The Leader

Vol. XVI, No 43 MORRISBURG, ONT., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1916.

POWER! POWER!

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NOW is the time to choose your car and get prompt delivery. Besides you will be allowed seven per cent interest on your money from now till May 1st, 1917. This means a guaranteed reduction of $18 and it may mean a much greater reduction, because material is advancing in price, labor is scarce and the demand for the New Model Ford is increasing every day. The Canadian Plant at Ford City is the largest automobile factory in the British Empire. It will turn out 60,000 cars this coming season; but even this enormous production will scarcely supply the demand. This is another reason why the price of the New Ford may be increased. So protect yourself by purchasing now and at the same time save at least $18, may be more.

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OPPOSITE ST. LAWRENCE HALL

MORRISBURG, - - - ONT

GRAND PATRIOTIC ADDRESS

Ladies Present in Large Numbers Despite Inclement Weather. Young Men Conspicuous by Their Absence

The people of Morrisburg and vicinity who had not the good fortune of hearing Capt. Dancey of the 207th. Sportmen's Battalion, Ottawa, deliver his patriotic address on Friday night last, missed one of the most vivid and inspiring addresses, delivered right from the heart of a true patriotic British Servant of the King, whose delivery gave evidence that he possesses a "back bone and is equally well balanced with the necessary "grey matter," ever delivered in the Village of Morrisburg. An address filled with patriotic splendor, which, if delivered in the presence of the old Kaizer, would have caused him to shiver with envy, particularly when the speaker commanded the audience to sing "God Save the King a second time.—"I want you to sing God Save the King again," he said, "this time with more Reverence; this I ask in the name of the King, whom we in Khaki here represent, and also in honor of the Flag which decorates this hall." These were the closing words of the most instructive patriotic treat Morrisburgers have had the pleasure of hearing since the outbreak of war.

The hall was not filled to its capacity, the inclement weather offering a good excuse for the absence of the young men, but nevertheless the town had a good representation of ladies. Reeve J. H. Meikle occupied the chair and with him were seated on the platform, the recruiting staff of the 207th. Batt., Capt. Dancey, Capt. W. I. Purkis, Sergt. J. R. Bowen and Sergt. McLean; Hon. Andrew Broder, M.P., and Dr. Reddick.

The chairman announced that a short program had been arranged for the evening. The first number being a piano solo, by Miss Neilson. This was responded to and was well received and much appreciated by the audience.

Mr. Broder was then called on He said that it was due to the fact that Capt. Dancey had not yet arrived in the hall that he had been called, that is to say, to fill a gap until the "Man with the Gun arrived." "Any eligible young man who does not do his duty now," he said, "assumes a responsibility which no one could wish to carry." He urged the young men of Morrisburg to do their duty, let the sacrifice be what it may. Great Britain had remained true to the "scrap of paper," and as a Canadian People we are glad that we have reason to be proud of the boys in the trenches today. He closed his remarks with an urgent call to the young men of this county to come forward at the call of their King.

The next number on the program was a patriotic song by Master Malcolm Weegar, who was very popularly received, and had to respond to an encore.

A vocal solo by Miss Smith, in her usual pleasing manner, was equally well received.

The speaker of the evening was then introduced. He thanked Major MacLean, commanding officer of the 207th. Battalion, as well as the good people of Morrisburg, for affording him an opportunity of giving his actual experience in the present struggle, and before going any further he wanted to say that he had had the pleasure of taking a round out of the Germans. The terrible hurricane which prevailed when he got off the train he said, had caused some one to remark that it was regretable that such disagreeable weather prevailed, that it would prevent the ladies from attending the meeting. "But the patriotism of Canada is vested in the women, and I am not surprised at the splendid attendance of Morrisburg ladies," he said. The men who have donned the Khaki should receive the utmost respect. Men who left the Canadian shores did not do so for the sake of fighting but they went for the preservation of liberty. Canada was fighting to day in answer to the call from Great Britain which stands for the World's liberty, and the young man of military age who does not enlist is not worthy of the name man. Had they seen the massacred forms of innocent women and children as he had seen them, they too would be of the same conviction. The patriotism of the South African people would go down in history, he said, and Ireland, despite her internal troubles had done better than Canada. He felt at times that the Canadian people stood out as a sickening ex-

(Continued on page 4.)

THEY'RE OFF

Counties' Own Leave Barriefield For Further Training "Somewhere"

The 154th Battalion of Dundas, Stormont and Glengarry left Barrifield Camp last Saturday for further training elsewhere—perhaps England, or perhaps Bermuda. All that is definitely known is that they moved eastward in the direction of the seaboard. The boys left camp about four o'clock, p.m. on Saturday, marching to the city of Kingston in mud and rain, to the armories where they remained until train time. The men in Scotch caps and doublets stood in little groups waiting for the order to fall in. The Battalion, headed by the Pipe Band then marched to the entraining point through crowded streets and were cheered on the way, and as they entered their cars, Brig.-Gen. T. D. R. Hemming, G.O.C., accompanied by Capt. Kidd A.D.C., took the salute on the road in front of headquarters. Lt.-Col. A. G. F. Macdonald, O.C., and Major Magwood were given a great ovation, both officers being very popular in camp and in the city. The departure was made more quietly than any other unit that has left Kingston. The men behaved themselves splendidly. The uncertainty of the Battalion's departure prevented many friends and relatives from going to Kingston, but when it became definitely known that the boys would likely pass Morrisburg Saturday evening and stop in Cornwall, many took the afternoon train for Cornwall, and others went to the depot and remained from early evening until 2.30 a.m. in the hope of getting a glimpse of a loved one or friend, and their long vigil was rewarded. as the battalion was transported in three sections and the train bearing the Morrisburg boys pulled into the yard and stopped, something having gone wrong with the locomotive, which took half an hour to adjust, proving a boon to the boys and their relatives and friends. The men of Our Own Battalion have developed into a unit with a comradeship between officers and men with a lofty idea of citizenship and duty—We are proud of you!

Memorial Service

A memorial service for the late Lieut. Hume Wingard, who died of wounds received sometime between Sept. 26th and 28th., was held in the Methodist Church, Sunday evening, Oct. 22nd. The pulpit and choir loft were draped with our Country's Flag, and the massive pipe organ was draped with the Union Jack. A very large congregation was made up of members from the different Churches in town. Among those present from out of town were Mrs. W. B. Lawson, Chesterville; Mrs. M. Ault, Morewood and Miss Kathleen Wingard, an aunt; and sisters of the deceased.

The speakers of the evening were ex-School Inspector Arthur Brown, and ex-M. C. I. Principal Jamieson. The former spoke feelingly of the late Lieut. ; Wingard and read the letters from the King and Queen and Major C. B. How O.C.. Mr. Jamieson reviewed the life of the deceased school days, and spoke of his many excellent qualities and his literary ability; his profound knowledge of history and his early liking for things military. The choir rendered appropriate hymns and was a pleasing feature of the evening service.

Many friends remained after the service to express to the bereaved a tender and loving sympathy.

Mrs. Sarah Ann McDonald

(Brockville Recorder)

At midnight the death occurred of Mrs. Sarah Ann McDonald at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. Addison A. Billings, 340 Brock street west. Her death was due to old age. She was born in the Township of Williamsburg, and was in her 98th year. She lived in that municipality most of her long and useful life. For the past five years she had made a home with her daughter, Mrs. Billings. She is survived by three sons and two daughters. They are Mrs. A. A. Billings, Brockville, Mrs. John Jamieson, Saskatoon, Sask., David and William and Henry McDonald all living at Winchester. The body will be taken to her former home for burial.

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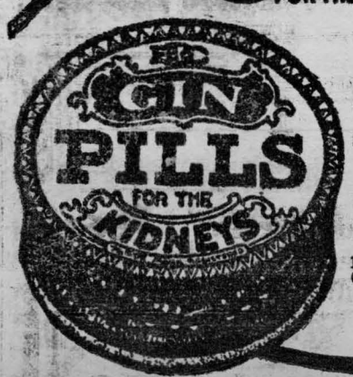

Rosebank, Man., April 15.
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Dear Sirs:—
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I can recommend Gin Pills to all suffering from Kidney Trouble as I know they helped me.
Yours truly,
E. L. Fennell.

At all druggists, 50c. a box or 6 boxes for $2.50. We guarantee absolute satisfaction or your money back.
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TEA

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AT ALL GROCERY STORES

THE LAPSE OF ENOCH WENTWORTH

By ISABEL GORDON CURTIS,

Author of "The Woman from Wolvertons"

CHAPTER XVI.

Oswald shut up a ledger and carried it to his safe. He and Wentworth had finished a study of their month's finances. The figures were satisfactory beyond their anticipation.

Enoch leaned back in his chair and lit a cigar, "If we can stay in New York till spring—and it begins to look as if we might—you and I are on the high road to become millionaries."

Oswald did not answer. He picked up a paper-knife and tested its pliancy by bending it almost double.

"Wentworth," he asked, "do you happen to think of any one who could take Zilla Paget's part?"

Enoch laid his cigar on a tray and sat bolt upright. "Were you in front last night?" he asked curtly.

"No," Oswald spoke gravely.

"Miss Paget and Dorcas had nine curtain calls at the end of the second act. The gallery began to hiss. People downstairs joined in. Can you think of any actress who is free, or engaged for that matter, capable of touching her in the part?"

"It was not acting last night. Were you back of the scenes?"

Enoch brought down his fist with a thud on the table. "I was not, and I'm sorry enough that I wasn't. I would have settled things differently. I had the whole story rehearsed to me by several people. Do you know that Miss Paget's child is in my home?"

Oswald bent his knife to the point of resistance. It snapped in two pieces, He tossed the fragments in a waste basket. "You mean the little blind boy?"

"Yes." Wentworth's voice was fierce with irritation, "I have not seen him—I have no wish to see him. Dorcas told me this morning what she had saddled herself with. She and I thrashed the question out." He laughed unpleasantly. "It did precious little good."

"Would you have turned the child into the street?"

Enoch shrugged his shoulders impatiently.

"I don't want to go over the question again. It puts me in an awkward position with Miss Paget to have the child in my house. So far as I see I cannot turn him out unless my sister goes with him."

"What do you suggest?"

"Good God! there is only one thing to do—send the child to the asylum where he came from. The mother is in the right when she wants him sent back to England. He was in a good enough home there."

"Who took him out of it?"

"I don't understand the situation. Miss Paget knows, I fancy, but she has not given me the man's name, She says it was a piece of nasty revenge."

"She told you this?"

"Yes, I have had a nice morning. It was gone over step by step at home, then again with Miss Paget. She wants the child."

"To care for?"

"No." Wentworth turned hs eyes studiously in another direction. "She intends to send him back to England immediately. Why shouldn't she? The woman. A blind youngster would tie her down neck and heels. They understand that sort in an asylum. There isn't a doubt that he would be happier there."

"That is your honest conviction?"

"I'm sure of one thing. That brat is not to be harbored in my house. Suppose the mother made it out a case of kidnapping?"

"I had not thought of it in that light."

"Well, think of it now," Enoch burst out furiously. "I am as fond of Dorcas as any brother could be, but she is the sort of girl who can't be moved when she takes a stand on anything. Miss Paget is a clever, handsome woman. I cannot be wholly at odds with her, seeing her every day of my life as I do."

"That was in my mind when I spoke of letting her go."

Enoch was on the verge of checking him with an impatient exclamation, but the Englishman interrupted. "You have had your say, now I am going to have mine. You remember one day during the early rehearsals I told you all I knew of Zilla Paget's story. I was beginning, then, to have qualms of conscience about bringing her over and setting her among decent people. She is worse than I imagined. In the most degraded woman you find brute feeling—brute motherhood I mean. She lacks that."

"Who gave you the version of this story?"

"Merry told me last night."

"You have not seen Dorcas?"

"I have not met Miss Wentworth since yesterday morning."

"It was a case of stirred-up emotion with the whole bunch of them. They will take things normally in a day or two. You had better have a talk with Miss Paget. She is anxious to see you,"

"I think," Oswald spoke coldly, "it would be better for Miss Paget if she did not come to me. I might tell her in plain English my opinion of her. Hadn't we better let her go?"

"If we didn't have to take into consideration the question of a woman fit to play her part, there's her contract. It is iron-bound for the whole season. There's nothing especially heroic about Miss Paget. Get her mad," Enoch laughed grimly, "and she'll give you trouble to burn."

"I'll look out for that myself. I'm responsible for her being here. Clean-minded citizens should not have to herd in with a—moral leper."

"That's scarcely a fit name for a lady."

Grant Oswald's voice was emphatic. "I never did class Miss Paget with—ladies."

"I might as well tell you before you go in for anything of the sort that I will fight you legally. It would be the worst sort of business proposition to drop Miss Paget in the middle of a successful run. It is not fair to her. If an actress does the work you ask of her, she has the right to make any sort of—domestic arrangement she pleases,"

Wentwworth's tone was conclusive. He lit his cigar again and stood silently beside his desk, blowing the smoke across the room in distinct rings. "You said you had several business matters to talk over. Is this everything for to-day?" He lifted his hat from the rack as if anxious to end the interview.

Oswald spoke stiffly. "I hate to think of a quarrel with you, Wentworth. I'll confess I have not a great deal of fighting blood in me. We don't seem to get along as well as we did at first; I don't know whether it is your fault or mine." He paused as if waiting for Enoch to speak. Then he continued. "There was one other thing. I have been meaning to speak of it for some time. Probably others have mentioned it to you. The newspaper men are asking me one question all the time—they want to know if you are at work on another play?"

Enoch gave him a savage look. It was a look which puzzled Oswald all day long. "I will think of that when I get good and ready, The 'House of Esterbrook' is good for one season more—probably for two." Then he flung out of the office and slammed the door behind him.

Oswald sat in silence for a few minutes. His face was full of anxious perplexity. He rose, put on his hat and overcoat, and went out. In the lobby he met Zilla Paget. She turned eagerly as if to speak to him. He lifted his hat with grave courtesy and walked past her. She followed to the door and watched him while he crossed the street.

Her face flamed scarlet and she bit her lips, then she laughed contemptuously and hurried through the dark theatre to the stage. The place was deserted. She went straight to the letter-rack. In the shelf marked P she found several letters for herself. She was turning away when her eyes fell upon an envelope in the lower corner of the rack. She picked it out and stood for a moment staring at it blankly, then she gasped. The letter was not for her, It was addressed in coarse, shaky writing, "Mrs. Alice V. Bourne, Gotham Theatre, New York." It bore the Madison Square postmark. The woman's eyes were furtively searching the gloomy theatre in all directions. She did not hear a sound; nobody was in sight. She slipped the letter into her muff and ran upstairs.

CHAPTER XVII.

"Then," continued Dorcas, "Guleesh lifted the lady to the horse's back and leaped up before her. She put her arms about his waist and clung to him tightly. 'Rise, horse, rise,' he cried. The horse and all the hundreds of horses behind him spread out their wings and rose in the air. They went flying swiftly across the sea."

"Miss Dorcas," interrupted Robin incredulously, "I didn't know that horses could fly. I thought they trotted on the streets like this." The boy slipped down from his chair and kicked with his heels upon the floor,

"Guleesh's horse had wings—all fairy horses have wings," Dorcas laughed.

