

The Leader

Vol. XVII, No 42

MORRISBURG, ONT., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1917.

HOW TO REDUCE THE COST OF LIVING

Patronize Your Local Cold Storage

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We sell the famous Robin Hood Flour under a guarantee to give better satisfaction than any other flour milled in Canada or we will refund the Full Purchase Price with 10% penalty added. Give it a trial.

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Light always ready to turn on or off. A strong bright light. Just the thing for these dark nights.

Price, complete with two special No. 6 Master Batteries \$3.50, Without Batteries \$2.75

Get The Hens Busy



Hurry them through the moulting while eggs are high in price and climbing higher.

We can supply the Grit and Oyster Shell, Wheat, Oats,

Mixed Feed, Corn, Laying Mash Meal, Meat Bone Scrap, and etc. In fact every thing to help the hens lay, and at reasonable prices.

Leg Bands - All Colors \$1.00 per 100

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THE HARDWARE STORE--OPPOSITE ST. LAWRENCE HALL
Morrisburg, : : : : Ont.

Teachers' Entertainment Draws Large Crowd

The concert staged at the Music Hall on Thursday evening of last week, under the direction of Mr. J. P. Gormley, by way of entertaining the Teachers of Dundas County in Convention assembled here on Thursday and Friday of last week, was a great success, and the teachers enjoyed a treat such as is seldom afforded them on similar occasions. Upwards of four hundred people were present and all were highly elated over the success of the entertainment from which we are informed, the Red Cross Society has benefited to an appreciable degree.

The concert opened with the singing of the National Anthem and the audience was kept in the best of humor from the time the curtain rose until the end of the program. The second number was a moving picture by Mr. Clark of the Star Theatre, after which came the happy climax of the evening when Mr. J. P. Gormley, the popular and esteemed postmaster, appeared on the stage and rendered one of the latest and most comic songs, the words of which naturally appealed to the audience, and this added to the popularity of the singer, kept the audience in a continuous roar of laughter.

"Looby Loo," by a number of well-trained little girls from the Public School who cleverly staged their little game, won the admiration of the audience. The intelligent way in which the little girls acquitted themselves reflected much credit on their affectionate teachers, Miss Smith and Miss Campbell, who are naturally adapted to their calling.

Mrs. E. F. Seymour, with a voice rich in tone and purity, rendered a vocal selection which was much appreciated.

Miss Maud Farrer rendered a recitation, perhaps the most difficult number of the evening, in a most credible manner, and received much applause.

A patriotic drill by sixteen Public School girls, suitably costumed in Red White and Blue, although much complicated, was staged to perfection, and furnished an inspiration particularly pleasing to a patriotic audience.

A song by Dr. Will C. Davy in his usual pleasing manner, was also popularly received.

A moving picture "The Field of Honor", the last number on the program, was an outstanding feature of the evening.

Mrs. McGannon and Miss Smith, in their accompaniments displayed rare musical skill and good judgment.

During the evening Mr. J. H. Meikle presented the medals for highest honors in the Entrance Exams. to the winners, Emerald Merkley of Boucks Hill and Miss Bessie Edwards, Winchester, and Mr. I. Hilliard, K. C., M.P.P., delivered an address in which he appealed to the citizens on behalf of the Red Cross.

Dr. Geo. M. Gorrell, who capably handled the program, proved himself well qualified for his position as chairman.

Although space does not permit us to particularize fully every one who took part has a right to feel proud of the success.

MARRIED

Miss Zena Lapierre and Mr. George Matice were quietly married on Thursday, October 11th 1917, at the Presbyterian Manse Morrisburg. The bride was accompanied by her sister, Mrs. John Hughes, who was dressed in a black suit with white georgette crepe blouse and grey picture hat. The bride looked charming in a white corduroy suit with white silk blouse and hat to match. The groom was unattended and was dressed in blue serge suit. The Bridal party partook of a dainty lunch after the ceremony in the midst of a few friends who gathered at the home of Mrs. Oliver Woods. The bride received many useful presents.

FOR SALE

Player Piano, practically new. Apply, Miss Kate Stadler.

IROQUOIS SURRENDERS CUP

Easy Win For M. C. I.

The Iroquois High School Annual Field Day was held at Iroquois Point on Tuesday last, and the competition for the Broder Cup resulted in a win for Morrisburg Collegiate Institute "hands down."

Seldom, if ever, has Morrisburg sent a representation of young sports more fit to capture the coveted trophy than the team that represented the "White and Blue" this year, supported by the inspiring influence of a staff of teachers deeply concerned in their welfare, and a number of cheerful female admirers.

The games were something of a farce. The only teams competing were from Morrisburg and Iroquois. In the first event, the 100 yds. dash, two Morrisburg boys were the winners in each of the preliminary heats in somewhat easy fashion, so that the final heat was a jog trial for Bradfield, Meikle, Duval and Beckstead of Morrisburg. In the high jump all the Iroquois contestants failed at four feet, nine inches and five Morrisburg boys got over, so that the contest ended right there.

The running hop, step and jump was won by Stewart Meikle with 39 feet, 3 1/2 inches on his second effort. J. Bradfield and G. Casselman ard.

Up to this time Iroquois had not scored a point. The Broder Cup was practically won for Morrisburg and interest began to slacken. However, the events were carried through and the final score was 50 points to 10.

The pole vault, an open event, was a good contest. Graham Casselman and G. Riddell tying at 8 feet, ten inches. Both failed at anything higher, so the bar was lowered and Riddell won.

The mile run, which was won by A. Carson and H. Meredith, was also a meritorious performance.

Bad weather has interfered with and caused the postponement of the Field Days of several schools which might have sent teams to compete and it is especially unfortunate that the postponed Broder Cup Competition came on the day following the postponed Field Day at Winchester. The pupils of that school, who have an excellent track team, might have made things more interesting.

100 yds.—1st F. Beckstead, 2nd S. Meikle, 3rd J. Bradfield.

High Jump—G. Casselman, J. Bradfield, D. VanAllen, S. Meikle (all even)

Hop Step & Jump—S. Meikle, J. Bradfield, G. Casselman.

440 yds.—L. Leizert, H. Meredith, F. Beckstead.

Hurdles—J. Bradfield, B. Reynolds, W. Duval.

Mile—A. Carson, H. Meredith, P. McNaren

Food Pledge Cards

(Mrs.) G. Anderson, W. T. Armstrong (Mrs.) H. H. Beckstead, Nelson Bowman, W. Baker, W. G. Beckstead, Fred Barclay, J. Frederick Bermon, George Bicum, Albert Borette, Geo. Borette, J. Frank Beckstead.

(Mrs.) N. M. Casselman, C. H. Casselman, John Campbell, D. Clifford Casselman, N. Cramer.

(Mrs.) E. A. Eacutt, J. N. Eastman, Mrs. Mark Fetterly.

(Mrs.) J. S. Garlough, A. Gamble.

(Mrs.) Fred Hummell, A. Hummell, J. Harrison, Garnet Hutt, W. G. Hall, W. Henderson, John W. Holmes, D. T. Henderson.

(Mrs.) Janack, Louise Jackson.

(Mrs.) Wesley Larmour, Cyrus Lapierre, Bertha Link, John Loucks

(Mrs.) George H. Merkley, James Mullin, John Morton, E. Myers, H. Myers, B. W. McIntosh, Jas. Mallen.

(Mrs.) E. A. Storey, M. E. Thompson (Mrs.) A. L. Vanallen, Allan W. Vi-pond.

Mrs. A. A. Whittaker.

DIED

McPherson—At Winchester, on Saturday, Sept. 29th., Miss Annie McPherson of Winchester, formerly of Boucks Hill, in her 75th year.

The funeral was held from her late residence on Monday, Oct. 1st. Rev. Miller of Winchester, officiating, assisted by Rev Meredith of Elma. Interment in Boucks Hill cemetery.

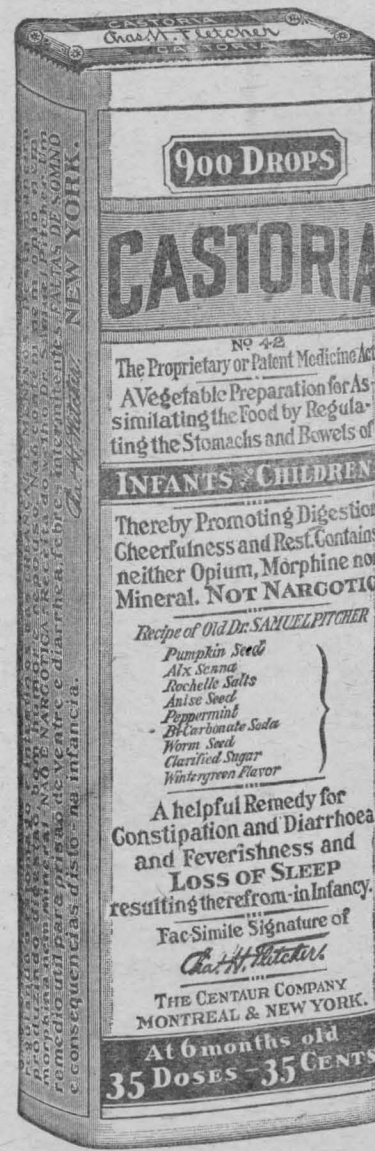
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These people demand the maximum pleasure, safety and dollar for dollar value possible. That's why they own McLaughlin long distance cars

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C. Brown	G. Meikle
G. L. Brown	F. Meikle
Dr. C. Casselman	Dr. Wm. Meikle
F. Casselman	Dr. P. G. Mulloy
R. J. Dillen	F. Myers
G. Von Doran	Dr. E. McLaughlin
O. Duprau	W. E. Thom
W. K. Farlinger	H. Winstanley
J. S. Jamieson	W. Wallace
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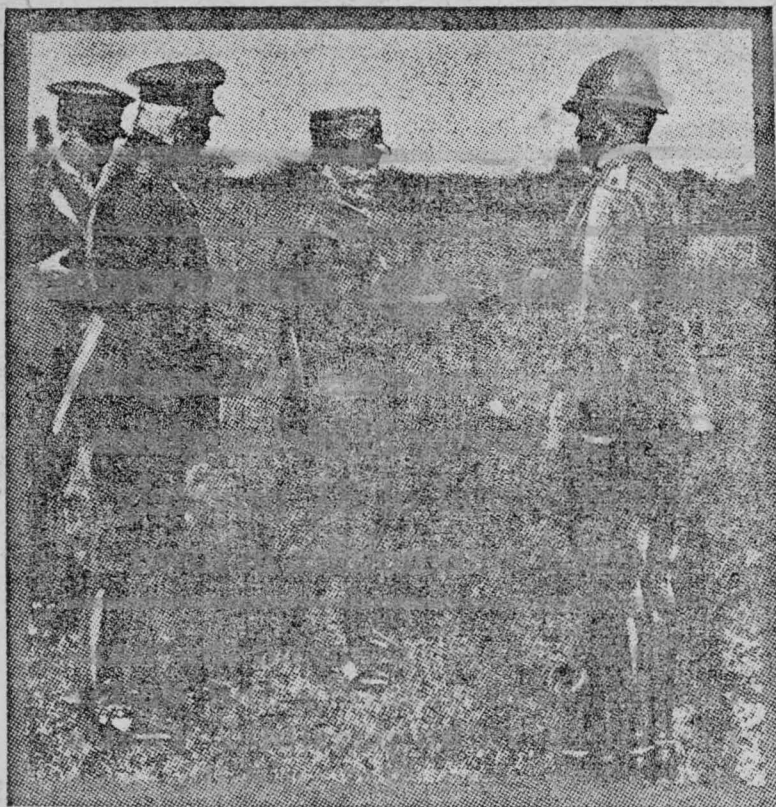
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MORRISBURG BRANCH WILLIAMSBURG BRANCH

WILLIAM WALLACE, MANAGER R. H. SEAMAN AGENT.



The King of Italy, accompanied by the Duke of Connaught, at a decoration on the Italian front. Italian Official Photo.

BRITISH "STEAM ROLLER" HELD UP BY HEAVY RAINS

Although Gen. Haig Did Not Reach All Objectives Planned, the British Assault Met With Considerable Success On Wide Front.

A despatch from London says: For the first time since he started his series of attacks against the German positions in Flanders, Field Marshal Haig has had to cease an operation before all the objectives set out for were attained. It was not the German guns, however, that stopped the British. It was a more than usually heavy rainfall, which started during the battle, and turned the already swampy region over which the men were supposed to pass into a veritable quagmire from which they could not untrack themselves for a forward move.

The drive, as has been customary in Haig's strategy, was started in the early hours of Friday morning and

extended from near the Toutholst Wood to below the Ypres-Menin road. At several points the British troops succeeded in gaining ground over fronts ranging up to a thousand yards, but here the rain intervened and the fighting ceased for the day. During the forward movement over the six-mile front the British captured in the aggregate about six hundred prisoners.

The struggle was particularly bitter to the north of Poelcapelle and around Passchendaele. In the latter region the Germans apparently have massed their strongest array of troops, hopeful of being able to stay a further press forward by the British toward the Ostend-Lille railroad.

MAY STOP MAKING CANDIES AND JAM

Shortage of Sugar is Serious, Says Food Controller.

A despatch from Montreal says: The possibility of the banning of the manufacture of candies, confectionery and jam because of the sugar shortage was hinted by Food Controller Hanna in the course of his address to the Housewives' League here on Thursday.

Mr. Hanna said that the amount of raw sugar available for the refiners in Canada and the United States was so small as to be the subject of alarm in both countries. During the past ten days a crisis had developed, but drastic measures were being taken by the Departments of Food Control at Ottawa and Washington to insure a steady supply. Cuba, since the war began, was the world's main source of sugar, and the United States was in close contact with the Island, and Canada was not.

Mr. Hanna said that a member of his staff had been in New York trying to secure even a moderate supply, but had not succeeded. The last consignment of raw sugar for Canada was now on its way here.

WINTER HAS SET IN ON ITALIAN FRONT

Extensive Operations At Standstill Until Spring.

Udine, Italy, Oct. 14.—Winter has prematurely, but definitely, set in throughout the battle-front, preventing operations on a grand scale.

Snow, with high winds, is prevailing along the Trentino, while the Isonzo and Carso lines are inundated by rainfalls until the valleys have been transformed into lakes of mud much like the Flanders battle-front. The torrents here are so swollen that they often are impossible of passage.

The Italian troops are enduring terrible hardships, but are ready to face any eventuality.

WILL BE NO REDUCTION IN PRICE OF WHEAT.

