontario than the C.P.R. and the C.N.R. combined, and yet it is the first and only Canadian road to propose a cut in wages. A cut in wages, even though business is bad, is unreasonable, because the employees are only paid when on duty and they are only on duty when there is business to warrant them being on duty. The proposed cut is chiefly in the operating department, and affects yardmen, conductors, brakemen, engineers, and firemen. When there is a depression as at present, or when business is normal, only sufficient trains are run to move the freight, and the employees are paid only when on duty. Just as soon as their trains reach the terminal their paystops and they earn nothing until they start on the return trip. No matter though business be bad or not a train does not leave a terminal until there are sufficient cars to make a train, and the crew handling that train do just as much work and earn just as much for the company as they would if business were booming. If the G.T.R. would cut out about fifty per cent. of the private cars, and discharge a few of the overpaid, underworked and useless officials, who take periodical jaunts over the system, entertaining their friends and families to joy rides and champagne suppers at the expense of the shareholders, a dividend instead of a deficit would be in sight and the man in overalls would not be asked to stand for a cut in wages that are already too low.

#### Canada's Opportunity

A handbook prepared by the Department of Agriculture for the increased production campaign has reached this office. It is entitled "Agricultural War Book," and "Patriotism and Production—More Than Usual."

The following message to the farmers of Canada," by Hon. Mar-

tin Burrell, occurs at the beginning of the book. "Approximately twenty millions men have been mobilized in Europe. A large proportion of these have been withdrawn from the farms of the countries at war. Even in neutral countries large numbers of food producers have called from the land to be ready for emergencies. It is difficult for us to realize what will be the effect on food production through the withdrawal of several million men from all the great agricultural countries of Europe. These millions cease to be producers, they have become consumers, worse still, they have become destroyers of food.

"While we all deplore this war, we believe that the present crisis will be productive of good results toward Canada. Business men and the rank and file are uniting in showing their heroism in every way. They are animated with a spirit of loyalty and devotion which will result in the building up of a greater Canada, a greater expansion of manufacturing industries, and the development of a new field for our commercial activities.

"Should the war continue into the Summer of this year the food production in Europe cannot approach that of normal years. Looking at the situation in even its most favorable light, there will be a demand for food that the world will find great difficulty in supplying. Canada is responding promptly to the call of the Motherland for men and equipment, Britain needs more than men, she must have food, food this year and food next year. We are sending of our surplus now. We should prepare for a larger surplus this year and next year. The Government is strongly impressed with the desirability of increasing the crop acreage in Canada. The Canadian farmer, earnestly bending all his energies to increase the food supply for the Britisher at home and the British soldiers at the front, is doing his share in this gigantic struggle of the Empire. I would urge the farmers to do their share in helping to assist the people of Great Britain, who for many years have borne the burden of a heavy tax for the maintenance of a great navy, in preventing them from suffering want or privation. Do not sacrifice your live stock during the war crisis. If farmers ignore this warning the day will come when they will regret having depleted their breeding stock through lack of patriotism to Canada.

"Apart from the practical certainty that wheat and other foods this year will yield large financial returns to the producers, there is the great fact that the Canadian farmers, who, by extra effort, enlarge their wheat and other field crops and thus supply live stock products, will be doing the best thing possible to strengthen the Empire in its day of trial."

The book contains extracts from recent addresses by Sir Robert Borden, Hon. W. T. White, and Provincial Ministers of Agriculture on the need for greater production, and contains also a wealth of statistical information on the agricultural development of many countries. All the important branches of agriculture are dealt with in detail.

#### Counties Council

The Clerk declared that the first business would be the election of a Warden.

Messrs. J. W. McLeod and Malcolm S. Beckstead moved that Mr. William G. Timmins, Reeve of Mountain, be elected Warden for 1915.

There being no other name proposed, Mr. Timmins was declared elected and was escorted to his seat by his mover and seconder, amid a hearty clapping of hands.

The new Warden expressed his thanks for the honor. He was pleased to see so many old members back again, and felt that he could trust to the good spirit of the members to aid him in conducting business. He thought from the intelligent faces he saw before him that his council would compare favorably with others which had preceded it. He again thanked the members for their confidence and promised to serve the counties to the best of his ability.

On motion of Messrs. Fisher and Nolan, Council adjourned for five minutes to allow the Warden to make his declaration of office.

After reading the several communications, resolutions of condolence with the relatives of the late Donald McNaughton, of Lancaster, and the late Lt.-Col. Bredin of Woodlands, were introduced and carried by a standing vote, copies being ordered to be inscribed in the minutes and sent to the relatives.

Mr. D. A. Ross, ex-Reeve of Charlottetown, was invited to a seat inside the railing, and expressed his thanks for the courtesy.

Messrs. Grady and McNaughton moved that the Reeves of the various municipalities be a special committee to strike the standing committees for the year. Carried.

Notices of motion re the introduction of several by-laws were given and Council adjourned until 10:30

## THE BANK OF OTTAWA

ESTABLISHED 1874.

Deposits Nov. 30, 1908 - - - \$24,085,416  
Deposits Nov. 30, 1913 - - - 40,807,499

OVER 95 OFFICES IN CANADA

### A Savings Account

is an aid and incentive toward systematic saving. If you open an account now with a dollar or more and promptly deposit your surplus cash where it will earn interest, you will be gratified at the result.

MORRISBURG BRANCH—B. A. HERRING, Manager

## Taste the Difference

USE PURITY FLOUR for one baking and every member of the family will taste the difference. Your Bread will be richer and finer flavored and your buns, rolls, cakes and pies will be pronounced delicious. The Grocer is authorized to refund your money if PURITY does not give you absolute satisfaction.

# PURITY FLOUR

"MORE BREAD and BETTER BREAD" and BETTER PASTRY too

Sold by Mullin Bros., Casselman Bros., W. G. Becksted, Chas. S. Colquhoun. C. E. CASSELMAN, Distributor.

on Wednesday morning.

Wednesday Morning. Council resumed at 10:30 on Wednesday morning.

Mr. Samuel Howe, an ex-member of council, was invited to take a seat inside the railing, which he did after thanking Council for the honor.

Mr. Irwin Hilliard, R.C., M.P.P., was given permission to address the Council in regard to a boundary bridge across the Nation River, in the townships of Mountain and Winchester. Mr. Hilliard cited sections of the Municipal Act stating that the bridge in question shall be caused to be built by the counties. The burden of erecting this bridge, however, could be placed on the county of Dundas, if the representatives from the county voting alone, recorded in favor of such a course.

The bridge would be of great advantage to both townships. One of the main reasons for the erection of this bridge is that in the spring, summer and fall great trouble and inconvenience is experienced from freshets. The bridge would cost in the neighborhood of \$1,000, and the speaker suggested that the contract for material and erection be given to a bridge company, instead of buying the material from a bridge company and giving the contract for erection to a local contractor.

Mr. Hilliard answered several questions in regard to the proposed crossing, after which he thanked Council for the privilege of addressing them.

The report of the special committee to strike standing committees for the year was then read and adopted. The committees are as follows:—

Education—Messrs. Adams, Beckstead, Bell, Campbell, Fisher, Grady, Hamilton (chairman), Johnston, Kirby, J. H. Meikle, Munro, McLachlan, McLellan, J. W. McLeod, R. A. McLeod, McMillan, McNaughton, D. McRae, Nolan, Thompson and Hermiston.

Finance—Messrs. Adams, Beckstead, Bell, Bogart, Chevrier, Clark, Fisher, Grady, Gray, Hamilton, Huot, J. H. Meikle, E. Merkley (chairman), McLachlan, McNaughton, D. D. McRae, Nolan, Sangster, Shanks and Thompson.

County Property—Messrs. Bell, Bogart, Chevrier (chairman), Clark, Grady, Hermiston, Huot, J. H. Meikle, D. H. Meikle, McLachlan, Nolan, D. D. McRae and Sangster.

Roads and Bridges—Messrs. T. C. Merkley, Campbell, Clark, Fisher (chairman), Hamilton, Huot, D. H. Meikle, E. Merkley, Munro, McLachlan, J. W. McLeod, R. A. McLeod, McNaughton, Nolan, Shanks, Sutherland, Thompson.

Equalization of Assessment—Messrs. Adams, Beckstead, Bell, Chevrier, Clark, Fisher, Grady, Hamilton, Huot, Kirby, J. H.

Meikle, Merkley, McLachlan, McMillan, McNaughton (chairman), D. D. McRae, Nolan, Sangster, Shanks, Printing—Messrs. Bogart, Chevrier, Gray, Huot, Johnston, D. H. Meikle, Beckstead, McLellan, R. A. McLeod, D. D. McRae (chairman), D. McRae, Sangster, Sutherland. Communications—Messrs. Campbell (chairman), Gray, E. Merkley, T. C. Merkley, McLellan, R. A. McLeod, McMillan, Nolan, Shanks, Thompson.

Resolutions and Memorials—Messrs. Hermiston, Johnston, Kirby (chairman), T. C. Munro, McMillan, D. McRae, Sutherland.

Petitions were presented from a number of ratepayers in Mountain and Winchester townships, asking for the erection of a bridge over the Nation River on the boundary between the two townships.

The petitions were referred to the Roads and Bridges Committee.—Cornwall Standard.

(The remainder of the minutes will be published next week.)

#### COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE

Form IV (Zoology)—H. Baker 79, A. Riddell 75.

Form III (Greek)—A. T. Carson 81, D. Ryan 52.

Form III (Chemistry)—E. Riddell 71, R. Becker 70, C. Fetterly 64, I. Markell 64, R. Hart 63, G. Hayunga 61, D. Hanson 57, B. Sherman 53, H. Willard 52, S. Plifer 51, K. Barkley 48, J. Shannette 48, J. Vallance 46, E. Black 44, B. VanAllen 43, F. McIntosh 43, E. Willard 34, E. Tracy 24, C. MacArthur 20, E. Merkley 15.

Form II (Arithmetic)—L. Dafeo 94, R. Watson 93, G. Strike 86, G. Meikle 83, D. Carson 74, L. Hayunga 74, E. Tracy 74, G. Gillard 72, D. Nash 70, I. Ryan 69, B. Wells 60, C. Harrison 56, O. Saddlemyre 56, C. Story 55, B. McIntosh 54, E. Pitt 53, E. Moorhouse 45, M. Deeks 41, D. Keough 40, N. Gougher 36, M. Whitteker 36, A. Macintosh 35, M. Pifer 30, D. McLaren 26, N. Eacott 20, C. Marshall 14.

Form II (Spelling)—G. Gillard 91, G. Meikle 88, M. Whitteker 84, C. Harrison 85, N. Eacott 79, G. Strike 79, F. Colquhoun 73, D. Nash 73, D. Keough 73, E. Pitt 73, C. Marshall 73, B. McIntosh 70, D. McLaren 70, Dafeo 67, I. Ryan 67, B. Wells 63, R. Watson 61, D. Carson 52, A. McIntosh 49, C. Story 46, L. Hayunga 40, M. Deeks 37, E. Moorehouse 31, M. Pifer 10.

Form I (Gives and Current Events)—M. Hilliard 85, M. Cartwright 82, G. Munro 78, U. Barclay 77, M. VanAllen 77, H. Jackson 76, V. Barclay 75, R. Coligan 72, T. VanAllen 71, K. Wells 70, M. Lavis 68, E. Ryan 63, F. Weegar 62, B. Maurer 60, C. Weegar 59, E. Zeron 55, H. Merkley 53, W. Plantz 52, I. Beckstead 51, K. Ernault 48, E. Epaugh 48, H. Whitteker 47.