"Did you ever see a fairy horse?"

"I'm afraid I never did."

"Then how do you know that it's true?"

"Fairy stories tell us so."

"Oh." The child's brown eyes turned to her eagerly. They were interrupted by a knock at the library door. Jason entered.

"I reckon yo'se awful busy dis after noon, Missy?"

"Not if there is anything I can do for you, Jason."

"Emiline's downstairs. You know who Emiline is?" He paused and glanced at Robin.

Dorcas nodded.

"It 't wan't be inconveniencin' she'd like to see yo'."

"Why does she want to see me, Jason?"

"I can't tell, Missy. She's des kep' a-pleadin' en a-pleadin' fo' yo' to see her, so I tol' her, I'd ask yo'."

"I'll see her. And Robin, suppose you go with Jason for a little while, He keeps a doughnut jar in the pantry. Make Jason tell you a story. Flying horses are nothing to the wonderful things he has seen."

Emiline entered timidly and stood waiting until Dorcas pointed to a chair. She was a neat-looking yellow girl, but there was a worried look on her good-natured face.

"Anything wrong, Emiline?" asked Dorcas.

"Wrong! Eberyt'ing's wrong, Mis' Wentworth. I'se lef' Miss Paget fo' good en all. Lawd, what a whack she hit me when I tol' her some'ings I thought!"

"She struck you?" Dorcas stared at the girl in astonishment.

"'Deed, Mis' Wentworth, she struck me hard, straight 'cross my mouf wid her han'. I could take de law to her, I reckon, en git damages, but I ain't a-goin' to. I'se scared to death ob havin' anyt'ing to do wid her." The girl's face seemed to whiten, and she clasped her hands in an agony of terror. "I wouldn't wuk fo' her nohow—I'd rather go on de streets. Mis' Wentworth, her tuqquoises am aturnin' green!"

"What do you mean?"

Emiline spoke in a frightened whisper,

"Her tuqquoises am a-turnin' green I 'clar' fo' Gawd, dey is!"

Dorcas laughed. The octoroon's statement was so irrelevant it was almost funny.

"Lawdy, Mis' Wentworth, don't go to laughin'. I reckon yo' don't know what an awful t'ing dat is to happen. I nebber heard tell ob hit but once. Hit don't happen exceptin' when a woman's ez wicked ez de ol' serpint herself!"

"Emiline, what on earth are you talking about?"

(To be contiaued).

FIANCEES "WAR WIDOWS."

Though Unwed, They Wear Mourning for German Soldiers.

Many young women in the Duchy of Baden, Germany, betrothed to officers and soldiers killed in the war, have taken advantage of a recent decree of the Minister of Justice that gives them practically the status of widows. They have adopted the names of their dead fiances, and call themselves "Mrs." (Frau). They wear mourning and wedding rings, and are known as war widows. They wear head-dresses distinguishing them from real widows.

It is expected that this system will be extended to other German States. Marriage ceremonies are performed in many cases at Baden at the Registry Office in the usual way with witnesses.

The Curse of Knowledge.

"Earache," wrote Harry in his physiology examination, "comes from bits of information getting inside the ear tubes."

"Blest is the bride on whom the sun doth shine," is a universal belief.

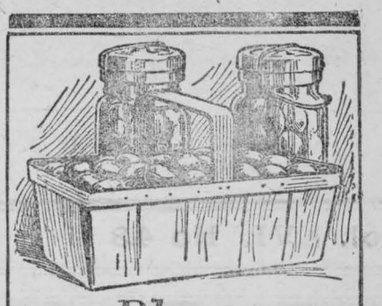
Rust Brings Other Troubles.

It would appear from information issued by the Publications Branch Department of Agriculture, Winnipeg, that rust on wheat brings along other troubles. The plant, weakened by rust, is made susceptible to other diseases. Prof. Jackson, of the Manitoba Agricultural College, states that the crop failure in some places is due to other causes than rust. These are described as follows:

Head Rot: Owing to the weakness of the wheat from the rust attack, and to the continued wet and muggy weather, many secondary diseases are sure to occur, and I have recently noticed soft black spots occurring in the heads. These black spots are independent of the rust, and, on examination under the microscope, are found to be Fusarium Wilt and Macrosporiose, two common wilts always ready to attack a weakened plant. They will do much harm to grain which might other-wise have graded number three, as they tend to give it a moldy smell and dirty color. In samples sent me from Saskatchewan, these head wilts had so developed as to cause the grain to be quite soft.

Ergot: It is seldom that we see ergot on wheat, but when conditions favor one disease they also favor another, and I find much ergot on barley and rye; in some cases 20% on barley, and considerable on wheat which is seldom ergoted. The ergots appear as large black protruding grains. On cutting them open, they are purplish inside and quite hard. They make flour unfit for use, and hence should be carefully looked for this year. I do not expect that they will be sufficiently common in wheat to hold up much of it for flour-making, but on barley and rye they will be sufficiently common as to be a factor in their grade this year.

Smut or Bunt: Plots of wheat were sown this year with tagged wheat, untreated, and, as one might expect on such a year as this, bunt has developed on these plots to the extent of perhaps 20%. All the weaker and poorer heads are badly "bunted"—every kernel in the head. This is a splendid illustration of the expediency of treating seed grain with formalin.



Plums

have a spicy zest which makes them a favorite preserving fruit, and several excellent varieties are plentiful this year. Preserve all you can with

Lantic Sugar

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A Strange Will.

"Rastus," said the judge, "you say that you entered the hen house, and then, deciding to resist temptation, left it. Is that right."

"Dat's about it, jedge."

"Well, how about the two hens that were missing?"

"Ah, tells you, pedge, Ah took dem. Ah reckoned dat Ah was 'titled to dat many for leavin' the rest."

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About the House

Useful Hints and General Information for the Busy Housewife

Canning and Preserving Meat.

Canned meats are a great convenience and luxury, not only as an extra dish for the family, but when company arrives unexpectedly, or work hands are needed at a time when the housekeeper has an unusually hard day's work to accomplish and finds the larder rather low. Especially is this true in the country where a trip to town for the purpose of obtaining meat is sometimes impossible.

At butchering time one often tires of seeing so much fresh meat about, that if there is not some forethought some of the canning, etc., may be neglected, but every scrap of meat available should be carefully prepared and saved, for it proves very appetizing and saves butcher's bills.

Spare Ribs, either fried or roasted and canned in tin cans or tin molasses pails, are excellent, and when carefully prepared will keep as fresh and sweet as when first cooked, until midsummer and fall. The work of roasting them is easily and quickly done. With a sharp ax cut the ribs in the center, or saw them with the meat saw, if one is handy, then cut in pieces of a convenient size to place in cans; put the ribs thus prepared in a roasting pan, season with pepper and salt as for the table, add a little water and roast till tender and there is no water left in the fryings; then pack the pieces closely together as possible in the cans, add fryings to cover well, and seal. If there is not enough fryings to cover the meat a little, nice lard may be used. This is not wasted as it keeps sweet and good and all can be used when the meat is opened. We think it excellent for frying potatoes and bread.

Sausage may be canned in the same way, frying or roasting till just done and free from water, or it may be packed in jars and covered with fryings, covering it to a depth of two inches. Prefer to put it in small jars, and use lard for the last covering. When putting the fryings over the meat do not fill quite enough to cover, put on a light weight to hold meat closely and the next day melt the lard and cover.

Fresh pork is very nice preserved in this way. The lard must be deep enough to render the meat airtight, and it will keep for months. When the meat is wanted remove lard, take out enough for one or two meals, and replace the lard, spreading it firmly. Keep the meat tied up tightly with several thicknesses of paper in a cool, dry place. These meats are greatly relished by the working men who require something substantial.

Fried beef may be kept a long time. Grind very fine, season with salt and pepper, make into pats like sausage or stuff in cases and fry or roast and can, or put in a jar like sausage. It sometimes happens the weather becomes too warm to keep the beef fresh, and the fried beef pats are a pleasing change from corned beef.

Potted liver may be kept some time during cold weather and is nice for sandwich filling, Pour boiling water over the liver and let it stand till cool to draw out the blood, drain, add hot water, salt, pepper and herbs to flavor, and boil until tender; add to the liver two tablespoons of butter, and an onion (if the flavor is liked) to each pound of liver, chopping the onion and frying it in butter and grind all together to a fine paste. Boil the broth in which it was cooked down to about a teacup, add it to the meat, and add the juice of one lemon for each pound of liver used. Pack firmly in small jars and cover well with melted lard. Slice cold when needed.

Souse is a dish much relished and may be made of waste bits of meat such as the lean from the jaws, the legs, feet, ears, or heart and tongue. Simmer the meat in weak salt water till very tender, drain from the liquor, remove all bones, peel the tongues, pack in glass cans, cover with boiling vinegar that has been weakened and spiced or flavored to taste, seal airtight. This is nice to use during the spring.

When not relished prepared in other ways, the bits of meat from the heads can be made up into mince meat and canned while hot for use when needed as it will keep nicely until midsummer.

Home-Made Relishes.

Catsups and similar relishes may be prepared at home at a much lower price than you pay for them in the stores. They are easy to make, and are wholesome. Catsup should be cooked in an enamelware kettle or a porelain-lined receptacle, because the copper vessels are not reliable. The effect of slowly boiling vinegar in a copper kettle is likely to be injurious, if not actually poisonous,

Jars and glasses containing canned fruits, such as jellies, jams, preserves and conserves, should be quite spotless on the outside. Inspect these jars regularly so as to be sure that none of the contents are fermented or soured. These processes cause a running over and leakage which make the shelves very sticky and unpleasant. It also attracts ants and other insects.

When you find that your preserves are beginning to show signs of fermentation, it can be stopped sometimes by putting the affected jars in a kettle and boiling them over again. They may not be so perfect as to color and taste afterward, but they will not be really spoiled. There is no harm in really trying this, anyway.

To Light a Fire Quickly.

While we do not approve of the dangerous and all too common practice of lighting fires with kerosene, in any manner, those who are in the habit of doing so, may make the operation much safer by pouring a half-pint of the kerosene into a quart can, just before retiring for the night, and standing three or four corn-cobs on end in it. The next morning they will have absorbed much of the oil, and may be placed in the stove, underneath other fuel.

Close the stove and touch a lighted match to the saturated cobs, and a good blaze will be started up at once, without the danger attending the usual way—that of pouring oil all over the wood, or lighting the small wood, then pouring the kerosene on the blaze; either of which is extremely dangerous.

Household Hints.

Scald new brooms in hot suds to toughen the fibre.

A little vinegar will soften the roughest of hands.

To remove iodine stains on clothing sponge freely with ammonia.

White enamel paint will cover a multitude of sins at small expense,

Add a minced sweet pepper to the potato salad. It gives a good flavor.

Celery roots, boiled, cooled and cut into dice, make a very acceptable salad.

The only way to keep food hot after it is dished up is to have metal dish covers.

Olive oil is exceedingly nourishing and healthful, and children should be coaxed to like it.

If washing pawders are used in the washing of linen, it will go to pieces in no time.

Salt meat is not so nourishing as fresh meat and should not form a large part of the diet.

If your thread insists in knotting, unthread your needle and thread it from the other side.

A teaspoonful of baking powder to every four eggs will make an omelet of wondrous lightness.

When making cornmeal mush do not thicken it too much or it will be harsh and hard to eat.

Save all materials left over from meals; they will make side dishes to help out with the lunch.

Save the scraps of fat meat and bones; they will be handy to quicken a slow fire in the morning.

Never waste the drippings or meat essence in the frying-pan—it will make a savory brown or creamed gravy.

A teaspoonful of powdered borax added to the water in which clothes are rinsed will be found to whiten them considerably,

There is poor economy in buying cheap blankets; an all-wool blanket not only outwears the cheaper one, but is much warmer.

When cream doesn't "whip," stand it where it will get very cold, then add to it the whole of an egg, and beat them together thoroughly.

Suppose you have made your gravy, soup, or stock too salty, stir in a little caster sugar. A grated raw potato will disguise a salty taste in soup.

Prevent the after odor from cleaning with gasoline by using one-third vinegar. This will prevent a circle from forming around the place cleaned.

Vegetables that contain little starch such as onions, carrots, turnips, tomatoes and cabbages, can be eaten by stout people without fear of gaining flesh.

In mixing any pudding made with batter, you may add too much liquid if you are in a hurry. If your batter is too thin thicken it with white breadcrumbs.

A good way to serve the left-over chicken is to make a biscuit crust, the same as for old-fashioned short-cake. Spread the chicken between and pour gravy on the whole.

The steel rod from an old umbrella or parasol will make an excellent plant supporter next summer, and if painted green will look well. The ribs, too, may be brought into use for a similar service.

To make flaky piecrust fry out three pounds of pure lard and two pounds of cold suet; strain and mix together. This makes very nice, rich piecrust and is very much healthier and cheaper than clear lard,

When you turn out a very light boiled pudding it is apt to break. Don't send it to the table like this, but coat it with meringue made from the white of an egg beaten stiff with an ounce of caster sugar. Put it into the oven long enough to brown the meringue lightly, then decorate with glace cherries or angelica strips.

Rust stains, no matter how bad, can be easily removed by putting vinegar and salt on the stain and placing it in the warm sunshine. Repeat this until the stain is removed. The vinegar and salt (together) are very active and will remove the stain more quickly than lemon and salt.

Take a spool and place on the material to be marked and with a lead pencil mark half way around the spool. Then lower the spool a little to form the scallop and mark half way around again. Continue in this way until you finish marking your material. Any size scallop can be made by using larger or smaller spools.

No matter how careful you may be when cooking, it isn't always easy to prevent things going wrong. But housekeepers sometimes set a spoiled dish aside as "wasted," or eat it in its unpalatable form, when the trouble might be remedied if they knew what to do. Suppose your boiled custard curdles, for instance, try putting it in a very cold basin, and beating it briskly. Another plan is to add a teaspoonful of cornflour, mixed to a paste with water. Cook this for a few minutes, then strain the thickened custard into a glass dish,



COME ON OR COME OUT!

THIS is the allied soldiers' cry, spoken or not, to the Germans in their vast sysem of dug-outs. How it is answered may be partly judged by the fact that since the allied offensive started in July nearly 60,000 German prisoners have been taken.—Drawn by Louis Raemakers in London Daily Mail.

FACTS ABOUT THE WEATHER.

By Chas. M. Bice, Denver, Colorado.

The winds are the chief factors in weather, but they change so unexpectedly that prognosticating the weather is very difficult.

Weather signs are numerous and many of them still remain a mystery, but enough have been deciphered to render forecasting tolerably certain for at least 48 hours.

We have rain when there is cause for it; and the wind blows this way and that, for well ascertained reasons. Air pressure determines the winds and winds are the potentials of storms. Barometric pressure of the air simply means that this instrument records its relative density, or weight, it having been proven by experiment that when air is heated it expands, or becomes lighter, for the same volume, and it becomes heavier as it cools.

Air is always flowing from regions of high pressure to those of lower, hence the winds.

A weather map for the country shows the high and low pressures by heavy black lines, and all the places having the same air pressure are shown by these heavy lines running through them and the figures close to the lines indicate the extent of the pressure.