A despatch from Ottawa says: The view in official circles here is that the price fixed for wheat will be unchanged. While no official guarantee is given that all wheat offering will be bought at the price, it is asserted that there need be no apprehension in this regard. "I don't see why there should be any fear of a reduction in the price," a high authority informed the Canadian Press Limited. "It is the price fixed for wheat."

GERMANS SEIZE OESSEL ISLAND IN THE GULF OF RIGA

Under Cover of Ninety Warships, Enemy Infantry Effect Landing and Are Master of Finnish Gulf.

Petrograd, Oct. 14.—Fighting between the Russians and the German troops which landed on Oessel Island on Friday, in the Gulf of Riga, continues, according to the Russian official statement issued to-day. The Germans are pressing the Russians towards the southeast. An attempt made by a German force to capture a pier on Moon Island, between the Island of Oessel and the mainland of Ethonia, was repulsed.

Petrograd, Oct. 14.—Commenting

on the German occupation of the Russian Island of Oessel, the Bourse Gazette to-day says:

"On the whole, we must accept as a fact that we have let this whole group of islands fall into the hands of the enemy, and that the enemy will be full master of the Finnish Gulf."

"The Cabinet consulted Premier Kerensky by telephone asking permission to issue a proclamation calling on the Petrograd citizens to forget politics and to unite to serve the endangered capital."

Markets of the World

Breakstuffs
Toronto, Oct. 14.—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$2.27; No. 2, \$2.20; No. 3 do., \$2.17; No. 4 wheat, \$2.11, in store Fort William, including 2c. tax. Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., 65c; No. 3 C.W., 63c; extra No. 1 feed, 63c; No. 1 feed, 62c, in store Fort William. American corn—No. 3 yellow, nominal. Ontario oats—No. 2 white, 62 to 63c, nominal; No. 3, 61 to 62c, nominal, according to freights outside.
Ontario wheat—New, No. 2 Winter, \$2.22; basis, in store, Montreal.
Pearl—No. 2, nominal.
Barley—Malting, \$1.16 to \$1.18, according to freights outside.
Manitoba flour—First patents, in jute bags, \$1.50; 2nd, do., \$1.41; strong bakers', do., \$1.60; Toronto, less, 43 to 44c.
Rye—No. 2, \$1.75, according to freights outside.
Ontario flour—Winter, according to sample, \$2.50, in bags, Montreal; \$2.60, Toronto, prompt shipment.
Millfeed—Car lots, delivered Montreal freights included, bran per ton, \$35; shorts, do., \$42; middlings, do., \$45 to \$46; good feed flour, per bag, \$3.25.
Hay—No. 1, new, per ton, \$12 to \$13; mixed, do., \$9 to \$11, track Toronto.
Straw—No. 1, per ton, \$7 to \$7.50, track Toronto.

Country Produce—Wholesale
Butter—Creamery, solids, per lb. 42 1/2 to 43c; prints, per lb. 43 1/2 to 44c; dairy, per lb. 45 to 46c.
Eggs—Per dozen, 30c.
Wholesalers are selling to the retail trade at the following prices:
Chickens—New, 20 to 22c; squabs, per doz., \$4 to \$4.50; turkeys, 28 to 32c; ducks, Spring, 22c; geese, 15c.
Live poultry—Turkeys, 22c; Spring chickens, 15c; ducks, 15 to 20c; geese, 12c.
Honey—Comb, extra fine, 16 oz., \$3.50; 12 oz., \$2.75; No. 2, \$2.40 to \$2.50. Strained, tins, 2 1/2 and 5 1/2, 18c per lb.; 10 1/2, 17 to 18c; 6 1/2, 16 1/2 to 17c.
Beans—No. 1 Canadian, beans on market until last of October; imported hand-picked, \$7.75 per bush; Limas, per lb. 15 to 16c.
Potatoes, on track—Ontario, bag, \$1.40 to \$1.50.

Provisions—Wholesale
Smoked meats—Hams, medium, 30 to 31c; do., heavy, 26 to 27c; cooked, 41 to 42c; rolls, 27 to 28c; breakfast bacon, 36 to 40c; backs, plain, 39 to 40c; boneless, 43 to 44c.
Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 27 1/2 to 28c; clear bellies, 26 1/2 to 27c.
Lard—Pure lard, tierces, 26 1/2 to 27c; tubs, 25 1/2 to 27c; lard, 27 to 27 1/2; compound tierces, 23 to 24c; tubs, 22 1/2 to 23c; lard, 22 1/2 to 23c.

Montreal Markets
Montreal, Oct. 14.—Oats—Canadian Western, No. 1, 75c; No. 2, 73c; extra, No. 1, 75c; No. 2, 73c; local white, 71c. Barley—No. 1 feed, \$1.25; malting, \$1.30 to \$1.31. Flour—No. 1, \$1.50; No. 2, \$1.45; No. 3, \$1.40; No. 4, \$1.35; No. 5, \$1.30; No. 6, \$1.25; No. 7, \$1.20; No. 8, \$1.15; No. 9, \$1.10; No. 10, \$1.05; No. 11, \$1.00; No. 12, \$0.95; No. 13, \$0.90; No. 14, \$0.85; No. 15, \$0.80; No. 16, \$0.75; No. 17, \$0.70; No. 18, \$0.65; No. 19, \$0.60; No. 20, \$0.55; No. 21, \$0.50; No. 22, \$0.45; No. 23, \$0.40; No. 24, \$0.35; No. 25, \$0.30; No. 26, \$0.25; No. 27, \$0.20; No. 28, \$0.15; No. 29, \$0.10; No. 30, \$0.05.

Winnipeg Grain
Winnipeg, Oct. 14.—Cash prices:—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$2.21; No. 2, do., \$2.18; No. 3, do., \$2.15; No. 4, do., \$2.12; No. 5, do., \$2.09; No. 6, do., \$2.06; No. 7, do., \$2.03; No. 8, do., \$2.00; No. 9, do., \$1.97; No. 10, do., \$1.94; No. 11, do., \$1.91; No. 12, do., \$1.88; No. 13, do., \$1.85; No. 14, do., \$1.82; No. 15, do., \$1.79; No. 16, do., \$1.76; No. 17, do., \$1.73; No. 18, do., \$1.70; No. 19, do., \$1.67; No. 20, do., \$1.64; No. 21, do., \$1.61; No. 22, do., \$1.58; No. 23, do., \$1.55; No. 24, do., \$1.52; No. 25, do., \$1.49; No. 26, do., \$1.46; No. 27, do., \$1.43; No. 28, do., \$1.40; No. 29, do., \$1.37; No. 30, do., \$1.34; No. 31, do., \$1.31; No. 32, do., \$1.28; No. 33, do., \$1.25; No. 34, do., \$1.22; No. 35, do., \$1.19; No. 36, do., \$1.16; No. 37, do., \$1.13; No. 38, do., \$1.10; No. 39, do., \$1.07; No. 40, do., \$1.04; No. 41, do., \$1.01; No. 42, do., \$0.98; No. 43, do., \$0.95; No. 44, do., \$0.92; No. 45, do., \$0.89; No. 46, do., \$0.86; No. 47, do., \$0.83; No. 48, do., \$0.80; No. 49, do., \$0.77; No. 50, do., \$0.74; No. 51, do., \$0.71; No. 52, do., \$0.68; No. 53, do., \$0.65; No. 54, do., \$0.62; No. 55, do., \$0.59; No. 56, do., \$0.56; No. 57, do., \$0.53; No. 58, do., \$0.50; No. 59, do., \$0.47; No. 60, do., \$0.44; No. 61, do., \$0.41; No. 62, do., \$0.38; No. 63, do., \$0.35; No. 64, do., \$0.32; No. 65, do., \$0.29; No. 66, do., \$0.26; No. 67, do., \$0.23; No. 68, do., \$0.20; No. 69, do., \$0.17; No. 70, do., \$0.14; No. 71, do., \$0.11; No. 72, do., \$0.08; No. 73, do., \$0.05; No. 74, do., \$0.02; No. 75, do., \$0.00.

United States Markets
Minneapolis, Oct. 14.—No. 3 yellow, \$1.81 to \$1.83; No. 2 white, \$1.84 to \$1.86; No. 1 white, \$1.87 to \$1.89. Flour unchanged. Bran, \$3.00 to \$3.10.
Duluth, Oct. 14.—Linseed, \$3.02 1/2 to \$3.04; arrive, \$3.03; October, \$3.02 1/2; November, \$3.02; December, \$2.97 asked; May, \$3.02 asked.

Live Stock Markets
Toronto, Oct. 14.—Extra choice heavy steers, \$11.00 to \$12.50; do., good heavy, \$10.00 to \$11.50; butchers' calves, \$10.00 to \$11.00; do., good, \$9.50 to \$10.50; do., medium, \$9.00 to \$10.00; do., common, \$8.50 to \$9.50; butchers' bulls, \$8.50 to \$9.50; do., good, \$8.00 to \$9.00; butchers' cows, \$8.00 to \$9.00; do., good, \$7.50 to \$8.50; do., medium, \$7.00 to \$8.00; do., common, \$6.50 to \$7.50; stockers, \$7.50 to \$8.75; feeders, \$6.50 to \$7.50; canners and cutters, \$5.00 to \$6.00; milkers, good to choice, \$9.00 to \$10.00; do., common and med., \$7.50 to \$8.50; springers, \$9.00 to \$10.00; light ewes, \$11.00 to \$12.00; sheep, heavy, \$5.75 to \$7.50; yearlings, \$12.00 to \$14.00; calves, good to choice, \$15.00 to \$16.00; Spring lambs, \$16.00 to \$17.00; hogs, fed and watered, \$18.75 to \$19.00; do., weighed off cars, \$19.00 to \$20.00; do., f.o.b., \$17.75.
Montreal, Oct. 14.—Bulls, \$6.50 to \$7.50; cows, \$5.25 to \$6.50; steers, \$9.50 to \$10; fair, \$8.75 to \$9.25; common, \$8.00 to \$8.50; butchers' cows, \$6.50 to \$7.50; butchers' bulls, \$7.00 to \$8.50; Ontario lambs, \$14.75 to \$15.25; Quebec, \$13.50 to \$14.25; sheep, \$8.00 to \$9.50; choice milk-fed calves, \$13.50 to \$14.50; lower grades, \$7.00 to \$14.50; selected hogs, \$18.75 to \$19.25.

FRANCE PRODUCES 250,000 SHELLS DAILY

A despatch from New York says:—France has for a year been producing 250,000 shells a day for the famous "75" guns, as compared with 12,000 daily when the war began, Andre Tardieu, French High Commissioner in the United States, said in a statement here on Friday.

FRENCH STOP ENEMY ATTACKS

German Efforts Repulsed on Verdun Front and in Champagne.

A despatch from Paris says:—The official communication issued by the War Office on Thursday says:—

"During the day the two artillery were active at various points along the front, particularly in the region of L'Epine de Chevreigny, south of the Butte du Mesnil, where our fire arrested enemy groups who attempted to reach our small posts, and on the right bank of the Meuse. There were no infantry attacks.

"In Belgium during the night we broke up a German attack delivered east of Draebank against our positions between Victoire farm and Pattegoet farm.

"On the Aisne front an enemy patrol which was seeking to approach our lines in the region of Cerny was dispersed by our fire.

"On the right bank of the Meuse (Verdun front) in the region of Hill 344, the Germans made an attack which enabled them to gain a footing momentarily in portions of one of our advanced trenches. After a spirited engagement we repulsed the adversary and remained masters of our positions."

PRICE OF POTATOES NOT TO BE FIXED

A despatch from Ottawa says:—The Food Controller has decided not to fix an arbitrary price for potatoes. This decision has been arrived at as the result of a meeting here of representatives of the Eastern Provinces, acting as a Sub-special Committee of the Fruit and Vegetables' Committee of the Food Controller's Office. Registration of wholesale handlers of potatoes has already been ordered, and it will be unlawful for any person to engage in the wholesale potato business without a license. A regulation is now under consideration which will require such dealers to take out a license to do business, and to file regular reports of all their transactions, covering the purchase and sale of potatoes.

The sub-Committee decided not to fix the price at \$1.25 per bag to the consumer, after asserting that the cost of producing a 90-lb. bag in each of the five Eastern Provinces was as follows: Ontario, \$1.27; Quebec, \$1.50; New Brunswick, \$1.35 to \$1.50; Nova Scotia, \$1.05; Prince Edward Island, 90 cents. To these costs must be added a fair profit to the grower, freight, and the profits necessary to the wholesaler and retailer.

GERMAN RAILWAYS ARE SHORT OF FUEL

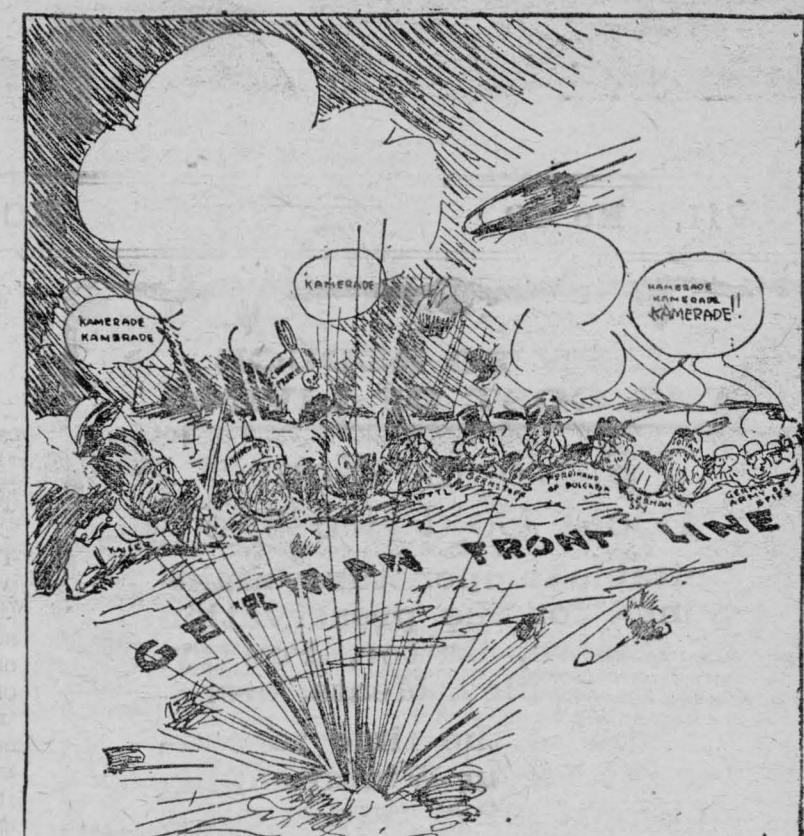
A despatch from London says:—The German state railways are faced with a great shortage of fuel and drastic limitation of traffic has begun, according to reports reaching here. The railroads propose to levy heavy excess fares on express trains so as to discourage all except unavoidable business journeys. A large number of fast trains have been eliminated from the winter time tables. The Wurttemberg railways will charge heavy excess fares for traffic on Saturday afternoons and Sundays.

