The Leader

Vol. XVII, No 38 MORRISBURG, ONT., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1917.

Protect Yourself

As we have now caught up with the demand of Ford cars, we are able to deliver cars still at the old price, but cannot guarantee it for any length of time, as, we will leave it to you, material is still going up, and all other makes of cars are going up still. Therefore protect yourself and get same now.

We have again unloaded this week one carload of six cars at Prescott, and a carload of six at Morrisburg. Business is good.

WILFRID QUENNEVILLE
DEALER, MORRISBURG

CUSTOM TAILORING
AT REASONABLE PRICES
As to Style, Fit and Workmanship Guaranteed

Frank Stewart, MERCHANT TAILOR
MORRISBURG, : : : ONT.

Water and Weather Proof

"MASTER" No. 6 DRY BATTERY

Equipped With Master Safety Cap

The use of the Safety Cap prolongs the life of the battery, while on the shelf, by preventing that slow atmospheric discharge which gradually reduces the efficency of the ordinary battery.

In addition to increasing the shell life, the Master Cap precludes the possibility of short-circuting the battery through accident or carelessness.

The Safety Cap is intended to be left on the battery either until the test is made before the purchaser, or until just the moment before using it. It may be quickly and easily torn off without the use of tools.

Master Batteries are the first and only cells equipped with the new Safety Cap. This cap in addition to the well known Water and Weather proof feature gives the public a practically fool-proof cell. Many cells are ruined by short circuting through carelessness and accidents

Fresh stock direct from the Manufacturers just received.

COSTS NO MORE THAN OTHER BATTERIES

Give Them a Trial

R. H. BRADFIELD & CO.
THE HARDWARE STORE--OPPOSITE ST. LAWRENCE HALL
Morrisburg, : : : Ont.

Put Your Card in the Window

The Food Pledge card campaign which is well under way in this vicinity promises to be a greater success than was expected if we are to judge by the fact that the supply of cards on hand run out after the first two days' canvass, so generally were the canvassers welcomed.

This might have been foreseen in a community from which so many have gone overseas. The homes that have given their sons are not only willing, but eager, to help in any win-the-war measure and others can scarcely do less.

Is it too much to ask us to give some of our wheat flour (we can substitute oatmeal, corn, barley or rye) that our boys, who are giving their lives for us, may have bread? One of them wrote home that he would salute a loaf of bread if he saw one and wishes he might have some of the bread that is wasted here. One mother told the canvassers her boy was wishing he could have some meals with "Gip"—his dog. Is it too much then to ask us to give some of our bacon and beef, which is easier to transport, and use poultry or fish lamb, mutton, vegetables, eggs, soups, nuts, fruits, etc instead?

It is the intention that every home in the Dominion of Canada from the Duchess of Devonshire's, who has already hung her card in a front window, of Rideau Hall, to the humblest cottage shall be offered this opportunity to do its bit toward winning the war.

If, through any oversight, your home be missed next week by the canvassers, ask the secretary of the Women's Institute for your Pledge Card and get on the Honor Roll of Canada's Women—the real Food Controllers of our country.

Following is the list of names of those who have signed the cards for the first two days' canvassing. This splendid roll is lengthening as we go to press.

(Mrs.) Catherine Adams, W. F. Armstrong, G. Anderson, E. Appleton.

(Mrs.) Mary Bouck, Nelson Bowman, S. Barkley, A. Barkley, H H. Bradfield, Zenas Berkley, P.O. Berkley, Henry Barkley, J. F. Bowman, Leonard W. Barkley, Wesley Bowman, Charles Baker, Herbert Baker, J. M. Barclay, H. J. Bateman, L. Barnhart, James Buckingham; Misses Annie Barry, E. Broder, M. A. Baker.

(Mrs.) Henry Casselman, Rachel Cheley, Ellzabeth Campbell, G. H. Challies, Anson Carter, Samuel Crobar, Charles Clark, C. E. Cook, G. W. Cook, Howard Casselman, J. Coutlee, F. R Chalmers, George Cameron, Herman Casselman, Allie Casselman, Melvin Casselman, Jessie I Casselman, Emma Casselman, M. H. Crysler, Lorne Casselman; Miss Helen Crysler; Mr. George P. Crysler.

(Mrs.) Manford Dillabough, Isabella Deeks Wallace Doran, John Doran, George D. Dardis, John Duprau, G. E. Duprau, George Dawley.

Mrs. E Elliott.

(Mrs.) A. Fetterly, E. Frenette, Stanley Forward, Malcolm Froats, Hunter Ferguson, Geo. W. Froats, J. E. Flynn, Edgar Fetterly, John Froats; Miss I. K. Farlinger.

(Mrs.) A. Gamble, Robert Greer, C.D. Gibson, G. R. Goodfellow, Frank Gowland; Miss Mayme Gannon.

(Mrs.) F N Hummell, Andrew Hummell, Fred Hummell, John Harrison, Garnet Hutt, D. T, Henderson, I. Hilliard,, B. A. Herring, Frank Hutt, J. S. Hickey, Zenas Hall, H. A. Hayunga, Joseph Heiney; Miss Mary C. Hickey; Mr. Geo. J. Howson.

(Mrs) J. T Jarvis, Alvin Janack, Anaie Janack.

(Mrs.) L. Laurin, John Loucks, James Lapierre, James Larmour, Jacob Lane, A. W. Lavis, A. A. Loucks, J. Locke; Misses Etta Loucks, S.A. Lyle.

(Mrs.) William Mullin, Bert Mullin, Fred Meikle, J. H. Meikle, S. Merkley, F. B. Merkley, George S. Merkley, A. F. Merkley, W. H. McGannon, Walter McGannon, Mattice, William Mattice, A.D. MacArthur, Emma McKenize, C. W. Marsh, McGillivray, James McLaughlin, John Martin, Celia Markle, Geo. C. McKenzie, Edward Marshall, Chas McMartin; Misses Grace D. Merkley, Hattie McMartin; Mr. James Merkley.

Mrs Alice Nash.

Mrs. Arthur Oliver.

(Mrs) William Prunner, Allie Prunner

(Mrs.) A. Redmond, J. Reddick, P. Reddick, Adam Reddick, Herbert Reddick, David Robertson, Jane Rombough George Rose, S. P. Ryan.

(Mrs.) Charlie Strader, Gilbert Smith, Henry Schwerdfeger, S. Salmon, Geo. Styles, James A Styles, R. Schell, N. M. Stuart, Lucy Stata, George B. Stitt. Misses Carrie Stata, Elizabeth Sullivan; Mrs. Walter Thom.

(Mrs.) G. Wagner, A. J. Wood, Bert Wood; Misses J. Willard, Annabel Weagant, Mary Whittaker.

(Mrs.) W. A. VanAllen, Howard VanAllen, Agnes VanAllen.

Will Decorate Sir James' Grave

The Honorable Dr. Payne, Minister of Education, Dr. A. H. A. Colquhoun, Deputy Minister and Horace Wallis, Secretary to Sir William Hearst, are coming from Toronto on Tuesday, Sept. 25th., to place a wreath on the grave of the late Sir James Whitney. The party will arrive at about 4 p. m. and proceed to the cemetery at Riverside. Hon. Dr. Pyne will deliver an address. We trust the weather will be favorable and that there will be a good attendance of the public.

Those Who Vote

Those who will be allowed to vote at the next Federal Election inCanada according to the bill presented recently, and the soldiers' vote bill which was passed, are:

All civilian citizen males over 21, except conscientious objectors to military service, those of alien enemy origin, who have become naturalized citizens with in fifteen years, and those of alien enemy tongue, although born in other countries and naturalized less than fifteen years ago.

All soldiers in the Canadian forces.

All Canadian soldiers in the Imperial forces.

Wives, widows, mothers, and sisters over 21, of soldiers in the overseas forces.

All nurses and other women officially connected with the overseas forces.

Central Span of Quebec Bridge Successfully Raised

The Central span of the Quebec cantilever bridge, resting on pontoons upon which in was constructed, was towed into position on Monday last and successfully hoisted into position at a height of 150 feet.

A similar attempt was made Sept. 11, 1916, to place the span in position failed, the span breaking away and falling into the river, resulting in 14 men losing their lives and a financial loss of $500,000.

The bridge was first construct ed in 1906 and collapsed on Aug. 29th. the following year, resulting in 70 persons losing their lives and entailing a momentary loss of more than $8,000,000.

The bridge is 3,239 feet from shore to shore. It will cut the railroad journey between Halifax and Winnipeg a half day. The steel used in its construction weighs 180,000,000 pounds and the total cost will be $11,000,000. The central span is 740 feet long, the longest bridge span in the world.

"Monette" is Captured

Henri Monette, alias Charles E. Girard, the much-wanted ringleader of the notorious dynamite gang, who was supposed to have passed through Morrisburg in a car at midnight, two weeks ago, was captured at the Roussin School, in Pointe aux Trembles (near Montreal) by Chief Charpentier of the city detectives.

The arrest follows one of the most persistent and hard chases in the history of criminology in Montreal. There is a long list of charges laid against Monnette. It starts with murder and ends with thefts.

Egg Exhibits

At the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, the Dundas Co-operative Association, was successful in securing five firsts, three seconds and one third prize on eggs, and one sweepstake for the exhibitor winning most points in the producers' class. Total prizes $71.

At the Central Canada Exhibition, Ottawa, the Association secured eight firsts, three seconds, one third and one fourth and two Diplomas in Egg Circle Class and Class open to all. Total prizes $62.

Occasionally we are reminded by our readers that they have had friends from abroad, or been away from town and no mention was made of the fact in these columns. We take pleasure in publishing items of this nature as well as other matters of news, free of charge, and our readers will confer a favor by telephoning, dropping a card or calling at the office and furnishing us with the necessary information.

Reasons Why You Should Buy A McLaughlin Car

1. Because--a McLaughlin Car is the most economical car on the road
2. Because—The McLaughlin springs, besides being exceptionally easy riding, make this car very easy on tires.
3. Because—The repair cost of McLaughlin Cars is less than any other car, for the reason that quality parts are used throughout. Better materials used in construction makes very few parts to buy
4. Because—The McLaughlin bodies are constructed strongly so that with rough usage over Canadian roads, they will stay tight, will not spread readily
5. Because—The upholstery is genuine leather which will get better with use.
6. Because—McLaughlin Service is unequalled on account of our now having the best experts obtainable to take care of any trouble which might occur.
7. Because—The McLaughlin is the coming car. It is being sold on a quality basis, and is leading in the better line of cars.
8. Because—McLaughlin sales and service will increase on account of this quality product, and two or three years later you will be in a better position than if you bought a car for to-day only.
9. Because—McLaughlin Cars sell at less than any other quality car.
10. Because—You believe in buying quality products in other things you will eventually believe that it pays to buy a Quality Motor Car.
11. Because—A McLaughlin will stay good in appearance and service in years to come.

Morrisburg & Cornwall

HOW TO REDUCE THE COST OF LIVING

Patronize Your Local Cold Storage

Suitable temperatures maintained for the preservation of Cheese, Butter, Poultry, Eggs, Apples, Meats, etc.

Now is the time to contract for your Winter supply of Eggs in 12 or 30 doz. cases

For particulars apply at the Cold Storage or Telephone 29.

DUNDAS CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, LIMITED

Keep a Supply of Flour and Feed on Hand.

R. H. ASHTON

INCORPORATED 1855

THE MOLSONS BANK

Capital and Reserve $8,800,000

98 Branches in Canada

A General Banking Business Transacted

Circular Letters of Credit

Bank Money Orders

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT

Interest allowed at highest current rate

MORRISBURG BRANCH | WILLIAMSBURG BRANCH

WILLIAM WALLACE, MANAGER | R. H. SEAMAN AGENT.

Between Cousins;

OR, A DECLARATION OF WAR.

CHAPTER VI.—(Cont'd.)

"Tell me, Ronald, is there anything in the world that would induce you to make a guy of yourself by putting on a kilt?"

"It would need to be a pretty big inducement?"

"Would it be big enough if I asked you to do it?"

Ronald looked taken aback, and consequently rather foolish.

"Oh, well, if you ask me, of course, that would be a different thing altogether."

"Answer me!" she said, with an imperious tap of her fan upon the chimney-piece. "Yes or no: would it be enough?"

"Well, you know, I couldn't say 'No' to you, could I Mab?" he stammered, with frankly admiring eyes, but an obvious want of enthusiasm for the subject.

The words were drowned by the sound of the dinner-gong; yet, to judge from the gracious softening of the glance which rewarded him, Mabel had heard. It was all the reward he got for the moment, Lady Atterton being already in the room, with the butler at her heels.

"He's a nice boy, really, and wouldn't be difficult to manage," Mabel reflected as she dodged the black velvet train of her mother, whose plump white hand rested upon Ronald's arm, while in truly regal fashion she accomplished the progress to the dining-room.

Ronald too was making comments, which ran somewhat in this fashion:

"She's awfully good-looking, and an awfully good sort; but I do wish she wasn't so awfully quick and clever. Never know exactly when she's joking, and when she's serious. Makes a fellow feel so awfully foolish."

CHAPTER VII.

"Oh, that was one, wasn't it?" asked Mabel, projecting the upper part of her person over the boat-edge at a somewhat perilous angle, in order to keep in view the spot from which a black, shiny head had just sunk out of sight.

"I believe it was. By Jove! there's another! I say, what a pity I haven't my rifle with me."

"Barbarian! As if I would suffer you to harm a hair of their heads, before my eyes. Don't you now that they're enchanted princes? I found that out the other day, in Scott."

"It wouldn't harm them to shoot them dead—at least, it wouldn't hurt them, I mean; unless you make a clean job of a seal he dives to the bottom, and clutches hold of the seaweed, and you never see an inch of him again."

"That's romantic, and also poetically just. If I was a seal I would much rather rot away entangled in seaweed, my claws stiffening over their slimy stalks, than gratify my murderer by the possession of my skin."

The cousins were en tete-a-tete, the swell on the loch having proved too much for Lady Atterton's interest even in the historical grave.

Grey and breezy, with more than a touch of Scotch mist in the air, the April day might almost have been an October one. Behind the veils of the rolling vapours the shores of the loch seemed indefinitely to recede. All was grey and moist and unbrokenly uniform.

"How about a landing-place?" asked Mabel, as slowly they drew near to the island, which, with a tail of smaller ones, broke the surface of the loch. "It's rather a bore having no one to tell one the right spot. Perhaps we ought to have brought a native with us. Oh, Ronald, this is wild!"

About its being wild there could not well be two opinions. Hard indeed to imagine any more weirdly suggestive burial-spot than this morsel of earth girdled with dripping seaweed, tufted with coarse rushes, haunted by the never-resting gulls—where the wind sung desolately in the tops of the weather-beaten firs, and the waves beat eternally upon the rocky sides with the moan of a wild beast that hungers after the prey which the earth has swallowed, but of which it would fain have its share. Upon one or two of the smaller islands a few bleached tree-stumps gave an illusive impression of grave-stones; but that was a mere freak of Nature, a playing at the grave-yard game—for the big island alone held human bones. As, very neatly, Ronald ran up to a flat ledge of rock a feathered cloud rose into the air—black birds and white birds, rooks and gulls, circled shrieking above the tree-tops.

"Mind you made the boat fast," said Mabel, as Ronald helped her on to the slippery rock. "I've known cheerfuller places for spending the night in. And look here, Ronald, I believe you'll have to give me your hand."

He gave it without demur, having first gone through some scientific-looking manoeuvre with the boat-chain and some stones.

"It's as exciting as walking upon crackers," declared Mabel, as the last year's pods snapped underfoot. "And what are those funny squares cut in the turf for, I wonder? Oh, I do wish we had a native here?"

No trace of a path guided the visitors' steps among the wilderness of grave-stones, of which the most ancient, with yellow lichen picking out what remained of an inscription or of an obviously Celtic ornament, were not always distinguishable from the natural rock rearing its head above the uncared-for grass. The slate-stone which, in a more practical age, had taken the place of the granite, affected the perpendicular rather than the horizontal, forming as dreary and unbeautiful a forest as mind of man could conceive. The summit of the rising ground was crowned by some fragments of masonry, thick with ivy, and in a sheltered dip last years' iris leaves still waved disconsolately, like broken banners, or trailed on the ground, as limp as soaked ribbons, with here and there an upright stalk to which the seed-pods had clung all winter, while alongside the new green spears were already piercing victoriously.

Mabel, with her cousin at her heels, had been examining, exclaiming, and lamenting the absence of an intelligent native for quite ten minutes, when, on rounding a hillock, astonishment brought her to an abrupt standstill. The discovery that they were not the only visitors to the island was indeed, from a practical point of view, not at all surprising, but all the more so from an artistic one. So palpably did the spot breathe death that every evidence of life was bound to come with something of a shock. The encounter of an orthodox ghost, even by broad daylight, would have appeared far more appropriate than the revelation of two persons—a young man and a young girl, busy apparently beside one of the modern head-stones. At the foot of the dark-grey slab, and apparently freshly deposited, lay one of those monstrosities in white beads and wire which, on this side of the Channel, are apparently considered a tribute to the dead. The girl, handkerchief in hand, was bending low, wiping the glass shade which was to preserve its beauties from the ravages of wind and wet.

"Ronald," said Mabel, beneath her breath, "I do believe here are the very aborigines we want. Just look at their hair."

"By Jove, yes!" murmured Ronald, becoming aware of two dark-red heads bending in close proximity over the grave. "What are you going to do?" he added, in some apprehension, as Mabel moved resolutely forward.

"I'm going to scrape acquaintance with them. They will be able to tell us about things."

(To be continued).

HEROES AT REST.

They are not dead, they only sleep,
For death can vanquish only clay,
And kindred spirits should not weep
For more than living dust were they.

