The Leader

Vol. XVIII, No 44 MORRISBURG, ONT., FRIDAY, NOV. 1 1918

HOW TO REDUCE THE COST OF LIVING

PATRONIZE YOUR LOCAL COLDSTORAGE



Dame Nature Commands Co-operation.

It is the Law of Life.

WAKE UP!

THINK!

ACT!

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PRODUCERS, EGG CIRCLES, MERCHANTS

The Dundas Co-Operative Association, Limited Has a Message For You—

Why continue the old chaos of competition which GREAT NATIONS and BIG BUSINESS to-day have discarded?

We urge you to co-operate with a Central Organized Clearing House and offer our facilities for this purpose.

You will get fair treatment, your share of the business and much better average net returns if you will Concentrate and Co-operate with us in this problem of distribution.

EGGS, POULTRY, FLOUR, FEED, CORN AND MIXED GRAIN FOR POULTRY

Rolling and Grinding Mill

R. H. ASHTON
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CUSTOM TAILORING

Frank Stewart, MERCHANT TAILOR

MORRISBURG, : : : ONT.

TIME FOR FLASH LIGHTS



What a Handy Lamp They Are

Always a safe light whenever needed—on the road any dark stormy night, about the auto, tieing or untieing your horse in the Church shed or stable—walking over the crossing of the dark muddy streets.

You ought to see our different styles and sizes. to fit any pocket.

Prices 75cts. to $2.00; Batteries 25cts. to 60cts. Bulbs 25cts.

Something Every Horseman Needs For These Muddy Roads

NICKEL PLATED 'HOLD FAST' TAIL TIE

Will not injure the tail.
Can be instantly put on.
Cannot work loose or slip.

Has no hinge or buckle; No leather strap to stretch, or break; no getting out of shape; instantly applied or removed, with gloves or mittens on; lined with best grade corrugated rubber, once applied never lets go. Made of special oil tempered spring steel; heavy nickel plated over a heavy copper plate.

Price only 40cts.

For Horse Comfort, use Ventiplex and Tapatco Sweat Pads

Prevents Gall Sores, lengthens the life and usefulness of a horse, by removing irritation and giving comfort. Made to fit any collar. **Price 75cts.**

R. H. BRADFIELD & CO.

THE HARDWARE STORE—OPPOSITE ST. LAWRENCE HALL

Morrisburg, : : : : Ont.

Rural School Fair Medals and Silver Cup Winners, 1918

In order to encourage the children of Dundas County to do their best in the School Fair, Mr. I. Hilliard, M.P.P., generously contributed a sterling silver medal to be presented to the pupil scoring the highest number of points in the School Fair work. This medal is keenly contested for and highly valued by the winner. The following pupils carried off the honors:—

Ella Whittaker, School Section 12, Williamsburg.

Margaret Flaherty, School Sec. 10, Matilda.

Nora Fawsetti School Sec. 18, Mountain.

Rose Cross, Section 6, Winchester.

A Silver Cup has been presented by the Dundas Board of Agriculture to be presented to the School Section whose pupils in the aggregate score the highest points. The award this year is as follows:—

Matilda Tp., School Section 10, Miss P. A. Henry, teacher.

Williamsburg School Sec 12, Mr. H. Hamilton, teacher.

Mountain Tp., School Section 18, Miss L. M. Wells, teacher.

Winchester Tp., Section 6, Miss I. M. Hamilton, teacher.

In each of the above competitions, points were valued on the following basis:—

1 st. prize, 10 points.
2nd prize, 8 points.
3rd. prize, 6 points.
4th. prize 4 points.
5th. prize, 3 points.
6th. prize 2 points.
7th. prize 1 point.

CORRESPONDENCE

Editor, The Leader,—

Sir,—The present ridiculously high rate of taxation makes it not only necessary but imperative, that an immediate solution be found to secure additional and other sources of revenue. A rate of 4 per cent. on valuation is made the more pronounced, considering the fact that the present year's rate in Montreal is two per cent.

The debenture interest covering the Power Plant must be met, one of the reasons for the rate of taxation now in force. Any revenue from this source will not be found by the plant itself, but only by a determined effort being made to attract the necessary industry or industries.

Morrisburg can be envied both for Geographical situation and power facilities, yet, it is apparently expected that some Divine dispensation will happen to help along the desired result. I do not presume this will take place but only by a publicity campaign can intending manufacturers be acquainted with the advantages in locating here. Neither can the Council be blamed for all the woes and responsibility for making improvements. No doubt they can make the first move, but can only be supported by the ratepayers and general public giving every encouragement and help towards bringing more prosperity and improved conditions.

It is anticipated that Canada will have a wonderful development industrially after the war. Morrisburg has a heritage many a large city would be proud of and it appears to the writer a shame that this should be any longer undeveloped. The extent of the heritage can be judged by reading the press reports of the recent enquiry into the proposed Waddington Power scheme Why Waddington, United States of America, and not Morrisburg Canada; and why not a Board of Trade?

James Brodie.

In Memoriam

Styles—In loving memory of our dear husband and father, George Styles, who departed from this life on November 3rd. 1917.

I think of him as faring on,
For the old time step and glad return;
Think of him as a dear one gone
Resting from toil—for his work is done.
I cannot say, and will not say
That he is dead, but just away.

Inserted by wife, daughter and grandson, Harry.

FOR SALE

A grade Ayrshire cow; due to freshen about middle of March. Apply to Mrs. A. Bradley.

Froatburn, Ont.

Victory Loan Big Success Local Managers Busy

Notwithstanding the fact that the Victory Loan work is being handicaped by the prohibition of public meetings, owing to the prevailing epidemic, the work throughout the three United Counties is being carried on with splendid success, and the flags of victory are being hoisted in practically every home. Mr. J. G. Singer, Divisional Organizer informs us that up to Wednesday noon, the total for the three United Counties was already $186,250, and this does not include any large special subscriptions.

That the people of these old Historical Counties are so readily responding to this appeal, as they have on all previous occasions nobly responded to the call of patriotism, clearly demonstrates that they are ready to co-operate, within their power in performing their national duty towards the sons who have and are subscribing of their blood to the "Victory Loan." Think of it seriously! That is all that is necessary. Can you look a "Dad" in the face, who has a son in the trenches, safeguarding the exports of Canada's agricultural products, and refuse to lend your country one Victory Bond as your share towards saving your life and his. If the Spanish flu crept within your walls and seized one of your loved ones, would you hesitate in loaning your physician one Victory Bond to save his life—No, not if you have the impulse of the red-blooded Canadian warriors who have saved you from the German "Flu", and have brought about the present prosperity which we are enjoying.

Therefore, when any of the members of the local team, the personnell of which is Messrs. Geo. Challies, Capt.; Frank Empey, James Clement, Ed. VanAllen and John H. Meikle, call upon you, make them feel that the good work is bearing the fruit which it deserves, and make their returns worthy of the name "Dundas" by subscribing, within your means, to the Victory Loan. Remember, that these men, besides doing this patriotic work, have already done what they are asking you to do.

What the Victory Loan Means to the Farmer

The 1917 Victory Loan enabled the Dominion Government to advance—

$100,000,000 to finance last year's wheat crop; also

Nearly another $100,000,000 to finance the sale of live stock products to Great Britain; also

Nearly $40,000,000 to finance exports of cheese to Great Britain.

The 1918 Victory Loan will enable the Dominion Government to finance the sale of the wheat crop to Great Britain;

To finance the sale of beef, pork and other live stock products.

To finance exports of cheese, butter, eggs and condensed milk to Great Britain.

Great Britain will take Canada's agricultural products, but cannot pay cash. The Dominion Government must finance the sales.

HYMENEAL

Hess—Wells

A quiet, but pretty wedding was solemnized, Wednesday, Oct 23rd, 1918, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Wells, when their daughter, Anna, was united in marriage to George Hess of Williamsburg, by Rev. Hugh Cameron, Morrisburg. The wedding march was played by Miss Luva Wells (cousin of the bride) The bride who was given away by her father looked charming in a dress of white georgette over white satin, trimmed with silver, and carried in her hand a bouquet of white roses.

They were accompanied by Miss Reta Wells, as bridesmaid, (cousin of bride) and Mr. Ross Hess (brother of groom) acted as best man

After the marriage, all went to the beautifully decorated dining room, where a sumptuous supper was served.

They received many useful and beautiful gifts showing the esteem in which the young couple were held.

FORD BARGAIN

We have a 1916 model FORD car equipped with the following:

Slip covers over Cushions. and pockets on the doors, worth		$25.00
Fancy top hood	"	8.00
Musical horn	"	8.00
Cut out valve	"	3.00
Robe rail	"	1.00
New up-to-date top Instrument on dash	"	4.00
Electric tail light, also side and head lights	"	5.00
Crank holder	"	.25
		$ 54.25

As you will notice that there is over $54.25 worth of extras which new cars have not as standard equipment. The engine, tires, stearing and appearance are O. K. as it is pointed, making the car look like new, for **$425.** CASH.

We also have a new model FORD with $35.00 ignition system and very good lights, all guaranteed as new, for **$650.**

The two above cars will be worth $200. more next Spring

WILFRID QUENNEVILLE



FAMOUS

McLaughlin

AND

NEW MAXWELL

Motor Cars

W. H. Fetterly & Co.

Distributors

CORNWALL - - MORRISBURG

INCORPORATED 1855

THE MOLSONS BANK

We recommend our friends and customers to buy VICTORY BONDS to the limit of their capacity and are prepared to assist them in doing so.

A Positive Luxury in Infusion

Pure Tea, without admixture . . . of Any Kind, foreign to its growth.

"SALADA"

has the reputation of nearly a quarter of a century behind every packet sold——

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CHAPTER XXII.—(Cont'd.)

Although the partition wall was now a mass of flames, Jerry, holding his overcoat up before his face, rushed again into the room of the horse stalls. He muffled the horse's head and got him out of the stall and facing the doorway, but then the terrified animal would not move. The flames were darting across the opening, growing thicker every moment. Snatching up a bundle of hay, Jerry lighted it and touched it to the horse's rump. The animal leaped forward in frenzy; Jerry, holding his hands before his face, plunged after it. He reached the street, with his uniform ablaze, and his arms and neck and hands feeling as if they were being devoured by fire. Sheehan smothered the flames and wrapped his own overcoat round him; then the firemen arrived and took charge of the fire. Jerry walked to the police station and reported and had his burns dressed. The next day he went on duty swathed in bandages. The owner of the three horses that he and Sheehan had save called at the station house and left a five-dollar bill for him.

CHAPTER XXIII.

The court refused Dave a new trial; probably, as Trask said to Jerry, it would have done so anyway, but after Michael Scanlan's violent act the refusal was a foregone conclusion.

"Just from the point of view of his son's interest, it was the worst thing he could possibly have done," Trask observed regretfully. "The chances of ever getting a pardon have shrunk a hundred per cent. In the mind of any governor the father's act will create a presumption against the son, and will confirm the idea that he's a dangerous man. Scanlan is the victim of a most unfortunate chain of events."

"Yes," Jerry admitted. "I don't see that there's any use in trying to do more for him now."

"It would only prejudice his chances later. All you can do for him is to go and see him once in a while, and keep him cheered up."

It was not easy to keep Dave cheered up. Jerry paid the monthly visits that were permitted and sat with Dave in the guard-room for the allotted hour. Each visit renewed and strengthened his liking for his old friend, his belief in him, and his sorrow for him.

Dave's grief over his father's end seemed quite to have supplanted pity for himself, and to have increased the weight of his remorse. There were tears in his eyes when he talked about his father to Jerry. "He was a good dad once—he always would have been if things had gone right and he hadn't taken to the bottle. And what he did at the end he never would have done but for me. He was plumb crazed, Jerry; I drove him to it."

"I don't think you need to feel that," Jerry answered. "Set your face to the future, Dave; you'll be coming out some time, you know; and do what you can while you're here so that it won't all be time wasted."

"I know; that's what I've said to myself. But honestly I don't believe I've got the stuff in me. If it was only a year or two years, or even three, I might stick it out and amount to something at the end; but twenty—"

"It's pretty stiff, but you'll see it through. Just keep saying to yourself, 'Some day I'll be coming out and I've got to be ready,' and don't think how long a time it may be.—It's easy to talk, Dave. I'd help you any other way if I could."

"I know you would, Jerry. Your talk does help."

Jerry looked at the others seated in the semicircle before the officer's table. It was like a schoolroom, with the pupils all culprits and the teacher one whose aim was not to teach but simply to intimidate and control. The convicts, in their gray homespun uniform ,were of all types, from the hulking and brutish to the delicate and even aristocratic; their visitors ranged from the dirty Jew of the Ghetto to the woman in furs whose limousine was perhaps waiting at the gate; and Jerry reflected that each one of these friends or relatives was there trying to fulfill the same purpose—trying in some way to help through talk. And in the light of that thought how tragical the silences, and the obvious inexpressiveness of their speech! Into one hour each month they must pack all the comfort and hope and sympathy that they could give—and how little of these could they convey!

The turnkey, whose eye had been on the clock, came up and handed Dave the yellow slip, signifying that he must return to his cell.

Jerry stood for a few moments waiting for the outer door to be opened. With him waited two women, whose visits with their husbands had been terminated at the same time. They were women of respectable appearance, and they looked at each other commiseratingly.

"It's a hard place to come to," said one.

"It's hard to come, and harder still to go," said the other.

Jerry felt that the remark must epitomize the emotions of a convict's mother or wife.

On a subsequent visit he was glad to find Dave in a more cheerful mood—owing to the fact that he had been admitted to membership in the prison brass band. Dave beat the drum with profiiciency, and his ability was promptly recognized. The band rehearsed three times a week and gave concerts on the various holidays that, as it seemed to Jerry, formed one of the mockeries of prison life. Anyway Dave was almost exuberant in telling Jerry of his achievement.

"And there are some mighty good fellows in the band," he assured Jerry. "Some crack musicians too. I feel having this just as a recreation is going to help me a lot; its' made the work in the shoe-shop go better. And I get plenty of time to read. I'm to have lessons on the cornet; the fellow that plays that is in here for eight years. I told Nora about it when she came to see me, but she didn't seem much interested. I guess the drum and the cornet aren't high-toned enough to appeal to her."

He spoke with just a trace of bitterness; it suggested that Nora had been less appreciative of the solace of his recreation hour than he had thought she should be.

It made Jerry uncomfortable to have Nora criticized even by implication. He wanted to defend her, and without knowing against what she was to be defended.

CHAPTER XXIV.