Form I (Latin)—M. Cartwright 92, F. Weegar 91, H. Jackson 89, R. Coligan 88, M. Hilliard 88, C. Weegar 87, D. VanAllen 85, R. Maurer 84, G. Munro 80, H. Whitteker 78, S. Shannette 67, F. Zeron 65, K. Wells 64, M. VanAllen 62, M. Lavis 54, W. Plantz 48, C. Gillard 48, E. Weegar 43, V.

#### Sunday Church Services

St. Mary's (R.C.) Church  
High Mass with sermon at 10:30 a.m.  
Catechism at 3 p.m.  
Evening service at 7 o'clock.  
Rev. J. A. Meehan, pastor.

St. James' Church, Morrisburg  
Sunday, Feb. 7th—Holy Communion at 11 a.m.; Evensong at 7 p.m.  
Thursday—Holy Communion at 8 a.m.

Trinity Memorial Church, Riverside  
Sunday, February 7th—Evensong at 2:30 p.m.  
Rev. C. O. Carson, M. A.

The Methodist Church  
Morning service at 10:30; evening service at 7 o'clock. Sunday school at 2:30 p.m.  
Rev. A. J. H. Strike, pastor.

Knox (Presbyterian) Church  
Morning service at 11 o'clock; evening service at 7. Sunday-school at 10 a.m. Rev. H. Cameron, pastor.

St. Paul's (Lutheran) Church, Morrisburg  
Sunday, Jan. 31st—Morning Service at 10 a.m.; Sunday School at 11 a.m., Evening Service at 7 p.m.  
St. John's Church, Riverside  
Sunday.—Service at 2:30.  
Rev. C. H. Little, D.D.

#### CORNWALL

#### GENERAL HOSPITAL

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

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

#### You are Asked to Assist in this work

The nucleus of an endowment fund has been established by a legacy recently received, and parties remembering the Hospital in their wills may stipulate that bequests made by them shall go to this fund. If you would like a copy of the last Annual Report, drop a card to the Secretary, who will be pleased to send you one.

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

#### VILLAGE COUNCIL MEETS

(Continued from page 1.)  
The taken from the Canal was found pure, and the sample from the taps, infected. Notices to this effect had been put up about town. This matter was discussed at length by Council and it was decided to view the intake pipe. Mr. Henry Clark advised the council to put in an extension to the intake in order to prevent the substance which is at present being washed from the shore from entering this pipe. The matter was referred to the Water Committee. Fire Chief Cassel then addressed Council on behalf of the committee present, and said that the men wished to ask for a bonus of 25 cents an hour for the time they are engaged in fighting fires during the year.

Reeve Meikle—Do you consider the five dollars that the men are getting a present.

Chief Cassel—No, but every man will quit if they don't get the 25 cents an hour.

Reeve—Then if there's no fire brigade, we'll need no chief.

Chief—I am satisfied with what I am getting, and I'll see to it that I have thirty men.

Ald. McKenzie wanted to know why the chief's report was not handed in for the month of January, and thought there was nothing official to show there was a fire brigade in existence. The names of the firemen were then handed in, and the chief was instructed that he would be held responsible for a fire brigade.

The Clerk was instructed to order a new and up-to-date snow plough, cuts of which had been sent to the council to choose from, to cost about \$45, and to be sent on trial.

Council adjourned.

#### THEY'RE FINE FOR KIDDIES

You should always keep a bottle of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets on the shelf. The little folk so often need a mild and safe cathartic and they do appreciate Chamberlain's instead of nauseous oil and mixtures. For a stomach troubles and constipation, give one just before going to bed. All druggists, too, or send to CHAMBERLAIN MEDICINE CO., TORONTO 10.

### CHAMBERLAIN'S TABLETS

Barclay 38 I. Daley 36, I. Beckstead 33, G. Casselman 29, E. Ryan 28, F. Deeks 24, U. Barclay 21, V. Patrick 11.

## CRIPPLED BY RHEUMATISM

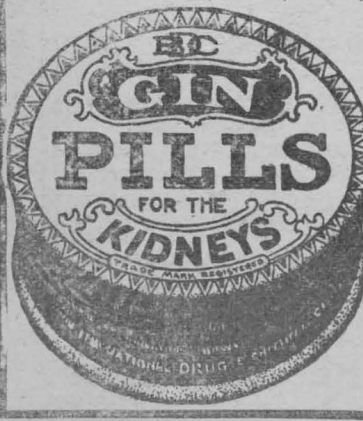
49 N. W. Ave., Whiting, Ind. Jan. 20th.  
"I have been crippled by Rheumatism and my face was badly swollen, that I could hardly see out of my eyes, but after taking about six of the GIN Pills, I felt so much better, and after a few days I was able to move. I have since taken a box of GIN Pills to some of my friends who are troubled with Rheumatism. I never intend to be without them, as I have tried so many other pills and got no results."

Mrs. ED. DEAN.

## GIN PILLS FOR THE KIDNEYS

You can readily tell if your kidneys or bladder is affected. You will have pains in the small of the back, groin or hips, your urine will be highly colored, brick dust or mucus deposits will show in the morning, your wrists or ankles may swell, all due to inactive kidneys which GIN Pills will soon put right.

GIN Pills are "Made in Canada," 50c a box, 6 for \$2.50—at all dealers—Sold in U. S. under the name "GINO" Pills. Trial treatment free if you write National Drug & Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited, Toronto.





## OUR CORRESPONDENTS

**Synopsis of Canadian North-West Land Regulations.**

**THE** Sole Head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

**Duties**—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except where residence is performed in the vicinity.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may preempt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre.

**Duties**—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$300.

The area of cultivation is subject to reduction in case of rough, scrubby or stony land. Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

W. W. CORY, C.M.G., Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.—64388.

**Williamsburg**

The ladies of the Presbyterian congregation intend holding a tea meeting on Friday evening, Feb. 12th. A good program is being prepared. Reserve the date and come and enjoy yourself. Admission 25c.

The Williamsburg Skating Association has the rink in good condition and large crowds patronize it every night.

Miss Ruby Reddick of Toronto who has been visiting her sister for some weeks has returned home accompanied by her little niece, Mary Shannette, who will visit for some months.

Samuel Holmes who has been residing at Caughnawaga the last six months where he was assisting Oscar Casselman following agricultural pursuits is now in the city helping Mr. Dewland in the city bakery turning out the staff of life.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Casselman of Morrisburg were guests of Mrs. Ezra Casselman, jr. last Tuesday.

Mary Shennette has gone to Toronto to visit friends for a couple of months.

The banquet which was held in the Lutheran Church last Wednesday evening was a pronounced success, the proceeds amounted to \$130.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Casselman of Berwick were guests at the home of Mrs. P. D. Strader on Saturday.

The following letter of acknowledgment has been received by Miss Ethel Whitteker from the Red Cross Society of Toronto:—

The Canadian Red Cross Society, Toronto.

Beg to acknowledge with thanks the generous donations of mufflers, socks, Mitts, etc. from Williamsburg, Ont.

Yours faithfully,  
Canadian Red Cross Society.

**Aultsville**

Mrs. W. Edwards of Gallingerstown is visiting her parents Mr. and Mrs. E. Marshall of Morrisburg.

Mrs. Geo. Sampson and daughter Dorothy are spending a few days at the old Graham homestead near Iroquois.

Mrs. F. Markell, Mrs. F. Shaver, Mrs. W. R. Croil and Miss May Hodgett spent a few hours in Morrisburg on Friday.

C. S. Ault and son Reginald spent a few days in Montreal last week.

Dalton Loucks of Montreal spent a few hours here on Monday with his mother who is ill.

Mrs. Geo. Bouck of Cornwall is caring for her mother, Mrs. S. T. Loucks.

Mrs. Jas. Gogo of Ottawa is visiting at her parental home here.

Geo. Markell of Belleville spent the week end here with his family.

Dan Hanna of Montreal was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. John Zeron over the week-end.

Mrs. Peter Beckstead and Orville Beckstead attended the Merkle wedding at Dunbar last week.

The most severe storm of the season struck here Tuesday morning and the roads are nearly impassable.

Miss McCarger of Spencerville is with her sister Mrs. W. A. Morgan.

Mrs. M. Cook of Cornwall was in town last week en route to Maynard to spend a few weeks with friends.

**Glen Becker**

Mr. and Mrs. Roland Froats of Froatburn visited friends here last week.

Mrs. Ed. Cairns of St. John's N.B. was the guest for a few days of Mrs. M. H. Barkley.

Ida and John Barkley of Nation Valley spent Thursday with friends here.

Mr. and Mrs. George Gillard of Chesterville were guests of Mr. and Mrs. John Bowman last week.

Nellie Barkley was visiting her sister, Mrs. O. W. Duprau last week.

Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Munroe and daughter of Nation Valley were guests of Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Barkley.

Mrs. D. M. Keck of Iroquois spent Sunday with friends here.

H. Barkley has been engaged as cheesemaker in the Glen Becker Union for 1915.

**HOASIC**

Mr. and Mrs. John Casselman and family were at Henry Casselman's on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Wells were at Lucius Froat's on Sunday.

A number of men in this vicinity are at present getting their wood hauled.

Mr. Fred Wells was at L. Froats Thursday and Friday.

A number from here and other points enjoyed the skating on Froatburn rink on Tuesday evening.

Miss Anna Wells has returned home after visiting friends at Morewood.

Mr. and Mrs. John Oshaughnessy and daughter, Gladys, were recently visiting at Williamsburg.

Miss Blanch Wells spent Sunday with Blanch Beckstead.

Mrs. Forward has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. M. Beckstead, for a couple of weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Durham Wells and son, Graham, were on Saturday at Morrisburg.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Wells were visiting Froatburn friends on Sunday.

Malcolm Beckstead is at Cornwall this week on business.

Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Dafeo and daughter, Erma, B.A., were at Durham Wells' on Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Marcellus were visiting at Bert Marcellus' recently.

Miss Driscoll spent the week-end at her home at Brinston.

Mr. and Mrs. George Lane of

his arm again as he passed. So they were being shadowed, then as she had said!

When the silent figure got beyond earshot! "He's shadowing you, not me," she said. "He doesn't know me."

The Colonel responded more seriously. "Tell me what you know of the plot you speak of."

"There is very little more that I can tell you except to say that I have the most absolute information of its truth. You must not ask me how I know. Just believe that I do know."

"But tell me about this Zeppelin. Where is it?"

"I don't know, except that it is in wild, uninhabited, mountainous country, within two hundred miles of Quebec, to the north. This I do know—that all the parts and even the men to put them together, have been carried there by aeroplanes from the United States. Also that everything is now in readiness, and that every move at the Valcartier camp is immediately known to those who want to know. You have had reports from sentries all along the St. Lawrence of aeroplanes flying over at night, have you not?"

"Yes."

"There is a regular aeroplane patrol of the St. Lawrence—and it is not a Canadian patrol. Furthermore, the Zeppelin I speak of has already covered the sea on several occasions flying, of course by night, with lights out."

"Madam, this is astounding!" The Colonel was stirred out of himself.