They are not dead, they only rest;
So rough the road, so far the goal,
God called the halt and He knows best
When to relieve the weary soul.

So long the march, so fierce the fray
And foul the ways of murderous foe,
That when they tired at close of day,
He gave them rest Who bade them go.

Their toil was hard, their day was long,
But not on earth more envied lot
Than theirs, the brave heroic throng
Who gave to Freedom all they'd got.

Their call was not of earth, oh no,
It was the call of Freedom's God
Unto His son's to rise and show
That man is more than slavish clod.

They left their homes, their children, wives,
Their sweethearts true, their native sod;
They gave to Liberty their lives,
They gave their souls to Freedom's God.

But they're not dead; they'll come again
When tyrant lords would freemen bind
The sacrifice was not in vain
They'll come again in future kind.

Their hearts were not of common clay;
Their noble deeds in sight of God,
Accomplish'd in the light of day,
Rest not beneath the tortured sod.

The story of their fame shall ring
When wives and mothers cease to weep;
And pens shall praise and tongues shall sing
The glory of the brave who sleep.

Their missionary deeds shall preach
Freedom to slaves in earth's dark parts
Oh, may they too, a lesson teach
In nearer lands to sluggish hearts.

I deem it vain for such as we
For them with Christ to intercede,
Since they, like Him have bled to free
Their fellow-man from hellish creed.

They rest in peace at God's right hand,
They live in ev'ry noble heart;
And true men now should bravely stand
And take each resting soldier's part.

I do believe their only grief—
If grief a place in Heaven hath,
Is this—that we who need relief
Should fear to follow Freedom's path.

They are not dead, they are the guests—
The honor'd guests—of Him on High
Who planted Freedom in their breasts—
They're only dead who fear to die.

Chas. Ethelwold.

Kindness is a language that the deaf can hear and the dumb understand.

Faith of the right sort consists in always looking for the best whether we are old or young, rich or poor. We have a right to think each day the best day yet, and to try to make it so by living a little better than we ever did on any oher day.

CHOWFA VAJIRAVUDH.

Siam, No. 16 of the Allies, Has a Population Larger Than Canada.

Yes, it does sound rather like a glorified sneeze, but it is merely the name of the King of Siam—King Vajiravudh, son of the late King Chulalongkorn.

I hear that King Vajiravudh has grown very enthusiastic over the war since Siam entered the arena, says a recent writer. His sentiments are distinctly pro-British, for he spent his early days in England, and was educated at Sandhurst and Oxford. I do not know what battle-cry he has selected, but it should be one to strike terror in the heart of the kaiser if it breathes the spirit of the usual Siamese harangue. Take, as an example, the following passage from the Oath of Allegiance:

"We pray the powers of the Deities to plague with poisonous boils and with all manner of diseases the dishonorable, the disobedient, and the treacherous. When they have departed this life upon earth, may they be sent to terrible Hell, where they shall burn with unquenchable fire through limitless transmigrations."

King Vajiravudh's father, by the way, had ninety children!

The entry of Siam into the war shows that the revolt against the ruthlessness of mail-fisted Germany has travelled to the outermost fringe of further India.

Siam is bigger than Japan proper—the country is. She has 195,000 square miles of territory. And the high-chested Japan proper is not quite 148,000 square miles in area. Siam is only 13,780 square miles smaller than Germany herself.

As to the number of the people in Siam, she herself was not any too clear until 1910. In November of that year fairly accurate figures were obtained—as census figures go—and published. The number given was 8,149,487. It included women. For years the serious trouble with the Siamese census figures had been a startling fact that to them women were no people at all.

To be sure Siam can not make much impression on the war finance of the entente allies. Her revenue for the fiscal year 1916-17 is estimated at $26,692,000; the entire amount does not cover just one day's war expenditure of Great Britain alone.

Foot Work

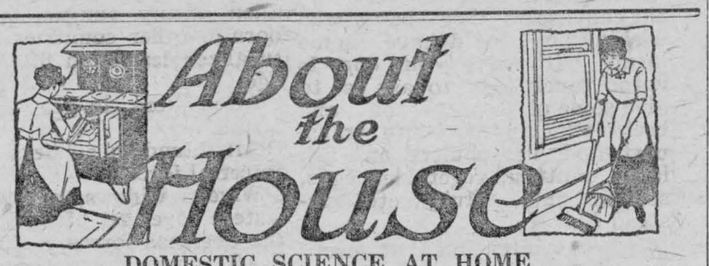
The late Jack London once fell behindhand in a story which he had promised a New York magazine. The editor, after repeated efforts to get the story, at last called at London's hotel and sent up the following note:

"Dear Jack London: If I don't receive the story within twenty-four hours I'll come up to your room and kick you downstairs, and I always keep my promises."

London replied:

"Dear Dick: If I did all my work with my feet I'd keep my promises, too."

If your shoe pinches where the big joint comes, take it to the shoemaker and have him stretch the leather a bit. If the shoe is not heavy, you can pack it full of paper, crowded in hard. Leave it so for a few days and you will be surprised to find how much easier it will feel to that sore joint.



DOMESTIC SCIENCE AT HOME

Tenth Lesson—Sugar.

Cane sugar is the crystallized product of the juice extracted from the sugar cane. The cultivation and manufacturing of sugar was introduced into Europe from the East early in the ninth century. Venetian historians state that sugar was imported by their countrymen from Cicily in the twelfth century.

The first European plantation of note was at Valencia in Spain. Since its cultivation at this time, it has been grown extensively in every semitropical country on the globe.

The Manufacture of Sugar

The canes are gathered, freed from all loose leaves, and then passed through heavy rollers, which crush them into a pulp, thereby extracting all the juice from the cane. This juice is of a sweetish taste and muddy brown in color. It is then collected in a reservoir, and there treated by special processes. After this it is run into large caldrons, where the process of obtaining the sugar commences.

While the temperature of the juice rises, as heat is applied, a thick scum comes to the top. This scum is removed by running out all the cane juice through a spigot. In this way the scum is left in the kettle. The juice is further processed until the sugar crystals begin to form, when it is run into prepared vessels and allowed to cool. The surplus syrup is drained off, the residue remaining is the raw sugar of commerce, which must be refined before it can be used.

From every hundred pounds of sugar cane, about sixty to seventy-five pounds of cane juice is extracted.

The Use of Sugar in the Body

Sugar is an important energy-giving or fuel food. It is soluble in cold water, and readily dissolves in hot water. The digestion of sugar commences in the mouth, and is finally completed in the intestines. The process of the digestion of sugar is comparatively simple.

When used in moderation, sugar is beneficial, and a producer of heat and energy in the body. Because of this it should be used sparingly during the warm weather. This is one of the reasons why heavy rich desserts are injurious to the health during the heated season of the year. However, it is valuable in cold weather because it quickly furnishes the required energy and heat. Explorers in cold regions carry large quantities of sugar.

Sugar may be cooked by adding a certain percentage of water until it forms a hard, clear candy; this is called barley sugar. Heated beyond this stage, it becomes carmel or burnt sugar.

Mothers should pay particular attention to the source of supply of the candies that their small children buy. Cheap and dangerous substitutes used in candies may prove fatal to the little ones. It is very easy and pleasant to make at home the few simple candies that the children crave.

Beet Sugar

In the middle of the eighteenth century it was found that sugar could be obtained from beets. About 1769 the first factory was established in Austria for the purpose of manufacturing beet sugar. The beet from which the sugar is obtained flourishes in moderate climates and is not hard to raise. Other known sugars are fruit sugar, which is found in fruit; sugar of milk, found in milk; corn sugar, obtained from corn, and maple sugar from the sap of the maple tree.

Home Canning

September is the best month of the year for the forehanded housewife. This is the real canning season. Now is the time of preparedness for winter.

Green Tomato Preserve.—One-quarter peck of green tomatoes, three lemons. Scald the tomatoes and then remove the skins. Cut into quarters and put in a preserving kettle. Cut the lemons in half and then remove all the seeds. Chop fine and then add to the tomatoes and also the following: two cups of water, three pounds of sugar, one tablespoonful of ginger, one tablespoonful of cinnamon, one cup of raisins. Cook until very thick. Seal in sterilized jars. Cover with paraffin and then store in a cool dry place. Parboil lemon until tender before adding to the tomato mixture.

Spiced Plums.—Rinse the plums in plenty of cold water and then remove the stems. Prick several times with a fork to prevent bursting. Cook for twenty minutes in a syrup made of four pounds of sugar, one quart of water, one-half ounce of white ginger root, one-half ounce of stick cinnamon, one-quarter ounce of whole cloves, one-quarter ounce of allspice, one tablespoonful of blade mace. Tie the spices in a bag and cook the syrup for ten minutes before adding the plums. Bring to a boil and cook gently for twenty minutes. Seal in sterilized jars. Test for leaks and store in a cool, dry place.

Ginger Pears.—Use your favorite variety of pears. Peel and then cut them into quarters if large and into halves is small. Put the fruit while peeling in a pan of water to keep it from discoloring, until the entire amount of pears is prepared. Cook the pears until soft in clear water. Drain and use one quart of this water, the water in which the pears were cooked, and also two pounds of sugar, thinly pared rind of two lemons, two ounces of white ginger. Cook for ten minutes and then add eight pounds of prepared pears and cook until the pears are transparent. Seal in sterilized jars and then store in a cool place. All ginger root used in pickling and preserving should be well washed and then sliced very thin.

Peach Jam.—Use soft ripe peaches of the yellow variety. Peel, slice thin and then put in a preserving kettle. Add two cupfuls of water and ten pounds of prepared peaches. Cook until very soft. Mash with a potato masher and then rub through a fine sieve. Measure and return to the kettle and add one cupful of sugar to every two cupfuls of prepared pulp. Cook very slowly, stirring constantly to prevent scorching, for one hour. Try a little of it in a saucer. It it holds, that is if it does not spread and run, then fill it into sterilized glasses and cover with paraffin. Store in the usual manner for jellies. Use an asbestos mat under the kettle to prevent burning. This jam should be a beautiful golden color. It is a delicious accompaniment to hot or cold roast fowl or game and is equally delicious with chicken salad. It is most important to use a porcelain kettle that is in good condition for all pickling and an aluminum or agate kettle for preserving jams.

THE DESTRUCTIVE TORNADO.

Only Two Natural Phenomena Are More To Be Dreaded.

If a volcanic eruption or great earthquake be excepted, such a "cyclone twister" is the most destructive of all natural phenomena. The funnel-shaped cloud revolves at a rate of at least 500 miles an hour, and the forces it develops are powerful enough to destroy any of the works of man.

The oddest thing about it is its almost humorous freakishness. It will pluck chickens clean of their feathers, without hurting them; strip women of their clothing, yet leave them uninjured; empty wells of water, and fill them with mud; drive straws clean through inch planks. But it is no more inspired with a sentiment of mercy than a Prussian. It kills persons and spreads wholesale and utter destruction. This year, 1917, has been a bad tornado year in the Middle Western States.

Gas In The Stomach Is Dangerous

Physicians Recommend the use of Magnesia.

Sufferers from indigestion or dyspepsia should remember that the presence of gas or wind in the stomach invariably indicates that the stomach is troubled by excessive acidity.

This acid causes the food to ferment and the fermenting food in turn gives rise to noxious gases which distend the stomach, hamper the normal functions of vital internal organs, cause acute headaches, interfere with the action of the heart, and charge the blood stream with deadly poisons, which in time must ruin the health. Physicians say that to quickly dispel a dangerous accumulation of wind in the stomach and to stop the food fermentation which creates the gas, the acid in the stomach must be neutralized and that for this purpose there is nothing quite so good as a teaspoonful of pure bisurated magnesia taken in a little water immediately after meals. This instantly neutralizes the acid, thus stopping fermentation and the formation of gas, and enables the inflamed, distended stomach to proceed with its work under natural conditions. Bisurated magnesia is obtainable in powder or tablet form from any druggist; but as there are many different forms of magnesia it is important that the bisurated which the physicians prescribe should be distinctly asked for.

"Britannie."

Hitherto, says the Paris Daily Mail, all inhabitants of the British Isles, including Irish, have generally been described in French as "Anglais." General Verraux, who writes in the Œuvre, is trying to rectify this. He tells his readers that Miraumont was taken not by "les Anglais," but by "les Britanniques." The Journal des Debats heartily endorses the use of the new word, and suggests that Frenchmen in future should say "Brittannie" instead of "Angleterre" when referring to Britain in general.

A Unique Service

One of the most remarkable burial services ever held on a European battlefield is described by the chaplain of a Western Ontario battalion. It was that of an Indian killed by a bomb. Sixty Indians, commanded by an Indian lieutenant, attended the funeral. They represented the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas, Mississaugas, Delawares, Iroquois and Blackfeet.

UNWITTINGLY A BURGLAR.

How a Japanese Poet Helped to Rob a San Francisco House.

Soon after Mr. Yone Noguchi, the Japanese author, came to America, prompted by the best of intentions he helped to burglarize a San Francisco house. He tells how it happened in his autobiography.

While at San Francisco, sometimes I stayed at a Japanese boarding house where I paid nothing, since I made a service of English letter writing for the proprietor, and sometimes at a certain William Street, one of the most insignificant of little alleys, where my friends published a comic weekly. Here I happened to become an actor in a farce that set the whole town to laughing under the heading How a Japanese Poet Helped a Burglar.

One afternoon I was reading a book in the room that was parlor, sleeping room and editorial office by turns (we occupied the lower floor; the upstairs rooms were occupied by a Spanish tailor who happened to be out that afternoon), when a young boy, Spanish, or Mexican, about the same age as myself, knocked at my door and asked for a key that might fit the rooms upstairs.

It was his intention, he declared, to move the things away by the command of the tailor, who had engaged some other house.

"I lost the key on my way here," he said.

How could my mind of innocence doubt him? I helped him to open the upstairs rooms, and also assisted to move down a few things of some importance. I even offered him my service to help him with the large looking-glass. We had walked some seven or eight blocks when we were pursued by a large, fat Irishman, who took us by force to a police station, and duly locked us up there.

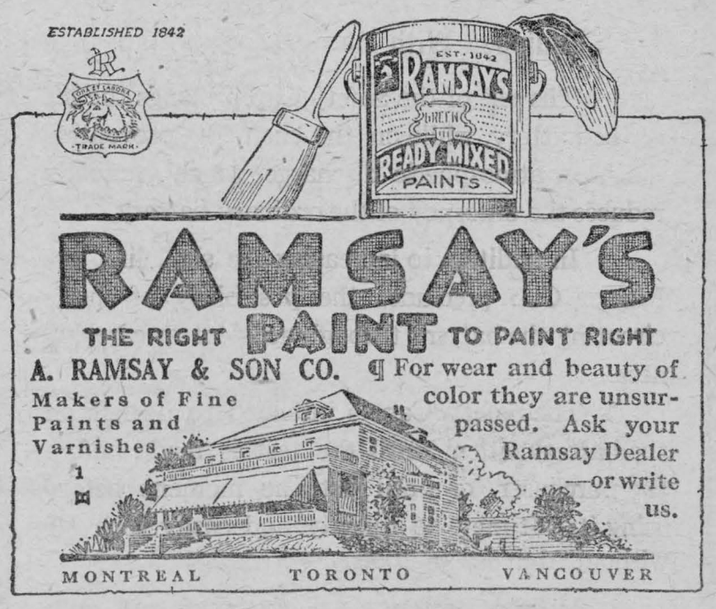
To clear myself from the charge next day, I made the first and last public speech of my foreign life. I believe that it was a masterpiece. I said that the incident was a case of Japanese etiquette or humanity turned to crime in America by wrong application.

We have a right to take pleasure in our own development. It should be encouraging to watch our powers develop; to know that we are able to do something to-day which we could not do yesterday, should give us happiness.

Where there is enough help or where small areas only are grown the beans may be pulled by hand. For large crops of beans it is generally profitable to use bean harvesters which consist of the ordinary two-wheeled cultivator, equipped with two flat knives placed to form a V cutting two rows at a time and placing both rows into one windrow. The beans may be bunched by hand or by means of the side delivery rake, which places from three to five rows together. After cutting, the beans should be kept clean and should be stored with as little weathering as possible.

Ontario Veterinary College

110 University Avenue, Toronto, Canada
Under the control of the Department of Agriculture of Ontario.
Affiliated with the University of Toronto.
College Reopens Monday, Oct. 1, 1917. Calendar Sent on Application.
E. A. A. GRANGE, V.S., M.Sc., Principal





THE BUSINESS WOMAN

To-day, more than ever before, is woman's opportunity. Many new occupations are now opened to her, which, before the war, she was deemed unfitted to fill. And truth to tell she has risen to the opportunity, and now shares many business responsibilities in former times confined to men. But, as women are subject to more frequent fluctuations of health than men, many will be handicapped early, if they regard their health requirements too lightly.

The nervous strain, long hours and prolonged mental or physical fatigue thin the blood and weaken the nerves. Such conditions as women are now called upon to undergo can only be endured by a full-blooded constitution. This is as true for men as for women, only weaker women suffer soonest. The woman worker, in any line, requires her blood replenished frequently. She needs new, rich blood to keep her health under the trying conditions of business life, and to fortify her system against the effects of overwork. This applies also to the woman in the home, who, perhaps, has more worries and anxieties than usual. So let all girls and women take heed and renew their blood promptly at the first approach of pallor, lack of appetite, headache and backache. This can be best and most effectively accomplished by taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills which make new, rich blood and thus help womankind so perfectly. No woman need fear failure of health if they take these pills occasionally to keep them well, or give them a fair trial if they find themselves rundown.

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

CANADA'S WHEAT.

Could Finance Her War Debt With Surplus Worth $459,000,000.