After Michael Scanlan's death, Nora and her mother did not retain the rooms in which they had been living. Nora's inheritance made it possible for them to seek a more agreeable neighborhood, and in a quiet and respectable street of small brick houses they found a haven such as they desired. It was one flight up and extended all the way through from the sitting-room with a bay window and rubber plant to a bedroom that looked out upon an ailanthus tree and a clothes-line. The landlady furnished meals in the front room on the first floor, where a canary swung and sang in its cage. There were no other boarders; the landlady—from whom, of course, their history could not be concealed—proved to be sympathetic rather than censorious; and she was so considerate as not to advertise the identity of her lodgers—except to a few intimate friends, who hovered about for side-long glances at them and spread throughout the neighborhood the news of the interesting arrivals at 21 Gurney Street.

Jerry came occasionally to see them. Mrs. Scanlan was very much broken by her sorrows and had failed in health as well as in spirit. The personality that had once been so dominating had become almost negligible. She seemed always to be sitting idly, submissively, in the bay window beside the rubber plant, and looking down the street with apathetic eyes.

Nora had not yet decided what she should do. Of course, there was now no urgent need for her to do anything, but she felt, so she said to Jerry, that she would be happier if she had an occupation. She might try to get some music pupils, though she doubted if she had the patience that a teacher ought to possess. Sometimes she thought it might be interesting to learn stenography; if it didn't take so long she thought she would do it. She confessed that as yet she hadn't plucked up heart to seek work of any kind; it seemed to take a long time to get back a normal feeling about things. It didn't seem as if she could ever sufficiently free her mind of the awful experiences she had lived through in the last six months so that it would be fit for work or study—and as for play! She smiled at Jerry pathetically.

He spoke of Dave to her and of his brave spirit, but he felt, even before she replied, that the topic was distasteful; there was a contraction of her pretty dark brows, a thinning of her gentle lips.

"I've been to see him twice, but I don't know that I can go again—not often anyway," she confessed. "It has the most dreadful effect on me—worse even the second time than the first. To see him in those clothes—with all those vile creatures—and those jailers watching us—and the place smells so nasty and looks so helpless. I couldn't even pretend to be cheerful; and when he told me about his playing the drum and having lessons on the cornet and seemed to expect that I would feel that was something to be happy about—I couldn't; that's all. To see Dave trying to draw comfort out of such a thing—it was too pitiful."

"Even so—of course your visit did him good."

(To be continued.)



Reconstruction and Home Folks.

A great question—the greatest of the war—depends for its solution upon the folks at home. They, more than soldiers or military authorities, have to do with the succesful working out of that wonderful thing of which every one talks and about which so very few seem to have even one definites idea—Reconstruction. It is not true that every one firmly believes that with the coming of peace there will also arrive that other great blessing, reconstruction? Is it not also true that with this placid assurance there exists the other assurance that some one else is managing that problem? No one feels personally responsible, but each one feels sure that some one else is working hard on this stupendous puzzle.

There are many reasons why every individual interested in this war should take a personal interest in reconstruction, and never allow that interest to lag until he has found the fountain-head of reconstruction activity—either found it or created it. To begin with, individual homes must be thoroughly and consciously reconstructed. Habits must be reformed or abolished according to whether they are required for the model home. The men returning from overseas are bringing back thoughts and feelings to which they were utter strangers before enlisting. Most of them have grown, mentally and spiritually, by leaps and bounds. Have their women folks and their children kept pace? Will they understand what the men have gained? Will they appreciate its value? Will they agree or sneeringly criticise the attitude of the men towards life? Will they have such a broad outlook themselves that they can be both patient and tolerant with what seems a mistake view and finally either persuade back to the best way or forsake their own narrow views?

There are many reforms which should be well on the way to being worked out before the men come back. They are reforms for which women are plainly responsible. No one has a better right than women to take full charge of every form of legislation affecting children. Baby welfare as a national requirement, instead of a local manifestation of sanity on the part of parents, is a form of reconstruction that leads straight to the doors of women at home today.

The establishment of a national Board of Health belongs to the good times coming in the Reconstruction Period, and the responsibility for its establishments rests naturally on the mothers of the land. The same is true of the entire educational system. Laws relating to food are women's work. These are what might be called house-cleaning work without which any reconstruction work would be hopeless and they should be wisely planned and started at once. In both France and England many of these reforms are already under way, made necessary and possible by the violent overturning of old methods found inadequate in war. Those countries have waged war and begun reconstruction simultaneously. Their women are cognizant of all these problems, and working on them honestly. Is there not a too general feeling that the absolutely necessary reconstruction will drop from the sky or come as the result of earnest wishing? The answer to any such attitude is the question: "How did the things reconstruction is to replace come into being—by wishing or, worse yet, by indifference?" Were the women responsible for them? No. But today the women are substituting at home as well as filling their own place. Have they began substituting in the vital places?

Syrup From Fruits.

Apple syrup made from apple juice contains about sixty per cent. of sugar. A gallon of apple syrup made from seven gallons of apple juice has approximately the sweetening value of three to four pounds of cane sugar.

Syrup from apples, pears and grapes can be used in cooking and on the table to replace sugar to a great extent. Try it with baked apples or pears. A little cinnamon adds to the flavor. This syrup is suitable for use on hot cakes and in making gingerbread. With ginger and butter it makes a flavory hot sauce for puddings. When the family demands sweets the inventive housekeeper will discover many other uses for her fruit syrups.

Cider Jelly.—Sweet cider jelly can be made without sugar. Boil apple syrup until the jelling point is reached. This jelly makes an excellent relish with meat.

Fruit butters can be made without sugar. Add one quart of apple syrup or grape syrup to one quart of fruit pulp. Boil down to a thick buttery consistency and seal hot. This is a tart butter and an excellent relish. If a sweeter butter is wanted add sugar, or molasses when these are available, reheat and seal. If there is no fruit syrup on hand proceed as follows in making fruit butter: Cook peeled and pitted fruit in enough fruit juice to prevent scorching; press through a sieve; to each quart of this pulp add three quarts of apple or grape juice and to each four quarts of the mixture add two teaspoons of ground cinnamon and one of ground cloves and proceed as above.

Fruit Preserved in Fruit Juice.—Any fruits may be preserved in grape juice, but apples, pears and sweet plums are particularly good. Boil six quarts of grape juice in an open preserving kettle, until it is reduced to four quarts. Have the fruit washed and pared, and, if apples or pears, quartered and cored. Put the prepared fruit into a preserving kettle and cover generously with the boiled grape juice. Boil gently until the fruit is clear and tender, then put into sterilized jars.

For preserving in cider, prepare apples and pears in the same way, cover with boiled cider (boiled until reduced one-half) and cook slowly until clear and tender.

Personal Efficiency.

How many of you have read Prof. Grimshaw's new book, "Personal Efficiency?" There are heaps of good things in it, but one can't help wondering where a mere man secured so much knowledge of women's work and their way of doing it.

The good housekeeper works according to a time-table and plan, figured out beforehand, with reference to the various tasks to be performed, and the time, money and assistance at her disposal.

She saves much work and many a step by attending to things promptly. When she leaves her bedroom in the morning she turns the bedclothes back to air them while she prepares and takes her breakfast, instead of leaving the room untouched and wasting all the time during the morning meal. Before leaving the bathroom she wipes around the washstand, so that work will not want much more afterward.

Many a woman starts meals with table-laying. She should first put on the fire all that has to be cooked or warmed; during this process she will find ample time to attend to the table.

The efficient housekeeper is through long before others, with much less to do and more means to do it with, have finished their task. The good housekeeper is through on time; the poor one only in time—an entirely different matter.

The Wrong Kind of Powder.

Madame Botchkavera, Colonel of the Russian Women's "Battalion of Death," has been describing to an Englishwoman her method of selecting recruits. Having obtained permission to form a battalian she speedily found herself overwhelmed with offers to serve. Elimination was necessary, and she told how one of her methods was to moisten the tip of a finger and draw it across the cheek of the would-be Amazon. If any powder or rouge became evident the candidate was rejected forthwith. By this and other Gideon-like devices she chose 2,000 stalwart women from over 15,000 applicants.

Serviceable Crockery.

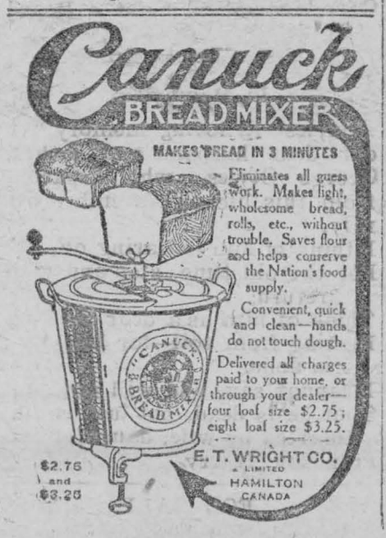
Many a housewife who daily listens to the crashing clatter of china breaking in the kitchen will see something beyond humor in the suggestion of this housewife.

"John," said Mrs. Jenkins, looking up from the evening paper, "you know how many dishes Kate has broken lately?"

"Yes," replied John. "What of it?"

"Well," continued his wife, "there is something here in the paper about steel plates. I don't known just what they are, but I should think they would be indestructible, and the very things we need."

The potato is native to the continent of America and was first imported to Europe from Peru.



Use the left over meat.

Even the smallest portions can be made into appetizing dishes when combined with a small quantity of

BOVRIL

25

Food Control Corner

The world is apt to forget that there are 10,000,000 people, Belgians and French, who have to be fed and clothed by the sheer spirit of what we call humanity in the rest of the white peoples. Improving war news has not altered the position of most of them. There are children who have never known anything but the state of white slavery. Over 200,000 tons of shipping secured by arrangement from the Swedish Government for use in non-war zones, have been devoted to carrying in the coming year the food and clothing which we must send from this side of the Atlantic to this trampled-on but unconquerable people. The following foodstuffs will have to be transported across the Atlantic in the next twelve months.

Wheat, barley, rye and corn for bread purposes	42,500,000 bus.
Beans	2,200,000 bus.
Rice	3,300,000 bus.
Corned beef	26,400,000 lbs.
Pork products	277,200,000 lbs.
Soap	66,000,000 lbs.
Coffee	26,000,000 lbs.
Food for children (No estimate)	
Cocoa	18,000,000 lbs.
Condensed milk	55,000,000 lbs.
Sugar	40,000,000 lbs.

At best, the cost will be nearly $280,000,000. The Dutch and Spanish governments, through their agents in Belgium, will see that these supplies are not misused by the German army.

How will the fair price food project work? In essence it is briefly told. Each municipal area having appointed its committee, will take evidence exactly as in a public inquiry. From this it will learn the average price at which merchants buy. Taking all local factors into consideration, the committee will then decide on a fair price which the consumer should pay. This must give the retailer a reasonable profit. It the findings do not conform to the notion of the majority of consumers in the district, they have the means either of verifying the committee's decision, or of having it immediately revised in the light of local knowledge. Is not this the essence of local self-government carried out a step farther than has ever yet been done in Canada?

Consumers will be made acquainted with fair prices by means of statements, usually in table form, published in the local newspapers. That prices given below were those in force in Massachusetts counties during the week beginning October 3rd.

Commodity	Retailer pays	Consumer Should pay
Flour:—		
	per barrel	per pound
Rye,	$10.75–$12.50	6½–8c.
	per barrel	per pound
Barley, in bulk,	$9.50–$12.00	6–7½c.
Sugar:—		
		per pound
Granulated,		10–11c.
	per 1 doz. cases	per can
Canned salmon,	$2.00–$2.35	20–24c.
	per 100 pounds	per pound
Potatoes, white	$2.50–$2.85	3–4c.

Language of the Road.

A former railroad brakeman now serving in France was bringing in a bunch of prisoners.

"What have you got there?" inquired an officer whom he met back of the lines.

"Just a string of empties, sir!" was his prompt reply.

Mummied fruits in orchards left undisturbed, either on the trees or on the ground, give rise to a new outbreak of brown rot in the spring.



Victory Loan



CANADA'S VICTORY LOAN 1918.

Subscribe for Canada's forthcoming loan.

5 AND 10 YEARS
5½% BONDS
$50.00 $100.00

Without the Victory Loan

Our soldiers could not be maintained in France.

Our farmers could not market their products.

Our factories would have to close down.

Our general trade and commerce would suffer the most serious depression.

It is a duty, and every person should buy a Bond. Use our "Partial Payment Plan." It makes it easier.

H. M. Connolly & Co.

(Members Montreal Stock Exchange)

105-106 Transportation Building - Montreal

Renew it at Parker's

The clothes you were so proud of when new—can be made to appear new again. Fabrics that are dirty, shabby or spotted will be restored to their former beauty by sending them to Parker's.

CLEANING and DYEING

Is properly done at Parker's

Send articles by post or express. We pay carriage one way and our charges are reasonable. Drop us a card for our booklet on household helps that save money.

PARKER'S DYE WORKS, LIMITED

Cleaners and Dyers,

791 Yonge St. - Toronto

FRENCH DISLODGE ENEMY FROM THE HERMANN LINE

Germans Retreat Five Miles, the Infantry Being Covered in Withdrawal by Machine Gunners.

Paris, Oct. 27.—This evening Gen. Debeney's army, after three days and nights of uninterrupted fighting, dislodged the enemy from the Hermann line, pursuing him to the next line, five miles northward. The Germans know what is at stake and are fighting as they did in 1914. Their machine gunners are covering their infantry in retreat to-day and are dying at their posts rather than surrender.

Discussion of the armistice proposals has had no appreciable effect upon military operations on the French front, which are being prosecuted with a vigor that has not slackened since the offensive began on August 8. The enemy's resistance also has not weakened, obliging the three French armies operating between the Oise and the Aisne to continue their intense sustained effort for more than three months.

The defence the Germans are making does not appear like the last stand of an army in desperate straits since they are able to force the French to wage Winter fighting on successive lines of strongly fortified positions.

Again, to-day, the German lines appeared to be flinching at certain points, notably in front of the 1st army, Gen. Debeney's men having taken Courjumelles and La Ferte, crossed the Peron and advanced toward the north-east. There is nothing to indicate, however, that this is not one more of the well organized and successive retirements of the enemy to another position prepared in advance.

Gen. Mangin's troops crossed the Serre east of Assis-sur-Serre without much opposition and penetrated the German trenches north of the river. On the other hand the army of Gen. Guillaumat, on the front eastward toward the Aisne, is encountering the strongest resistance from both the artillery and the infantry. The enemy counter-attacked vigorously south of Macquigny Farm this morning, but was repulsed.

BRITISH CAPTURE OVER 9,000 PRISONERS AND 150 GUNS IN 2 DAYS

Third and Fourth Armies Meet With Stiff Resistance—Several Additional Towns Occupied.