GERMAN SEAMEN ARE SHOT FOR REFUSAL TO MAN U-BOATS

A despatch from London says:—Reliable reports received here by way of Holland indicate the growth of a strong disinclination on the part of German seamen to serve on submarines. This news, the authenticity of which is not doubted, is to the effect that several seamen already have been shot for refusing to perform U-boat duty. The shooting are said to have occurred prior to the mutiny in Wilhelmshaven.

SULTANATE OF EGYPT OFFERED PRINCE FUAD

A despatch from Cairo, Egypt says:—Although the order of succession to the Sultanate remains to be settled, the British Agent has called upon Prince Hussein Kemal, to assume the dignity. The right of succession of the heirs of Fuad will be established by agreement between the Government and the new Sultan.



Something they will never do for the Fatherland.—Vancouver Province.

HAIG'S TROOPS IRRESISTIBLE

"Steam-Roller" Is Right Word, Major-General Maurice Says.

A despatch from London says:—Major-General Frederick B. Maurice, Chief Director of Military Operations at the War Office, in his weekly talk on Thursday with the Associated Press, after an optimistic review of the past week's work on the British front in Flanders, said:

"We have every right to be confident when we see what our men have done. But the fighting is hard, and we do not think that the present series of battles in Flanders is going to end the war. There is a great deal more hard fighting before us. I would say that the importance of getting the American troops here as quickly as possible and in the greatest possible numbers has not been diminished.

"The word 'steam-roller,' which was so often used in the early days of the war in connection with the Russian army, is exactly the right word to characterize the British advance in Flanders. It is an advance not rapid, but insistent, irresistible. It goes up hill very slowly, but now it is going down hill, and battles are following each other more and more rapidly."

BRITISH AIRMAN ATTACKS GUNNERS

Descends and Silences Enemy Machine Gun Fire.

A despatch from London says: An official statement on British aerial operations issued on Thursday says:—"On Tuesday and Wednesday naval air patrols attacked enemy trenches by machine gun fire. One pilot, being heavily shelled by anti-aircraft guns, descended and attacked the gun crews, scattering them and silencing the guns.

"Early on Wednesday naval raids were made on the Thorout and Lichtervelde railway junctions and trains. Large quantities of explosives were dropped. All our machines returned."

NO CANADIAN POTATOES FOR BRITAIN.

Ottawa, Oct. 14.—Lord Rhondra, British Food Controller, has forwarded to the High Commissioner for Canada in London a memorandum regarding the importation of Canadian potatoes into the United Kingdom. In the memorandum Lord Rhondra says that as all available resources will be required to maintain the supply of the essential foodstuffs such as wheat, bacon and cheese, he is unable to arrange facilities for the importation of Canadian potatoes. It is estimated that there will be in the United Kingdom this season a surplus of about a million tons of potatoes over the normal consumption.

NO AUTO RIDING FOR PLEASURE IN BRITAIN AFTER NOVEMBER 1

London, Monday, Oct. 15.—A drastic new order will go into effect on November 1st, which is adequately summarized in the headline in the Times, which says: "No petrol for pleasure. Drastic new order. Actions to prevent evasions." The order includes all motor spirits, also liquid substitutes.

FATHER AND EIGHT SONS HAVE JOINED THE FORCES

Vancouver, Oct. 14.—A family at Claburn, B.C., which has sent nine of its members into the fighting forces of the Empire, is believed to hold the record in this Province, and probably in Canada. The family is that of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Mathers; the father and eight sons have joined the forces, one boy having been decorated.

GERMANS PLOTTED TO DESTROY C.P.R.

Further Information Concerning Von Bernstorff's Plans.

A despatch from Washington says:—Secretary Lansing drew upon his collection of secret German diplomatic correspondence again to shed further light upon what the German Foreign Office and General Staff were doing in this country while at peace with the United States.

He gave to the public, without comment as usual, three brief cablegrams, disclosing that more than a year before submarine piracy drove America to war the Berlin Government was instructing Ambassador von Bernstorff to arrange for destruction of Canadian railroads and to use Irish-Americans in carrying on sabotage in their own country. They showed, too, that von Bernstorff on his part was even at that early date seeking authority to support a campaign to influence Congress.

\$700,000,000 IN SHELLS SENT FROM CANADA

A despatch from Montreal says:—Canada has shipped sufficient tonnage of shells to the Old Country to build nineteen bridges across the St. Lawrence, each equal to the Quebec Bridge, or sufficient to build sixty-six battleships of 18,000 tons each, so Brigadier-General Sir Alexander Bertram told the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers in an address on Thursday night. Sir Alexander said the total value of all the munitions and supplies sent overseas since Sept., 1914, had reached the enormous total of \$700,000,000.

The work was carried on in 400 factories in Canada, three-fifths in the manufacture of shells and two-fifths on components, basic supplies and shipbuilding.

MINISTER FORCED TO RESIGN AS RESULT OF MUTINY IN NAVY.

A despatch from Amsterdam says: Vice-Admiral von Capelle, the German Minister of Marine, has resigned, according to the Frankfurter Zeitung.

Vice-Admiral von Capelle, who succeeded von Tirpitz in 1916, announced in the Reichstag last Wednesday that a plot had been discovered in the navy to paralyze the efficiency of the fleet and force the Government to make peace. He said that the guilty parties had received their just deserts, and attempted to link Socialists with the plot. The Socialists and their newspapers have attacked both the Chancellor and the Vice-Admiral for their statements.

HEAVY FIGHTING IN RUMANIA WITH ALLIES THE AGGRESSORS

A despatch from London says: The prospects of a return to heavy fighting in Rumania with the allies the aggressors seem good. On the Rumanian plain and near Braila the Russians have heavily bombarded the Teutonic allied position, while the Germans in reprisal shelled the important Danubian town of Galatz, their shells causing several fires. On the northern sector of the eastern front near Riga the Germans, following a heavy bombardment, pushed back the Russians in the vicinity of the Pskoff high road.

NICHOLAS ROMANOFF OBTAINS TRANSFER

A despatch from Petrograd says:—Nicholas Romanoff, the former Emperor of Russia, and his family have been transferred from Tobolsk, Siberia, to the Abolok Monastery, fourteen miles from Tobolsk. The transfer was made at the request of the former Emperor. He complained that his Tobolsk prison had no garden in which he could exercise and also that he and his family were annoyed by the curious crowds which surrounded the house all day long.

Farm Crop Queries

Conducted by Professor Henry G. Bell

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

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



Henry G. Bell

F.McC.—I have a gravelly, sand soil, on which I want to sow rye and sand vetch, and then sow sweet clover. When should I sow the sweet clover, in the fall or in the spring, and how much seed per acre?

Answer:—I would advise your sowing the rye in the fall and the sand vetch in the spring. This can be done as soon as the ground is firm enough to work. A light harrow will cover the seed. If the soil tends to be open, it will be well to roll the rye. Follow with a light harrow, preceding both with the sowing of the seed. As to amount to sow per acre, ½ bushel of vetch seed along with about 10 lbs. of sweet clover to the acre should give a good stand.

H.C.H.—I have 10 acres plowed intending to sow winter rye, but it was not ready in time. I want this field in a cash crop. What do you think of spring rye?

Answer:—If you are in a good wheat section, why not sow spring wheat instead of spring rye? Statistics show that you could expect a higher yield and wheat is selling at a higher price than rye. In order to make a sure stand, I would advise your drilling in about 200 lbs. of fertilizers at the time you are seeding the wheat. Apply fertilizers carrying from 2 to 3% ammonia, 10 to 12% phosphoric acid. It will insure

a good stand of grain and will increase the yield and better the quality of the crop.

A.B.—I would like to have you give me information as to the culture of horseradish, and how they market same. I notice it is quoted in the markets, at so much per dozen, would that be the roots?

Answer:—For best results in growing horseradish, the soil should be plowed deep, early in the spring. As a rule the rows are 24 to 30 inches apart and the space between the root settings are 15 to 18 inches. These are planted from 3 to 5 inches below the surface. In preparing the ground, well rotted manure should be worked deeply into the soil. Top dressing with manure tends to cause the branching out of the roots. The yield of the roots can also be improved by adding from 300 to 500 lbs. to the acre of a fertilizer carrying 3 to 4% ammonia, 8 to 10% phosphoric acid and 1 to 2% potash. These should be worked thoroughly into the soil. Inter-cropping is often a profitable practice in growing horseradish; that is, a crop that can be harvested early is planted between the rows.

I assume from looking up the market reports that the quotation is per dozen roots. These are known as cuttings or sets. I do not find any standard of weight nor size of bundle.

Grapes

green or ripe, in jelly, spiced preserves, or simply preserved in light syrup, make a delicious and inexpensive addition to your winter supplies.

"Pure and Uncolored" is the ideal sugar for all preserving, because of its FINE Granulation.

10, 20 and 100-pound Sacks
2 and 5-pound Cartons

Three new Cook Books sent free for Red Ball Trade-mark

ATLANTIC SUGAR REFINERIES Limited, Montreal 133

GOOD HEALTH QUESTION BOX

By John B. Huber, M.A., M.D.

Dr. Huber will answer all signed letters pertaining 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. Huber will not prescribe for individual cases or make diagnosis. Address Dr. John B. Huber, care of Wilson Publishing Co., 73 West Adelaide St., Toronto.

"To be a good animal is the first requisite for success in life."—Spencer.

WHAT TO DO FOR DIABETES.

Most adult diabetics would do well if they would obey their doctor's orders. But it is a very considerable medical experience that such patients are hard to control; they are very prone to do as they please as soon as they get beyond the doctor's observation. Every diabetic must be under a doctor's constant care. Each must be treated according to his own peculiar constitution. Worry, excess, great exertion, exposure must in all cases be avoided. Tea, coffee, and, indeed, all food must be sweetened with saccharin (to be had in 100 tablet bottles of the druggist) instead of sugar. The bowels must move once a day. There are medicines appropriate to the individual case which the family doctor must prescribe. And the diabetic dietary must be faithfully adhered to. Such an one is the following:

Soups or broths of beef, chicken, mutton, veal, oysters, clams, terrapin or turtle (not thickened with any farinaceous substances), beef-tea. Shell fish and all kinds of fish, fresh, salted, dried, pickled, or otherwise preserved (no dressing containing flour).

Eggs in any way most acceptable. Fat beef, mutton, ham or bacon, poultry, sweetbreads, calf's head, sausage, kidneys, pig's feet, tongue, tripe (all cooked free of flour, potatoes, bread, or crackers).

True gluten—gum gluten, for instance, gluten foods of known gluten percentage, whole wheat containing gluten beyond that of ordinary farinaceous foods (so-called gluten breads sometimes contain quite as much

starch as ordinary bread), oatmeal, almond bread or cakes.

String beans, spinach, beet-tops, chicory, kale, lettuce plain or dressed with oil and vinegar, cucumbers, onions, tomatoes, mushrooms, asparagus, oyster plant, celery, dandelions, cress, radishes, pickles, olives.

Custards, junkets, jellies, creams (all without sugar), walnuts, almonds, filberts, Brazil nuts, coconuts, pecans. Tea or coffee (without sugar), pure water, peptonised milk, Bulgarian sour milk, lemonade, seltzer water with lemon juice (no sugar).

Avoid: liver, sugars, sweets or starches of any kind, wheat bread or biscuits, corn bread, barley, rice, rye bread, arrowroot, sago, macaroni, tapioca, vermicelli, potatoes, parsnips, beets, turnips, peas, carrots, melons, fruits, puddings, pastry, pies, ices, honey, jams, sweet or sparkling wines, cordials, cider, porter, lager, chestnuts, peanuts.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Systemic Infection.

I have been troubled the past year with my nerves. Have headache quite frequently, with pains just back of my ears. And my ears run wax more than ever in the last few months. My eyelids become puffy and my ankles swell. I seem to sweat very easily and lack my usual ambition.

Answer:—Ears never run wax; there is a purulent discharge, something more than nerves. There is an infectious process going on in your system. See a doctor at once, lest you come to a serious pass. You have neglected the signs of ear trouble, probably also of the mastoid process behind the ear.

Sheep Notes

It is estimated that it costs \$34 to feed a dog one year. On this basis some farmers could keep two more cows or ten more sheep with no more general expense to the farm. If they dispensed with their dogs, as it only costs about \$60 or \$70 to feed a good cow, and five sheep can be kept on the same amount of food as one cow. The neighbors' sheep would be safer, too.

If you feed your lambs by the thimbleful you can not expect to get money from them by the peck measureful. When running on fall pasture it takes from two to three bushels of corn per hundred head when on full ration.

Some method of marking the ewes when bred is advisable. A simple method is to mark the ewes with paint, making one mark on the shoulders of ewes bred the first week, two marks for those of the second week, etc. As the lambing time approaches, the ewes may be separated and placed in suitable quarters. Where the ram runs with the ewes a good scheme is to paint his breast each day and separate the ewes as soon as they show paint on their fleeces. The color of paint can be changed every ten days, and the herdsman can tell how sure the ram is.

Eating for Health and Strength calls for intelligent food selection. It is easy to keep in top-notch vigor of mind and body at low cost if you know **Shredded Wheat Biscuit**. It is 100 per cent. whole wheat—nothing wasted, nothing thrown away—contains more real body-building nutriment than meat, eggs or potatoes and costs much less. Full of nutriment, tasty and toothsome. Most people like the nutty aroma of the baked wheat, especially when served with hot milk. Delicious with sliced peaches, bananas and other fresh fruits.

Made in Canada.

the middle of the forenoon and after noon when doing the fall plowing. Water refreshes the horses as well as the man.

As far as the light-legged horse is concerned, he is practically doomed. The motor car has taken his place. For a number of years the heavy horse will be in demand. He is keenly in demand at the present time.

The Shrewmouse.

The smallest mammal in the British Isles is the shrewmouse. This is not only the smallest British mammal, but, with the exception of one other of the same genus, the smallest in Europe. The harvest mouse is sometimes thought to be even smaller, but the length of its head and body is often two and a half inches, while that of the lesser shrew is rarely more than two inches. The tail measures about one and a third inches, and its teeth are so extremely small that a lens is required to detect them.

If the remnants of old garden crops are destroyed immediately after harvest and weeds are kept down along fences, injuries by insects and diseases to vegetables next year will be materially lessened.