Even if only half of the 1917 Canadian crop is shipped out before the close of lake navigation, the Government statement of March 31, 1918, should show a heavy increase over the $244,000,000 exports last year. If, at that time, the national war debt should stand at $1,200,000,000, as has been forecast, it would still be well within the financing capacity of a country able at the end of three years of war to produce in one commodity alone the equivalent of one-third of its whole liability.

On an estimated yield of 275,000,000 bushels, gross value of western Canada's wheat crop should be $605,000,000, the highest amount realized in the history of that country from a single product. Canada's fiscal year does not coincide with the full calendar crop year, which would be about June 30, when the export movement is practically at an end, and the grain trade is best in position to take stock and balance accounts. Moreover seasonal changes affect initial interior grain movements as well as lake shipments, and comparisons of corresponding periods of time are for these and other reasons not always wholly satisfactory.

For the 12 months ended March, 1917, wheat exports amounted to $244,000,000. This trade covered an abnormally large carry-over from the 1915 crop, which had appreciable weight in receipts even in the late fall of 1916. The average Canadian price for wheat in the fall of 1916 up to the close of navigation was not far from $1.70, Fort William delivery, or $1.50 to $1.55 on the farm. Notwithstanding that production fell to 230,000,000 bushels in 1916, the dollar value of exports was $72,000,000 greater for the last fiscal year than for the year ended March, 1916.

August 1, 1917, lake terminals held nearly 12,000,000 of first grade wheat. Estimating the export value of all western stocks at $30,000,000, a modest appraisal, Canada begins the current grain year with a salable surplus worth $459,000,000 at $2.20 per bushel.

POSTUM

A wholesome table beverage with winning flavor.

Used everywhere by folks who find that tea or coffee disagrees.

"There's a Reason"

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

WAR BREAD IN ENGLAND.

Made From Government Regulation Flour Causes Much Illness.

War bread made from Government regulation flour has caused so much illness in England that chemists and bakers are working together under the direction of Crown officers in an effort to eliminate the "rope disease" which affects the bakings. Many adults who eat the bread develop severe cases of indigestion, while children break out in sores in many parts of the body.

In addition to the ill health among the consumers of the war bread the monetary loss from ruined bakings has reached a large sum and is growing larger. Affairs became so serious that a delegation of the London Master Bakers Association called on the Prime Minister and urged a return to the 75 per cent. flour.

One case was cited in which a baker had to destroy 3,600 loaves of bread, largely because mould had ruined it. In another instance a baker sold 1,200 loaves of spoiled bread to manufacturers of pig food and was compelled to suffer a double loss, for when the authorities heard of the matter the baker was arrested and fined $250 for "wasteful extravagance in war time."

A. F. May, secretary of the metropolitan committee for war savings and food economy, attributes most of the trouble to too large a proportion of non-glutinous materials in the flour. In some cases it was found that bakers were using peanuts, called by the English monkey nuts, to mix with the flour.

So far "rope disease" has baffled the investigators in the British Isles. One London baker in testifying before an investigating committee gave it as his opinion that "rope" is a second fermentation which arises in the baking and is furher developed through keeping the bread for the stipulated twelve hours.

A MARVELLOUS MEDICINE FOR LITTLE ONES

Mrs. Delvina Pelletier, Ste. Perpetue, Que., writes: "I have much pleasure in stating that Baby's Own Tablets have been a marvellous medicine in the case of my baby. I have been using the Tablets for four years and don't think there is anything to equal them." In using the Tablets the mother has the guarantee of a government analyst that they do not contain one particle of opiates or other harmful drugs—they cannot possibly do harm—they always do good. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Make Your Money Work.

Better buy one of the Government's war savings certificates. They yield over 5 per cent. interest and have the whole Dominion of Canada as security. You can get your money back any time you wish or leave it out for three years. A new certificate that is just the thing to teach your boy or girl proper investment habits has just been issued. It costs $8.60 and pays back $10.00 at the end of three years. For $21.50 you can get a certificate redeemable at $25 in three years, or for $86 you can get one worth $100 in three years. That is better than letting your money lie unproductive. The certificates can be had from any bank, money-order post office, or direct from the Department of Finance, Ottawa.

MURINE FOR YOUR EYES Granulated Eyelids, Sore Eyes, Eyes Inflamed by *Sun, Dust* and *Wind* quickly relieved by Murine. Try it in your Eyes and in Baby's Eyes. No Smarting, Just Eye Comfort

Murine Eye Remedy At Your Druggist's or by mail, 50c per bottle. Murine Eye Salve, in Tubes 25c. For *Book of the Eye*—Free. Ask Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

The doll is the oldest form of plaything known.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

TELL THE TRUTH.

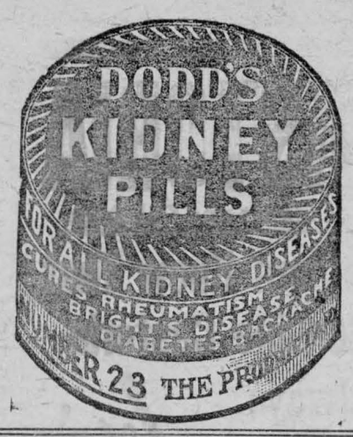
The excellent advice these verses contain loses nothing by the ingenuity that their author, Mr. William H. Davenport, displays in their composition:

Traveller through time's treacherous thicket,
Tell the truth.
This thy transport, this thy ticket;
Tell the truth.
Though thou'rt tired through toilsome tilling
Till thy tones, they're trembling, trilling,
Tell the truth triumphant, thrilling;
Tell the truth.

Thought that's twisted twists the thinker;
Tell the truth.
Truth that's tinkered taints the tinker
Tell the truth.
Toil's true task, truth's thorough tending;
Time's true trail, the truth's true trending;
Thought's true throne, 'tis truth transcending;
Tell the truth.

To thyself thou'rt truth's translator;
Tell the truth.
Though the thousands term thee traitor,
Tell the truth.
'Tis triumphant truth they're trying;
'Tis the tempter's toils thou'rt tying;
'Tis through time thou'rt testifying;
Tell the truth.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.



Pluck Won the V.C.

The London Gazette publishes a number of awards, decorations and medals in respect of the action in the Straits of Otranto on May 15, when three Austrian cruisers attacked a number of British drifters. The list includes: Victoria Cross — Skipper John Watt, Royal Naval Reserve, "for most conspicuous gallantry." When hailed by Austrian cruisers at about a hundred yards range and ordered to stop and abandon his drifter, Watt ordered full speed ahead, and called upon the crew for three cheers and a fight to a finish.

This is to certify that I have used MINARD'S LINIMENT in my family for years, and consider it the best liniment on the market. I have found it excellent for horse flesh.

(Signed) W. S. PINEO.
"Woodlands," Middleton, N.S.

Woodlots on the farms can be made an important factor in the relief of the threatened fuel shortage.

To improve plants of perennial phlox, late this autumn give them a surface dressing of hydrated lime and incorporate the lime with the soil, using a garden rake where there are many plants or an excelsior weeder where there are only a few plants. Spread the lime about the plants over a circle of about two feet from their base.

WOMEN! IT IS MAGIC! LIFT OUT ANY CORN

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



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

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

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

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

A FRIEND'S ADVICE

Woman Saved From a Serious Surgical Operation.

Louisville, Ky.—"For four years I suffered from female troubles, headaches, and nervousness. I could not sleep, had no appetite and it hurt me to walk. If I tried to do any work, I would have to lie down before it was finished. The doctors said I would have to be operated on and I simply broke down. A friend advised me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and the result is I feel like a new woman. I am well and strong, do all my own house work and have an eight pound baby girl. I know Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound saved me from an operation which every woman dreads."—Mrs. NELLIE FISHBACK, 1521 Christy Ave., Louisville, Ky.



Everyone naturally dreads the surgeon's knife. Sometimes nothing else will do, but many times Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has saved the patient and made an operation unnecessary.

If you have any symptom about which you would like to know, write to the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., for helpful advice given free.

Numbness Through Cold.

The most remarkable effect of the cold which a member of one of the Antarctic expeditions noticed was the loss of sense and touch in the fingers. It was almost complete. "Suppose you wanted to look for a knife in your kit-bag," he said, "you would get it in your hand and not know. It was the same with everything we handled. We saw that we picked it up, and saw that we held the article; we could not feel that we had it." He added that it was not possible to shave because the skin became irritated and sore, while if the beard grew too long it attracted moisture and then froze into a block. The only thing to do was to keep beard and moustache clipped close.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

"He that taketh up the burden of the fainting lighteneth his own load."—Warfaring Psalms.

The Kaiser recently inspected the German navy, which must be admitted everywhere to be the greatest navy in captivity.



SELDOM SEE a big knee like this, but your horse may have a bunch or bruise on his ankle, hock, stifle, knee or throat. ABSORBINE TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF. will clean it off without laying up the horse. No blister, no hair gone. Concentrated—only a few drops required at an application. $2 per bottle delivered. Describe your case for special instructions and Book 8 M free. ABSORBINE, JR., the antiseptic liniment for mankind, reduces Painful Swellings, Enlarged Glands, Wens, Bruises, Varicose Veins; allays Pain and Inflammation. Price $1 and $2 a bottle at druggists or delivered

W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F., 516 Lymans Bldg., Montreal, Can.

Absorbine and Absorbine, Jr., are made in Canada.

CUTICURA HEALS BAD CASE ECZEMA

Relief Instantaneous. Healed With 3 Cakes of Soap and 2 Boxes of Ointment.

"I was very much annoyed by an irritation on my back. I found out I had a bad case of eczema. My back was in a very bad shape, and my clothing irritated so that the skin became very sore. I sent for Cuticura Soap and Ointment. Relief was instantaneous and with the use of three cakes of Cuticura Soap and two boxes of Ointment I was healed." (Signed) B. F. Grosch, Y. M. C. A., St. Catherines, Ont., July 4, 1917.



For hair and skin health Cuticura Soap and Ointment are supreme.

For Free Sample Each by Mail address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. A, Boston, U. S. A." Sold everywhere.



"Isn't there a good deal of waste in the bone of a sirloin steak?" "Not for me," replied the merchant, "I am very careful to sell the bone for as much as the meat."

MONEY ORDERS

When ordering goods by mail, send a Dominion Express Money Order.

In the construction of their nests, birds generally avoid bright colors which might possibly lead to the discovery of their place of abode by an enemy.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

Spray potatoes as long as the vines remain green. Cultivate potatoes until they are dug, to conserve the moisture in the soil and keep the weeds down.

It is surprising how brave the average man is when there isn't any real danger in sight.

FURS

LOVELY PERSIAN LAMB, MINK and other furs by mail. Wholesale prices. Send for illustrated catalog of bargains. McComber's Limited, Manufacturers, 420 D St. Paul West, Montreal

MISCELLANEOUS

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

When buying your Piano insist on having an "OTTO HIGEL" PIANO ACTION

Like A Boy at 50 Bubbling Over With Vitality--Taking Iron Did It

Doctor says Nuxated Iron is greatest of all strength builders—Often increases the strength and endurance of delicate, nervous folks 100 per cent. in two weeks' time.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Not long ago a man came to me who was nearly half a century old and asked me to give him a preliminary examination for life insurance. I was astonished to find him with the blood pressure of a boy of 20 and as full of vigor, vim and vitality as a young man; in fact a young man he really was notwithstanding his age. The secret he said was taking iron—nuxated iron had filled him with renewed life. At 30 he was in bad health; at 46 he was careworn and nearly all in. Now at 50 after taking Nuxated Iron a miracle of vitality and his face beaming with the buoyancy of youth. As I have said a hundred times over, iron is the greatest of all strength builders. If people would only take Nuxated Iron when they feel weak or rundown instead of dosing themselves with habit-forming drugs, stimulants and alcoholic beverages I am convinced that in this way they could ward off disease, preventing it becoming organic in thousands of cases and thereby the lives of thousands might be saved who now die every year from pneumonia, grippe, kidney, liver, heart trouble and other dangerous maladies. The real and true cause which started their diseases was nothing more nor less than a weakened condition brought on by lack of iron in the blood. Iron is absolutely necessary to enable your blood to change food into living tissue. Without it, no matter how much or what you eat, your food merely passes through you without doing you any good. You don't get the strength out of it and as a consequence you become weak, pale and sickly looking just like a plant trying to grow in a soil deficient in iron. If you are not strong or well you owe it to yourself to make the following test: See how long you can work or how far you can walk without becoming tired. Next take two five-grain tablets of ordinary nuxated iron three times per day after meals for two weeks. Then test your strength again and see for yourself how much you have gained. I have seen dozens of nervous run-down people who were ailing all the while, double their strength and endurance and entirely get rid of all symptoms of dyspepsia, liver and other troubles in from ten to fourteen days' time simply by taking iron in the proper form. And this after they had in some cases been doctoring for months without obtaining any benefit. But don't take the old forms of reduced iron, iron acetate or tincture of iron simply to save a few cents. You must take iron in a form that can be easily absorbed and assimilated like nuxated iron if you want it to do you any good, otherwise it may prove worse than useless. Many an athlete or prizefighter has won the day simply because he knew the secret of great strength and endurance and filled his blood with iron before he went into the affray, while many another has gone down to inglorious defeat simply for the lack of iron.—E. Sauer, M.D.

NOTE: Nuxated Iron, recommended above by Dr. E. Sauer, is not a patent medicine nor secret remedy, but one which is well known to druggists, and whose iron constituents are widely prescribed by eminent physicians everywhere. Unlike the older inorganic iron products, it is easily assimilated, does not injure the teeth, make them black, nor upset the stomach; on the contrary, it is a most potent remedy in nearly all forms of indigestion as well as for nervous, run-down conditions. The manufacturers have such great confidence in Nuxated Iron that they offer to forfeit $100.00 to any charitable institution if they cannot take any man or woman, under 60, who lacks iron, and increase their strength 100% or over in four weeks' time, provided they have no serious organic trouble. They also offer to refund your money if it does not at least double your strength and endurance in ten days' time. It is dispensed by all good druggists.

Dr. Beck, The Well Known Eye Specialist and Doctor Judkins, The Medical Author, Publish Astonishing Report on Wonderful Remedy To Strengthen Eyesight

Say it Strengthens Eyesight 50% in One Week's Time in Many Instances



DR. BECK

A Free Prescription You Can Have Filled and Use at Home.

New York.—Dr. Beck, a New York state eye specialist, and Dr. Judkins, a Massachusetts physician, were asked to make a thorough test of the popular eye remedy, Bon Opto. Their reports were most interesting. Here they are:

Dr. Beck reports, "When my attention was first called to the wonderful eye remedy, Bon Opto, I was inclined to be skeptical. I make it a rule to test every new treatment which is brought to my attention. Having specialized in eye work for the past twenty years, I believe I am qualified to express an intelligent opinion on remedies applicable to the eyes. Since Bon Opto has created such a sensation throughout the United States and Canada, I welcomed the opportunity to test it. I began to use it in my practice a little over a year ago and I am frank to say that the results obtained are such that I hesitate to tell of my experience for fear it will sound incredible. Some of the results I have accomplished with Bon Opto not only astonished myself but also other physicians with whom I have talked about it. I have had many individuals who had worn glasses for years for far-sightedness, near-sightedness, astigmatism and other eye weaknesses, tell me they have dispensed with them through the adoption of the Bon Opto principal. Many eye troubles can be traced directly to muscular contraction and relaxation and since Bon Opto method tells how to exercise and develop the eye muscles, it reaches conditions not possible through other means. I advise every thoughtful physician to study Bon Opto principal, give it the same careful trial I have and there is no doubt in my mind they will come to the conclusion I have, namely, that the Bon Opto method opens the door for the cure of many eye troubles which have heretofore been impossible to cope with. The treatment is so simple in its application that it can be used at home by anyone of average intelligence. In my own practice I have seen it strengthen the eyesight more than 50 per cent in one week's time. I have also used it with surprising effect in cases of work strained eyes, pink eye, inflammed lids, catarrhal conjunctivites, smarting, painful, aching, itching eyes, eyes weakened from colds, smoke, sun, dust and wind, watery eyes, blurred vision, and in fact many other conditions too numerous to describe in this report. A new and startling case has just come under my observation, which yielded to Bon Opto, is that of a young girl, 12 years old. Two prominent eye specialists, after a thorough examination of the young girl, decided in order to save the sight of her right eye, the left eye must be removed. Before permitting her to be operated on, the young girl's father decided to use Bon Opto. In less than three days a marked improvement was noticed. At the end of a week the inflammation had almost disappeared, and at the end of six weeks the eye was saved. Just think what the saving of that eye means to this little girl. Another case is that of a lady ninety-three years old. She came to me with dull vision and extreme inflammation of the lids and the conjunctiva was almost raw. After two weeks' use of Bon Opto the lids were absolutely normal and her eyes are as bright as many a girl of sixteen."

Dr. Judkins, Massachusetts physician, formerly Chief of Clinics in the Union General Hospital, Boston, Mass., and formerly House Surgeon at the New England Eye and Ear Infirmary of Portland, Maine, and medical author for many years, reports:

"I have found oculists too prone to operate and opticians too willing to prescribe glasses while neglecting the simple formulas which form the basis of that wonderful home treatment for eye troubles, Bon Opto. This, in my opinion, is a remarkable remedy for the cure and prevention of many eye disorders. Its success in developing and strengthening the eyesight will soon make eye glasses old fashioned and the form of eye baths which the Bon Opto method provides, will make its use as common as that of the tooth brush. I am thoroughly convinced from my experience with Bon Opto that it will strengthen the eyesight at least 50 per cent in one week's time in many instances. Dr. W. H. Devine, director of medical inspection in the Boston schools, in his report published February 20, 1917, states that only 14,016 out of 89,175 examined, need to wear glasses now, a marked decrease over the previous report. Bon Opto is hastening the eyeglassless age in bespectacled Boston."