A despatch from London says: Nine thousand Germans have been made prisoners and 150 guns have been captured by the British in their attacks against the Germans, according to Field Marshal Haig's communication issued on Friday night.

South of Valenciennes the attack took the British forward more than two miles, thereby virtually eliminating the sharp salient which bulged into their territory with its point resting near Vendegies. The assault, which was pressed vigorously in this sector on Thursday, was renewed on Friday morning at 3 o'clock. At the same time Gen. Horne's army drove forward north of Valenciennes.

South of Valenciennes the British have reached the entire railway line on the front between Le Quesnoy and Maing.

They captured Les Tulleries, east of Colesmes, early, and after stiff fighting in which the Germans suffered heavy losses, reached Le Quesnoy.

There was very stiff fighting on both sides of Les Tulleries, toward La Coupe gorge, and over the high ground to the north-west.

Mormal Forest is invested with Germans and machine guns, but the British artillery is searching it with high explosives and gas shells.

The enemy continues to fight stubbornly against the 3rd and 4th armies, but as the British drive him from his prepared defences, they follow him up so closely he gets little chance to rally.

After the Germans had been driven from Ghissignies, the British gained a footing on a little ridge north of the town. Some sunken roads near Beaudignies and Ruesnes gave considerable trouble, but after the British had gained the high ground south-west of Ruesnes they were able to dominate the roads with their artillery fire.

The chateau at Maing proved a veritable fortress, but the town remains in the hands of the British despite German counter-attacks. As a result of these gains the British now are well established on the Valenciennes side of the Scheldt River.

GERMANS FIRE ON SICK CIVILIANS

Pour Gas Shells Into District Where Influenza is Prevalent.

A despatch from the British Army in France says:—One of the most seriously distressing problems the British army has been compelled to meet is that of caring for and disposing of the large civilian population left in the wake of the German army, which is retreating from the region between the Oise and Tournai. More particularly is this true of the district over which we have been advancing since Wednesday morning.

The situation is especially serious at St. Amand, where there are more than 1,500 French people suffering from Spanish influenza and cannot be moved. On Wednesday night the town was bombarded by gas shells and a large number of the inhabitants were gassed in the cellars where they were being cared for.

In one narrow British sector 42,000 civilians must be fed, housed and at least partly clothed. Denain for the moment is really dependent on the British people. All these people are completely destitute and the Germans left them with just enough clothing to cover themselves—certainly insufficient for the cold, raw weather which is prevalent at this season.

U.S. TROOPS GAIN ABOUT HALF-MILE

Take Several Woods in Local Attack—Artillery Active.

A despatch from the American Armies northwest of Verdun says: In a local attack east of the Meuse the Americans on Thursday advanced about one kilometre on a three kilometre front, and the Bois Bultruy, the Bois-de-Houhpy and the Bois-de-Belleu are within the American lines, as also is a part of the Bois-de-Wavrille and Plyon-de-Traye.

The advance was made after brief artillery preparation. The enemy's response was principally with machine guns, but during the fighting he shelled the back areas and threw a few 6-inch shells into Verdun.

The artillery on both sides was active over the entire American front on Thursday. The Germans were unusually nervous owing to the activity of the Americans on both sides of the Meuse.

WOMEN ELIGIBLE TO SIT IN BRITISH PARLIAMENT

A despatch from London says: The House of Commons has adopted a resolution in favor of women sitting in Parliament. The resolution was passed by a majority of 249.

GERMANS OFFER RESISTANCE TO FRENCH IN SERRE AND OISE VALLEYS

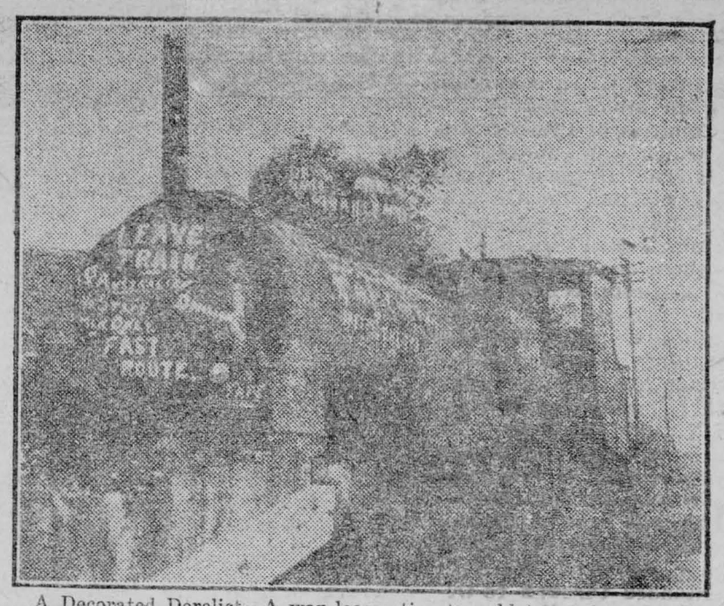
But Fresh Hun Divisions and New Field Fortifications Fail to Stop French Advance Toward Guise.

A despatch from the French Army in France says:—Gen. Debeney's attack between Mont D'Origny and the valley of the Serre is meeting with very stout resistance. The battle was raging again fiercely on Friday morning, around Villers-le-Sec, which was occupied by the French troops.

The Germans have brought up three fresh divisions to this sector in the past few days and appear determined to dispute possession of every foot of ground. They are particularly favored by the character of the terrain which is very broken, furnishing strong natural obstacles which the enemy has utilized to the utmost by adding field fortifications upon which they have been working the past four weeks.

The position Gen. Debeney's men are attacking from Ribecourt, south-east to the valley of the Serre, is called the Herrman position by the Germans. Considerable of its general characteristics has been learned from captured orders and the reports of aviators. This is not supposed to have the same strength as the Hindenburg line, but is sufficiently strong to permit of a stout defence. Behind this line, again, there is an extension of the Hunding position in front of Guise, to which the Germans no doubt will retire when the present battle is finished.

In spite of the formidable obstacles encountered and almost constant service in the fighting line for the past three months, the forces of General Debeney continue to forge ahead, and will soon have driven the enemy back upon the old battlefield of the retreat from Charleroi to make a stand around Guise, where the French held them up for a short time during their march to the Marne.



A Decorated Derelict—A war locomotive too old to work any more is used by Austrians as an instrument for their wit and humor.

LEADING MARKETS

Breadstuffs

Toronto, Oct. 29.—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern $2.24½; No. 2 Northern $2.21½; No. 3 Northern, $2.17½; No. 4 wheat, $2.11½, in store Fort William, not including tax.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., 86½c; No. 3 C.W., 82½c; extra No. 1 feed, 82½c; No. 1 feed, 80½c.

American corn—No. 3 yellow, kiln dried, nominal, No. 4 yellow, kiln dried, nomnial.

Ontario oats, new crop—No. 2 white, 75 to 78c; No. 3 white, 74 to 77c, according to freights outside.

Ontario wheat—No. 2 winter, per car lot, $2.11 to $2.19; do., No. 3, $2.07 to $2.15; No. 2 Spring, $2.06 to $2.14; No. 3 Spring, $2.02 to $2.10, f.o.b. shipping points, according to freights.

Peas—No. 2, nominal.

Barley—Malting, new crop, $1 to $1.05.

Rye—No. 2, nominal.

Manitoba flour—Old crop, war quality, $11.65, Toronto.

Ontario flour—War quality, old crop, $10.75, in bags, Montreal and Toronto, prompt shipment.

Millfeed—Car lots, delivered Montreal freights, bags included; Bran, $37.25 per ton; shorts, $42.25 per ton.

Hay—No. 1, $22 to $23 per ton; mixed, $20.00 to $21.50 per ton, track Toronto.

Straw—Car lots, $10.00 to $10.50, track Toronto.

Country Produce—Wholesale

Butter—Dairy, tubs and rolls, 38 to 39c; prints, 40 to 41c.

Eggs—New laid, 52 to 55c.

Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 30 to 32c; roosters, 25c; fowl, 27 to 30c; ducklings, 27 to 30c; turkey, 31 to 34c; squabs, doz. $4.50; geese, 25c.

Live poultdy—roosters, 18 to 20c; fowl, 20 to 24c; ducklings, lb., 22c; turkeys, 27 to 30c; spring chickens, 26 to 28c; geese, 20c.

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

Cheese—New, large, 26½ to 27c; twins, 26¾ to 27¼c; old, large, 28 to 28½c; twin, 28¼ to 29c.

Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 46 to 48c; creamery, prints, 53 to 55c; creamery solids, 52 to 53c.

Margarine—34 to 35c.

Eggs—No. 1 storage, 51 to 52c; selected storage, 53 to 54c; new laid, in cartons, 62 to 63c.

Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 33 to 40c; roosters, 25c; fowl, 33 to 38c; turkeys, 38 to 40c; ducklings, lb., 35c. Squabs, doz. $5.50; geese, 30c.

Beans—Canadian, hand-picked, bus. $7; imp., hand-picked, Burma or Indian, $6; Japan; $7; Limas, 18 to 18½c.

Honey, new crop—Strained, 60-lb. tins, 26c; 10-lb. tins, 27c; 5-lb. tins, 28c. Combs—Doz., $3.75 to $4.50.

Provisions—Wholesale

Smoked meats—Hams, medium, 37 to 38c; do., heavy, 30 to 32c; cooked, 52 to 54c; rolls, 32 to 33c; breakfast bacon, 41 to 45c; backs, plain, 46 to 47c; boneless, 50 to 52c.

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 30 to 31c; clear bellies, 29 to 30c.

Lard—Pure, tierces, 31 to 31½c; tubs, 31 ½ to 32c; pails, 31¾ to 32¼c; prints, 33 to 33½c. Compound, tierces, 25½ to 26c; tubs, 26 to 26½c; pails, 26¼ to 26¾c; prints, 27½ to 28c.

Montreal Markets

Montreal, Oct. 29.—Oats, extra No. 1 feed, 96 to 97c. Flour, new standard grade, $11.50 to $11.65. Rolled oats, bags, 90 lbs. $5.20 to $5.30. Bran, $37.25. Shorts, $42.25. Mouillie, $68 to $70. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, $24 to $25. Cheese, finest easterns, 25½ to 26c. Butter, choicest creamery, 49 to 50c. Eggs, selected, 54c; No. 1 stock, 49c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, $1.80. Dressed hogs, abattoir killed, $25.50 to $26. Lard, pure, wood pails, 20 lbs. net, 31½ to 33c.

Live Stock Markets

Toronto, Oct. 29.—Extra choice heavy steers, $14.00 to $14.75; choice heavy steers, $13.25 to $13.75; butchers' cattle, choice, $11.25 to $11.75; do., good, $10.00 to $10.25; do. medium, $8.75 to $9.25; do., common, $7.75 to $8.25; butchers' bulls, choice, $10.00 to $10.50; do, medium bulls, $9.50 to $9.75; do, rough bulls, $7.25 to $8.25; butchers' cows, choice, $10.00 to $10.25; do, good, $9.00 to $9.50; do, medium, $7.50 to $8.00; do. common, $6.50 to $7.00; stockers, $8.00 to $10.50; feeders, $10.00 to $11.00; canners and cutters, $5.75 to $6.25; milkers, good to choice, $90.00 to $75.00; springers, $90.00 to $145.00; $145.00; do. com. and med., $65.00 to light ewes, $13.00 to $14.00; yearlings, $15.00 to $15.50; spring lambs, $15.50 to $16.00; calves, good to choice, $14.00 to $17.75; hogs, fed and watered, $18.25; do., weighed off cars, $18.50.

Montreal, Oct. 29.—Good steers, $10 to $10.50; medium, $8; choice butcher bulls, $9 to $10; good, $6.50 to $7; cows, from $8.50 to $9.50; medium cows at $6 to $8; milkfed calves were $12 to $14; grassfed, $6 to $8; sheep, $9 to $12.50; lambs, $14.50 to $16; choice select hogs, $18.50 to $15 for inferior, roughs and heavies.

MESOPOTAMIAN ARMY AGAIN MAKES PROGRESS

A despatch from London says: An official communication dealing with the operations in Mesopotamia, issued by the War Office Friday night, says:

"On October 18 we were in contact with Turkish forces holding a strong position astride the Tigris, near Fatah, where the river flows through the Jebel Hamrin country. On October 23 the enemy retired northward under cover of darkness, pursued by us.

"Our forces on the main road to Mosul by way of Keruk drove the Turkish cavalry out from Tauk and advanced to within four miles of Kerkuk."

BRUGES NOW SEAT OF BELGIAN GOVERNMENT

A despatch from Havre says: The whole of the Province of Western Flanders and part of Eastern Flanders and Hainaut having been recovered from the Germans, the Belgian Government has decided to establish its administrative departments in Bruges.

BRITISH DRIVING ENEMY FROM VALENCIENNES BY FLANKING MOVEMENT

7,000 Prisoners and 100 Guns Captured—Haig Reports Enemy Resistance Overcome on Whole Battlefront.

A despatch from London says: Apparently the British are not desirous of taking Valenciennes by fighting the Germans in the streets of the town, but plan to outflank it.

West of Valenciennes Wednesday the British line skirted the western fringe of the town. The British were in St. Vaast and Faubourg de Lille. But the Scheldt Canal, which is broad, lies between the British and the town proper. All the bridges over the canal have been wrecked and the railway line which parallels the canal is stiff with machine guns.

Further south, however, the British are across the Scheldt at several places between the valley of the Harpies River and Thiant, and it should only be a question of time until Valenciennes becomes untenable for the enemy.

The Germans have broken down the banks and opened the sluice gates north-east and north-west of the city and have flooded vast stretches of the country in an effort to delay the British advance. The marshy lowlands on the east side of the canal, opposite the Raismes Forest, resemble a great lake. It is not probable that the city can be approached from the south-west because of similar flooded conditions.

The British, however, have fought their way into the city from the west and there have been sharp encounters in the streets between patrols.

Valenciennes still contains many civilians. An officer of the Canadian detachment fighting in the city said on Thursday: "I entered the town with a platoon and saw an old woman sauntering up a street carrying a bucket. At about the same time a machine gun opened on us from a second-storey window. I was wounded and several of my men were also hit. We retired for a moment, but the last we saw of the old French-woman she was going right along as if nothing was happening."

The British troops have overcome the enemy along the whole front between the Sambre Canal and the Scheldt and their advance is being continued, Field Marshal Haig reports from headquarters.

Since Wednesday morning the British have taken 7,000 prisoners and more than 100 guns.

STEAMER PRINCESS SOPHIA WENT DOWN IN STORM ON PACIFIC COAST

Three Hundred and Forty-Six Lives Lost Off Reef in Lynn Canal —Not a Single Survivor.