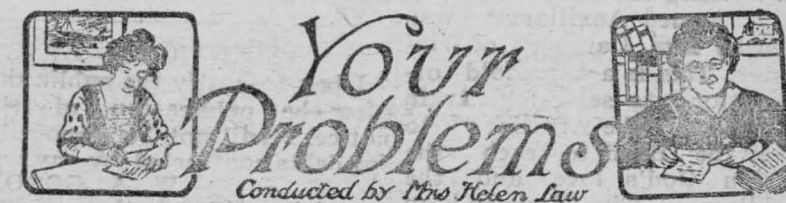
Horse Sense

About the first thing some folks do when they go to buy a horse is to hitch him up to a carriage and take him down the road for a spin. The main thing seems to be, "Can he trot a blue streak?" Lots more common sense in testing the animal at the plow, on the mow, at good, honest farm work.

Horses need wider and more exclusive stalls than cows. Enough width is necessary that the horse can lie down and stretch his legs, but not enough to allow him to roll and tear down the stall.

The natural method of avoiding dry, contracted hoofs is to place the horse on a good rich pasture after a heavy rain. Unfortunately it is frequently not practical to give a horse free range according to weather conditions. The best substitute for nature's own provision is to stand the horse in a strongly built trough of water or in a clay puddle from two to four hours once a month.

Give the team a pail of water in



Mothers and daughters of all ages are cordially invited to write to this department. Initials only will be published with each question and its answer as a means of identification, but full name and address must be given in each letter. Write on one side of paper only. Answers will be mailed direct if stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed. Address all correspondence for this department to Mrs. Helen Law, 233 Woodbine Ave., Toronto.

Perplexed Mother:—Raw milk quickly develops bacteria, and to overcome this and prolong its keeping qualities it is necessary to pasteurize it. There is a regular apparatus that comes for this purpose, but you may improvise your own outfit and accomplish successful results. First and foremost a mother must realize that every dish, spoon, bottle and utensil that is used in preparing the baby's food must be absolutely clean, surgically clean, if you will. To accomplish this it is necessary to use plenty of boiling water.

Fill the milk into sterilized bottles. Stop the top well with absorbent cotton and put in a kettle deep enough to hold the bottles. The kettle should be two inches deeper than the bottles. Fill the kettle three-quarters full of cold water and stand a thermometer alongside of the milk bottles. Put over the flame to heat it. Heat until the thermometer registers 167 degrees Fahrenheit, then turn the flame low, so that you can maintain this temperature for half an hour. Remove from the fire and cool rapidly, taking care that the bottles do not break. The kettle should be kept for this purpose alone, and it will greatly facilitate the work of preparing baby's meals if all the utensils, bottles, etc., are kept in a place of their own, away from other household utensils.

If baby is restless, feverish and appears unwell, call a physician. If necessary, cheerfully neglect the household duties to give baby the necessary care. Give the baby a spoonful of boiled and cooled water.

Use a piece of absorbent cotton on your finger to wash the baby's mouth. Do this frequently—in fact, after each feeding. It will refresh the child.

Economist:—1. The recipe for the war cake follows. It is made without butter, eggs or milk. Mix one cupful of brown sugar, one-quarter cupful of shortening, cupful of boiling water, two cupfuls of seeded raisins and a half teaspoonful of salt. Boil these five minutes. Cool and add one teaspoonful of cinnamon, a half teaspoonful of mace, one-quarter teaspoonful of clove, one teaspoonful of soda and two cupfuls of flour, which have all been sifted together. Beat well and put into greased, paper-lined bread pan. Bake in a slow oven one hour. 2. Apple butter, such as our grandmothers used to make, requires quarter-peck apples, 2 quarts water, 1 cup vinegar, 1 cup brown sugar, 4 tablespoonfuls cinnamon, 1 tablespoonful nutmeg, 1 teaspoonful allspice, 1 teaspoonful cloves. Cut the apples in pieces and add the water. Cook until soft, then rub through a fine sieve or colander. Do not peel the apples. Cook the vinegar, sugar and spices until very thick, stirring constantly. Put an asbestos mat under the pot to prevent burning. Pour into pots or crocks and cover with paraffine. This is fine for the children and grown-ups. It is delicious on mush, cereal and hot cakes. It is excellent for tarts, very good between layers of a cake, and delicious when combined with a cream cheese, seasoned with salt and pepper and spread on crackers, as an appetizer at social affairs.

BEDTIME STORIES HAVE IMPORTANT PART IN CHILD TRAINING

By Irene Stillman.

Personally, I look upon stories as very efficient "mothers' helpers" and consider them invaluable in child training, for I have known them to tame the wildest and most unruly of kiddies. Therefore when little Mary Ann or Johnny, Jr., comes to you with the world-old childish plea of "Tell me a story, please," look not upon the time conceded as wasted upon an unproductive amusement, but realize thoroughly that before you are an opportunity to give youth a hypodermic of almost any virtue which you would like it to have under its tender skin and so mold the coming generation nearer to your heart's desire.

A story may be made the sugar coating of a moral pill which "put over" upon the young folk who beg for the amusement will, in further slang, be "good for what ails them." The bedtime story is hung with medals! Its possibilities are many. It soothes overstrung nerves, comforts juvenile distress and quells juvenile rebellion, and is such a skillful nurse altogether that it frequently succeeds in tucking the unwilling child into bed when, without its timely assistance, mother would have failed. It acts, properly selected, as a quietus for all the turbulence of the long day, and so brings the childish mind into an ideal state for slumbering peacefully and restfully throughout the night. It is, of course, understood that bedtime stories particularly should not be of the exciting kind or contain any ferocious dragons, giants, pirates or similar characters which might haunt the little folk's dreams.

As a rule, I thoroughly disapprove of bribes, but the story will often prove a most seductive and harmless reward for good behavior while a rebellious child is being undressed for bed or dressed in the morning. The story should be told during the process. Thus no time will be wasted by the mother and the child's concentrated attention upon the story will make him or her easier to handle.

Peacemakers. And the opportune story is a peacemaker. If you can get children to laugh together after they have quarrelled or if you can get your little boy

or girl interested in one of your stories after you were compelled to punish, any subsequent sulkingness or unpleasantness will quickly disappear under its genial influence.

I have known story-telling to bring parents and children into closer companionship and even comradeship and to even draw the children themselves closer together when they are inclined to drift too far apart in their amusements and the selection of their friends, thus endangering the family unity (although this does not mean that I do not approve of outside and individual interests.) One wise mother who had a small family of quarrelsome children, and who could not spare the time to watch them closely enough to prevent such discord, taught them to tell stories among themselves, impressing upon them that the story-teller holding the floor should never be interrupted or corrected. This gave the children a common interest and made each member of the group interesting to the others. The quarrelling gradually diminished until normal, if not perfect, harmony was established.

Besides, the child who can himself relate tales is acquiring a poise that will serve him well in his adult business and social life. The child story-teller should have some little training in the art, if that is possible. And it usually is, for there are many excellent books upon the art of story-telling that can be obtained at the libraries or, better still, at the bookshops, so that one may have such a book to keep and refer to from time to time.

An instinctively "cruel" child, where animals were concerned, was taught kindness to them and even love for them and the desire to protect by the effective animal stories related to him by his older brother. The same little lad was taught to love nature by stories of "green things agrowin'."

The Pueblo Indians have some excellent ideas in child training, although, on the other hand, they have, of course, methods which we would find impossible. But that custom of giving their children reasons for the commands laid upon them shows great consideration. These reasons are usually in the form of legends and ancient tales, there being one or more to fit almost every case wherein the child must give obedience. So effectively do the Indian parents tell these revered legends of their race that a sharp impression is left upon the little Indians' minds and characters. I would say that the wily Indian par-

ents have the happy and wise habit of sugar-coating their pills into tempting goodies!

Right Kind of Stories.

The right kind of stories serve to give breadth to a child's point of view. They serve him in lieu of experience, and many a little lad or maid hard beset with a problem he must solve alone has come to wise decision because of following the course of some beloved character in verse or story. "I endeavor," says one successful mother, one who is fond of telling her young folk stories, "to tell my children tales, true and invented, that will stimulate their imagination, instill within their minds and hearts the love of good literature, and altogether so enrich their intellect that they will find themselves good company when each is obliged to be alone at any time." The latter idea of this mother's is one that should be remembered and practiced by the mother of the poor little "only child" who must now and then, at least, be without playmates. And this story-telling mother goes on to say: "I tell my boys and little women stories of courage, physical and mental, of ideals upheld and even suffered for and died for. Through my story-telling I want them to have good thoughts and true—bless their hearts—and, what is more, express them in their lives."

Very often, too, a distasteful study can be made interesting by looking up and relating incidents in the history of its evolution and biographical sketches of the men who have been vitally concerned in its development. There are studies, too, which can be subtly taught in story form, at least in part, where the young student fails to take them in allopathic doses.

Poor indeed is the little one who has

no story-teller at its back and call. You may not be an expert, but some storyless child will give you its ears, eyes and the love of its heart, but to hear you relate a tale of your own youth, seem it ever so prosaic to you. Yes, tell the children stories by all means, selecting them ever with the thought of their influence upon the lives and characters of the small listeners!

NIGHTINGALES OF FLANDERS.

The nightingales of Flanders, They have not gone to war; A soldier heard them singing Where they had sung before.

The earth was torn and quaking, The sky about to fall; The nightingales of Flanders They minded not at all.

At intervals he heard them Between the guns, he said, Making a thrilling music Above the listening dead.

Of woodland and of orchard And roadside tree bereft, The nightingales of Flanders Were singing, "France is left!"

Serious Oversight.

"How are the tomatoes coming on?" the gardener asked the wife of the new summer resident.

"I'm rather afraid that we shan't have any," was the reply.

"Why, I thought you said you'd planted half your garden?"

"I did; but I forgot to open the cans."

The Doings of the Duffs.



OUR CORRESPONDENTS

WILLIAMSBURG

Mr. William Carruthers of Moose Jaw, Sask., was the guest of his sister, Mrs. Iden Merkley last Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Loucks spent Thursday last with Mr. and Mrs. Elza Barkley, Dunbar.

Miss Greta Faulkner of Morewood was the guest of her friend, Miss Mattie Cochrane, for a few days last week.

Mr. Howard Schell of Chesterville was the guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Reuben Schell last week.

Our Public School teachers from the different schools, including the Misses Hazel Weaver, Flossie McIntosh, Bertha Barkley, Winnie Webb, Nellie McQuaig, Dora Strader and Mr. H. Hamilton were in Morrisburg last week attending the Teachers' Convention.

Mrs. Fanny Ford spent a couple of weeks at the Temperance House.

Thos Yellowlees, Esq., the Dominion Alliance Representative is expected to take the service in the Presbyterian Church at Williamsburg, on Sunday morning, October 21st.

Mrs. Bruce Strader and Master Phil, were guests of Mrs. Alice Strader on Saturday last.

AULTSVILLE

Mrs. Austin Beckstead and son, Herbert of Montreal spent the week-end with friends here.

Mrs. Sampson and daughter, Hilda, of Wales, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Sampson.

Misses J. H. Ralph and Ethel Willard attended the Teachers' Association in Morrisburg last week.

Miss J. Taylor of Lynn spent the week-end here at the Parsonage.

Miss Grace Wells of Newington spent the week-end here with her parents.

Miss Agnes Conliff and Mr. Orr of Ogdensburg, N.Y., spent Sunday with the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Conliff.

Mrs. F. VanAllen and Mrs. Jas. Cooper attended the Matilda District W.M.S. Convention at South Mountain, Oct. 9th.

Mr. N. O. Cramer of Montreal is spending a few days in town.

Mr. John Hunter of Lachine is spending a few days at his former home here.

Mrs. Snyder of Bainsville is the guest of Mrs. Arthur Snyder at her father's, Mr. R. A. Baker's.

Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Ault were in Morrisburg on Wednesday.

Mrs. Kenneth Hanes of Faran's Point spent Sunday at R. H. Hanes's.

Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Dafeo have moved to their new home at West Front. Mrs. Dafeo will still continue her millinery business at the old stand.

CEDAR GROVE

Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Fickes of Newington spent the week-end with their daughter, Mrs. Frank McConnell.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Lane of Riverside visited their son, Oscar Lane recently.

Mrs. Caroline Vincent spent a few days with her grand-daughter, Mrs. Clarence Dafeo, this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Sanford Vincent of 4th. Concession were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Dafeo on Sunday.

GALLINGERTOWN

Mrs. Hezekiah Gallinger is very dangerously ill with Spinal Meningitis. We all hope for her recovery.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Fyckes of Newington spent a couple of days last week with their daughter, Mrs. Reuben Gallinger of this place and Mrs. Frank McConnell of Third Concession.

Mrs. Roy Cunningham of Archer and Mrs. Roy Rupert of Finch are attending their mother, Mrs. H. Gallinger, who is seriously ill.

WINCHESTER SPRINGS

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Isiah Harper, a son.

Messrs. Donald McIntosh, Archie Bailey, Ross Morrow and John Bolton have returned from the West.

Rev. Murray from Brinston conducted the service in the Methodist Church Sunday afternoon.

Mr. Floyd Fisher, who has been spending a week at home left Saturday morning for Toronto.

Mr. and Mrs. L. McIntosh and son, Donald, spent Tuesday at the home of Mr. A. Hutt.

Mrs. L. McIntosh spent Thursday at Williamsburg.

Mr. W. C. Locke and Miss C. B. Feely spent Thursday and Friday at the Convention at Morrisburg.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Cross and daughter spent Sunday at the home of Mrs. A. Casselman.

Miss Mary McIntosh spent a day last week in the city of Ottawa.

Messrs. Wm. McDonald and Lorne McIntosh spent Thursday and Friday in Ottawa.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Salter spent Sunday with friends at Brinston. Mr. C. A. Coons and daughter, Ella, and Miss Hilda Robertson motored to Ottawa Monday.

Mrs. W. Story and sons, Robert and Donald, spent Thursday and Friday with her sister, Mrs. James Robertson.

EAST WILLIAMSBURG

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Wells spent Thursday with friends at Boasie, Master Lorne Cooper of Aultsville spent Friday at Mr. John Hart's.

Mr. and Mrs. George Lawrence and baby, Gwendolyn of Maple Isle spent Sunday at Mr. Geo. Watson's.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Hart of Cornwall was calling at Mr. J. Hart's on Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. George Styles of Froathburn spent Sunday last at Mr. Alfred Wells's.

Mr. Sanford Wells went to Montreal on Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. William Baker of Aultsville were at Mr. Walter Baker's on Monday.

