The Leader

Vol. XVII, No 39 MORRISBURG, ONT., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1917.

Protect Yourself

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

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

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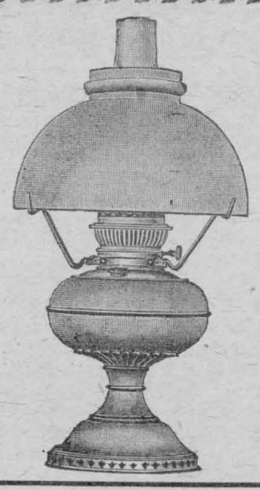

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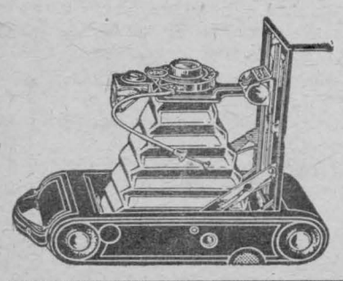

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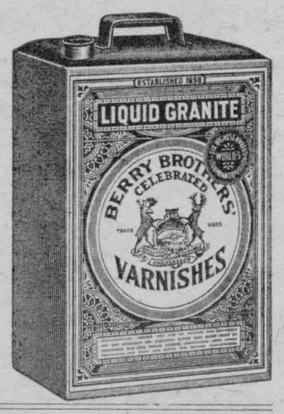

This is varnish of such remarkable toughness and elasticity, that although wood treated with it may dent under a blow, the finish will give with it, without cracking.

The use of Liquid Granite is not confined to floors alone, but to where exposure to wear and tear is unusually severe. Fine for Linoleum or Oil Cloth giving it a bright glossy finish

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

The Late Sir James Whitney



Died September 25th, 1914

Tuesday, Sept. 25th. marked the third anniversary of the death of the late premier of Ontario, Sir James Whitney, whose term of office went down in history replete with inspiring legislation, the pages of which will long be preserved among the tales of other pioneers from this historic district who have bravely struggled in the days of wilderness, that the high ideals of a great statesman might mature in a land of freedom. And therefore it is that September 25th. has not yet been slipped into the shade of the past, and thoughtful it was, and also fitting in honor of the distinguished visitors, of Mr. T. E. Elliott, M.A., head of the educational staff, to assist in commemorating the anniversary of the death of a distinguished Canadian, in this his native town, by calling upon the pupils of the schools (the coming generation) to participate. From no class of people is due more respect to the memory of the late premier than from the scholar, for it was along educational lines that he put forth his most determined efforts that he might facilitate the acquiring of a good education for all. On the cover of every Public School Book will be found the low price mark which still lives as a plaque, self explanatory of the achievement through his untiring efforts.

A large number of automobiles, occupied by prominent citizens, including the County Members, Hon. Andrew Broder, M.P., and Mr. Irwin Hilliard, K.C., M.P.P., and the Reeve, Mr. J. H. Meikle, were at the station at the arrival of the party from Toronto, which included Dr. Pyne, Minister of Education, (an intimate friend of deceased), Dr. Colquhoun, Deputy minister of Education, and Mr. Horace Wallace, Secretary to the late Premier, which represented the Ontario Government. They were escorted to the Collegiate Institute, where, after the rendering of "O' Canada" by the children, Mr. Hilliard, in a short introductory address, introduced Dr. Pyne, who spoke briefly, praising the good work and deep interest taken by the late premier in educational matters—"and the same can be said of your present member, Mr. Hilliard," he said. He then thanked the teachers and pupils, and all present joined in the National Anthem, after which the party proceeded to Riverside cemetery After placing a beautiful wreath on the Premier's grave, Dr. Pyne delivered the following address:

* * *

"As time passes we realize more and more how great was the servic' Sir James Whitney rendered to this Province. It was his privilege to regenerate the public life of Ontario and establish new and better principles of Government. How he accomplished that mission and how he was called away in the zenith of his usefulness are well known to you all. Ours is the sacred duty to preserve and perpetuate his great work.

I did not come here today to discuss provincial matters but rather to remind you that the vision of Sir James Whitney was not confined to Ontario. I want to recall how clearly he foresaw the present world-wide crisis, and how earnestly he warned Canada to prepare for it. You will remember that he spoke in this town on May 26th 1909, more than five years before this war broke out. On that occasion he uttered a significant note of warning in regard to Germany, indeed it was almost prophetic. He pointed out that the Kaiser had menaced the United States during the Spanish-American war, and declared that if it had not been for the stand taken by Great Britain, Germany would have joined with Spain against our neighbors to the South.

"From that hour Germany set about preparing to destroy the power of Britain. Sir James declared in 1909 that Germany had already made such progress that in three or four years she would be able to put her plans into execution. Very earnestly he believed that if the different portions of the British Empire had shown their determination to sustain the Mother Country, and thus affirmed the unity of the British people, the German menace would have ceased.

"We know now that when war was declared Germany counted on the indifference, and even on the hostility of some parts of this Empire, and we can realize how sage and how wise was the advice Sir James Whitney gave on that occasion.

"Standing today beside his last resting place and in the presence of those who heard him utter this warning, I feel it my duty to utter another warning to the people of this country. and I declare here today that the eyes of Germany and of all our enemies are turned toward Canada, and that if we falter or show any indifference to the cause of the Allies we will immeasurably strengthen our foes, sacrifice very many Canadian lives and give Germany new power and determination to crush the Empire of which we form a part.

"If we missed the opportunity that Sir James Whitney pointed out we had eight years ago of making our position known clearly to the world, and if we have suffered because politics thwarted that effort, I say that we have a greater opportunity and more serious duty today, and that still more evil consequences will follow our failure, if, on the present occasion we do not make a strong and overwhelming declaration in favor of spending our last man and our last dollar in crushing the enemies of our Empire and the enemies of Civilization.

"Let us drop all petty partizanship and put Country first. Then there shall be no slackers nor shirkers in the land, and we will present a united and irresistable front to our common enemy.

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Broder—McMartin

A very quiet but pretty wedding took place on Wednesday evening, Sept. 26th., at the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. P. home of Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Mctheir daughter, Ellen Maude, became the wife of Capt. F. S. Broder, son of the Hon. Andrew Broder. The bride was married in her mother's wedding gown of brown silk and tulle. Rev. Mr. Maurer performed the ceremony under a large "Union Jack.

After light refreshments had been served, the happy couple left on the 10.13 train for Toronto, Niagara Falls and other points, the bride travelling in a green tailor-made suit and black velvet hat with white wings.

The guests present were Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Casselman, Mrs. Lavis, Mrs. John MacMartin, Misses Dorothy and Millicent MacMartin, Miss Sadie Gillespie, Miss Stata, Miss Carrie Stata, Mr. C. S. Stata, the Misses Jennie and Maggie MacMartin.

MARRIED

At the Manse, Morrisburg, on Thursday evening, Sept. 20th. by the Rev. Hugh Cameron, B.A., Walter William Garlough, son of Mr. Henry Garlough, and Miss Lera Casselman, daughter of Mr. Herman Casselman, both of Williamsburg Tp.

Farm Crop Queries



Henry G. Bell

Conducted by Professor Henry G. Bell

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

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

WINTER WHEAT POINTERS

Ontario farmers at this time are busy with their preparation of the winter wheat areas. They are taking special care to give the ground the very best preparation, since winter wheat this year means money. Prices are high and there seems every indication that they will remain so. In fact, wheat prices have but a very few times surpassed that obtained at the present time. The United States has just harvested a moderately large crop and the government is calling for an increase of over 30% of the crop produced in 1917. Uncle Sam aims at over a billion bushels of wheat this coming year.

Now, there are ways and means by which the average farmer can increase both his wheat and his net profits. Be sure to see that the seed-bed has very thorough preparation. A rough, lumpy wheat seed-bed leads to uneven planting, since many seeds are buried too deep and others fail to get sufficient covering.

If, after the ground is plowed, it has been carefully disked and harrowed, possibly rolled and harrowed also, the kernels of soil are packed sufficiently so that the moisture supply for the young growing wheat will be sufficient. This moisture supply is all important, because it is the carrier of plantfood.

The plant obtains nearly all of its food through its roots, and this food can be taken up only when it is dissolved in the soil moisture and root juices. If this very simple explanation were fully comprehended by all Ontario wheat growers, it would eliminate a great number of failures.

Winter wheat cannot grow in a pool of water. It has to face the rigors of a rather severe winter, hence bad drainage conditions tend to retard its development and subsequently weak, ill-nourished wheat makes an unsuccessful attempt to face the severity of the Canadian winter. It will be of little avail to seed winter wheat in ground that is poorly drained. Use well-drained ground so that the plant may have suitable growing conditions.

Volumes have been written about best varieties of wheat. The Canadian farmer is fortunate in that he can refer to his provincial or Dominion tests. On both the experimental fields of Ontario Agricultural College and the Dominion experimental farms, leading varieties of wheat are carefully tested year by year. Only those that show superior value are retained. After these have been carefully studied, recommendations are made on the basis of the results obtained. For Ontario the following varieties have been found to give good results: Banatka, American Banner, Imperial Amber, Yarroslaf, Crimean Red. The first variety of wheat is especially good milling wheat, since it is hard and flinty and makes strong flour. Most farmers know that Dawson's Golden Chaff is one of the good varieties. This is a heavy yielder, but produces a rather soft grain.

There is something beside variety, however. All cows are not record-breakers. There are some that give ten, twelve and fifteen thousand pounds of milk in a year, and then again there are some that do not give enough milk to pay their board and are an actual expense to the farmer. To counter-balance this, there are a few that produce extraordinary high milking records, upwards of twenty thousand pounds or over a year. These are very valuable and their calves are eagerly sought as breeding stock.

It is just the same story with wheat. Just because a sample of wheat is of a particular variety is no criterion that it is of first-class quality. You should use a fanning mill to sift out the small and shrivelled grain, because inferior plants take up soil room, absorb moisture, consume plant-food and fail to return the good results obtained from superior seed. If you have time, by all means test the vitality of the seed, that is, count out 100 wheat seeds. Place them between damp blotters, and keep them near the stove. In about four or five days the wheat should have sprouted sufficiently for you to count the number that are going to grow. If you find that the wheat sprouts but 80%, increase your quantity 20%, if you expect to get a normal stand.

Most farmers have wheat drills, but many good farmers have to rely upon sowing the winter wheat on the harrowed ground and then covering it by harrowing and rolling. If such is the case, be sure to take care that the seed is thoroughly covered. There should be very little difficulty this year as to the seed sprouting after it is planted, because the land has been blessed with seasonable showers.

In preparing the seedbed, be very careful to avoid using sprouted seed. In sprouted seed the little germ covering is broken. If seed has been sprouted and the sprout has been broken off, there is little likelihood that it would produce a good healthy plant.

You took good care to feed up the young calf or the young pigs early in the spring, because you determined to have strong, vigorous stock. The same care should be taken in the feeding of the wheat crop if best results are to be obtained.

Many farmers are interested in fertilizers this year, but unfortunately not all understand what fertilizers are, or how they should be used. Fertilizers are carriers of plant-food in such form that the plant-food quickly dissolves in the soil moisture and can be used by the crop. Now, some of the elements of the milk which the calf drank went to building its flesh. Other food in the milk went to building the bone of the animal. It is somewhat similar in the food of the plant. So that the farmer may know the relative amount of plant-grower, plant-ripener and plant-strengthener that the fertilizer carries, the Dominion Government in 1909 decreed that this should be stated on the bags in which the fertilizers are sold, and that the analysis should be guaranteed. Now, the farmer reads that the fertilizer contains 2 to 4% nitrogen, we shall say. That means that the mixture contains 40 to 80 lbs. of that kind of plant-food, which causes the wheat plant to grow rapidly. Manure contains to the ton about 15 lbs. of this kind of plant-food. Of course every bit of stock manure should be carefully spread on the ground and worked in, in order to increase the growth of the crops. Fertilizers should be used to supplement the manure, or to make it go two or three times as far.

We said that some of the food in the milk which the calf drank went to building the bone of the animal. Bone is composed of a combination of lime and phosphoric acid. Now, strange to say, it is the phosphorus from this same kind of a compound which is used by the plant to give strength to the growing plant and to hasten its maturity. The per cent. of phosphoric acid (P2O5) shown by the analysis on the bag, will tell you how much of this kind of plant-food there is in the mixture.

Under present international conditions, there is a great scarcity of the next plant-food ingredient, potash. Some fertilizers offer one per cent., but many are sold with only the first two ingredients of plant-food in them. Potash causes the formation of starch or the filling of the kernel. It also gives the plant power to resist disease. Speaking generally, wheat soils are fairly well supplied with potash, so the lack of this plant-food for wheat is not seriously noticed, as yet.

Now the plant never uses pure nitrogen, which is a gas, or pure phosphorus or potassium, which are metals. We said a ton of fertilizer carries from 40 to 80 lbs. of nitrogen, from 160 to 200 lbs. of phosphorus and possibly 20 to 40 lbs. of potash. The rest of the ton is made up of the carriers of these various plant-foods.

Fertilizers will not supply humus, as manure does. They induce rapid root growth and consequently add to the humus of the soil, in so far as they produce this result, but they are not essentially a source of humus. They should be used then intelligently, knowing that they are concentrated plant-food.

Fertilizers may be new to some Ontario farmers, but they are not new in their use in wheat-growing sections. England has been using immense quantities of fertilizers for nearly 100 years. So have the eastern provinces of this country and the eastern states of our neighbors to the South. The State of Ohio, which produces large quantities of winter wheat, makes wide use of fertilizers. Prof. Thorne, Director of Ohio Agricultural Experimental Station, has recently pointed out that if the farmers in the county where the experiment station is located followed the fertilizer practices of the station, they would have increased their wheat yields 14 bushels per acre. It is not a question of theory, it is a point already demonstrated. Ohio Experiment Station has increased its wheat yields from 12 to 14 bushels per acre by proper fertilization; Indiana, 11.6 bushels; and Missouri, from 4 to 10 bushels where careful tests have been carried out. If such an increase can be accomplished on the Ontario farms this year, the farmers of the province can take great advantage of the high prices which must prevail this coming year.

Compost.

Well rotted manure or other organic matter is known as "compost," or when mixed with soil as "composted soil." This last is invaluable for use in greenhouses, hotbeds and cold frames where a rich soil is necessary in order to give quick action. The compost is mainly used for top dressing a growing crop, for fertilizing the soil in seed beds and for melon hills.

If it has not already been done measures should at once be taken by the gardener who contemplates growing vegetables under glass next spring to provide himself with a pile of composted soil. Composted soil is prepared by making a long flat topped pile of alternate layers of manure and grass sods turned upside down, or if this cannot be had use earth. The sides of the pile should be made as nearly perpendicular as possible and the top flattened to permit of the rains soaking in. It is well to build the pile in a shady place and, if the water is available, to give an occasional good soaking.

After the pile has been built and has been allowed to settle for a couple of weeks it should then be spaded over; that is, throwing the entire pile a shovelful at a time over into another place, in order to thoroughly incorporate the manure with the soil.

All weeds and other vegetable debris from the garden should be thrown into the pile. There is nothing better for this purpose than leaves. Do not burn leaves that fall in the autumn; rake them into a pile and permit them to decay, as they make a splendid fertilizer. If a neighbor wishes to dispose of leaves induce him to dump them on your compost pile.