White Horse, Y.T., Oct. 27.—A despatch received from the Dominion Telegraphs from Juneau late this evening says that 150 bodies of victims of the Sophia wreck had been recovered by nightfall.

Victoria, B.C., Oct. 27.—Pounded by mountainous waves and driven before a wind of terrible severity, the C. P. R. steamer Princess Sophia slid from the comparative safety of Vanderbilt Reef, in Lynn Canal, midway between Skagway and Juneau, early Friday evening, and carried 346 persons, passengers and crew, men, women and children, to their death in the raging northern waters. There were no survivors. It was the worst marine tragedy in the history of the Pacific coast.

The Sophia left Skagway Wednesday evening last for Vancouver, with a passenger list made up largely of Dawson people and Alaskans from interior points, eager to get "out-side" for the winter. Four hours out she ran into a blinding snowstorm, in which, it is supposed, she got out of her course slightly and piled up on the reef, where she rested for more than 40 hours in what was thought to be a position of no danger. Lighthouse tenders and gasoline boats responded to the wireless call for assitance, and the Princess Amy also was despatched from Vancouver to take over the passengers.

Even though the seas were running too high to permit of the transference of the passengers on board on Friday, no alarm was felt. Capt. F. L. Locke of Victoria, a veteran seaman of the northern coast, on the night of the disaster had wirelessed his office here that the ship was hard and fast on the reef with her bottom badly damaged, but she was not taking water, and the passengers were normal. It is evident that he believed the Sophia was planted so firmly on the rocks as to be secured from the severity of the storm which continued to rage.

The passenger list was cabled from Skagway Saturday night, and shows that 285 passengers sailed on the Sophia, of whom 230 were men, 37 women and 18 children. The crew comprised 61 persons, including one woman, Miss H. Browning of Vancouver, a stewardess. According to these figures there were 346 persons aboard, 290 men, 38 women and 18 children. The passenger list gave the names only, and it was impossible to identify all of them.

BRITISH TAKE CITY OF ALEPPO

Important Syrian Town Falls Without Serious Opposition.

London, Oct. 27.—The important city of Aleppo was occupied by British cavalry and armored cars Saturday morning, says a British official statement issued to-day in regard to operations in Syria. The text reads: "Our advanced cavalry and armored cars occupied Aleppo on the morning of October 26 after overcoming slight opposition."

A few miles north of Aleppo is an important junction with the Constantinople to Bagdad railway. This may have been occupied by now. In that event the Turks to the east will be cut off from all communication and the task of the British army advancing in Mesopotamia will be lightened. It would also have a most important bearing on the situation in Persian and the Caucasus.

The Turks, at the beginning of last week, were defending Aleppo with 12,000 men, but these retired to the north. No news has yet been received that the railway junction, six miles beyond Aleppo, has been captured, but it is not believed that the Turks will attempt to defend it, and the fall of the railway junction will mean that a vital artery of the enemy communications has been cut.

The fall of Aleppo is expected to be a deceisive factor in determining Turkey to sue for peace.

BURGOMASTER OF BRUSSELS RELEASED BY GERMANS

A despatch from the Hague says: The Vaterland, in its issue of Thursday, says it is reported that the political prisoners held by the Germans at Turnhout, Belgium, northeast of Antwerp, including Burgomaster Adolphe Max of Brussels, have been released.

Burgomaster Max was arrested in Brussels in September, 1914, for his "irreconcilable attitude," according to an anncuncement made by the German Military Governor of Belgium. In 1917 it was said that the Burgomaster was seriously ill in a prison at Celle, Prussia, and that King Alfonso was intervening in his behalf.

EXTREMELY IMPORTANT GAINS MADE BY THE AMERICANS

A despatch from the American Army Northwest of Verdun says: From a day of extraordinarily severe fighting the Americans emerged on Friday slightly in advance of the positions they held Thursday night. The gains made are slight, but are regarded as extremely important, especially on the left where higher ground dominating much of the surrounding terrain has been gained.

NO GERMANS IN VALENCIENNES

Chief Stronghold of 2nd Enemy Line Invested by British.

Paris, Oct. 27.—The fall of Valenciennes is imminent, if it has not already occurred, the Petit Parisien says. Patrols report that there are no Germans in the city. "The chief stronghold of the second German line is gone, its centre invested. It is the object of direct assaults and local outflanking movements which will soon smash it," the paper continues. "The operations of Gen. Debeney's army north of Guise and those of Gen. Mangin in the direction of Marle constitute an increasing danger. The Escault line may be considered as lost; the Sambre line will be taken shortly. We can foresee that the enemy will retreat to the Meuse."

The Matin says that all information tends to show that the Germans cannot long resist the allied offensive. "The German army has no material, lacks munitions, has not sufficient reserves to continue a long battle, and has no tanks with which to attack. The spirit in the enemy rear is at a low level, while the spirit at the front is bad. This has been proven by army orders which have fallen into our hands. We would be false to our ideals if we failed to take advantage of the situation."

INFLUENZA RAGES IN BRITISH ISLES

255 Persons Died in Dublin in Five Days.

London, Oct. 27.—Influenza is increasing throughout Great Britain and Ireland. Two hundred and fifty-five persons have been buried in Dublin since last Monday. The authorities are sprinkling the streets with disinfectants. Two priests who attended the victims have died.

One hundred and fifty-two deaths have occurred at Leicester during the week. All public functions have been cancelled and the Council has requested the people to stay away from places of amusement. One thousand cases are reported at Newry. The spinning mills are short-handed and the schools have been closed.

OTTOMANS ARE EVACUATING PERSIAN CITY OF TABRIZ

A despatch from Washington says: The Turkish force occupying Tabriz, Persia, is about to evacuate the city, according to a report dated October 22, from Teheran, which reached the State Department on Friday. The Turks already are withdrawing their forces along the roads leading out of Tabriz.

ITALIANS LAUNCH NEW OFFENSIVE CAPTURING 3,000 PRISONERS

British Capture German Garrisons on the Piave River and French Take Mountain Position on the Asiago Plateau.

A despatch from London says: Italian troops have begun an offensive between the Piave and the Brenta. In the Monte Grappa sector Thursday they advanced across the Ornic River and captured Monte Prassolan and Monte Pertica.

In the Piave River the Italians have captured the islands of Grave Papadopoli and Maggiore. The weather on the front is unfavorable.

French troops are aiding the Italians in their new offensive. According to reports reaching London on Friday the attacks of the allies are meeting with considerable success, despite the unfavorable weather conditions. About 3,000 prisoners have been taken since the assault was launched.

On the Piave front the British have gained a footing on some islands in the river and captured enemy garrisons of 400 men. The Italians have made progress between the Brenta and the Piave, overcoming determined resistance, repulsed counter-attacks and captured 400 prisoners.

On the Asiago Plateau the French have taken Monte Sisemol, increasing their number of prisoners to 800

FRIDAY, NOV. 1 1918

The Leader

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

The Leader Publishing Co. Limited

LEO LAURIN MANAGER

Aultsville

Mr. Edgar LaBarre of Cardinal was in town on Saturday.

Mr. James Morgan has recovered from an attack of the Flu and returned to his work this week.

Most of the Flu patients are convalescing and able to be out again.

Miss May Shaver, who was engaged as nurse for Dr. E. L. Brown, has returned to her home at Wales.

Mr. R. A. Baker received the sad news on Sunday of the death of his son-in-law, Mr. Frank McCullough of Kincade, Sask., on Thursday of last week. Mrs. McCullough was also very ill, but at latest report is improving.

Mr. and Mrs. McCullough and son, Keith, spent a few months here last Winter and Mr. McCullough made many friends who will be saddened by his sudden demise. The sympathy of the community is extended to the bereaved relatives.

Mrs. D. Cook and grandson, Warner C. Casselman, spent a day last week at East Williamsburg.

Miss Mary Alexander of Morristown, N.Y., is spending a few days here with her sister, Mrs. H. Rupert, who is ill.

Mrs. Wm. Baker returned home last week after spending a couple of weeks in Belleville.

Mr. J. Roche died at St. Ann De Bellevue a few days ago from Spanish Influenza. The family had just left here and had not reached their new home when Mr. Roche was taken ill and only survived a few days. The sympathy of their many friends is extended to Mrs Roche and the two small children who are left.

Mr. Horace Gibson and daughter, Bertha, and Mr. Alex Hume of Louisville Landing were calling on friends here on Tuesday.

Mrs. J. Harkness of Louisville Landing and Mrs. Tilden, of Syracuse, N.Y., were calling on friends in town last week.

Mrs. Binion of Iroquois was the guest of her sister, Mrs. G. Dillabough for a few days recently.

Mrs. M. M. McCracken is spending a few days in Massena, N.Y.

Mr. Allen Robertson arrived here on Tuesday after spending several weeks in the West.

Mr. Stanley Dafoe is rushing his bungalo to completion.

Miss Ella VanAllen, nurse-in-training in the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, is convalescing at her home, West Front.

Mrs. Watson and sister, Miss Annie Vance were renewing old acquaintances in town last week.

Winchester Springs

Mrs. Banford has returned home after a two weeks' stay at her daughter's, Mrs. Floyd Shaver's.

Mr. m. Steel received word from Overseas that his nephew David W. Steel, had been wounded in the hip.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Thorp spent Sunday with Mr. James Thorp at Hulbert.

No services were held here on Sunday.

Miss Dixon is nursing at the Meddaugh home. Her patients are reported to be improving.

Mr. Robert Rennick has purchased the Golden Glow Cheese Factory from Mr. Fred Fetterly We have not learned where Fred intends locating.

Little Miss Nina Smyth is holidaying at her grandparents Mr. and Mrs. J. Smyth at Winchester Station.

Mrs. Robert Henderson spent a few days with her daughter, G. Kirkwood.

Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Casselman were callers in town on Sunday.

Miss Sadie Cameron returned to Ottawa Saturday to resume her position in the Government

The stork has brought a new baby girl to Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Meddaugh.

The Red Cross Society packex Christmas boxes for our boys who are doing their bit at the front.

Miss 'Nellie McQuaig from Boucks Hill is spending a few days at her home here.

Mr. and Mrs. Beckstead and family from Williamsburg spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Heber McIntosh.

There passed away from our midst, an old and respected neighbor, Mr. William Steel. The deceased had been in failing health for quite a few years, although he had not kept his bed until a short time before his death. He passed away, Thursday, Oct. 23rd. Rev. Ferguson of Williamsburg held a short service at deceased's late residence after which remains were taken to Finch for burial in the family plot.

TO RENT

A comfortable dwelling house opposite Presbyterian Church All modern conveniences. Apply to Mrs. Martha Watson, R. M. D. Morrisburg.

PROPERTY FOR SALE

Small home consisting of an acre of ground with good frame house, summer kitchen, wood shed and stable, apple trees, 2½ miles North of Morrisburg along Provincial County Highway. Apply to Arthur Flynn, Barrister, Morrisburg.

Mr. L. W. Howard, Well known Musician Dead

(Ottawa Journal)

Mr. L. W. Howard, of the accountants' branch of the post office department, died Wednesday at his residence on the Buena Vista road after only a few hours' illness. He returned home from his office Monday evening complaining of a chill, remained in bed all day Tuesday, and died Wednesday morning.

Deceased was better known to Ottawa people through his great love for music and for a number of years sang in the choir at Christ church. He also was Ottawa correspondent for several of the leading musical journals both of Canada and the United States.

He was sixty-three years of age, and had resided in Ottawa since 1900. Before coming here he was for many years manager of the Molsons bank at Morrisburg and for ten years was in the census department. He received his education in Trinity College, Port Hope, and Hillsmuth College, London. He is survived by his widow, and one sister in New York.

Point Fortune Road Provincial County One

The Ottawa Citizen says that following an application by the United Counties of Prescott and Russell, which was endorsed by the Eastern Ontario Good Roads Association, the Government of Ontario has designated a road from Pointe Fortune on through these counties to the border of Carleton county as a provincial county road. This road was among those petitioned for by the Eastern Ontario Good Roads Association when Sir William Hearst visited Ottawa, in September. While the exact route has not been chosen yet, it is thought the new road will follow closely the Ottawa river and will pass through the towns of Hawkesbury, L'Orignal and Rockland. When the road is extended through to Ottawa it will likely follow the Montreal toll road.

The new road probably will be built by the province rather than the counties as sentiment is said to be much in favor of the amendment of the Highway Improvement Act which the Good Roads Association is advocating. This amendment will permit the Government to do the building when so petitioned by the counties concerned on the same financial basis as present, viz: 60 per cent. paid by the Government and 40 cent. by the municipalities. It is felt in Prescott and Russell that a better road will be produced for the money if the engineering staff of the Highways Department is available, together with the labor-saving machinery and experienced management which it would sup

This road will afford an improved highway from Ottawa to Montreal as the road from Pointe Fortune to Montreal has been built already by the Province of Quebec.

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DRESSED and LIVE

If any for sale, drop a card or 'phone to

J. S. TEVAN
MORRISBURG, ONT
Box 144 - - Phone 28,

FOR SALE

Four Hundred Dozen Winter Celery; Paris Golden Yellow and New Winter Queen varieties.
F. W. Herbick.

Farm for Sale

Consisting of 100 acres, well fenced and drained; soil loomy clay; some wood; running water for cattle throughout the year; new, well-built, nine-roomed house with verandah; cement cistern; large summer kitchen; wood-shed and store-rooms; cement walks; maple shade trees; good never-failing well; two good barns; one shed; one machine house; one good pig-pen with stove and boiler. Lightning rods on all the buildings and house, situated about 2½ miles south of Village of Spencerville, and close to the Prescott-Ottawa Highway; Lot 21, 4th Concession of Edwardsburg; cheese factory and school house close by; rural mail and telephone. For further particulars, apply to owner on premises.
D. A. McGannon,
Rural Del. No. 2,
Domville, Ont.



The Bridge to the British Market

The Victory Loan is a bridge over which the farmers of Canada drive their hogs, their cattle, their grain and all their surplus crops to the profitable British market.

For, the money raised by the Victory Loan enables Canada to give credit to Great Britain. And only by means of that credit can Great Britain buy the products of Canada's farms.

Therefore, when you come forward at your country's call and loyally lend your money that Canada may continue her vigorous prosecution of the war, you are also benefitting yourself and the whole farming community.

It is the duty of every earnest Canadian not only to invest heavily in Victory Bonds 1918, but to work among his neighbors to make the loan a success.

Before the subscription lists close, every man should realize the sterling character of the investment; the good interest return of 5½%; the undoubted security offered in the Bonds of this wealthy nation; and the vital importance to all classes of people, particularly to the farmers, of the Victory Loan 1918.