NATION VALLEY

Miss Cecil Thomas and Myrtle Jackson visited Chesterville the first of the week.

Mr. W. E. Carruthers of Moosejaw, Sask., is at present visiting his old home here.

Mr. and Mrs. Archie Loucks and family of the Springs were visiting in the Valley the first of the week.

Mr. Donald Darling visited Cornwall on Thanksgiving Day. Mr. and Mrs. David Jackson of Chesterville visited in the Valley the first of the week.

Red Cross Sewing Circle met at the home of Mrs. William Jamieson on Thursday afternoon.

Our students who are attending the High Schools at Winchester and Chesterville are home over the week-end.

Mrs. Duncan McKercher and sons Willis and Edward of Winchester, were guests the first of the week at the former's brother's in this vicinity.

Mr. Donald Rae has returned from Western Canada.

Miss Flora Jamieson was visiting her grand-parents at Oak Dale.

MARIATOWN

A number of our town ladies attended the At-home given by Mrs. Fred Broder at her parents home, Mr. and Mrs. McMartin, Morrisburg, on Monday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Bateman spent Sunday with friends at Brinston.

Mr. James Riddell and Mrs. Earnest Casselman spent Thursday at Mr. S. Johnston's, Dundela.

Mr. and Mrs. Pear are the proud parents of a bouncing baby boy.

Miss Neilson of Morrisburg and Miss Mabel Riddell were the guests of Miss M. Cleland on Sunday.

Miss Eva Beckstead was the guest of Miss Mabel Riddell on Wednesday.

Mrs. E. A. Storey of Morrisburg spent Tuesday evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Beckstead's.

Mr. and Mrs. B. S. Wickware of Morrisburg were callers in our town Sunday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Becksted and Miss Eva Becksted were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Swerdlager on Sunday.

Mr. W. C. Coir's auction sale held at the Riddell farm on Wednesday, was a great success. A large number of cows sold at a high figure.

Miss Lillie Fawcett returned to our town on Saturday after spending Thanksgiving at her home in Hainsville.

Mr. Earnest Casselman drove home from the Coir sale with three nice cows and Mr. Ebben Casselman with one.

Mr. A. H. Beckstead, District Salesman for the Lister Manu-

facturing Co. unloaded a silo for Mr. M. Locke of Rowena on Wednesday and is engaged at present putting it on the foundation.

Owing to the rainy weather of the last week or more, silo-filling was at a stand-still, but right in our midst, that work is pretty well advanced just now.

Miss Mabel Riddell returned home on Saturday after spending some time in the Western provinces.

Mr. L. J. Casselman of Iroquois spent Thursday of this week with Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Deeks.

FOR SALE OR RENT

For sale or to Rent, furnished or unfurnished, a comfortable dwelling house, with all modern conveniences. Apply,

M. J. Casselman, Morrisburg.

PROPERTY FOR SALE

1. Large double house, also frame house both on Augusta street belonging to James Fox Estate. Also large building lot.

2. Large barn and land on Union street belonging to James McKenzie Estate.

3. Large iron clad building belonging to E. J. Frenette Estate.

For particulars apply to Arthur Flynn, Barrister, Morrisburg.

"CHISEL" A thorough-bred two-year old male Fox Terrier, to be given away to a home in the country where he will be kindly treated. Owner has another, and does not wish to keep two. Inquire at The Leader Office.

FOR SALE

A Frame Building, 24x60 in good condition, suitable for storing machinery. Apply, J. A. Reddick, R.M.D., Morrisburg

Devonshire.

[L.S.]



CANADA

GEORGE the FIFTH, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

To all to whom these presents shall come, or whom the same may in anywise concern—GREETING :

A Proclamation calling out the men comprised in Class 1 as described by the Military Service Act, 1917.

E. J. Casselman
The Deputy Minister of Justice,
Canada

yond Canada for the defence thereof, at any time when it appears advisable so to do by reason of emergency;

And Whereas that part of our militia of Canada known as the Canadian Expeditionary Force is now engaged in active service overseas for the defence and security of Canada, the preservation of our Empire and of human liberty; and it is necessary owing to the emergencies of the war to provide reinforcements for our said Expeditionary Force in addition to those whose inclination or circumstances have permitted them to volunteer;

And Whereas by reason of the large number of men who have already left agricultural and industrial pursuits in our Dominion of Canada in order to join our Expeditionary Force as volunteers, and by reason of the necessity of maintaining under these conditions the productiveness or output of agriculture and industry in our said Dominion, we have determined by and with the advice and consent of our Senate and House of Commons of Canada that it is expedient to secure the men so required, not by ballot as provided by our said Militia Act, but by selective draft; such re-enforcement, under the provisions of the Military Service Act, 1917, hereinafter referred to, not to exceed one hundred thousand men;

And Whereas it is accordingly enacted in and by the provisions of an Act of our Parliament of Canada, holden in the 7th and 8th years of our reign, and known as the Military Service Act, 1917, that every one of our male subjects who comes within one of the classes described and intended by the said Act shall be liable to be called out on active service in our Canadian Expeditionary Force for the defence of Canada, either within or beyond Canada; and that his service shall be for the duration of the present war and demobilization after the conclusion of the war;

And Whereas the men who are, under the provisions of the said last mentioned Act, liable to be called out, are comprised in six classes of which Class 1 is, by the provisions of the said Act, defined to consist of all our male subjects, ordinarily, or at any time since the 4th day of August, 1914, resident in Canada, who have attained the age of twenty years, who were born not earlier than the year 1883, and were on the 6th day of July, 1917, unmarried, or are widowers but have no child, and who are not within any of the following enumerated

EXCEPTIONS:—

1. Members of our regular, or reserve, or auxiliary forces, as defined by our Army Act.
2. Members of our military forces raised by the Governments of any of our other dominions or by our Government of India.
3. Men serving in our Royal Navy, or in our Royal Marines, or in our Naval Service of Canada, and members of our Canadian Expeditionary Force.
4. Men who have since August 4th, 1914, served in our Military or Naval Forces, or in those of our allies, in any theatre of actual war, and have been honourably discharged therefrom.
5. Clergy, including members of any recognized order of an exclusively religious character, and ministers of all religious denominations existing in Canada at the date of the passing of our said Military Service Act.
6. Those persons exempted from military service by Order in Council of August 13th, 1873, and by Order in Council of December 6th, 1893;

And Whereas it is moreover provided by our said Military Service Act that our Governor-General of Canada in Council may from time to time by proclamation call out on active service as aforesaid any class of men in the said Act described, and that all men within the class so called out shall, from the date of such proclamation, be deemed to be soldiers enlisted in the military service of Canada and subject to military law, save as in the said Act otherwise provided; and that the men so called out shall report and shall be placed on active service in the Canadian Expeditionary Force as may be set out in such proclamation or in regulations; but that they shall, until so placed on active service, be deemed to be on leave of absence without pay;

And Whereas it is also provided by the said Act that at any time before a date to be fixed by proclamation an application may be made, by or in respect of any man in the class to be called out, to one of our local tribunals, established in the manner provided by the said Act in the province in which such man ordinarily resides, for a certificate of exemption from service upon any of the following

GROUND OFS OF EXEMPTION:—

- (a) That it is expedient in the national interest that the man should, instead of being employed in military service, be engaged in other work in which he is habitually engaged;
- (b) That it is expedient in the national interest that the man should, instead of being employed in military service, be engaged in other work in which he wishes to be engaged and for which he has special qualifications;
- (c) That it is expedient in the national interest that, instead of being employed in military service, he should continue to be educated or trained for any work for which he is then being educated or trained;
- (d) That serious hardship would ensue, if the man were placed on active service, owing to his exceptional financial or business obligations or domestic position;
- (e) Ill health or infirmity;
- (f) That he conscientiously objects to the undertaking of combatant service, and is prohibited from so doing by the tenets and articles of faith in effect on the sixth day of July, 1917, of any organized religious denomination existing and well recognized in Canada at such date, and to which he in good faith belongs;

And that if any of the grounds of such application be established, a certificate of exemption shall be granted to such man.

And Whereas moreover it is enacted in and by the provisions of an Act of our Parliament of Canada holden in the 7th and 8th years of our reign and known as the War Time Elections Act that certain persons thereby disqualified from voting with such of their sons as on polling day are not of legal age, shall be exempt from combatant military and naval service;

And Whereas it is further provided by our said Military Service Act that applications for exemption from service shall be determined by our said local tribunals, subject to appeal as in the said Act provided, and that any man, by or in respect of whom an application for exemption from service is made, shall, so long as such application or any appeal in connection therewith is pending, and during the currency of any exemption granted him, be deemed to be on leave of absence without pay;

And Whereas our Governor-General of Canada in Council has determined to call out upon active service as aforesaid the men included in Class 1, as in the said Act and hereinbefore defined or described;

Now Therefore Know Ye that we do hereby call out the said Class 1, comprising the men in our said Military Service Act, 1917, and hereinbefore defined or described as to the said class belonging, on active service in our Canadian Expeditionary Force for the defence of Canada, either within or beyond Canada, as we may, in the command or direction of our Military Forces, hereafter order or direct.

And we do hereby strictly command, require and enjoin that each man who is a member of the said class shall, on or before the 10th day of November, 1917, in the prescribed form and manner, report himself for military service, unless application for his exemption shall then have been made by him or by another person entitled to apply on his behalf; wherein our loving subjects, members of the said class, are especially charged not to fail since not only do their loyalty and allegiance require and impose the obligation of careful and implicit obedience to these our strict commands and injunctions, but moreover, lest our loving subjects should be ignorant of the consequences which will ensue if they fail to report within the time limited as aforesaid, we do hereby forewarn and admonish them that any one who is hereby called out, and who without reasonable excuse fails to report as aforesaid, shall thereby commit an offence, for which he shall be liable on summary conviction to imprisonment for any term not exceeding five years with hard labour, and he shall nevertheless, if we so require, be compelled to serve immediately in our said Expeditionary Force.

And we do hereby proclaim and announce that for the greater convenience of our subjects, we have directed that prescribed forms, for reporting for service, and for application for exemption from service, may, at any time on or before the said 10th day of November, 1917, be obtained at any post office in our Dominion of Canada; and that reports for service and applications for exemption from service, if obtained at any of our said post offices and properly executed, shall be forwarded by our postmaster at the post office from which the same are obtained to their proper destinations as by our regulations prescribed, free of postage or any other charge.

And we do further inform and notify our loving subjects that local tribunals have been established in convenient localities throughout our Dominion of Canada for the hearing of applications for exemption from service upon any of the statutory grounds, as hereinbefore set out; that these our local tribunals so established will begin to sit in the discharge of their duties on the 8th day of November, 1917, and that they will continue to sit from day to day thereafter, as may be necessary or convenient, at such times and places as shall be duly notified, until all applications for exemption from service shall have been heard and disposed of; also that men belonging to the class hereby called out who have not previously to the said 8th day of November, 1917, reported for service, or forwarded applications for exemption through any of our post offices as aforesaid, may make applications in person for exemption from service to any of our said tribunals on the 8th, 9th or 10th day of November, 1917.

And we do hereby moreover notify and inform our loving subjects who are within the class hereby called out, that if, on or before the 10th day of November, 1917, they report themselves for military service, or if, on or before that day, application for exemption from service be made by them or on their behalf, they will not be required to report for duty, or be placed upon active service as aforesaid, until a day, not earlier than the 10th day of December, 1917, which will, by our registrar for the province in which they reported or applied, be notified to them in writing by registered post at their respective addresses as given in their reports for service, or applications for exemption from service, or at such substituted addresses as they may have respectively signified to our said registrar; and we do hereby inform, forewarn and admonish the men belonging to the class hereby called out that if any of them shall, without just and sufficient cause, fail to report for duty at the time and place required by notice in writing so posted, or shall fail to report for duty as otherwise by law required, he shall be subject to the procedure, pains and penalties by law prescribed as against military deserters.

Of all of which our loving subjects, and all others whom these presents may concern, are hereby required to take notice, rendering strict obedience to and compliance with all these our commands, directions and requirements, and governing themselves accordingly.

In Testimony Whereof

We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS: Our Right Trusty and Right Entirely Beloved Cousin and Counsellor, Victor Christian William, Duke of Devonshire, Marquess of Hartington, Earl of Devonshire, Earl of Burlington, Baron Cavendish of Hardwicke, Baron Cavendish of Keighley, Knight of Our Most Noble Order of the Garter; One of Our Most Honourable Privy Council; Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George; Knight Grand Cross of Our Royal Victorian Order; Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of Our Dominion of Canada.

At Our Government House, in Our City of OTTAWA, this TWELFTH day of OCTOBER, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, and in the eighth year of Our Reign.

By Command,

Shannon

Under-Secretary of State.

Rich Yet Delicate— Clean and Full of Aroma. "SALADA" B109

is blended from selected hill-grown teas, famed for their fine flavoury qualities. Imitated yet never equalled.

Between Cousins;

OR, A DECLARATION OF WAR.

CHAPTER VIII.—(Cont'd.)

If to-day, as he made his hasty preparations, he was smiling to himself, it was because he thought he saw signs of a right path having been struck. The goal was a mere air-castle as yet, of which the foundations had been laid on the day of the visit to the Burial Island, and to which a few more layers had been added on the occasion of his last week-end at home. It was on that occasion, too, that the appointment had been made, in obedience to which he was quitting his work prematurely, for it was to-day that the slate-quarries were to be visited under his personal guidance, supplemented by that of the manager. As light-heartedly he closed his bag, it was not of Fenella alone and her possible chances that he was thinking. In his constitutionally sanguine mind there was a second air-castle building, yet more cloudy and far more undefined than the first—so improbable, in fact, of aspect that even his supreme self-confidence could not but smile at the fancy, without being able to smile it quite down. In flat defiance of his reason it was with a fairy-tale sort of feeling that he emerged from his humble quarters and, having given his orders to the shaggy foreman, stepped into one of the half-dozen boats which at high tide rode close to the rocky shore. The loach-end smiled on him to-day as it had never done before. The rough track of the future road, the smoking road-engine, brought hither in pieces, which had been fitted on the spot, the stone-heaps, the primitive smithy, the cabins for the workmen, they were all, in truth, so many blots upon the landscape; but to Albert personally the only features worthy of attention—weapons as they were of that battle with Nature, in which his bellicose soul could not but delight.

"If I weren't myself," remarked Mabel Atterton, at about 4 p.m. on that same day, "I think I should like to be a slate-quarryman."

It was to Albert that the remark was addressed, as together they emerged from the gates of the grey amphitheatre whose inspection had just been concluded—but it was Mr. Berrell who replied.