"Aeroplanes," continued the lady, "will be scouts for the Zeppelin when the transports begin to sail. And as you don't believe me and won't act on what I am saying, not one of those transports will ever get out of the Gulf!"

"Rubbish!" exclaimed the Colonel, like a man arguing against himself. "I don't believe in these Zeppelins. The moment a Zeppelin came near enough to drop a bomb it would be smashed to smithereens by our guns. We will have powerful naval escort."

"Yes, and I can name you every one of the ships, and tell you, moreover, what you yourself don't know about them, namely that not one of them carries an aircraft gun! Good-bye. You had better smoke a cigar and think it over."

They were near the hotel, and she turned abruptly from him, to go in.

"One moment, madam!" said the Colonel, putting out his arm to detain her. "You've spun a yarn that sounds like a fair—big your pardon—that sounds incredible. That yarn, however, is only a prelude to a suggestion. What is it that you mean to suggest I should do?"

"I am not the Minister of Militia, just placed in possession of one of the treasures of the country," she replied. "There was a touch of scorn in her voice. She looked at him impatiently for a moment. Then she leaned towards him and whispered: 'The Princess Patricia is boarding the Megantic at Montreal tonight. I'd disembark them at Quebec and let the papers know about it, or the ship will be sunk any way—never heard of again, after she passes Father Point. And I'd get half a dozen aeroplanes to scour the back country. Not a man should sail from Canada till I had discovered that Zeppelin and destroyed it. But perhaps I've over-estimated my man!'

They were standing close to the statue of the Great Champlain. She pointed up at the statue.

"There was a man of the heroic mould," she said, "a man equal to his great opportunities. But he never had a title of the responsibility that is resting tonight on you."

And with that parting shot she was gone.

It is a matter of history that when the Megantic arrived at Quebec from Montreal the next day, on her way to England, the men of the Princess Patricia Regiment were ordered to disembark at Levis, and the ship to sail without them. It is a matter of history, because you can read it in the newspapers of that date, that there was much grumbling and discontent among the men; but no official explanation was ever given. It is a matter of history that the whole of the Canadian Expeditionary Force were kept kicking their heels week after week at Valcartier Camp, until it seemed they would never sail.

What has been placed on public record is that Colonel Hughes did cable in code to Lord Kitchener inquiring if the warships to convoy the transports were armed with aircraft guns, and insisting that they should be. Colonel Hughes, it will be seen, only told part of the story when he said at London, Ont.: "I would not accept Lord Kitchener's advice that ample protection had been provided for the transports. . . . I demand to know what guns they carried."

But that is not all. For weeks after the Princess Patricia were disembarked at Levis aeroplanes in the service of the Canadian Government were scouring the hinterland of Quebec searching for a Zeppelin hangar. At one time there were as many as ten engaged in the work. Week after week passed, and not a clue could be got. Discontent began to spread among the troops at Quebec. The whole camp began to seethe with mutinous talk. The press, observing a strict censorship of news, kept talk of it from publication. But the reporters began to murmur, and to say some pointed things. One Winnipeg newspaper editor who reflected some of the talk of his time in his editorials and trod on far more dangerous ground than he realized, was promptly flung into jail. Even members of the Dominion Cabinet showed signs of revolt, for not a man except the Premier, Sir Robert Borden, knew what was troubling Colonel Sam.

At last things came to such a pass that Premier Borden left the Capital, and went down to Quebec.

"We can't keep things in hand another week," he said to Colonel Sam. "Either those troops will have to sail, or there will be open revolt in Canada. The public is mad—fighting mad. And after all, you've got no proof! Supposing"—he looked fixedly at Colonel Sam from under heavy eyebrows, and his voice, heavy and ponderous, took on an added gravity—"supposing that woman was paid by Germany to come and tell you that story, just to delay the departure of the troops, or to frighten you and the rest of us! Have you thought of that?"

"It was the first thing that entered my mind," said the Colonel. "But, you know, I believe there's a sixth sense in man. I believe in intuition—and I had an intuition that she was telling the truth."

"But have you the slightest inkling of a proof?" asked the Premier.

"Yes," said Colonel Sam. "Our aviators have already established beyond all doubt that aeroplanes are passing every night between the United States and some part north of Quebec! There's not a soul living in that country. It is nothing but forests and mountains and lakes."

"Can't our men follow them?"

"They have tried to, but you can't follow an aeroplane in the dark, when it carries no light."

The Premier pondered for a few moments.

"You've got all your transports here?"

"Yes."

"And the convoy of warships is waiting?"

"Yes."

"Don't you think if you were to begin to embark the men and move the ships off one at a time down the river to some rendezvous, one at least of the enemy's aeroplanes would be keeping track of that rendezvous by day?"

"Yes, I imagine so."

"Could you keep, say, three aeroplanes near the rendezvous waiting for that scout, and, when he arrives, send them after him to shoot him down?"

"Yes, but what good will that do?"

"The dead man would have maps on him, one of which would show the route to the Zeppelin hangar," said the Premier.

## Children Cry for Fletcher's

# CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

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## GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

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"The dead man would have maps on him, one of which would show the route to the Zeppelin hangar," said the Premier.

"You're right he would!" exclaimed the Colonel, springing up excitedly. "He'd be bound to! Nobody could find his way over several hundred miles of the Laurentians without a map. I'll try it! I've got some of the most reckless devils that ever flew for the job."

A breath of relief went up in Canada the next day at the news that the men had begun to embark. Some people wondered why, in spite of the warnings of the newspapers, the news that at last the men were off was published in the papers. As the ships were loaded they moved off, one by one, to Gaspe Bay, the rendezvous. The men on board were puzzled at the fact that in the crow's nest of every ship there were two men on watch—one scanning the sea, the other the sky. They made fun of this anxious watch. But one day they saw that it might not be as over careful as it looked. Far away in the sky the faint whirling of an aeroplane motor could be heard. The men in the crow's nests pointed it out, a speck on the horizon up the river. Rapidly it grew in size and distinctness until it was right overhead, wheeling slowly over the ships in the bay.

Then from half a dozen different places they saw aeroplanes rising up towards the intruder. From one of them there went out a faint puff of smoke, then another and another. It seemed a minute afterwards before the crack, crack of rifle fire was heard. "My God! That's an aeroplane battle," exclaimed the men on the boats.

Almost immediately after the first shots they saw the intruder swerve away to the north, travelling at terrific speed.

He was headed off by another aeroplane, spitting bullets at him. Then he tried to soar above his enemies, but they spread about him, and climbed even as he climbed. Slowly they drifted away over the land, still struggling for the upper air. Smaller and smaller they became until they were only specks in the sky. Then they faded from sight altogether.

"Just a practice flight, I guess," said one of the men who had watched them. And that was the general opinion on board.

(Continued next week)

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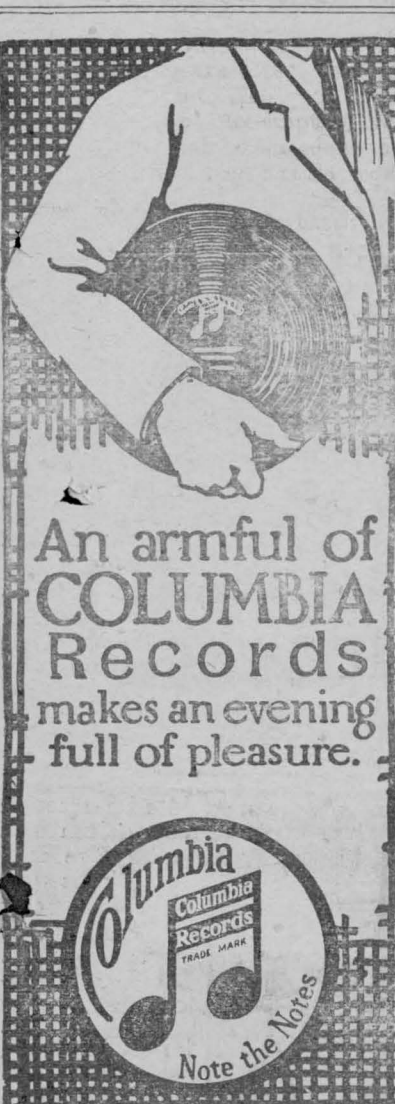
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Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA



## Hints for the Home

### Miscellaneous Recipes.

**Bran Muffins**—Two cups bran, one cup whole wheat flour, one tablespoonful molasses, two eggs, two cups milk, one teaspoonful salt, two teaspoonfuls baking powder, raisins. Bake twenty-five minutes.

**Bran Bread**—same recipe as for muffins, but no eggs or baking powder. Use one yeast cake.

**To Roast Potatoes**—Peel and wash potatoes and put them with the meat in the roasting pan. Leave them until they are well browned and serve them on the same platter with the roast.

**Gravy**—Take some of the fat from the pan, use four tablespoonfuls with four tablespoonfuls of butter and stir them together and let this mixture dredge in the pan. Add gradually one and a half cups of boiling water, cook five minutes, season with salt and pepper, and strain.

**Timbale of Pumpkin**—One pint of stewed and sifted pumpkin, one tablespoonful of butter, four eggs beaten, half a cupful of sugar, one-fourth teaspoonful of cinnamon and half a pint of milk. Pour into buttered molds. Set in a pan of water in a moderate oven until firm. When the timbales are cold, unmold and serve with whipped cream.

**Steamed Fruit Pudding**—Cover the bottom of a butter mold with slices of bread lightly buttered. Over this place a layer of stewed apples or peaches, then another layer of bread and butter, alternating with the fruit until the mold is three-quarters full. Pour over this a custard composed of two eggs, one-half a cup of sugar and a pint of milk. Fasten the cover of the mold tight, drop into boiling water and steam one hour. Serve with foamy sauce or sweetened cream.

**Ginger Creams**—One cupful of white sugar, one-half cupful of baking molasses, one cupful of sweet milk, one teaspoonful of soda dissolved in the milk, one teaspoonful each of ginger and cloves, three cupfuls of flour. Add ingredients as named. Spread thinly in tins. Bake and when cool frost with powdered sugar and cut into squares. This is a good recipe to help cut the high cost of living, as there are neither eggs nor shortening in them. They are fine for children's luncheons.

**Mixed Fruit Pudding**—Peel and core enough tart apples to fill a deep baking pan. Fit them in snugly and fill in the holes left by the cores with seedless raisins and bits of shredded citron and lemon peel. Dust with sugar. Pour over them half a cupful of water and bake in a slow oven until perfectly tender. Remove them from the oven, sprinkle lightly with bread crumbs, dust with sugar and bake 10 minutes longer. Serve with the following sauce: Beat together in a stewpan one tablespoonful of flour and one-half cupful of sugar. Pour over this a cup of boiling water and bring to a boil. Remove from the fire and pour this slowly over one egg well beaten. Flavor with a dash of lemon. Pour over the baked fruit and serve immediately.

### Useful Hints.

Linen is a fabric which can be easily dyed at home.

Never mix any salad with dressing until you are ready to use it.

Macaroni as an article of food is rather more valuable than bread.

A very practical way to finish a floor is to paint it with linseed oil.

A wire bread or cake cooler is a handy thing to have in the kitchen.

If a felt hat is faded or shabby, the crown may be cut off to form a toque foundation.

A pretty way to serve hot biscuits is folded in a napkin on a sweet-grass basket, with a handle.

When a box of sardines is opened it should be drained of its oil at once and the fish turned out.