Maple leaves make fine material for the compost heap. Pile them up and let them rot over winter and they will be ready for use as manure in the spring. A little lime spread after the leaves have been turned under will be sufficient to neutralize the soil. Oak leaves are more acid and a proportionately larger quantity of lime will be required.

Proper gardening requires a long period of preparation. Now is the time to begin preparations for another year.

A man without a plan is like a ship without a rudder.

We are all in the habit of condemning the man who has some sin of which we are not guilty, but may be the reason we are not guilty of his particular sin is because it does not appeal to us so strongly as some others do. We all have weaknesses, and what appeals to you might not tempt me. Instead of condemning our neighbor let us look to some of our own defects and see how far from perfection we may be.

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Hogs

Even though the hog furnishes the most meat for a given amount of feed and will produce it in the quickest time, it is pointed out that this meat should be produced mainly from food wastes and not from good grain that would furnish food directly to man. The great economy in pork production comes from the fact that pigs furnish a food by-product from these wastes and do not need the high-grade feeds that beef cattle must have.

Wastes on farms and in the towns make good hog feed; by-products from canneries, bakeries, fisheries, packing plants and the like can be utilized as hog feed and to better economic advantage than in any other way. Dairy wastes are particularly valuable as hog feed and promote rapid growth with a good money return for every gallon fed.

The farm orchard furnishes large quantities of wind-fallen or defective fruit, which is relished by hogs, and is beneficial if fed in small quantities frequently, and not all at one feed. Garden wastes, tops of vegetables, culls of all sorts, even weeds, are readily eaten, and such as may not be eaten will be worked over, going into the bedding and adding to the manure.

Kitchen wastes are an excellent source of food for hogs, but should be kept at a minimum, because practically all food prepared for man's use should be eaten by him.

The Dairy

Do not feed the dairy herd as a herd, for cows differ in their food requirements just as human beings do. By feeding all cows in the herd alike, some are sure not to get enough for the greatest profit and others will get more than they can use to advantage.

Cows need much water and should be induced to drink two or three times a day if possible. The average milch cow requires nearly ten gallons of water a day and more than two-thirds of that must come as drink and the balance from water in the food. Always provide clean fresh water.

Salt should be supplied at the rate of five to seven ounces a week, given as often as twice during the week. Do not use a common salt box in the yard unless all the cows are absolutely free from disease.

It pays in dollars and cents to give the cow extra care. The cow that is kept comfortable will give the best returns.

There is no advantage in cooking or steaming feeds for dairy cows. Some unpalatable feeds may be consumed in larger quantities if cooked but cooking does not ordinarily add much to the palatability of grains and may even decrease their digestibility.

THE WAR SPIRIT.

The sights and sounds of summer nights
Have changed; the steely stars
Are glinting bayonets around
The crimson flag of Mars.
The bullfrogs in the reedy pond
Are pounding the big bassdrums.
The fireflies in the dewy fields
Behold! are bursting bombs.

The cricket on the fife,
Along the misty hill
The waving branches simulate
A regiment at drill,
Soft bandages as white as snow
The garden-spiders spin,
The katydid has turned her tune,
And now command, "Fall in!"
—Minna Irving.

Destroying Poison Ivy.

Poison ivy will not be killed by a single cutting, as new shoots or suckers are persistently sent up from the root stocks. The root stocks must be exhausted by destroying the foliage as fast as it appears, either by repeated mowing or by spraying with a strong salt brine made at the rate of three pounds of common salt per gallon of water. If the weed it cut or sprayed in June and the treatment repeated about three times at intervals of ten days or two weeks the root stocks will become exhausted and die. Arsenite of soda (a violent poison), one-quarter pound per gallon of water, or crude oil may be substituted for the salt spray. Spraying does not affect the roots directly, but is simply equivalent to cutting. However, there is the advantage that one need not come into actual contact with the plant.



Your Problems



Conducted by Mrs Helen Law

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

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

Mother:—Here is a sample day's diet for a three-year-old child. Breakfast, scraped fresh apple or orange juice, strained oatmeal and top milk, milk to drink. Morning lunch, milk, biscuit. Dinner, poached egg, tender vegetable put through sieve, stale bread and butter, corn starch pudding, milk to drink. Supper, rice and top milk, seedless jam sandwiches, milk to drink.

School Girl:—Try the following games at the party for your school friends:—

Hands and feet guessing—To play this game divide the party into two bands. One is sent out of the room, the other stays in it. Place a screen (one of the folding kind) in front of an open door. The members of the band that has been sent out of the room then walk past the open door behind the screen holding up one of their hands as they pass. The members of the band left in the room must then guess whose hand it is. For every hand guessed correctly a point is scored for the band. After all of one side has shown a hand it is the turn of the other side to go out and do the same. The side scoring the most points in the end wins.

If the feet are to be guessed instead of the hands, the screen should be raised a foot or so from the floor so that the shoes may be seen underneath and the rest of the body hidden.

Obstacle Race—There is plenty of laughter in this game. Those who do not know it are sent out of the room and let in one by one. The boy or girl who is called in is shown two or three small objects, such as a footstool, a vase, milk bottle, etc., that have been placed in a line on the floor. The order is, "walk blindfolded past these objects without touching them." The player is accordingly blindfolded, but before the hazardous trip is begun all the obstacles are removed. The boy or girl will pick steps very carefully, trying to sidestep what is really not there at all. At the end of the game, when all the players who have been tricked except the last one whose turn it then is are present, there a very great deal of merriment.

Word game—Choose sides and appoint a scorer and a timekeeper. A player from A's party is sent out of the room while B's party picks out a letter. The A player is then called in and the timekeeper says "Go." The letter is told and then he must say as fast as he can as many words beginning with that letter as he can think of on the spur of the moment. At the end of a minute the timekeeper stops him and his score is counted. One of B's side then goes out and does the same thing. So on the game goes until all players alternately have had a turn. The scores of each side are then counted, the one with the greatest number of words winning. Z and X may not be chosen.

Mrs. S. D.:—Lunch-box bills of fare are very important, and you are a wise mother to pay special attention to them. Pennies spent in the candy store at noon can undo all the good of the nourishment taken under watchful eyes in the morning and at night, and a nice lunch is the very best rival of a penny candy store. Here are some bills of fare that can be made up from dinner left-overs:

Crisp rolls hollowed out and filled with chopped meat or fish; season with a little salad dressing; a peach and an apple.

Cold slices of meat loaf, soda crackers, buttered; stewed fruit put in a little jar with screw-on top, and a piece of ginger-bread.

Baked-beans sandwiches, orange and a couple of pieces of candy.

Hard boiled eggs, rye bread and fruit.

Minced-beef sandwiches, apple sauce (in jars) and cake.

Honey and nut bran muffins are a valuable addition to the lunch box. Here is the receipe: ½ cup honey, 1 cup flour, from ¼ to ½ teaspoon soda, ¼ teaspoon salt, 2 cups bran, 1 tablespoon melted butter, 1½ cups milk, ¾ cup finely chopped English walnuts. Sift together the flour, soda and salt, and mix them with the bran. Add the other ingredients and bake for 25 or 30 minutes in a hot oven in gem tins. This will make about 20 muffins.

Teasing a baby to make it laugh is a crying shame.

"Gladness of heart is the life of man, and the joyfulness of a man prolongeth his days."—Ecclesiasticus.

The farmer in Japan who has more than 10 acres of land is looked upon as a monopolist.

The farmer grows his crops without any practical help from the government, and his right to them is indisputable.

The silo originated in the southern part of Europe somewhat previous to 1845, and there are five or six still standing, have done constant service and are made of wood.

THE CHILDREN'S FOOD

Questions Every Mother Should Ask Herself.

Did each child take about a quart of milk in one form or another?

Have I taken pains to see that the milk that comes to my house has been handled in a clean way?

If I was obliged to serve skim-milk for the sake of cleanness or economy, did I supply a little extra fat in some other way?

Were the fats which I gave the child of the wholesome kind found in milk, cream, butter, and salad oils, or of the unwholesome kind found in doughnuts and other fried foods?

Did I make good use of all skim-milk by using it in the preparation of cereal mushes, puddings, or otherwise?

Were all cereal foods thoroughly cooked?

Was the bread soggy? If so, was it because the loaves were too large, or because they were not cooked long enough?

Did I take pains to get a variety of foods from the cereal group by serving a cereal mush once during the day?

Did I keep in mind that while cereals are good foods in themselves, they do not take the place of meat, milk, eggs, fruit, and vegetables?

Did I keep in mind that children who do not have plenty of fruit and vegetables need whole wheat bread and whole grains served in other ways?

Did each child have an egg or an equivalent amount of meat, fish, or poultry?

Did any child have more than this of flesh foods or eggs? If so, might the money not have been better spent for fruits or vegetables?

If I was unable to get milk, meat, fish, poultry, or eggs, did I serve dried beans, or other legumes thoroughly cooked and carefully seasoned?

Were vegetables and fruits both on the child's bill of fare once during the day? If not, was it because we have not taken pains to raise them in our home garden?

Did either the fruit or the vegetable disagree with the child? If so, ought I to have cooked it more thoroughly, chopped it more finely, or have removed the skins or seeds?

Was the child given sweets between meals, or anything that tempted him to eat when he was not hungry?

Was he allowed to eat sweets when he should have been drinking milk or eating cereals, meat, eggs, fruit or vegetables?

Were the sweets given to the child simple, i. e., unmixed with much fat or with hard substances difficult to chew, and not highly flavored?

Was the food served in a neat and orderly way and did the child take time to chew his food properly?

The Doings of the Duffs.



CENTRAL SPAN OF QUEBEC BRIDGE BOLTED INTO PLACE

Successful Accomplishment of Vast Engineering Feat Gives Canada Largest Structure of its Class in the World.

A despatch from Quebec says:—The steel structure of the greatest cantilever bridge ever designed was completed at 3.28 p.m. on Thursday when the big central span of the Quebec bridge was bolted into position. After 11 years of work and two accidents, which cost the lives of 78 men, the bridge is practically finished, but it will be some months yet before trains can be run across it. It will be about three years before the final touch is put to the structure, which has yet to be painted at a cost of $35,000. The bridge, which is 3,239 feet in length, cost in the neighborhood of $20,000,000 to build, and the total weight of the steel structure is 180,000,000 pounds. Work was begun in 1906, and the engineers at that time planned to throw out the two great cantilever arms until they met 150 feet above the water in midstream. In 1907, when the south cantilever arm was all but completed it collapsed, precipitating more than 100 men into the river. Of these, 70 lost their lives. The bridge was then redesigned and the engineers determined to avoid the menace of collapse from cantilever arms of such great length by building the central span on pontoons, floating it into position and hoisting it to its place. Last year the attempt to hoist the central span ended disastrously, when the lifting apparatus broke. This accident cost the lives of eight more men.

The pinning up of the central span to the hangers that are to permanently support it marks the successful accomplishment of an engineering feat without equal in the annals of cantilever bridge building, and gives to Canada the credit of possessing a structure the largest of its class in the world.



Gen. Sir Douglas Haig Telling Lloyd George of Progress.

This remarkable group photographed on the front in France shows several of the mightiest men of Great Britain and France. In the group are from left to right: Albert Thomas, French Minister of Munitions; Gen. Sir Douglas Haig, Commander-in-Chief of the British forces, operating in France, and the man who is directing the great drive in Flanders; Marshal Joffre, hero of the Marne; and Lloyd George, the British Premier, who is the directing genius of the British Empire in the war. General Sir Douglas Haig is shown telling Lloyd George of the progress of the war, and from the expression on his face and his gesture it can be gained that he is speaking most optimistically. Marshal Joffre is ready to affirm any of the British General's assertions, for Joffre is perhaps better acquainted than any of the French and British officers with the strategic moves planned and being carried out at the present moment.

GEN. HAIG'S NEW OFFENSIVE IS BIGGEST IN RECENT MONTHS

Marked Success Attended Advance of British Troops in Crucial Sector Between Ypres-Roulers Railway and Hollebeke.

A despatch from the British Armies in France and Belgium says: The British at daybreak on Thursday launched a heavy offensive against the German defences about the Ypres salient along an extended front, which has its centre around Inverness Copse, and astride the Ypres-Menin road, a little south-east of Hooge. From the first moment of going over the top the assault proceeded with marked success, especially in the crucial sector between the Ypres-Roulers railway and Hollebeke, where the British early in the day had forced their way forward over marshy ground and through woods filled with machine-guns to a considerable depth, and were continuing the bitter fight in the neighborhood of the famous Inverness Copse, Nun's Wood and Glencorse Wood, where much blood has been shed since the allies began the Battle of Flanders on July 31.

Thursday's attack was another fine success for British arms. Our troops penetrated to a depth of a mile, which is a wonderful achievement, considering the ground advanced over. The troops reached the Sennebeke-Gheluvelt line, and also advanced beyond the central parallel of Polygon Wood. We are now bombarding the Germans, who are massed for a counter-attack.

It is believed that the number of prisoners will reach four figures. Every shell-hole yielded about a dozen prisoners, sometimes surrendering without resistance and sometimes fighting stubbornly. In one instance the inmates of a semi-concealed crater held up our troops for some time by bombing. In other instances the enemy came out with fixed bayonets, as the barrage crept towards them.

A despatch from London says: The number of German prisoners taken by the British in Thursday's fighting on the Belgian front now exceeds 3,000, according to the British War Office statement. The British repulsed several strong counter-attacks of the enemy, who suffered exceptionally heavy losses.

British Headquarters in France says: German officers taken prisoner in Menin road battle were impressed greatly with the magnitude of the British success, and have expressed keen dissatisfaction with their own higher command. They freely admit the great efficiency of the British artillery preparation before the attack, and characterize as awful those tremendous barrages which swept over the German territory ahead of the assaulting troops. The vast number of German bodies which lie in the muddy shell holes within the territory traversed by the British and the devastation wrought by the big guns give added strength to their testimony.

CHINA OFFERS 300,000 SOLDIERS

Would Send Troops to France if Desired.

A despatch from Pekin says: Announcement is made in Government circles that the Chinese Cabinet, provided the Entente powers approved, is willing to send 300,000 soldiers to France in compliance with the French request.

An appeal has been made to the United States to aid China, as the Entente allied powers were helped, financially, to equip her troops.

A despatch from Tokio says: The Chinese Government has sounded Japan on the proposed despatch of Chinese troops to Europe and the indications are that Japan will offer no opposition to such action on the part of China.

Commenting on the advocacy abroad of Japan's participation in the land fighting, the semi-official Times declares that as Japan is not directly menaced by Germany no sufficient reason exists to send troops and the allies should be satisfied with Japan's naval and other assistance.

DOZEN BRITISH SHIPS SAVED BY THE SMOKE-BOX SYSTEM

A despatch from London says:—The Press Association hears on high naval authority that the new defensive measures against submarine warfare are meeting with success, justifying the hope of a further reduction in the losses, and says it can be stated on official authority that the results of the methods adopted in the past month give cause for growing confidence.

According to an Admiralty statement dozens of ships have been saved by the smoke-box system, which the Admiralty during the past few months has supplied a majority of British merchantmen.

CHECK TO BE PUT ON POTATO PRICE

A despatch from Ottawa says:—A check is to be put on the speculator in potatoes. The Food Controller announces steps to prevent inflation of prices.