These heavy lines are called Isobars meaning equal weight or pressure. In the U.S. and, I suppose, similarly in Canada, each morning at 8 o'clock, Washington time, at every weather station in the country, the barometer is read and the result sent to Washington by telegraph, where the readings are placed on a skeleton map of the country, each at the location of the city from which it is telegraphed, and lines are then drawn through the places having the same pressure. From these it is easy to see where the high and low pressure centres are located. Such a map generally shows several such areas. Observing these maps day by day will show changes in location of the high and low pressures. It moves eastward across the country at several hundred miles a day, and often many of them are on their way at the same time. Experience has shown that the "lows" generally cross the Northern part of the U.S. and almost invariably pass down the St. Lawrence River valley. The "highs" occupy the spaces between the lows and also proceed eastward with an inclination to the south-east, but their progress is not so regular as that of the "lows."

The "lows" are generally more or less of a circular area, surrounded by high pressures, and the air tends to move from the high to the low areas from all sides. The rotation of the earth on its axis changes the direction of these winds slightly. The low is a sort of air whirlpool, embracing sometimes an area 1,000 or more miles in diameter, and moving slowly eastward, called a cyclone; but in meteorology, a cyclone is not a destructive wind, as popularly conceived. Such are called tornadoes.

A warm wind from the south to cooler places north causes warmer weather in the latter, and vice versa a cool wind from the north in winter often carries freezing weather to the Gulf States.

On the weather map places of equal temperature are connected by dotted lines called Isotherms. They are usually bent northward in front of a storm, and southward in its rear.

The humidity in a wind is also an important factor, for it varies with the temperature. Air from the south moving north warms the country but is itself losing heat, and as it cools and the air contracts it holds more moisture relative to bulk until finally at some distance above the earth, saturation may be reached and the moisture condensed into the form of clouds, and if continued, rain is sure to fall. Of course, large bodies of water and mountain ranges cause marked local variations in the weather accompanying the passage of winds.

Several cyclones pass eastward each week as a rule; cyclones and anti-cyclones follow so closely that we are in the one or the other almost constantly. Most of the winds are cyclonic, and to them chiefly the middle, or what is known in this country as the Mississippi valley, owes its rainfall.

An anti-cyclone means the area in which the cooler air of the upper regions is settling to the surface of the earth and flows away in all directions. Hence the weather in a region of high pressure is usually cool, clear and dry, with a west or north-west wind. This is why the air is fresh and bracing following a rain storm, it is what is called anti-cyclone weather.

Hurricanes are storms that originate at sea and are of the same character as the land tornadoes, but usually far more destructive. Those that affect Canada and the U. S. have their origin near the West Indies, and generally move westward to the coast, and then northward and pass out across the Atlantic with decreasing severity. We will consider thunder storms in our next.

But the Question Returns.

As the stage coach careened toward the edge of the cliff the timid tourist gazed anxiously down at the brawling stream 300 feet below.

"Do people fall over this precipice very often?" she asked.

The driver clucked to his broncos. "No, ma'am," he returned placidly; "never but once."

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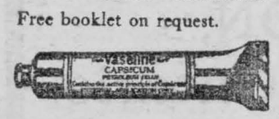

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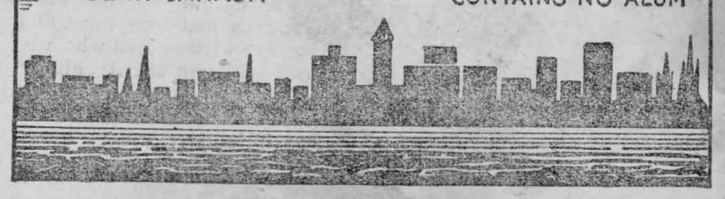

THE FASHIONS

The Long Flowing Veil.

The new veil is a long, flowing one draped over the top of a small high-crowned hat with a narrow turned-down brim, like the one pictured here. It is caught together in front and fashioned to the top of the crown with a large, round pin, and from there it hangs softly down the back.

There are ever so many charming veils of this type nowadays. They are made of chiffon, silk net or lace, some of them finished with borders and others without. And they come in avariety of colors to suit every complexion and every taste. Some of the prettiest ones are in lovely shades of purple, soft rose-color, lavender, taupe, green and blue, as well as black and white. They are sometimes worn on small close-fitting turbans and again on larger sailor shapes.

Hats and veils like these are worn with frocks of serge, satin or silk. The



7407-7405

Satin Dress Braided with Soutache

one pictured here was worn with a dress of black satin with a long snug bodice fitted at the waist with soft pleats. The skirt had a full tunic pleated at the waist and made with the popular loop pockets, which were faced with purple satin to match the purple-braided design which trimmed the dress. This is one of the favored designs for autumn and it certainly is a most becoming one. The sleeve was cleverly cut to form a point below the elbow, where a silk tassel was placed.



7391

An Example of the Straighter Effect

A Popular Fall Model.

There is another type of dress for fall which is rapidly gaining more and more advocates every day. This is the one-piece frock of which an illustration is shown here, It shows the straighter effect and long lines which Parisian houses have made a point of featuring this season. Long straps starting from the shoulders, under the large collar, and working their way down on either side of the front, relieve the severity of this simple design. Little slash pockets are placed on both the straps below the belt line.

In some of the one-piece dresses, a long, narrow girdle of the material is wound loosely around the figure several times and tied at the back or front in a loose knot. The ends are often finisher with silk tasssels. The belt is generally arranged at the low waistline, giving a suggestion of the Moyen Age effect, which, it is predicted, will become popular again.

The materials most favored for these practical frocks are satin, broadcloth, fine serge, tricotine, fancy twills, gabardine and poplin. The Parisienne favors wool jersey very highly for these one-piece frocks, also the checked velours de laine which are considered so very smart. These materials are excellent for shopping motoring and such occasions when one must be simply though smartly dressed. Some of the colors are dark brown, terra cotta, orange and green. The combinations in checked velours are dark green with beige, gray with navy blue, and beige with Burgundy, not to speak of the black and white checks, which never seem to lose their popularity.

Skirts Are Longer and Straighter

There is a decided tendency to longer and straighter-hanging skirts in most of the autumn models. Paquin has made many dresses noticeably longer, both for street and evening wear, and many of the other Perisian couturieres have lengthened the skirts for the com[illegible] though not to an exagge[illegible] have not [illegible] their dow[illegible] ply follow [illegible] closely and d[illegible] hoop skirts a[illegible] practically dead[illegible] eries are seen in the[illegible] ly in evening and art[illegible] satins, crepes and soft silks.

These paterns may be obtained from your local McCall Dealer or from the McCall Company, 70 Bond Street, Toronto, Ontario.

GERMAN PRISONERS.

How the French Secure Them From Running Away.

An American who fought with the French gives in the Atlantic Monthly a lively description of a successful attack on the enemy's trenches and the capture of many German prisoners:

Our line was wearing thin. Halfway to the third trench we were reinforced. The ground in our rear was covered with our men. All at once came a change. The German artillery in front ceased firing, and the next second we saw the reason why. In the trench ahead the German troops were pouring out in black masses and advancing toward us at a trot. Was it a counter-attack? Then, as suddenly our own artillery ceased firing and the mystery became plain. The Germans were approaching in columns of four, officers to the front, hands held in the air; and as they came closer we could distinguish the steady cry, "Kameraden! Kameraden!"

They were surrendering. Out flew our knives, and in less time than it takes to tell it we had mingled among the prisoners, slicing off their trouser buttons, cutting off suspenders and hacking through belts. We cut the laces off all their shoes, and thus slopping along, their hands helplessly in their breeches pockets to keep their trousers from falling round their ankles, shuffling their feet to keep their boots on, the huge column of prisoners was sent to the rear with a few soldiers to direct rather than to guard them.

As the Germans had left the trenches, their artillery had paused, thinking it a counter-attack. Now, as file after file was escorted to the rear and it became apparent that the men had surrendered, the German artillery opened up again furiously. Six shells landed at the same instant in almost the same place, and within a few minutes Section 3 of our company had almost disappeared.

A Stinger Himself.

Merely Curious—What was it the woman had, a sewing bee?

Male Pessimist—Must have been a "bee" all right; I guess there was stinging enough.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1916

The Leader

$1.25 per year; $1.00 in Canada, if paid advance. $1.75 in United States or $1.50 if paid in advance.

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

The Leader Publishing Co. Limited

LEO LAURIN, MANAGER

TIME-TABLE

EASTBOUND

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

WESTBOUND

No. 7 (daily).....	due	12 48 p m.
" 26 (daily exc'pt Sun.)	due	7.47 p.m.
" 13 (daily).....	"	10.13 p.m.

THE MAILS

	Despatched	Arrive
Day west.....	12.30 p m.....	1.30
Waddington..	1.30 "	3.00
Day, east	3 30 "	4.30
Winchester....	2.00 "	11.15 a.m
Night east...	7.30 "	
Night, west....	7.30 "	
Sunday, E & W,	7.30 "	

GRAND PATRIOTIC ADDRESS

(Continued from page 1)

ample of Canada's patriotism. He hoped that when he returned to the trenches in a few weeks that a wave of patriotism will have struck Canada., and added that it was a matter for each man's own conscience to urge him on to do his duty. Many were engaged in criticizing recruiting methods, but criticism would not win the war in a thousand years. He thought Bourassa was a good representative for the critics. In British Columbia, many little towns and villages had not an ablebodied man [illegible] and women were behind the plows replacing men. Canadians must accept responsibility, said the speaker, if they claim citizenship under the old Flag. Ottawa possesses 6500 young men who give no concern to the welfare of this land. No young man has the right to ask his brother or his neighbor to go and fight, that he may live in the same happiness and comfort as during the time of peace.

"It is a splendid coward who does not answer the call of the Motherland, whose fleet protects our Canadian coasts from invasion by the Germans, and thereby protects your mother and sister from the terrible atrocities such [illegible] What else is [illegible] spite her [illegible] at the out[illegible]pt. Dancey, [illegible]as open; she [illegible]inning day and [illegible]munition to the [illegible]e rest of the Allies, [illegible] women of England who are now engaged in manufacturing 10-inch shells; Great Britain is financing the Belgium Government, and she is maintaining an Army of 7,000,000 men, an army which would take twenty-nine days and nights to march through the streets of Morrisburg besides doing her share of the fighting. A German prisoner, in conversation with the speaker on the battle field "You can sweep Belgium and France and Russia out of the struggle and England will win the war.' Capt. Dancey urged the Canadians to be loyal, regardless of religion,, nationality or politics. In Toronto every seat in the civil service had been filled by returned soldiers, but he was sorry that this was not the case in Ottawa. Calling upon the young men of Morrisburg, he said "We have come to the parting of the waves and we must find out who are with us and who are not. Where will you stand after this war is over, when every responsible position will be filled, not by the conscriptionist, but by men who have volunteered their services." He appealed to the patriotism of these young men for the sake of God, King and Country to save the honor of the country. No man at present donns the Khaki who will ever rub shoulders with the conscriptionist. He referred to mothers who had fallen into despair over the contribution of a son, only to be glorified at the return of their sons, some of them with the Victoria Cross. In speaking of the terrible attrocities which he had witnessed, where the hands of innocent women and children had been severed, he said "If there is a spark of manhood, or womanhood within your heart, you will strike a blow. If your love is true it will give its expression in the Khaki, which represents a standard so high that only men of honor can reach it."

As an optimist, he believed that the cause for which the Allies were fighting would not only win in the end, but Prussianism would never again menace the peace of the world, and there would never be peace until the Allies have reached Berlin. No peace treaty would ever be signed in the United States and no peace treaty would ever be signed in any neutral country, but right in the city of Berlin.

"You who sing God Save the King, and We'l Never Let the Old Flag Fall, did you ever ask yourselves what you are doing to prevent the Flag from falling." If you ask a Belgian, he said, if Germany is going to win the war his answer will be: "No, not in a thousand years—England won't let her." That is what Great Britain's name stands for and never let it be said of you that when the call came to you, you turned the deft ear." He referred to the words of a dying soldier who fell on the battle fields of France—"Tell the boys when you go back, we need them here to win the war." Yes, to uphold that honored name that has made civilization what it is today, said the speaker. Remember those sacred words—"No greater love hath no man than the man who lay down his life for his friend." "Take 1000 men out of the trenches tonight, and ask them what they most desire by way of assistance, and 1000 of them will tell you 'We want your husbands and your brothers to come and stand side by side with us and help us to drive back the foe.' ". Answer this appeal, he said, and the spirit of gratitude that will come from the whole World of Freedom will be your reward.

Sergt. J. W. Bowen, the inventor of the new machine gun, which he hopes to have in operation in the near future, represented the 207th., and made a short, but very frank appeal to the young men of Morrisburg to answer the call before conscription would come into force, which would be in a very short time. Sergt. Bowen, who is an old Winchester boy, has a twin brother who has been discharging his duties at the front since the outbreak of war. This brother has already been wounded twice and is now back to the firing line. He also has a son, and like all the rest of mothers, his was very reluctant in consenting to his wishes of joining the forces, but after gaining her consent he had been examined by a medical officer who found a defect in the boy's shoulder which caused him to carry his head a little to one side, and therefore had been rejected. But this young man, possessed of the spirit which goes to make up a true Britisher, consented to undergo a serious operation which necessitated the breaking of his shoulder blade, and remained in the hospital for eight months, during which time he was trimmed up and turned out in fit shape for the Battle line—his present address.

Sergt Bowen brought forth the splendid opportunities which the 207th. Sportsmen's Battalion offered, and explained the difference that would exist in the allowance to a conscript, and a volunteer. He said the readon the battalion was not yet up to strength was because ghey had made it a point to take on only the pick of able-bodied young men, and today they possessed the choice of the Province's young sports. Nevertheless, he had been authorized to sign up young men who desired to join any other Battalion, or Section, and he made an earnest appeal to the young men of Morrisburg to sign up.

The singing of God Save the King resulted in a jolt to the "early goers" from Capt Dancey, who remioded those who were leaving the hall, that it was an insult to the King and likewise an insult to every true and loyal Britisher, to walk out before the singing of the National Anthem.

After the meeting the Recruiting Staff were entertained by the ladies at the home of Mrs. N. M. Stuart, a reception which the men were loud in their praise.

The officers wish to thank the ladies in particular, and also all those who contributed in assisting them in any way during their last and previous visits to Morrisburg.

VOTERS' LIST 1916.

Municipality of Williamsburg, County of Dundas.

Notice is hereby given that I have transmitted to the persons mentioned in Section 9 of the Ontario Voters' Lists Act, the copies required by said sections to be so transmitted or delivered of the list, made pursuant to said Act, of all persons appearing by the last revised Assessment Roll of the said Municipality to be entitled to vote in the said Municipality at Elections for Members of the Legislative Assembly and at Municipal Elections, and that the said list was first posted up at my office at Williamsburg, on the 19th day of October, 1916, and remains there for inspection. And I hereby call upon all Voters to take immediate proceedings to have any errors or omissions corrected according to law.

Dated this 19th. day of October, 1916.

GEO. LANE,
Clerk of said Municipality.