Victims of eye strain and other eye weaknesses and those who wear glasses will be glad to know that according to Dr. Beck and Dr. Judkins, there is real hope and help for them. Many whose eyes were failing say they have had their eyes restored by this remarkable prescription and many who once wore glasses say they have thrown them away." One man says, after using it: "I was almost blind. Could not see to read at all. Now I can read everything without my glasses and my eyes do not hurt any more. At night they would pain dreadfully. Now they feel fine all the time. It was like a miracle to me." A lady who used it says: "The atmosphere seemed hazy with or without glasses but after using this prescription for 15 days everything seems clear. I can read even fine print without glasses." Another who used it says: "I was bothered with eye strain caused by overworked, tired eyes which induced fierce headaches. I have worn glasses for several years, both for distance and close work and without them I could not read my own name on an envelope or the typewriting on the machine before me. I can do both now and have discarded my long distance glasses altogether. I can count the fluttering leaves on the trees across the street now, which for several years have looked like a dim green blur to me. I cannot express my joy at what it has done for me."



DR. JUDKINS

"It is believed that thousands who wear glasses can now discard them in a reasonable time and multitudes more will be able to strengthen their eyes so as to be spared the trouble and expense of ever getting glasses. Eye troubles of many descriptions may be wonderfully benefited by the use of this prescription at home. Here is the prescription: Go to any active drug store and get a bottle of Bon Opto tablets. Drop one Bon Opto tablet in a fourth of a glass of water and let it dissolve. With this liquid bathe the eyes two to four times daily. You should notice your eyes clear up perceptibly right from the start and inflammation and redness will quickly disappear. If your eyes bother you even a little, it is your duty to take steps to save them now before it is too late. Many hopelessly blind might have saved their sight if they had cared for their eyes in time.

NOTE—Another prominent physician to whom the above article was submitted, said: "Yes, the Bon Opto prescription is truly a wonderful eye remedy. Its constituent ingredients are well known to eminent eye specialists and widely prescribed by them. I have used it very successfully in my own practice on patients whose eyes were strained through overwork or misfit glasses. It is one of the very few preparations I feel should be kept on hand for regular use in almost every family." Bon Opto referred to above, is not a patent medicine or a secret remedy. It is an ethical preparation, the formula being printed on the package. The manufacturers guarantee it to strengthen eyesight 50 per cent in one week's time in many instances or refund the money. It is dispensed by all good druggists, including general stores; also by G. Tamblyn and T. Eaton & Co., Toronto.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1917

The Leader

$1.50 per year; $1.25 in Canada, if paid in 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

School Fair Great Success

The first Williamsburg School Fair held at North Williamsburg on September 17th. was a decided success. It was estimated that 1000 people were in attendance and over 300 children took part in the School Parade which was an interesting feature of the Fair. This is to be an annual event in Williamsburg township and the parents have good reason to be proud of the first Fair put on by their children. Messrs. MacRae and Kennedy of Alexandria; F. C. Nunnick of the Commission of Conservation, Ottawa; Mrs. B. A. Herring and Mrs. E. P. Bradt, Morrisburg, were the judges officiating. The following is a complete list of the prize winners.

Live Stock

Class 1—Draft Colt
1st, Fred O'Shaughnessy.
2nd., Aden Casselman.
3rd., Jakie Weber.
Class 5—Grade Calf:
1st, Walter Marcellus.
Class 6, Bull Calf
1st., George Tupper.
2nd., Hubert Trickey.

Poultry

Class 7—Cockerel
1st., Charlie Saddlemire.
2nd., Grant McIntosh.
3rd., Winnie Herriman.
4th., Bennie Baker.
5th., Thorald Lane.
6th., James Courtney.
7th., Luvia McMillan.
Class 8, Pullet
1st., Winnie Herriman.
2nd., George Brooke.
3rd., James Brown.
4th., Charlie Saddlemire.
5th., Grant Tupper.
6th., Grant McIntosh.
7th., Thorald Lane.
Class 9, Trio.
1st., Grant McIntosh.
2nd., Charlie Saddlemire.
3rd., Thorold Lane.
4th., Winnie Herriman.
5th., George Brooks.
6th., Lloyd Hess.
7th., Charlie Black.
Class 10—Pair Birds
1st., Burton Beckstead.
2nd., Grant McIntosh.
3rd, Wilfred Henophy.
4th., George Richmire.
5th., Andrew J. Derby.
6th., Andy Webb.
7th. Karl Bowman.
Class 11—Barley (Sheaf)
1st., George A. Whittaker.
2nd., Floyd Loucks.
3rd., Ernie Barkley.
4th., Harvey Barkley.
Class 12—Barley (one gal.)
1st., Ernie Barkley.
2nd., Norman Baker.
3rd., Floyd Loucks.
Class 13, Oats (Sheaf)
1st., Ross Wingard.
2nd., Willie Gow.
3rd., Jake Weaver.
4th., Charlie Black.
Class 14, (one gallon)
1st., Ross Wingard.
2nd., Bennie Baker.
3rd., Kenneth Froats.
4th., Willie Buckingham.

Potatoes

Class 15, Green Mountain 1 doz.
1st., Darcy Patrick.
2nd., Willie Black.
3rd, Orlin Barkley.
4th., Jeanette McHaffie.
5th., Bert Bowman.
6th., Murray Prunner.
7th., Muriel Martin.
8th., Walden Beckstead.
Class 16—1 pk. Green Mountain
1st, Mary Williams.
2nd., Burril Becker.
3rd., Fred Weaver.
4th., Arthur Loucks.
5th., Floyd Young.

Mangels

Class 17, Six Mangels
1st., Everett O'Shaughnessy.
2nd., Ellis Merkley.
3rd., Fred O'Shaughnessy.
4th., Helen Becker.
5th., Hubert Baker.
Class 18—Single Mangle.
1st., Sherwood Stoddart.
2nd., Ellis Merkley.
3rd., Hubert Baker.

Corn

Class 21—Compton's Early
1st., Walter Whittaker.
2nd., Thorald Lane.
3rd., Bruce Casselman.
4th., Hugh Barkley.
5th., Kenneth Loucks.
Class 22—Golden Bantam.
1st., Floyd Hess.
2nd., Burton Beckstead.
3rd., Donald Merkley.
4th., Maud Gow.
5th., Emma Reddick.

Turnips

Class 19—Six Turnips
1st., Kathleen Whittaker.
2nd., Mamie Robertson.
3rd., Lockwood Prunner.
4th., Bert Laushway.
5th., Wesley Gordier.
Class 20—Single Turnip.
1st., Lockwood Prunner.

Carrots

Class 23—Five Carrots.
1st., Grant McIntosh.
2nd., Elva Bailey.
3rd, Gladys Weegar
4th, Clara Baker
5th., Marion Lavis.
6th., Donald McMartin.
7th., Mabel Casselman.

Beets.

Class 24—Five Beets.
1st, Kathleen Colquhoun.
2nd., Alta O'Shaughnessy.
3rd., Percy Barkley.
4th., Orlean Barkley.
5th., Adah Bowman.
6th., Maud Marcellus.

Onions

Class 25—Six Onions.
1st., Florence Buchan.
2nd., Hattie Barkley.
3rd., Emerald Merkley.
4th., Myrtle Warner.
5th., Lera Whittaker.

Parsnips

Class 27—Six Parsnips.
1st., Douglas Merkley.
2nd., Mary Weegar.
3rd., Mary Weegar.
3rd., Luva McMillan.

Fruit

Class 27—McIntosh
1st., Bert Merkley.
2nd., Marion Lavis.
3rd., Thorald Lane.
4th., Alice Casselman.
Class 28—Wealthy
1st., Bert Merkley.
2nd., Bessie O'Shaughnessy.
3rd., Walter Whittaker.
4th., Beatrice Saddlemire.
Class 29, Snows
1st., Florence Barkley.
2nd., Bert Merkley.
3rd, Marguerite Lavis.
4th., Maud Marcellus.
Class 30—Collection
1st., Bert Merkley.
2nd., Mary O'Shaughnessy.
3rd., Hubert Casselman.

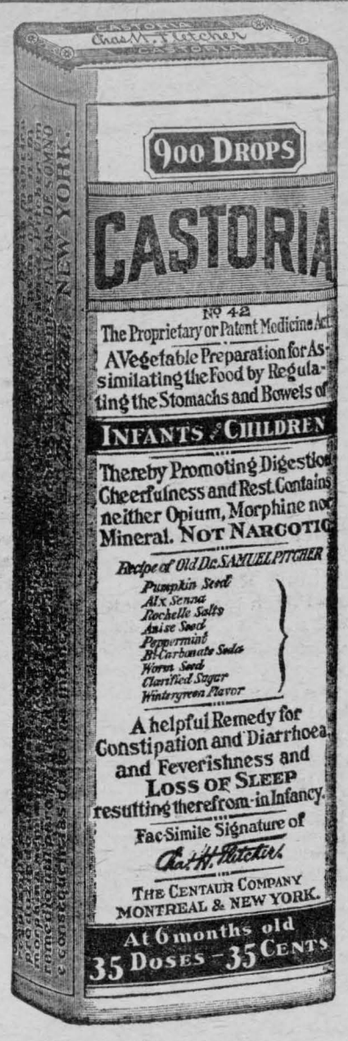
Flowers

Class 31—Boquet Asters
1st, Maud Marcellus.
2nd., Mary Shannette.
3rd., Kathleen Laushway.
4th., Flora Robinson.
5th., Andy Webb.
Class 32—Boquet Sweet Pegs
1st., Hattie Barkley
2nd., Bessie O'Shaughnessy.
3rd., Reta Beckstead.
4th., Gertie Barkley.
5th., Marion McHaffie.
Class 33—Boquet Phlox
1st., Aula Beckstead.
2nd., Annie Barkley.
3rd., Kathleen Whittaker.
4th., Mary Williams.
5th., Kathleen Carruthers.
Class 34.—Vase Cut Flowers.
1st., Florence Buchan.
2nd., Alice Casselman.
3rd., Muriel Martin.
4th., Alice Beckstead.
5th., Beatrice Saddlemire.

Cooking

Class 35—Tea Biscuits.
1st., Alice Casselman.
2nd., Florence Buchan.
3rd., Luva Deeks.
4th., Kathleen Carruthers.
5th., Kathleen Laushway.

(Continued on page 5)



Exact Copy of Wrapper.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria Always Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

NOTICE

I will pay highest prices for rags, rubbers, copper, brass, zinc, lead and all kinds of scrap iron. For best service 'phone 63 or write

Owing to the fact that certain rumors are about that I have engaged certain parties to work with me, I beg to inform the public that these rumors are entirely false. I will call on you personally; hold all your junk until I call myself.

SAM AGULNICK,
Box 17, - - Morrisburg

—The—
Whitteker Optical Parlor

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

'PHONE NO. 18A
TAIT BLOCK
MORRISBURG, - - ONTARIO

Farm For Sale

Farm consisting of 100 acres, 15 acres bush, balance under cultivation, located along Main road, 5 miles north of Morrisburg, ½ mile from Cheese Factory, 1 mile from school, being east half of lot 25, fourth concession of Williamsburg, Dundas County. Buildings include two good hip roof barns, one 34x60 feet, stabling sixteen heads of cattle, 1 box stall, horse barn and carriage house, 24x36 feet, stabling five heads of horses, good granary, hog house, hen house, never-failing well, seven-room dwelling house, woodshed, orchard. Also adjoining lot of 5½ acres of the north end of the east half of lot 24, third concession of Williamsburg, Dundas County, both good clay loam, good outbuildings, good well, up-to-date seven room house tinned inside and out. Verandah, cement walk and good cement cistern.

Easy terms can be arranged.

For further particulars apply to,

Nathan Weaver,
Williamsburg, Ont.,
R.M.D. No. 2

AUCTION SALE

The undersigned will sell by Public Auction at Lot 20, 2nd Con. of Williamsburg, 2½ miles from Morrisburg on

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25

Commencing at 12 o'clock noon, the following—One mare 10 yrs. old, one gelding 8 yrs. old, one Jersey cow 6 yrs. old, top buggy almost new, open buggy, 2 double wagons, 1 set double harness, cutter, roller, seeder, corn cultivator, plough, hay fork and car, 100 feet of rope, 1 set of single harness, 1 Goatskin robe, fanning mill, platform scale, mowing machine, reaper, set of bob sleighs, 1 pulverizer, some carpenter's tools, Yukon heater, 2 cook stoves, milk separator, barrel churn, 40 hens and chickens more or less, a quantity of hay, straw and oats, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

TERMS — Sums of $10 and under, cash; over that amount, 9 months' credit upon furnishing approved joint notes, or 3 p. c. off for cash.

SYLVESTER WEEGAR, Prop.
THOMAS IRVING, Auctioneer.

DR. GEO. M. GORRELL
DENTIST
Graduate of Chicago Dental College and of Royal College Dental Surgeons, Toronto.
Office—Arthur Casselman Block,
Phone No. 6. Morrisburg.

DR. D. C. CASSELMAN
Dentist
Office—Casselman Block
MORRISBURG, - - ONTARIO
Graduate of Royal College of Dental Surgeons Toronto

R. F. LYLE
BARRISTER, Solicitor, Notary, Conveyancer, &c. Solicitor for The Bank of Ottawa and for the Municipality of Morrisburg.
Barry Block, Main Street
MORRISBURG, : : ONTARIO
Money to loan at lowest rates of interest

IRWIN HILLIARD, K.C.
BARRISTER, Solicitor, Notary, etc. Solicitor for the Molsons Bank.
New Molsons Bank Building,
MORRISBURG, ONT.
A large amount of private money to loan at par ent on easy terms.

ARTHUR FLYNN
Barrister, Etc.
Morrisburg, Ont.

CORNWALL GENERAL HOSPITAL

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

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

You are Asked to Assist in this work

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

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

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

EVERY WILLIS GRADUATE IS WORKING

Increased Attendance, 45 percent. or nearly one half increase in our shorthand department last year and "NO QUITTERS"

Nowadays when the nation wants your best be sure that you attend a school that can assure you of a good position.

When every dollar counts, investigate closely. A cheap course and no position is no good at any price to-day.

A reasonable charge for an excellent course with a good situation at the end is worth while.

The established position of Willis College (21 years) with the employer is worth to each student and graduate far more than the cost of a course. It means sure employment in the best positions.

Send to-day for our catalogue,

N. I. HARRISON, Principal
139½ Sparks Street, Ottawa. Entrance between Ketchum's & Sim's
"A POSITION FOR EVERY WILLIS GRADUATE"

Cornwall Commercial College — the school you will attend if you investigate

A Commercial College of unusual equipment, including 69 New Typewriting Machines of all standard makes, wide reputation, for thorough work; it is the Alma Mater of many of our successful business men in Canada. Free Employment Department. Both sexes. Enter any time. Write for 17th year book. Address;—

GEO. F. SMITH, Principal,
Cornwall, Ontario,

SCHOOL BOOKS
---and---
STATIONERY

WE SPECIALIZE IN PUBLIC SCHOOL AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE SUPPLIES

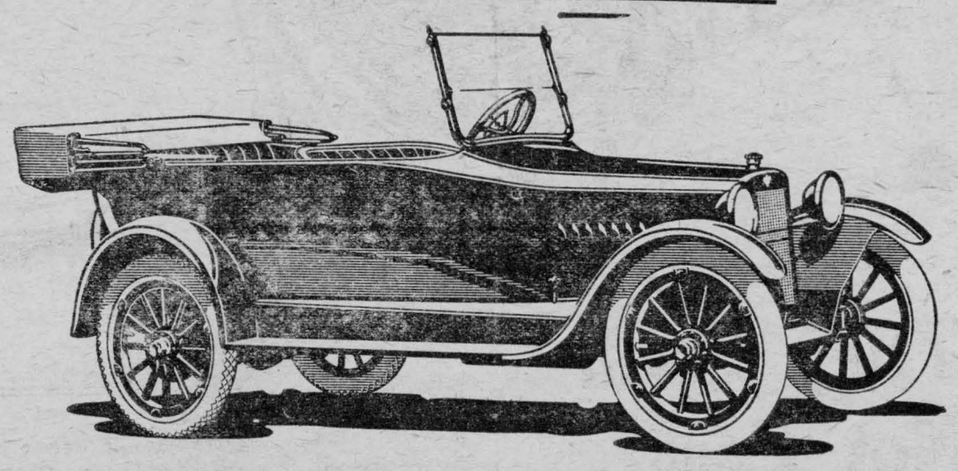
A Full Line; from the Smallest Child's to the Teacher's wants.

D. T. Henderson,
DRUGGIST.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

SAXON "SIX"

A big touring car for five people



One $3000 Car and One $4125 Car Like Saxon "Six" In 10 Points

Note closely this extraordinary evidence of Saxon "Six" quality and value.

Here is one car at $3000, admittedly the leader in its class.

Among its important features it lists Timken axles, Timken bearings, Spiral bevel gear, and Exide storage battery.

Remember its price is $3000. Saxon "Six" at $1260 f.o.b. Windsor, Ont., also has these four features.

Then take this other car. Its price is $4125. It likewise is practically the undisputed leader of its class.

Glancing through its list of essential features you note Fedders radiator, Semi-floating axle, Timken axles, Exide storage battery, Spiral bevel gear, and Timken bearings.

All six of these same features are features of Saxon "Six" at $1260.

In a word, six of the big features of Saxon "Six" are endorsed and used by two of America's finest cars, one selling at $3000 and one at $4125.

Another one of the big features of Saxon "Six" is Remy ignition.

You will find that there are nine cars ranging in price from $1600 to $5400 that also use Remy ignition.

Still another feature of Saxon "Six" is the Continental six-cylinder motor.

By the way, Saxon "Six" is the lowest priced six-cylinder car in the world. And in addition the only "Six" at less than $1350 that has a Continental motor:

But you find that their are 12 other cars, ranging in price from $1600 to $3000 that use the Continental motor.