From information obtained through the Fruit and Vegetables Committee, the Food Controller considers that in Toronto, Ottawa, Montreal and other centres in Ontario and Quebec the price of Ontario and Quebec potatoes to the consumer should be about $1.25 per bag of 90 lbs. There appears to be an ample supply now assured to meet a largly increased consumption, which will doubtless follow a drop in prices.

COAL DEALERS WARNED ABOUT RAISING PRICE

A despatch from Ottawa says:—The office of the Dominion Fuel Controller on Friday repeats the warning to coal dealers throughout the country that objection will be taken to any advance in the price of coal being made without notification first being sent to the Fuel Controller. The view of the Fuel Controller is that the coal dealers had a liberal profit last summer, sufficiently so to enable them to continue the present prices into the winter, and give the smaller users of coal the same price, notwithstanding any increase that the mines may make at this time.

LOTS OF CRUDE OIL FOR U. S. AND ALLIES.

A despatch from Atlantic City, N.J., says: There is not the slightest danger of a deficiency in the supply either of crude oil or its products, kerosene and gasoline, for the use of the United States or its allies in the war, in the opinion of A. C. Bedford, of New York, President of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey. Mr. Bedford expressed that conviction in an address he delivered here before the War Convention of the American Chamber of Commerce.

BIG INCREASE IN CANADA'S TRADE

Total For First Five Months of Fiscal Year $1,128,274,119

A despatch from Ottawa says: Trade figures for August and the first five months of the present fiscal year, made public by Hon. J. D. Reid, show that Canada's great trade expansion continues unabated. Last fiscal year Canada's trade aggregated two billion dollars, but at the present rate the trade for the present fiscal year should be at least five hundred million more than last year's great record. For the first 5 months of the previous fiscal year our total trade was $768,635,214, while for the corresponding period this year it is $1,128,274,119. The trade balance in our favor for the first five months of the present fiscal year is $180,000,000.

The total imports for August amounted to $91,931,000, as against $72,331,014 for August last year. For the five months of the present fiscal year, ending with August, our total imports were valued at $474,031,859, and for the same period last year $322,198,881. With this increase in our import trade has come a corresponding increase in revenue for August of $3,075,000, and for the five months, $17,540,000.

The export trade shows a corresponding increase of from $96,832,161 in August last year to $152,563,345 during the corresponding month this year. For five months our export trade totalled $672,022,649, an increase of $217,291,385 over the same period last year. Fisheries show an increase for the month of $200,000 in export, animals and the produce $8,000,000, agricultural products $25,000,000 and manufactures $27,000,000. There was a slight decrease in exports of minerals, and $2,000,000 decrease in products of the forests.

GERMANS USE FLAMING BULLETS

New Kind of Frightfulness Sets Men's Clothing on Fire.

British Headquarters in France, Sept. 23.—It is reported that the British battalions which captured Shrewsbury forest and Bulgar wood, to the east of the former place, in Thursday's drive, experienced a new kind of German frightfulness. The advancing troops are said to have been fired on with "flaming bullets." These bullets set the men's clothing afire, and in several instances, according to the account received here, wounded men had to be rolled in the mud by their comrades to extinguish the flames.

MORE POSITIONS TAKEN BY BRITISH

Consolidated New Gains and Captured 3,243 Prisoners.

London, Sept. 23.—British troops, after repulsing a German attack north-east of Langemarck, in Flanders, early to-day, attacked in turn and captured additional defences from the Germans as well as a number of prisoners. The official report from British headquarters in France to-night adds that on the rest of the Ypres fighting area the British are consolidating their new positions. So far in the recent operations there the British have captured 3,243 prisoners.

RUSSIAN SUCCESS ON RIGA FRONT

A despatch from Petrograd says:—The Russians on Wednesday on the Riga front repulsed an attack by the Germans with great losses to the invaders, according to the statement issued by the Russian War Office. The Rumanians were compelled to abandon enemy positions that they had occupied in the region of Ocna.

PLOTS UNCOVERED BY UNITED STATES

Incredible Story of German Conspiracies Involves New York Judge.

Washington, Sept. 23.—The most startling revelation of German intrigue in the United States that has been made since the war began, implicating well-known men who claim American citizenship and involving a Supreme Court justice in New York City, was made last night by the Government committee of Public Information.

"In the form of letters, telegrams, notations, cheques, receipts, ledgers, cash books, cipher codes, lists of spies and other memoranda," the committee says, "were found indications—in some instances of the vaguest nature, in others of the most damning conclusiveness—that the German Imperial Government, through its representatives in a then friendly nation, was concerned with:

"Violation of the laws of the United States.

"Destruction of lives and property in merchant vessels on the high seas.

"Irish revolutionary plots against Great Britain.

"Fomenting ill-feeling against the United States in Mexico.

"Subornation of American writers and lecturers.

"Financing of propaganda.

"Maintenance of a spy system under the guise of a commercial investigation bureau.

"Subsidizing of a bureau for the purpose of stirring labor trouble in munition plants.

"The bomb industry and other related activities."

CHINESE ARMY FOR FRANCE

Trial Division of 24,000 Soldiers Will Reach Front by January 1st.

A despatch from Pekin says: The President and the Cabinet have agreed to the plan of sending a trial division of 24,000 Chinese soldiers to France, if money, equipment and shipping are available. The Entente allies have approved the proposition, and France is eager to receive the contingent.

The Chinese probably could reach France by January 1. An abundant number of fairly trained soldiers is immediately available for the expedition.

OLD MEN AND BOYS SEIZED IN BELGIUM.

Havre, Sept. 23.—The German military authorities at Bruges, Belgium, are conscripting forcibly all the boys and men of that city between the ages of 14 and 60 to work in munition factories and shipyards. The rich and poor, the shopkeepers and workmen, all are being taken, only the school teachers, doctors and priests escaping. The Germans virtually conducted raids in the city, according to reports received here, seizing men in their homes, in the streets and in all public places. The Provincial Committee has been ordered by the Germans to release 75 per cent. of its staff.

Bruges is the capital of the Province of West Flanders, lying 55 miles north-west of Brussels and 14 miles east of Ostend. The population in 1914 was about 55,000.

RUSSIAN CITY CAPTURED BY HUNS

Jacobstadt and Positions on 25-Mile Front Abandoned to the Enemy.

London, Sept. 23.—Jacobstadt, on the Dvina, has been captured by the German forces on the Russian front, together with the positions on a front of 25 miles and six miles deep on the west bank of the river, army headquarters announced to-day.

The Russians, after giving up their bridgehead and the terrain it protected, fled to the opposite bank of the Dvina, leaving Jacobstadt in German hands, together with more than 400 prisoners and more than 50 guns.

The German aviators engaged in the operations at Jacobstadt were under the leadership of Prince Friedrich Sigismund of Prussia, cousin of Emperor William.

MUCH CANADIAN FOOD NEEDED

Britain Wants 10,000,000 Tons From Canada and U. S.

A despatch from London says: Inauguration of a new food economy campaign in Great Britain was announced on Thursday by Baron Rhondda, the Food Controller. "If voluntary measures fail," he said, "I shall have no compunction in putting the nation on compulsory rations."

Baron Rhondda added that the danger of the situation did not lie in the submarine peril, but in the world's shortage of cereals, meats and fats.

Baron Rhondda made this statement to correspondents, after telling them that the minimum food stuff requirements from Canada and the United States during the forthcoming twelve months would be more than 10,000,000 tons, representing an expenditure of £250,000,000.

ARGENTINA TO DECLARE WAR AND SEND TROOPS TO FRANCE

A despatch from Buenos Ayres says: The Chamber of Deputies late on Friday postponed discussion until to-morrow of the crisis with Germany caused by the unfriendly action of Count von Luxberg, the dismissed German minister. This postponement was taken after receipt of a statement from Foreign Minister Pueyrredon that the Government has received information which he will present to the Congress to-morrow. After a meeting of the Ministry on Friday afternoon it was announced that the Government was prepared to take grave and rapid measures in view of certain new developments. A high Government official declared that these measures probably would include an immediate declaration of war against Germany, to be followed by the despatch of troops to Europe.

RUMANIAN SOLDIERS' WOUNDS DRESSED WITH SAWDUST.

A despatch from Washington says: Rumania is so short of medical supplies that wounds of her soldiers are being dressed with sawdust, says a cablegram received here from the American Red Cross Commission to Rumania. The cablegram adds that the Rumanian railroad system is badly crippled, and that there is urgent need for ambulance transport, with drivers and mechanics.

Markets of the World

Breadstuffs

Toronto, Sept. 25—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, $2.21; No. 2, do., $2.18; No. 3, do., $2.15; No. 4 wheat, $2.10, in store, Fort William.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., 67, in store, Fort William.

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

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

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

Peas—Nominal.

Barley—Malting, new, $1.18 to $1.20, according to freights outside.

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

Manitoba flour—First patents, in jute bags, $11.50; 2nd do., $11.00; strong bakers', do., $10.60, Toronto.

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

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

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

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

Country Produce—Wholesale

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

Eggs—Per doz., 40 to 41c.

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

Cheese—New, large, 23 to 23½c; twins, 23¾ to 23¾c; triplets, 23½ to 24c; old, large, 30c; twins, 30½c; triplets, 30½c.

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

Eggs—New laid, in cartons, 52 to 54c; out of cartons, 46 to 47c.

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

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

Honey—Comb—Extra fine, 16 oz., $3.25; 12 oz., $2.75; No. 2, $2.40 to $2.50. Strained—Tins, 2½'s and 5's, 17c per lb; 10's, 16½c; 60's, 15½ to 16c.

Beans—No Canadian beans on market until last of October; imported handpicked, $7.75 per bush; Limas, per lb., 15 to 16c.

Potatoes, on track—Ontario, per bag, $1.80 to $1.85.

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, 38 to 39c; boneless, 42 to 43c.

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

Lard—Pure lard, tierces, 26 to 26½c; tubs, 26¼ to 26¾c; pails, 26½ to 27c; compound, tierces, 20 to 20½c; tubs, 20¼ to 20¾c; pails, 20½ to 21c.

Montreal Markets

Montreal, Sept. 25—Oats—Canadian Western, No. 2, 77½c; No. 3, 76½c; extra No. 1 feed, 76½c; No. 2 local white, 70c; No. 3 local white, 69c. Barley—Manitoba feed, $1.29; malting, $1.33. Flour—Manitoba Spring wheat patents, firsts, $11.60; seconds, $11.10; strong bakers', $10.90; Winter patents, choice, $12.00; straight rollers, $11.50 to $11.80; do., bags, $5.60 to $5.75. Rolled oats—Bbls., $8.70 to $9.00; do., bags, 90 lbs., $4.20 to $4.40. Bran, $34.00 to $35.00. Shorts, $40.00. Middlings, $48.00 to $50.00. Mouillie, $55.00 to $60.00. Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, $10.50 to $11. Cheese—Finest Westerns, 21¾c; finest Easterns, 21¾c. Butter—Choicest creamery, 42½ to 43c; seconds, 41½ to 42c. Eggs—Fresh, 53 to 54c; selected, 47 to 48c; No. 1 stock, 43 to 44c; No. 2 stock, 40 to 41c. Potatoes—Per bag, car lots, $1.55 to $1.60.

Winnipeg Grain

Winnipeg, Sept. 25—Cash prices—Wheat—No. 2 Northern, $2.18; No. 3, do., $2.15; No. 4, $2.10; No. 5, $1.91; No. 6, $1.81; feed, $1.70. Oats—No. 2 C.W., 67c; No. 3, do., 65c; extra No. 1 feed, 65c; No. 1 feed, 64c; No. 2, do., 63½c. Barley—No. 3, $1.20; No. 4, $1.16; rejected, $1.12; feed, $1.12. Flax—No. 1 N.-W.C., $3.27; No. 2 C.W., $3.21; No. 3, do., $3.10.

United States Markets

Minneapolis, Sept. 25—Corn—No. 3 yellow, $2.06 to $2.08. Oats—No. 3 white, 58 to 59½c. Flour—Unchanged. Bran—$30.50 to $32.

Duluth, Sept. 25—Linseed—$3.44½; September, $3.44½ bid; October, $3.44½ bid; November, $3.43½ bid; December, $3.90½ bid.

Live Stock Markets

Toronto, Sept. 25—Extra choice heavy steers, $11.10 to $12; do., good heavy, $10.25 to $10.75; butchers' cattle, choice, $9.75 to $10.25; do., good, $9 to $9.40; do., medium, $8.25 to $8.65; do., common, $6.75 to $7.40; butchers' bulls, choice, $8.30 to $8.65; do., good bulls, $7.40 to $7.85; do., medium bulls, $6.85 to $7.10; do., rough bulls, $5 to $6; butchers' cows, choice, $8 to $8.25; do., good, $7.35 to $7.60; do., medium, $6.60 to $6.75; stockers, $7.50 to $9.25; feeders, $8 to $9; canners and cutters, $5 to $5.50; milkers, good to choice, $100 to $135; do., com. and med., $75 to $85; Springers, $90 to $135; light ewes, $9.50 to $11.50; sheep, heavy, $5.75 to $7.50; yearlings, $11 to $12; calves, good to choice, $14.50 to $15.25; Spring lambs, $15.75; hogs, fed and watered, $17.50 to $18; do., off cars, $17.75; do., f.o.b., $16.50.

Montreal, Sept. 25—Choice steers, $10.50; good, $9.75 to $10; lower grades, $8; butchers' cows, $6.50 to $8.50; bulls, $7.25 to $9.00; canning bulls, $6 to $6.25; cows, $5 to $5.25; Ontario lambs, $14.75 to $15.25; Quebec lambs, $13.50 to $14.50; sheep, $8.50 to $10; choice milk-fed calves, $14 to $15; lower grades, $9 to $13; selected hogs, $17.50 to $18.

CANADIANS CONSOLIDATING GAINS

Road and Railway Maintenance Men at Work East of Ypres.

Canadian Headquarters in France, Sept. 23.—Occasional attempts to raid our outposts, sharply repulsed, are the only evidence of enemy infantry activity on this front. The use of gas shells in considerable numbers is another device of the Germans which requires constant vigilance at night on the part of the men in our trenches.

There has been a marked renewal of the enemy activity during the past few days. This seems to be associated with the increase in his long-range shelling of the back areas and the counter-battery work.

While the Canadians had no part in winning Thursday's victory in the region east of Ypres, where for many months in 1915 and 1916 they kept the flag flying under most difficult conditions, they are doing their full part in the consolidation of the ground won. As at Messines, part of the road and railway maintenance under fire is undertaken by companies of Canadians who have remained in the Ypres region ever since 1915.

COSTA RICA BREAKS WITH TEUTONS.

A despatch from San Jose, Costa Rica, says: The Costa Rican Government by an official act on Friday afternoon severed diplomatic relations with Germany. Passports were handed to the diplomatic and Consular representatives of Germany here and the Costa Rican legation and Consuls in Germany were recalled. The people and the newspapers strongly approved of the Government's action.

A despatch from San Jose said that diplomatic relations between Costa Rica and Germany were considered severed because President Tinoco had discovered that German residents there had joined with the followers of former President Gonzales in conspiring against the Government.