Gin Pills FOR THE KIDNEYS

What They Cured

Here's the remarkable experience of a Nova Scotian:—

"I was once a terrible sufferer with kidney and bladder troubles, and at times I would lose the use of my legs, and could not go away from home without some one with me. I was treated by different doctors for 3 years, and only got temporary relief. My son advised me to take Gin Pills, and after taking the first 2 or 3 doses I got relief. I continued to take them until I got completely cured. I owe my life to Gin Pills.

Yours very truly,
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Englewood, Ill. — "While going through the Change of Life I suffered with headaches, nervousness, flashes of heat, and I suffered so much I did not know what I was doing at times. I spent $1900 on doctors and not one did me any good. One day a lady called at my house and said she had been as sick as I was at one time, and Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound made her well, so I took it and now I am just as well as I ever was. I cannot understand why women don't see how much pain and suffering they would escape by taking your medicine. I cannot praise it enough for it saved my life and kept me from the Insane Hospital."—Mrs. E. SHELDON, 5657 S. Halsted St., Englewood, Ill.

Physicians undoubtedly did their best, battled with this case steadily and could do no more, but often the most scientific treatment is surpassed by the medicinal properties of the good old fashioned roots and herbs contained in Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

If any complication exists it pays to write the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., for special free advice.

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Holders of this stock will have the privilege of surrendering at par and accrued interest, as the equivalent of cash, in payment of any allotment made under any future war loan issue in Canada other than an issue of Treasury Bills or other like short date security.

Proceeds of this stock are for war purposes only.

A commission of one-quarter of one per cent will be allowed to recognized bond and stock brokers on allotments made in respect of applications for this stock which bear their stamp.

For application forms apply to the Deputy Minister of Finance, Ottawa.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, OTTAWA,
OCTOBER 7th, 1916.

1917 GRAY-DORT

Touring Car and Cloverleaf Roadster $885 f. o. b. Chatham Ont.

Leave discussion and arithmetic out of the count for a moment. Look at the Gray-Dort from the angle of appearance. Eye-measure it and criticize it. It may not please you at some little point. But the chances are strong that you will call it a conservatively handsome car. The color and finish are applied by our own experts—men who are carriage building graduates,

The moulded well-dimensioned fenders, the pleasing arch which joins the cowl and wind-shield, the tapering hood and the marked beauty of its side and rear lines, make the Gray-Dort a different car, one to own with pride

Its comfort is just as evident, just as gratifying. Four-door body, wide rear and front seats, buoyant cantilever springs, deep cushiony upholstery, robe rail, foot rail, one-man top, ventilating easy-vision windshield, and full equipment of electric horn, speedometer, ammeter, dimmers, adjustable curtains, tools and tire carrier at rear, round out the comfort of the Gray-Dort to the point of fullest satisfaction.

Hill-climbs and endurance trials have left the Gray--Dort undefeated. The car was built orginally to insure such facts, hence it is no surprise to us.

Moreover, the road was never made— or left unmade— that the Gray-Dort will not negotiate. Some notable tours are to its credit. Among them that of over 3,000 miles across the country in the heart of winter, with only a woman and her 14-year old son for occupants—making the run against conditions of storm and flood that make lurid back-grounds for a novelist .

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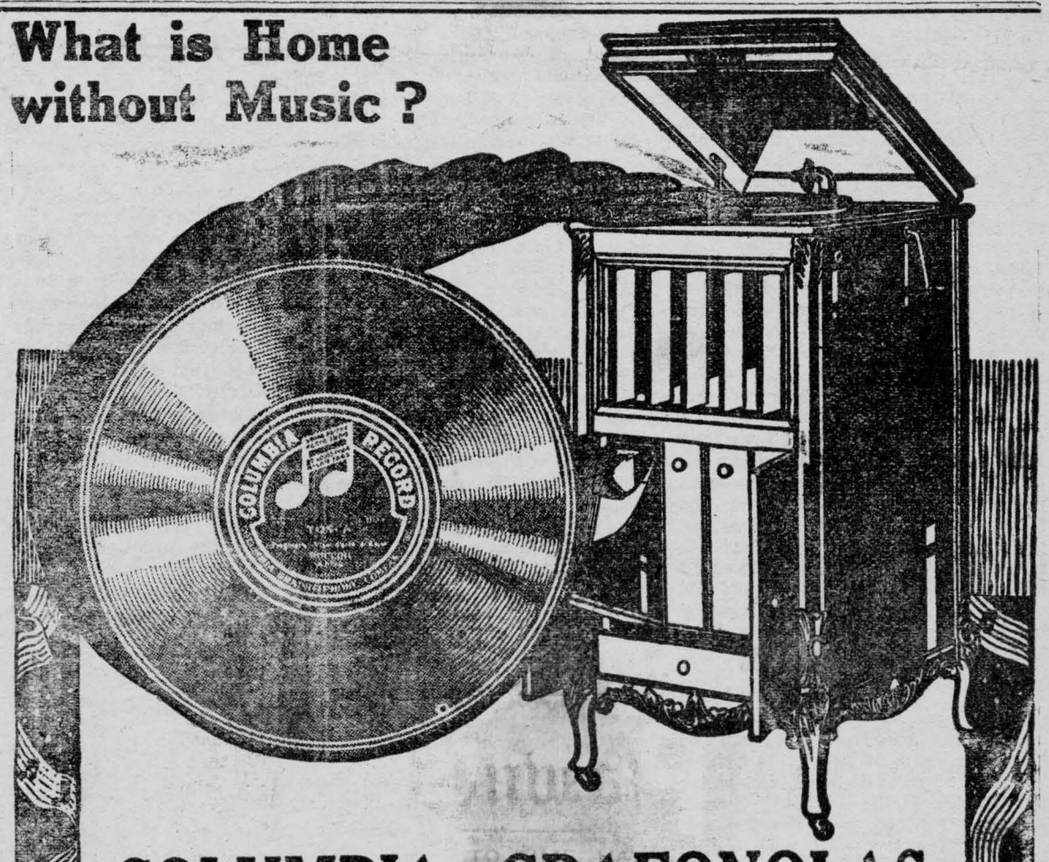

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OUR CORRESPONDENTS

WILLIAMSBURG

The many friends of the boys of the 154th Battalion from this community who left for Overseas on Saturday last, join in wishing them good luck and a safe return.

Rev. Gilbert Agar, B.A., Financial Secretary of the Dominion Alliance will occupy the pulpit in the Presbyterian Church, Williamsburg on Sunday morning, October 29th. at 11 o'clock.

Mrs. J. C. Payne and Mrs. Fanny Strader of Brinston and Mr. F. Plantz of Iowa were guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Becksted at the Temperance House last week.

Misses Dora and Lucy Merkley spent Thursday of last week in Cornwall.

Miss Julia Hollister and Mr. W. C. Strader and Mr. Frank Empey motored to Ottawa last Thursday to spend the day with friends.

Mr. McMillan of Finch spent a few days last week with Mr. Ed. Becksted.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. K. Casselman and Mr. and Mrs. Walter Whittaker of Berwick were week-end guests of Mr. and Mrs. S. I. Casselman.

Rev. Dr. Little of Morrisburg occupied the pulpit in the Lutheran Church on Sunday morning last in the absence of Rev. J. Maurer.

Miss E. Maude Gray of Beamsville, was a week-end guest of Miss E. Maude Strader.

Mrs. Alex. Alguire spent a few days last week with her daughter, Mrs. Roy Barkley, Inkerman.

Mr. Max Strange of the Molsons Bank, Brockville, is spending a few days at the home of Mr. Luther C. Barkley in town.

Miss E. Maude Strader spent a few days last week with friends in Kingston.

Miss Ruth Maurer was the guest of her friend, Miss Wilda Merkley of Bouck's Hill, this week.

Mr. S. C. Merkley spent Sunday with his brother, Mr. J. M. Merkley, Dunbar.

DUNDELA

Married — Whitteker-McIntosh, on Wednesday evening, October 18th. by the Rev. Geo. O. Tredinnick, at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Harvey McIntosh of Dundela, Ont., May Louisa McIntosh and Augustus Whitteker, of Williamsburg.

Rev. and Mrs. Tredinnick and son, Freddie, visited friends in Haddo on Tuesday.

Miss Edith Payne was visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Hunter on Sunday.

Mr. W. T. Rogers, B.A., of Brockville was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Elgin Hamilton over the week-end.

Miss Florence Casselman has returned home after spending some time with friends in Finch.

AULTSVILLE

Mr. and Mrs. J. Joubert of Montreal spent the week-end with the latter's mother and sisters.

Mr. Arthur Loucks and the Winters Bros. of Montreal spent the week-end here.

Mrs. A.E. Fetterly has returned home after spending a few weeks with her brother in Lunenburg.

Mrs. W. F. Baker and daughter, Sarah, spent last week with friends in Massena, returning home on Sunday.

Mr. Arthur Cook of Brockville, made a short visit to his parents here on Saturday.

Messrs. C. S. Ault, R. H. Hanes and Ross Becksted went to Cornwall on Saturday to see the boys of the 154th Battalion enroute for Halifax.

Mrs. C. Campbell of Woodlands was spending a few days with her parents here last week.

Miss Lillian and Jean Cunliff and Mr. Orr of Ogdensburg, N.Y., spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Henry Conliff.

Mr. F. Markell left on Monday for his annual hunting tour. He left a few days earlier than usual in order to spend a few days trout fishing.

Miss Lorene Markell returned home on Sunday after spending a couple of weeks in Ogdensburg with friends.

Miss Ella VanAllen is spending a few days in Morrisburg this week.

Rev. and Mrs. Wells called on friends at Woodlands on Tuesday.

Broder Cup Goes to Iroquois

The contest for the Broder cup held here at the Fairgrounds last Friday was keen and brought out a score or more of splendid athletes. Every event was closely contested, and Morrisburg and Iroquois were very evenly matched.

Chesterville had five entries; Cornwall, nine; Iroquois eight, Winchester twelve and Morrisburg twelve. The bad roads delayed the Chesterville team, and they never had a chance to make a real onset on the Cup. Cornwall had the hard luck to get news of the death in action of a brother of one of the members of their team. This put a damper on their chances for success and those who came were not able to run up many points. Winchester failed to land all their good men, but some of those who took part were first class athletes. W. V. Faith gave an exhibition of high jump that is not seen every year at a High School meet. Iroquois sent a strong team. In Hilliard Riddell, Richard Banford Guy Brouse, and Glen Steinberg they possess a team that any town might well be proud of.

In Gerald Meikle, Morrisburg has the best and neatest high jumper in the county. Lloyd Dafoe won the mile race easily, the time being 5 min., 2 sec. Such a performance places him among the best runners in the Province, of the High School Class. Frank Becksted Graham Casselman and Garnet Casselman all won places, and are sure winners for the next meet.

The total points were:— Iroquois 29, Morrisburg 26, Winchester 3, Chesterville 2, Cornwall 0—Total 60. The judges were, Mr. J. J. Bell of Iroquois; Mr. J. A. Campbell, Winchester; Mr. Douglas of Cornwall, and Rev. C. O. Carson, Morrisburg. These gentlemen have the thanks of all those concerned for their interest in athletics, and the boys appreciate their kindness in giving their time to the work of judging.

The events—

440 yds.—Steinberg, Iroquois; Riddell, Iroquois, Beckstead, Morrisburg.

Hop, Step and Jump—Steinberg, Iroquois, 36 ft. 8 in. Meikle and Casselman, Morrisburg, 36 ft. 5 in.

100 Yds. Dash — Riddell, Iroquois, Meikle, Morrisburg; Beckstead, Morrisburg.

High Jump—Meikle, Morrisburg, 5 ft. 6 in. Faith, Winchester, 5 ft. 5 in. Casselman, Morrisburg, 4 ft., 10 in.

Mile race—Lloyd Dafoe, Morrisburg; Brouse, Iroquois, Hamilton, Chesterville.

Hurdles—Riddell, Iroquois, Banford, Iroquois; Casselman, Morrisburg.

Of the Open events the shot put was a good exhibition, and was won by H. Riddell, Iroquois, 37 ft. 3 in. J. A. Phillips of Cornwall was second and R. Banford of Iroquois, third. The 100 yards, open, was won by Bay Mallen; J. B. Phillips, Cornwall was second, and K. Christie, Winchester, third.

The meet was a most successful one and was a fine contest of its class.

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

News From The Front

"Somewhere in France.

"Dear Mother and All:

"You will likely know how we are getting along, and what kind of a time we are having and all about our life in Belgium and France. We are just now away from the firing line, resting in billets. We were altogether, 28 days in the trenches. At first we had two days training, and then we were taken out and brought back again and took over the firing line which we held for 27 days. Our company occupied the front line which we held for four days and 13 nights. The creepy feeling one first experiences soon works off and we are soon back to our natural feeling. At intervals, on no mans' land we have what is known as listening posts which are usually shell holes and are occupied by two men all night. They are relieved at intervals and their duty is to warn us of the enemy's advance or his patrols. One requires good nerve for this work. I know you will be pleased to know that for every shell Fritz sends over we reply with at least five or six. He appears to be a crack shot with his rifle and machine gun. God help the man who keeps his head up too long over the parapet. There was one machine gun of theirs which could play the watch on the Rhine. 'Our boys have names for all his shells, such as Whiz Bang, which represents the whizzing of the bullet through the air and the explosion. Then we have the Sausages and Rum Jars, both of which revolve in the air and if you are quick you can dodge around the traverse. We are all of the opinion that we have him beaten, although we do not under estimate his strength. He has lots of life in him yet.

"Our grub was not too bad while in the trenches. We were served with roast beef and boiled bacon and bread, nearly every morning and not much canned goods. Tea twice day. Imagine standing in drizzling rain all night with wet feet and chilled to the bone and nothing to change. I wish the temperance people at home could experience just for one night what we go through and if they wouldn't want some liquor, I'll miss my guess. We appreciate the gifts the people at home send us, such as socks and cigarettes. They can't send too many. The French people where we stayed for a week were fine and did everything they could for our comfort. We could sit in their kitchens in the evenings and talk and eat and try to talk, of course. Our billets are barns and stables. Some have straw and some none. We manage to sleep, however, as we are tired out. 'I could sleep on a telegraph wire just now. We are all pretty well and happy and when we get away from the firing line it's just like getting out of prison. We soon forget our troubles and we share our parcels up and then talk about 'our homes and dear ones. We have been issued new Lee Endfield rifles and we prefer them to the Ross which was bad to jam, particularly with the old American ammunition. 'I had the pleasure of seeing the city of Ypres,' and it is some sight. I'll never forget it. I guess the shells disfigured every house. I had no idea until I seen it that it was as bad as it is..

"Love to all

H. Clare Jarvis,

The late Mrs. Thos. McAmmond

Ann Jane Hare, born 75 years ago on Sandy Hill near Ottawa, departed this life on Monday the 23rd. instant. She was the oldest girl of a large family and was looked upon as the "little mother" by some of the younger members For over 40 years she was the inspiring helpmate of an itinerant Methodist minister. Serving the Lord with happiness on many a hard Mission field, children and grand children often were thrilled by the stories of early pioneer Missionary life which grandmother could tell. The last handful of flour, the last pound of meat. No shortening were on several "missions" common occurrences. Having been faithful in the hearty later years in the ministry rendered much joy and thanksgiving to her and the late Rev. Thomas McAmmond. Such circuits as Easton Corners, Elgin, North Augusta, Winchester Springs, Cardinal, South Mountain, Matilda, still rise up and call her "blessed."