The Saxon "Six" you can buy to-day at $1260, and the four-cylinder Saxon at $665 is almost sure to be selling at a higher price in the near future.

All manufacturing costs have increased. So as soon as materials bought months ago at normal prices have been used new prices will have to be set and of course they will be higher prices.

Your chance to protect yourself is in buying now. Do it at once

Distributors for Eastern Ontario

BEACH SAXON AUTO COMPANY

199 ALBERT ST., OTTAWA, ONT.

DEALERS WANTED IN EACH DISTRICT

OUR CORRESPONDENTS

WILLIAMSBURG

Quite a number from here attended the Exhibition at Ottawa.

Miss Ruth Maurer left last Tuesday to attend Business College in Toronto.

The marriage took place on Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock Sept. 12th., at the home of the bride, of Miss Lottie Weaver, eldest daughter of Mrs. Martha W[illegible]er of Williamsburg, to Mr. [illegible] VanAllen, son of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. VanAllen of Inkerman. The ceremony was performed by Rev. T. Meredith of Elma, in the presence of only a few intimate friends. The happy couple have the best wishes of a host of friends.

Miss Mabel Whittaker left on Monday of this week for Ottawa to attend Normal School.

Misses Alice Eastwood and Hazel Casselman spent a few days last week with friends in Ottawa.

Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Cochrane and Miss Mattie and Master William, and Mrs. Alice Strader and Miss Dorothy, Mr. and Mrs. Ogilvie of Mountain and Mr. Harold Bradley of Glen Becker, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Hess last Sunday.

Misses Iva Warring and Lizzie Adams were guests of Miss Hazel Weaver last Sunday.

The Ladies Aid of the Presbyterian Church, Williamsburg, intend holding a social at the home of Mr. Stanley Saddlemire on Friday evening, Sept. 28th. Everybody welcome.

We are pleased to note that Misses Winnie Webb and Hazel Weaver were successful in their examinations at the Agricultural College, Guelph.

Miss Julia Hollister returned on Wednesday of this week after spending the last couple weeks with Mr. and Mrs. H. Redmond of Jefferson City.

The fortieth annual meeting of the Dundas Sunday School Convention will be held in the Lutheran Church, Williamsburg, on Thursday, Sept. 27th. A good program is being arranged and everybody welcome.

The school fair held on the school grounds here on Monday of this week, was the most successful event of the season. Everything combined to make it a success, the exhibits shown by the children of the different schools, the sports, etc. The ladies of the Red Cross who were in charge of the booth wish to thank the public for their very generous patronage and all those who assisted in the various ways in making it a success.

All parties interested in Red Cross work attend the business meeting Saturday evening Sept 22nd.

AULTSAILLE

Mrs. John Wells is spending a few days in Morrisburg this week.

The Women's Institute shipped a box to the Canadian Red Cross Society, Quebec, on Sept. 6th. containing 13 nightingales 8 body bandages, 12 pairs socks 48 handkerchiefs, 66 surgical socks, 3 surgical cases, 60 Marytailed bandages, 6 "T" bandages, 17 eye bandages.

An appeal is being made for cast-off shoes of all sorts and sizes to be sent to the Red Cross room any Thursday afternoon.

Rev. W. Wells is attending a convention in Toronto this week.

Several from here attended the fair at Ottawa last week.

Mrs. Clark and Miss Bella Casselman of Lachine spent a week here with their sister, Mrs S. E. Hanes.

Mrs. W. Baker and daughter, Sarah, are spending a few days with friends in Belleville.

Mr. and Mrs. Gibson Morgan of Kingston are spending a few days here with friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Jarvis and children spent the week-end with friends in Belleville.

Mrs. Page of Massena and Miss Shoen of Stockholm, N.Y. were [illegible] town on Monday.

Miss Grace Wells spent the week-end at the Parsonage returning to Newington on Tuesday.

Mrs. Arthur Ault, Master Gerald and Miss Myra left last week for Toronto where they will spend the Winter.

Mrs. W. Campbell Wales spent a few days here recently with Mrs. J. Markell.

Mr. and Mrs. James Markell of Ottawa were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Sampson on Sunday.

Mr. Kenneth Hanes left on Monday to resume his duties in Toronto.

Mrs. F. Shaver returned home last week after spending several days in Brockville.

Mrs. A. E. Fetterly returned from Lunenburg on Tuesday.

Mrs. H. Lapointe left on Monday to visit friends in Duluth and St. Catharines.

MARIATOWN

Mr. and Mrs. Lee Deeks spent Sunday at Froatsburn. Mrs Deeks will remain with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. Froats, for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Aden Casselman and family of Berwick and Mr. M. J. Casselman of Morrisburg were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Deeks, Sunday.

A number from here attended the School Fair at Williamsburg on Monday and all were much pleased to see the interest taken by the youngsters. We hope to see this good work carried on in in the future in our township.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Swerdfeger of Morewood motored to Cardinal on Friday for the formers mother who has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Swerdfeger On their return home they stopped for a short time at Mr. H. D. Swerdfeger's.

Mrs. John Mullin and little granddaughter, Etta of Prescott spent the week-end with Mrs. Clealand.

Miss Winnie Fawsett of Hainsville spent Tuesday and Wednesday with her grandmother, Mrs. David Hamilton.

Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Beckstead spent Sunday with Mr. James Hamilton's, Iroquois.

Mrs. Oliver Carter of Rowena is spending the week with her sister, Mrs. Clealand.

Mr. Soper of Iroquois is at present engaged at Mr. L. Bateman's doing plumbing. When completed Mr. Bateman will enjoy an up-to-date home.

Mr. Arthur Riddell, purser on the "City Kingston" for the Summer months, returned home on Tuesday.

Miss Eva Beckstead and Miss Myrtle Clealand spent the week-end at Ogdensburg.

Mrs. (Dr.) Davey and Miss Carrie Stata were in our midst this week distributing the Food Pledge Cards.

Miss Annie Tuttle of Iroquois spent Wednesday evening at Mr A. H. Beckstead's.

Mr. and Mrs. Ross Scott and family and Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Scott of Winchester, motored to our town on Sunday and were the guests of Mrs. M. VanAllan.

Mrs. S. Weaver of Cornwall is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Ernest Casselman.

Mrs. A. McLatchie and Miss Della McLatchie were callers in our town on Sunday last.

WINCHESTER SPRINGS

Quite a number from here attended the Ottawa Fair last week.

The Misses Margaret and Hazel Fisher spent last week in Toronto with their brother, Harold. Margaret remained in Toronto.

Miss Clara McIntosh is spending a couple of weeks with her sister, Mrs. George Barkley of Williamsburg.

Mrs. John Munroe and the Misses Emma and Mamie Munroe and Mr. Hector Munroe and Mr. Wm. McDonald motored to Cardinal on Sunday to spend the day at Mr. Jack McGee's.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Seeley, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Fisher and son, Keitha, of Iroquois, spent Sunday at the home of Mr. W. J. Fisher.

Mr. and Mrs. George Hill and family spent Sunday at the home of Mr. Briggs McIntosh's. Mr. and Mrs. Archie Loucks and family spent Sunday at the latter's home, Mr. Hugh Jackson's, Nation Valley.

A number from here attended South Mountain Fair on Friday.

Miss Ella Coons has returned home after spending a few weeks with her uncle, Mr. Arthur Bailey of Chesterville.

Mr. and Mrs. Ozias Durant, of the Boyne spent Thursday with their daughter, Mrs. W. J. Fisher.

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. Albert Holmes on Wednesday, Sept 5th., a son.

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. Alva Runions, Thursday, Sept. 6th, a daughter.

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Harper on Tuesday, Sept. 11th., a daughter.

BRINSTON

Mr. and Mrs. John Adams arrived home Sunday, having spent the past month with friends out west.

A few from here attended the funeral of the late Sydney Payne of South Gower on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Hunter and children of St. Anne, Que., were guests at the home of Jas. Clark last week.

A number from here attended Ottawa Fair last week, also Mountain Fair on Friday.

Miss Lizzie Adams of Williamsburg is visiting her brother, Jno. M. Adams.

Rev. Mr. Crawford preached in the Methodist Church here on Sunday in connection with the Bible Society.

Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Clow are spending a couple of weeks at the home of their daughter, Mrs. Arthur Dawson of Dundela.

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Hamilton spent Sunday with their daughter, Mrs. Earl Merkley of Iroquois.

Mrs. Herb Coons and family and Mrs. Knight have moved to Iroquois and will locate in W. A. Bowmen's house. 6

(Continued from page 4)

School Fair Great Success

Class 36—Cookies.
1st., Florence Buchan.
2nd., Katie Carr.
3rd., Alice Casselman.
4th., Violet Warner.
5th., Nellie Beckstead.
Class 37—Home-made Candy
1st., Alice Casselman.
2nd., Grace Cunningham.
3rd., Kathleen Laushway.
4th., Kathleen Whittaker.
5th., Gladys Merkley.
Class 38—Layer Cake
1st., Ilda Saddlemire.
2nd., Alta O'Shaughnessy.
3rd., Dorothy Willard.
4th., Mabel Deeks.
5th., Jennie Garlough.
Class 39, Bread.
1st., Clara Baker.
2nd., Beatrice Fetterly.

Sewing

Class 40, Hemstitched Handkerchiefs.
1st., Helen Becker.
2nd., Maud Gow.
3rd., Marion McHaffie.
4th., Greta Bradley.
5th., Ella Whittaker.
Class 41—Work Apron.
1st., Muriel Martin.
2nd., Mary Shamette.
3rd., Eleanor Beckstead.
4th., Freda Robertson.
5th., Minnie Robertson.
Class 42—Patch on Woollen Cloth.
1st., Alice Casselman.
2nd., Maud Gow.
3rd., Jeanette McHaffie.
4th., Mabel Casselman.
5th.—Leila St. Pierre.
Class 43—Crochet Insertion.
1st., Alice Casselman.
2nd., Marguerite Lavis.
3rd., Alice Gillard.
4th., Ella Whittaker.
5th., Alice Warring.
Class 44—Darning on Stocking
1st., Alice Casselman.
2nd., Leila St. Pierre.
Class 4 —Dressed Doll.
1st., Alice Warring.
2nd., Alice Casselman.
3rd., Mary Shannette.
4th., Dorothy Yallinger.
5th., Edris Darragh.
Class 50 Art (School Display)
1st., Williamsburg, S.S. 12.
Class 51—Plan of Home Farm.
1st., Dorothy Williard.
2nd., Elva Bailey.
3rd., Grant McIntosh.

Manual Training

Class 46—Bird House.
1st., Willie Cochrane.
2nd, Keith Laushway.
3rd., Bert Laushway.
4th., Grant Coughler.
Class 47—Milk Stool.
1st., Jackey Weaver.
2nd., Andrew Clement.
3rd., Ross Wingard.
4th., Keith Laushway.
5th., Andy Webb.
Class 48 Nail Box.
1st., Emerald Merkley.
2nd., Jakie Weaver.
3rd., Grant McIntosh.
4th., Cecil Barkley.
5th., Andy Webb.
Class 49—Hammer Handle.
1st., Bernice Sergeant
2nd., Thorold Lane.
3rd., Jake Weaver.
4th., Murrey Pruner.
5th., Wilfrid Henophy.

Miscellaneous

Class 52—Weeds
1st., Kenneth Barkley.
2nd., Grace Fetterly.
3rd., Ilda Saddlemire.
4th., Keith Laushway.
Class 53—Weed Seeds.
1st., Grant Coughler.
2nd., Kenneth Froats.
3rd., Ruby Barkley.
4th., Willie Coughler.
Class 54 Insects.
1st., Willie Coughler.
2nd., Wilburn Garlough.
4th., Mable Casselman.
Class 55, Work of Insects and Fungus Diseases.
1st, Ruby Barclay.
Class 56—Leaves of Forest and Shade Trees.
1st., Ruby Barclay.
2nd., Keith Laushway.
3rd., Florence Buchan.
4th., Jakie Weaver.
5th., Dorothy Willard.
Class 27—Record of Work with Plot or Chickens.
1st., Ilda Saddlemire.
2nd., Willis B. Coughler.
3rd., Grant McIntosh.
Class 51—Plan of Farm.
1st., Dorothy Willard.
2nd., Elva Bailey.
3rd., Grant McIntosh.
4th., Keith Laushway.
5th., Jakie Weaver.
Class 63—Public Speaking
1st., Kathleen Laushway.
Class 64—School Parade
1st., S.S. 12, Williamsburg.
2nd., S.S. 13, Elma.
3rd., S.S., 6 Hoasic.



They Shall Not Pass

The Immortal Cry of Canada at the Second Battle of Ypres.

The defence of Ypres following the first ghastly gas attack April 22, 1915, exalts all history. By it our men were transfigured and the undying, imperishable Soul of Canada revealed.

In the name of these Heroes of Ypres, Festubert, Givenchy, Vimy Ridge, Lens, The Somme, Verdun---aye and the Deathless "Old Contemptibles"--- we beseech you, Women of Canada, to Dedicate Yourselves and Your Families to War Service by signing the Food Service Pledge.

The sacrifice is not great. We merely want you to substitute other foods for part of the white bread, beef and bacon your family now eat.

"What follows almost defies description. The effect of these poisonous gases was so virulent as to render the whole of the line held by the French Division practically incapable of any action at all.

The Stand of the Canadians

"The left flank of the Canadian Division was thus left dangerously exposed to serious attack in flank, and there appeared to be a prospect of their being overwhelmed and of a successful attempt by the Germans to cut off the British troops occupying the salient to the East.

"In spite of the danger to which they were exposed the Canadians held their ground with a magnificent display of tenacity and courage; and it is not too much to say the bearing and conduct of these splendid troops averted a disaster which might have been attended with the most serious consequences."

From
Sir John French's Seventh Despatch,
General Headquarters,
15th June, 1915

Thou Shalt Not Want

The Undying Pledge of Canada's Mothers to Her Sons.

When baking use one-third oatmeal, corn, barley or rye flour. Or, order some brown bread from your baker each day.

Substitute for beef and bacon such equally nutritious foods as fish, peas, lentils, potatoes, nuts, bananas, etc.

Third, and this is most important --- positively prevent the waste of a single ounce of food in your home.

A Food Service Pledge and Window Card has been or will be delivered to you. The Pledge is your Dedication to War Service---The Window Card is your Emblem of Honour.

Sign the one and display the other.

Woman's Auxiliary, Organization of Resources Committee, in Co-operation with The Hon. W. J. Hanna, Food Controller.

Sign and Live up to Your Food Service Pledge

Farm Crop Queries



Henry G. Bell.

Conducted by Professor Henry G. Bell.

The object of this department is to place at the service of our farm readers the advice of an acknowledged authority on all subjects pertaining to soils and crops.

Address all questions to Professor Henry G. Bell, in care of The Wilson Publishing Company, Limited, Toronto, and answers will appear in this column in the order in which they are received. As space is limited it is advisable where immediate reply is necessary that a stamped and addressed envelope be enclosed with the question, when the answer will be mailed direct.

Question—B.E.W.:—I have a field of corn which is now clean and growing very rapidly. I wish, however, to grow a green crop to plow under next year; and have a farm that has been run quite badly; but as you know, the corn crop this year is very late, and its value, if matured, will be greater than usual. Will the sowing of a cover crop now interfere with, or detract in any way from the present crop ripening early? And how much vetch and rye should be sown per acre?

Answer:—Regarding sowing a cover crop in your corn at this stage, I believe it will do no injury to the corn. You will gain in green material which you can plow under to improve the condition of the soil. A good mixture to sow is a bushel of rye to about three pecks of vetch.

The seed should be scattered between the corn rows and then worked in by a levelling cultivator or a narrow sectional harrow. It would be best done, of course, by a single row drill.

The addition of 200 lbs. to the acre of fertilizer analyzing approximately 2 per cent. ammonia and 10 to 12 per cent. available phosphoric acid would insure a good catch, and would also assist the ripening of the corn.

Question—F.W.G.:—I am told repeatedly that one should not cultivate beans after they bloom. They claim it is an old saying but cannot give any good reasons. Will you kindly advise me through your columns if there is anything to this and if so state why it should not be done.

Answer:—Growing beans should be cultivated very carefully. Men who handle large areas of beans say that most of the work should be put on the seed-bed and just sufficient cultivation should be given to keep down the weeds. If you will carefully dig up a plant of beans you will find that its roots spread out fairly near the surface and sufficiently wide to extend over half the distance between the rows. This being the case, a deep cultivation of beans, when the plant has made maximum growth, such as you will find at blossoming time, will cut off a large percent. of the small roots between the rows. The roots are the conveyors of plantfood. Then if you cut off the roots, you are to a certain extent starving the plant. From blossoming time to the filling of the pods of beans is a critical period for the bean crop. At such a time it requires a good supply of water; hence any injury to its root system should be carefully avoided. Another reason for avoiding cultivation at blossoming time is that there is a tendency during damp weather to spread bean disease, by the bean spores being carried by the cultivator or on the shoes or clothing of the workman.

Question—R.F.D.:—I have this year planted beans on heavy clover sod and have a fine crop of beans. I have been told I could plant another crop of beans next year without any added fertilizer on this same soil. I would like your advice on this subject. Another question I would like to ask is, should I be compelled to use commercial fertilizer? When is the best time to use it, fall or spring? Should I drill it in or spread it broadcast, and how much to the acre? This is a light loam sand soil.