"I don't think you'd like it for long, Miss Atterton; not unless you have a set of young ladies like yourself for fellow-workers. You wouldn't stand a week of such rough company as these fellows are."

"Rough?" Albert promptly took up the word. "Allow me to protest against the adjective. Hard work, slate-quarrying may be, but not rough. It's too full of surprises for that. Why every single bit asks for individual treatment: the grain of the stuff, its power of resistance, the thickness to which it will bear to be split, one has to judge of all that, and one has to be ready for emergencies. Did you notice that man with the single-handed hammer, how quickly and neatly he chiselled a drain to carry off the rain-water that was trickling into his bore-holes? That's typical of what I mean; and that's why I maintain that we've got no real bores here, since every slate-quarryman has got to use his brains quite as much as his hands, almost from the cradle upwards."

Albert spoke eagerly, bent on the persuasion of his hearers. That family crin which would not be concealed might yet gain by being invested with a certain intellectual glamour.

"I wonder you didn't go in for slate-quarrying yourself, if you're so keen over it," remarked Mr. Berrell, with a coarse-grained laugh.

The new manager was a more striking than attractive person, whose physiognomy, perhaps owing to a pair of broad and over-conspicuous lips, or possibly to an aggressive gleam in the whites of his small black eyes, vaguely suggested the negro—a suggestion, however, in which his complexion, of a somewhat unwholesome pallor, played no part. Both in the rather grating voice, and in the lines about the broad, squat nose, there was an element of harshness. It was beside Julia McDonnell that he had been walking during the inspection just concluded, and where difficult places made assistance advisable it was Julia who was favored by the support of his large, flabby hand. Ronald Macgilvray rendered precisely the same services to Fenella, while Albert successfully divided his attentions between Mabel Atterton and her mother, underterred by the fragmentary lectures on mineralogy and geology, for which the quarries furnished a fatally convenient pretext. The arriviste had upon his sympathy an especial claim which made for patience.

"Have you found it interesting?" asked Fenella of her attentive cavalier, with whom conversation somehow did not seem to grow easier as acquaintance advanced.

"Oh, just awfully," he replied, with a readiness to acquiesce which would doubtless have embraced more unpromising things than slate-quarries. Then, after a moment's reflection:

"But it must be deuced hard work, all the same."

"Yes, it is hard work," said Fenella,

with a conviction born of recent revelations; "but I do think it must be fascinating. I have been hearing about it a good deal lately," she explained. "One of our—one of the quarrymen was injured by a blast, and I have been visiting him with father. I am afraid he will remain blind."

"That's hard luck. But anyway, he won't have to work any more."

This also was an afterthought, and spoken so seriously that Fenella could not help laughing.

"Would that be a compensation to you?"

"Well, no, really, I don't mean that, Miss Fenella! But, you know, it must be an awful business having to be here at eight o'clock every morning; and hammering and boring away at that confounded rock, and putting the pieces on to the trucks, and all that sort of thing. How glad the fellows must be when Saturday comes! And on Sunday morning I'd bet even odds that they lie in bed till eleven o'clock. Just fancy having to be here by eight!"

It was evident that this point in the quarryman's day appealed most deeply to his personal sympathy.

"Do you never get up before eight o'clock?"

"Rather! I've known myself get up at six—once for a big shoot in Ireland, for instance, or on hunting days with a meet twenty miles off. But there was an inducement, you see. I don't think I could do it for the sake of chipping slates. And even then," he added, with a pleasantly boyish laugh, "didn't I just take it out next day! You bet!"

"Perhaps if your breakfast depended upon the chipping, and you were very hungry for it, that might be an inducement too," mused Fenella. "But then, of course, you don't know what it is to be hungry."

"Don't I, though! I don't think any fellow could feel hungrier than I have felt after a hard day on the moors, with an east wind in one's face, and all the sandwiches gone."

"Oh, yes; but that's different," said Fenella, and for an instant contemplated propounding this difference, but quickly dropped the project, as holding out but slender prospects of mutual understanding.

They had crossed the road, and, between the rails of the miniature line, were making their way on to the "bank," where the sheds stood in a close row. Here the final shaping of the slates took place, and here also they were stacked in neat, beautifully-packed black piles, ready to be shipped.

Mr. Berrell self-consciously played the cicerone.

"Each crew—of six men, generally—tells off two of its best workmen for the finishing work. It's as good as a play to see the court that's paid to an extra good workman, in order to lure him into a crew. Why, the best hands at the double-handed hammer are positively made love to."

(To be continued.)

HOW TO WIN SUCCESS.

Have Confidence in Yourself and Do Not Lean Upon Others.

Power is the goal of every worthy ambition, and only weakness comes from imitation or dependence on others. Power is self developed, self generated. We cannot increase the strength of our muscles by sitting in a gymnasium and letting another exercise for us.

Nothing else so destroys the power to stand alone as the habit of leaning upon others. If you lean you will never be strong or original. Stand alone or bury your ambition to be somebody in the world.

The man who tries to give his children a start in the world so that they will not have so hard a time as he had is unknowingly bringing disaster upon them. What he calls giving them a start will probably give them a setback in the world. Young people need all the motive power they can get. They are naturally leaners, imitators, copiers, and it is easy for them to develop into echoes or imitations. They will not walk alone while you furnish crutches; they will lean upon you just as long as you will let them.

One of the greatest delusions that a human being could ever have is that he is permanently benefited by continued assistance from others.

If your grain contains a large percentage of foreign material, clean it. It keeps better. Feed low grades and screenings on the farm.

Near the town of Tsingyuan, China, a large irrigation project is being carried out. Canals have been dug running for 25 or 30 miles into the neighboring districts, and a temporary dam has been thrown across the Fen river, which has been wholly diverted into the irrigating ditches.

About the House

DOMESTIC SCIENCE AT HOME

Thirteenth Lesson—Bread.

When making bread use a thermometer and scale for accuracy, so that you will have a positive knowledge of how and what you are doing. Modern inventors have made it possible for the baker to manufacture bread of a uniform quality.

The housewife's lack of knowledge of this most important part of the home cooking has resulted in the numerous large baking plants that are a feature of all large cities. Theory has caused many failures; few women really understand the underlying principles of fermentation.

History tells us that the Egyptians were probably the originators of bread. The following fable illustrates the discovery of the method of converting grain into bread.

The story goes that a slave, while grinding the grain one day between two stones, a sudden shower wet the meal. The slave fled from the storm, forgetting in his haste about the meal. When the storm was over and the sun had come out he returned to his grinding. He found that the sodden mass that was the grain before the storm had come was now a dry hard cake. This was the first production of unleavened bread.

Modern breadmaking dates back from the Romans, who derived the art from their Greek and Egyptian captives of war. Historians state that the Romans made unleavened bread in 200 B. C.

In many portions of the Old World this style of bread is still made. In this country unleavened bread is made into biscuits and crackers, sometimes called beaten biscuit. It depends upon the amount of air that is beaten or incorporated into the dough to give it its lightness.

Flour.

A knowledge of flour is necessary for successful baking. There are two distinct kinds. One is known as spring and the other as winter wheat. Spring wheat flour contains the largest percentage of gluten. This spring wheat is ground into two distinct varieties, known as soft spring wheat, and hard spring wheat.

Winter wheat is divided into two varieties similar to that of the spring wheat flour, namely, red winter flour, which is the hard winter wheat flour, and the soft winter wheat flour. The last-named flour contains a large percentage of starch. It is used for pastry and cakes.

To get successful results the flour must be blended. The fancy patent flours that are on the market are especially prepared for all-around family baking purposes.

Pasture flour, or soft winter wheat flour, will not make good bread, owing to the low percentage of gluten. The flour should be kept or stored in a room that averages about 70 degrees Fahrenheit and in a container that may be kept closed and away from all foods that have a strong odor. For successful results the home baker must have:

Good flour of a reliable brand.
Good, active fermentation.
Yeast food.
The proper amount of salt.
The proper temperature.
The proper manipulation.
The proper baking.

When starting to make bread select a reliable brand of flour. Store it in a proper container in a place that has the right temperature. Sift the flour before using. The use of compressed yeast eliminates all doubt and uncertainty of the old style liquid and dry yeast.

For successful results it is necessary to supply the yeast with a food for active development. This food is not found in the flour, therefore it must be supplied. The food necessary for the active development of the yeast is sugar. Sugar supplies the carbon which is a necessary principle of the process of fermentation.

Salt is added to the bread for two purposes—first, to flavor the bread and make it palatable, and also to supply one of the mineral elements essential to the human body. Second, to control the process of fermentation, for a little salt is used the bread will lack flavor and be of a coarse, rough texture, while if too much is used the action of the yeast will be retarded and the bread will show a loss of volume.

Temperature is the controlling factor in successful bread-making. The room in which the bread is made must be free from all drafts. The proper temperature is 78 degrees Fahrenheit in summer and 80 degrees in winter. Use a thermometer and eliminate the guesswork.

By this is meant that the dough must be worked sufficiently by rolling and kneading, if made by hand. If a breadmixer is used the bread must be worked for the period of time as per instructions as supplied with the machine.

Time for hand manipulation is from fifteen to twenty minutes and from five to ten minutes when using the mixer.

Baking.

The baking of the bread will require care. It must not be placed in an oven of uncertain temperature, then the door closed and the bread left to luck. The oven should register 325 degrees Fahrenheit when the bread is placed in it. The bread should be watched carefully and if the heat of the oven is not evenly distributed (that is, if one part of the bread bakes faster than the other), the bread must be moved or turned.

Remember that while the oven registers a high degree of heat, if you were to place a thermometer in the center of the loaf of bread you would find that it requires nearly fifteen minutes for the heat to reach the center of the dough to heat it to the boiling point or 212 degrees Fahrenheit. For this reason sufficient time must be given after the bread is well colored for the interior of the bread to be well baked.

The time allowance should be from

thirty-five to forty minutes for medium-sized loaves, weighing about sixteen to eighteen ounces before baking; from forty to sixty minutes for loaves weighing from eighteen to twenty-six ounces.

Shortening is used to make the bread tender and to neutralize the acid in the flour; it also furnishes fat to the food value of the bread.

Two methods are employed for the making of bread.

First, the sponge method. This calls for a sponge of light batter. The mixture is set to rise and then the remainder of the flour, salt and shortening is added. The dough is then worked for fifteen minutes. After this it is allowed to rise for the second time. Now it is molded into loaves, given a short proof and then baked.

Second, the straight dough method. In using this method the salt, shortening, sugar and flour are mixed with the liquid and yeast into a stiff dough that can be worked without sticking to the hands. This method is quicker, because it is possible to have the bread finished in about four and three-quarters hours. This method gives very satisfactory results.

Milk, part water and part milk, or all water may be used in making bread. One medium-sized potato may be added when the water is used. Milk increases the food value of the bread. The milk must always be scalded and cooled before using.

The Sponge Method.

Sift the flour and then set it in a place where it will have a temperature of 80 degrees. Now to prepare the sponge. Heat the utensil in which the sponge is to be made by filling it with hot water. Let the water stand in the utensil until it is heated thoroughly; then empty out the water and dry the vessel.

Then place in a bowl three cupsful of liquid, testing it with a thermometer to see if it is exactly 80 degrees Fahrenheit. Crumble in the yeast cake and add two tablespoonfuls of sugar and three cupsful of sifted flour. Beat with a spoon for five minutes. Cover and set in a place free from all drafts. For one and one-half hours. Then add six cupsful of flour, one and one-half tablespoonfuls of shortening and two teaspoonfuls of salt.

Knead for fifteen minutes, then put the dough in a greased bowl; now turn it over. This will grease the dough and prevent it forming a crust while rising. Cover and let rise for two hours.

Mold into loaves, place in well greased pan, and set away to rise for one hour. At the end of this time bake the loaves in an oven registering 325 degrees Fahrenheit for forty-five minutes.

Use a scale when ready to mold the loaves. Weigh twenty ounces to each loaf. Divide the balance of the dough into rolls, weighing two ounces each. This recipe will make two loaves of bread, weighing, after baking, about seventeen and one-half ounces apiece, and ten rolls.

Straight Dough Method.

Two cupsful of water, 80 degrees Fahrenheit, one and one-half tablespoonfuls of sugar, one and one-half tablespoonfuls of shortening, one and one-half teaspoonfuls of salt. Mix well. Crumble in one yeast cake, stir until dissolved; now add six cupsful of flour. Work to dough and then knead well for fifteen minutes. It must now be smooth and elastic. Put in a greased bowl and set to rise in a place free from all drafts, with a temperature of 80 degrees Fahrenheit for three hours. At the end of this time mold into two loaves. Put in greased pans and let rise again for fifteen minutes. Now, bake in an oven of 325 degrees Fahrenheit for thirty-five minutes.

This amount of dough makes two loaves of bread, that will average about fourteen ounces apiece, or one loaf and eight rolls, weighing two ounces each.

Points to Remember.

Use good flour.
Sift the flour.
Scald and cool all milk or water used in making bread.
The temperature for success must be 78 degrees in summer and 80 degrees in winter; also the room must be free from all drafts.

Thorough manipulation.
Follow the recipe closely. Remember that judgment must be used. It is impossible to gauge the accurate amount of flour to any given amount of liquid. Flours vary in the amount of moisture they absorb; for this reason it easily will be seen that one brand of flour will require a little more or a little less moisture than another. When the amount of liquid is known, it is a very easy matter to withhold one or two tablespoonfuls of flour or to add the same amount.

The yeast must be fresh. By this is meant that it must have good color, a pleasant yeasty odor and be firm to the touch. The compressed yeast is the best kind to use.

Brush the top of the loaves of bread, when taken from the oven, with melted butter.

Place a pan of boiling water on the floor of the gas oven while the bread is baking.
Use a thermometer first, last and always. Don't guess at your work. Know what you are doing. This is the baker's greatest tool. He takes no chances; he knows, and in knowing lies the secret of his success. Any thermometer will do that will register from the freezing point to 100 degrees Fahrenheit, when preparing the bread, but do not use this thermometer in the oven. A regular oven thermometer can be purchased at a very reasonable price. It will save its cost in three months. The assurance that the oven temperature is of the right degree conveys to you a peace of mind that is above money value.



It is hard to break the chains of habit. It took one man six months to stop saying "Gee Whiz."

Perhaps habit has kept you ordering "the same tea as before" when you had intended to buy Red Rose.

This will be a reminder. So next time you will order Red Rose. You will be pleased, we are sure.

Kept Good by the Sealed Package



LONG-LIVED SEEDS

Some Have Germinated After a Century Has Gone By

There are few questions more hotly argued by gardeners than the life of seeds.