For more than five weeks she put up a grand fight against the results of appendicitis and the course of operations at the home of I. Hilliard, K.C., M.P.P., here in Morrisburg. Insidious septic poisoning, which never seemed to locate did its work against a delicate constitution and the advanced age of 75 years.

The funeral services were conducted by the Pastor, Rev. W. E. Reynolds. The sermon by the Chairman Rev. J. H. Miller of Winchester, while words of appreciation were added by Rev. Dr. Philip of Inkerman, Rev. H. E. Warren of Chesterville.

Among those present at the funeral we noticed her brothers, Dr. J. J. Hare of Whitby, and T. W. Hare of Ottawa and Mrs. Hare, her nieces, Mrs. Morganard, Mrs. Burkholder also of Ottawa.

Her immediate family, Dt. J. F. McAmmond and Mrs. F. W. Armstrong of Buffalo, N.Y., and Mrs. J. M. Warner of Woodstock, had all been called to visit her during the early part of her illness, and she, knowing their cares and family obligations, did not wish them to return to her funeral. Besides the foregoing she leaves behind her other son, Rev. R. B. McAmmond, Methodist Missionary, Jeushow, West China, and her daughter, Mrs. Irwin Hilliard.

The granite Rock marking the last resting place of Rev. Thos. and Mrs. McAmmond bears words wonderfully descriptive of their lives—"Partakers of His Holiness."

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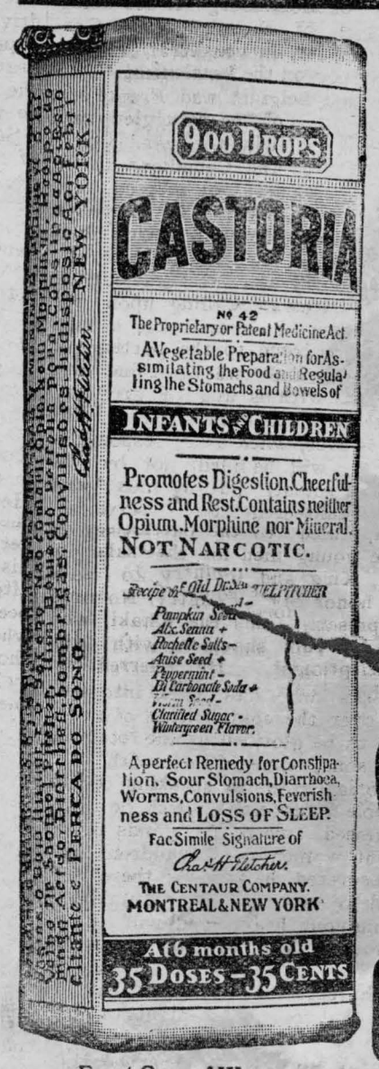

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EXCELSIOR Lodge, No. 142, R. C., A. F. & A. M., holds its Regular Meetings in the Masonic Hall, Morrisburg, on the Friday Evening on, or before, full moon.

A full attendance is particularly requested Visiting brethren are always welcome.

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

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

J. T. KIRKPATRICK, President. J. C. ALGUIRE, Sec.-Treas.

RECRUITS IN SEPTEMBER LESS THAN THE WASTAGE

Eight Thousand Canadian Soldiers Have Returned From the Front and Have Been Discharged.

A despatch from Ottawa says: The falling off in recruiting during the past two or three months, and the imperative need of systematic method of adjusting the supply of men to meet the calls both of war and of industry, call for prompt action by Sir Thomas Tait and his fellow-directors. Sir Thomas, in co-operation with the officials of the Militia Department and of other departments of State, is now preparing detailed recommendations for the consideration of the board.

It may be noted that the recruiting total of 6,351 for last month [illegible] considerably short of wastage at the front during September. Considering the number of casualties, and the comparatively large number of men who are now being weeded out of the battalions proceeding overseas through the final medical inspection prior to leaving Canada, it is safe to say that there are fewer men actually in the expeditionary ranks now than there were at the beginning of August.

Montreal enlistments for the fortnight ending September 30 are given at 856, nearly double the enlistment of any other district; British Columbia is second with 434, and Toronto third with 367. Other districts show: London, 187; Kingston-Ottawa, 349; Quebec, 96; Maritime Provinces, 228; Manitoba-Saskatchewan, 235; Alberta, 391.

The aggregate enlistment to the end of the month was 365,867, to which Toronto district has contributed 82,830; Manitoba and Saskatchewan, 73,895; Kingston-Ottawa, 38,535; British Columbia, 35,871; Alberta, 33,1[illegible] Maritime Provinces, 333,074; London, 30,[illegible]00, and Quebec, 7,206.

About eight thousand soldiers have so far returned to Canada from the front and have been discharged as unfit for further active service. Most of these have been incapacitated by wounds, and will receive pensions for the rest of their lives. In England there are several thousand more members of the Canadian force in hospitals who will probably never be able to go back to the front, and who will be sent to Canada for discharge as soon as they are sufficiently convalescent. By the end of the present year Canada's pension roll will probably be well over the ten thousand mark.

GERMANS MADE A PEACE OFFER

Withdrawal From Belgium and Payment of Indemnity Part of Offer.

The London correspondent of the New York Tribune cables as follows: German agents, acting through King Albert of the Belgians, suggested recently definite terms to the allies regarding Belgium, Serbia and Lorraine. This I learn from excellent authority. The proposal included the withdrawal of the Germans from Belgium, the payment of an indemnity for destruction due to military occupation, the retirement of the Kaiser's forces from Serbia without an indemnity, and the return of Lorraine to France.

Although the offer can hardly be considered a formal one, it is of an official character and is more definite than previous overtures. King Albert has been approached several times by German agents. Last spring the most ambitious of these efforts were made, but the Belgian King spurned these offers repeatedly, despite the fact that considerable pressure was brought to bear by the Germans on various parts of his country.

It is likely that nothing will come of this latest offer. But it is interesting because it shows that the Germans are modifying their views about the advantages they hold in the military occupation of neighboring countries.

Markets Of The World

Breadstuffs.

Toronto, Oct. 10.—Manitoba wheat—New, No. 1.Northern, $1.78½; No. 2 Northern, $1.75½; No. 3 Northern, $1.70½; No. 4 wheat, $1.62½, track Bay ports. Old crop trading 2c above new crop.

Manitoba oats—No, 2 C.W., 60½c; No. 3 C.W., 60c; extra No. 1 feed, 60c; No. 1 feed, 59c, track Bay ports.

American corn—No. 3 yellow, 98c, track Toronto.

Ontario oats—No. 2 white, 54 to 56c; No. 3 white, 53 to 55c, according to freights outside.

Ontario wheat—New, No. 2 Winter, per car lot, $1.50 to $1.52, according to freights outside. Old crop—No, 1 commercial, $1.44 to $1.47; No. 2 commercial, $1.39 to $1.42; No. 3 commerical, $1.31 to $1.34, according to freights outside.

Peas—No. 2, $2.15 to $2,25, according to freights outside.

Barley—Malting, 90 to 92c; feed, 85 to 87c, according to freights outside.

Buckwheat—85c nominal, according to freights outside.

Rye—No. 2, new, $1.18 to $1.20, according to freights outside.

Manitoba flour—First patents, in jute bags, $9.30; second patents, in jute bags, $8.80; strong bakers', in jute bags, $8.60, Toronto.

Ontario flour—New Winter, according to sample, $7.25, in bags, track Toronto, prompt shipment.

Millfeed—Car lots, delivered Montreal frieghts, bags included—Bran, per ton, $29; shorts, per ton, $31; middlings, per ton, $32; good feed flour, per bag, $2,35.

Hay—New, per ton, $10 to $12; No. 2, per ton, $9 to $9.50, track Toronto.

Straw—Car lots, per ton, $7 to $8, track Toronto.

Country Produce—Wholesale.

Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 34 to 35c; inferior, 29 to 30c; creamery prints, 38 to 40c; solids, 37 to 38c.

Eggs—No. 1 storage, 35 to 36c; storage, selects, 37 to 38c; new-laid, in cartoons, 43 to 45c; out of cartons, 40 to 42c.

Dressed poultry—Chickens, 24 to 25c; fowl, 18 to 20c; ducks, 18 to 20c; squabs, per dozen, $4.00 to $4.50; turkeys, 20 to 35c; geese, Spring, 17 to 19c.

Live poultry—Chickens, 17 to 18c; fowl, 14 to 16c; ducks, 13 to 15c; turkeys, 25 to 26c; geese, Spring, 15 to 17c.

Cheese—New, large, 22 to 22½c; twins, 22½ to 23c; triplets, 23 to 23½c.

Honey—Extra fine quality, 2½-lb. tins, 13c; 5-lb. tins, 12½c; 10-lb,, 11½ to 12c; 60-lb., 11½ to 12c. Comb honey, select, $2.50 to $2.75; No. 2, $2.25 to $2.40.

Potatoes—Ontario, $1.75; British Columbia Rose, per bag, $1.70 to $1.75; British Columbia whites, per bag, $1.75; New Brunswick Delawares, per bag, $1.70 to $1.80,

Cabbages—British Columbia, per ton, $40.

Beans—Marrowfat, $5.50 to $6; handpicked, $5.50; primes, $5.

Provisions—Wholesale.

Smoked meats—Hams, medium, 24 to 26c; do., heavy, 22 to 23c; cooked, 35 to 37c; rolls, 20 to 21c; breakfast bacon, 25 to 27c; backs, plain, 26 to 27c; boneless, 28 to 29c.

Pickled or dry cured meats, 1 cent less than cured.

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 18 to 18½c per lb; clear bellies, 18 to 18½c.

Lard—Pure lard, tierces, 17 to 17½c; tubs, 17¼ to 17½c; pails, 17½ to 17¾c. Compound, 14 to 14½c.

Montreal Markets.

Montreal, Oct. 10,—Corn—American No. 2 yellow, 97 to 98c. Oats—Canadian Western, No. 2, 62½c; do., No. 3, 61¾c; extra No. 1 feed, 61¾c; No. 3 local white, 55c. Barley—Manitoba feed, 89½c. Flour—Manitoba Spring wheat patents, firsts, $9.40; do., seconds, $8.90; strong bakers', $8.70; Winter patents, choice, $9; straight rollers, $8 to $8.30; do,, in bags, $3.80 to $3.95. Rolled oats—Barrels, $6.45 to $6.55; do., bag of 90 lbs. $3.10 to $3.20. Millfeed—Bran, $27; shorts, $29; middlings, $31; mouillie, $34 to $36. Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, $13. Cheese—Finest westerns, 21¾c; do., easterns, 21½c. Butter—Choicest creamery, 38 to 38½c; seconds, 37 to 37½c, Eggs—Fresh, 45c; selected, 38c; No. 1 stock, 34c; No. 2, do., 30c. Potatoes—Per bag, car lots, $1.25 to $1.40.

Winnipeg Grain.

Winnipeg, Oct. 10.—No. 1 northern, $1.69⅞; No. 2 do., $1.66⅜; No, 3 do., $1.61⅜; No. 4, $1.51⅜; No. 5, $1.47⅜; No. 6, $1.32⅜; feed, $1.09⅜. Oats—No. 2 C.W., 54⅛c; No, 3 C.W., 53⅜c; extra No. 1 feed, 53c; No. 1 feed, 58⅛c; No. 2 feed, 52⅞c. Barley—No. 3, 93c; No. 4, 87½c; rejected, 78½c; feed, 78⅛c. Flax—No. 1 N. W.C., $2.24; No. 2 C. W., $2.21.

United States Markets.

Minneapolis, Oct. 10.—Wheat—December, $1.69¼ to $1.69⅞; May, $1.66¼. Cash—No. 1 hard, $1.76¾; No. 1 Northern, $1.72¾; No. 2, do., $1.67¾ to $1.72¾, Corn—No. 3 yellow, 85 to 86c. Oats—No. 3 white, 44¾ to 45c. Flour—Unchanged. Bran—$23 to $23.50.

Duluth, Oct. 10.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, $1.79; No. 1 Northern, $1.77 to $1.78; No, 2, do., $1.70 to $1.72; December, $1.70. Linseed—$2.47½; October, $2.45 asked; November, $2.46 asked; December, $2.44; May, $2.49 bid.

Live Stock Markets.

Toronto, Oct. 10.—Good heavy steers, $8.10 to $8.50; butchers' cattle, good, $7.60 to $7.85; do., medium, $6.85 to $7.10; do., common, $5.50 to $6.25; butchers' bulls, choice, $7.10 to $7,50; do., good bulls, $6.40 to $6.50; do., rough bulls, $4.50 to $5,00; butchers' cows, choice, $6.25 to $6,75; do., good, $5.75 to $6.00; do., medium, $5.50 to $5.60; stockers, $5.25 to $6.00; choice feeders, $6.25 to $7.00; canners and cutters, $3.50 to $4.50; milkers, choice, each, $70.00 to $90,00; do., com, and med., ea., $40.00 to $60.00; springers, $50,00 to $100.00; light ewes, $7.00 to $8.00; sheep, heavy, $4.50 to $5.50; calves, good to choice, $10.50 to $11.75; spring lambs, choice, $10.10 to $10.40; do,, medium, $9.40 to $9.60; hogs, fed and watered, $11.40 to $11.50; do., weighed off cars, $11.65 to $11.75; do., f.o.b., $10.90.

Montreal, Oct. 10.—Choice steers, $7.25 to $7.75; good, $6.50 to $7; medium, $5.50 to $6.50; choice cows, $6 to $6.50; good, $5.50 to $6; butcher bulls, $5.50 to $7; canner bulls, $4.50 to $5. Sheep, 6c to 6¾c; lambs, 8½c to 10c. Calves milk fed, 6½c to 9c; grass fed, 5c to 5½c. Hogs, selects, 11c to 11½c; heavies and lights, 9c.

NOTABLE DECLINE IN ACCURACY OF GERMAN OFFICIAL REPORTS

Reasonably Correct Formerly, They Are Now Notoriously False in What They Relate.

A despatch from London says: London will continue to be visited by Zeppelins despite the recent losses and the great improvement in the capital air defences. This opinion was expressed to the Associated Press on Wednesday by the Earl of Derby, who said:

"Raids will continue for the effect on the German people, who have been taught that Zeppelins, like submarines, could bring England to her knees. Hence the ridiculous communiques and newspaper articles in Germany representing that England was terrorized and London in flames. I will not say that London is the best defended of the allied capitals, but I can assert that there has been a vast improvement, which means that other Zeppelins will be brought down when they come again."

Lord Derby expressed keenest satisfaction with the progress of the western campaign, which, he declared, only needed good weather to show substantial progress, and added:

"One of the most striking features of the present phase of the war is the notable decline in the accuracy of the official German reports, which over a considerable period, I am inclined to believe, were reasonably accurate. Now they are evidently written for home and neutral consumption; they are notoriously false in what they relate and strikingly significant in what they minimize or conceal. The best example of this is their delay in admitting the fall of Thiepval and Combles.