Answer:—As a rule, beans should not follow beans. They should follow a cultivated crop like corn or potatoes. Of course, if your soil is in good shape and you have used a large amount of fertilizer this year, and if the beans have been absolutely free of disease, you may safely plant another crop next year where these stand. The last point is really the point of greatest importance, since bean diseases live in the soil for one or two years. On your light sandy loam soil you certainly will have to provide plantfood for next year's crop if you expect a good crop. The problem is just the same as is faced in feeding calves. If you expect the calf to do well from one year to another, you have to look out to supply an abundance of suitable food. Now fertilizers are carriers of plantfood and although the plantfood which you added this year may not all have been used up, yet I am of the opinion that you will find it profitable to make an addition of plantfood on next year's bean crop. On light sandy soils, especially if they are low in organic matter, it is profitable to top-dress the land after plowing in the spring with 6 to 8 loads of well rotted manure to the acre. This should be supplemented by the addition of acid phosphate or a complete fertilizer high in available phosphoric acid, at the rate of 200 to 400 pounds per acre, if largest yields of best quality are to be harvested. The fertilizer, of course, should be applied in the spring Successful bean growers apply the fertilizer through the fertilizer attachment of the grain drill seven to fourteen days before planting the beans. If no grain drill is available any broadcast distributor will work, applying the fertilizer broadcast and working it in by harrowing and disking. When fertilizer is applied with a grain drill at planting time it should be allowed to run in the hole to each side of the one which drops the beans and not in the hole dropping the seed. Some successful bean growers go over the field twice, the first time drilling the fertilizer and the second time sowing the seed. This works the fertilizer into the soil and avoids the fertilizer and the beans coming in contact, the one with the other. While this method takes twice the time it mixes the fertilizer thoroughly with the soil, and the tender bean plants are never injured.

Question—J.B.A.:—As I have a field of alfalfa which I think would yield larger returns as seed I take the liberty of writing you for information in regard to the same. If you will kindly answer the following questions I will appreciate it very much. (1) Is the second crop the one to cut for seed? (2) About how many bushels per acre is an average yield? (3) Does it injure the future crops to cut it for seed? (4) Do you think the past hot weather has injured the prospects for seed?

Answer:—As a rule the second crop of alfalfa will produce the largest yield of seed in Canada; this for the reason that there are more bees at the time that the flowers of the second crop are in blossom than there are for the same period of the first crop. The seed should be cut when about two-thirds of the pods are filled; otherwise the earliest filled pods will shatter and some seed will be lost. From two to five bushels per acre is an average yield of alfalfa seed.

If the alfalfa crop has made a good strong growth and is well established, little injury will be done to the alfalfa by allowing it to come to seed, especially if after cutting the seed the crop is top-dressed with manure or fertilizer so as to give it strength to meet the coming winter conditions. The hot weather which has just past should not have injured the seed prospects unless the ground is very sandy and has dried out.

Question—H.J.:—I am trying alfalfa this year for the first time without a nurse crop. I will give you a brief outline of what I did and ask your advice as to the next move. Plowed seven acres this spring, three acres bean ground last year, four acres two-year meadow; worked it until about June 25th; sowed .ground limestone on it, using about ten tons to the seven acres. Then I inoculated alfalfa seed and put it on about one peck per acre and dragged it in at once with a peg-tooth. The field is heavy clay for the most part, with a few sandy places. The field is rolling so it is pretty well drained. The seed came fine, a good stand. To-day the alfalfa stands six to eight inches high and is commencing to blossom, but in a good many places the leaves are turning yellow or pale green. Also quite a few thistles and ragweeds have come up along with it. Now the ground was so wet last spring that we could not draw out manure and we have 200 spreader loads or better in our barnyard. I decided this afternoon upon looking the field over to go over with mower and clip it quite high, then top-dress it quite heavy. What would you advise?

Answer:—I believe you have handled your new alfalfa field wisely. I would not top-dress it too heavy with manure just at the present time, but would give it a second top-dressing either late in the fall or early in the spring. My thought is that too heavy a top-dressing might smother out some of the tender plants. If after cutting and manuring, the crop does not make a good healthy growth, I would advise you to top-dress still further with 200 lbs. per acre of fertilizer carrying 1 to 2 per cent. ammonia, and 10 to 12 per cent. phosphoric acid. This will tend to invigorate the plant and give the crop strength to withstand winter conditions.

The total cordage required for a first-rate man-of-war weighs about 80 tons, and exceeds £3,000 in value.



Lantic pure Cane Sugar, with its fine granulation, is best for all preserving.
10, 20 and 100-lb. sacks
2 and 5-lb. cartons
Send us Red Ball Trade-mark for free copies of our three new Cook Books.
Atlantic Sugar Refineries Limited
MONTREAL

Peaches
are the most valued treasure on the preserve shelf.
Lantic Sugar
"Pure and Uncolored"
139

Silage As A Grain Substitute

By E. W. Gage.

The prevailing high prices of grain feeds in the face of very moderate prices paid for dairy products have reduced the dairy farmer's profits to a point where it is an open question with many whether it is possible to make the cow pay for the large grain ration necessary. Several dairymen have found that if they are able to dispense with half the grain he formerly fed without materially reducing the milk production and butter-fat, the chances for profit have increased at a smaller cost of production.

Tests Show Advantages

Several feeding experiments have been held in various sections of New York State to determine just what position silage may be made to occupy in the dairy cow's ration, and the relative basis for feeding as compared with purchased grains. In one of these tests ten cows were used, representing five different breeds, to determine what effect the feeding of more silage than is usually fed, with a corresponding reduction in the grain portion of the ration might have upon the production of milk, butter-fat, gain in weight, cost of ration, and consequent profit.

The general plan of this experiment was to compare two rations which should carry as nearly as possible the same amount of dry matter and nutrients. In one ration these nutrients were to be derived largely from roughage, mainly silage; in the other ration no silage was to be fed and as little roughage as seemed wise, the bulk of the nutrients being derived from concentrates. The two rations fed carried practically the same amount of dry matter. In one over fifty per cent. of this dry matter was derived from silage and less than eighteen per cent. from grain. In the other over fifty-seven per cent. of the dry matter was from grain, no silage being fed.

The silage used in the test was a mixture of one ton of soy beans and cowpeas to two and a half tons of silage corn. There were nearly twice as many soy beans in the mixture as cowpeas. The silage corn was very low in dry matter, owing to an unfortunate season. The silage was found to contain 18.63 per cent. dry matter, 2.36 per cent. protein, 4.68 per cent. crude fibre, 0.92 per cent of fat, and 9.36 per cent. of nitrogen free extract, being richer in protein and poorer in carbohydrates than average corn silage on account of the admixtue of soy beans and cowpeas.

The cows fed the silage ration produced 96.7 pounds of milk and 5.08 pounds of butter-fat per hundred pounds of dry matter; those fed the grain ration produced 81.3 pounds of milk and 3.9 pounds of butter-fat.

The cost of feed per hundred pounds of milk produced was $0.687 with the silage ration and $1.055 with the grain ration. The cost of feed per pound of butter-fat was 13.1 cents with the silage ration and 22.1 cents with the grain ration. The average net profit per cow per month (over cost of feed) was $5.864 with the silage ration and $2.465 with the grain ration.

Silage is a Grain Substitute

Comparing the average daily product of each cow for the entire test with her average daily product for the month previous to the change in ration (or the first month of their test in the case of two cows), the cows fed the silage ration shrank 2.84 per cent. in milk and gained 1.89 per cent. in butter-fat production. The cows fed the grain ration shrank 9.11 per cent. in milk and 14.18 in butter-fat production. Upon the conclusion of the experiment each lot of cows was found to have gained in live weight—the silage-fed cows an average of forty-seven pounds per head; the grain-fed cows an average of fifty-seven pounds.

The facts reported seem to justify the conclusion that silage can be made to take the place of considerable grain that is being fed to dairy cows in various dairy sections. Growing more feeds rich in protein—clover, alfalfa, soy beans, cowpeas, field peas, vetches—and ensiloing them, or feeding them as hay, will be possible to further reduce the amount of feed cost, and to increase the profits of the dairy herd.

THE MEN OF OXFORD.

I saw the spires of Oxford
As I was passing by,
The grey spires of Oxford
Against a pearl grey sky;
My heart was with the Oxford men
Who went abroad to die.

They left the peaceful river,
The cricket field, the quad,
The shaven lawns of Oxford,
To seek a bloody sod.
They gave their merry youth away
For country and for God.

God rest you, happy gentlemen,
Who laid your good lives down,
Who took the khaki and the gun
Instead of cap and gown.
God bring you to a fairer place
Than even Oxford town.

—W. M. Letts.

This year there are in South Africa, as nearly as can be estimated, 31,424,680 sheep and 8,920,270 goats.

Rye thrives best on well-drained, fertile loam soils, but will grow better than most grains on light, sandy, poor land, which is not in good physical condition. It is also the best grain for alkali or acid soils. The crop is hardier than Winter wheat, and, therefore, is surer when grown under adverse soil and climatic conditions.

Horse Sense

Colts show to best advantage if taught to stand and lead before they are taken into the show ring. Teach them to walk and go through all the paces to which they will be subjected by the judges. Grooming the coat, combing and decorating the mane and tail, add much to the appearance of a show animal.

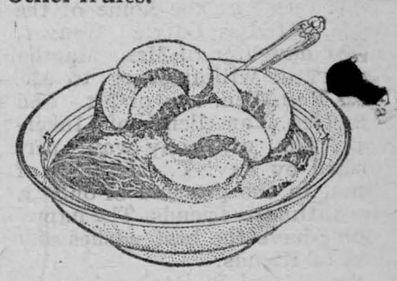
The exposure of young horses to the short spells of severe weather which occur frequently during the fall, causes a shrinkage in live weight and is a hindrance to rapid and economical development. Older horses seem to stand this sort of treatment with less loss. It it doubtless true that animals become accustomed to winter weather but frequent changes from fine fall weather to bad storms retard gains in colts without shelter.

Four yearling Percheron fillies with an average weight of 1169 pounds on pasture, with a ration of six pounds of corn and oats (one-half of each by weight) daily shrunk an average of 32 pounds each during the spell of severe weather on October 18 to 20 of last year, at an Experimental Station. Aged mares in foal lost only slightly during the same period.

Inexpensive sheds which will protect colts from wind, rain, sleet, and snow will prevent part of such loss in weight. Growing horses should not be housed too closely and prevented from taking plenty of exercise, but they should not be subjected to extremely bad weather if they are expected to make satisfactory growth.

Education must be of character rather than of mere learning, for Germany has shown us during these dreadful days that the possession of knowledge turns a modern man into the most dangerous type of savage that the world has ever seen.

You Can Do Your Bit
in preventing waste by demanding the whole wheat in breakfast foods and bread. **Shredded Wheat Biscuit** is 100 per cent. whole wheat grain prepared in a digestible form—contains more real nutriment than meat or eggs or potatoes and costs much less. Serve with milk or cream, sliced peaches, bananas or other fruits.



Made in Canada.

A Scotch Retort.

A Scotchman born and bred, Sir Henry Oliver, the new Deputy-Chief of the recently reorganized Admiralty, has a large fund of Scotch stories.

One of the best concerns a certain beadle whose duty it was to show visitors over the remains of an old abbey, "somewhere beyond the Tweed."

On one occasion he had performed this service for a lady who, on leaving him at the churchyard gate, rewarded him only with barren thanks.

Whereupon the canny Scot remarked:

"Well, my leddy, when ye gang hame, if ye fin' oot that ye have lost your purse, ye mann recollect that ye hav'na had it oot here."



Your Problems



Conducted by Mrs Helen Law

Mothers and daughters of all ages are cordially invited to write to this department. Initials only will be published with each question and its answer as a means of identification, but full name and address must be given in each letter. Write on one side of paper only. Answers will be mailed direct if stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed.

Address all correspondence for this department to Mrs. Helen Law. 233 Woodbine Ave., Toronto.

Daughter:—The author of "Martha By The Day" is Julie M. Lippmann. This entertaining story may be had at any of the large bookstores for sixty cents.

Stephanie:—A healing lip salve is made of one ounce cold cream, 15 drops of tincture of benzoin and 30 drops of glycerine. Rub the cold cream and glycerine together and then incorporate the benzoin with the mass. Rub with a spatula or flexible knife on a flat tile or plate. A mixture called cream of roses is also good. Melt an ounce of white vaseline and half an ounce of white wax and beat. When nearly cold add three drops of attar of roses.

E.B.S.:—1. Here is a good recipe for oatmeal muffins: Take one-half cupful milk, one well-beaten egg, one teaspoonful butter, one tablespoonful sugar, one cupful flour, into which has been sifted two teaspoonfuls baking powder and one cupful oatmeal mush. Stir well together and bake in hot muffin pans in moderate oven. 2. Perspiration stains can be removed from a blouse by soaking in strong salt water before washing. 3. The best and simplest way to mend a torn net curtain is to dip a square of net cut to fit into cold starch, lay on the wrong side of the curtain over the rent and iron with a hot iron. 4. A letter of acknowledgement for a wedding gift which has been sent by a whole family should be addressed to the mother but should contain mention of the other members. 5. It is good form to display wedding gifts in a room especially set apart for them. 6. When wedding gifts are on view the cards of the donors should be removed. 7. The best man usually takes charge of the wedding ring and the clergyman's fee.

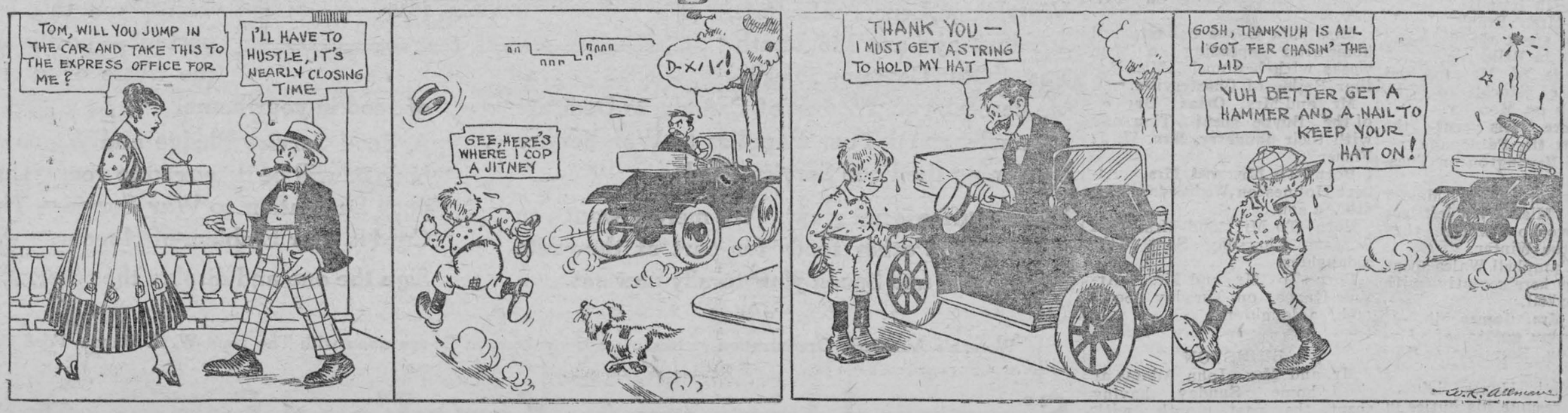
Would-be Benefactress:—How does the following idea appeal to you: A woman living in a small town originated a novel plan for circulating reading matter among her neighbors of the outlying country districts. Her first step was to collect among her acquaintances all the used books and magazines that she could find. After sorting and arranging the collection she divided it up with an eye to suitability and variety, made each stack into a neat package and distributed the packages among the farm vehicles that stood hitched every day in the market place and wagon yards. It was not long before the farmers found her out and came to tell her what the contents of the bundles meant to them. They passed the reading matter, they said, from one family to another, so that each might have the benefit of it all. They reported also an unwritten law of their own making—tnat for every lost or badly injured book or magazine a fine should be paid, in the shape of a bit of farm produce, to be delivered to the giver of the books for the town poor among whom she worked.

The fines filled as real a need as the reading matter had filled; and since the farmers have begun to realize the fact, they carry their tributes straight to the doors of the recipients. Scarcely a week comes that the country people of the magazine circuit fail to bring in a little farm produce—turnips or berries or, in early spring, samples of the new green vegetables that city dwellers crave.

The outcome of the plan has been the establishment of a friendly circle that widens steadily. Good reading is put into the hands of appreciative people; the people themselves are brought into touch with others whose material needs are greater than their own; and the poor become the beneficiaries of a unique form of spontaneous giving. A great deal more than reading matter, in fact, is put into circulation.

Mrs. C. D.:—Yes, there are munition factories in the towns you mention, but they in common with all other plants in Canada just now are not engaging any more workmen. On the contrary they are dismissing their employees, as the supply of ammunition is abundant and the demand is steadily decreasing. It would be better to seek employment at some other occupation.

The Doings of the Duffs.



RUSSIA PROCLAIMED REPUBLIC: GENERAL KORNILOFF ARRESTED

Affairs of State Entrusted to Kerensky, President of Ministry, and Four Other Ministers.

Petrograd, Sept. 15.—A Russian republic has been proclaimed. The Provisional Government under date of Sept. 14 issued a proclamation declaring that to strengthen the organization of the State a change to a republican form of Government was necessary. Danger still threatens Russia, the proclamation says, although the rebellion of General Korniloff has failed. The plan of a Russian republic has been one of the chief aims of the Radicals and the Councils of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates, and was given approval by the recent Russian congress at Moscow.

A Cabinet of five members, including Premier Kerensky, has been named to take care of all matters of State. The only party men are Premier Kerensky and M. Nikitine, Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, both of whom are Social Revolutionists. The others, including the Ministers of War and Marine, are members of no party.

Although the position of the Kerensky Government appears to be improving, the action of the Grand Council of the Don Cossacks in refusing to surrender General Kaledines, their hetman, is ominous. The leader of the Cossacks is accused of complicity in the Korniloff revolt. The Cossacks protest their loyalty to the Government, while ignoring the Government's request for the giving up of General Kaledines.