ARGENTINA POSTPONES BREAK WITH GERMANY

Buenos Ayres, Argentina, Sept. 23.—Just as the Argentine Chamber of Deputies was preparing to vote on the question of breaking diplomatic relations with Germany, an official communication was received from the Berlin Foreign Office. The note disapproved of the idea expressed by Count von Luxburg, the German Minister here, regarding Germany's "cruiser warfare." The word "cruiser" leaves some doubt as to whether or not Germany intends to modify her submarine campaign. However, a declaration of war by Argentina on Germany has been postponed.

ITALIANS GAIN ON JULIAN FRONT.

Rome, Sept. 23.—Gen. Cadorna's forces made progress last night at several points on the Julian battle-front. In the Bainsizza Plateau, the Austrians, after a violent artillery preparation, repeatedly attacked the Italian positions in the region of Kal and west of Volnik, but were repulsed.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1917

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LEO LAURIN, MANAGER

TIME-TABLE

GOING WEST

No. 7	12.48 P. M.
No. 25	8.07 P. M.
No. 19	10.13 P.M.

GOING EAST

No. 18	4.23 A. M.
No. 26	6.55 A. M.
No. 6	4.54 P. M.

SUNDAYS ONLY

No. 106	5 45 P.M.
No. 14	3.27 P.M.

Letter From Fred Mulloy brother of Trooper Mulloy

France, Aug. 22, '17.

Mr. James Irving
Morrisburg, Ont.

Dear Jim,—Several times I have thought of writing you, but kept putting it off till a more convenient time. As a rule convenient times come when a fellow feels more like going to bed, or again Fritz may take a notion to send over some heavies about the time one gets settled and thinks he is going to have a couple of hours' peace. Of course that is part of the game to keep the other fellow on the move, but believe me he does most of the rapid change works these days—nervous is no name for it. They certainly have his goat. I was out last night in what a few days ago, was "Fritz's front line, and was exploring some of his dug-outs. I only visited two, in one there were twenty and the next had twelve stiffs—All in bed — must have been caught napping by our gas. He runs strong to these dug-outs, but they are a sure death trap in case of gas. for the ordinary H.E.'s are from twelve to twenty feet square, entered by an incline from the trench and usually about twenty feet deep, but the gas being heavier than the air, they are worse than useless in a gas attack. He started the gas, also the liquid fire, or burning oil, and we are sure handing him back some of his own medicine. Everything is going very satisfactorily on this front. The weather has been against us for a long time, but the last few days are quite an improvement. It rained here night and day for ten days, so you can imagine what a condition open trenches were in. How the men stand it is a mystery. In civil life you couldn hire them to go through but they take it in the best of spirits, laughing and joking, no matter how dirty the night, or how stiff the scrap, the courage and good nature is prevalent. You would think they were going to a Dourney Brook Fair. Would hate to be in a mixup that the most of them wouldn't find a bright side to. The Hun puts his best troops against the same Canadians. If it wasn't for the artillery, it would soon be over, for in hand to hand fighting with the bayonet they haven't a look in with the Tom mies. And the aeroplanes, never in civil life will you see an exhibition like we see every day. Rifles, machine guns, nor shells stop them. At times they seem to have a charmed life. Enough about the war.

I have been real well this summer. Last year I was off for a while with rheumatism, but have been jake since before going to the Somme. Haven't had a blooming scratch yet, and don't think Fritz has my number at all, which, by the same token is 165374, D. Co., 2nd. Canadian Pioneers, France, so if you have time, I would * be glad to hear from you.

Best wishes to all

FRED.

A Shererized Store

I'm running a Shererized store: I wouldn't go back any more, for a carload of scads, to the way of our dads, to the slow old methods of yore.

You ask, "what does Shererized mean?" Well firstly it's making things clean; in a Shererized store there's no junk on the floor; no dirt or disorder is seen. The goods are protected from fleas; the mice do not gnaw at the peas; the rat never gloats o'er the shaker rolled oats, and the cat doesn't roost on the cheese. The goods that a customer buys aren't specked by the froliscome flies, and no bow-wow can weep on the crackers I keep, no matter how often he tries.

Folks come to my Shererized store, and when they have looked the place o'er, they murmur, "Gee Whiz! How delightful it is? We've seen nothing like it before!" The customer cheerfully spends and when from my palace he wends, he gives me no knocks, but boasts as he walks, my Shererized store to his friends.

Oh, here in my Shererized shop, economy's always on top; for things are at hand, at my instant command. I don't have to trot till I drop. The goods are in sight of the scale, I am wasting no time in a sale; I gambol and smile in the old fashioned style as I merrily take in the kale.

The problems that bothered my brain and drove me three-quarters insane, in the times that are past, have been settled at last; the word "Shererized" will explain. The problems of loss and waste, the problem of profitless haste and ten thousand more, of the grocery store, have all from my doorway been chased.

I'm running a Shererized store I don't tear my hair any more, I don't sprinkle tears on my whiskers and ears, or spend my nights walking the floor.

—Walt Mason.

Just a Reminder

From a successful old Morrisburg boy abroad:

"Dear Sir,—Enclosed find my cheek for $3.10 to cover subscription, 1916-1917.

"This matter has slipped my memory. This city has been the rendezvous for two regiments for several weeks and we expect them to leave very soon for the Central Mobilization Camp in a few days. They are a fine looking lot of young men and will help the "Canucks" to show the Huns where to head in.

"The Leader is like a weekly letter. Though thirty-four years have passed since I left old Morrisburg, there are many old names mentioned that I know.

"Best wishes for success in the field,

"W. S. Casselman,
Bismarck, N.D.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

TO MY SLEEPING BEAUTY

Sweet be thy dreams when the moon's mellow beaming
Adorns the blue sky with its pure silvery light;
Delightful repose, where the river's wild streaming
In midnight be thine as its water's bright gleaming
Excels in rare splendor the queen of the night
May unalloyed bliss fill thy heart to o'erflowing!
Nor fail to enchant thee when storm clouds appear;
And pretty wild flowers round thy cottage be growing,
Sweet fragrance impart, and may wild zephyrs blowing
Have musical strains for thy listenlng ear.

CAUGHT NAPPING AGAIN

The maid was asleep leaning back in a chair;
The situation I took in at a glance
She looked like a Fairy Queen precious and rare
With her ruby-red lips and rosy cheeks fair—
Cupid whispered, young man, now's your chance;
So I strolled o'er the carpet, so sott, on tip toes—
My choice sleeping beauty! how could I turn back?
She smiled in her dreaming—I said here she goes—
Then I leaned over gently and gave her a smack;
And she cries what is this? O, I've been robbed of a kiss!
And it happened right under my pretty pink nose.

By GEO J HOWSON.

INCORPORATED 1855

THE MOLSONS BANK

Capital and Reserve $8,800,000

98 Branches in Canada

A General Banking Business Transacted

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Interest allowed at highest current rate

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WILLIAMSBURG BRANCH — R. H. SEAMAN AGENT.

For the Best Dance Music

Hundreds of Selections All the New Music when it is New

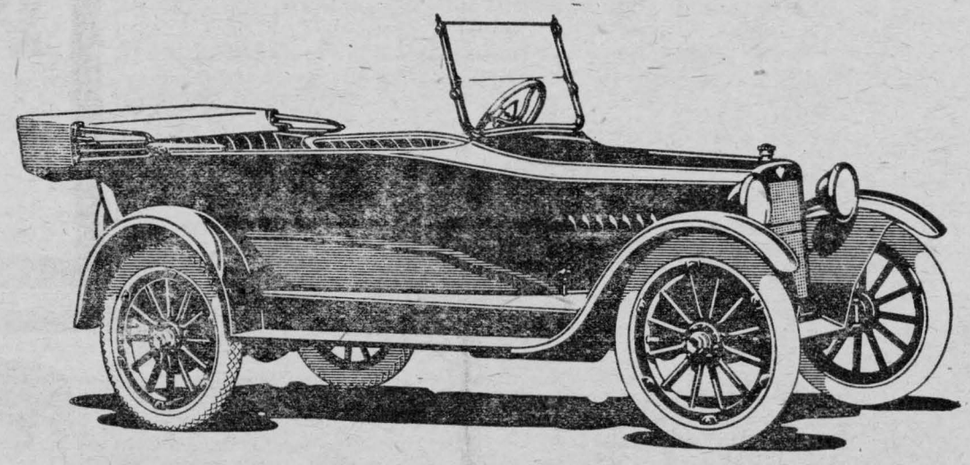
Fox Trots, Medleys One Steps, Hesitations, Hawaiian and Rag Time Tunes

GET Columbia Records

Columbia Note the Name

SAXON "SIX"

A big touring car for five people



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Distributors for Eastern Ontario

BEACH SAXON AUTO COMPANY

199 ALBERT ST., OTTAWA, ONT.

DEALERS WANTED IN EACH DISTRICT

AUTOINTOXICATION OR SELF-POISONING

The Dangerous Condition Which Produces Many Well Known Diseases.

HOW TO GUARD AGAINST THIS TROUBLE

"FRUIT-A-TIVES" — The Wonderful Fruit Medicine — will Protect You

Autointoxication means self-poisoning, caused by continuous or partial constipation, or insufficient action of the bowels.

Instead of the refuse matter passing daily from the body, it is absorbed by the blood. As a result, *the Kidneys and Skin are overworked*, in their efforts to rid the blood of this poisoning.

Poisoning of the blood in this way often causes Indigestion, Loss of Appetite and Disturbed Stomach. It may produce Headaches and Sleeplessness. *It may irritate the Kidneys* and bring on Pain in the Back, Rheumatism, Gout, and Rheumatic Pains. It is the chief cause of Eczema—and *keeps the whole system unhealthy* by the constant absorption into the blood of this refuse matter.

"Fruit-a-tives" will always cure Autointoxication or self-poisoning — as "Fruit-a-tives" acts gently on bowels, kidneys and skin, strengthens the bowels and tones up the nervous system.

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

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

DR. GEO. M. GORRELL

DENTIST

Graduate of Chicago Dental College and o Royal College Dental Surgeons, Toronto.

Office—Arthur Casselman Block, Phone No. 6. Morrisburg.

DR. D. C. CASSELMAN

Dentist

Office—Casselman Block

MORRISBURG, - - ONTARIO

Graduate of Royal College of Dental Surgeons Toronto

R. F. LYLE

BARRISTER, Solicitor, Notary, Conveyancer, &c. Solicitor for The Bank of Ottawa and for the Municipality of Morrisburg.

Barry Block, Main Street

MORRISBURG, : : ONTARIO

Money to loan at lowest rates of interest

IRWIN HILLIARD, K.C.

BARRISTER, Solicitor, Notary, etc. Solicitor o the Molsons Bank.

New Molsons Bank Building, MORRISBURG, ONT.

A large amount of private money to loan at p r nt on easy terms.

ARTHUR FLYNN

Barrister, Etc.

Morrisburg, Ont.

CORNWALL GENERAL HOSPITAL

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

It is kept up by:

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

You are Asked to Assist in this work

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

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

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

EVERY WILLIS GRADUATE IS WORKING

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

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

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

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

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

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"A POSITION FOR EVERY WILLIS GRADUATE"

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

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

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

SCHOOL BOOKS
---and---
STATIONERY

WE SPECIALIZE IN PUBLIC SCHOOL AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE SUPPLIES

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

D. T. Henderson,
DRUGGIST.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

OUR CORRESPONDENTS

SEPTEMBER

Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa
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30						

WILLIAMSBURG

Mr. and Mrs. George K. Casselman and Miss Eva Laushway of Ottawa spent the week-end at their parental home here

The old stork always selects the best places for his tokens of regard. On Wednesday night of last week he visited the nome of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Wingard and made the gift of a son.

Mrs. Myrtle Woodford of Syracuse is spending a few days at Mr. W. C. Strader's.

Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Casselman of Vernon, were week-end guests of the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ezra Casselman. Stuart was united in marriage to one of Vernon's young ladies on Wednesday of last week. A host of friends join in hearty congratulations.

The home of Mrs. Martha Weaver was the scene of a delightful reception and presentation on Saturday evening last to her daughter, Mrs. Earl Van Allen of Inkerman, given by the Choir and a number of young people of the Methodist Church. She was presented with a beautiful chair by the choir, as a token of appreciation for service rendered as a member there to which Mrs. VanAllen expressed her thanks. After refreshments had been served the evening was brought to a close with the expression of best wishes to the newly-made bride.

Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Saddleore and Miss Lyle and Mr. and Mrs. J. W. McIntosh and daughter, Mary and Miss Marion Dickey of Newington were guests at Sunny Brook on Sunday.

Mr. Anson Becker had the misfortune of receiving a severe bite on the face from a horse this week, but under Dr. Lockes care we hope he will soon be around again.

Mr. and Mrs. George Shaver and daughter of Dixon's Corners, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Deeks and Mrs. Ida Carlyle and Miss Jessie of Sask., were guests at Mrs. Robert S. Merkley's last Sunday. Mrs. Carlyle and Miss Jessie left for their home on Monday evening of this week.

Mrs. John Marseilles of Dunbar spent a couple of days last week with Mr. and Mrs. Claude Merkley.

Rev. J. T. McCurlie of Montreal will conduct service in the Presbyterian Church here on Sunday morning, in the absence of the pastor, Rev. D. A. Ferguson.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Whitteker and Walter Whitteker spent Sunday at Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Adams.

GALLINGERTOWN

C. Gallinger and Fred Gallinger were in Finch on Monday.

A few from here attended the sale at Mrs. Doyle's at Nudell Bush.

Mr. and Mrs. David Alguire and daughter, Mary, attended the funeral of the late Mrs. J. Stevenson, wife of Capt. Stevenson at Avonmore.

Rev. Mr. Phillips and Mrs. Phillips of Algoma district have returned home after spending a number of weeks with friends at Cornwall and other points. They also were guests at Mr. George McNairn's of this place.

Mrs. Grant Casselman and children and Miss Thelma Markell of Wales passed through here last week and spent a couple of days at Boucks Hill.

Mr. Hezekiah Gallinger spent last week with his daughter, Mrs. Roy Rupert at Finch.

NATION VALLEY

Misses Ella and Kate Marcellus of Russell have been the guests of their cousin, Miss Grace Darling.

Miss Nellie Elliott spent last week in Ottawa.

Mrs. Walter Carlyle and son, Tom, of Calgary were guests recently at the home of Mr. Geo. Rae.

Miss Mary Munroe has returned home from Macklin, Sask.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. McDougal of Winchester were guests in the Valley the first of the week.

Mr. Jno. Moffatt of Mountain was calling in this vicinity this week.

Our Valley was well represented at the Capital during Exhibition week.

Miss Pauline Rae has entered the Nurses' training class at the General Hospital, Cornwall.

Miss Helen Jamieson has returned home from Montreal, where she was visiting at the homes of her brothers.

Mr. Harold Baker has returned to Western Canada,

Mrs. Jos. Rae entertained the Cass Bridge Sewing Circle on Thursday.

BOUCKS HILL

Mr. and Mrs. Fred McMillan, Mr. Genzmer Barkley, Mrs. M. A. Barkley and son, Keith, motored to Prescott on Sunday where Mr. Keith Barkley took the train for Toronto to resume his studies at the Toronto Dental College.

Mrs. James Robinson and children, Bruce and Flossie, and Miss Maria Robinson of Elma, were recent callers at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Becksted's.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Lane and family, Miss Elma Becksted and Miss Bessie Clark, motored to Bouck's Hill Sunday afternoon to visit friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Haines of Hainesville was calling on friends here recently.