"The Germans absolutely believed Thiepval to be impregnable and never made the slightest arrangements for withdrawal, and when the British made their final assault a regiment which had asked the privilege of holding the place without relief, fought to a finish."

Asked about the possibility of the end of trench warfare, the Earl of Derby, who now holds the post of Under-Secretary of War, said it was impossible to make any prediction with respect to that.

FOE GARRISONS SUFFER TERRIBLY

Activity of British Planes is Terrorizing the German Soldiers.

A despatch from London says: The Germans garrisoning Eaucourt l'Abbaye and Le Sars suffered terribly from the British shelling of those villages in the past few days. According to some prisoners, the Germans lost three-fourths of their men. A correspondent at the British front telegraphs:

"Prisoners declare that the ever-increasing activity of the British aeroplanes in attacking German infantry columns inspires terror behind the German lines. There was a wild scene at the railroad station at Cambrai, an important junction far behind the German trenches, when British aero[illegible] an infantry [illegible] shouting for [illegible] ammunition [illegible] all sorts fill[illegible]i. They pre[illegible]or the British [illegible]at suddenly appeared out of a clear sky. One heavy bomb blew up an ammunition train with a terrific explosion, the second hit the engine and the third struck a troop train. A fourth landed in the centre of a group of detraining troops.

"Then the aeroplane dropped within machine gun range and peppered a transport train alongside the railway and the groups of panicstricken soldiers. Great damage was done and the enemy lines of communication were disorganized."

AUSTRIA'S EMPEROR CONFINED TO HIS BED.

A despatch from London says: A report reaching Vienna from Geneva, as forwarded to London by the Exchange Telegraph Company, says that Emperor Francis Joseph is confined to his bed with bronchitis and that his condition is causing anxiety.

BRITISH REGAIN ALL EAUCOURT

French Carry a Powerful Line of Field Fortifications.

A despatch from London says: With the French and British before the German fourth line after more than two months of almost continuous fighting, the Autumn storms, for which Picardy is famous, have brought a temporary lull in the operations on the Somme.

Rain fell for the greater part of Wednesday, and it was only between showers that the allied artillery could carry on its "softening" process against the new line of defences which the infantry now face. There were scattered engagements of a violent, but local character. During the night the British regained complete possession of Eaucourt L'Abbaye, while the French carried a powerful line of field fortifications extending from a point near Morval to St. Pierre-St. Vaast Wood. During the day the French advanced still farthed east of Morval.

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30,000 TONS OF SUGAR SOLD TO GREAT BRITAIN.

A despatch from New York says: Negotiations for what is said to be a record-breaking single transaction in refined sugar with any one nation were completed on Wednesday by the Federal Sugar Refining Company, which announced the sale of 30,000 tons to a foreign Government, probably Great Britain. The purchase involves about $3,500,000 and shipments are to be made in January, February and March. Immediate shipments of 18,500 tons to the British commission, Greece and France, were also announced by the Federal Company.

BRITISH SPOILS FROM THE SOMME

Twenty-nine Heavy Guns and Howitzers, Ninety-two Field Guns.

A despatch from London says: The Germans on Friday delivered numerous counter-attacks in strength along a great part of the front north of the Somme. Their artillery fire also is becoming heavier, new supplies of ammunition having been brought up. Despite their strenuous efforts, however, the British and French lines are unchanged, except for some local advances made by the French in the Morval sector. Here Foch's troops have pressed further to the eastward, in the region of the Peronne-Bapaume highroad.

The report from General Haig's headquarters contains an interesting statement of the nur[illegible]r of artillery pieces and machine guns captured from the Germans during the progress of the Franco-British offensive. It says: "Between July 1st and Sept. 3rd, besides large quantities of other war material, we captured or recovered from the Somme battlefield 29 heavy guns and heavy howitzers, 92 field guns and field howitzers, 103 trench artillery pieces and 397 machine guns."

The allies' position is everywhere excellent, the line having been straightened out after the capture of Combles and Thiepval, and, contrary to German reports, has been extended, not shortened.

BROKE THROUGH BULGAR LINES

Serbians Reach Position Within Six Miles of Monastir.

A despatch from London says: Fighting on its home soil after months of expatriation, the reconstituted Serbian army is making steady progress towards Monastir. An Exchange Telegraph despatch from Salonica reports that the Serbians have broken the Bulgarian first-line defences on Kaloni, and are only six miles from the chief city of Southern Serbia. Officially they are reported as crossing the Cerna River, near Dobroveni and Brod, and to have occupied the towns of Buf and Popli.

ZEPPELIN WRECKED OFF DANISH COAST.

A despatch from Esbjerg, Denmark, says: Fishermen who arrived here on Friday report that at noon on Monday they sighted a partly submerged Zeppelin thirty-five miles north-west of the Island of Sylt, in the North Sea, off the coast of Schleswig. Several German destroyers and two large vessels were surrounding the Zeppelin,, the fishermen said, in an attempt to keep her afloat.

WORLD'S RECORD FOR WHEAT.

1,000-acre Field Gives Yield of 52 Bushels to Acre, Threshed.

A despatch from Edmonton, Alberta, says: C. S. Noble, of Nobleford, Alta., has a thousand-acre field, the wheat crop of which, threshed, gave a yield of 52 bushels to the acre, the highest ever known in any part of the world, according to estimates made on Wednesday. The world's record for wheat was formerly held by Whitman County, Wash., with 51 bushels.

A Real Recruit.

"I thought you told me you were on your way to enlist?" "I am," replied Plodding Pete. "I'm tryin' to enlist sympathy fer me large an' unsatisfied appetite."

You may have a way of your own, but you will not always have your own way.

THE RUSSIAN SOLDIER.

Fights and Dies With a Fatalistic Resignation.

English observers who have been campaigning with the Russian army say that the Russian soldier gets the slightest material and other returns for his services. He is a kindly, dumb, patient man, ready for anything, for his religion, the Czar and native land. He is not naturally a fighting man, knows none of the glamor of glory, or of self-sacrifice, but fights and dies with a fatalistic resignation. The highest reward that he can hope for is an iron cross for bravery on the field. For rations he gets a quarter of a pound of tea, five pounds of sugar and a half-pound of soap a month. Besides these he has two and a half pounds of black bread and three-quarters of a pound of meat a day. For smokes he is allowed two pounds a month of "Machorka," the chopped up roots of tobacco.

CANADA'S REVENUE OVER $200,000,000

Showing is Satisfactory Beyond the Highest Expectations.

A despatch from Ottawa says: A revenue of well over $200,000,000 is in prospect for the present fiscal year, according to an estimate made public by Sir Thomas White. This will enable the Government to apply $50,000,000 or more against the principal outlay on war account. The official returns for the first half of the fiscal year, that is to say, up to September 30, are now available and make, in the opinion of the Minister of Finance, a showing satisfactory beyond the highest expectations of the budget. The revenue of the Dominion from all sources has reached a total of $103,000,000, or $30,000,000 in excess of that for the first half of last year. The total expenditure, which includes an increase of interest of $4,500,000 upon war borrowings, is about the same as last year, the higher interest charges being offset by reductions effected in public works and railways and canals expenditure. It now seems certain that the total revenue for the year will amount to at least $210,000,000 or possibly $220,000,000.

GERMAN CROWN JEWELS FOR WAR PURPOSES.

A despatch from Paris says: Emperor William of Germany has turned over all the royal gold plate and part of the crown jewels to the Imperial treasury to be converted into funds to aid in the prosecution of the war, according to information reaching here.

BRITISH HAVE TAKEN 26,735 AND SMASHED 29 DIVISIONS

The Fruits of Somme Advance Set Forth Officially—Enemy's Reserves are Used Up.

A despatch from London says: An official statement issued gives details of the fighting on the Somme front after the advance of Sept. 15, describing the capture of villages, including Combles, Gueudecourt and Thiepval, and proceeds:

"These victories brought our front line at more than one point within a mile of the German fourth position west of the Bapaume-Transloy-road."

The statement continues: "The enemy has fought stubbornly to check our advance, and since Sept. 15 seven new divisions have been brought against us and five against the French. The severe and prolonged struggle demanded on the part of our troops very great determination and courage.

"At the end of September the situation may be summarized as follows: Since the opening of the battle on July 1 we have taken 26,735 prisoners, and engaged 38 German divisions, of which 29 (about 350,000 men) have been withdrawn exhausted or broken. We hold the half moon upland south of the Ancre, occupy every height of importance, and so have direct observation ground to the east and north-east. The enemy has fallen back upon a fourth line behind a low ridge just west of the Bapaume-Transloy road.

"The importance of the three months' offensive is not to be judged by the distance advanced or the number of enemy trench lines taken. It must be looked for in the effect upon the enemy's strength in numbers, material and morale. The enemy has used up his reserves in repeated, costly and unsuccessful counter-attacks without causing our allies or ourselves to relax our steady, methodical pressure.

"In this action troops from every part of the British Empire and British Islands have been engaged. All behaved with discipline and resolution of veterans. Our aircraft have shown in the highest degree the spirit of the offensive. They have patrolled regularly far behind the enemy's lines and have fought many battles in the air with hostile machines and many with enemy troops on the ground. For every enemy machine that succeeds in crossing our front, it is safe to say two hundred British machines cross the enemy's front."

HALF A MILLION PRISONERS TAKEN BY ALLIES IN 10 WEEKS

Those Captured by the Roumanian and Salonica Armies Are Not Included.

A despatch from Paris says: The Paris Journal publishes a table of the prisoners and booty captured by the allies on the four principal fronts from July 1 to Sept. 18. The captures of the Roumanian army and the Salonica army are not included. The figures are:

	Guns.	Guns.	Prisoners.
French	145	729	33,699
British	109	223	21,450
Russian	841	1,580	402,471
Italian	36	92	33,048
Total	1,131	2,624	490,668

These figures were obtained from the official communiques.

From Sept. 18 to Oct. 4, according to the communique, the French increased their total prisoners to 40,313, the British to 27,602, the Russians to 432,564 and the Italians to 34,248, giving a grand total of 534,727 prisoners taken on the western, eastern, and southern fronts from July, when the Somme offensive began, to the present time.

NUMEROUS GAINS BY RUSSIANS IN VOLHYNIA AND GALICIA

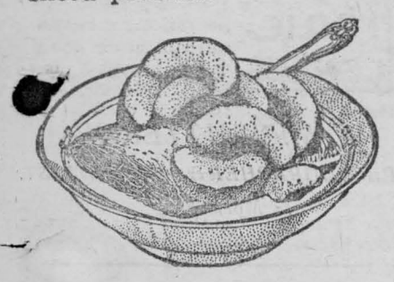
The German Emperor Has Left for the Scene of the Principal Muscovite Attacks.

A despatch from London says: The Russians scored successes at numerous points along a line extending from the district west of Lutsk in Volhynia to the Dniester in Galicia.

The Russian offensive, which halted temporarily, while fresh supplies were being brought up to the front, is again in full swing on the entire southern portion of the front. Tremendous efforts are being made by the Czar's forces, according to despatches from correspondents at the front. The Austro-German resistance apparently is stiffer than during the early stages of the drive, however, the defence of Lemberg and along the Volhynia lines being especially determined.

It is officially announced that Emperor William has left for the eastern front to visit the troops of Gen. von Linsingen, against whom the principal Russian attack is being directed.

Our Kitchen is Your Kitchen—it cost two million dollars and was built to furnish you with crisp, golden loaves of **Shredded Wheat,** the purest, cleanest, most nutritious cereal food in the world. It is ready-cooked and ready-to-serve, delicious for breakfast with milk or cream, or for any meal in combination with sliced peaches.



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WHEN THE SUB. GOES INTO ACTION

DESCRIPTION OF A TRIP ON BRITISH "TIN FISH."

Crew of the Submarine Know Nothing of What Is Going on Overhead.

A graphic description of the "life" in a British submarine about to attack a German ship is given in the following account.

Look carefully and see how the grim shadow, almost flush with the sea, blends with the grey waters and the grey sky. Her narrow deck is washed from end to end, her bow hidden in a pillow of boiling sea, her counter lathered in the foaming eddies of her wake. Behind the canvas "dodgers" of her tiny bridge her commander and helmsman ply their trade, the only members of her crew visible, the others are at their stations in her well-lighted interior. Suddenly there is a sharp word of command, more men appear on her wet deck, all her movable gear—the wheel, the ventilation cowls, the compass, and other objects—is detached and taken inside her hull. The rails are turned down in one moment flush with the deck. Then everyone disappears; the hatch is screwed tight, the main ballast tanks are filled, the periscope is pushed up to its full height, and thus she prepares to dive to the wet shadowy realms of the cod and the conger eel.

Silence After Noise.

The roar of her oil engines has suddenly ceased. The silence seems strange after their thunderous note, and to take their place comes the gentle hum of the electric motors which drive her below the waves. The commander is in the conning tower, his eyes glued to the vibrating lens of the periscope. The stolid coxswain has the wheel controlling the horizontal rudders that work the boat in her trips below. The second coxswain has the wheel that steers her to port and starboard. The leading torpedo-man at the switchboard controls all the electrical devices that man has chained to his will to work this strange ship. The torpedo-men are at the fully-charged tubes. The engine staff have seen that the water and oil are shut off and are now at the Kingston valves and "Blows" (blow-off valves) on the main ballast tanks. Everyone stands to his station, blind to the world without, waiting for the commands of the one man who can see.

Order to Dive.

"Dive fifteen feet!" comes the order, quick and concise. The next moment the bow has canted down ever so little and the boat like a shadow has slid below, guided by the steady hand of the first coxwain.

In the far distance a ship, grey from truck to waterline, is speeding along the horizon tossing a trailing haze of smoke from her belching funnels.

Torpedo Stations Ready.

"Torpedo stations, make ready!" comes from above. The firing reservoirs of the tube are instantly charged with compressed air, the caps covering the outside ends of the tubes are raised by "No. 2" of each tube, and water floods each chamber until a warning spurt from a tiny vent inside the boat tells the torpedo-man that all is clear for firing.

The silence which now reigns is alone broken by the hum of the motors. Everything depends on the judgment of one man; the others see nothing, know nothing, and have blindly to obey his will. . . . The cruiser is now standing up a dark silhouette on the skyline. Not one of her people have seen the "plume" of the submarine's periscope heading straight and true to cut them off.

Single Word, "Fire!"

Already a string of concise orders is coming down from the commander; finally, "Starboard tube—stand by." The tube is ready, "No. 2" (the chief torpedo man has jumped round to bang down the firing ball in case the electric circuit fails).

The commander's finger crooks round one of the pistol triggers before him—very carefully he is aiming with his whole ship (for the tubes are fixed in the hull). Then comes the single word, "Fire!" There is a heavy thud, a momentary alteration in the boat's trim (at once corrected by the alert coxswain), and at the same instant over 200 pounds of explosive in the war nose of the torpedo goes hurring away at forty miles to the hour.

"Good Shot."

The enemy notes the wake of the "tin fish"; there is a burst of flame from his secondary battery, and as the shells start on their screaming courses there is a fresh series of commands inside the submarine, and like a shadow her periscope has vanished, and she is plunging down to sixty feet below the surface, and turns and twists away, steered by clock and compass.