Petrograd, Sept. 16.—Russia's political crisis has been solved, after an all-night conference, it was announced yesterday by the Russian official news agency. A new Cabinet has been formed.

The Provisional Government has issued a manifesto proclaiming Russia to be a Republican State.

The proclamation follows:

"General Korniloff's rebellion has been quelled. But great is the confusion caused thereby, and again great is the danger threatening the fate of the Fatherland and its freedom.

"Holding it necessary to put an end to the external indefiniteness of the State's organization, remembering the unanimous and rapturous approval of the republican idea expressed at the Moscow State conference, the Provisional Government declares that the constitutional organization, according to which the Russian State is ruled, is a republican organization, and it hereby proclaims the Russian republic.

(Signed)

"Minister and President Kerensky.
"Minister of Justice Yaroudni."



First Public Presentation of the Victoria Cross in the History of Canada.

The Duke of Devonshire is seen presenting the Victoria Cross to Mr. J. J. Sifton, of Wallacetown, Ont., whose son, the late Sergt. Sifton, gave his life in winning this most coveted of all military decorations. Lieut.-Gov. Hendrie and General Logie are seen on the extreme right of the picture. Mr. Sifton is standing, hat in hand, on the right centre facing the Duke. The presentation took place on the opening day of the Canadian National Exhibition at Toronto.

HAIG INFLICTS SEVERE LOSSES

Enemy Met With Heavy Artillery Fire at Langemarck.

A despatch from London says:—Thursday's attack northwest of Langemarck was a considerable affair. Unusually heavy artillery firing warned our troops, so that when the Germans came on they met such an outburst of rifle and machine-gun fire that they wavered. But so dense were the assaulting waves that the attack reached close quarters, resulting in fierce hand-to-hand fighting. Our main line stood fast, and the enemy suffered huge losses.

The enemy, who was jumpy, evidently wanted to test the efficiency of our defence along the rising ground between St. Jean and Langemarck. The manner in which he is constantly moving his artillery suggests uncertainty. Also in efficiency our counter-battery work, carried out with aerial aid, rendered it difficult for the enemy gunners to conceal their position.

The ground of the battle zone continues bad, despite the drying weather. The non-porous clay shell holes hold water indefinitely, and in the incessant shell bursts these little lagoons throw up great fountains which keep the mud liquid.

NEWFOUNDLAND WILL CO-OPERATE

Chairman of Food Control Board Visiting Ottawa and Washington.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—There is to be close co-operation between the Newfoundland and Canadian Food Administrations. Hon. P. T. McGrath, Chairman of the Newfoundland Food Control Board and President of the Newfoundland Legislative Council, is at present in Ottawa, and has had numerous conferences with representatives of the Canadian Food Administration.

Newfoundland's most immediate food problem is to secure delivery of 400,000 barrels of flour for the next twelve months. Salt beef and salt pork to the quantity of 50,000 barrels are also needed. The colony is wholly dependent upon imports from the United States and Canada for its wheat flour, five-sixths of which comes from this country, as also does seven-eighths of its fresh meat. Salt beef and salt pork, however, are supplied almost wholly by the United States. After leaving Ottawa Mr. McGrath will visit Washington to consult with Mr. Hoover and members of the American Food Administration with the special object of arranging for supplies of salt pork and beef.

U-BOAT PIRATES MURDER CREWS

Turn Guns on Sailors After the Boats Sunk.

A despatch from London says:—Two cases of German submarines firing on the crews of sunken vessels after they had taken to the boats were made public on Thursday.

A submarine sank the schooner Jane Williams, of Arklow, off the coast of Cornwall Monday by shell fire. The gun was then turned on a boat containing the crew of six, of whom three were killed and the remainder badly wounded.

On the following day the schooner William, of Dublin, was sunk by a submarine. The open boat in which the crew left the vessel was shelled with shrapnel, but only one man was wounded.

CANADIAN CASUALTIES FAR EXCEED RECRUITS.

A despatch from Ottawa says: The Minister of Militia and Defence has issued the following statement to the Canadian Press:

"The casualties at the front in the Canadian expeditionary force for the period 16th to 31st of August, 1917, so far reported, were 7,586.

"This covers the period of exceptionally severe fighting in and around Lens, where the Canadian forces were heavily engaged.

"The discharges in Canada during the same period for various causes was 689, making a total wastage of 8,275.

"The total recruits in combatant arms during the same period was approximately 800, making a net wastage of approximately 7,475."

One Canadian Gets 15 Huns.

A despatch from Canadian Army Headquarters says: In the Lens region the body of a Canadian who had penetrated the enemy line alone during an attack was found surrounded by the bodies of fifteen of the enemy, whom he had killed with bombs or his bayonet before he himself was slain. No other instance is known in the annals of the army where one man has accounted for so many foes.

BRITISH STOP GERMAN DRIVE

Bombing of Enemy Lines Continues Day and Night.

A despatch from London says:—The British official communication, issued on Thursday, says:

"Last night, after hours of heavy bombardment, the enemy raided our positions east of Bullecourt. He succeeded in effecting an entry in our trenches, but was driven out after sharp fighting, leaving a number of dead and prisoners in our hands.

"We carried out a successful raid during the night in the neighborhood of Ophy.

"Early this morning the enemy opened a heavy bombardment on a front of more than a mile north and northeast of Langemarck and attacked in considerable strength. After fierce fighting the attack was repulsed with severe enemy losses."

"Despite bad visibility some artillery work was carried out by our airplanes yesterday. Photographs were taken, and the bombing of enemy aerodromes, ammunition dumps and railway stations continued day and night. Three enemy machines were driven down out of control. Two of our machines are missing."

NEW AERO ENGINE A GREAT SUCCESS

Combined Skill of Allied Engineers Produces Efficient Motor.

A despatch from New York says: American inventive genius, assisted by the scientific minds of Great Britain, France and Italy, has been successful in developing an aeroplane engine in which the United States will rely to establish definite supremacy over her enemies in the air.

The engine, which represents the skill of a score of eminent engineers, who pooled their skill and trade secrets in the war emergency, is described by Secretary of War Baker as having in its test exceeded the highest hopes and expectations of all War Department officials.

GERMANS SUFFER GAS ATTACKS

Canadians Bombard Enemy at Lens With Heavy Guns.

A despatch from Canadian Headquarters in France (via London), says:—The Germans in Lens are given no rest. Early Thursday night they were subjected to a heavy bombardment from large-calibre guns. After they had been driven into their cellars and shelter galleries by shell-fire, gas was projected upon the enemy positions shortly before midnight, and again after three o'clock Friday morning. Serious losses are believed to have followed. A prisoner who wandered into our lines in a dazed condition, after our second attack, says the gas was almost immediately effective. He himself took only two inhalations before he got his mask on, but was seriously affected. The attack surprised many of the enemy in dugouts, where our gas is most deadly.

LARGEST MEASURE IN WORLD HISTORY

Washington, Sept. 16.—The war credits bill, authorizing new bonds and certificates aggregating $11,538,000,000, and the largest measure of its kind in the world's history, was passed by the Senate late yesterday without a roll call or dissenting vote. It had already passed the House.

LEADING MARKETS

Breadstuffs

Toronto, Sept. 18—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, $2.21; No. 2, do., $2.18; No. 3, do., $2.15; No. 4 wheat, $2.09, in store Fort William nominal.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., 67⅝c, in store Fort William, nominal.

American corn—No. 3 yellow, nominal, track Toronto.

Ontario oats—No. 2 white, 60c, nominal; No. 3, do., 59c, nominal, according to freights outside.

Ontario wheat—New, No. 2, $2.17 to $2.20, according to freights outside.

Peas—Nominal.

Barley—Malting, new, $1.20 to $1.22, according to freights outside.

Rye—No. 2, $1.70, according to freights outside.

Manitoba flour—First patents, in jute bags, $11.90; 2nd, do., $11.40; strong bakers', do., $11.00, Toronto.

Ontario flour—Winter, according to sample, $10.20; in bags, track Toronto, prompt shipment.

Millfeed—Car lots—Delivered Montreal freights, bags included—Bran, per ton, $35; shorts, do., $42; middlings, do., $45 to $46; good feed flour, per bag, $3.25.

Hay—No. 1, new, per ton, $11.00 to $11.50; mixed, do., $8 to $9.50, track Toronto.

Straw—Car lots, per ton, $7 to $7.50, track Toronto.

Country Produce—Wholesale

Butter—Creamery, solids, per lb., 39 to 39½c; prints, per lb., 39½ to 40c; dairy, per lb., 33 to 34c.

Eggs—Per doz., 39 to 40c.

Wholesalers are selling to the retail trade at the following prices:—

Cheese—New, large, 22½ to 23c; twins, 22¾ to 23¼c; triplets, 23 to 23½c; old, large, 30c; twins, 30½c; triplets, 30½c.

Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 39 to 40c; creamery prints, 42 to 43c; solids, 41½ to 42c.

Eggs—New laid, in cartons, 52 to 54c; out of cartons, 45 to 46c.

Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 25 to 30c; fowl, 20 to 22c; squabs, per doz., $4 to $4.50; turkeys, 25 to 30c; ducks, Spring, 22c.

Live poultry—Spring chickens, lb., 22c; hens, 20 to 22c; ducks, Spring, 20c.

Honey—Comb—Extra fine and heavy weight, per doz., $2.75; select, $2.50 to $2.75; No. 2, $2 to $2.25; tins, 2½'s and 5's, 16c per lb; 10's, 15½c; 60's, 14½ to 15c.

Beans—No Canadian beans on market until last of October; imported handpicked, $8.50 per bush; Limas, per lb., 15 to 16c.

Potatoes, on track—Ontario, bag, $1.85 to $1.90.

Provisions—Wholesale

Smoked meats—Hams, medium, 30 to 31c; do., heavy, 26 to 27c; cooked, 41 to 42c; rolls, 27 to 28c; breakfast bacon, 36 to 40c; backs, plain, 37 to 38c; boneless, 40 to 42c.

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 27 to 27½c lb; clear bellies, 26½ to 27c.

Lard—Pure lard, tierces, 25½ to 26c; tubs, 25¾ to 26¼c; pails, 26 to 26½c; compound, tierces, 20½ to 21c; tubs, 20¾ to 21¼c; pails, 21 to 21½c.

Montreal Markets

Montreal, Sept. 18—Oats—Canadian Western, No. 2, 77½c; do., No. 3, 76½c; extra No. 1 feed, 76½c; No. 2 local white, 68c; No. 3 local white, 67c. Barley—Man. feed, $1.27; do., malting, $1.33. Flour—Man. Spring wheat patents, firsts $11.60; do., seconds, $11.10; strong bakers', $10.90; Winter patents, choice, $12; straight rollers, $11.50 to $11.80; do., bags, $5.60 to $5.75. Rolled oats—Barrels, $8.70 to $9; do., bags, 90 lbs., $4.20 to $4.40. Bran—$34.00 to $35.00. Shorts—$40. Middlings—$48 to $50. Mouillie—$55 to $60. Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, $10 to $10.50. Cheese—Finest Westerns, 21½; do., finest Easterns, 21⅜c. Butter—Choicest creamery, 41½ to 42c; seconds, 41c. Eggs—Fresh, 52c; selected, 47 to 48c; No. 1 stock, 43 to 44c; No. 2 stock, 40 to 41c. Potataes—per bag, car lots, $2.25.

Winnipeg Grain

Winnipeg, Sept. 18—Cash prices:—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, $2.21; No. 2, do., $2.18; No. 3, do., $2.15; No. 4, $2.09; No. 5, $1.85; No. 6, $1.75; feed, $1.66. Oats—No. 2 C.W., 76⅝c; No. 3, do., 65⅝c; extra No. 1 feed, 65⅛c; No. 1 feed, 64⅛c; No. 2, do., 63⅛c. Barley—No. 3, $1.22½; No. 4, $1.18½; rejected and feed, $1.14. Flax—No. 1 N.-W.C., $3.18; No. 2 C.W., $3.11½; No. 3, do., $3.01.

United States Markets

Minneapolis, Sept. 18—Corn—No. 3 yellow, $2.18 to $2.20. Oats—No. 3 white, 58½ to 60c. Flour and bran—Unchanged.

Duluth, Sept. 18—Linseed—September, $3.30⅝; October, $3.30⅛ asked; November, $3.30⅛ asked; December, $3.26.

Live Stock Markets

Toronto, Sept. 18—Extra choice heavy steers, $11.35 to $12.25; good heavy steers, $10.50 to $11; butchers' cattle, choice, $10 to $10.50; do., good, $9.25 to $9.75; do., medium, $8.50 to $9; do., common, $6.85 to $7.15; butchers' bulls, choice, $8.40 to $8.75; do., good bulls, $7.50 to $8; do., medium bulls, $7 to $7.25; do., rough bulls, $5 to $6; butchers' cows, choice, $8.25 to $8.50; do., good, $7.25 to $7.50; do., medium, $6.65 to $6.85; stockers, $7.25 to $8.25; feeders, $8.25 to $9.25; canners and cutters, $5.25 to $6.25; milkers, good to choice, $90 to $130; do., com. and med., $40 to $50; springers, $90 to $140; light ewes, $10 to $11.50; sheep, heavy, $6 to $7.50; yearlings, $11 to $11.50; calves, good to choice, $14.25 to $15.50; spring lambs, $16.50 to $17; hogs, fed and watered, $18; do., weighed off cars, $18.25; do., f.o.b., $17.

Montreal, Sept. 18—Canners' bulls, $6 to $6.25; cows, $5 to $5.25; good steers, $9.75 to $10; medium, $8.75 to $9.50; common, $8 to $8.50; butchers' bulls, $7.25 to $9; cows, $6.50 to $8.50; Ontario lambs, $14.50 to $15; Quebec, $13.50 to $14; sheep, $8.50 to $9.50; choice milk-fed calves, $13 to $14; good, $11 to $12; grass-fed, $8 to $10; selected hogs, $17.50 to $18.

BRITISH GAIN AT CHERISY

French Repulse German Attacks in Verdun Sector.

London, Sept. 16.—British troops in a successful raid into the German lines near Cherisy, southeast of Arras, wrecked dugouts and defences. Berlin officially sees this effort as an attack in force and announces its repulse with heavy losses. In Flanders, Berlin admits the success of a local British attack on the Ypres-Menin road.

A German attack against Inverness Copse in the same region was repelled by the British, who also checked an attempt to advance north of Langemarck.

In Champagne and in the Verdun region the German Crown Prince has made ineffectual attacks against the French lines. Northwest of Rheims the French repulsed a strong German attack near Loivre. Northeast of Verdun, on the right bank of the Meuse, the French fire drove back the Germans, who essayed an attack north of the Caurieres Wood.

GERMAN ATTACK AT LENS FAILS

Canadian Outpost Was Unsuccessfully Bombarded.

Canadian Headquarters in France, Sept. 16.—Early this morning, Sunday, after a heavy preliminary bombardment with trench mortars and artillery, the Germans attempted to capture one of the Canadian outposts in the St. Laurey sector, but were driven off. A considerable quantity of gas was projected shortly before dawn into the enemy's cellars in Lens. The Germans came back like angry wasps. A large part of our front was subjected to intense shell fire, and a second attempt was made to drive in our outpost line, but without success.

So numerous were the cases of extraordinary courage, resourcefulness, or self-sacrifice at the battle of Lens that it has been found necessary to recognize them by awarding an exceptional number of Military Medals to the men who so distinguished themselves. The corps orders yesterday contained the names of almost ninety men from Western Canada thus honored.

FIGHT RAGES AROUND VERDUN

Germans Enter French Trenches North of Caurieres Wood

A despatch from Paris says:—The French advance line on a front of 500 metres north of the Caurieres Wood, northeast of Verdun, was entered by the Germans in an attack on Friday. The official communication from the War Office says that the fighting for possession of the trenches is still going on.

The text of the statement reads:

"The artillery fighting was quite spirited in Champagne and in the region of the Monte.

"On the right bank of the Meuse, after a violent bombardment, the Germans attacked the positions we captured recently north of the Causieres Wood. On a front of about 500 metres the enemy succeeded in entering our advanced line. The fighting continues."

AUSTRALIAN SOLDIERS WILL HAVE A HOLIDAY.

A despatch from Adelaide, South Australia, says: The Director-General of Recruiting states that arrangements have been made to send 50,000 of the original Australians home for the holidays, irrespective of whether corresponding reinforcements are sent. The Director-General believes that the visit of these gallant men will give a great stimulus to recruiting.

UNITED STATES TO LIMIT EXPORTS

New Conservation List Includes Wheat, Flour, Sugar, Iron and Steel.

Washington, Sept. 16.—A conservation list, which includes wheat, wheat flour, sugar, steel, and iron for shipbuilding, and many materials needed for the manufacture of explosives among its more important items, has been prepared by the Exports Administrative Board in connection with its policy of tightening up restrictions already made.

With the publication of this list today comes the announcement that export of these commodities will be "practicallly prohibited" for the present. The loophole is provided, however, that licenses may be issued when the cargoes for which applications are made are destined for actual war purposes, or where limited quantities may be spared without detriment to the United States.

To-day's ruling was accepted pretty generally as definite notice to most of the northern neutrals of Europe that for some time to come, despite protests lodged against the present a complete embargo, they would have to get along without American wheat, and that at no time during the war peroid would shipments be made to them except on the strictest rationing basis, and only after obtaining satisfactory guarantees. This may lead to renewed negotiations for the unloading of the 400,000 tons of neutral ships tied up in Atlantic ports, because of the former rulings. Most of these ships are laden with wheat, corn and cattle fodder.

200 STEEL SHIPS CONTRACTED FOR

New York Shipyard Will Be Largest in U. S.