Miss Wilda Merkley of the M. C.I. spent a few days at her home here last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Beckstead and children spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Holmes of Morrisburg.

Miss Clara McIntosh of Winchester Springs was the guest of her friend, Miss Nellie McQuaig at our public school one day last week.

AULTSVILLE

Mr. and Mrs. J. Joubert and Miss Ethel Elliott of Montreal spent the week-end here with Mrs. Wm. Elliott Sr.

Miss Nora Bush of Watertown N.Y., is spending a few weeks here with her parents.

Miss Agnes Couliff and Mr. Orr of Ogdensburg, N.Y., spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Henry Couliff.

Mrs. E. Lawrence and baby of Roebuck are spending a few days at the Parsonage.

Mr. Harold Shaver is in Montreal this week writing on his exams.

Mrs. S. Casselman of Lachine is spending a few days in town.

Miss Isabel Cross had the misfortune to fall and break her arm a few days ago.

Mrs. Kenneth Hanes of Farran's Point spent Sunday in town at Mr. R. H. Hanes.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Bush and Mrs. Bush of Bush Glen called on Mr. and Mrs. John Casselman on Tuesday.

Mr. H. Rupert, Miss Thelma and Master Arthur spent Sunday at Osnabruck Centre.

Rev. Mr. Radcliff occupied the pulpit of St. Pauls Church on Sunday morning at the Thanksgiving services.

Mrs. Austin Beckstead of Montreal spent the week-end with friends here.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Cooper and Master Lorne, spent Sunday with Mr. John Hart, East Williamsburg.

Mr. and Mrs. Allen Markell of Ottawa spent Sunday with friends here.

Mrs. C. S. Ault and son Arthur, spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Weagant at Archer.

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

Mr. and Mrs. I. J. Cramer and Miss Addie Cramer spent a day last week with friends in [illegible]ville.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Pitts and Mr. and Mrs. George Dillabough and C. S. Hanes attended the funeral of the late Mr. Binion of Iroquois last Wednesday.

Mrs. J. S. Morgan spent a couple of days last week with her mother, Mrs. Henderson of Morrisburg.

Miss E. Casselman is the guest of Mrs. Mary McArthur this week.

Mrs. G. W. Markell is attending the Prov. W.C.T.U. Convention in Cornwall this week.

Mr. and Mrs. S. T. Loucks returned home from Toronto last week and were accompanied by Mrs. T. Railt.

CEDAR GROVE

Silo-filling is the order of the day.

Mrs. Julius Beaupre is at present under the doctor's care.

Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Lane visited friends at Morrisburg recently.

Mrs. Herbert Gallinger is spending a few days with her sister, Mrs. C. Dafoe.

Mr. Selim Shaver made a business trip to Cornwall, Monday.

Miss Gladys Buchanan of Osnabruck Centre is visiting her sister, Miss Sadie Buchanan.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank McConnell and daughters, Rose and Muriel, were recent guests of Mr. and Mrs. D. Well's, Boucks Hill.

Miss Helen Stacey spent the week-end at her home in Iroquois.

The Misses Sadie and Gladys Buchanan accompanied by their sister, Mrs. Wm. Myers of Archer attended the School Fair at North Williamsburg. Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Ellison Dennison and daughter, Mabel, visited Mr. and Mrs. Selim Shaver on Sunday.

Matilda Council

Minutes of Matilda Council, regular meeting, which was held in Gilson's hall, Brinston, September 6th., 1917.

Members all present. The following accounts were paid: J. Milligan, work in Con. 8, $2.50 Sawyer Massey, repairs for grader $12.60, James Leizert, gravel $14.50, Hare & McInnis, clothing for John Ault $16.51, T. Magor, work on Parlow Creek bridge $5, Foster Hilliard ditto $52.50, James Hilliard, ditto $5.63, William Banford, ditto, $37.50, Geo. Banford, ditto, $13.50, Herb Hall, ditto, $19.75, John Fossitt, $253.06 Foster Hilliard, ditto, $3, J. Hilliard, account in full, $25, Edward Banford, work on grader $4.50, C. C. Crowder, tile west boundry $5.25, Matilda Red Cross, Aug. to Sept. $200, R. S. Pelton, printing, $75, C. I. Gilson, hall rent $2, W. E. Boyd, work on Boyd Bridge, $75. Moved by T. Johnston, seconded by G. Timlick, that the Reeve and Clerk be authorized to settle with Edwardsburg Council re boundry road—Carried. The Council adjourned to meet in Barkley's hall, Thursday, October 6, 1917.

J. J. PAYNE, Clerk.

ELDERLY WOMEN SAFEGUARDED

Tell Others How They Were Carried Safely Through Change of Life.

Durand, Wis.—"I am the mother of fourteen children and I owe my life to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. When I was 45 and had the Change of Life, a friend recommended it and it gave me such relief from my bad feelings that I took several bottles. I am now well and healthy and recommend your Compound to other ladies." —Mrs. MARY RIDGWAY, Durand, Wis.



A Massachusetts Woman Writes:

Blackstone, Mass. — "My troubles were from my age, and I felt awfully sick for three years. I had hot flashes often and frequently suffered from pains. I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and now am well." —Mrs. PIERRE COURNOYER, Box 239, Blackstone, Mass.

Such warning symptoms as sense of suffocation, hot flashes, headaches, backaches, dread of impending evil, timidity, sounds in the ears, palpitation of the heart, sparks before the eyes, irregularities, constipation, variable appetite, weakness and dizziness, should be heeded by middle-aged women. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has carried many women safely through this crisis.

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

TO RENT

Comfortable brick house, west of English Church; eight rooms, two halls, Summer kitchen and woodshed all under cover. Also all modern conveniences including toilet and bath. Apply to

Mrs. Philip Fetterley.

FARM WANTED

A man with sufficient help desires to rent a farm of from 100 to 150 acres. For particulars apply

R. F. LYLE,
Barrister, &c.
Morrisburg, Ont.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years
Always bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

POULTRY WANTED

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

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

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

Farm For Sale

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

Easy terms can be arranged. For further particulars apply to,

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

Children Cry for Fletcher's

CASTORIA

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

What is CASTORIA

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

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

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



The Real Asphalt Roofing

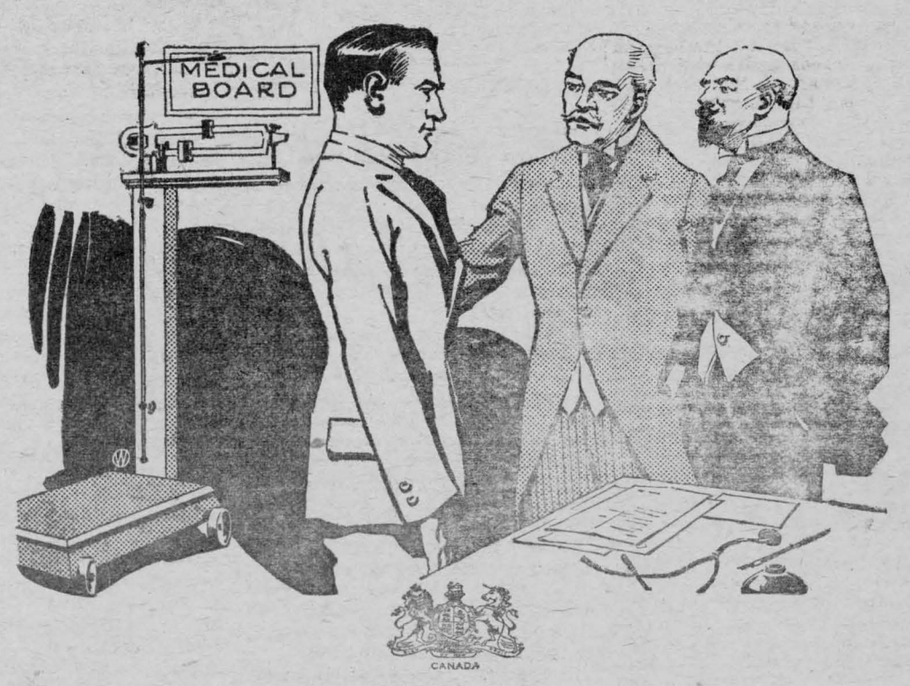
Don't confuse Paroid with ordinary ready roofings. Paroid has the record of 19 years of proven service and is the choice of farmers, and is used on Government Military Camp Buildings.

NEPONSET
Paroid
ROOFING

Insist on the Genuine Paroid and your roofs will be weather-proof and fire-resisting; your buildings will be warmer in winter.

Paroid has the Grey surface. Also made with crushed slate surface, Red and Green. Complete kit and unconditional guarantee with each roll; it is the easiest of all roofings to lay. The Neponset dealer is a man worth dealing with.

NEPONSET DEALER, MORRISBURG.
W. H. McGANNON
123



These Men Will Help You Decide

Are you liable to be selected for service under the Military Service Act?

The answer to this question is being made readily available for you. Remember that the first class to be called includes only men between the ages of 20 and 34, both inclusive, who are unmarried or widowers without children, those married after July 6, 1917, being deemed single for the purposes of the Act.

Medical Boards are now being established throughout Canada. These Boards will examine, free of charge and obligation, all men who wish to be examined as to their physical fitness for military service. They will tell you in a very short time whether your physical condition absolves you from the call or makes you liable for selection.

It is important that you obtain this information as soon as possible. A certificate of unfitness from a Medical Board will secure for you freedom from responsibility under the Military Service Act from any Exemption Tribunal. A certificate of fitness will not preclude an appeal for exemption on any ground.

In order that you may be able to plan your future with certainty, visit a Medical Board as soon as possible and find out if you are liable to be selected. Your family and your employer are interested as well as yourself.

Issued by
The Military Service Council. 131

Fresh from the Gardens

of the finest Tea-producing country in the world.

"SALADA"

TEA

B 74

Sealed Packets Only.

Try it—it's delicious. BLACK GREEN or MIXED.

Between Cousins;

OR, A DECLARATION OF WAR.

CHAPTER VII.—(Cont'd.)

"But, look here, how do you know who they are?" objected Ronald, whose views concerning the conventionalities of life were much narrower than those of his headstrong cousin. "Do you think that Aunt Caroline—"

"I don't care who they are. I need them, and I'm going to appropriate them—that's all! You needn't come on if you're afraid."

Albert M'Donnell, looking up quickly at the sound of footsteps on the turf, was scarcely less surprised than Mabel had been—fashionably-clad young ladies, out of the tourist season, being at least as rare as white grouse on the moors; but even before she had reached the spot he had made a correct guess at her identity. There was scarcely time to repress the movement of pleasure whose display would have been all too naive, and no time to warn Fenella, before the apparition was upon them.

"I beg your pardon," Miss Atterton began, in a tone which obviously begged nothing at all, but smilingly, breezily commanded: "We are strangers here, and anxious to find the whereabouts of an old grave we have been told of. Somebody who was killed in some battle or other—no, I mean who killed somebody else. Wasn't that it, Donald? This is my cousin, Mr. Macgilvray. We're come over from Balladrochit, you know."

"Oh," said Fenela, with very wide eyes; "then you are the——"

A cutting glance from Albert checked the word "heiress," which had all but reached to her lips. She had raised herself from the grave-mound barely in time to become aware of the strangers, close already, and the flurry of the astonishment was still upon her, painting her cheeks a delicious rose-color.

"My sister and I will be very pleased to show you the way," Albert was saying, with an aplomb which did much credit to his self-confidence, even though at that very moment he was wondering whether the angle at which he was raising his hat did or did not come up to the requirements of fashion "The grave you mean is our show-grave here. It is up there in the old chapel."

"That's nice. And there are lots of other things we're dying to know—at least, I'm dying to know them. Please tell me first: what's all that black stuff opposite, and what makes it rattle so?"

She pointed to the nearest shore, where strange, dusky-looking promontories ran out into the water, looming indistinctly through the low-hanging mist. From behind the moist curtain a continual clatter sounded, as though vast masses of crockery were being perpetually moved.

"Slate-refuse, and the slate workers on the banks. If the mist lifted, you would see the sheds under which they are working, shaping the slates as they come from the quarry."

"What fun! I must have a look at the quarries one of these days. Just listen, Ronald!"

But Ronald seemed just then to be busier with his eyes than with his ears, as a mere turn of the head would have betrayed to Mabel; and the object he was using them on, shyly but persistently, was the face which had revealed itself in the moment that the "native" girl had stood up from the grave.

In obedience to a half-commanding gesture of Mabel's hand a moment's silence had produced itself, filled only with that suggestive clatter—the voice of Life speaking to this spot of Death, more loudly, but surely not more irresistibly, than Death, day by day, spoke back to those men, who from morning to night labored with their place of final rest ever before their eyes.

"And now for the chapel!" decided Mabel, after that brief pause.

In the act of turning she threw a curious glance at the slab of slate-stone alongside.

"My mother's grave," murmured Fenella. "It is two years to-day since she died."

Mabel put out her hand with a gesture which looked more impulsive than it really was,—a gesture often being less trouble than a word.

As they made their way over the uneven ground, it was Mabel's tongue that continued busiest. She wanted to know "everything about everything," as she explained to Albert—the quartette having almost unavoidably resolved itself into couples—with a cheerful volubility which accorded but indifferently with the surroundings. The explanation of the squares cut in the turf vastly tickled her fancy. The rock making it a regular puzzle to find a spot on which a decently deep grave could be dug, as Albert expounded the matter, was generally settled by scraping a shallow hole and heaping turf upon the coffin. The whole island was scarred with the signs of these unsuccessful graves, and of the spots from which the turf—cut to the shape required, and capable of being rolled up like a mat—had been taken.

"What excellent consciences you all must have!" declared Mabel. "Fancy being able to sleep quiet under a turf mat! But perhaps you don't always sleep quiet? Do you know that when I caught sight of you and your sister just now my first impression was that you must be ghosts."

"Do ghosts wear tweed suits?" asked Albert, glancing down discontentedly at the cheap material of his attire.

"Why not? They're up to anything nowadays. The old style of ghost in a sheet and with fiery eyes has quite gone out, you know. That sort never used to do anything but groan and rattle chains, while the ambition of a real, up-to-date ghost is evidently to look as unlike a ghost as possible. I should say it affects daylight more than darkness; and if it goes in for chains at all, it's the latest thing in muff or bag chains. I beg your pardon for chattering; I see you want to say something."

They had stood still before a more imposing-looking monument; but when her over-eager guide, having explained that it was the grave of the chief of the M'Donnell clan, murdered in the Massacre, showed signs of wanting to enter into the details of the event, Mabel stopped him firmly.

"No history, please. Mamma supplies that. Ah! you don't know mamma. I once was weak enough to visit Westminster Abbey in her company, with the result that the mere sight of its tower gives me a moral nausea. You can tell me the story another time," she added, seeing a look of disappointement upon her new acquaintance's face, "from your own point of view—not from that of the history books. But to-day I'm hungering only for local color. Talk to me about second sight and 'corpse lights,' and those sort of things, if you please."

The smile that went with the words was well calculated to heal wounded vanity.

And Albert, rising to the occasion, as was his habit of doing, talked well, even brilliantly, of the customs and beliefs of his country. Already he had grasped his role, and was playing it to perfection. If Miss Atterton wanted folk-lore, she should have it by the ton. Whether he fed her with facts or with fancies was quite indifferent to himself. To hear his ready narrative was to suppose that he had made a special study of a subject which, on principle, he contemptuously neglected.