All the while her crew are listening. Water is a good conductor of sound and will bring to their ears a message if the torpedo has gone "home." Suddenly they hear it—just a heavy thud—and on the instant they slip towards the world of fresh air once more. As the periscope projects the commander starts and ejaculates, "Good shot—right in her engine-room."



Adds to the Joy of Living---

It isn't alone the deliciously sweet nut-like taste of **Grape-Nuts** that has made the food famous, though taste makes first appeal, and goes a long way.

But with the zestful flavor there is in **Grape-Nuts** the entire nutriment of finest wheat and barley. And this includes the rich mineral elements of the grain, necessary for vigorous health—the greatest joy of life.

Every table should have its daily ration of

Grape-Nuts

"There's a Reason"

Canadian Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Windsor, Ont.

THANKFUL MOTHERS

Thousands of thankful mothers throughout Canada—many of them your own neighbors—speak with the greatest praise of that splendid medicine, Baby's Own Tablets. Many mothers would have no other medicine for their little ones. Among these is Mrs. Albert Nie, St. Brieux, Sask., who says: "I have been using Baby's Own Tablets for the past seven years and they have done my four children a world of good. I would not be without them." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

PROSPERS UNDER BRITISH.

Arabs of Besra Are Learning to Enjoy Modern Business.

The frontier city and river port of Besra, in Asiatic Turkey, has since its occupation by the British in the present war enjoyed more prosperity than in twenty years under Turkish rule, says a British eye-witness account.

Besra is a green spot. It is like an oasis in a great desert. The date palms are festooned with vines which make a canopy, and fig trees and pomegranates with scarlet flowers grow beneath. The very air seems to sweat, the weather is so warm. Strike a match and it will burn dully without a flicker as if the flame were choked.

Besra was never so rich; money is pouring in, trade is brisk, prices are high. Three banks have opened.

The Arabs of the city are learning luxurious ways, The four new theatres which have sprung up during the war barely meet their demand for entertainment. And they are no longer content with their simple diet of dates and khobez (a coarse bread), but purchase English stores and eat pineapples and salmon and biscuits and butter out of a tin.

AUSTRIANS TIRED OF WAR.

Whole Masses of Men Surrender to Russian Cavalry.

All accounts seem to show that neither on the western nor the eastern fronts is there any general deterioration of the German morale, says the London Globe. Signs of such degeneration have been detected here and there, but it is certainly not universal. With the Austrians, on the other hand, a very different state of mind seems to prevail. Russian reports, which are confirmed by the statements of independent correspondents, show conclusively that the bulk of the Austrian troops have lost all stomach for war.

Whole masses of men, together with officers of high rank, surrender freely to Russian cavalry, to whom they could in all probability offer a successful resistance if they kept their heads. Either they have forgotten the well proved maxim that against infantry which has not lost its nerve cavalry is powerless, or they welcome the opportunity of escaping by surrender from a conflict in which they take no further interest.

NEURALGIA PAINS YIELD QUICKLY

Hundreds Find Sloan's Liniment Soothes Their Aches.

The shooting, tearing pains of neuralgia and sciatica are quickly relieved by the soothing external application of Sloan's Liniment.

Quiets the nerves, relieves the numbness feeling, and by its tonic effect on the nerve and muscular tissue, gives immediate relief.

Sloan's Liniment is cleaner and easier to use than mussy plasters and ointments and does not clog the pores.

Just put it on—it penetrates. Kills pain. You will find relief in it from rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, stiff neck, toothache, etc.

For strains, sprains, bruises, black-and-blue spots, Sloan's Liniment quickly reduces the pain.

It's really a friend of the whole family. Your druggist sells it in 25c., 50c. and $1.00 bottles.

Sloan's Liniment KILLS PAIN

The Folly Of Taking Digestive Pills

A Warning to Dyspeptics.

The habit of taking digestive pills after meals makes chronic dyspeptics of many thousands of men and women because artificial digestents, drugs and medicines have practically no influence upon the excessively acid condition of the stomach contents which is the cause of most forms of indigestion and dyspepsia.

The after dinner pill merely lessens the sensitiveness of the stomach nerves and thus gives a false sense of freedom from pain. If those who are subject to indigestion, gas, flatulence, belching, bloating, heartburn, etc., after eating, would get about an ounce of pure bisurated magnesia from their druggist and take a teaspoonful in a little water after meals, there would be no further necessity for drugs or medicines because bisurated magnesia instantly neutralizes stomach acidity, stops food fermentation and thus insures normal, painless digestion by enabling the stomach to do its work without hindrance.

REAL HOMES FOR CHILDREN.

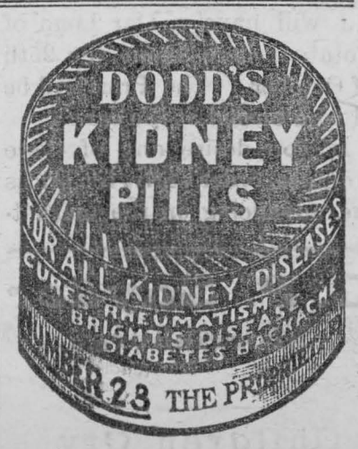
Should Not Be Kept Too Long in the Shelter or Orphanage.

In his annual report on the Children's Aid Societies of the Province, Mr. J. J. Kelso says:

It frequently occurs that Societies have to be reminded that they are making improper use of their children's shelter by permitting the inmates to remain therein too long.

The thought of the shelter as a human "clearing house" should never be permitted to be pushed in the background by other considerations. One of the tendencies seems to be to aim at having a large number of inmates. This is a grave mistake. Get the children out into homes where good mothering is assured, and you will not only obtain satisfactory results the more quickly but at the same time multiply your society's capabilities for usefulness and efficiency. The natural shelter of a child is motherly arms—not bricks and mortar.

To carry the foregoing into effect requires homes in which to place the children, and as time passes the impression becomes a conviction that more thought and energy should be directed to the finding of high class homes, that is where there is a wealth of affection. Too much reliance is being placed upon the casual application fortuitously reaching the Society at the time it is needed. There are many good people who have desirable homes, who are considering the proposition of taking to their hearth and heart some needy child—but they get no further. An active campaign judiciously managed would result in many of these "prospects" becoming "actualities," to the blessing of the child and home and the honor of the Society. The best homes have to be sought for and it is a quest worth while.



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Largest Elevator in Russia.

A new grain elevator of the Imperial Bank will be opened in Samara in the near future. It will be not only the largest elevator in Russia, but, in capacity, the largest in Europe. Its capacity will be over 2,000,000 bushels. Elevator building is being pushed with all energy possible under present difficult conditions for the purpose of developing the elevator system in grain regions of European Russia and Siberia.

TORONTO FAT STOCK SHOW.

As evidenced by an advertisement which appeared in last week's issue, the Toronto Fat Stock Show are giving special attention to farmers and breeders, and are offering many handsome prizes for classes where stock must be bred, fed and owned by the exhibitors. This is work along the right lines and should bring out a good entry.

CAN'T CURE PARALYSIS.

Swedish Investigators Confess Inability to Find a Remedy.

Sweden, almost alone among European countries, has been repeatedly scourged by infantile paralysis, and, as a result, a number of physicians and bacteriologists have devoted themselves for years almost exclusively to the study of the disease. These authorities admit that they, as yet, do not know what can be done to prevent or cure the disease.

In the words of a report by Dr. Carl Kling, Professor Alfred Petersson and Dr. Wernstedt, "virus carriers are very common and often in number greatly exceed the clinically positive cases." Disease carriers are almost inevitably found among healthy members of families where cases of poliomyelitis have occurred. Investigations proved that the secretions of the mucous membranes of the mouth of a person who had recovered from the disease contained virulent microbes of infantile paralysis 204 days after the onset of the disease. Investigations with other patients have repeatedly shown the presence of virulent germs of the disease four months and more after the patient's recovery.

Animal experimentation appears to have demonstrated, however, that the microbe gets weaker soon after the termination of the acute stage of the disease, probably in eight to fourteen days after the onset. The Swedish authorities, however, advise isolation for some weeks after the disappearance of the acute symptoms.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

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

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

True Success.

Mabel—Was your bazaar a success?

Gladys—Yes, indeed; the minister will have cause to be grateful.

Mabel—How much were the profits?

Gladys—Nothing. The expenses were more than the receipts. But ten of us got engaged, and the minister is in for a good thing in wedding fees.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

Cares for Insects; Needn't Fight.

Perhaps the most remarkable ground on which a man has been exempted from British army service by the tribunals is given in the case of the curator of a butterfly collection worth $250,000, owned by a wealthy coal mine magnate and destined to be turned over to the public some day. Professor Poulton, of Oxford, said that to leave the collection without a competent head would be a national disaster, and his opinion prevailed.

As He Knew It.

Teacher—Tommy, can you spell "fur"?

Thomas—Yes sir; f-u-r.

Teacher—That's right. Now can you tell me what fur it?

Thomas—Yes, sir, Fur is an awful long way.

In rural England it was a custom to strew the path from the houses of the bridal couple to the church with herbs, flowers, and rushes.

A NEW SERVICE.

Now Possible to Send a Day Letter by Telegraph.

Mr. J. McMillan, who has initiated many notable improvements since he became General Manager of the C.P.R. Telegraphs eighteen months ago, has just decided to inaugurate an important service entirely new to Canada over the hundred and ten thousand miles of wire under his immediate control, namely, the day letter which may now be sent between points in Canada on the Canadian Pacific system at a rate very much reduced as compared with the usual commercial rush telegram. Mr. McMillan is convinced that many of those who send telegrams would be quite satisfied if these arrived on the same day, whereas a proportion of the cost of the rush telegram is due to the cost of speedy delivery. The day letter of fifty words will be rated at one and a half times the cost of a regular rush message of ten words and can still bring an answer the same day, which is as quick as many people desire. There are sixteen hundred C.P.R. telegraph offices throughout Canada, at each of which the new service will be in force, so that this will be a Dominion-wide service stretching from Louisburg, Nova Scotia, to Victoria, B.C. Messages will be taken in either French or English, code words not being permissible.

Mr. John McMillan owes his success to a genial and tactful disposition which made him one of the most popular C.P.R. officials in the West, where his work centred until he was called to the head office in Montreal last year. Although less than fifty years of age, he joined the C.P.R. at its inception, working on construction in 1883. After acting for a number of years as operator at Donald B.C., he became Inspector of Telegraphs at Winnipeg in 1902, Assistant Superintendent in 1906, Superintendent at Calgary in 1907, General Superintendent at Winnipeg in 1913, and finally Manager of the whole telegraph system in March, 1915.

How To Get Rid of Catarrh, Catarrhal Deafness or Head Noises.

If you have catarrh, catarrhal deafness or head noises caused by catarrh, or if phlegm drops in your throat and has caused catarrh of the stomach or bowels you will be glad to know that these distressing symptoms can be entirely overcome in many instances by the following treatment which you can easily prepare in your own home at little cost. Secure from your druggist 1 ounce of Parmint (Double Strength). This will not cost you more than 75c. Take this home and add to it ¼ pint of hot water and 4 ounces of granulated sugar; stir until dissolved. Take one tablespoonful four times a day. A decided improvement is sometimes noted after the first day's treatment. Breathing becomes easy, while the distressing head noises, headache, dullness, cloudy thinking, etc., gradually disappear under the tonic action of the treatment. Loss of smell, taste, defective hearing and mucus dropping in the back of the throat are often symptoms which suggest the presence of catarrh and which are often overcome by this efficacious treatment. Nearly ninety per cent. of all ear troubles are said to be directly caused by catarrh, therefore, there must be many people whose hearing can be restored by this simple home treatment.

Conversational Pitfalls.

First Girl—Your remember Kitty Fowler, don't you?

Second Girl—No.

First Girl—Oh, you must remember Kitty. She was the plainest girl in Blankville. But I forgot—that was after you left.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

Making a Bad Matter Worse.

It is a dangerous thing, when you have let slip an unfortunate remark, to try to cover up the blunder.

Mrs. G. was talking with the wife of Judge H. about her son's choice of a profession. "I don't want him to be a lawyer," she said.

"Why not?" said the judge's wife. "I think there is nothing much finer than the legal profession for a bright boy,"

"Well," said Mrs. G., bluntly, "a lawyer has to tell so many lies." Then it dawned on her that she was talking to the wife of a lawyer; so she hastily added, "That is—er—to be a good lawyer!"

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

Even Up.

"See the spider, my son, spinning its web," said the instructive parent to his small son. "Is it not wonderful? Do you reflect that no man could spin that web, no matter how hard he might try?"

"Well, what of it?" replied the up-to-date offspring. "Watch me spin this top. No spider could do that, no matter how hard he might try."

The Way of Man.

Mrs. Wilkins—Did Fussleigh take his misfortune like a man?

Mrs. Williams—Precisely. He blamed it all on his wife.

PILES.

You will find relief in Zam-Buk! It eases the burning, stinging pain, stops bleeding and brings ease. Perseverance, with Zam-Buk, means cure. Why not prove this? *All Druggists and Stores.—50c box.*

Zam-Buk

"Made in Canada"

DOMINION RAINCOATS

Best for quality, style and value. Guaranteed for all climates.

DOMINION

Ask Your Dealer

He Knew.

Lecturer—The idea of eternity, my friends, is something too vast for the human mind to conceive.

Voice from the Audience—Did you ever pay for a $700 piano on the instalment plan?

Sore Eyes Granulated Eyelids, Eyes inflamed by exposure to Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by Murine Eye Remedy. No Smarting, just Eye Comfort. At Your Druggist's 50c per Bottle. Murine Eye Salve in Tubes 25c. For Book of the Eye Free ask Druggists or Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

Causes.

Bix—A physician says that yawning is caused by a lack of oxygen in the blood.

Dix—Or a lack of pep in the conversation.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

SEED POTATOES

SEED POTATOES, IRISH COBblers, Deleware, Carman. Order at once. Supply limited. Write for quotations. H. W. Dawson, Brampton.

HELP WANTED.

CABINET MAKERS AND MACHINE hands wanted. Steady work at highest wages. Apply to The Bell Furniture Co., Southampton, Ont.

NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

CANCER, TUMORS, LUMPS, ETC., internal and external, cured without pain by our hom... us before too late... Co., Limited, Collin...



America's Pioneer Dog Remedies

DOG DI... And How t... Mailed free to any the Aut... H. CLAY GLOVE... 118 We... Street, New York

The Soul of a Piano is the Action. Insist on the "OTTO HIGEL" PIANO ACTION

Become a Registered Nurse and receive pay while learning

The Beth Israel Hospital of New York City Founded 1890

Accredited by the New York State Education Dept. Offers a two-and-one-half year course in training for nurses with allowance and maintenance. Applicants must have one year high school instruction or its educational equivalent. For particulars address Beth Israel Hospital, 65 Jefferson St., New York.

WANTED!

Help for Woollen Mill.

Carders, Weavers, Fullers and Napper Tenders.

Good wages paid in all Departments, and steady work assured. We have several openings for inexperienced help, where energy and ability will bring promotion. Wages paid to apprentices while learning weaving. Special inducement to family workers.

Write, stating full experience, if any, age, etc., to

The Slingsby Manufacturing Co, LIMITED,

BRANTFORD, — ONTARIO.