To have dumplings fluffy and light keep the pot boiling steadily from the time they are dropped in.

It is best not to serve the same dish twice a week, unless it be a vegetable, as everyone likes variety.

Damp salt is an excellent thing to remove stains on cups and saucers caused by tea and careless washing.

If a room is filled with smoke, open windows and wave a towel wet in vinegar and hot water around in it.

The thoughtful housewife saves all the waxed paper that comes to the house for cracker and other boxes.

Salt on the fingers, when cleaning fowl or fish, will prevent slipping, and a little vinegar on the hands will prevent odor.

You will have no trouble with your thread kinking if you thread the needle before breaking thread from the reel.

Bread should not be put into a too hot oven; it should not brown for the first ten minutes, and only gradually afterwards.

To renovate a white enamel bedstead rub the iron parts all over with a cloth dipped in paraffin; then paint it with white enamel paint.

In heating the oven, the drafts should be closed when the coal is well started. In a word, to save fuel plan ahead and then watch drafts.

After washing quilts and comforts

and while they are still on the line but nearly dry, beat them with a carpet beater and they will be wonderfully light.

A good way to clean mirrors is to wipe them with a pad dipped in whitening and warm water. Then dry with a soft cloth and polish with a piece of chamois skin.

If eggs are placed in hot water a few minutes before breaking the whites will separate from the yolks very easily. They should be cooled before starting to whip the white.

A paint brush will get dust out of cracks better than any duster will, for a cloth cannot reach all the corners. Try the brush when you are cleaning baseboards, window sashes, etc., and you will appreciate it.

After you have washed the curtains for a pudding, dry them, and five minutes before you need them steam them well in a colander. This partly cooks them and makes them swell, and their full flavor comes out.

Many people throw boots and shoes away when they have plenty of life in them to serve their owners. This is especially the case with children's boots. Instead of discarding the hard boots, soak them well in warm olive oil and then dry them and polish with a duster. Afterward clean them with ordinary polish.



New Deadly Weapon.

This little steel arrow, about the same size as a pencil, is in great favor with the French aviators. The Flechette, as it is called, when dropped from a height of 3,000 feet, will penetrate a man from his helmet to his feet. Members of the French Aviation Corps have also been experimenting with this arrow for use against dirigibles. Because of the easier manœuvring and great speed of the aeroplane it can readily soar over the dirigible and drop these Flechettes on the gas bag and probably explode the enemy's craft.

### GERMAN TOYS.

A Movement Has Begun to Reform Their Character.

Certain cities of Germany, particularly Nuremberg, have since mediaeval times been celebrated for their toys. The Nuremberg dolls, with porcelain faces, have enjoyed a celebrity that began in the fourteenth century. At the same time, the people of Nuremberg began to make dolls' houses much like those that children admire so much to-day. In the year 1572, the Elector Augustus of Saxony ordered a table service for his three daughters, consisting, among other things, of seventy-one plates, 150 glasses, thirty-six tablespoons, and twenty-eight egg cups. That collection has been preserved to this day. In a sense it is an historical document, as it contains no forks. Forks came later. Albert IV of Bavaria had a very realistic house made for his children. It was complete from cellar to greenhouse, and it included even a household chapel and a ballroom. In the grounds were stables and a menagerie.

In recent years there is a movement in Germany to reform the character of the toys, a movement that has the hearty support of educators. Those who lead the movement have set their faces against the kind of toys with which the market is too often crowded—realistic imitations about which there is no atmosphere of strangeness or romance, and which, for the most part, are commonplace and ugly.

The Dresden toys, so called are designed to remedy this fault; to hold the child's attention by the beauty and simplicity of their design, and by some fantastic deviation from the actual. The toys are the work of men who are interested in encouraging an artistic instinct in the young. Most toys do not foster the child's inherent feeling for beauty and harmony, but actually repress it by reason of their conventionality and ugliness. The new toys are at once simpler and more the product of the imagination. They strongly resemble the wood carvings of primitive peoples, whose imaginative faculties were much like those of the children of to-day.

The toys manufactured on the Dresden plan do not look at all machine-made. They have a novelty, an individuality that pleases the child. Besides the single figures, there are groups designed on the same plan—farms, villages, or menageries. In such series, the toys are colored on a simple and effective basis of color harmony.

Among the prominent reformers of children's toys is the author, Frank Wedekind, who is also the inventor of the "German discs" and the "bicycle swing," which are intended to develop in older children agility as well as control of the body's movements through will power and sureness of eye.

### THE GREAT GRAND DUKE.

Present Commander-in-chief of the Russian Army.

If the Russian army is a more efficient instrument to-day than it was ten years ago, it has the Grand Duke Nicholas, its present commander in chief to thank. After the disasters of the Japanese War, the grand duke, already well known as a brilliant cavalry officer, undertook to reorganize the army, and the event has proved that he really performed wonders. In speed of mobilization, agility of movement, and intelligent response to the strategical opportunities of the campaign, the Russian forces actually showed something that approached even the high standard of their German enemy.

During the Japanese War Nicholas was given no opportunity to distinguish himself; some observers believe that the Czar's jealousy of his more brilliant cousin had something to do with that. But with the collapse of the other military leaders, the grand duke's chance came, and no one else was suggested for the chief command when the present war broke out. Not only is he in authority in the field; no one else has so much influence with the Czar. Indeed, his position in Russia to-day is said to be almost that of a dictator, without the trappings of the office.

In person, the grand duke is a striking figure; he is six feet and six inches in height, spare and active, with the delicate features and graceful bearing of the aristocrat. In youth his head was covered with short golden curls; now at fifty-eight they are not much hair left, and that has turned gray. His eyes are blue and very keen, his nose is prominent, his mouth determined and a little cruel in expression, and his chin strong. His personality is so much more remarkable than that of any of the descendants of Alexander II—he is himself the son of a brother of that monarch—that he has always had to bear some suspicion and dislike both from Alexander III and from the present Czar Nicholas II. It is because he has made himself indispensable to the latter monarch that he has risen to power at last.

No one was of more service than the grand duke in restoring order and confidence after the humiliating breakdown of Russian credit at the end of the Japanese War. No one could accuse Nicholas of being anything but a believer in the essentials of Russian autocracy, but he is said to have supported Count de Witte against the reactionary party at that time, and it was his arguments, so we are told, that finally persuaded the Czar to summon the first Duma.

The father of the grand duke was a man of very dissipated life, and the conduct of the son has not been above reproach, yet he has an intellect, an ambition, and a patriotism that would not let him wholly waste his life in ignoble ways. In blood he is half German, for his mother was of the ducal house of Oldenburg. As a young man he recouped the family's financial fortunes, which his father's extravagances had brought low, by a marriage with the rich widow of a Moscow tea merchant. After her death he married the Princess Anastasia of Montenegro, who is sister of the Queen of Italy. Both princesses spent much of their girlhood in the royal family at Petrograd, and the Grand Duke is said always to have been in love with his present wife.

### FINEST FIGHT EVER WAGED.

When Oxfords Were Pitted Against the Germans.

The personal element in warfare—the battle of brains against brains—is strikingly illustrated in a letter from a captain of the 52nd Foot, 2nd Battalion Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry. Writing to his sister he says:

"We were sent off to help the Guards to hold up a line previously held by a regiment which was almost annihilated because they were not dug in deep enough. As soon as it was light the Germans opened with all guns. Lots of our men were buried in the trenches, but we got out into others.

"About three o'clock, I saw the regiment on our left retiring. This was the absolute devil, as it meant I had to get out. I was told to retire and try and stop the Germans getting past a certain road. From then on it was awful. As soon as we left the trenches they opened on us with every gun and rifle.

"Luckily I got the new position and collected about 150 men. Things looked real nasty, as the Germans were pouring in through the gap and filling the wood we were in. Under the circumstances I thought to do something unexpected might upset their apple-cart. So we fixed bayonets and went straight in. We had the finest fight that ever was fought. We first came on some fifty of them, went straight in, and annihilated them. We were very quickly into the next lot, and in a few minutes we were shooting, bayoneting and annihilating everything we came across.

"To cut a long story short, we drove the whole crowd back. I had five holes in my coat as a souvenir. We went on occupying this position in the trenches, which was vitally important, for about three days. The German trenches were only twenty-five yards in front of us. It was very uncomfortable having them so close. Two subalterns and two soldiers placed themselves so skillfully behind a big hump in the ground that they saw the whole length of the German trenches. They then let drive with their rifles, with the result that they stampeded the lot and killed forty.

"I afterwards took a party of twenty-five to reconnoitre, and we found these forty dead. In fact, in a space of 150 yards there may have

been 400 or 500 dead. I gave instructions for a lieutenant to remain out with a covering party, and went to search the dead to see who they belonged to. I was just in the middle of the job, when, on looking into the trench, I found it full of live Germans, who at once opened fire. How they missed me I don't know, as I was absolutely on the point of stepping across the trench.

"The thing gave me such a shock that most of the Germans got away. However, the staff are awfully pleased at us having cleared them out at all. I don't think the Germans can hold out much longer—I mean here. Their losses are enormous and their men give me the impression that they try to get wounded or taken prisoners."

### GET FUN OUT OF A FIGHT.

British Take Hardships and Death Lightheartedly.

Nothing more clearly shows the excellent spirit of our brave soldiers than the lighthearted manner in which hardship, and even death itself, is faced. The man who marches to action with a rollicking song on his lips, who finds nicknames for the very guns hurling destruction at him, and who makes a jest even of his own sufferings, is a hard man to beat.

First and last, Tommy Atkins is a sportsman, and even when engaged in the grim game of war he cannot forget entirely the pastimes of peace, as witness the following incident. One of our batteries was firing at a building occupied by the enemy, and our lads in the trenches watched the proceedings eagerly. At the third discharge the target crumpled up like a house of cards, and a prostrate spectator flung up his arms excitedly and yelled: "Goal! Hardy himself couldn't have stopped that one."

Again, when at Mons the long days of retreat became days of advance for our troops, a jubilant British private described the situation tersely as "Half-time. Changed over." Another football enthusiast, limping painfully away from the firing-line, answered a sympathetic inquiry with a smile, and the explanation, "Got fouled in the penalty area."

That magnificent bit of marksmanship, when H.M.S. Birmingham shot away the periscope of a German submarine, was aptly described by one of the crew, who remarked, "Well bowled. Just took the ball nicely."

During the early days of the war the scarcity of blankets was a frequent topic in the trenches. "I hear there'll be a lot of chaps without blankets to-night," said one "Tommy." No sooner had he spoken than a perfect hurricane of lead swept over them. "If we get much of this there'll be blankets without men, I'm thinking," came the grim reply.

A private in the trenches, raising himself to get a glimpse of the foe, had his sleeve ripped open by a bullet. "Well, I'll be darned," he said, quizzically. Another, on being told by his pal that they were facing a million of the enemy, took careful aim, fired, and replied, "No, lad; only 999,999."

Two riflemen were discussing the enormous amount of lead used daily, and one suggested the possibility of a shortage. "No, fear," said his chum. "Lead's economical stuff; you can make a little go a long way." It was an Irishman who, on hearing that the German soldiers have an aversion to "cold steel," promptly retorted, "Shure, then, we'll just make it hot for them."

### AN ESKIMO'S TRADE.

Give Anything He Possesses for What He Really Wants.

