The Leader

Vol. XIV, No 44 MORRISBURG, ONT., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 20 1914.

—The—
Whitteker Optical Parlor

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

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TAIT BLOCK
MORRISBURG, - - - - - ONTARIO

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MALE AND FEMALE

Our annual list of inquiries for our graduates reaches a high total. Our Civil Service Examination record last May was the highest in the Dominion. Positions paying from $500 to $1600 always available. Special cheap, winter course for Farmers' Sons. Individual instruction allows enrollment at any time. 1915 Classes opens Jan. 4th. In times of war and depression, prepare for times of peace and progression. Cheap board secured in private homes. Send for catalogue.

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Canada's Premier Commercial School
Now is the time to enter this Prosperous School

Willis College like any other business institution, is open the year round, so that students may complete their courses without interruption.
Prepare for Civil Service, prepare for business.
Willis College prepares more students for business life and for Civil Service than any other college in Easter Ontario, because Willis Graduates are in demand.
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GRAVEL ROAD, - BRINSTON, ONT.
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DENTIST. Graduate of Chicago College of Dental Surgeons and of Royal College of Dental Surgeons, Toronto. Successor to Drs. Gorrell and Kelly.
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Graduate of Royal College of Dental Surgeons Toronto

EXCELSIOR Lodge, No. 142, R. C., A. F & A. M., holds its Regular Meetings in the Masonic Hall, Morrisburg, on the Friday Evening on, or before, full moon.
A full attendance is particularly requested Visiting brethren are always welcome.
DR. G. M. GORRELL, W. M. B. A. HERRING, Secretary

St. Lawrence Hall
MORRISBURG. ONT.
LEV. SOUTHWORTH PROP.

Canada Mourns Death of Lord Roberts

"The sudden and untimely death of General Roberts will be a great shock to the British Empire," said Major-General Sam Hughes, Minister of Militia. "General Roberts was a great bond of union between the colonies and the motherland; in fact, he himself was one of the strongest links in fostering the movement the strength of which is today being demonstrated with great force by the colonies and the motherland on the field of battle.

"The General was one of the most lovable military men in the British Empire; he was the beau ideal of a great soldier. It was indeed pleasing to the members of the first Canadian contingent when this noble General recently walked through the ranks and gave utterance to the spirit and the enthusiasm that predominated among the troops.

"And he was just as enthusiastic. He had a pleasant word for the humblest private in the camp at Salisbury Plain, and he delighted in imparting a word of encouragement, which meant a great deal to the troops from the great Dominion. In fact, it stimulated the men, who nobly displayed a fighting spirit and an eagerness to get into action. This spirit greatly impressed England's greatest General, the hero of many well fought battles in the service of the British Empire.

WARM FEELING FOR CANADA

"Personally, the late General Roberts and myself were very close friends, both before and since present hostilities in Europe broke out At the dinner given in my honor in London, General Roberts in the course of a long chat, expressed a very warm feeling for the people of the Dominion of Canada.

Major-General Hughes stated that at the banquet General Roberts had mentioned to him that as Colonel-in-chief of the overseas contingent, he purposed entering the field next spring, with a view to giving them a word of encouragement.

"Just before I sailed on my return voyage," concluded the Major-General, "the venerable General was seized with a severe cold, prior to starting on a trip to inspect the Hindoo troops At that time he also spoke of my accompanying him on the trip, but the engagement was postponed idefinitely on account of his illness."

A Few Canadians Likely at Front

Ottawa, Nov. 15.—No official advices have as yet been received by the Militia Department here confirming the published rumors to the effect that a number of the Canadian troops, including some of the western cavalry, are already in France and in the firing zone. It is thought probable in official circles here, however, that some of the regulars among the Canadian force, with perhaps a few of the artillery and some of the motor transport service, have already been sent to the front. It is not expected that the main body of the first contingent will see active service for some weeks, it being Lord Kitchener's policy to send only thoroughly-trained troops to the firing line unless further reinforcements of the more recently enlisted men are absolutley necessary.

The principal need of the allies in France at present however, is understood to be in the artillery and transport units, and when the troops left here last September it was expected that some of the artillery units, which are particularly well equipped and trained, would be speedily sent to France Owing to the strict British censorship, it is not expected that anything will be sent out in regard to the movement of Canadian troops to France until after they are already at the front and have perhaps had their first baptism of fire.

Meanwhile it may be noted that the Canadians at Salisbury are not more than a day's journey from the battle line, and can be rushed to the front as quickly as the hundreds of thousands of French reserves in southern and western France, who have not yet been pressed into the actual fighting.

OBITUARY

Mrs. Barney U. McIntosh

The death occurred at her home in Morrisburg on Monday Nov. 16 of Mrs. Barney U. McIntosh. Deceased, who was 79 years of age, was born in Williamsburg Township, her maiden name being Catherine Maria Garlough. In her early married life Mrs. McIntosh moved to Morrisburg with her husband and in 1883 moved to St. Paul, Minn., where they resided till the spring of 1897 when they moved to Spring City, Pa., and in the fall of 1901 returned to Morrisburg. She leaves to mourn, besides her husband, one son, Rev. Aden B. McIntosh, Morristown, Pa., who was present at the funeral; and one daughter, Luella, at home; also two sisters and three brother, namely, Mrs. Alice Merkley, St. Paul; Mrs. Robert Morrison, St. Paul; Mr. Edmond Garlough, St. Paul; Mr. John Garlough, Port Arthur, Ont.; and Mr. Sydney I. Garlough, Tacomia, Wash.