Machinery For Sale

Wheelock Engine, 150 H.P., 18 x 42, with double main driving belt 24 ins. wide, and Dynamo 30 K.W. belt driven. All in first class condition. Would be sold together or separately; also a lot of shafting at a very great bargain as room is required immediately.

S. Frank Wilson & Sons

73 Adelaide Street West, Toronto.

LOCAL AND GENERAL

Whitteker the Optician will be at

Aultsville Oct. 17

Morrisburg, Oct. 18 to Nov. 4

Miss Eleanor Broder is spending a few days in Montreal.

Bulbs for Fall planting for sale at A. J. Harrison's.

Special for Saturday and Monday—5 Doz. Huck Towels, 19x35 at 25c per pair. No more than two pairs to one customer.—D. C. Bush

Reeve Meikle is presiding at the Fall session of the Counties' Council.

Mr. and Mrs. MacElroy of Mount Vernon, N.Y., spent a day in town last week.

Mrs. John H. Loucks has returned home after visiting friends in Waddington and Chase's Mills, N. Y.

Mrs. Wesley Lourey of Great Falls, Mont., is spending the week the guest of Mrs. J. Laflamme.

Col. C. W. MacLean, Commanding Officer of the 207th Sportsmen's Battalion, Ottawa, spent the former part of the week at the Allison Island Home.

Another Big Coat Sale—Saturday and Monday—Greatest Values yet.—D. C. Bush.

Miss M. C. Doran, of Denver, Col., after spending the summer months in town the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Wal. Doran, returned to her home on Tuesday, accompanied by her aunt, Mrs. Edmond Doran, of Waddington, who will spend the winter months as her guest.

The Ladies' Guild of St. James Church will hold a tea on Tuesday, October 31st. Admission, Adults, 25c.; children under 15, 15c.

The Duke of Connaught, former Governor-General of Canada, the Duchess of Connaught, and the Princess Patricia, have arrived in London safely.

Three cases of infantile ...ted in Westhough all who ...tact with these quarantined.

... Harkness, Cornwall, ...ointed County Crown ...d Clerk of the Peace ... Counties of Stor... and Glengarry in place of James Dingwall, who resigned.

John Mott, a moulder of Ogdensburg was found in a dying condition in front of his home on Friday last. A passerby believing him intoxicated 'phoned the police and he was taken to the station house, where he shortly afterwards expired. The coroner was called and an autopsy performed which it is said, revealed carbolic acid poisoning, believed to be self-administered. Mott was born in Morrisburg, a son of the late Alexander Mott (known here as Matt) and was considered a first class moulder. He served his apprenticeship in the J. F. Millar Foundry here.

Keep your newspapers, magazines and pasteboard boxes. They will be collected and sold, the proceeds to be devoted to Red Cross work. Particulars for collection will be given later.

Twelve Plush Coats in different Styles for Saturday and Monday Coat Sales.—D. C. Bush.

Odd lots Ladies' Underskirts at greatly reduced prices for Saturday and Monday.—D. C. Bush.

Miss Clara Armstrong has returned home after visiting friends in Spencerville for the past several weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Robinson and daughter, Magdalene, of Trenton, are the guests of relatives in town this week.

Mrs. Ralph Gibson and Miss M. Ault are spending the week with friends in Ottawa.

Mr. Stanley Crowder of the 75th. Battalion, Petewawa Camp, spent Monday in town.

Mr. Dick Adams returned to Ottawa on Monday after spending a few weeks at his home.

Mr. J. Brandstetter of Ottawa spent the week-end with his parents

A few girls' Coats—8 to 12 years—last Season:s, at Saturday and Monday Sale—Half Price.—D. C. Bush.

Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Jamieson and daughter returned home on Saturday last after spending ten days in New York.

Mrs. Lavalee of Sorel, Que., is spending a few days in town.

Mr. Ross of Ottawa is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Ross.

Mrs. John Doran has moved into the residence formerly occupied by the late Mrs. Dardis.

A letter received recently by Mrs. Mary Fox from her son, Harry, states that he has sufficiently recovered from his wounds to be able to return to the trenches. Mrs. Fox has another son, Fred, of the 112th. Battalion who is also in active service.

Edmund Duval of the Canadian Mounted Rifles, Hamilton, spent a few days with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Duval before leaving for Overseas.

The following is a statement of the monies collected and disbursed by Mrs. J. P. Gormley in connection with the Signet Rings given to the twenty-five boys with the 154th Battalion.

Total amount contributed, $147.25

Henry Birks & Son	$124.88
Telephone, telegrams,	2.05
Bal. sent Capt Broder	20.32
Total	$147.25

Come out for Gloves, Hosiery, Corsets and Underwear Saturday and Monday.—D. C. Bush.

What might have proved a fatal accident was averted through the splendid nerve and presence of mind of Mrs. Thos. Bowman who seized a runaway horse by the head on Sunday last, and held fast until someone came to her assistance, when both succeeded in quieting the animal. The horse was hitched to a buggy in which were Mrs. Dirragh and son of Hoasic, who were on their return home after attending mass at St. Mary's Church. The horse took fright when about opposite Mr. Gibson's home and when the driver attempted to hold him in, one of the reins broke and the horse turned onto the lawn just as Mrs. Bowman happened along, and to the cries for help from Mrs. Dirragh, she responded by catching the horse at the head whilst the occupants of the buggy leaped to the ground. Fortunately, the young man was not hurt, but Mrs. Dirragh was picked up unconscious and taken into Mr. Fred. Gamble's home where she received medical attendance. She was removed to her home on Sunday evening, and latest reports are that she has completely recovered.

BANK OF OTTAWA

YOU CAN START A SAVINGS ACCOUNT WITH ONE DOLLAR

HAVE YOU AN ACCOUNT?

B. A. HERRING, Manager, Morrisburg, Branch

FOR SALE OR FOR RENT

Farm, comprising 100 acres 50 acres under cultivation, 15 acres pasture and 35 acres cedar swamp thickly wooded, situate lot 22, Con. 3, Williamsburg Tp. Farm known as "The Big Freen Casselman Farm." Good buildings, two good wells, well fenced and close to school and cheese factory.

JOHN DAIN, Morrisburg.

STRAYED

Onto Lot 28, 2nd. Concession, Williamsburg, one red and white bull, on Sunday, Oct. 15th. Owner can obtain same by paying expenses.

LEONARD W. BARKLEY.
Morrisburg, Oct. 20th., 1916.

FOR SALE

Three beautiful Ayrshire cows all due to freshen in Spring. For price and particulars apply

S. P. RYAN,
Southern Hotel,
Morrisburg, Ont.

BUTCHER BUSINESS FOR SALE

Situate in Village of Morrisburg, on Main street; fully equipped—good refrigerator, Hovert grinder, new; good hardwood meat block; marble-top counter; scales, hooks and bars; office equipment; cart and harness, and good slaughter house and shed.

This is one of the best stands in Dundas County, there being only one other butcher shop in the village of Morrisburg. A snap for a quick purchaser.

JOHN D. DAIN,
Morrisburg, Ont.

Real Estate for Sale

The large brick block on Main street, Morrisburg, known as "Victoria Building." For terms and particulars apply to

ARTHUR FLYNN,
Barrister, Morrisburg.

Dwelling houses belonging to James Fox estate, High street, Morrisburg. Property is in excellent state of repairs and the dwelling will be sold separately. Offers wanted. Apply to

ARTHUR FLYNN,
Morrisburg.

POULTRY WANTED

I will pay highest prices for all kinds of live fowls. Also highest prices paid for all kinds of junk. 'Phone 63 or write S. Agulnick, box 17, Morrisburg.

TO RENT

The Brick Dwelling, corner of Victoria and Annette streets, now occupied by I. Hilliard. Possession about first November. Apply to Mr. Hilliard or the undersigned,

JAMES ZERON,
Owner.

FOR SALE

Farm, comprising 12 acres, situate on lots 30-31, 3rd. Concession Williamsburg (Gravel Road), three miles north of Morrisburg. Good orchard of about 40 apple trees; two wells and good buildings.

Also Percheron colt, 15 months old, broken to harness.

WM. BARKLEY,
Williamsburg, R.M.D. 3.

FOR SALE

Colt, coming two years old; standard bred. Also Suckling colt, Percheron. Prices reasonable. For further particulars apply

LEONARD HOPPER,
Morrisburg.

MAIL CONTRACT

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon; on Friday, the 24th November, 1916 for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week on the rural route MOUNTAIN NO. 2 from the 1st of January next.

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

P. T. COOLICAN,
Post Office Inspector.

POST OFFICE INSPECTOR'S OFFICE,
October 25th, 1916.

VOTERS LIST, 1916

Municipality of the Village of Morrisburg, County of Dundas

Notice is hereby given that I have transmitted or delivered to the persons mentioned in section 9 of The Ontario Voters, Lists Act the copies required by said sections to be so transmitted or delivered of the list, made pursuant to said Act, of all persons appearing by the last revised Assessment Roll of the said Municipality to be entitled to vote in the said Municipality at Elections for Members of the Legislative Assembly and at Municipal Elections; and that the said list was first posted up in my office at Morrisburg, on the 20th day of October 1916, and remains there for inspection.

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

Dated at Morrisburg this 20th day of O t. 1916

F. R. CHALMERS,
Clerk of Morrisburg.

WANTED NOW

Reliable salesman to act as agent in Dundas County

Pay Weekly

Outfit free, exclusive territory and money making specialties. Our agencies are the best in the business for we sell the highest grade of stock at most reasonable prices and guarantee deliveries in first class condition. Nursery stock is selling well this year and good money can be made in this district For particulars write Sales Mgr.

PELHAM NURSERY CO, Toronto, Ont

WIFE FINDS RELIEF, TOO!

Lachute Mills, P.Q.

"I was troubled for many years with Kidney Disease, and a friend told me to take GIN PILLS. After taking a few boxes I was greatly relieved, and after finishing the twelfth box the pain completely left me. My wife is now using Gin Pills and finds that she has been greatly relieved of the pain over her Kidneys. I can safely recommend any one suffering from Kidney trouble to give a fair trial to GIN PILLS.

Thomas Stephenson."

All druggists sell Gin Pills at 50c. a box, or 6 boxes for $2.50. Sample free if you write to NATIONAL DRUG & CHEMICAL CO. OF CANADA, LIMITED Toronto, Ont. 67

Gin Pills FOR THE KIDNEYS

SCHOOL BOOKS ---and--- STATIONERY

WE SPECIALIZE IN PUBLIC SCHOOL AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE SUPPLIES

A Full Line; from the Smallest Child's to the Teacher's wants.

D. T. Henderson,
DRUGGIST.

POTATOES

I will have a Car Load of Potatoes here about the 25th of October. The Price will be $1.05 a bushel at the car.

If you desire any of these potatoes, order early, for prices are advancing on the market.

O. P. Snyder
Morrisburg.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

Notice to Creditors

IN THE SURROGATE COURT OF THE UNITED COUNTIES OF STORMONT DUNDAS AND GLENGARRY

IN THE ESTATE OF ELSIE McMILLAN,

late of the Township of Williamsburg, in the County of Dundas, widow, De eased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN pursuant to R. S. O. 1914, Chap. 121, Sec. 56, and Amending Acts, that all persons having claims against the estate of the said Elsie McMillan, deceased, who died on or about the Twelth day of March, A. D. 1916, are required to send by post prepaid or to deliver to the undersigned Solicitors for the Administratrix on or before the Thirtieth day of October, A. D. 1916, their names, addresses and descriptions and a full statement of particulars of their claims and the nature of the security, if any held by them duly certified and that after the said day the Administratrix will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased among the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which she shall then have notice.

DATED this 22nd day of September A. D. 1916.

LAWSON & CASS,
Chesterville, Ont.,
Solicitors for the Administratrix

Mrs. Emma Fawcett,
Chesterville, Ont:
Administratrix.



TORIC LENSES IMPROVE APPEARANCE AND EYESIGHT

Torics are handsome, light-appearing and quite inconspicuous. You should choose your glasses as carefully as you do your clothes. They are just as important to your personal appearance. Let us tell you more about Toric Lenses.

J. M. WHITTEKER,
PHOTOGRAPHER & OPTOMETRIST
Morrisburg.

DO YOUR GENERAL REPAIRING NOW

We are well stocked with all your Requirements

NAILS HINGES
BOLTS LOCKS
GLASS PUTTY
ASPHALT ROOFING
FELT For Sheathing

in fact Anything You Require in the Hardware Line.

Try Our Monarch Sheathing at 4 cts per lb. Can't Be Beat.

HUNTER & CASSELMAN

Hardware, Groceries, Flour and Feed

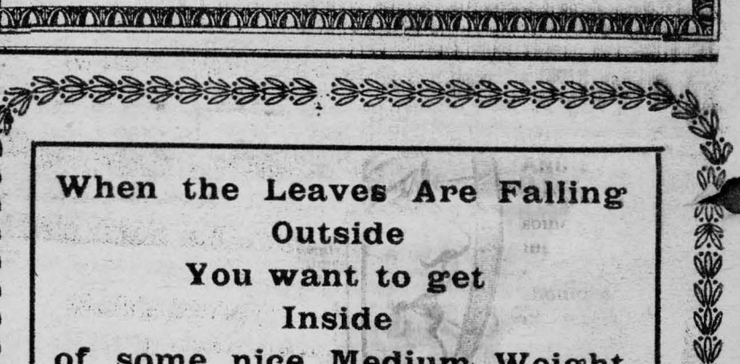
MORRISBURG, : : : ONT.

When the Leaves Are Falling
Outside
You want to get
Inside
of some nice Medium Weight
UNDERWEAR & HOSIERY
and we have the kind you want

This Fall we are especially strong in Mitts, Gloves, Caps & Underwear.

MULLIN BROS.

GENERAL — MERCHANTS
MORRISBURG, -- ONTARIO



ANNOUNCEMENT

We have been appointed Agents for the Chevrolet automobile for the County of Dundas. We plan for a First—Class Home for the Chevrolet in Morrisburg and Winchester, where a Service Station and Garage will be kept. The interest of every Chevrolet owner will be carefully studied and looked after. The Chevrolet is established as one of Canada's Leading Cars, over 20,000 sold this season. Do not place an order without having a Demonstration of this remarkable Car. The price has been reduced to $660 at the factory in Oshawa, with Non—Skid Tires on rear Wheels.

BAILEY & MELVIN
Winchester -- Ont.

"AN ARMY MARCHES ON ITS STOMACH"

According to a great General.

MERCHANDISE SALES ADVANCE

on what is put into the goods in the way of

QUALITY, STYLE and WORKMANSHIP

THIS STORE STANDS FOR DEPENDABLE GOODS

THE BEST VALUES OBTAINABLE

And the Season's Sales Sheet emphasizes the fact that

A BUSINESS "WILL GO SOME"

IF THE PUBLIC IS RIGHTLY SERVED

A Merchant cannot successfully serve himself at the expense of the Public

The BENEFITS FROM SALE AND PURCHASE must balance up pretty nearly even if he would CAPTURE AND CONSOLIDATE AN ADVANCED POSITION on the line of Satisfactory Merchandising.

Try Us for Mutual Advantage.

D. C. BUSH