Some people are prepared to swear that wheat and pea seeds taken from mummy cases thousands of years old have germinated. On the other hand, scientific farmers will assure you that the seed of wheat loses its life within, at most, ten years.

A good deal of evidence undoubtedly exists to support the theory that many seeds are exceedingly long-lived. Some years ago a grass lawn at Culmstock, in Devonshire, was broken up and turned into a risery. The following spring the whole of the ground was covered with most exquisite pansies! This lawn had not been disturbed for fully a century, and no pansy seed had been sown anywhere near. In any case, the pansies that have come up did not resemble those in any neighboring garden.

The only possible solution seems to be that the seed had lain buried in the ground, awaiting its chance to germinate.

The longest known survival of any seed is that of a certain Egyptian lily. A dried seed-pot kept in the South Kensington Museum contained seed which was tested and found to grow after a period of ninety-five years.

Melon seed has grown after being kept for forty years. Turnips will last eight or ten years. It is asserted that haricot beans have germinated after lying by for a century.

Mary: "Has your sweetheart been ordered to camp?" Jane: "Yes; now I must fall back on my reserves."

Our best friends may be those who tell us of our faults and show us how to correct them; but we never quite appreciate those friends.

Forgetful.

Uncle Ezra—I hear your boy has joined the aviation corps.

Uncle Eben—Yes, and I'm afraid he won't make good.

Uncle Ezra—What makes you think so?

Uncle Eben—He's so forgetful that he's liable to take the machine up and come down without it.

Those who take up the study of the bee have need to handle the subject gently.

THE LIFTUP



The most effective Corset for ladies who require Abdominal support. If your dealer cannot supply you write us direct for catalogue and self-measurement form.

Representatives Wanted. A splendid opportunity to make money.

Write to-day for particulars. **BRAS CORSETS, LIMITED** 37 Britain St. Toronto

BOVRIL

The Great Body Builder

PARKER SERVICE

Known Everywhere Available Everywhere

Just because there is not a "Parker" Agency near you is no reason why you should do without "Parker Service."

The excellence of our work is so well known that it need only be mentioned here.

But the convenience of our service by mail to distant customers is not. Articles of any sort can be sent us either by parcels post or express, and returned in the same manner. We pay the carriage charges one way. Every precaution is taken to ensure their safety in transit.

So many things can be "rescued" by cleaning or dyeing that the value of this service will be apparent to everyone.

When you think of cleaning or dyeing, think of PARKER'S. Send for a FREE copy of our useful and interesting book on cleaning and dyeing.

Be sure to address your parcel clearly to receiving dept.

PARKER'S DYE WORKS, LIMITED
791 YONGE ST. TORONTO

2 IN 1 SHOE POLISHES

A "2 in 1 Shoe Polish" is made for every use. For Black Shoes, "2 in 1 Black" (paste) and "2 in 1 Black Combination" (paste and liquid); for White Shoes, "2 in 1 White Cake" (cake) and "2 in 1 White Liquid" (liquid); for Tan Shoes, "2 in 1 Tan" (paste) and "2 in 1 Tan Combination" (paste and liquid).

10c Black-White-Tan 10c
F. F. DALLEY CO. OF CANADA LTD., Hamilton, Can.

QUICK—HANDY—LASTING

STRONG PEOPLE NEEDED


The need for people to be healthy is urgent. Those whom illness has put outside the ranks of robust men and women feel their position keenly. They are handicapped in every walk of life and weak men and nerve-worn women need more earnestly than ever to put their health right and become active and strong. Many who began "patching" months ago are as ill now as on the day they began vainly tinkering with common drugs. Every all-around man and woman should remember that the ills of debility, nerve exhaustion, indigestion, sleeplessness, neurasthenia, and depression come from a faulty blood supply. Worry, over-work or other causes have impoverished the blood and left the life-stream impure. The nerves thereby are starving and the whole system is languishing for new blood. In this condition many thousands have won back strong nerves and new health and strength through the new rich blood Dr. Williams' Pink Pills actually makes. In a weak or bloodless condition it is not only a waste of time and money, but also a further menace to your health to tinker with common drugs. Follow the example of so many thousands by giving Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a fair trial, and they will transform you into healthy, active men and women.

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

ALGOMA AND AN AUTHOR.

If an author can be said to be the product of any particular district—and why not, just as much as a variety of flower, or fruit, or grain?—Alan Sullivan, the distinguished Canadian poet and novelist, should be most properly identified with Algoma, that curiously shaped county of Ontario which stretches from the cities and settlements of the shores of Lake Huron and Lake Superior, up through the 2,900 square miles of the Missisquoi Forest Reserve, to the great fur-trading territories three hundred and sixty miles north, where it is bounded by the Albany River, the chief tributary of James Bay. The southern shores of this county were colonized some thirty years ago at the instance of C.P.R. agents, by hardy pioneers from the older counties of Kincardine and Bruce, but the city of Sault Ste. Marie has its roots in the remotest past, as it was a trading post for the voyageurs, who travelled for the furtraders of Montreal into the far West. Alan Sullivan, whose father was Bishop of the Algoma Diocese, was at one time engineer of the work of construction and ballasting the Algoma branch of the C.P.R. between Sudbury and the Sault Ste. Marie, and uses the local color in several of his best stories. "It was fascinating," he says, "in those days to watch the psychological effect of the arrival of the track, or even of the survey party on the settlers. They brightened up, and looked at their farms with new eyes. They were in touch with the world that heretofore had seemed so distant." The bush fires, the miners, the hunters, the mail carriers, the Indian agents and the trappers have provided rich material for Alan Sullivan's stories, some of the best of which have been collected in the volume called "The Passing of Owl-Butt." More recently he has enlarged his field, and in his latest volume, "The Inner Door," he takes for atmosphere the labor movement in a small industrial town. But the town is still in Ontario, a fact that makes it all the more interesting to the Canadian reader, who takes an interest in the now rapid growth of a distinctive Canadian literature.

If corn is planted from stalks that have suckers, that is what will be raised. Like begets like. Select corn seed from the stalk as it stands, so as to know its parentage. Spiraera or astilbe roots potted up now will flower in the window garden next winter. There are several varieties of white and various shades of pink.



INSTANT POSTUM
GHEARL

THERE'S NO DOUBT ABOUT POSTUM AS A HEALTH IMPROVEMENT OVER TEA & COFFEE

GERMAN "FRIGHTFULNESS."

Has Not Always Been an Unqualified Success.

As a destroyer, the poison gas cloud—chlorine or bromine liberated from tanks, to be swept toward the enemy by a favoring breeze—has been, on the whole, a disappointment to the Germans.

These gases, being heavier than air, hug the ground. In the first great attack by that means, at Ypres, the British suffered terribly. But the Allies promptly adopted this novel expedient in frightfulness, and the Germans have experienced as much damage from it as their foes.

One trouble with it is that the wind has to be just right—in the correct direction, and not too much or too little of it. The intending attackers may have to wait for many days for the breeze they want. Then there are the gas-masks, which, for the enemy, are a pretty good protection.

It is noticeable that at the present time gas shells are largely employed. They have almost wholly superseded the gas-emission method. A big projectile carrying a quantity of bromine or chlorine (compressed to a liquid) is sure to arrive at or near its intended destination. It bursts; the liquid instantly volatilizes, and the resulting poison-gas spreads far and wide.

More spectacularly horrible is the flame-projector, which is operated by two men. One carries the machine (a combined reservoir and gas-generator), and the other manipulates a hose-pipe, that discharges a stream of fire.

The flame "carries" thirty yards. It will instantly destroy a man that far away, literally burning his flesh from off his bones. But if the distance be thirty-one yards, and the man is provided with a bomb or two, he has the flame-projector stopped every time.

WOULD NOT BE WITHOUT BABY'S OWN TABLETS

Mrs. A. C. Smith, Goodwood, Ont., writes:—"I have used Baby's Own Tablets for the past two years and have found them the best medicine a mother can give her little ones and I would not be without them." The Tablets never fail to banish the simple ailments of childhood. They regulate the bowels; sweeten the stomach and make the cross sickly baby bright, healthy and happy. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Submarine Rescue.

One of the most dramatic and thrilling of the episodes of this war was the escape of a boatload of British seamen from a German cruiser in the naval battle off Helgoland. The British steamship Defender, having sunk a German craft, lowered a whaler to pick up the swimming survivors. Before the task had been completed, a German cruiser came up and chased the Defender, which thus had to abandon its small craft.

The men in the whaler were in a sad plight. Without food or water, in an open boat, twenty-five miles from land and that land a hostile one, with nothing but fog and foes surrounding them, they hardly knew which way to turn. Suddenly there was a swirl alongside, and up popped the British submarine E-4, which opened its conning tower, took the occupants of the whaler on board, closed the opening, submerged, and sped homeward, 250 miles away.

MURINE Granulated Eyelids. Sore Eyes, Eyes Inflamed by Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by Murine. Try it in your Eyes and in Baby's Eyes. **Murine Eye Remedy** No Smearing, Just Eye Comfort. Ask Your Druggist or by Mail, 50c per bottle. Murine Eye Salve, in Tubes 25c. For Book of the Eye—Free. Ask Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

"Ill weeds grow apace." Keep them from seeding. "One year's seeding makes seven years' weeding."

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

Ancient Bronze Razors.

A razor recently dug out of an Etruscan tomb is thought to be 2,500 years old.

It is of bronze—for the Etruscans of those days, who preceded the earliest of Romans in Italy, knew no steel. Doubtless its edge was originally much less ragged than it now appears, but, even when new and freshly sharpened, it must have been an instrument of torturous torture. Nevertheless, 2,500 years ago, it was doubtless esteemed an admirable tool. For one should remember that among peoples not so very much earlier than the Etruscans the customary method of removing the beard was by plucking—a process that must have been little short of agonizing.

On Duty Elsewhere.

An Irish soldier had lost an eye in battle, but was allowed to continue in the service on consenting to have a glass eye in its place, says an English paper. One day, however, he appeared on parade without his artificial eye.

"Nolan," said the officer, "you are not properly dressed. Why is your artificial eye not in its place?" "Sure, sir," replied Nolan, "I left it in me box to keep an eye on me kit while I'm on parade."

The big galvanized mail-box perched on top of a lonely post was never designed for beauty—but it's a scarecrow that drives the lonesome owl forever from the farm.

YES! MAGICALLY!

CORNS LIFT OUT WITH FINGERS

You say to the drug store man, "Give me a small bottle of freezone." This will cost very little but will positively remove every hard or soft corn or callus from one's feet.

A few drops of this new ether compound applied directly upon a tender, aching corn relieves the soreness instantly, and soon the entire corn or callus, root and all, dries up and can be lifted off with the fingers.

This new way to rid one's feet of corns was introduced by a Cincinnati man, who says that freezone dries in a moment, and simply shrivels up the corn or callus without irritating the surrounding skin.

Don't let father die of infection or lockjaw from whittling at his corns, but clip this out and make him try it.

If your druggist hasn't any freezone tell him to order a small bottle from his wholesale drug house for you.

Water, Water Everywhere.

"Yes," said the American, "I was once out of sight of land on the Atlantic Ocean twenty-one days."

The Australian spoke up: "On the Pacific Ocean one time I didn't see land for twenty-nine days."

The Englishman knocked the ashes from his cigar, and contributed his bit: "I started across the Thames in a skiff once," he said, "and was out of sight of land before I reached the other side."

"What?" demanded the American. "The Thames isn't wide enough for that anywhere!"

"Quite true," said the Englishman. "The skiff turned over, and I sank twice!"

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

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

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

Take seed corn from the best producing stalks as they stand thick in the field. Such seed is more likely to meet competition successfully than seed which comes from a stalk which stood alone and did not suffer from the crowding of its neighbors.



Men in Training
Fighting isn't the only duty of a soldier, and exposure to bullets is not as serious as exposure to all kinds of weather and dampness. Rheumatic aches; sore and stiff muscles; strains and sprains; chilblains and neuralgia, all are enemies of the soldier, and the relief for all these pains and aches is Sloan's Liniment. Clean and convenient to carry or use; does not stain, and penetrates without rubbing. Generous sized bottles, at all druggists. 25c., 50c., \$1.00.

Sloan's Liniment
KILLS PAIN

PAINS SHARP AND STABBING

Woman Thought She Would Die. Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Ogdensburg, Wis.—"I suffered from female troubles which caused piercing pains like a knife through my back and side. I finally lost all my strength so I had to go to bed. The doctor advised an operation but I would not listen to it. I thought of what I had read about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and tried it. The first bottle brought great relief and six bottles have entirely cured me. All women who have female trouble of any kind should try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."—Mrs. ERTA DORION, Ogdensburg, Wis.

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

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

ISSUE No. 42—17.

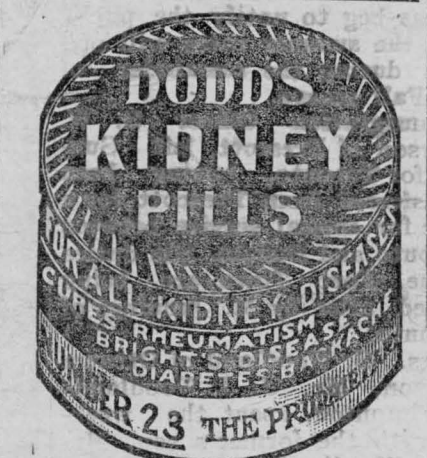
Italy's Hero.

General Cadorna is the hero of his country. He is sixty-five years of age, and entered the Italian Army just twenty-four years ago as a Staff officer.

He has made a life-long study of war, and, like our own Sir William Robertson, is extraordinarily deeply read in the history of all the great wars of the world. General Cadorna's father was also a distinguished soldier. When the Italian general went to the Italian Staff College he was not regarded as a particularly clever student, but he was profoundly painstaking, and passed out of the college with high honors.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

Continuous grain growing is hard on the soil where plentiful manuring is not practiced, and even when fertility is kept up the practice is not safe owing to the opportunity it gives of an increase of pests affecting the crop.



DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS
CURES ALL KIDNEY DISEASE
RHEUMATISM
BRIGHT'S DISEASE
DIABETES
No. 23 THE PR

CUTICURA HEALED VERY ITCHY SCALP

Burning Kept Her Awake Nights. Hard Lumps Came Then Turned to Scales.

"My scalp began by being very itchy and burning which would keep me awake nights it was so bothersome. First there would come little hard lumps and when I scratched them they would turn to flaky scales and dry."

"I got no relief until I got Cuticura Soap and Ointment. They gave instant relief and in a week I was completely healed." (Signed) Mrs. Alfred Berthelotte, Ed River Crossing, N. B., February 11, '16.