New York, Sept. 16.—The Submarine Boat Corporation announced last night that it had entered into a contract with the Emergency Fleet Corporation for the immediate construction of fifty steel cargo ships, which will be supplemented later by another contract for 150 more vessels of the same type.

The ships will be built in the metropolitan district in a plant which will be among the largest in the country. The first keels will be laid in December, it was said, and the first launching will be in February. Under the plans of the corporation, when the plant is in full operation, deliveries will be at the rate of one vessel every two days.

If the chimney flue is covered with fine wire netting it will keep out chimney-swallows, bats, mosquitoes and flies, and will not prevent making a fire on the hearth when necessary.

When boiling greasy soups have the heat at one side of the saucepan. The greasy scum will then be thrown to one side and can be easily removed.

RUSS ADVANCE TOWARD RIGA

Heigt in Rumania Captured and 400 Prisoners Taken.

A despatch from London says:—The Petrograd War Office report indicates that no great amount of disaffection had occurred among the fighting forces, who in the region of Riga, near Sventsiany and in the Rumanian theatre were vigorously on the offensive against the enemy, and that along the line east of Riga and in Rumania at several points they had won successes over the Teutons.

In the region of Riga the German cavalry was compelled to retire south of the Riga-Wenden Road, while in Rumania a height was captured from the Austro-Germans after a vigorous fight, and more than 400 men made prisoner. German positions to the south of Sventsiany, which lies between Vilna and Dvinsk, are being heavily bombarded by the Russian guns.

TO CHECK EXPORT OF COAL TO CANADA

Fuel Administration of U. S. Will Regulate Distribution.

A despatch from Washington says:—Continued export of coal to Canada in large amounts through Great Lakes ports at the expense of the Northwestern States will be checked immediately by the Fuel Administration.

Dr. H. A. Garfield, the Fuel Administrator, on Friday requested the Exports Administration Board to permit no more coal to be shopped from the country except under license restrictions, and asked that no licenses be granted unless they are approved by the Fuel Administration. Coal heretofore, along with other American products, has gone to Canada under blanket licenses issued by Collectors of Customs.

"The Fuel Administration," said Dr. Garfield, "does not intend to cut off Canadian exports, but with this supervision it will be able to equalize the distribution of coal, and see that the Northwest and Canada both get their fair shares."

MUCH BOOTY TAKEN ON SERBIAN FRONT

A despatch from Paris Says:—The enemy attempted reconnaissances on the Serbian front and against our positions northwest of Monastir, but was repulsed. We captured some prisoners. Artillery fighting is reported in the sectors of Monte and Monastir. Around Pegradec our troops are entrenching themselves in the ground captured recently. In this region we have taken a total of 378 prisoners, including 10 officers. We also captured four mountain cannon, one 37-millimeter gun, eight machine guns and a considerable amount of war material, including more than one thousand rifles and six hundred cases of ammunition."

ITALIANS CAPTURE MOUNT SAN GABRIELE IN BRILLIANT FIGHT

Tremendous Battle, Raging For Twenty Days, is Rapidly Nearing a Great Triumph.

A despatch from Washington says: Italians have taken from the Austro-Hungarians the fortified hill of Dol and the Gargaro basin, and now occupy the slope and top of Monte San Gabriele, after severe fighting. The Italian Embassy in announcing the capture on Friday, said it is the greatest victory gained by the Italians since their entrance into the war.

Capture of all Austro-Hungarian positions on Monte San Gabriele is expected to be a matter of hours. The fighting in the region of the forest of Tarnovo was very severe, as the Austrians had assembled an enormous force of artillery there. The positions there were taken by infantry attack at heavy cost to the Italians.

The battle has been raging 20 days. Last week the Austrians changed from defensive and began an offensive, using masses of their best troops against the Italian positions. The loss of San Gabriele will mean for the Austrians, the Embassy says, the loss of all the vantage points against the Gorizia plain and the Frigido valley.

LOCAL AND GENERAL

Whitteker the Optician will be at
Wales Sept. 15
Morrisburg, Sept 17 to Oct. 6

EDITH K. NEILSON,
L. T. C. M.
Teacher of Piano.
Pupils prepared for all grades of the Toronto Conservatory's examinations.
Studio at Mrs. Robert Bouck's.

Mr. Robert Armstrong of Toronto is spending a few days in town this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. J. Robinson and Mr. and Mrs. George Barkley of Winchester, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clark on Sunday last.

Mrs. John H. Loucks was visiting her sister, Mrs. Samuel Wallpole of Dickinsons Landing for a few days this week.

Mrs. J. D. Barker, soloist of Christ Church at Montreal, and daughter, Margaret, are visiting the former's aunt. Mrs. S. F. Woodland.

Dr. Morrison of Sudbury was the guest of his brother, Mr. S. A. Morrison during the week-end, Friday to Monday.

Mrs. Wilson of Gravesville, N. Y., is spending the week in town the guest of her parents Mr. and Mrs. J. Steed.

We are pleased to see that Mr. Philip Fetterly, who had the misfortune of falling and dislocating his shoulder some three weeks ago, has sufficiently recovered to be about again.

Harvest Services, Salvation Army Hall, Morrisburg, Sunday, Sept. 23rd. On Monday night, Sept. 24th., there will be a sale of vegetables and fruits at 8 p.m. also in the hall. Proceeds go towards the Harvest Festival Funds. All are welcome. Afternoon 3 evening 7. Officers in charge, Capt. G. Rhodes and Lieut. York.

Mrs. Simmons s visiting in Brockville this week.

Miss Stella Houlehan is visiting with friends in Montreal.

Mrs. Christie of Winchester is visiting in town the guest of Mrs. McArthur.

Mr. Shenette of Williamsburg received word this week about the condition of his son, R. L. Shennette, who has been wounded in the left leg and arm and admitted to the hospital at No. 18 Casualty Clearing Station. The letter was written by Rev. Robert Johnston, Chaplain, who stated that Pte. Shannette was cheerful and getting the best of care from the doctors and nurses and that he had every hope for his complete recovery.

Mrs. Edith Plantz left on Tuesday night for her home in St. Paul, Minnesota, after spending the past two months with relatives here.

Dr. Marie MacIlroy of Mount Vernon, N.Y., is spending a few weeks in town.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Gamble spent a few days with relatives in Prescott this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Coulthart a children motored from Ottawa on Sunday and spent the day with Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Berkley, Riverside. They were accompanied home by Miss Dorothy Jeffrey who had spent the past three months at the home of Mr. Berkley.

From time to time householders have observed that the drinking water from the tap contained sediments of different kinds, but the climax of objectionable obstructionists was reached on Tuesday of this week when one of our citizens after securing a glass of water which he was about to drink, noticed that a small snake about ten inches long had passed from the water pipe into the glass. This is only one of a possible large family of this species for which the obstructed water main may have become a natural place of abode and surely warrants a flushing out. A filter attached to the house tap might prove the best "safety first." The latest arrival is on exhibition at The Leader office.

Mr. J. C. Ross of the Molsons Bank staff spent the week-end in Ottawa.

The Theatre at Iroquois has been reopened under the management of Mr. Arthur Crawley of this town. Mr. Crawley has for many years popularly catered to the public in this district and has many friends who will be pleased to learn that his new venture is proving a success.

Mrs. A. J. LaFlamme, Mrs. McArthur and Miss Catharine McArthur returned home the first of the week, after a few weeks' visit with relatives in Cornwall.

Miss Elizabeth Bower of New York City is spending a couple of weeks with relatives in town.

Miss Eloie Casselman has resumed her studies at the O.A.C., Guelph.

Mr. Irwin Hilliard, M.P.P., was in Ottawa Tuesday where he waited on Hon. F. McDiarmid in connection with Good Roads.

The subject for Sunday evening next in the Methodist Church is "The Man Who Found Himself."

The Misses Sadie, Jane and Mary Dillen, who motored to Ottawa last week, returned on Saturday accompanied by Mrs. Wm. Wright who is spending the week with relatives.

The steamer City of Ottawa, which was aground at Gooseneck Island, was released on Sunday after about 500 tons of merchandise had been lightered by the Donnelly boats.

Mr. Russell Robertson and Miss Bessie Robertson motored out from Winchester and spent Monday with their aunt, Mrs. Henry Clark. They left for their home in Toronto the same evening.

A special sermon will be preached at the 7 p.m. service in St. James Church next Sunday, on "The Conservation of Food."

To those of our citizens who had already contracted "cold feet" over the possibility of a coal famine in this community during the coming winter, it will be pleasant news to learn that the situation has been materially improved through the efforts of Mr. John Dain, who has purchased, at a considerable risk of financial loss, a barge of coal containing about 650 tons. The barge is that which foundered on a shoal opposite the rapids after being cut loose from the tug about two weeks ago. Many efforts had previously been made by other citizens to secure the cargo at a reasonable price to relieve the local shortage, but the prices quoted to them were most unreasonable, and all hope was abandoned. Upon renewing negotiations with the McNaughton Towing Co., whose exhorbitant quotations had been turned down, Mr. Dain was fortunate in securing the coal at a more reasonable price and will begin delivery on Friday next.

The fourth domestic loan will probably be floated in November and will probably be for $100,000,000, and at a rate which will net the subscribers nearly six per cent., although the definite amount and terms will not be known for some weeks. Sir Thomas White stated that between now and November a nation-wide organization would be instituted to make the loan a success.

At the Exhibition held in Prescott on Thursday, Mr. Wilfrid Quenneville, local Ford Distributor, succeeded in capturing three first prizes—1st in a two-mile speed race; first in a potato race, and 1st in Demonstrating. During the last two weeks Mr. Quenneville has placed in this district 24 model 1918 Ford cars. The public are learning to appreciate "Quality in the right place" in a car that has passed the experimental stage.

A number of our farmers were under the impression that the British Cheese Commission would raise its maximum price of 21¾ when the supply of milk would deminish in the fall. All doubts on this subject were dispelled, when in reply to a resolution passed by the Brockville Cheese Board the Commission stated that the price already set would be adhered to. This was strengthened by a letter from the Dominion Minister of Agriculture in which he fully concurred in the reply of the Commission.

NOTICE

The undersigned wishes to notify the public that after the publication of this notice he will not be responsible for debts contracted by my son, Orval Duvall.

J. W. DUVALL,
R.M.D., Morrisburg.
Morrisburg, Sept. 14, 1917

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

Food Sale and Tea

The Ladies of St. James Guild will hold a Food Sale and Afternoon Tea on Saturday, October 6th, at the premises occupied by the Meikle Carpet Department.

STRAYED

On my premises on Wednesday, Sept. 19th., a white horse (with black head stone). Owner may have same by proving ownership and paying for this Advertisement and other expenses.

George McKenzie,
R.M.D., Morrisburg.

FOR SALE

Piano, big bargain; walnut sideboard, double and single beds, tables, picture frames and glass, large wardrobe, tubs, pots and pans. Apply
Mrs. Geo. N. Hickey.

TO RENT

A comfortable brick house; good location, all modern conveniences.
Leader Office.

COAL FOR SALE

After a strenuous effort (owing to the coal famine) I have succeeded in securing the barge of coal at the canal dock containing 650 tons, which I will dispose of at $10 per ton at dock. Delivery to begin Friday, Sept. 21st.—Cash must accompany order.

JOHN DAIN.

FOR RENT

Seven-room house with bath, furnace and electric lights. Central location. Available about the first of October. Apply
Mrs. C. E. Robertson,
Morrisburg, or
Mrs. A. G. Casselman,
Owner, Cornwall.

WANTED

Two roomers; close to Collegiate. Terms reasonable. Apply to Mrs. Charlie H. Casselman.

WANTED

Second-handed Beet Pulper. Apply,
H. D. Swerdfeger,
R.M.D., Morrisburg.

POULTRY WANTED

We Will Pay Highest Prices for all kinds of live POULTRY.

We are also paying highest prices for JUNK —
SCRAP IRON, LEAD, BRASS, COPPER, HIDES, RUBBERS, AUTO TIRES, AND RAGS.
Special Prices Paid for Bags.

'Phone or drop us a card
J.S.TEVAN&SON
WINDSOR HOUSE,
MORRISBURG.
P. O. Box 144 — Phone 28

The gift that doesn't require an occasion—that is always timely—your photograph.

Give them something they can't buy.

Make the appointment to-day

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

Auction Sale

The undersigned will sell by Public Auction at Lot 3 in the 2nd Con. Williamsburg, 3 miles north-west of Aultsville, Monday, September 24th., 1917, commencing at one o'clock all her farm stock and implements.

Mrs. Sylvester Doyle,
Proprietress.
Thomas Irving,
Auctioneer.

ROLLING & GRINDING
EVERY
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY
On and after Mon., Aug. 27
Try a First-Class Outfit and be Convinced that we do the best work.
HUGH A. YOUNG, Prop.
Morrisburg. Ont.

The Aultsville—Louisville, U. S. Landing Ferry announces that a United States resident Immigration Officer has now been appointed at Louisville, Landing (opposite Aultsville) where motorists and the travelling public gain the State Road. Ferry attended to by experienced men at all times during the season.—Stanley Dafoe.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

CORP. ANSEL GEORGE PERAULT, HOME

Corp. Perault of Iroquois, formerly of the Village of Williamsburg, returned home on Tuesday of last week. The pupils and Teachers of I. P. S and I. H. S. and a large number of the Citizens gathered at the station to welcome him home. He was given three hearty cheers, and escorted to Reeve Davy's car, who, in company with Mr. Stanley Tennant occupied the front seat, while Ansel accompanied by his Father, Mr. H. M. Perault and his sister, Miss Viola, occupied the rear seat, and after a great many warm greetings from friends and citizens, he was driven to his home on King Street where his Mother and friends were waiting to receive him. Ansel who is only a young man as yet in his 'teens' was deeply moved on alighting from the train, by the expression of sympathy and warm-hearted welcome accorded to him which brought tears to his eyes. Putting it in his own words, "Believe me! surprised is the word on seeing such a crowd"



Corp. Perault is a son of Mr. and Mrs. H. Perault, of Iroquois. Although but seventeen years of age he felt it his duty to answer the call of "King and Country" and joined the 80th Batt. of Belleville in Oct. 1915. He took an N. C. O's course at Kingston and was given the rank of Corporal; during the winter of 1915—16 he was in training at Picton, and early in the Spring of 1916 the 80th Batt. left for Overseas. On arriving in England the battalion was broken up and he was attached to the 102nd Batt. whose deeds and bravery were mentioned different times in despatches from the front. He took a Bombers course at Bramshott after which he left for France attached to the Machine Gun Section of the 102nd Battalion. He seen service at Ypres, Courcellette, St. Eloy. At Courcellette he followed a Tank invaction and received a "shell shock". During the fighting on the Somme he was in the front line trench when the order was given for the Boys to go over the Parapets and take the Regina Trench and it was while crossing "No Man's Land" he was hit with Shrapnel and gun shot. He laid for several hours on the field before being picked up by the British Red Cross and carried back to the dressing station. He was sent to Etaples where he had his wounds dressed ten times, and when able was invalided to England. He was sent to Beaufort War Hospital at Bristol, and on arrival was overjoyed to find lying in a cot next to him was a Morrisburg lad, Harold Jarvis, who kindly supplied him with little necessaries, Ansel having lost everything in France. Corp. Perault cannot praise too highly the work of the Red Cross supplying the Soldiers with many necessaries and comforts, and looking after their general welfare which otherwise would be overlooked, without their aid. Corp. Perault wears two gold stripes for wounds, also good conduct stripes, and his Badge for Service at the Front. At his last Medical Board in England he was discharged and classed as unfit for futher service. He was invalided home and arrived at Halifax, August 24th. He reports a rough voyage; a great many on board, including himself, suffering from sea sickness. Corp. Perault will remain at his home at Iroquois for two weeks or a month, after which he will return to Queen's Military Hospital at Kingston for futher treatment, before getting his discharge.

BANK OF OTTAWA
ESTABLISHED 1874
Capital Paid Up - - $4,000,000
Rest - - - - - $4,750,000
95 OFFICES IN CANADA

A SAVINGS ACCOUNT
is an aid and incentive to systematic saving.
Open an account now with a dollar or more and promptly deposit your surplus cash where it will earn interest

Morrisburg Branch — B. A. HERRING, Manager.

THERE ARE PICKLING SPICES AND PICKLING SPICES

Unless you know all about spices maybe you could not tell the difference. Will you let us tell you the difference?—

The Best have 16 — Sixteen — Ingredients, no less
The second grade stuff has 8 or 10 spices only instead of the full complement.

Our staff can demonstrate that the pickling spices we offer has all sixteen component spices. It is indisputable the best. Look for the platter on the counter, the little platter with the big meaning.

You are going to pickle your vegetables soon. Now is the time. We have the goods.

You want vinegar too, and to save you steps why not buy the vinegar at the same store. We have Wilson's XXX Cider and spirits vinegar.

Guaranteed Absolutely Pure

MULLIN BROS.
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
MORRISBURG, — ONT.

Defy Nature's Onslaught By Using Elastilite Varnish

on your Boats or Carriages
Suitable for all interior or exterior uses
M L QUALITY
Flows beautifully under the brush
Try it on your Linoleum

Nothing to equal it for wearing quality.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD FLOOR VARNISH TRY
EVERLASTIC
ITS WEARING QUALITIES CANNOT BE EXCELLED

HUNTER & CASSELMAN
Hardware, Groceries, Flour and Feed
MORRISBURG, : : : ONT.

CELEBRATED SCRANTON COAL



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

ROOFING & BUILDING PAPERS
Of all kinds in stock; send for a sample of
GRANATIZED SHINGLE
The Greatest Shingle Proposition on the Market.
BAMWELL NOXIE WIREFENCE ALWAYS IN STOCK.

W. H. McGANNON

CELEBRATED SCRANTON COAL
CELEBRATED SCRANTON COAL
CELEBRATED SCRANTON COAL