Buy Victory Bonds

Issued by Canada's Victory Loan Committee in co-operation with the Minister of Finance of the Dominion of Canada.

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NOTICE TO SOLDIERS ON HARVEST LEAVE.

Attention is directed to a recent announcement published in the Press by the Military Service Branch, Department of Justice, regarding extensions to be granted to men EXEMPTED AS FARMERS.

It is pointed out that this DOES NOT IN ANY WAY AFFECT MEN WHO HAVE BEEN ORDERED BY THE REGISTRAR TO REPORT to Depot Battalions and who have thereafter received leave of absence from the Military Authorities.

Once a man has been ordered to report for duty by the Registrar he leaves the jurisdiction of the Registrar and comes under that of the Department of Militia and Defence, and is to be considered as a soldier. This applies to men of the 20 to 22 Class who have been ordered to report by the Registrar in virtue of the cancellation of exemptions by Order-in-Council of the 20th April last, as well as to those ordered to report in the usual way on refusal of claim for exemption, or on expiration of exemption granted.

All men, accordingly, who have been ordered to report, and are therefore SOLDIERS, and who have subsequently been granted harvest leave by the military authorities, MUST, NOTWITHSTANDING THE NOTICE ABOVE REFERRED TO, REPORT ON THE EXPIRATION OF THAT LEAVE, unless they are notified to the contrary by their Commanding Officer or by general notice published by the Department of Militia and Defence.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE.

OUR CORRESPONDENTS

Williamsburg

Mr. and Mrs. Isaac J. Pitts received an official message on Sunday, October 20th., announcing that their son, Cpl. Lindsay J. Pitts, had received a wound on the head, while on active service in France. He enlisted with the "Counties Own" 154th Battalion.

A memorial service for the late Mrs. Genzmer Barkley, of Boucks Hill, will be held in the Lutheran Church, Williamsburg, on Sunday, November 10th., at 11 a.m. The service will be conducted by Rev. J. Maurer.

Miss Alice McIntosh returned to Ottawa last week after spending a couple of weeks at her home here.

Mr. P. B. Fetterly of London, Ont., visited friends in town last week.

Nurse Beckstead of Montreal spent last Wednesday at the Temperance House the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Beckstead.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Shaver of Dixons were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Deeks on Tuesday of this week.

The many friends of Rev. D. A. Ferguson regret to learn that he has accepted a "call" to Merriton, Ont., to become pastor of North Pelham Street Presbyterian Church. Mr. Ferguson has been pastor of the Presbyterian Church here for the past five years, and has always taken a keen interest in every cause for the uplifting of the community and his departure from our midst, will be regretted, not only by his congregation, but by citizens generally, and his friends join in wishing him every success in his new field of labor.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Francis Frcats of Dunbar spent Sunday the guests of Mrs. Mary MacIntosh.

Mr. Wilbert Strader of Strader's Hill is very ill. We hope for a speedy recovery.

Mr. and Mrs. Stanford Strader and children spent Sunday the guests of Mr. Elijah Strader.

We are glad to learn is around again after a severe attack of influenza.

Miss A. MacIntosh of Dundela and Mr. G. Merkley of Williamsburg, spent Sunday the guest of Miss Eva McIntosh.

Aultsville

Mr. and Mrs. Allan Robertson have moved from Mr. George Beckstead's house and have taken up their residence in Mr. J. Morgan's house this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Beckstead were visiting friends here this week.

Mr. Frank VanAllen and Mr. Guy Beckstead motored to Van Camp to see their uncle, Mr. J. VanAllen, as he was threatened with a stroke last week.

Mr. Geo. Beckstead and Mr. Josiah Markell made a business trip to Moulinette last week.

Mr. Almeron Beach of Iroquois spent Tuesday with Mr. George Beckstead.

Mr. Jerry Beckstead of New York spent a couple of weeks visiting acquaintances in the village.

Mr. Fred Alexander has been on the sick list.

Mr. and Mrs. Ora Lane were visiting friends in Morrisburg last week.

Mr. Irwin Beckstead returned home from the West last week. He reports good crops.

Mr. Herb Baker was busy getting out his potatoes last week on the Chas. Baker farm.

The farmers of this community are very much behind with their corn crop, owing to the wet weather, and the crop is badly frozen. Mr. Geo. Beckstead was fortunate enough to have his crop all put away before the heavy frosts came.

Mr. I. Markell has returned home from France. We are pleased to see him back again.

A large number of farmers are shipping their milk to Montreal at present.

Mr. and Mrs. Josiah Markell were visiting at Mr. Wm. Duffin's last week.

Mr. Arthur Gallinger spent last week at Gallingertown looking after his farm

Nudell Bush

Mr. Robertson is spending a few days at Mr. Geo. Vassaw's.

Mr. Wm. Henophy left on Monday for a two weeks' deer hunt.

Mr. K. Styles was a business caller here on Tuesday.:

Mr. Tevan of town was calling in our Burn on Wednesday.

Mr. Steward Weir is spending a few days in Aultsville.

Miss Greta Baker has returned home after a two weeks' visit with friends.

Guests at Mr. Sidney Lounts on the 27th were Mr. W. G. Beckstead and Mrs. Malcolm Robertson and baby, Anna Ruth of town and Mr. Chas. Lount of Cornwall.

Mr. Jack Williams spent a day in our Burn this week.

Mr. and Mrs. John Wells passed through here on the 27th.

Mr. King was a business caller here on Monday.

We are sorry to report a good many families are suffering from influenza in our Burn.

Mr. R. Shaver was a business caller at Riverside on Tuesday.

Mr. Morgan Doyle of Prescott is visiting friends here this week.

Mr. Geo. Vassaw and his mother were guests at Jas. Harper's on Sunday.

Mr. Edward VanAllen was a business caller in our Burn on Wednesday.

Mr. Calvin Loucks spent Wednesday in Aultsville.

Froatburn

Mr. Wm. Hanna and R. Summers of Riverside passed through Froatburn enroute to Hoasic on Monday.

Mr. James H. Tyo is installing a new Sharples milk and whey separator. Business is thriving now boys.

Mr. P. D. Schell was in Morrisburg on Monday.

Mr. Frank Shaw of Archer, was a business caller in our burn on Tuesday.

Messrs. M. Reddick and J. Pruner were in Williamsburg on Monday.

Mr. Ross Pruner was visiting at Mr. Reuben Pruner's, Boucks Hill, on Sunday last.

Mr. and Mrs. Isiah Shaver were visiting at Mr. James Salmons, Riverside, on Tuesday.

Messrs. Wm. Mullin and son, William, made a flying trip through our Burn on Friday.

East Williamsburg

Miss Della Johnson has been spending the past week at her home in Dunbar owing to the schools being closed on account of influenza.

Mr. Aden Garlough spent a few days in Morrisburg this week.

Mr. Sanford Wells spent one day this week in Morrisburg.

The stone crusher is at work in our burg.

Miss Ruby Watson, who has been attending Normal in Ottawa, is spending a few days at her home in Williamsburg.

Mr. George Watson was calling on friends at Aultsville on Saturday.

Mrs. Meredith Garlough and daughter, Clara, were visiting at Mr. George Watson's, Thursday.

Mr. R. Shaver of Nudell Bush was calling in our burg Tuesday.

Mrs. Cornelius Wells and daughter, Willa, were at Aultsville on Monday.

Mr. Clifford Baker of Brockville was visiting at the parental home recently.

Mr. William Larabee of Uncle Sam's Domain was calling in our Burg on Saturday.

Mrs. Martha Watson and daughter, Ruby, returned home on Wednesday after a two weeks visit with their daughter at Williamsburg.

Mr. David Hutchinson, Brockville, is visiting at Mr. Clark Garlough's.

Quite a number in our burg are sick with influenza.

Mrs. Cornelius Wells was calling in Uncle Sam's Domain one day this week.

Messrs. Walter Watson and A. Garlough spent the last week with friends in Morewood and Mountain.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA
Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

Children Cry for Fletcher's

CASTORIA

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

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic and Diarrhoea; allaying Feverishness arising therefrom, and by regulating the Stomach and Bowels, aids the assimilation of Food; giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS
Bears the Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher

In Use For Over 30 Years
The Kind You Have Always Bought
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.



The Dreaded Message

IT is the women that have suffered most in this terrible war—

"For men must work
And women must weep."

Theirs has been the worry and anxiety. The watching and waiting in constant dread of what might happen.

Because mental suffering is far more distressing and debilitating than physical pain and discomforts women have had the greatest burden to bear.

The strain has been both severe and long, and the result is an alarming increase in diseases of the nerves. Nervous headaches, neuralgic pains, nervous prostration and exhaustion, restlessness, irritability and melancholy.

These are some of the indications of nervous breakdown.

The building up of an exhausted nervous system is oftentimes a somewhat tedious process, but with the persistent use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food you can be sure that restoration is both natural and lasting.

Get out into the fresh air as much as possible. Seek the companionship of healthy, cheerful people, and depend on this food cure to enrich the blood and supply to the depleted nerve cells the nourishment essential for their restoration.

Mrs. S. N. Hurst, Barrie, Ont., writes:

"About thirteen years ago, owing to a shock I had received, my nerves simply got the better of me. I could not sleep at night nor work in the day time. I suffered from a trembling sensation in my stomach, which kept up continually. I doctored for about a year and a half without getting any benefit. Then someone advised me to try Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. I did so, and at first was nearly discouraged, but as I was finishing the first box I found I was getting a little better. I then continued the treatment until I had taken six boxes, and during this time seemed to be getting stronger and better as time went on. The trembling in my stomach ceased, and I was able to eat and sleep without any difficulty. I am very grateful for having been advised to use Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, as I had about given up hopes of ever getting any relief. I therefore gladly recommend the use of this treatment to any one suffering from nervous trouble of any kind."

In order to be sure of getting the genuine Dr. Chase's Nerve Food it is only necessary to see the portrait and signature of A. W. Chase, M.D., the famous Receipt Book author, on the box you buy. 50c a box, 6 for $2.75, all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Ltd., Toronto.

OFFICIAL PROSPECTUS

The proceeds of this Loan will be used for War purposes only, and will be spent wholly in Canada

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA offers for Public Subscription the

Victory Loan 1918

$300,000,000. 5½% Gold Bonds

Bearing interest from November 1st, 1918, and offered in two maturities, the choice of which is optional with the subscriber as follows:

5 year Bonds due November 1st, 1923
15 year Bonds due November 1st, 1933

Principal payable without charge at the Office of the Minister of Finance and Receiver General at Ottawa, or at the Office of the Assistant Receiver General at Halifax, St. John, Charlottetown, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary and Victoria.

Bonds may be registered as to principal or as to principal and interest, at any of the above-mentioned offices.

Interest payable, without charge, half-yearly, May 1st and November 1st, at any branch in Canada of any Chartered Bank.

Principal and Interest payable in Gold
Denominations: $50, $100, $500 and $1,000

Issue Price: 100 and Accrued Interest

Income Return 5½% per Annum

Free from taxes—including any income tax—imposed in pursuance of legislation enacted by the Parliament of Canada.

The proceeds of the Loan will be used for war purposes only, including the purchase of grain, foodstuffs, munitions and other supplies, and will be spent wholly in Canada.

Payment to be made as follows:

10% on application; 20% January 6th, 1919;
20% December 6th, 1918; 20% February 6th, 1919;
31.16% March 6th, 1919.

The last payment of 31.16% covers 30% balance of principal and 1.16% representing accrued interest at 5½% from November 1st to due dates of the respective instalments.

A full half year's interest will be paid on May 1st, 1919, making the cost of the bonds 100 and interest.

Subscriptions may be paid in full at the time of application at 100 without interest; or on any instalment due date thereafter together with accrued interest at the rate of 5½% per annum.

This Loan is authorized under Act of the Parliament of Canada, and both principal and interest are a charge upon the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

The Amount of this issue is $300,000,000, exclusive of the amount (if any) paid for by the surrender of bonds of previous issues. The Minister of Finance, however, reserves the right to allot the whole or any part of the amount subscribed in excess of $300,000,000.

Conversion Privileges

Bonds of this issue will, in the event of future issues of like maturity, or longer, made by the Government, during the remaining period of the War, other than issues made abroad, be accepted at 100 and accrued interest, as the equivalent of cash for the purpose of subscription to such issues.

Payments

All cheques, drafts, etc., covering instalments, are to be made payable to the Credit of the Minister of Finance. Failure to pay any instalment when due will render previous payments liable to forfeiture, and the allotment to cancellation. Subscriptions must be accompanied by a deposit of 10% of the amount subscribed. Official Canvassers will forward subscriptions or any branch in Canada of any Chartered Bank will accept subscription and issue receipts.

Subscriptions may be paid in full at time of application at 100 without interest; or on any instalment due date thereafter together with accrued interest to time of making payment in full. Under this provision, payment of subscriptions may be made as follows:

If paid in full on or before Nov. 16th, 1918, par without interest, or 100%.
If remaining instalments paid on Dec. 6th, 1918, balance of 90% and interest, ($90.48 per $100.)
If remaining instalments paid on Jan. 6th, 1919, balance of 70% and interest, ($70.80 per $100.)
If remaining instalments paid on Feb. 6th, 1919, balance of 50% and interest, ($51.04 per $100.)
If remaining instalment paid on Mar. 6th, 1919, balance of 30% and interest, ($31.16 per $100.)

Denomination and Registration

Bearer bonds, with coupons, will be issued in denominations of $50., $100., $500., and $1,000., and may be registered as to principal. The first coupon attached to these bonds will be due on May 1st, 1919.

Fully registered bonds, the interest on which is paid direct to the owner by Government cheque, will be issued in denominations of $50., $100., $500., $1,000., 5,000., $10,000., $25,000., $50.000., $100,000., or any multiple of $100,000.

Payment of Interest

A full half year's interest at the rate of 5½% per annum will be paid May 1st, 1919.

Form of Bond and Delivery

Subscribers must indicate on their application the form of bond and the denominations required, and the securities so indicated will be delivered by the bank upon payment of the subscription in full.

Bearer bonds of this issue will be available for delivery at the time of application to subscribers desirous of making payment in full. Bonds registered as to principal only, or fully registered as to principal and interest, will be delivered to subscribers making payment in full, as soon as the required registration can be made.

Payment of all instalments must be made at the bank originally named by the subscriber.

Non-negotiable receipts will be furnished to all subscribers who desire to pay by instalments. These receipts will be exchangeable at subscriber's bank for bonds on any instalment date when subscription is paid in full.

Form of Bonds Interchangeable

Subject to the payment of 25 cents for each new bond issued, holders of fully registered bonds without coupons, will have the right to convert into bonds with coupons and holders of bonds with coupons will have the right to convert into fully registered bonds without coupons, at any time, on application to the Minister of Finance or any Assistant Receiver General.