Most skin troubles might be prevented by using Cuticura Soap and Ointment for every-day toilet purposes. For Free Sample Each by Mail address post-card, "Cuticura, Dept. A, Boston, U. S. A." Sold everywhere.

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

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



DR. BECK

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

New York.—Dr. Beck, a New York state eye specialist, and Dr. Judkins, a Massachusetts physician, were asked to make a thorough test of the New England Eye and Ear Infirmary of Portland, Maine, and medical author for many years, reports: "I have found oculists too prone to operate and operating too willing to give glasses while neglecting the simple formulas which form the basis of that wonderful home treatment for eye troubles, Bon Opto. This, in my opinion, is a remarkable remedy for the cure and prevention of many eye disorders. Its success in developing and strengthening the eyesight will soon make eye glasses old fashioned and the form of eye baths which the Bon Opto method provides, will make its use as common as that of the tooth brush. I am thoroughly convinced from my experience with Bon Opto that it will strengthen the eyesight at least 50 per cent in one week's time in many instances. Dr. W. H. Devine, director of the medical inspection in the Boston schools, in his report published February 29, 1917, states that only 14,015 out of \$9,175 examined, need to wear glasses now, a marked decrease over the previous report. Bon Opto is hastening the eyeglasses age in bespectacled Boston."

Victims of eye strain and other eye weaknesses and those who wear glasses will be glad to know that according to Dr. Beck and Dr. Judkins, there is real hope and help for them. Many whose eyes were failing say they have had their eyes restored by this remarkable prescription and many who once wore glasses say they have thrown them away. One man says, after using it: "I was almost blind. Could not see to read at all. Now I can read everything without my glasses and my eyes do not hurt any more. At night they would pain dreadfully. Now they feel fine all the time. It was like a miracle to me." A lady who used it says: "The atmosphere seemed hazy with or without glasses but after using this prescription for 15 days everything seemed clear. I can read even fine print without glasses." Another who used it says: "I was bothered with eye strain."



ROYAL YEAST
Has been Canada's favorite yeast for over a quarter of a century. Bread baked with Royal Yeast will keep fresh and moist longer than that made with any other, so that a full week's supply can easily be made at one baking, and the last loaf will be just as good as the first.
MADE IN CANADA
E.W. GILLET COMPANY LIMITED
WINNIPEG TORONTO, ONT. MONTREAL

Every citizen who can do so should plan early for a garden next year. Economists agree that should the war close now, it would be several years before the warring countries abroad can produce their normal output of crops. Prices are therefore likely to be high for a long time to come.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

European factories each week make about 16,000,000 pounds of artificial butter with cocoanut oil as a base.

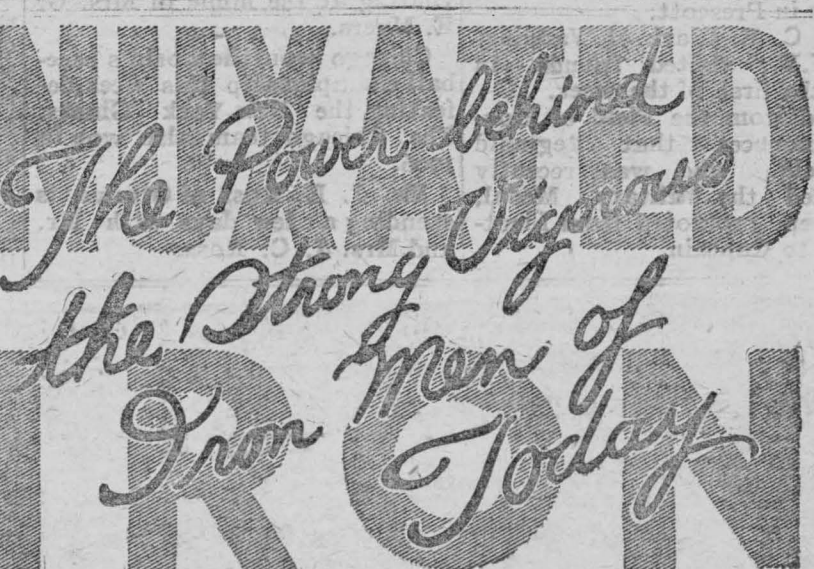
MONEY ORDERS

Send a Dominion Express Money Order. They are payable everywhere.

Peru was the first country to add instruction in aviation to its public school curriculum.

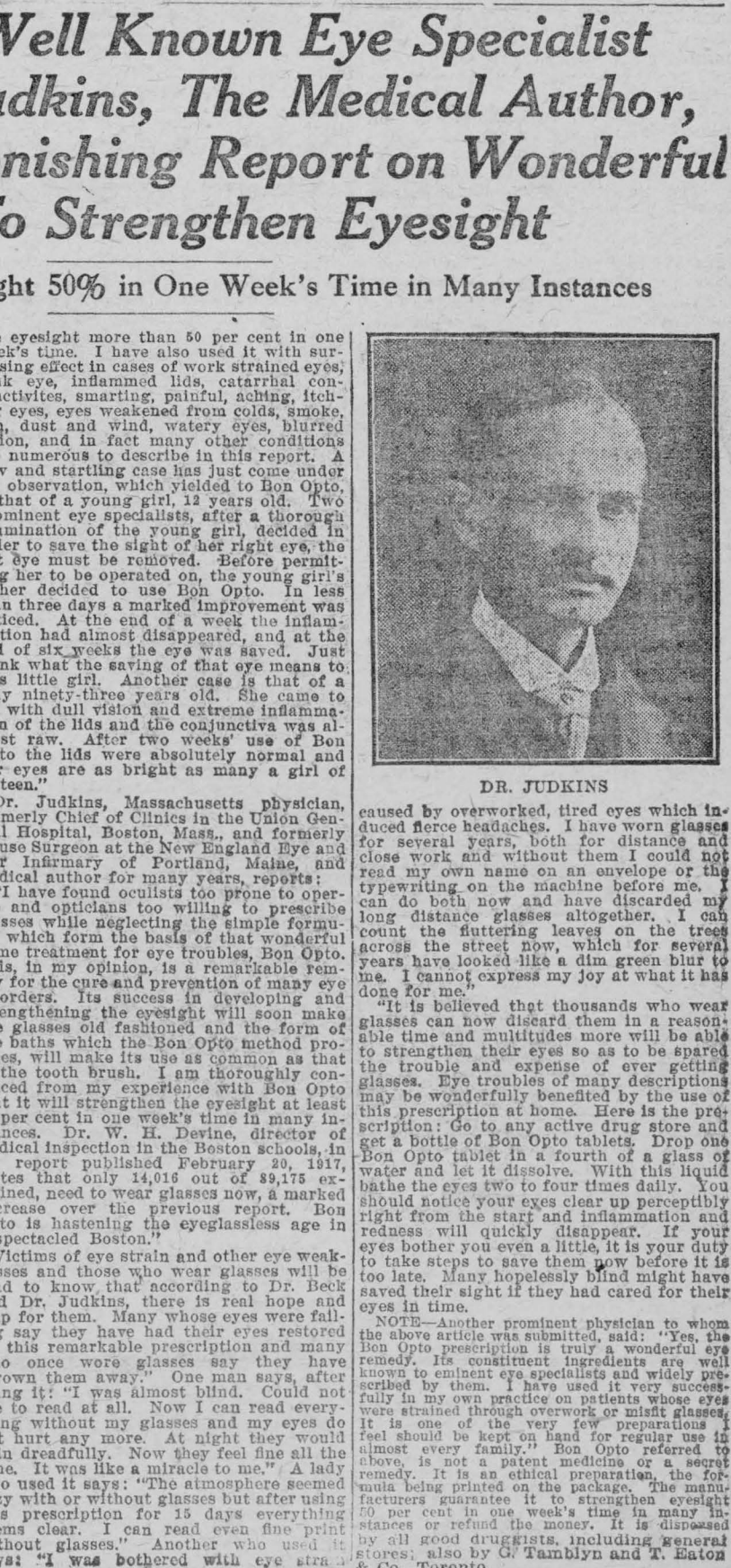
Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

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



THE POWER BEHIND THE STRONG VIGOROUS IRON OF TODAY

Dr. Ferdinand King, a New York City Physician and Medical Author says: "There can be no strong, vigorous, iron men nor beautiful, healthy, rosy-cheeked women without iron—Nuxated Iron taken three times per day after meals will increase the strength and endurance of weak, nervous, run-down folks 100 per cent. in two weeks' time in many instances. Avoid the old forms of metallic iron which may injure the teeth, corrode the stomach, and thereby do more harm than good. Take only organic iron—Nuxated Iron." It is dispensed by all good druggists.



DR. BECK
Dr. Judkins, Massachusetts physician, formerly Chief of Clinics in the Union General Hospital, Boston, Mass., and formerly Surgeon of the New England Eye and Ear Infirmary of Portland, Maine, and medical author for many years, reports: "I have found oculists too prone to operate and operating too willing to give glasses while neglecting the simple formulas which form the basis of that wonderful home treatment for eye troubles, Bon Opto. This, in my opinion, is a remarkable remedy for the cure and prevention of many eye disorders. Its success in developing and strengthening the eyesight will soon make eye glasses old fashioned and the form of eye baths which the Bon Opto method provides, will make its use as common as that of the tooth brush. I am thoroughly convinced from my experience with Bon Opto that it will strengthen the eyesight at least 50 per cent in one week's time in many instances. Dr. W. H. Devine, director of the medical inspection in the Boston schools, in his report published February 29, 1917, states that only 14,015 out of \$9,175 examined, need to wear glasses now, a marked decrease over the previous report. Bon Opto is hastening the eyeglasses age in bespectacled Boston."

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DR. JUDKINS
caused by overworked, tired eyes which induced severe headaches. I have worn glasses for several years, both for distance and close work and without them I could not read my own name on the envelope or the typewriting on the machine before me. I can do both now and have discarded my long distance glasses altogether. I can count the fluttering leaves on the trees across the street now, which for several years have looked like a dim green blur to me. I cannot express my joy at what it has done for me."

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

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

LOCAL AND GENERAL

Whitaker the Optician will be at
Wales Oct. 20
Morrisburg, Oct. 22 to Nov. 3

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

Mr. M. Vineberg of Montreal
paid us a business visit on
Wednesday of this week.

Mr. Arthur Crawley and family
moved to Iroquois on Thurs-
day where they will in future
reside.

Dr. D. C. Casselman has fully
recovered from his illness and
will within a few days resume
his duties at his office.

Fire destroyed the Maple Leaf
elevator at Southey, Sask., on
Saturday night, along with 20-
poo bushels of grain. The cause
is a mystery.

Mrs. Eliza Loucks and Miss
Edna Pyper have returned home
after spending a week visiting
friends in Prescott.

Mrs. C. E. Clark of Wadding-
ton, N.Y., visited friends in
town the first of the week.

Word from the Field of Hon-
or announces that Reginald
Bradfield, who was recently
awarded the Military Medal,
has been promoted from Lieut-
enant to Captain.

At a meeting of the Women's
Institute on Friday, October
12th., \$350 was voted for the
British Red Cross Society and
Prisoners of War Funds. The
Sec. Treas. of the Red Cross
reported a disbursement of over
\$900 in the last month. Have
you given your subscription
to the Red Cross yet?

Mr. and Mrs. Elton J. Doney
of Potsdam, N.Y., were the
guests of Mr. and Mrs. Harry
Winstanley for the week-end.
Mr. F. Serviss of Brockville
was in town on Thursday.

Mr. J. Garlough, who has
been seriously ill for the last
few weeks, was removed to the
hospital, Montreal, on Thurs-
day last where he underwent an
operation.

Mr. and Mrs. George H. Van-
Allen of Edmonton, Alta., are
the guests of the former's par-
ents, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Van-
Allen, Riverside.

Brockvillians have raised a
protest against the proposal to
dam the Long Sault Rapids on
the St. Lawrence for power pur-
poses. A campaign will be car-
ried on against the proposal.

Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Ault of
Aultsville were in town for a
couple of days this week.

Mr. R. Wood of Montreal is
visiting at the home of Mrs. G.
E. Myers.

Chicago won the world's base-
ball championship this week, de-
feating the New York Giants.
The Chicago team also won in
1906.

Mr. J. E. Ross of Ottawa is
spending a few days with Mr.
and Mrs. J. C. Ross.

We acknowledge with pleasure
a call on Tuesday of this week
from a distinguished visitor,
Mrs. Agnes VanAllen of Maria-
town, 61 years of age, who en-
joys the enviable record of hav-
ing knit 114 pairs of socks for
the soldiers. "When asked if she
was still knitting, the old lady
answered: "I am engaged in a
good work, for a good cause,
and I shall continue as long as
the Red Cross furnish me the
yarn."

Mrs. Geo. Montgomery, who
has spent the last few weeks
with her parents, Mr. and Mrs.
J. S. Hickey, left on Saturday
for Whitby where she will spend
a few days before leaving for
her home in Lincoln, Neb.

Reeve J. H. Meikle is attend-
ing the Fall Session of the
County Council in Cornwall
this week.

We are pleased to see little
Miss Helen Hilliard about again
after her recent severe illness.

The owners of the Steamer
Eloise beg to notify the public
that the summer rates will pre-
vail during the remainder of
the Fall season.

Immigration Officer S. W.
Pearson of Prescott, left Sun-
day for Toronto, having been
transferred from Prescott for a
time for special service between
Toronto and Buffalo. His duties
in the Fort Town are being
looked after by M. Jennings of
Toronto.

Mrs. S. Woodland of Ottawa
and son, Mr. J. J. Woodlands
of Edmonton, spent the week-
end with the former's son, Mr.
S. F. Woodland.

The permanent blessing of the
new Catholic Church at Iro-
quois took place on Tuesday of
this week. The ceremony was
performed by Rev. Father Mee-
han, assisted by Rev. Father
McRae and Rev. Father Callen.

The Winchester Red Cross So-
ciety and citizens of Winchester
have undertaken to raise \$2500
in one day, Oct. 25th. Should

they succeed, it will surely,
comparatively speaking, place
Morrisburg in the shade. "Aim
high is a good motto."

The P. O. Dept. advises that
parcels to our soldiers Over-
seas should bear the name and
address of a second addressee
to whom the parcel may be de-
livered or forwarded if it should
prove impossible to deliver to
the first. The British Post Of-
fice Dept. has adopted this plan
Ninety per cent. of the parcels
contain perishable food stuffs
and are a complete loss when
held indefinitely.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

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

Give them something
they can't buy.

Make the appointment to-day

J. M. WHITTEKER,
Photographer & Optometrist
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