Among the Eskimos of the Bering Sea region, there is no fixed value for whalebone, furs, or anything they may have to trade. If one of them has anything of value, he will keep it until some white man appears with something that appeals to his eye. And the money value of what may take him does not make any difference to him. If he has a trinket that may be worth a dollar, and some one offers to give him for it something that is worth a thousand dollars, but of which he has no need, he will refuse to trade. But he will give anything he possesses for what he really wants.

An Eskimo of St. Lawrence Island, in Bering Sea, made a catch one season of a big bowhead whale. The head of baleen was worth between ten and fifteen thousand dollars. He knew the approximate value of the head, but he held on to it with no apparent desire to trade. One day a trader appeared with a small gasoline launch, valued at perhaps two or three hundred dollars. The sight of that so took the native that he straightway traded his head of bone for it.

Far out in the straits one day he ran out of gasoline. He abandoned the launch for the canoe he was towing, and paddled back to the island. But he did not regret his trade. He was satisfied, and ready to try for another whale.

### WARSHIPS ON WHEELS.

Naval Vessels Imitated in Building Armored Autos.

For many weeks the commons and open spaces around London have witnessed the practising of the Royal Naval Air Service armored cars.

There are many squadrons of these in existence, says the London Morning Telegraph, each consisting of four cars, fitted with Maxim quick-firers in revolving armored turrets, a one or three-pounder gun fitted on another chassis, a wireless equipment car, two supply "tender" cars, and a Red Cross car, so that the whole squadron is a complete warship on wheels. Their extreme mobility has proved their use at the front, especially in village fighting.

Besides the armored cars, each squadron has a number of motor cyclists attached as scouts. Fleet Street last week had the presence of a motor cycle carrying a Maxim gun as its side-car equipment, with a gunner and driver. The Motor Cycle Gun Brigade and the Armored Car Naval Division are growing daily, so that the latter has now a complement of nearly 2,000 officers and men.

### THE CROWING OF CESAR.

Mrs. Fraley Slept Undisturbed By His Loudest Summons.

Mrs. Fraley poured her husband's coffee, and absently put in his two lumps of sugar. She looked pale, and there were tired shadows under her eyes. With a sudden gesture, she pushed back the sugar bowl and faced him resolutely.

"I can't stand it any longer, Henry," she said. "Something must be done."

"Can't stand what?" her husband asked. He was a peaceable man, and he had a faint hope that the trouble might not be what he knew it was.

"You know what—the Redmonds' rooster. I never heard such a crow in my life. He begins at three o'clock, and he keeps it up at intervals until seven. It's all right for you to say it's a little thing, you sleep right through it, but I can't, and I'm getting completely worn out. I'm going over to see Mrs. Redmond this afternoon and speak about it."

"Well," Mr. Fraley said, slowly, "if you really can't stand it—But I'd put up with a good deal before I'd have any trouble with the Redmonds. They're mighty nice people, you know."

"If they're such nice people," his wife retorted, "they ought to be willing to get rid of a rooster that tortures their neighbors! Anyway, I'm going."

Accordingly, after luncheon, Mrs. Fraley went upstairs to dress for her call. Just as she was putting on her hat, however, the bell rang, and her maid announced Mrs. Redmond. Mrs. Redmond's smile was half amused, half anxious.

"I came over to speak to you about Cesar, Mrs. Fraley—that big rooster of ours. I've been so afraid he would annoy you with that ear-piercing crow of his. You see, Cesar is a prize fowl, and Mr. Redmond paid a big price for him, but we hadn't had him two days before I began to worry about his crowing. I told William I knew it must annoy the neighbors, and we should have to get rid of him. Then Aunt Ellen came. She is very deaf, but the first morning she came down to breakfast perfectly radiant.

"Oh," she cried, "what do you think has happened? I heard your rooster crow! I haven't heard a rooster crow for ten years. Do you know, I just cried over it. It seemed so wonderful to hear something that didn't come through my ear trumpet!"

"William looked at me, and I knew what that meant. And so I came over to ask you if you could possibly endure Cesar's racket just while Aunt Ellen is with us. Could you?"

Mrs. Fraley's eyes were warm with sympathy.

"Indeed I can!" she cried. "When I hear him crow, I'll just think how your Aunt Ellen is enjoying it. I'm sure that's little enough to do when she has to miss so much."

So Cesar crowed unmolested. And, curiously enough, before Aunt Ellen left, Mrs. Fraley found that she could sleep undisturbed by his loudest summons.

### FORETOLD BY ANIMALS.

There Are Many Superstitions Connected With Them.

In the case of a lion, it is believed that the wearing of a claw of this animal will bring great strength.

People connected with circuses and shows have a saying that when lions get restless and uneasy either ill-luck or extremely bad weather is at hand, and that when they continually wash their faces in cat-like fashion they are likely to have fits of ill-temper in the near future.

Numberless are the superstitions associated with the tiger. The natives of India believe that its whiskers are a deadly poison, and that when finely chopped and secretly introduced into person's food they will assuredly cause death. What is known as "the evil eye" is greatly dreaded in India, and to avert this parents hang the claws of tigers round the necks of their children.

To see a wolf is supposed to be a good sign, but if a man sees a wolf before the wolf sees him then he will either become dumb for the time or lose his voice.

For a hare to run across anyone's path is considered a very bad sign in some parts of England, because in olden times it was believed that witches transformed themselves into hares in order to bring bad luck to their enemies.

## THE SUNDAY SCHOOL STUDY

### INTERNATIONAL LESSON

FEBRUARY 7.

### Lesson VI., Ruth Chooses the True

God—Ruth 1., Golden Text,

Ruth 1:16.

Verse 6. That she might return from the country of Moab.—Naomi went out from Bethlehem with her husband and two sons. They were called Ephraim and Manasse. This is another word for Ephraimites as found in Judg. 12, 5; 1 Sam. 1:1; 1 Kings 11:26. Bethlehem is spoken of as Ephrathah. It was too "small to be among the families of Judah," but it was "the finest site in all the province of Judaea" (George Adam Smith). Bethlehem as is well known, is made up of two words, "Beth," meaning "house," and "Lehem," meaning "bread." The name "house of bread" indicates that the country was exceedingly fertile.

Jehovah had visited his people.—This is a common expression in the Old Testament to denote the beneficence of God (see Gen. 21:1; 50:24, 25; Exod. 4:31; 1 Sam. 2:21; Psa. 80:14).

7. Went on the way to return unto the land of Judah.—It was customary for the host to accompany the guest a certain distance along his way. Doubtless Naomi thought that her two daughters-in-law would go with her for a distance and then would return to their own homes. As the next verse shows, when they had gone with her as far as she thought they ought to, she said to them, "Go, return each of you to your mother's house." She presses them to return.

9. She kissed them.—The kiss was the usual greeting at meeting and parting. It is still the salutation in the Orient among men as well as women (see Gen. 29:11; 31:55; Exod. 4:27). It was a mark of friendliness. There are two instances where it was used for foul purposes. Under the guise of friendship, Joab kissed Amasa, and thus taking him unawares, killed him (2 Sam. 20:9). Another instance is the well-known one of Judas.

10. Nay, but we will return with thee unto thy people.—Both of the daughters-in-law, it would seem, were determined to return with Naomi. After the fervent appeal of Naomi, as recited in verses 11-13, Orpah weakened in her determination to accompany her mother-in-law; but Ruth (verse 14) "clung unto her." The friendliness of Ruth went far deeper than that of Orpah.

15. Behold thy sister-in-law is gone back unto her people.—Ruth to her god; return, sister-in-law.—Ephraim and Manasse had gone, Naomi in tears was going. She wanted to go back every opportunity to go back only to her people, but to her god as it was believed among the Israelites that the God of Israel did have power over the people of other nations. David at one time pleaded that he be not sent away from his own country and from the protection of the God of Israel (1 Sam. 26:17-20).

16. Entreat me not to leave thee.—This and the following verse express so emphatically Ruth's desire to remain with Naomi that there could be no other question in Naomi's mind as to Ruth's determination and steadfastness. The beauty of the language of these two verses is captivating and shows that "out of the fullness of the heart the mouth speaketh," that beauty of form is associated with beauty of thought and conviction. (See 2 Kings 2:2-6 for a similar episode between Elijah and Elisha).

17. Jehovah do so to me, and more also.—This is a common form of oath among the Israelites and among other people who came in close association with the Israelites (see 1 Sam. 3:17; 14:44; 20:13; 2 Sam. 3:9, 35; 19:13; 1 Kings 2:23; 2 Kings 6:31).

18. She left off speaking unto her.—It is an easy play for the imagination to see these two women talking in the road together, stopping as they frankly and firmly express their views one to the other, but when the matter is settled, going on their way with gladness.

### German Soldiers Go Mad.

George Prade, special Paris correspondent at the front, declares that he saw a German train painted red, go through Aix-la-Chapelle from Belgium, filled with German soldiers who had been driven mad by the war. "All exits were sealed," he writes. "The carriages were padded everywhere and each contained a dozen or more soldiers, who were writhing, shouting, foaming at the mouth, or screaming deliriously. Station officials told me that the red train made frequent trips whenever the allies' artillery had been active, and that after the murderous Yser fight it ran continuously."

If it were not for your memory you would be unable to forget



# Money Makes Money;

## Or, A Strange Stipulation.

### CHAPTER XVIII.—(Continued).

"I am perfectly aware that you don't wish to see me," he said as Julian stood without offering his hand. But, as he wrote to you some little while ago, there are certain matters which have to be discussed between us, and as you have not come to me I have come to you."

"I don't see what matters there are to be discussed between us," Bryant answered curtly.

"Don't you?" said Mr. Tenderten. "Why, my dear fellow, you are strangely ignorant or wilfully forgetful. Perhaps you are not aware that if it hadn't been for you we would never have touched a penny of Mrs. Marne's money."

Julian looked at him almost insolently. "I have already paid your firm's account in full," he said.

"This has nothing to do with the firm," said Bryant with a sneer. "I understand. Well, how much do you want?"

"It isn't all money I want," Mr. Tenderten answered, losing his temper. "I have some plain truths to speak to you. You have chosen to treat me as I never permit anyone to treat me, and I am not going to stand that."

"What are you going to do?" asked Julian with a sneer. "Trash me? You know, don't you, Tenderten, that I am a little bit stronger than you are?"

"It is not a question of force or force," Tenderten answered, white to the lips. "I fight with other weapons. I can see as well through a brick wall as most people, and I know what you've got in your mind just now. I know that you are trying to find your wife so that you can get her consent to divorce you, and I know why you are doing this. It is because you intend to marry Lady Ellen Cropper. I don't intend to let her have anything to do with you."

Bryant walked across the room and flung open the door.

"Get out!" he said.

But Mr. Tenderten looked at him with vindictive eyes, ugly eyes.

"Talk business and I'll go," he said. "Take the high road with me, and I'll make you suffer! It isn't difficult for me to see that, whatever your plans may be for the future, you haven't let Lady Ellen into your confidence yet. You haven't, for instance, informed her of the interesting fact that you already possess a wife, have you? I think if Lady Ellen were to know this it might make a difference. What do you think?"

Julian Bryant looked at him for an instant, his whole face ablaze with passion, then he closed the door.

"Talk business," he said.