Forms of application may be obtained from any Official Canvasser, from any Victory Loan Committee, or member thereof, or from any branch in Canada of any Chartered Bank.

Subscription Lists will close on or before November 16th, 1918

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
OTTAWA, October 28th, 1918.

Behind the Gun the Man - Behind the Man the Dollar
Make Your Dollars Fight the Hun

Soils and Crops

By Agronomist.

This Department is for the use of our farm readers who want the advice of an expert on any question regarding soil, seed, crops, etc. If your question is of sufficient general interest, it will be answered through this column. If stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed with your letter, a complete answer will be mailed to you. Address Agronomist, care of Wilson Publishing Co., Ltd., 73 Adelaide St. W., Toronto.

The Raising of Calves.

This subject could be very well divided into three parts, viz., (1) Breeding, (2) Feeding, and (3) Housing.

(1) Breeding.—In order to get the most profitable results for feed consumed and labor spent in raising calves it is necessary to see that the breeding of the calves is of the best, that their sires and dams are good individuals of the breed which you are working with, and that they have good records of performance behind them. This applies to beef breeds as well as dairy.

(2) Feeding.—As soon as the calf is dropped it should be separated from its dam and not given any food for twelve hours, when it will have developed a good appetite and be ready to take its first food which should consist of 5 pounds of its mother's milk. This should be duplicated in 12 hours which will make 10 pounds per day, which amount the calf should receive for the first two weeks. At the end of two weeks the calf should be getting 6 pounds twice a day, which should be continued for three weeks, at the end of five weeks commence feeding the calf a small quantity of skim-milk mixed with the whole milk, gradually increasing the skim-milk and decreasing the whole milk until at the end of the seventh week the calf would be getting 15 pounds skim-milk per day. This amount should be continued until the calf is six months old. As soon as the calf is getting skim-milk alone, there should be added to the milk a small quantity of equal parts of oil cake and ground oats with hulls taken out. This is a good cream substitute which partly takes the place of the butter fat which is lacking in the skim-milk. An ounce of this mixture, at first, twice a day, is sufficient, but should be gradually increased as the calf develops. When the calf is six or seven weeks old, there should be placed before it some nice, sweet, clover hay and equal parts of ground oats and bran which it will soon learn to eat. It should have as much of this feed as it will eat up readily twice a day. Always be carefull that there is no feed left over in mangers and that all pails and boxes in which calves are fed are kept perfectly clean and sweet. They should be fed an accurate quantity at regular times which is very important in keeping the calf's digestive organs in the best condition possible, which is very essential for rapid and robust development.

(3) Housing.—All quarters in which calves are kept should be clean and they should be given all the room possible so as to allow chance for exercise. They should always be well bedded with plenty of light and good ventilation, so that the calf will develop a good strong constitution in order to be a healthy acquisition, when grown, to the farm herd.

Importance of Knowing the Milk Yield of the Bull's Dam.

Not much headway can be made in breeding up a dairy herd if the dam of the bull is not a good milker. This is now a well-known fact and very high prices have lately been paid for bulls out of heavy producing cows.

At the Cap Rouge Experimental Station a very fine French Canadian bull, which will be called Z, was bought a few years ago, one that would easily have won championship honors at any exhibition in Canada against all comers. Moreover, this bull, according to ordinary standards, was of a conformation which induced one to believe that he was of a heavy milking strain and would produce good heifers. But, unfortunately, such was not the case and he did not leave a single heifer which was worth keeping as a milk producer.

Cow A, to the service of another bull, produced a daughter which later qualified for Record of Performance with 7794 pounds of milk whilst to the service of Z, she gave a heifer which never gave fifteen pounds of milk per day during her first lactation period.

Cow B qualified for Record of Performance as a three year old with 5332 pounds of milk, gave 4624 pounds during her first period of lactation and averaged 6117 during her first five years in milk. Her daughter, by Z, only gave 3040 pounds during her first period of lactation.

Cow C was out of a dam which qualified for Record of Performance, with 9747 pounds of milk, but herself failed to qualify though tried two different years. She only gave 3297 pounds during her first period of lactation and her daughter, by Z, only gave 2800 pounds during her first period of lactation.

Cow D qualified for Record of Performance with 8358 pounds of milk and her daughter, by Z, only gave 2776 pounds during her first lactation period.

Cow E qualified for Record of Performance as a two year old with 4547 pounds of milk and as a three year old with 5530 pounds whilst her daughter, by Z, only averaged 2731 pounds during the first two periods of loctation.

Cow F is the dam of a cow which gave 10229 pounds of milk in 365 days and her daughter, by Z, only gave 2401 pounds during her first lactation period.

Cow G averaged 5271, pounds during four lactation periods, going up to 6224 in one of them and her daughter, by Z, only gave 2947 pounds during her first 365 days in milk.

The cost of barn room, care, feed, has gone up faster than the price of milk, so that every dairy farmer must see that he does not use a bull like Z.—Experimental Farms Note.

Farm Butchering.

The cheapest meat a farmer can use is the product of his own farm, say the specialists. This is also true of the suburban or town farmer who fattens one or two hogs on kitchen and truck garden wastes. Many farmers, it is said, will have their own meat supply for the first time this year.

This is the equipment needed for slaughtering: An eight-inch straight sticking knife, a cutting knife, a fourteen-inch steel, a hog hook, a bell-shaped stick scraper, a gambrel, and a meat saw. More than one of each of these tools may be necessary if many hogs are to be handled and slaughtered to best advantage. A barrel makes a very convenient receptacle in whi atlohccsJ2vg.Jd k ceptacle in which to scald the animal. It should be placed at an angle of about forty-five degrees at the end of a table or platform, of proper height. The table and barrel should be securely fastened to prevent accident to the workmen during the scalding. A small block and tackle will reduce the labor of handling the animal.

Only hogs which are known to be healthy should be butchered. There is always danger that disease may be transmitted to those who eat the meat, while the quality of the meat is always impaired by fever or other derangements. Hogs can be killed for meat any time after eight weeks, but the most profitable age at which to slaughter is eight to twelve months. An animal in medium condition gaining rapidly in weight yields the best quality of pork. Hogs intended for slaughter should remain unfed for at least twenty-four hours, or better thirty hours, and all the clean, fresh water they will drink should be provided. Temperature can not be controlled on the farm but it is possible to kill when the weather is favorable. In the fall it is best to kill in the evening, allowing the carcass to cool over night. In winter a day when the carcass can be cooled before it freezes should be selected.

Poultry

In saving over cockerels for use with the farm flock it pays to keep a few extra birds to make up for any illness that may occur or accident that may happen. If five males will be needed in the spring it is good judgment to save seven or eight and the five that come through the winter in the best condition can be retained for the breeding pens. It costs money to feed the extra males but not as much as it costs to purchase more birds in the spring if they are needed. Sometimes a cockerel that appears like a fine vigorous bird in the fall will not look as good as expected in the spring and then it is encouraging to have a substitute without paying five, ten or fifteen dollars or more for such a bird. Farmers will undoubtedly find that good breeding cockerels will be very scarce next spring and it will pay to study the requirements of the home flock this fall.

In the view of efficiency a square-shaped kitchen is best, as in this range, sink, cupboard and refrigerator can have the best relative places.

Do not throw away the small pieces of soap. Put them into a saucepan with a little water and set over a slow fire until melted. Pour off into a jar and when cooled you will have a soap jelly that can be used for boiling clothes or for dish washing.

WANTED POULTRY, EGGS and FEATHERS
Highest Prices Paid
Prompt Returns—No Commission
P. POULIN & CO.
30 Bonsecours Market - Montreal

WANTED
POULTRY
of all kinds.
Better quality preferred.
Write for prices.
STANFORD'S, Limited
128 Mansfield St. - - Montreal

FUNNY FOLD-UPS

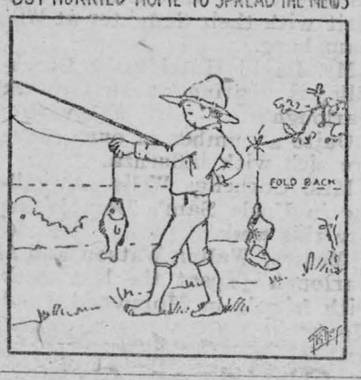
CUT OUT AND FOLD ON DOTTED LINES



BILL WENT TO FISH THE OTHER DAY AND CAUGHT A DANDY RIGHT AWAY

FOLD FORWARD

HE COULDN'T WAIT TO LACE HIS SHOES BUT HURRIED HOME TO SPREAD THE NEWS



Hogs

There are three things which should be looked after carefully in caring for the brood sow: feed, shelter and exercise. If a man is to succeed he must not neglect any one of these things.

One of the things which must be guarded against, if strong litters are to be produced, is constipation in the brood sow. The things which commonly cause constipation in the brood sow are too little water and exercise. A sow should also have bulk and more mineral matter in her ration. Corn, when fed alone, is too fattening, and the fat is added internally, which is injurious to the development of the unborn pigs.

Corn is all right if fed with judgment. When fed to sows, however, it should be supplemented with some feed like linseed meal or tankage, shorts, and perhaps a little bran. Another good feed to use is alfalfa hay or alfalfa meal. Clover hay, if not too coarse, also supplies bulk, protein and the laxative effect desired. Every hog man will want to plan a special ration, using the feeds which he has at hand that will give the best results; but a few good ones for the brood sow will be suggested, taking the following as a basis: corn, 50 parts by weight; shorts, 25 parts; alfalfa hay or bran, 15 parts; linseed meal, 10 parts.

Of course, the feeder will want to use alfalfa hay and other home-grown feeds as far as possible, but if they are not available, bran or similar feeds should be purchased to go with the corn. If tankage is used instead of oilmeal, only half as much of it need be fed.

Sheep Notes

Sheep raising must be made safe, for there is a serious shortage of wool. Two arch enemies which cause great loss of life and vitality in sheep are the lung-worm and stomach-worm.

Modern munitions have been developed for fighting these foes. The old method of fighting lung-worms was to "gas" them by fumigating the animals with burning sulphur, or by sticking each animal's head into a sack containing a hot brick from which iodine was evaporated by the heat. The new method is to inject chloroform directly into the sheep's nostrils.

The injection may be made with a medicine dropper, fountain-pen filler or small syringe. The dose is from thirty to sixty drops, but we scarcely can advise any one other than a trained veterinarian to give the treatment. If it must be done by the layman one lamb should be treated with a half dose and the effects watched; then others may be experimentally treated with increasing amounts until the safe dose is found. The chloroform stupefies the threadlike worms in the windpipe and air-passages of the lungs, and they are coughed up and swallowed by the sheep. This being true, it is well to give a full dose of Epsom salts shortly after the chloroform has been administered. The dose for an adult sheep is four ounces dissolved in warm water. This is the best purgative for sheep.

More important than medicinal treatment to keep lambs free from lung-worms is to pasture them upon new grass each spring, never allowing them to graze bare-bitten, sheep-tainted pastures. It also is imperative to keep the lambs thriving at all times by supplying plenty of nutritious feed. A mixture of oats and bran may be fed in addition to grass, if the pastures become short; and other green feed should be supplied as a soiling crop.

The old method of fighting stomach-worms was to give three doses of gasaline on three successive days, the gasoline being mixed with new milk and raw linseed-oil to make an emulsion. This treatment did not always kill the worms, and sometimes killed the sheep. The new plan recommended by experts, conserves time and man power, and those who have tried it say that it is much more effective than the gasoline treatment.

A one per cent. solution of pure sulphate of copper (bluestone) is made by adding one and one-quarter ounces of the bluest crystals to one gallon of hot water; of this the dose is one ounce for a lamb of comparatively small size and one and three-quarters ounces for a large, strong lamb or sheep. Only one dose is needed and no physic need be given after this drug. The solution may be measured in a glass graduate and administered by means of a small rubber tube and funnel inserted in the sheep's mouth, or it may be given from a long-necked bottle.

A Comedy of Errors.

The Fire Marshal of the state of Wisconsin has issued a bulletin which he terms a "Comedy of Errors." It says:

He looked for a gas leak with a match, and found it.

He lighted a match to see if his gasoline tank was empty. It was not.

He smoked while filling his auto tank, but will do so no more.

He smoked in bed; so did the bed clothes.

He threw the matches into the waste paper basket. He is wiser now.

He threw a cigarette stub into some rubbish.

He saved his oily waste and oily rags and they burned the shop.

He washed his hands in gasoline near the stove. The doctor washes them now.

He did not worry about fires as he had "plenty of insurance," and forgot the safety of his wife and children upstairs.

He stuffed up the chimney holes with paper and rags.

She cleaned her gloves with gasoline and saved fifteen cents, but paid the doctor and druggists fifteen dollars.

She poured kerosene into the lamp while the wick was burning.

She put gasoline into the wash boiler on the stove to make washing easier.

She dried clothes too near the stove.

She used the wrong oil can.

She burned sulphur all over the house to fumigate.

She used the wood-box back of the range as a waste paper receptacle.

She gave matches to her children to go out to burn leaves in the yard. The cotton dresses burned easier than the leaves.

She was "coming right back", so left the electric current on in her iron.

She swung the gas bracket too close to the curtains.

She fixed up a fine tissue paper shade for the lamp.

She filled the tank of her gasoline stove while one burner was going.

The comedies have turned to tragedies; many of the scenes of action were in ashes and too many of the actors are maimed or dead, more will follow, no doubt, as they are prone to ignore the advice and experience of others instead of profiting by their errors and sufferings.

GOOD HEALTH QUESTION BOX

By Andrew F. Currier, M.D.

Dr. Currier will answer all signed letters pretaining to Health. If your question is of general interest it will be answered through these columns; if not, it will be answered personally if stamped, addressed envelope is enclosed. Dr. Currier will not prescribe for individual cases or make diagnosis. Address Dr. Andrew F. Currier, care of Wilson Publishing Co., 73 Adelaide St. West, Toronto.

Styes.

I have been asked to write a short article on the subject of styes. The border of the eyelids is supplied with a row of simple glands called Meibomian glands which dip rather deeply into the space between the skin and the cartilage of the eyelid.

They have a secretion somewhat like that of the sebaceous glands and just as this is designed to keep the hair soft and properly lubricated so the secretion of the Meibomian glands performs the same function for the eyelashes and the skin at the border of the lids.

When these glands become infected and inflamed or when the mouth of one or more of them becomes sealed, shutting in the secretion, we not only have dryness of the lids and eyelashes but a small tumor which is commonly called a stye.

The inflamation in this case is very similar to that of boils, only there is usually no core to a stye.