By the time they reached the chapel, whose stony carcase bulged with century-old ivy, Mabel was looking with open approval upon the cicerone whom Providence had put in her way.

"If I might venture to mention history," he laughed, "this would be the moment for referring to the battle of Prestonpans."

(To be continued).

ONLY FIVE SENSES?

Present-Day Science Says That We Have a Dozen or More.

Who was it that first declared the number of our senses to be five?

Some prehistoric person doubtless. But he was mistaken. If we had only five senses, we should be deprived of the use of many of our most important faculties.

Science tells us to-day that we have at least a dozen senses. Touch alone includes three of them.

First of the three is the tactile sense, by which one determines whether an object felt is rough or smooth. Supplementing it are the two senses of heat and cold. Perceptions of cold and heat are registered by wholly distinct nerve organs.

Look at the end of your finger. You will notice little ridges running over it symmetrically. In these lie the extermities of the heat-sense nerves and cold-sense nerves. The latter can feel only cold, the former only heat.

The ear has three senses—hearing, direction and equilibrium. The last two depend on a liquid in the semicircular canals of the inner ear, and on numerous tiny pebbles of lime, called "otoliths," which lie in the canals.

Nurses in Australia are responding splendidly to the call for their services. A further large contingent is ready to sail overseas.

We mount to heaven mostly on the ruins of our cherished schemes, finding our failures our successes.—A. Bronson Alcott.

Liquid manure applied frequently about the plants will increase the tomato crop. Stable or poultry manure is equally good.

When brushing stair carpets have a basin of warm water handy and dip the brush into it occasionally. This prevents the dust from rising, and makes the colors look clear and bright.



DOMESTIC SCIENCE AT HOME

Tenth Lesson.—Vegetables

Vegetables are classifield into two distinct groups, as green vegetables, composed of stems and leaves, and starchy vegetables, consisting of roots and tubers, such as white and sweet potatoes, turnips, carrots, beets, radishes, parsnips and onions. Vegetables are also classified into the carbohydrate group. They contain starch, sugar, cellulose and mineral salts.

Peas, beans and lentils are classed as legumes, because they contain valuable protein, which may take the place of meat. Green vegetables are valuable for their salts and acids, and also for the cellulose, which is very necessary to the body, as it furnishes material for bulk, diluting the highly concentrated foods.

The starch is inclosed within the tiny cellulose wall, which, when cooked, softens, permitting the grains of starch to expand, and therefore be easier to digest.

All vegetables contain a large percentage of water, and with the exception of the legumes and corn little protein and fat.

Classification of Vegetables

Beets are valuable for their carbohydrates, which is in the form of sugar. Carrots, turnips and parsnips contain large amounts of cellulose, and are difficult to digest. Onions are rich in an aromatic oil which contains a large amount of sulphur. The onion is also valuable for its diuretic qualities. Radishes contain large amounts of cellulose, and are very valuable for bulk.

Asparagus is easy to digest, and is of diuretic nature. Cauliflower, cabbage and brussels sprouts are of the same family. Cucumbers contain mineral salts and cellulose. Spinach has well known aperient qualities.

Endive, celery, lettuce, romaine, corn salad and cress and chickery are easily digested and are cooling, also purifying the blood stream. Potatoes are rich in starch and mineral salts. Tomatoes are of a diuretic nature and are especially valuable for their flavor and the variety that they furnish to the menu. They contain various mineral salts, and are easily digested.

Method of Cooking

Proper cleansing and preparation of vegetables are as necessary as the cooking. Wilted vegetables may be restored by placing them in cold water. All stale or decayed vegetables should be discarded, as they contain bacteria and molds that may cause trouble.

Be particular. Thoroughly wash and rinse the vegetables to remove all sand and dirt. A small brush should be kept for this purpose, scrubbing them quickly removes all dirt, saving both your hands and your time.

Cooking

Place all vegetables in boiling water to cook, and keep the water boiling gently until the vegetables are tender. They should then be taken at once from the water, seasoned and placed in hot dishes.

Overcooking or too rapid boiling spoils the color, shape and appearance as well as the flavor. Do not cover green vegetables while cooking. Spinach, beet tops and squash should be steamed or cooked in a small amount of water.

Timetable for Cooking

Potatoes. From 20 to 30 minutes, according to size.

Turnips. From 30 to 50 minutes, according to size and age.

Beets. From 45 minutes to 2 hours, according to size and age.

Carrots. From 15 to 40 minutes, according to size and age.

Cabbage. From 15 to 50 minutes, according to method of cutting.

Spinach. For 15 minutes

Peas. For 20 minutes.

Beans. From 20 to 30 minutes, according to size.

Asparagus. From 20 to 30 minutes, according to size.

Boiling potatoes in the skins and peeling them afterward, then rolling them in melted butter and parsley, gives old potatoes the appearance of new ones. Boil the potatoes for ten minutes, then grease the skin and bake After draining the water from boiled potatoes, cover them with a napkin or towel. This absorbs the water and makes the potato mealy.

Preserving the Autumn Fruits

Apple Butter.—One-quarter bushel of windfall apples, two gallons of water. Wash the apples and remove all blemishes. Cut in quarters and do not peel or core. Place in a preserving kettle. Start cooking. Use a wire potato masher to mash and stir the pulp. Cook gently for forty minutes or until the mixture is a very soft mass. Cool and then rub through a fine sieve. Return to the kettle and add one quart of vinegar, two pounds of sugar. Stir to dissolve the sugar. Now tie the following spices in a piece of cheesecloth and add to the apple mixture: one cupful of cinnamon, four tablespoonfuls of nutmeg, two tablespoonfuls of cloves, two tablespoonfuls of allspice, one tablespoonful of ginger. Cook slowly until thick like apple butter, stirring frequently to prevent scorching. When thick pour into pots or crock. Seal with paraffin in the usual manner for jellies.

Apple butter that contains large amounts of sugar is liable to ferment. Use in tarts, pies and cakes. Spread it on bread and save the butter.

Pear Marmalade.—Use four pounds of pears, peeled and cored and then cut into slices. Place in a preserving kettle with one pint of cold water. Cook very slowly until the pears are soft, adding the following spices tied in a bag: one tablespoonful of allspice, two tablespoonfuls of cinnamon, one tablespoonful of cloves, one teaspoonful of mace. Remove the spice bag when the pears are soft. Now add two and one-quarter pounds of sugar and the juice of two lemons. Cook slowly until thick. Store in sterilized glasses, sealing in the usual manner for jellies.

Canned Pears.—Peel and cut the pears in half. Place in an enamel preserving kettle. Cover with cold water and add the juice of one lemon to each six quarts of water. This will prevent discoloration. Place on the fire and cook until the pears are tender. Drain and pack into sterilized jars. Measure the liquid and add one cupful of sugar to each two and one-half cupfuls of liquid. Boil the syrup for five minutes and then pour it over the pears. Add a small stick of cinnamon and two cloves to each jar. Place the rubber and lid in position and then partially tighten. Process for thirty minutes after the water starts boiling in a hot water bath. Remove and fasten the lids as securely as possible. Test for leaks and then store in a cool, dry place.

Crushed Peach Pulp.—Peel and cut into very thin slices over-ripe peaches. To six quarts of prepared peaches add a syrup made of: three pounds of sugar, one pint of water. Place in a saucepan and boil for five minutes. Pour over the peaches. Stir with a spoon to mix thoroughly and then fill into sterilized jars, taking care to fill to overflowing. Press the peaches down well. Place the rubber and lid in position. Partially tighten them. Place in a hot-water bath and process for forty minutes after the water starts boiling. Remove and fasten the lids as securely as possible. Test for leaks and then store in a cool, dry place.

Grape Jelly.—Pick grapes from the stems and wash them. Measure them and add two cupfuls of water to each quart. Mash well with a potato masher and place on the fire. Bring slowly to a boil and cook until the grapes are soft, mashing frequently. Strain through a jelly bag and measure the juice and allow an equal amount of sugar. Place the juice in a kettle and bring to a boil. Cook for ten minutes and add the sugar. Continue cooking after the boiling point is reached. Boil juice just eight minutes. Remove from the fire and pour into sterilized glasses, and when cool cover with paraffine. Stir well until the sugar is dissolved and then no longer. If you have a candy thermometer cook to 222 degrees. Remove from the fire and pour into the prepared glasses.

Spiced Grapes.—For spiced grapes use three quarts of berries. Pick from the stems and wash. Place in a porcelain-lined preserving kettle and add two pounds of sugar, one-half cupful of water one-half cupful of vinegar. Stir until the sugar is dissolved. Bring quickly to a boil and then add the following spices tied in a piece of cheesecloth: one tablespoonful of cinnamon, one teaspoonful of cloves, one teaspoonful of mace, one teaspoonful of ginger. Cook slowly for one hour, then pour into sterilized jars. Place the rubber and lid in position and then process in a hot-water bath for twenty minutes after the water starts boiling. Seal and then test for leaks and finally store in a cool, dry place.

Telephone lines are to be extended to Tromsoe, Norway, 200 miles north of the Arctic circle.

It is said that moths will not attack green fabrics. Arsenic is used in dyeing green, and the moths are wise enough to shun that deadly drug.

Worth Protecting

A good article is worthy of a good package. A rich, strong, delicious tea like Red Rose is worth putting into a sealed package to keep it fresh and good.

A cheap, common tea is hardly worth taking care of and is usually sold in bulk.

Red Rose is always sold in the sealed package which keeps it good.



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JAPAN'S PART IN THE WORLD WAR

THE POSITION SHE OCCUPIES IS UNIQUE.

What the Island Empire Has Done and is Doing For the Allied Cause.

The position Japan occupies in the world war is singularly unique. It has few parallels, if any, in the history of war, writes Dr. Toyokichi Iyenaga, the Japanese journalist. She entered the war in obedience to the terms of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, which imposed upon her the duty of conducting military operations in common with her ally in the regions of Eastern Asia and of safeguarding mutual interests therein. Japan also joined the solemn agreement entered into between the Allied Powers to make no separate peace.

The war has brought to Japan an era of prosperity never known before. Her foreign trade has already reached the billion mark, counted in Canadian dollars. Her mills, her shipyards, her factories are busy day and night and are reaping enormous profits. The present financial strength of the Island Empire, as compared with that before the war, stands in general terms something like this:—Bank clearings have more than doubled; industrial and steamship shares have trebled and quadrupled in value; earnings of some concerns have gone up one hundred, two hundred, even three hundred per cent.; national banks are up four to six points; the commercial discount rate has dropped from eight per cent. to five—even three.

While these fortuitous circumstances of war and geography were bringing to Japan unforeseen riches, has she lain idle, amiss in the fulfilment of the duty allotted to her by her allies? No, far from it. She has done her part with fidelity and thoroughness. Let me dwell upon it for a moment.

Japan's Work in the Far East.

The story of the destruction of German power in the Far East and in the South Seas, with which Japan was intrusted by her allies, is a simple one. Soon after the declaration of war against Germany Japan despatched one division of her army to Shantung and, in conjunction with the British troops, under the command of Major General Bernadiston, reduced Tsingtao on November 7, 1914, taking 4,669 German prisoners and other spoils of war. Japan also despatched the First and Second Japanese fleets and other squadrons to blockade the harbor of Kiaochow, to locate the enemy war ships roving the adjoining seas, to capture their bases in the South Sea and to convoy the troops of Australia and New Zealand to Europe.

The Kiaochow campaign was, of course, but child's play compared with the colossal battles fought on the western, eastern and Balkan fronts of Europe. Nor was the work undertaken by the Japanese navy so nerve racking and arduous as the task imposed upon the allied fleets in European waters, although the vast extent of the sphere of activity allotted to the Japanese fleet and the consequent enormous cruises they made over the eastern seas, the South Sea and in the Indian and Pacific Oceans are not generally known. In summing up the results of Japan's operations I may be pardoned when I say that she achieved the maximum effect by the minimum of effort, and that what she has accomplished is, so far, among the few aims of the Allies that have been completely realized.

Activities Within Her Province.

While I do not wish to overrate the part Japan has taken in the war, I cannot let pass unchallenged the charge now and then made that she is indifferent to the cause of her allies because she is not fighting on the European battlefields. It was neither the wish of her allies nor that of Japan that she would thrust herself upon the European stage, for it is none of her part to act therein. This is the strongest reason why she has not sent her troops to the European front to take an active part in the conflict. In the meantime she has done to her best ability that which is within her province to do. Her navy has for three years past been keeping vigilant watch over the wide sweep of waters from the Yellow Sea to the Red Sea and a large part of the Pacific. Recently she has despatched a fleet of destroyers to the Mediterranean to assist in the operations against German and Austrian submarines.

She has subscribed to the loans of her Allies to the full extent of her financial capacity. And, above all, Japan has supplied munitions and other war material to her Allies, and especially to Russia has she assured an almost interrupted flow of guns, rifles, ammunition, clothing, foodstuffs and other materials. Mountains of these supplies are to-day piled upon the wharves of Vladivostock because of the lack of transportation facilities.

True to Her Allies.

No emphasis is needed that Japan stands ready to do everything within her power for the successful prosecution of the war against a common foe. That Japan is unfalteringly loyal to her Allies was strikingly and unexpectedly demonstrated a few months ago by the publication of the notorious Zimmerman note, which, while on the one hand it exposed to the world the complete bankruptcy of German statesmanship, revealed at the same time the true and firm attitude of Japan. How spontaneous, how unanimous was the verdict of the Japanese nation in condemning that preposterous plot!

RULES OF HEALTH FOR DYSPEPTICS

DIETING UNNECESSARY

There are two ways by which people who suffer from indigestion, dyspepsia, sour stomach, flatulence, etc., can overcome the trouble. First, as practically all cases of the above are directly or indirectly traceable to acidity and fermentation, they can eliminate from their diet all foods which ferment and form acid, such as all starches and sugar and foods containing them, thus prohibiting bread, potatoes, fruits and most meats. About the only safe foods are gluten breads, spinach and small quantities of white meat of chicken or turkey. This diet is almost a starvation one, but it is sometimes quite effective. The second way, which appeals especially to those who like to eat hearty meals of good foods, is to eat whatever is reasonably digestable, neutralize the acid and stop fermentation by the use of a good antacid such as bisurated magnesia, a teaspoonful of which in a little water immediately after eating or whenever pain is felt, instantly neutralizes the acid, stops the fermentation and permits the stomach to do its work without pain or hindrance. Owing to its simplicity, convenience and effectiveness this latter plan is now being adopted, instead of the old fashioned, expensive, weakening starvation process. In this connection it is interesting to note that since the widespread use of bisurated magnesia was established, many druggists have arranged to supply it in 5 gr. tablets. 2 or 3 of which are equivalent to a teaspoonful of the powder form and are much more convenient to carry.

Redpath SUGAR



2 and 5 lb. Cartons—
10, 20, 50 and 100 lb. Bags.

From "Ye Olde Sugar Loafe" of grandmother's day, to the sparkling "Extra Granulated" in your own cut-glass bowl, Redpath Sugar has appeared three times daily, for over half a century, on thousands of Canadian tables.

"Let Redpath Sweeten it."

Made in one grade only the highest!