It would have given Mr. Tenderten an immense amount of pleasure to have been able to have snapped his fingers at this suggestion, but it happened that Bryant had dropped a good deal over a speculation from London, and he was not in a position to extricate Lady Ellen in time; and altogether things were not so rosy with him as they had been.

The mere fact that the line he had laid down for himself in life the more he realized that he must have money, not a little money, but a fortune; for by money alone could he unlock the door to a real social position.

Julian Bryant's mind was a bitter pill for the moment, but it was a bitter pill for the moment, and he was not in a position to extricate Lady Ellen in time; and altogether things were not so rosy with him as they had been.

She had been irresistibly attracted to Miss Sinclair, not only by the girl's prettiness, but by her manner, and by the evidence of a rather unusual and certainly very sweet nature.

More than once the doctor had spoken about this girl, and had asked if she had news of End. Mrs. Gresham felt that he, like herself, considered it a little strange that End should not have sent at least a few words.

The more she pondered the matter, the more Mrs. Gresham wondered what the story was that had been written between her nephew and this girl.

End had been frank in a sense; when she had run away that hot morning so early she had let Mrs. Gresham understand that she wanted to avoid meeting Mr. Hammond again before she went.

Was it she who had made Desmond unhappy? Where was she?

More than once, Mrs. Gresham suddenly an instinct that her nephew knew something about End Sinclair's movements, and in a vague sort of way this troubled her.

Dinner was cheery enough, and Mrs. Gresham talked away briskly; but, later on, when she found herself alone with her nephew just for a moment, she put a question to him abruptly.

"Do you know anything about Miss Sinclair, Desmond? I've wanted so much to have news of her."

"I am afraid I can't tell you anything about Miss Sinclair," he answered. "If I had, I would have told you."

He bent and kissed her, and walked away with a queer word, and Mrs. Gresham went upstairs to her bedroom where she was fully convinced that the real significance of the change in her nephew had its origin in a sorrow, a sorrow with which End Sinclair was closely connected.

CHAPTER XIX.

Julian had paused awhile before going to any other firm of solicitors. He shrank from the thought of troubling them with his movements. It was so ugly to spy upon her! And yet, without professional aid, how was he to get at the knowledge he needed?

His interview with Tenderten left him in a more restless and uncertain frame of mind than before.

He loathed the despised man, and yet as he said to himself bitterly, had not Tenderten just as much reason to despise him?

It gave him a certain amount of satisfaction to hear from Mr. Pleydell that his mother was making a great deal of fuss. She had been evicted from his house, but not without considerable trouble, and Mr. Pleydell, acting on orders, had temporarily closed the establishment.

Julian's most frequent companion these days was Bill Ketch. Nothing interested and roused him so much as to go down with this humble friend to the works where Ketch's invention was being put to a practical use.

There was, too, a fair amount of correspondence to occupy him, for the business part of this scheme had caught on in America, and promised to work out into very big figures.

Ketch absolutely adored Julian Bryant. He gave him the devotion of a dog, and his rough Cockney humor was very amusing to Lady Ellen, who had, of course, been introduced to him. Lady Ellen was back in London, having left Scotland early in the New Year.

Bryant and she drifted together almost inevitably, yet though they were so constantly in one another's society, and had become to all intents and purposes intimate friends, they never seemed really to get into actual acquaintance with one another.

When she was alone, Lady Ellen told herself that when Julian Bryant should ask her to be his wife she would unhesitatingly answer "Yes."

What struck her as being so strange, however, was that the days went by and this question was never put to her.

She was sure that he cared for her, though also by this time she was sure that there had been some other woman in his life whom he must have loved as well, if not better, than he loved her.

"But that's only fair," she said to herself on one occasion "because, though I like him, he can never, never come first!"

Lady Ellen was perfectly well aware that people were talking and were beginning to make up a romance about her and this very rich young man.

Everything she did was of interest to many, and of course Julian was watched carefully, and almost jealously. Nearly every woman she knew envied Lady Ellen, but this did not trouble her. They had fallen into the trick of taking long walks together. Sometimes they would go up to Hampstead, some times to Richmond, sometimes they just walked through the streets. They had so much in common, they liked one another so much.

Bill Ketch watched this friendship with a curious touch of anger.

He had never once spoken End's name. He was as silent as the grave; but he had not forgotten her, and he could not understand how such a man as Bryant, such a "white man," as he phrased it, could so easily have forgotten this girl whom he had married, and who had certainly adored him. Of course, it was none of his business, but then Ketch owed such a debt of gratitude to Julian Bryant that he decided that Ketch should go in the fullest measure of respect and affection; and somehow or other the thought of that absent wife, the vision of End's delicate face, would come between Ketch and this man, who had been such a great friend to him.

He could not help liking Lady Ellen. She was just the type of woman to win his heart; nevertheless, he resented the intimate place she had in Bryant's life; and when one day it was very necessary to send someone over to America, and Bryant decided that Ketch should go in his place, Bill Ketch seized eagerly at the idea; for he wanted to get away from what he felt was coming, a marriage between Lady Ellen and Julian Bryant!

CHAPTER XX.

Julian Bryant travelled up to Liverpool with Ketch to see him off. In view of the fact that it was more than probable that Ketch would run into a good deal of money before very long, Julian had proposed that he should travel with a certain amount of comfort; but Mr. Ketch disposed of this idea very quickly.

"Not me," he said. "No swagging state-rooms and sitting up stiff and starch like, besides, we haven't done the trick yet, sir, you know, not complete like, we'd best go easy."

Moreover, it appeared that Ketch had "mate" going out third-class, and he preferred to chum with this young fellow.

They parted at the docks and greeted hands firmly.

"Here's luck to you, sir," said Ketch, "the real sort, I mean. I hope you'll get just everything you want."

Bryant laughed.

It was strange how every now and then, when he was alone with this rough working-man, a sense of equality would come upon him, a disagreeable feeling which was not easy to break off.

"Thanks, Ketch," he said. "Your good wishes for a good deal. Then he laughed again. "I thought I suppose the eyes of the world will be more than my share of luck."

"I wish you good, that is what I mean," said Ketch, "and I hope you'll mean always go to the works; but it was the man who had drawn him, who had had the right to tell him, to take him right out of himself."

After waiting, he hardly knew why, a certain length of time, Julian had put the matter of finding End in the hands of a legal firm. Sometimes, when he thought of Tenderten, his lip would curl, and yet an uneasy feeling would come, too.

He had given the man what he had asked, but he mistrusted him so absolutely that he was prepared at any moment to find that Tenderten had played the traitor, and that Ellen Cropper knew the trick he had played, the secret of his life, the real story of his career.

(To be continued.)

Bulletins From Seed Branch, Ottawa.

Elevator Screenings.

Screenings from the terminal elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur are composed of shrunken and broken kernels of wheat, oats, barley and flax with a varying proportion of different kinds of weed seeds. An eighth ounce of screenings which had been ground as chopped feed was found to contain 233 noxious and 484 other weed seeds. But when the smaller weed seeds have been removed it is not difficult to destroy by grinding the vitality of nearly all those remaining. The smaller weed seeds, comprising from 20 to 40 per cent of the whole, are not completely ground by ordinary mills and some of them are believed to be decidedly unwholesome. When graded to remove these smaller harmful seeds and the balance finely ground, screenings make a cheap and nutritious stock feed.

Weed Seeds in Feed.

Bran, shorts and chop feeds are sometimes contaminated by ground screenings which are mixed with them in some of the flour mills. Of 396 samples collected throughout Canada in 1913 by the Inland Revenue Department 140 contained an average of 67 noxious weed seeds per pound, and only 144 of the samples were entirely free from vital weed seeds. One sample of chopped feed contained 1104 noxious weed seeds per pound. Bulletin No. 254 of the Inland Revenue Department gives the names and addresses of the manufacturers and the quality of their mill feeds.

Turnip Seed Situation.

Turnips and other roots occupied 175,000 acres in Canada in 1914 and yielded 69,003,000 bushels valued at \$18,934,000. Turnip seed imported into Canada for the year ended March 31, 1914 follows:

From	Qty., lbs.	Value
United Kingdom	1,123,958	\$95,471
United States	62,818	5,023
France	126,657	10,454
Holland	224,162	16,855
Other Countries	39,693	3,071

Total 1,577,323 \$130,874

There is good reason to believe that a part of the turnip seed coming to Canada from the United Kingdom had been grown under contract on the continent. The prospective scarcity of labor and the need for food production leaves open to speculation the proportion of seed supplies available from Europe for use in Canada in 1916.

Sow the Best Variety.

The 1913 investigation into the condition of seed grain and flax actually being used on Canadian farms showed that the variety name of 34 per cent. of the 2065 samples taken was not known by the

farmers. Varieties of cereal crops differ in time of maturity, strength of straw, freedom from disease, yield, per cent. of hull in oats and hardness in wheats. The three highest yields of oats obtained at each Dominion Experiment Station in 1912 averaged 33½ bushels more per acre than the three lowest. Experiments have shown that four or five varieties of oats cover all the conditions of Canada yet forty farmers in one district were found growing seventeen different varieties. Each district should grow only the variety of crop best suited to soil, climate and markets. The variety might be chosen on the advice of the nearest Experiment Station.

SIR HERBERT S. HOLT.

The Most Unpretentious Big Millionaire in Canada.

Sir Herbert S. Holt, of Montreal, recently honored with a knighthood, is said to be the most modest and retiring of Canada's millionaires. He is one of the biggest power and transportation men in the Dominion, but he doesn't go in for social or club life of any kind and is personally known to very few people.

Sir Herbert Holt came to Canada in 1875 as a nineteen-year-old immigrant from Ireland. He had been given a training in mathematics and engineering at Trinity College, Dublin and he was given a

by James Ross, of Montreal, on the Victoria Railway, a crude little lumbering line, extending north from Lindsay into the forests of Haliburton. Young Holt made himself very useful, and when Ross moved to Toronto as superintendent of the Credit Valley Railway, later absorbed by the C.P.R., he brought Holt with him. The young engineer had a good deal to do with the construction of its various extensions.

In 1883 James Ross moved again—going to the West as superintendent of construction on the prairie division of the C.P.R.—and again he took young Holt with him.

Power His Monument.

About the same time William Mackenzie and D. D. Mann went West. Holt soon saw that there was more money in the contracting busi-

ness than in working on salary as an engineer, and he spent seven years in that business, being all the time more or less in touch with Mackenzie, Mann and Ross. Returning to Montreal, he directed his energies to getting control of that city's power and light facilities. He first bought out the old Montreal gas company. Then he acquired the Royal Electric Company, and by degrees buying out competing companies or crushing them, he evolved the present Montreal Light, Heat, and Power Company, with its seventeen million dollar capital and its almost absolute monopoly in the city and district of Montreal.

Montreal Power is the monument H. S. Holt has reared to his prowess as a financier. He knows all about that company and its equipment. He is the company's own resident engineer, and has traveled all over the world improving his knowledge of electrical engineering problems.

He is also a bank president, being head of the Royal Bank. By the way he has the unique distinction of having been president of two banks, for he was the first president of the ill-fated Sovereign Bank, and held that office for three years. Sir Herbert is a director of the C.P.R. and is a liberal investor in stocks of any kind that have a basis of industrialism. He is one of the biggest of Montreal's financial magnates—one of the inner circle. Personally he is also a big man. He is rather better than six feet in height, and his frame is powerful and well knit—that of a man who lived his early life outdoors and was very much at home there.