It is painful and suppurates and after a few days the swelling and hardness disappear.

Styes are often associated with a weakened or debilitated condition and frequently come in connection with eczema or boils.

They are very apt to come in crops of a dozen or more, one after another or perhaps several at a time.

The treatment of styes is usually simple enough. The first thing to be done is to empty the bowels freely and keep them open with castor oil or salts or some form of antisceptic cathartic, remembering the reciprocal relation between the intestines and the skin.

A good tonic like cod liver oil or a mixture of iron, quinine and strychnia will also be desirable.

The tumor itself must be dressed antiseptically as a boil would be dressed and it is not wise for the one who suffers from the styes to attempt to do this himself; it is a matter of some delicacy on account of the proximity of the eye.

If the eyelids are glued together they must not be separated forcibly but a stream of hot boric acid solution may be allowed to trickle upon them from a tube or from absorbent cotton.

This should be done as often as morning and evening.

The tumor may be dressed with any suitable antiseptic ointment, carbolized zinc ointment serving the purpose very well, or an antiseptic powder, like bismuth or stearate of zinc, may be frequently dusted upon it.

The ointments seem to me preferable and more likely to prevent adhesion of the lids.

It is particularly necessary to protect the eye by scrupulous cleanliness after the stye has commenced to discharge to prevent auto-infection.

There may be cases in which the pain and tension will be so great that an incision will be required to relieve them.

Of course this can be done only by one who is skillful and accustomed to delicate manipulations.

It may be done painlessly under local anaesthesia.

Questions and Answers

Mrs. E. G.—For thirty years I have been deaf but only recently have I had a discharge from the ear. Could you tell me the cause?

Answer—If you will send stamped, self addressed envelope I will be glad to send you my article on Middle Ear Disease, which will give you the information you desire.

Perplexed—Am sometimes troubled by what I have eaten—particularly if I go away from home. When something disagrees with one, is it best to take any medicine?

Answer—If you will send stamped, self addressed envelope I will mail you my article on Indigestion, which contains the information you are seeking.

Prepare For Winter.

Before putting away scythes and sickles for the winter wipe them off and give them a thick coating of heavy oil, vaseline is good, to prevent rust.

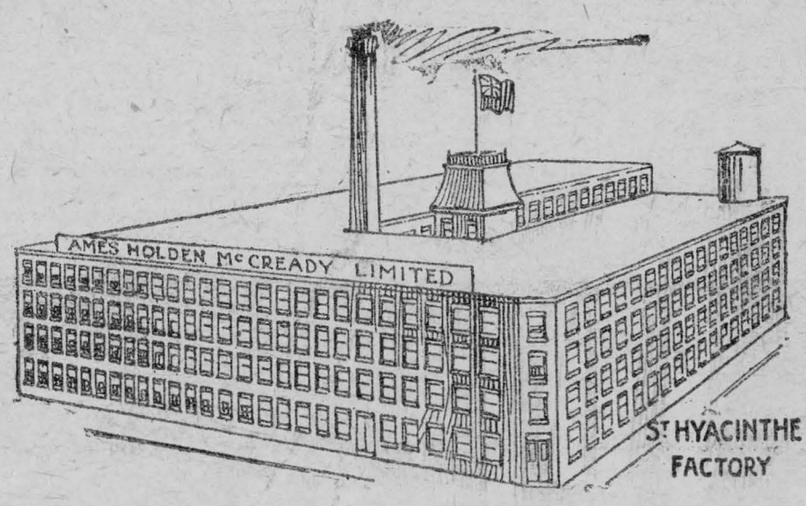
Keep all the tools in a dry place. The mud and dirt should be wiped from the spades, shovels, garden forks and hoes. The trimming shears should be wiped always after using and oiled before storing for winter.

All canes and plant stakes should be collected and assorted according to lengths and tied up in bundles of convenient size.

Gather all implements, wheelbarrows, hammers, etc., also pots and flats, and put them away where they will be safe and ready for use as soon as wanted next spring.

The hand forks and trowels should be cleaned and oiled. Heavy machine oil applied heavily will keep the tools in condition, and with proper care they will last for years.

To remove ink from the fingers wet the fingers and then rub with the phosphorous end of a match. Wipe the fingers and repeat until stain disappears.



The Ames Holden McCready factory at St. Hyacinthe, Que., entirely devoted to the production of work shoes. Capacity 4,000 pairs per day.

Shoes for Canada's Workers

FOR many years this company has studied the shoe needs of workmen in all lines of industry. The conditions under which work shoes are worn differ widely, and no single type of shoe will suit all of them.

Ames Holden McCready shoes for farmers, lumbermen, miners, mechanics, etc., are the result of special effort to produce exactly the type of shoe which will give the longest possible service together with the greatest comfort to each class. We are able to do this because of our large output, and the fact that A. H. M. shoes are sold in all sections of Canada—not merely locally.

It is worth remembering that there is an A. H. M. shoe for every purpose, for men, women and children, Incidentally, A. H. M. shoes bear the Union Label, which is a guarantee of the best factory conditions and the highest standards of workmanship.

A.H.M. War-Time Selections for Men, Women and Children offer special Service Value. Ask your dealer for them.

AMES HOLDEN McCREADY LIMITED

"Shoemakers to the Nation"

ST. JOHN MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG EDMONTON VANCOUVER

When you buy Shoes look for— AHM RELIABILITY *—this Trade-mark on every sole*

23

The Weekly Fashions



The feature of this little suit is the odd-shaped yoke, into which the fronts are gathered. It closes centre-front as far as the skirt; no opening is required in the skirt. McCall Pattern No. 8606, Girl's Middy Dress. In 6 sizes, 4 to 14 years. Price, 20 cents.



Attractive design for misses's dress, to be developed in serge, gabardine or jersey. McCall Pattern No. 8602, Misses' Dress. In 4 sizes, 14 to 20 years. Price, 25 cents. Transfer design No. 925. Price, 20 cents.

These patterns may be obtained from your local McCall dealer, or from the McCall Co., 70 Bond St., Toronto, Dept. W.

To boil fish and discard the water is wasteful. It will make appetizing soup or chowder.



AutoStrop SAFETY RAZOR

From the War Zone

Comes the news that the AutoStrop Safety Razor is helping officers to maintain the high morale of the soldiers.

Nothing makes a soldier feel more like himself than a clean, velvety shave—this is only possible with an AutoStrop. Because of its self-stropping feature it is the only razor that is always in perfect condition.

Price $5.00

At leading stores everywhere

2½c. postage will deliver an AutoStrop Overseas by first class registered mail.

AutoStrop Safety Razor Co., Limited
83-87 Duke Street
Toronto

60-8-18



GALLANT ACTS OF DOMINION TROOPS

CANADIANS MAKE ENVIABLE NAME FOR THEMSELVES

Wonderful Incidents in Recent Fighting Where the Courage of Our Soldiers Was Often Shown.

Better than any general description are the bare records of individual acts of gallantry for bringing home to the reader the true pictures of conditions under which the Canadian Corps have waged war since September 27 in this terrible battle of Cambrai. The following cases, gathered almost haphazard, are entirely typical of the general character of the fighting, which frequently resolved itself into single-handed attacks on the enemy strongholds. Necessarily hundreds and thousands more must go unrecorded, equally gallant though they be. Alberta battalions, while attacking the Marcoing line on September 28, ran up against heavy uncut wire and numerous machine guns. A private discovered one of these which was inflicting heavy casualties. In the face of point-blank machine gun and rifle fire he attacked voluntarily, sniping as he went, and then rushed this formidable nest, capturing the gun and twenty men.

Private Rushes Position Alone.

In the attack on Bourlon Wood on the previous day, another private of the same battalion, when heavy rifle fire developed from the quarry wood, rushed the position alone and drove the enemy into a dugout, holding them there till help arrived, when one hundred and forty-six of all ranks, including the Battalion Headquarters Staff, were captured. In the subsequent fighting on the same day this gallant soldier was fatally wounded. In a night attack by a Quebec regiment on the Marcoing line a Lieut. who had won his Military Medal in the ranks found his platoon held up by machine-gun fire from a railway embankment which lay in front of his objective. Realizing that unless silenced the entire advance must be held up, he called for two volunteers and attacked under continually heavy fires and blinded by flares the enemy was throwing up, the little party crawled the entire distance. Waiting his chance, he ordered bombs to be thrown and rushed the position, killing two of the crew and capturing the third, the remainder falling victims to bombs. Owing to the heat caused by their intense fire he was unable to remove the machine guns, but after putting them out of action he sent back word that the advance might be resumed.

Killed the Gun Crew.

While leading his platoon against Bourlon Wood a Lieutenant of a British Columbia battalion found himself held up by machine gun fire from a sunken road. He took his men around the enemy's flank and captured the stronghold, killing the crew and capturing one officer and ten other ranks, with one field gun and four machine guns. Later on, having passed through our front wave, his party was checked by a strong enemy post south of Bourlon Wood. Many of his own company by this time were casualties. So, gathering a detail from another company, he led them in. He rushed the post at once, killing the officer and capturing 49 prisoners with machine guns. Pushing on to their final objective, the party captured two officers and 45 other ranks. His right flank being in the air, he took up a defensive position, forming a flank for the adjoining troops. On October 1, at Blecourt, this intrepid officer found himself in command of a company now reduced to fifty of all ranks, and with this little band he captured 80 prisoners and 17 machine guns. In two days' fighting his record was three officers, 180 other ranks, one field gun and 26 machine guns captured, exclusive of enemy killed and wounded.

In the attack on Bourlon Wood on September 27, a Lieutenant of a Manitoba battalion, finding his company officers casualties, took command of the shattered company and skilfully reorganized it under heavy shell fire and machine gun fire. He then attacked and carried his objective. Finding his company enfiladed he rushed, single-handed, the enemy post, capturing machine guns and ten prisoners. Having organized his position, he repelled four heavy counter-attacks and then proceeded to capture by stealth three enemy machine guns. He fought his company until October 8 with great initiative and daring, inspiring his men to almost incredible exertions by his wonderful leadership and personal bravery. He was fatally wounded on the last day.

A Lieutenant's Record.

Holding the Military Medal, being promoted from the ranks, the Lieutenant of a New Brunswick battalion personally led an attack in front of Inchy on September 27. The next day, near Baillencourt, notwithstanding heavy casualties, he again led his battalion into action, storming his objective. Toward evening the enemy launched very heavy counter-attacks on brigade front. The brunt of it fell on this battalion, which was formerly a Manitoba unit, and owing to severe casualties the line was temporarily pushed back. After making a personal reconnoissance the Lieut. organized all the elements of the battalion and in co-operation with other units of the brigade counter-attacked and drove the enemy out, re-establishing the line and recovering our wounded lying in front. His gallant personal example inspired the men and contributed largely to the indomitable spirit they evinced under trying circumstances, being cheered by his contempt of danger, his initiative and fine leadership.

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.

THE TRIALS OF AN EMPRESS

Zita of Austria-Hungary Holds Advanced Democratic Views.

It is astonishing to read of a young and charming queen who lives in this day and generation under a surveillance so close as to suggest the romance and intrigue of mediaeval years. The heroine of the story, which Current Opinion has collected from various Continental papers, is Zita, Empress-Queen of Austria-Hungary. The part of villain in the drama, which according to European newspaper gossip began during a visit of the German Emperor and his consort to Vienna, is said to be played by the Kaiser and the Kaiserin.

The Hohenzollerns were much troubled. It appears that Zita prefers the fashions current in Paris to the fashions that you see in Berlin. The Germans complained that the lady was dressed as if she were going to a French restaurant.

The Empress-Queen is also accused of having set her court in a roar with comic drawings of the skirts and feet of exalted ladies in the suite of the Hohenzollerns. She has flatly refused to tolerate a practice of dispensing with stockings, after the new Berlin mode, and is accused of wearing a corset smuggled into Vienna from Paris a thing forbidden to the German Empress herself.

Another source of discord is the persistence of Zita in using French as the language of the nursery. She prefers it in corresponding with her brothers now fighting with the allies. Even the cooking at the palace is French, for Zita cannot, we learn, endure sausage, and the mere name of pumpernickel gives her indigestion.

An embarrassing episode was narrowly averted on one of the Hohenzollern visits by her ignorance of the words of "Deutschland uber Alles." Another patriotic hymn was substituted, but the lady did not know that, either.

Early in her married life the Bourbon Zita discovered, the Figaro informs us, that her youthful consort, although attractive, is no intellectual prodigy. Her effort to atone for his deficiencies by her own mental gifts is responsible for the course of recent political history at Vienna.

She is said to have begun a correspondence with the Pope, which had not gone far when it leaked out that her letters were intercepted. Zita threatened to take refuge in the chateau of Brunnsee, where her sister spent so long a time, or to fly to the nunnery in which another sister is immured. The Empress Zita soon had her own faction at court, a faction understood in Italy to be distinctly hostile to the Hohenzollern interests. Berlin took drastic measures. Three of her ladies in waiting were dismissed. A French governess for the children was detained only after a prolonged contest. All that we learn from certain Italian newspapers.

Zita is watched night and day. When she arises in the morning a German spy, a Parisian contemporary says, is duly informed. If she writes a letter it is opened. When she visits the hospitals of Vienna her formidable escort is always on the alert lest she slip a note to a person in her confidence. The dishes that leave the kitchen of the Vienna palace must pass two inspectors on their way to the dining room.

Her majesty proves to be remarkably like the Empress Elizabeth of Austria, who in her lifetime was accused of sympathy with liberal, not to say radical, views.

In the opinion of the French student of her character already cited, Zita has that "will to power" which Charles lacks. She will drag him with her along the path she seems already to have chosen, which is a path of rebellion against the dominant Magyar-Teuton combination. It is the old Bourbonl rebellion against a territorial aristocracy breaking out at a time when Europe is in a fever of democratic revolution. Zita is already a symbol, an incarnation, a combination of Elizabeth of England with Maria Theresa of Hungary. To the democratic masses in revolt she stands for the peace they demand so eagerly.

TUNNELS IN THE ALPS

Great Seam of Coal Was Pierced in Construction of the Loetschberg.

Geologists owe much of their knowledge of the Alps to the tunnels which have been bored through those mountains to make railway routes between the northern and southern parts of Europe. There has been no more important discovery made in this way than during the construction of the Loetschberg tunnel. This was the unexpected piercing of a great coal seam in the centre of a mass of much younger Triassic stone.

The Loetschberg tunnel proved a much more difficult proposition than the St. Gothard tunnel, which is driven almost entirely through hard gneiss. At Andermatt and Airola one can see in the quarries how under tremendous pressure the Jurassic chalk has been turned into marble. In the case of the Loetschberg the geological profile presented the unusual sight of primitive rock piled on top of stratified rock.