"One Whole Wheat Meal a Day"—that's the slogan for those who want to conserve food and also conserve strength and health. But be sure it is the whole wheat prepared in a digestible form. **Shredded Wheat Biscuit** is 100 per cent. whole wheat—nothing wasted, nothing thrown away. Fifteen years ago Shredded Wheat was eaten only as a breakfast cereal; now it is eaten for any meal as a substitute for meat, eggs, or potatoes. Two or three biscuits with milk or cream and some fresh fruits make a nourishing, satisfying meal at a cost of only a few cents.

Made in Canada.

FERTILIZER VALUE OF ASHES

Though Wood Ashes Are Valuable, Coal Residue is Not Worth Preserving.

During the past two years the price of all fertilizer materials, and particularly those containing potash, has advanced greatly and farmers should take every precaution to conserve the supplies produced on the farm.

Wood ashes have a high value on account of the potash they contain. Ashes from hardwood contain, when dry, from five to seven per cent. of potash and are worth from $25 to $35 per ton, or in other words, it would require $25 to $35 to purchase as much potash in the form of commercial fertilizers as is contained in one ton of average hardwood ashes.

Soft wood ashes usually contain less than five per cent. of potash, but enough to make it profitable to carefully preserve them.

As the potash in ashes is readily soluble in water the ashes should be stored under cover until used. Besides potash, ashes contain one and one-half to two per cent. of phosphoric acid and fifty to sixty per cent. of lime.

Leached ashes seldom contain more than one per cent. of potash and if used at all they should be considered as a source of lime rather that potash, and be purchased on that basis.

Ashes from corn cobs contain more than thirty per cent. of potash and where any quantity of cobs can be obtained they should be burned and the ashes utilized as a source of potash.

Coal ashes contain only traces of potash and they possess very little if any value from the fertilizer standpoint.

VESPER HYMN.

We at close of day, O Father,
[illegible] our Empire plead,
[illegible]d our soldiers, God of Armies,
In their need.

Shield our sailors in their perils
On the mighty deep,
Guide them, bless them, loving Pilot,
Safely keep.

Grant our airmen as they upwards
Climb through haze and cloud,
Grace to hear Thy promise ringing
Clear and loud.

Grant our wounded as they languish
On their beds of pain
Heavenly comfort; and Thy mercy
On the slain.

Grant our leaders strength and courage
Whilst they plans devise,
May their schemes find fullest favor
In Thine eyes.

On us pour Thy richest blessings,
When all wars shall cease;
In the brightness of Thy presence
We find peace.

—H. D. F.

Canadian Chaplain Services.
Tune, "Holy Father in Thy Mercy."

If

you never tasted Grape-Nuts FOOD you have missed one of the good things in life

The Newest Models



© McCALL

Especially smart for early fall is this black satin gown with its high collar, long tight sleeves and hip drapery. McCall Pattern No. 7971, Ladies' Waist, cut in 4 sizes; 34 to 40 bust, and No. 7947, Ladies' Two-Piece Skirt in 5 sizes; 22 to 30 waist. Price, 20 cents each.



© McCALL

For the small boy this design is very smart and attractive. The coat of the little suit is most unusual and the trousers are knee length. McCall Pattern No. 7924, Boy's Eton Suit. In 3 sizes; 2 to 6 years. Price, 15 cents.

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

BABY'S OWN TABLETS ALWAYS IN THE HOME

Mrs. Eugene Vaillancourt, St. Mathieu, Que., writes: "My baby suffered greatly from constipation so I began using Baby's Own Tablets. I was surprised with the prompt relief they gave him and now I always keep them in the house." Once a mother has used Baby's Own Tablets for her little ones she always keeps a supply on hand for the first trial convinces her there is nothing to equal them in keeping her little ones well. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

THE WORK OF THE "SAUSAGES."

Observation Balloons Note Every Shot Sent Into Enemy Positions.

From the North Sea to the Swiss frontier one may almost trace the fighting front on clear days by the observation balloons. Great, awkward, ungainly bags, they tug at their anchors, swaying this way and that at the touch of every breeze, but from the basket suspended far below keen eyed observers spot every shot their artillery sends over into the Boche positions. While the balloons are frequently destroyed by hostile aeroplanes the casualties among the observers are surprisingly small. Each observation basket is equipped with parachutes and all the observers need to do when the bag above them is damaged or is the centre of attack is throw out their parachute, climb over the basket and sail slowly and gracefully to the ground. They carry with them all their instruments and charts and are able to make complete reports on everything that has occurred up to the minute they were forced to descend.

Practically all the larger balloons now are equipped with wireless or telephone plants that keep the observers constantly in touch with the ground. The United States is developing a great fleet of the "sausages,' as they are generally termed.

Germany expects every Hessian fly and bug in every wheat-field in North America to be true to the Fatherland

CURING SKIN TROUBLES

So many people, both men and women, suffer from skin troubles, such as eczema, blotches, pimples and irritation that a word of advice is necessary. It is a great mistake for such sufferers and those with bad complexions to smear themselves with greasy ointments. Often they could not do anything worse, for the grease clogs the pores of the troubled skin and their condition actually becomes worse.

When there are pimples or eruptions, or an irritating or itching rash, a soothing boracic solution may help to allay the irritation, but of course that does not cure the trouble. Skin complaints come from an impure condition of the blood and will persist until the blood is thoroughly purified. It is well known that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have effected the best results in many forms of skin disorders and blemishes. This is due to the fact that these pills make new, rich blood, and that this new blood attacks the impurities that give rise to skin troubles and disperses them; so that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure skin disorders from within the system—the only sure way.

It should be added that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have a beneficial effect upon the general health. They increase the appetite and energy and cure diseases that arise from impure blood.

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

HOUSEFLY AGAIN INDICTED

Drying and Canning Season Is Time of Special Danger.

The menace of the housefly is at present greatly increased, because of home drying, preserving and canning of fruits and vegetables.

The housefly has long been condemned as a spreader of disease, being incriminated both by circumstantial and by experimental evidence. The structure of its feet and mouth parts—in particular the presence of small hairy pads on the feet which are covered with a sticky fluid, enabling the fly to walk upon walls and ceiling—makes it possible for any sort of filth to cling to the fly.

It is high time that universal efforts were made to eliminate houseflys by permanent methods, such as controlling their breeding places. For the present season it is imperative that emergency measures be adopted for protection. Efficient screening is the best emergency protection.

Special attention ought to be given to excluding flies from contact with dried fruits and fruits in the process of drying, in particular such fruits as are likely to be eaten without being thoroughly cooked. This may be done by building a wooden framework about the trays and stretching over the top of this metal or cloth screening, in such a way that the screen will be a few inches above the fruit.

Formalin solutions and traps (the conical trap is effective) should be used outside the house to reduce the number of flies near by. If flies enter the house, the "swatter" should be used immediately, or fly poisons may be employed (an effective fly poison is one part commercial formalin diluted with nineteen parts of water placed in saucers with a teaspoonful of syrup.

LOSSES FROM SMUT.

Formalin Treatment is Cheap and Very Effective.

Some fields of oats recently examined in Dundas county by the Commission of Conservation were found to be badly smutted. On one man's farm diligent search was made and not one smutted head was found. He has thoroughly treated his seed oats for the last three years. On another farm where untreated oats were sown, smut was very prevalent. This farmer estimated that he had from 5 to 10 per cent. of loss from smut, but actual and careful count of certain areas demonstrated that 37 per cent. of his grain crop was lost from smut. This may seem startling, but the loss from this cause is generally greater than it seems. The straw which bears smutted heads is stunted and they are low down in the crop and not easily seen, so that there is a loss both in grain and in straw.

The formalin treatment is cheap, easily applied and entirely effective, if properly done. This year, in thousands of fields, the losses from smut will actually exceed the amount of seed sown. The cost of treating the seed amounts to only a few cents a bushel and no one can afford to lose even two or three bushels per acre when the cost of treatment is so small.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

Whose Baby?

A schoolmaster had just finished an instructive lesson on food, when little Basil raised his hand.

"Well, Basil, what is it?" questioned the teacher.

"Please, sir, Billy Jenkins said he knew a baby that was brought up on elephant's milk, and it gained ten pounds in weight every day.

"Billy ought not to tell such rubbish," replied the master. Then:

"Tell me, Billy, whose baby was brought up on elephant's milk?"

"The elephant's baby, sir!" hesitatingly replied the boy.

If the end of the war finds the Canadian people a bit less extravagant that will be no small gain.

MANURE AS FERTILIZER.

The Quicker it is Put on the Land the Better.

Perhaps one of the most remarkable results obtained in our experiments with fertilizers has been the discovery that, as far as ordinary farm crops are concerned, fresh and rotted manure, applied at the same rate, have given practically equal yields. The explanation for this is not easy to find, since rotted manure, weight for weight, is very considerably richer in plant food than fresh manure. It probably lies in the better inoculation of the soil with desirable micro-organisms for the conversion of soil plant food into assimilable forms by the fresh manure and the greater warmth set up by its fermentation in the soil affecting beneficially the crop in its early stages. But, be this as it may, we have the practical deduction that there is no concomitant gain from the use of rotted manure, in the ordinary farm rotation, for the labor involved in rotting it and the large losses in organic matter and plant food that inevitably accompany the operation. The quicker the farmer can get the manure into the land or onto the land the better, for it is never worth more than when first produced.

The manurial value of clover need not be dwelt upon at any length. Our work in this connection is fairly well known throughout the Dominion. It has been of an exhaustive nature and has yielded most satisfactory results; indeed, it would be difficult to overestimate its value to Canadian agriculture. Chemically, physically and biologically, the growth and turning under of clover improves the soil, and we have been enabled to demonstrate over and over again that a crop of clover in the rotation has a manurial effect equal to an application of farm manure of ten to fifteen tons per acre.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Gents,—A customer of ours cured a very bad case of distemper in a valuable horse by the use of MINARD'S LINIMENT.

Yours truly,
VILANDIE FRERES.

FIRE-PROOF SHINGLES?

Discovery of a Satisfactory Method of Treatment is Present-Day Need.

A field for investigation of tremendous importance to the industries affected lies in an attempt to discover a satisfactory treatment for wood shingles that will render them measureably fire-retardent. No process can ever make wood "fire-proof," for no class of material will resist fire under all conditions. Innumerable experiments have been made to demonstrate the efficacy of various compounds, but conclusions of practical value have never been reached. While tests have proved certain treatments to be suitable for one particular condition, such as retarding fire, the substances used have failed to embody equally valuable qualities of permanence and weather resistance. A good shingle fire-retardent must also have endurance, insolubility, attractiveness and cheapness.

With the discovery of a satisfactory method of treatment, there does not appear to be any sufficient reason why shingles should not become a most desirable roof covering for dwellings and other buildings outside congested areas. They have adaptability and beauty superior to most roofings, and entail the least first cost. Since the temporary nature of many of our buildings, the migratory tendencies of our people and the rapid development of our cities and towns are factors making the use of wooden construction advisable, to attempt to legislate the shingle or the frame dwelling out of existence is both uneconomical and impracticable in Canada at the present time.

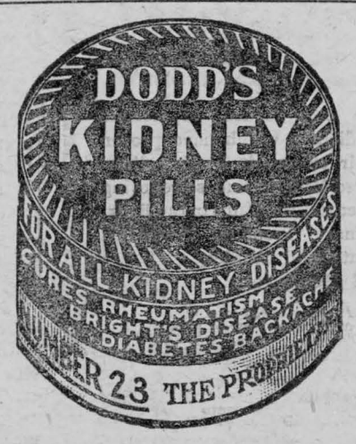
Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

A Bit Ancient Now!

She was an admirable person and never lost an opportunity of pointing a moral to her small nephews and nieces. She took them to the museum for a treat.

"This," said the guide, "is Nelson's waistcoat, worn at the battle of Trafalgar, and this is the hole where the fatal bullet went through."

"There, children," said their aunt. "You remember what I said about a stitch in time saving nine. If that hole had been mended the, bullet wouldn't have gone through." Then she capped it by adding. "And Nelson might have been living yet."



"WAR IS HELL."

Brief Description of Some of War's Horrors by a Returned Soldier.

A great general has truly said that "War is hell." Had he seen some of the things we in France have seen he would have said "War is hell with the lid off," the escaping flames bringing death and torture to all who cross their path.

The bombardment seems as if one were in a train going at 100 miles an hour, with thousands of other locomotives all racing through an endless tunnel. The light made by the explosion of the shells appears as if the heavens were rent asunder, with all the clouds running into one another. Streams of machine gun bullets whistle overhead and try to get as near one as possible without actually hitting one. The air is full of whirring fragments, with the smoke awning over the whole district as if a heavy thick fog had fallen upon the earth.

It is an everyday occurrence to see young men in the prime of life turn quite gray, while others go mad and leap out of the trenches and lose themselves among the exploding shells.

FARMS FOR OUR SOLDIERS

Lt.-Col. George McLaren Brown, the European manager of the C.P.R., writes to the "Tariff Reformer and Empire Monthly," in England, urging a comprehensive scheme by which the returned soldiers could be placed on the land in so far as they desired it—a scheme by which lands closed to the public would be fully opened up—not a few parcels of land, such as were noticed in the press, and which would not give a square foot to all who might seek this means of settlement, but a plan by which large numbers could be accommodated on the lands in the Mother Country. Mr. Brown refers to the plan of the C.P.R., which offers improved farms, in selected colonies, with distinctive military names, improved by the company; and assisted colonization farms of 320 acres each, selected by the intending settler, and then improved by him with assistance from the company. Easy terms of payment are offered, carried over twenty years; but the point that Mr. Brown insists on is that it is not people out of the workhouse that Canada wants, because such are not desired in the Dominion, but people who are likely to succeed. He urges that the whole question of reconstruction be tackled with vigor on the other side.

MONEY ORDERS

A Dominion Express Money Order for five dollars costs three cents.

Who invented the door no one knows. It is, however, an invention of comparatively modern times. All the ancient houses, even the houses containing doorways, had no doors. Fabrics or skins of animals were hung across the doorways to keep out the elements.

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

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

Efforts are being made by the government to double the output of honey mainly through a campaign of education directed at the bee owners. More than 125,000 circulars of instruction have been issued to them, as well as a large number of individual letters.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

Never allow fresh meat to remain in paper: it absorbs the juice.

Only a small per cent. of the money saved up for rainy days is invested in umbrellas.

LIFT YOUR CORNS OFF WITH FINGERS

How to loosen a tender corn or callus so it lifts out without pain.

Let folks step on your feet hereafter; wear shoes a size smaller if you like, for corns will never again send electric sparks of pain through you, according to this Cincinnati authority.

He says that a few drops of a drug called freezone, applied directly upon a tender, aching corn, instantly relieves soreness, and soon the entire corn, root and all, lifts right out.

This drug dries at once and simply shrivels up the corn or callus without even irritating the surrounding tissue.

A small bottle of freezone obtained at any drug store will cost very little but will positively remove every hard or soft corn or callus from one's foot.

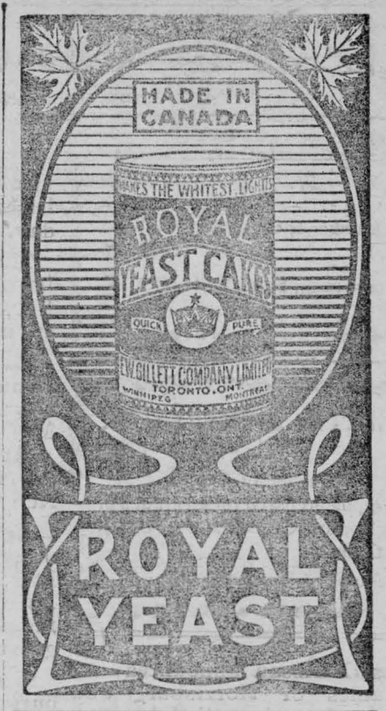
If your druggist hasn't stocked this new drug yet, tell him to get a small bottle of freezone for you from his wholesale drug house.