There is nothing of the mixer about this new Montreal knight. He spends most of his time between his house on Stanley Street and his office in the Power Building on Craig Street. Usually he makes a trip across the Atlantic once a year, but the rest of the time he lives quietly at home. He doesn't care for clubs and has few intimates.

Coal may be high, but after it is once in the bin it soon gets lower.



## Edwardsburg "Crown Brand" Corn Syrup

**POUR IT ON PORRIDGE**

**YOU** can't imagine how delicious a dish of Oatmeal Porridge becomes when it is sweetened with "Crown Brand" Corn Syrup.

Have it for breakfast to-morrow—watch the kiddies' eyes sparkle with the first spoonful—see how they come for 'more'!

Much cheaper than cream and sugar—better for the children, too.

Spread the Bread with "Crown Brand"—serve it on Pancakes and Hot Biscuits, on Blanc Mange and Baked Apples—use it for Candy-Making.

"LILLY WHITE" is a pure white Corn Syrup, more delicate in flavor than "Crown Brand". You may prefer it.

**ASK YOUR GROCER—IN 2, 5, 10 & 20 LB. TINS.**

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Works—Cardinal—Brantford—Fort William.  
Head Office—Montreal.

## FRENCH SAVED BRITISH.

They Were Stragglers Who Had Indulged in Too Much Wine.

One of the few war subjects which has not been exaggerated is the really amazing friendship which has sprung up between the soldiers of the allied armies. If you consider that they cannot understand a word of each other's language, you might imagine that real intimacy were no more than a dream. Such is not the case. Mr. Atkins and M. Piau-Piau have become actual and real friends, and to see them strolling along in liberty hours, arm in arm and talking volubly, is a liberal education in the possibilities of human nature, writes O. M. Hueffer.

One incident which the writer personally witnessed "somewhere near the front" as the war correspondents say, and which speaks volumes for the friendship of the allied private soldiers must be prefaced by the statement that some 40 per cent. of the British troops at present at the front are total abstainers. I happened to be walking across the market place of the little town with a staff officer of the British. Just in our way were, I suppose, a couple of hundred French privates. As we came up to them they fell away before us in a manner altogether incomprehensible, backing toward the nearest wall, keeping their faces always towards us, and saluting continually with a surprising enthusiasm. I asked the colonel what he supposed it meant. He replied, with raised eyebrows, that it was altogether incomprehensible.

Three minutes later, having left the colonel at the door of his headquarters, I discovered the key of the mystery. Three British stragglers, who had lost their battalions and were looking for them had wandered into the town. They had come far, and on the way the peasantry, who by this time positively adore, "les Anglaises," had offered them the wine which was red. Their French comrades, recognizing their condition, had flocked together to protect them from any possible punish-

ment at the hands of the British officers—whence the manoeuvring in the market-place.

The pains which those French soldiers took subsequently to insure the safety of their charges was a lesson in humanity. After long consultation they decided that the village church was the best place of sanctuary, and accordingly they led them there, procured large trusses of straw, and left them to sleep off their "fatigue," as one of the Frenchmen put it. Two of the culprits proved perfectly amenable and went quietly to sleep. The third, of more heroic mold, no sooner found himself abandoned, than he arose swiftly to his feet, left the church, and wandered again through the market-place, hinting by signs to the passers-by that he was still thirsty.

His watchful French protectors rose to the occasion, led him again to the sanctuary, and again put him to bed. Two minutes later he was out again, recommending his tour of the market-place. I do not think I am exaggerating if I say that this performance was gone through ten times, with unvarying patience on the part of the Frenchmen, before the infantryman-errant was at last permitted to go to sleep. Even then guardian angels in red breeches waited outside another quarter of an hour to make sure that he should not change his mind.

The writer could instance a hundred cases within his own personal knowledge where the instincts of common humanity have triumphed over the red hostility of war, from an actual set-to at fistfights between a Bavarian and one of the West Surreys in the space between the trenches, with both armies as enthusiastic spectators, to a case of which I was told by an eye-witness, when an Englishman and a German both sacrificed their lives unavailingly, as it proved, to save that of a French peasant boy who had somehow wandered into the very middle of the fight.

The surgeon knows how to get inside information.

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CPAP <td>ROYREH</td> <td>YBRAPRRE</td> <td>ERPA</td>	ROYREH	YBRAPRRE	ERPA

Can you arrange the above sets of jumbled letters into the names of eight well known fruits. If so, YOU CAN SHARE IN THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE ABOVE PRIZE. It is no easy task, but by patience and persistence you can probably make out 8 or 9 of them. To the person who can make out the largest number we will give the sum of One Hundred Dollars. To the person making out the second largest number the sum of Fifty Dollars. To the person making out the third largest number the sum of Twenty Dollars. To the person making out the fourth largest number the sum of Ten Dollars. Should two persons send answers equally correct, the first two prizes will be divided between them (each receiving \$50.00). Should three send in equally correct answers, the three prizes will have to be divided (each receiving \$33.33). Should four persons send equally correct answers, the whole sum of \$200.00 will be equally divided (each receiving \$50.00, and so on in like proportion, provided they comply with the simple conditions of this contest. To the person making out the largest number of correct answers, we will give a CENT OF YOUR MONEY WHEN YOU ANSWER THIS ADVERTISEMENT. If you can make out the complete list, write us at once enclosing a post stamp for our reply. DO NOT DELAY. WRITE AT ONCE. Address: CANADIAN MEDICINE CO., Dept. 51, MONTREAL, QUE.

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\$400.00 for the best name.

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\$50.00 for the second best description.

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The winner of the contest will be decided by a committee of Montreal's leading advertising men and their decision will be final. Should two or more contestants send in the winning name the prize will be equally divided, and an additional prize to the value of \$5.00 will be given each successful contestant. No employee or member of this firm shall enter the contest. The contest closes at midnight, March 31st, 1916.

HOW TO ENTER—To enable every contestant to try the new perfume before submitting their suggestion, for a name we make the following Special Offer—For one dime, ten cents, we will send one of our Special Souvenir Bottles of the Perfume—regular 25 cents size—together with Free Contest Slip, and One Premium Coupon.

Get your bottle like a complete first prize at once enclosing a post stamp for our reply. DO NOT DELAY. WRITE AT ONCE. Address: CANADIAN MEDICINE CO., Dept. 51, MONTREAL, QUE.

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Dept. W.I. 332 BLEUR ST., MONTREAL



TO RENT  
Comfortable House on St. Lawrence St., Morrisburg. Water and light laid on. Good orchard.  
ARTHUR BROWN.  
45-tf.

POULTRY WANTED  
We will pay the highest price for all kinds of live poultry. Drop a card to  
AGULNIK & ADOFF,  
Morrisburg.  
49-tf

WANTED  
A good girl for general house work. Apply to Box 92, Morrisburg.  
tf.

FOR SALE  
A cutter and robe, \$12. Will take dry, soft stove wood. Apply to  
DR. CHAMBERLAIN,  
Morrisburg Sanitarium.  
tf.

LOST  
Between the Windsor Hotel, Morrisburg and my residence in Chesterville, the sum of fifty-nine dollars consisting of eleven five-dollar bills and four one-dollar bills. Finder will be rewarded.  
CHRISTOPHER McLEAN,  
Stage Driver.

NOTICE  
Rates of the Bouck's Mill Saw Mill Co. for 1915:  
Soft wood .....\$3.00 per m.  
Hard wood .....\$4.00 per m.  
Shard logs .....\$1.50 per hour  
Timber .....1 1/2¢ per foot.  
Silo scantling .....2 1/2¢ each  
10 per cent. straight added after 30 days.  
W. MERKLEY, Sec.  
I-4

AUCTION SALE  
I will offer for sale at lot 9, first concession of Williamsburg, on Wednesday, Feb. 10, 1915, at one o'clock, providing weather is favorable; if not sale postponed until following day, seven milch cows and all farm implements.  
TERMS—\$10 and under, cash; over that amount, seven months' credit on approved joint notes, or 3 per cent. off for cash. See posters.  
NELSON CASSELMAN.

GRAND BALL  
A Valentine Ball will be given in Fraternity Hall, Aultsville, Tuesday, Feb. 9, 1915. Music furnished by Lavetta Orchestra of Ottawa.

FOR SALE  
Parties wishing to purchase fresh milch cows and cows that will milk in March, apply to J. D. Deeks, Morrisburg.

VALENTINE FOOD SALE  
Institute Annual Food Sale at Agricultural Office, Saturday, Feb. 13th.

WANTED  
Dry and green maple stove wood. Apply at The Leader.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

William Henry Barkley Estate  
Notice is hereby given pursuant to the Statutes in that behalf that all persons having any claim or claims against the estate of William Henry Barkley late of the Township of Williamsburg, deceased, who died on or about the fourth day of November, 1914, are hereby required on or before the 26th day of February, 1915, to send post paid or otherwise deliver to the undersigned solicitor for Harriet Jane Barkley administratrix of the said estate, their christian names and surnames, addresses and full particulars of their claim and the nature of the security, if any, held by them.

And notice is hereby given that immediately after the said 26th day of February, 1915, the said administratrix will proceed to distribute the assets of the said estate among the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which she shall then have notice and the said administratrix shall not be liable for the assets to any person of whose claim notice shall not have been received at the time of said distribution.  
ARTHUR FLYNN,  
Morrisburg, Ont.  
Solicitor for the Administratrix.  
3-3

CASTORIA  
For Infants and Children.  
The Kind You Have Always Bought  
Bears the  
Signature of *Dr. J. C. Fitch*

MARRIED  
At the Manse, Morrisburg, on Wednesday evening, February 3rd, by the Rev. Hugh Cameron, B.A., Mr. Roy Casselman, son of M. Casselman, Esq., of Glen Beck, to Letitia, daughter of Leslie Van Allen, of Morrisburg.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL

Whitaker the Optician will be at  
Wales, Feb. 16th  
Aultsville, Feb. 17th  
Morrisburg, Feb. 18th to 27th.

Lent starts this year on February 17th.

Capt Ferguson, 10th Reg., spent yesterday in Ottawa.

Miss M. C. Hickey is visiting friends in Toronto this week.

Andrew Broder, M.P., left for Ottawa on Thursday to be present at the opening of Parliament.

Tuesday was Candlemas Day, but "Old Bruin" failed to see his shadow.

Miss Durand is visiting at the home of Mr. C. Casselman.

Mr. Hugh Wilson of Valleyfield spent the week-end in town.

Reeve and Mrs. J. H. Meikle left yesterday to spend a few weeks in Toronto.

Mr. Sam Ryan attended the ice races in Ottawa on Thursday and Friday of last week.

Mr. S. G. Finnie of the Bank of Ottawa, Kemptville, is spending a couple of weeks in town.

Attend the ball in Casselman's hall. It promises to be a good thing and is for a good cause.

Miss Avis Tracy left on Monday to accept a position on the staff of the Cornwall Freeholder.

The Typhoid epidemic in Brockville is still very serious, over 120 cases having been reported since December 26th.

Mr. and Mrs. David Gordon of Toronto spent a few days last week with the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Beckstead, Riverside.

Mrs. Dinson Winstead, Conn., who has been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. Casselman for a couple of weeks has returned to her home.

Mrs. D. T. Henderson and daughter, Roberta, have returned home after spending the past several weeks in Montreal.