All the Alpine tunnels are run on straight lines except the Loetschberg, which was built on a curve. This was necessary because of unforseen obstacles in the interior composition of the mountain and resulted in an expenditure of $500,000. The engineers did not believe that the Kander stream, which flows down the mountain side, would interfere with the boring of a tunnel 600 feet below the river bed, but it did, and there was a cave-in, by which twenty-five workmen lost their lives.

GIRLS! WHITEN SKIN WITH LEMON JUICE

Make a beauty lotion for a few cents to remove tan, freckles, sallowness.

Your grocer has the lemons and any drug store or toilet counter will supply you with three ounces of orchard white for a few cents. Squeeze the juice if two fresh lemons into a bottle, then put in the orchard white and shake well. This makes a quarter pint of the very best lemon skin whitener and complexion beautifier known. Massage this fragrant, creamy lotion daily into the face, neck, arms and hands and just see how freckles, tan, sallowness, redness and roughness disappear and how smooth, soft and clear the skin becomes. Yes! It is harmless, and the beautiful results will surprise you.

He Could Not Explain.

A short time before the war Gen. Korniloff, while distributing prizes at a gymnasium class for cadets at Petrograd, seized the opportunity to give the students at lecture in regard to the softness of the rising generation as contrasted to the toughness of the generation to which he himself belonged.

"Why, when I was a cadet here," he said, "we made it a rule to gather on the banks of the Neva every morning in the spring, summer and autumn and swim three times across the river."

The statement was received in chilling silence, followed by a burst of applause when a student asked in a puzzled tone:

"In that case, sir, may I inquire how you managed about your clothes?"

MONEY ORDERS.

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

Boats With Eyes.

The Chinese have a queer custom of painting an eye on the bow of a boat so that it may easily see its way through the water. mall boats as well as large must have an eye, and nothing must be permitted to cover it.

There is a story of an Englishman who, while travelling in China, let his feet dangle over the painted eye of a small boat in which he was sailing. The owner, becoming very excited, begged the Englishman not to interfere with the sight of the boat while it was moving through the water.

When the first railway was built in China, some of the native workmen who were familiar with boats wanted to paint an eye on the front of the locomotive. Such a powerful creature as that, they said, should not be allowed to run about blind.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, &c.

No Use in That.

Last summer, when so many boys were helping farmers, one boy, willing and eager to help but wholly unacquainted with farm work, was assigned to a farmer who was careless in giving directions. One day he told the boy to "grease the wagon." An hour later the boy came in and said:

"I've greased every part except the sticks that the wheels eturn on. I didn't bother with them; they don't show much."



Gas Masks From Nutshells.

The Food Administration in the United States is stimulating the saving of fruit pits and nut shells from which will be made a high grade of carbon for gas masks that will withstand the ravages of German poison gas. It takes two hundred peach pits or seven pounds of shells to furnish enough carbon for one mask. Only the following material can be used: peach, apricot, prune, olive, date, cherry and plum pits and Brazil, hickory, walnut and butternut shells.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows

Ladies' Dresses in Belgium.

A well-to-do Brussels woman writes in a letter: "I have a cloak made out of the hood of my husband's service cape; a waist made of his football tunic, and a dress made out of a sheet; mamma has managed a dress out of the dining-room tablecloth, and my sisters have cloaks made out of woollen blankets."

A druggist can obtain an imitation of MINARD'S LINIMENT from a Toronto house at a very low price, and have it labeled his own product.

This greasy imitation is the poorest one we have yet seen of the many that every Tom, Dick and Harry has tried to introduce.

Ask for MINARD'S and you will get it.

A Questionable Record.

A plain red ribbon worn on the British soldier's tunic denotes that the wearer holds the Good Conduct Medal granted only after eighteen years of exemplary service. But a certain old soldier found a new way to describe the honor.

A lady, peering at the red ribbon on his tunic, inquired what it was for.

"Eighteen years of undetected crime, madam," replied the veteran gravely.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

To set brown or tan color, soak the article to be washed for ten minutes in a pail of water to which has been added a cupful of vinegar. Black or black and white goods should be soaked in strong salt water for ten minutes before washing.

KEEP YOUR SHOES NEAT

2 IN 1 SHOE POLISHES

LIQUIDS and PASTES for BLACK, WHITE, TAN, DARK BROWN OR OX-BLOOD SHOES

PRESERVE the LEATHER

THE F.F. DALLEY CORPORATIONS Ltd., HAMILTON, CANADA

A Cure for Pimples

"You don't need mercury, potash or any other strong mineral to cure pimples caused by poor blood. Take Extract of Roots—druggist calls it "Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup—and your skin will clear up as fresh as a baby's. It will sweeten your stomach and regulate your bowels." Get the genuine. 50c. and $1.00 Bottles. At drug stores. 5



ABSORBINE

TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Reduces Bursal Enlargements, Thickened, Swollen Tissues, Curbs, Filled Tendons, Soreness from Bruises or Strains; stops Spavin Lameness, allays pain. Does not blister, remove the hair or lay up the horse. $2.50 a bottle at druggists or delivered. Book 1 R free.

ABSORBINE, JR., for mankind—an antiseptic liniment for bruises, cuts, wounds, strains, painful, swollen veins or glands. It heals and soothes. $1.25 a bottle at druggists or postpaid. Will tell you more if you write.

W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F., 510 Lymans Bldg., Montreal, Can.

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

Already Had It.

The Mulford volunteers were at camp, and Jim Cotton, the butcher, was put on sentry duty for the first night. After marching up and down for a few minutes an officer passed him, and Jim omitted to challenge him.

"Why didn't you demand the countersign?" asked the officer angrily.

"Oh, that's all right," replied Jim, "I've already got it. The chap in the guards' tent gave it to me five minutes ago."

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

Feather pullers should be immediately removed from the flock; other birds will acquire the habit. It is difficult to stop this habit.

WANTED

GENERAL BLACKSMITH. REID Bros., Bothwell, Ont.

FOR SALE

WELL EQUIPPED NEWSPAPER and job printing plant in Eastern Ontario. Insurance carried $1,500. Will go for $1,200 on quick sale. Box 69, Wilson Publishing Co., Ltd., Toronto.

WEEKLY NEWSPAPER FOR SALE in New Ontario. Owner going to France. Will sell $2,000. Worth double that amount. Apply J. H., c/o Wilson Publishing Co., Limited, Toronto.

STORM WINDOWS FOR SALE

GET OUR PRICE LIST SHOWING cost of windows glazed complete, any size. Halliday Company, Box B61, Hamilton.

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.

BLACK KNIGHT STOVE POLISH

Will not Burn — Easy to Use



DARTING, PIERCING SCIATIC PAINS

Give way before the penetrating effects of Sloan's Liniment

So do those rheumatic twinges and the loin-aches of lumbago, the nerve-inflammation of neuritis, the wry neck, the joint wrench, the ligament sprain, the muscle strain, and the throbbing bruise.

The ease of applying, the quickness of relief, the positive results, the cleanliness, and the economy of Sloan's Liniment make it universally preferred. Made in Canada.

Sloan's liniment Kills Pain

SKIN TROUBLE FOR 25 YEARS

On Hands and Fingers. Could Not Work. Cuticura Healed.



"After vaccination I was affected with skin trouble on my left arm and later it set in in both hands and my fingers. I suffered so much I was unable to do any kind of work, and it used to keep me awake at night. I suffered an awful itching and burning, and my fingers were swollen.

"I had the trouble over twenty-five years when I read of Cuticura Soap and Ointment. I tried it with success so I bought more, and now my hands are healed." (Signed) Miss A. Cadieux, Chambly, Canton, Que., Mar. 25, '17.

Use these super-creamy emollients for every-day toilet purposes and prevent these distressing troubles.

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

HIRST'S PAIN EXTERMINATOR

Always Effective—and acts quickly

Relieves lame back, lumbago, neuralgia, sprains, lame joints and muscles, toothache, earache, sore throat and other painful complaints—*Hirst's Stops the Pain.* Get a bottle today. Have it handy—has a hundred uses. *At dealers or write us.* HIRST REMEDY CO., Hamilton, Can.

LOCAL AND GENERAL

Whitteker the Optician will be a
Wales Oct. 19
Morrisburg, Oct. 21 to Nov. 2

CLAIRE SUMMERS, A.T.C.M.
PIANO
Pupils prepared for all Conservatory examinations
Studio at her home, Main Street, West,

Another of the Season's freaks were discovered when, on the 24th of October, Mr. Chas. Watson of Glen Becker picked a pint of strawberries. We have now heard so much about these berry freaks, that we are beginning to wonder what the flavor is like.

At a time when milk is so scarce, it will be good news to the citizens to learn that Mr. Jos. Heiney has added to his herd, a beautiful Jersey cow from the Allison Island farm.

Mr. Harry Lamble left Wednesday to join his family in Toronto.

Mrs. Frank Wood received a letter from her brother, A. B. MacGillivray, stating that he has decided to remain in Winnipeg for the Winter, and has taken a position travelling for a firm between Montreal and Vancouver.

Mr. H. B. Fetterly, Cornwall, late Principal of the Cornwall High School, has been appointed Public School Inspector for the County of Dundas, subject to the ratification of the Counties' Council at the December sitting, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. J. W. Forrester, of Winchester.

The people of the United States on Tuesday next will elect an entire new House of Representatives, and will choose 32 Senators, or one-third of the Upper House.

Mr. J. W. Weston returned home last week after spending the last two months in Saskatchewan. He speaks in glowing terms of the splendid crops, and the progressiveness of the people of the Western Provinces.

We learn that the Directors of the Morrisburg Tack Factory have succeeded in disposing of this industry to Messrs. Robinson and Smart of Hamilton, who will operate within our municipality. For some time negotiations have been carried on with other firms who anticipated removing the factory to Hamilton, but the latter transaction is one equally credible to the directors, and beneficial to the municipality. It is the intention of the new firm to more than double the present capacity of this industry.

The remains of Mrs. Loretta Watson, wife of Joshua Watson of Edmonton, formerly of Morrisburg, who died at Albin, Mich. were brought to Waddington on Tuesday for interment. Besides her husband, she leaves an adopted son, Bob., residing at Augusta, Ga. Also three brothers, Messrs. Tomlinson of Albion, Mich.; Dr. Frank D. Gray, Marshall, Minn.; Fred J. Gray of Ogdensburg, N.Y., one sister, Mrs. N. W. Clemens of Lisbon, N.Y. The news of Mrs. Watson's death came as a distinct shock to her many friends in Morrisburg. She had been visiting her brothers home when she contracted influenza. The sympathy of this community is extended to Mr. Watson, who for many years was a resident here.

...

Rev. Father Halligan, assistant parish priest at Kingston, died on Tuesday after a short illness.

Lieut. George Dardis left for Overseas on October 26th to resume active service, after a short furlough spent with his family here.

Charles Spencer, the veteran Canadian Pacific Railway conductor whose death is announced at Ottawa enjoyed the distinction of not only having been in the service of the C.P.R. for at least half a century, but also of having been in charge of the first train over the C.P.R. from Brockville to Ottawa. Mr. Spencer was born near Kemptville, and for a number of years he farmed on the old Historical Crysler Farm.

Mr. Henry McKinnon, a well-known and highly respected citizen of Cornwall died last week from the effects of influenza. The late Mr. McKinnon was a brother of Mrs. Arthur Crawley of this town.

The Canada Carriage Works, one of Brockville's chief manufacturing establishments, was wiped out by fire. Estimates place the loss at half a million dollars. Insurance is held in several companies to the extent of $600,000.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Whitteker of Theresa, N.Y., have taken up their residence in Williamsburg.

Word was received on Saturday, October 23rd., by Mr. D. Robertson that his son, Pte. D. Allan Robertson, was officially reported missing since Oct. 13th

Mrs. John Loucks of this village has received word that her son, Ora K. Loucks has arrived safely Overseas. He left Canton, Ohio, on July 26th., and trained at Camp Jackson, S.C. and later at Camp Stuart. He is with the 5th Battalion of the heavy artillery.

JUST TWO NUNS

During the past fortnight two Sisters of Charity have been nursing the sick in Morrisburg. Most of our citizens do not know who these Sisters are, or whence they came. We know nothing about them except that they are here, quietly and unassumingly performing a great work of mercy, a task which no one in this vicinity could be persuaded, or enticed, or bribed to undertake. Not only those directly benefited, but every resident of the village is deeply indebted to the Sisters for the great service they have rendered here. Certainly no one will begrudge them the praise and thanks they have so well earned. The very least we can do is to give them the assurance of our heartfelt gratitude.

We are informed that the Sisters who are here are not trained nurses; they hold no professional parchments; they were never attached to the staff of any Hospital. They are simply teachers from the Seperate School in Prescott. As soon as their school was closed these teachers held themselves in readiness for other duties, whenever and wherever their services might be required. The first call for aid came from Morrisburg. The response was immediate, and the next train brought us two Sisters. This one example which has come to our notice here should call attention to the still more striking fact that since the closing of the schools, practically all the teaching Sisters have been serving as nurses in the various towns where they are located. Their eagerness to serve; their devotion to duty, and their ardent desire to succor the stricken, have amply compensated for their lack of professional skill; and by their tireless efforts, hundreds no doubt have been restored to health, who otherwise would have died from the lack of that ordinary care and attention, for the ministration of which kindness and charity are more essential than the lore of the training school.

The teaching Sisters are still teaching even while attending the sick. In the school-room they teach the children; in the home of sorrow, at the bedside of the suffering, they are teaching us grown-ups—holding up before us the ideal of unselfish devotion to others. Without any hope or thought of human reward, these devoted women cheerfully consume a whole life in painful and laborious toil; without a murmur, and apparently without an effort, at a moment's notice, they are ready to engage in perilous acts of boundless self-denial from which others recoil with disgust and alarm. The welcome visit of these two strangely clad, silent Sisters of Charity, their benign mission, their splendid work, should not be soon forgotten, and should not be without its salutary effect on the whole community. Who are these Sisters? What are their names? Their real names are among the many things, the renunciation of which was involved in their dedication to God's service. They are known in religion as Sister Mary Charles and Sister Mary Ursula, and they are members of the staff of St Mark's School, Prescott.

DRESSMAKING
At reasonable prices at Miss Ida Beckstead's, Morrisburg.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Under the authority of the Board of Health, it has been ordered that churches remain closed until further notice; schools will reopen on Wednesday, Nov. 6th.

Dr. Ed. McLaughlin,
Chairman.

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A Seventy Dollar Findlay Universal Wood and Coal Steel Range with Water Front, as good as new for Thirty dollars.

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