NUXATED IRON

$100.00 FORFEIT

increases strength of delicate, nervous, rundown people 100 per cent. in ten days in many instances. $100 forfeit if it fails as per full explanation in large article soon to appear in this paper. Ask your doctor or druggist about it.

All good druggists always carry it in stock.



If you see a sign of fire on or near a railway right-of-way, don't underestimate what it means. Inform the nearest fire patrolman or station agent. Lend a hand yourself. Throw away neither burning matches, pipe ashes, cigarette nor cigar ends.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

Even if there were no embargo on apple shipments to Great Britain this season the market there would probably be a limited one, as the United Kingdom itself is promised an unusually heavy fruit crop.

FURS

BUY FURS AT WHOLESALE PRICES. Persian Lamb, Mink, Alaska Sable. Also Men's Furs. Satisfaction by mail guaranteed. Send for illustrated catalog. McComber's Limited, Manufacturers, 420 D St. Paul West, Montreal.

NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE

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

MISCELLANEOUS

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

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



Cuticura Better Than Beauty Doctors

For cleansing, purifying and beautifying the complexion, hands and hair, Cuticura Soap is supreme, especially when assisted by touches of Cuticura Ointment to soothe and heal the first signs of skin troubles. For free sample address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. N, Boston, U. S. A." Sold by dealers throughout the world.

WOMEN OF MIDDLE AGE

Mrs. Quinn's Experience Ought to Help You Over the Critical Period.



Lowell, Mass.—"For the last three years I have been troubled with the Change of Life and the bad feelings common at that time. I was in a very nervous condition, with headaches and pain a good deal of the time so I was unfit to do my work. A friend asked me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, which I did, and it has helped me in every way. I am not nearly so nervous, no headache or pain. I must say that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the best remedy any sick woman can take."—Mrs. Margaret Quinn, Rear 259 Worthen St., Lowell, Mass.

Other warning symptoms are a sense of suffocation, hot flashes, headaches, backaches, dread of impending evil, timidity, sounds in the ears, palpitation of the heart, sparks before the eyes, irregularities, constipation, variable appetite, weakness, inquietude, and dizziness.

If you need special advice, write to the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential), Lynn, Mass.

LOCAL AND GENERAL

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

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

Miss Pariseau announces to the Ladies of Morrisburg and vicinity that she will hold her display of Fall Millinery on Thursday, Sept. 27th and following days.

Remember the celebrated Guy Bros. Minstrels, Music Hall, on Tuesday night, October 2nd., 1917.—Better than ever.

Miss Egeria Styles of Prescott is spending the week-end with relatives in town.

Miss Neva Rooks of Chicago, spent last week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Rooks.

Miss Campbell of Valleyfield spent a few days with her sister Mrs. Richard Morash.

Mrs. C. Plantz left the first of the week to spend a few months with her daughter in Watertown, N.Y.

Mr. Allan Lane of Montreal, spent the week-end at his home here.

Mrs. S. O. Casselman and daughter, Pauline, returned home last week after a few weeks' visit with relatives in Syracuse, N.Y.

Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Rooks left on Monday for Charlevoix, Mich., where they intend spending the winter months.

Miss Ruth Hilliard has resumed her studies at Toronto University.

I have for sale a number of beautiful Begonias, Ferns and Primroses which I will dispose of at very reasonable prices.—Mrs. Warren Henderson.

Mrs. Ralph Kilgour returned to Beauharnois the first of the week after spending a few at her home.

Be sure and see Guy Bros. Minstrels at the Music Hall, Morrisburg, October 2, 1917.

The Misses Hazel and Eugene Emmett of Toronto are the guests of Mrs. George D. Dardis this week.

Miss Martin of Wales is the guest of the Miss Kingstons this week.

Come and have a good laugh at the Guy Bros. Minstrels, Music Hall, Morrisburg, Tuesday, October 2nd., 1917.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Gillespie of Rainey River are visiting the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Gillespie.

Miss Cassie Macdonald of Glen Nevis spent Sunday in town.

Mrs. J. T. Barry of Prescott is spending a few days the guest of Mrs. Wm. H. McGannon.

Mrs. McGannon extends an invitation to the Ladies of this vicinity to attend her Fall Millinery Opening commencing Friday, Sept. 28th.

Miss Mary Dillen left for Toronto University on Monday.

Miss Elda Epaugh and Miss Hunter of Cornwall were visiting Mrs. John Loucks for a few days this week.

Mrs. Chas. W. Gale and Master Donovan and Roderick Gale have returned home after spending three weeks with friends in Massena, N.Y., and Ormstown, Que.

Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Gormley spent the week-end in Cornwall.

Miss Catharine McArthur spent the week-end in Cornwall.

Mr. John Dain announces that in the last week he has disposed of more than half of the 650 tons o fcoal which he unloaded on Friday last and reminds parties wishing to put in their winter's supply to do so without delay, for the continued scarcity of coal is sure to exhaust the supply within the next week. For sale on Canal Bank, opposite Gravel Road.

Messrs. Johnston Dillen, M. Cassel, Wm. Coir and Iky McKoy motored to Hudson on Wednesday in Iky's Overland.

Mrs. Zelma Phillips spent part of last week visiting her sister, Mrs. Fred Barkley.

Lieut. Mack Curry of Iroquois who has been granted a two months' furlough after spending two years on the battlefield, visited friends in town on Thursday.

Miss Geraldine Hunter, pianist and violin player of New York will play at the Star theatre on Tuesday night.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Cresp of Winnipeg, spent a few days in town with the latter's sister, Mrs. Eliza Loucks.

...Mr. Charles Loucks is spending a few days this week in Newboro, Ont.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Stata, Jr., and youngest son and daughter, Kenneth and Marjorie, of Asbestos, Quebec, are spending a few days in town the guests of Mr. Charles Stata, Sr

Mrs. Adam Merkley, Williamsburg, aged 83 years, accompanied by her grandson, Erwin Barkley, attended the Potsdam Fair. They also visited friends at Parishville.

Miss Florence Jamieson left this week for Kingston where she intends taking a course in Arts at Queens University.

Mrs. L. A. Gillard and daughter spent the past week visiting friends and relatives in Smiths Falls and Ottawa.

The Food Pledge Cards

Facts for Food-substitution Forces:

1.—Our Duty—
Find the Food.
Feed the Forces.
Fight the foe.

2. The Pressing need overseas.
Bread,
Beef,
Bacon,

3. The Requisites for a Successful Campaign—
Personal Earnestness,
Practical Example,
Patient Explanation.

4. The Results—
Make the Kitchen Konquer the Kaiser.—Mail and Empire.

A second supply of cards was quickly exhausted this week. The Canvassers are pleased with the intelligent and courteous response they so generally experienced and are satisfied that if the rest of Canada takes an equally sympathetic interest our boys overseas will not suffer any lack of bread, beef, nor bacon.

A third supply of cards has come from Toronto, so if you have not one in your window apply to the Leader Office or to the Secretary of the Women's Institute. The following names were added this week to our Women's Roll of Honor.

Mrs. Wm. Allison; Miss Mary Armstrong.

(Mrs) Mary Brandstetter, Ida M. Beckstead, S E Barclay, Jas Buist. D. C Bush, Phil Barker, C. L, Baker, L. W Brown. Corry Brown, E. P. Bradt, Agnes Boprey, Roy Boprey, Zenas Barclay J. F. Bowman. Wesley Bowman; the Hon. Andrew Broder. P. O. Berkley, Henry Barkley, Leonard Barelay.

(Mrs.) Ernest Casselman, Oscar Casselman, Geo. W. Clark. Henry Clark, S O. Casselman, A. C Casselman, Jas. L Casselman, Rachel Cheley, F. Colquhoun, Geo. Carter, Henry Casselman. Mary Campbell, Arthur W. Casselman, Arthur Crawley, John J. Casselman, Charles O Carson, Herman Casselman, Clarence Casselman; Misses Stella Casselman, Anna A. Casselman, G. A. Castleman, Ellen Clement, Gertrude Cameron. Ollie Gasselman.

(Mrs.) Ezra Duvall. J. D Deeks, Jacob Duvall, Will C. Davy, Gordon Dill, G E Dillabough, Geo. H. Dillabough. D. Daly, B. H. Durant, George Dillen; Miss Julia Duchesneau;

Miss Ruth Eager.

(Mrs.) F B. Fell, L. S. Froats. J R. Fetterly, S Forward, Malcolm Froats.

(Mrs.) F. Gale, A. L Gormley. Helen Gamble, Jas J. Gillespie; Miss M. J. Gillespie.

(Mrs) Fred Hunter, J, Hamilton, H. Heagle, Orry Harper, H. Hartell, Jacob L. Hopper, F. W Herbick, Zenas Hall

Mrs. Jas. Irving, Miss E. M. Irvine.

(Mrs.) S.E. Jamieson, T. J. Jamieson, M L. Jenkinson. M. Jackson.

Misses Mary Kingston, Mary Keefer.

(Mrs.) Lavis, H. Lamble, Jas Lyle, Allan Loucks.

(Mrs.) J. D. McDonald, R. M. Morash, Maude Mullin, S. Merkley. Alexander Millward, Geo D. Meikle, W. J. Meikle, A Moore, C. Moore John Martin, John Martin, Celia Markle; Misses McMartin, J. S McKenzie, Hattie McMartin; the Rev. J. Meehan.

(Mrs.) F. A. Nash. Alex Nash; Miss Essie Nash.

(Mrs) Percy Priest, M Pariseau, John Prunner, Martha M. Plantz, S. W Pillar.

(Mrs.) E. Robertson, R Reid, L. E. Reynolds, J, A Riddell. F. Rowe, Jas. Robinson. Adam Reddick, Herbert Reddick; Misses Margaret N. Rose, Mary Ridgway.

(Mrs.) H. D. Swerdfeger, Alex Smith, Joseph Snyder, Alfred Snyder, Wm. Smith, W. D. Sutherland, Oria Smith, H. Shennette, George Smith, Arthur Summers Sophia Seymour, J. D Stata, F. M. Southworth, W. Shenette: Misses Snyder, Charlotte Steen, Mary A. Steen

(Mrs.) G. Tracy, Howard Tindal, Alex Thom.

Mrs. Harry L. Ulman.

(Mrs.) Harry Weegar. Wm. Wallace, A. A. Whittaker, Agnes L. Weegar. W. K. Whitlock. Aza Wood, F. W. Wood. Oliver Wood. B. Wickware, H. Winstanley, H. E. Williams, Arthur Weegant.

Mrs. Hugh A. Young.

Mrs. Jermiah Zeron.

The King's Message to Canada

"I learn with the deepest gratification of the effective steps being taken in the Dominion of Canada towards providing those increased supplies of food which are absolutely essential to the defeat of the enemy's devices and to a speedy and successful termination of the war. I have no doubt that the self-sacrifice displayed on the battlefields of France by my heroic troops will find its counterpart in the efforts of those who, at home in the Dominion, are devoting themselves to this work. All those thus loyally engaged contribute in important measure towards assuring victory."—George R.I.

Jarvis—Green

A very quiet, but pretty wedding, took place at the Parish Church of Haslemere, Surrey, England, on June 12th., Rev. Walter Wragge officiating, when Nellie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. Green was united in marriage to Sergt. J. Harold Jarvis, (Canadian Grenadier Guards) of Morrisburg, Ontario Canada.

Precisely at two o'clock the bride entered the Church on the arm of her father, where a number of friends had assembled. The bride appeared very charming in her travelling gown, carrying a bouquet of roses and was assisted by Miss Ruth Green, sister of the bride, who also looked very pretty in her suit of white.

The bridegroom was ably assisted by his brother, Pte. H. Clare Jarvis, Canadian Grenadier Guards, who is convalesing in England.

A reception was held at the home of the bride and a dainty repast was served to a few friends. The bride and bridegroom spent eight days' honeymoon in England, afterwards the groom returned to his duties as Medical Sergt. in France.

A Great H[illegible]

The Family Herald and Weekly Star of Montreal certainly made a popular hit when they issued their new war map of the European fighting area. It is said they are overwhelmed with orders. The map is not for sale at any price, but is given free to all who pay a year's subscription to that great paper. The price for the full year is $1.25, map included. It is wonderful value, and it is no wonder they are securing thousands of new readers. Renewals also, many months ahead, are being sent in order to get the map now. The map is very complete, and alone well worth the price asked for both paper and map.

Wells—Gardner

Married—At Moose Jaw, Sask., Sept. 5, Dr. Fred H. Wells of Swift Current, Sask., son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Wells of Boucks Hill, Ont., to Miss Laura Gardner, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Gardner of Moose Jaw, Sask.



FARM WORK MUST GO ON!

Men and women are needed on the farms of Canada to-day. It is our patriotic privilege to help feed our Allies. But it is hopeless to try to do the heavy work involved if the Kidneys require attention.

Gin Pills FOR THE KIDNEYS

are compounded of certain medicines, which have proven their efficacy in healing disordered Kidneys and so relieving Rheumatism, Pains in the Back, Urinary Troubles, Swollen Joints and Ankles, and Headaches.

Gin Pills are sold at 50c a box or 6 boxes for $2.50. Free Sample if you write to

The National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited - Toronto

U. S. Address: Na-Dru-Co., Inc. 202 Main St., Buffalo, N.Y.

115

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

Give them something they can't buy.

Make the appointment to-day

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

—The—
Whitteker Optical Parlor

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

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

ROLLING & GRINDING
EVERY
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY
On and after Mon., Aug. 27

Try a First-Class Outfit and be Convinced that we do the best work.

HUGH A. YOUNG, Prop.
Morrisburg, Ont.

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

TO RENT

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

Leader Office.

COAL FOR SALE

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

JOHN DAIN.

NOTICE

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

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

NOTICE

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

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

SAM AGULNICK,
Box 17, - - Morrisburg

FOR SALE

One of the best farms in the county; 160 acres, more or less, very fertile soil, responding generously to culture, also brick-making clay, gravel and Cedar Bush. Direct frontage on River St. Lawrence. Magnific ent location for Sanatarium or Summer Home for gentleman.

P. O. BOX 34
Morrisburg, Ont.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

BANK OF OTTAWA

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

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

Morrisburg Branch — B. A. HERRING, Manager.

THERE ARE PICKLING SPICES AND PICKLING SPICES

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

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

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

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

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

Guaranteed Absolutely Pure

MULLIN BROS.
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
MORRISBURG, — ONT.

DO IT NOW

Don't wait until cold weather forces you to do your Fall repairing. Now is the time. And when thinking of your requirements, we would remind you that we were never in a better position to supply your wants --- Glass, Sash, Felt, Nails, Hinges and Locks.

Call and get prices before making your purchases. It will pay you.

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

CELEBRATED SCRANTON COAL



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

CELEBRATED SCRANTON COAL

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

W. H. McGANNON

CELEBRATED SCRANTON COAL