Congratulations are being extended to Mr. G. N. Hickey of this village, who after serving a term of three years on the School Board was re-elected for another term by the Counties' Council at the January meeting.

Mr. W. C. Coir has had a number of men engaged in cutting ice this week and beginning Monday, Feb. 8th will be open for orders from individual parties throughout this vicinity.

The lady members of the Five Hundred Club were guests at the hospitable home of Mr. Wm. Eager on Tuesday evening, as were a large number of gentlemen friends, and a most delightful time was spent.

A grand military euehre will be held in Casselman's Hall on Tuesday, Feb. 9th. This promises to be the social event of the season, and a number of military officers from outside points have signified their intention to be present.

Mr. W. D. Sutherland, having completed his work on the Hydro-Electric at Simcoe, is spending a few days with Mrs. Sutherland here, before going to Prescott, where he assumes a similar position.

The best tea in the world comes from the hill-top gardens of Ceylon and India. The best products of these gardens are in turn selected for Salada. It contains no cheapening dust, stems or coarse leaves.

Our canal guards have this week been outfitted with new uniforms in which the boys present a very smart appearance. The uniform is a light tan in color, the trousers, coats and overcoats being the same color.

I have sold my grocery business to Mr. Harry Lambie and I wish to thank the public for their patronage during my business career in Morrisburg, and ask for the continuance of your patronage on behalf of my successor.—E. C. Moore.

Dr. W. E. Baker of Hamilton spent last Saturday and Sunday at the Methodist parsonage, the

guest of Rev. A. J. H. and Mrs. Strike. Dr. Baker is one of the Government Instructors giving lectures to young men in some of the cities and towns in Ontario.

The members of the Mission Band will give their annual concert next Tuesday evening in the assembly room of the Methodist Church at 8 p.m. A very choice program and a delightful social time will be given all who attend.

"Hinton and Verdi", the fourth and the last of the season's Lyceum concerts. A charming vaudville. These artists are better paid in proportion than any previous Music Hall, Feb. 16. Season ticket holders please take note of change of date.

Belgian Relief Fund.—It is proposed to pack another bale of new and second-hand garments for the Belgians. Collecting station and exact date will be given in a later issue. All garments sent in must be perfectly clean, mended and in good condition.

It is announced that His Honor Judge McDonald of Brockville, St. Catharines and Niagara Falls, Judge of the united counties of Leeds and Grenville, has retired from the bench after 42 years of service. He is succeeded by J. K. Dowsley, K.C., of Prescott. The appointment becomes effective on Monday next.

In 1869 when star gazers noticed the fact that February did not have a single full moon and while January and March each had two, the more curious-minded figured out that a couple of hundred centuries would roll by before the moon would duplicate that performance. These statistics will prove inaccurate this year for during the month of February the moon will not be full.

And still another letter was received this week by Miss Jean Fefferly of this village from one of the Scotch Laddies at the front, Mr. Gordon Craig, of the 79th Highlanders of Winnipeg, in which letter he says that he expects to be in France shortly and speaks of the very wet weather they are having, over eighty per cent of the Canadian force being down with colds. He says it is the kind work of the good Canadian women that is keeping the men in such good spirits.

A circular which has come to this office from the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, contains notes on the counties of Ontario. Dundas, it says, is an important section. Milch cows, 25,178, other cattle 18,262, horses 9,805, mostly light draft, sheep 5,793, swine 24,123. Considerable poultry is raised for city markets. Hay, acreage 52,889. With underdraining now progressing this county should steadily go forward agriculturally. Apple growing becoming an important industry.

This week's snow storm has left our side walks in bad shape and has made the walking about town very bad, but public may hope for better conditions, for as is stated in this week's report of the council meeting, a new snow plough was ordered, being a model which has given satisfaction in neighboring villages, and it is hoped that it will fill a long-felt want in Morrisburg.

The annual Birthday party of the Mission Band of the Methodist Church will be held in the Lecture room of the church next Tuesday evening, Feb. 9th at 7.45. A delightful program consisting of recitations, exercises, drills, solos and choruses will be rendered; national songs; refreshments served. The admission fee for children is one cent for each year they are old. For older people, a silver offering to help in supporting our cot in the Hospital. Do not miss this pleasant evening with the children.

The Leader, having made inquiries, is in a position to give an emphatic denial to the report that is being circulated about town to the effect that the water now being used in the water work system is being taken from the canal. A couple of months or so ago, without the council's knowledge, water was used from the canal for a few hours while an accumulation of sand was being removed from the pumps. The Water Committee have given orders that the water works shall be shut down instead of taking the water from the canal when such an operation is necessary in the future.

The places and dates of the Patriotism and Production Campaign Conferences have been arranged.

## EGGS! EGGS! EGGS!

### Royal Purple Poultry Specific

Excels every known preparation as an egg producer, gives a full egg basket when the price of eggs are high; it's a sure road to success for the wise poultryman and a positive protection for all kinds of disease in the poultry flock.

Try a package and be convinced—25c. and 50c. packages.

FOR SALE BY  
**HUNTER & CASSELMAN**  
Hardware, Groceries, Flour and Feed  
**MORRISBURG, : : : ONT.**

These meetings will be addressed by well-known agriculturists at the afternoon sessions and by some prominent speakers at the evening sessions. Farmers and town people should turn out in large numbers to these meetings and hear what these speakers have to tell us with regard to the ever important question of production of food stuffs to help support the Empire in the present crisis. Meetings will be held as follows: Morrisburg, Feb. 16th, Finch, Feb. 23rd, Winchester, Feb. 24th.

With the approach of Lent, the young people of Morrisburg and vicinity are taking full advantage of the intervening time to get in what pleasure they can before adopting the garb of Sackcloth and Ashes. Practically every night is ticketed in many hats to remind the owners that a military euehre under the auspices of the St. Marys Social Club, will be given in Casselman's Hall. At the conclusion of the euehre an impromptu hop will follow and young and old will be afforded the opportunity of participating therein. Refreshments will be served during the evening. Admission, including hop, 25c each.

Arrangements have been made whereby the ordinary rate of two cents per ounce applicable to all letters sent from Canada to the United Kingdom, will apply to letters addressed to British and Canadian troops on the continent. The rate on ordinary letters from Canada for the continent is five cents for the first ounce, and three cents for each subsequent ounce, so that this extension of the two cent an ounce rate to letters addressed to our soldiers on the continent, is a decided reduction in favor of correspondence going to the soldiers.

Late Tuesday afternoon, Norman the three-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Blake Durant, was severely scalded by falling backwards into a pail of boiling water. Mrs. Durant had just placed the pail with the hot water, on the floor and fearing some such accident to the little lad was in the act of catching him to place him in safety for a few moments when he eluded her and backed into the pail before she could prevent him. The child is very badly scalded from the neck to the calves of his legs, but hopes are held out that he will survive.—Winchester Press.

The Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board last week issued its first cheque for payment of compensation. The cheque was sent to Mrs. Charles Potasso, of Cornwall, whose husband was killed in that town some weeks ago. The amount represented by the cheque is for 55 per cent. of the monthly wage earned by Potasso prior to his death. Mrs. Potasso has six children all under the age of 16 years, and as her husband's monthly wage was \$45, she will receive \$24.75 per month.

DO NOT FORGET

That we would like to know if the children who journeyed from Cornwall to Morrisburg last Thursday over the G. T. R. to play our Seniors a game of hockey were allowed to travel on a "half-fare" ticket.

That the referee was a good one, but unfortunately, he refereed more of the spectators than he did of the game.

That the kids had one player built up for the occasion that certainly is fit for senior com-

pany—Meikle, in the nets.

That Kid Ryan is also built for hockey purposes.

That Bay Mallen's suit at the close resembled much a seaside bathing suit—a garter and a pair of "cizpenders."

That even though the G.T.R. have taken steps to wipe Morrisburg off the railroad map, we still occupy a prominent station on the hockey map.

That the local Hussars took a hockey walk-over the Iroquois Warriors last Friday, 6-0.

That in view of the fact that a government analyst has notified the Clerk of the village that germs are playing hide-and-go-seek in our mains should warrant our village fathers to secure an expert and locate the cause.

That the officers of the Dramatic Club will be pleased to see you at the dance tonight, (Friday.)

That the two hardest things in the world to run right are a country fire brigade and a country band; the third hardest is a country newspaper.

That the G. T. R. have been quite considerate when they haven't even as much as dictated to the Weather Man about the last few days' drifts, when they are so much afraid of a deficit.

That in a rough-and-tumble, Catch-catch-can match of hockey on the town rink on Wednesday night the married men defeated the "unmarried" fellows by a score of 4 to 0, and it was due to the fact that the boys failed to reach the nets that the score was not much larger.

That this week the Leader corrects its mailing list. If you are not paid up and want us to continue your paper, kindly call and settle. If you are not paid up and want us to stop your paper, kindly drop in and oblige us, as we are going to carry subscribers who are paid-up only, others will be handed in for collection.

## Portland Cement

We are handling one of the Canadian Cement Companies

**BEST BRAND**  
Delivered in any quantity

We have a carload of  
**British Columbia Red Cedar Shingles**  
and a small quantity of  
**Featheredge Siding**

**COAL**

If you have not ordered your Coal why not come and see us and get the best on the market.

GUARANTEED BY  
**BAKER & SNYDER**

## A Strong Eye

is so valuable a possession that it should be more highly appreciated and taken care of is.

### Don't Strain the Eyes

You may lay up for yourself years of eye-trouble by so doing.

We can relieve your eye-strain with prouder glasses and help preserve your eye-sight.

Make the appointment today for an examination.

The **WHITTEKER OPTICAL PARLOR**  
A. A. WHITTEKER J. M. WHITTEKER

## Surprise Store

2 cans Salmon.....	25c.
3 Cans Pumpkins.....	25c.
3 Cans Tomatoes.....	25c.
3 Cans Peas.....	25c.
3 Cans Corn.....	25c.
3 Cans Pork and Beans.....	25c.
Regular 25c Cans Baking Powder.....	15c.
6 Bars Comfort Surprise or Sunlight Soap.....	25c.
10 Bars Puritan.....	25c.
10c. Cigar.....	5c.
Coal Oil any quantity per gal.....	18c.
Mixed Cakes, 3 lbs for.....	25c.
Granulated Sugar 14 1/2 lbs.....	\$1.00
Oranges per doz.....	25c.
Bananas per doz.....	20c.
Good 4-String Broom, 4 for.....	\$1.00

Call and be convinced at

**Casselman**  
Morrisburg.

## WANTED

A Reliable Man to sell  
**Hardy Canadian Grown Stock**  
—IN—  
**MORRISBURG AND DUNDAS COUNTY**

Start now at the best Selling Time. Send for list of **SPRING OFFERINGS**, and terms to agents.  
Liberal Commissions.  
Handsomeness free outfit.

**Stone & Wellington**  
The Fonthill Nurseries  
(ESTABLISHED 1857)  
**TORONTO**

## CRYSTAL DIAMOND

Canada's New Cane Table Syrup

Have you tried it yet?

**2 lb. Tins 15 Cts.**

## CORN SYRUP

Lilly White

**2 lb. Tins 15 Cts.**

## CROWN

2 lb Tins 13 Cts.  
5 lb Tins 30 Cts.  
10 lb Tins 55 Cts.

**MULLIN BROS.**  
**MORRISBURG**