The funeral, which was conducted by Rev. C. H. Little, assisted by Rev. Jacob Maurer of Williamsburg and Rev. L. McCreery, the latter a former minister of Dundas took place on Wednesday from her late residence, High street, to St. Paul's Lutheran Church at one o'clock, thence to Williamsburg cemetery. The pall bearers were: W. J. Fetterly, M. J. Casselman, Allan Casselman, W. G. Beckstead, milliam Hall and Philip Fetterly.

John B. Bell

Mr. John B. Bell, an old and respected resident of Morrisburg, passed away at his home on Saturday, Nov. 15th, at the age of 81 years. Deceased was born in Badenbaden, Germany, and had been a resident of this county for 60 years and came to Morrisburg with his family fourteen years ago.

He leabes to mourn one son and three daughters, namely: John A. Bell of Williamsburg,; Mrs. Joseph Lahue, Morrisburg; Mrs. Ed. Barkley, Morrisburg and Mr. John Hall, Glen Becker.

The funeral took place on Monday at 9 a.m. from his residence, Gravel Road to St. ...ary's Church and cemetery, Rev. Father Meehan officiating. The pall bearers were S. P. Ryan, J. J. Gormley, W. G. Beckstead, J. F. Casselman, M. Pariseau and G. Brandstetter.

William H. Barkley

Residents of Williamsburg and vicinity were shocked when the news spread about that a well-known and highly respected citizen in the person of Mr. William H. Barkley had crossed the Great Divide. His death occurred at his home on Wednesday, November 4. Deceased was born on May 29th, 1852. There survive him, the widow and four sons, Delbert and Abram of Iroquois., Atherdon of Dunbar and Leonard of Winchester Springs, and two daughters, Mrs. Christopher Barkley of Dunbar and Miss Sarah at home. Also two brothers, Thomas of Chesterville and Melvin of Winchester Springs. The late Mr. Barkley was a Methodist in religion. The funeral took place on Friday afternoon from his late residence to the Methodist Church, interment being made in the family plot at Williamsburg, Rev. Keough officiating.

Mrs. Christie Anne Southworth

In the passing away on Saturday, Nov. 14th of Mrs. Christie Anne Southworth, widow of the late Walter Southworth, Morrisburg loses another aged and respected resident.

The late Mrs. Southworth was born in Gallnigertown in the year 1828, being in her 86th year. Twenty years ago she came to Morrisburg, where she has since resided. She leaves to mourn one sister, Mrs. Mary Ann Casselman, of Williamsburg, and one aunt, niece, Mrs. (Hon.) George P. Graham, of Brockville.

The funeral took place on Wednesday at 2 p.m. from her late residence, Main Street, to St. James' church, where Rev. C. O. Carson conducted the funeral service, assisted by Rev. M. Poole, of Cornwall. Interment took place at Trinity church cemetery, Riverside.

The pall bearers were A. F. Merkley J. D. Dain, D. C. Bush, R. Mullin, H. H Bradfield and C. J. Weegar.

James Greer

It is our sad duty to chronicle the death of a former citizen in the person of James Greer who passed away at his residence 154 Robert St. Toronto Wednesday morning Nov. 11th in his 83rd year He had been an invalid for over two years having suffered a paralytic stroke in July 1912. Born in Armogh, Ireland, he came to this country at the age of eight years and settled in Leeds county.

In 1863 he married Fannie Crozier who survives him. Besides his widow he leaves to mourn, one son, F. C Greer of Toronto, Miss Eva Greer at home, two grandsons and one sister, Mrs Faith of Smith's Falls. He was a Presbyterian and a staunch Conservative

SPECIAL
—AT—
COIR'S
MEAT MARKET
Prime Western Beef, Cuts of Meat to be sold from
November 16 to 28

Loin Roasts.....20c
Porterhouse Roasts.....20c
Sirloin Steak.....20c
Round Steak.....20c
Choice Stews.....12c
Choice Lamb.....17c
Mutton.....18c
Choice Pork Cuts.....15c.

Home-made Sausage 2 lbs for 25 cents.

Native beef same prices as above, only stews 9c. lb. at
W. C. COIR'S
Meat Market
Geo. Dillen's Old Stand

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE

Test Examinations For Week Ending Nov. 13

Form IV. (Physics)—Sadie Dillen 90, May MacPherson 83, Ray Mallen 69, Mary Dillen 41.

Form IV (Chemistry)—Helen Baker 60, Arthur Riddell 57, William Casselman 43.

Form IV (Latin Composition)—Helen Baker 71, Arthur Riddell 71, May MacPherson 65, Mary Dillon 63, Archie Carson 62.

Form III. (French)—E. Casselman 73 Donald Ryan 69, Clinton Fetterly 68, Ethel Willard 59, Keith Barkley 55, Robert Hart 51, Bruce Sherman 50, Erma Tracy 45, Rex Becker 43, Blanche VanAllen 40, Jean Meikle 39, Donald Hanson 35, Isabel Eager 34, Eric Black 30, Stirton Phifer 13, Catharine MacArthur 0, Robert Casselman 0, Ivan Markell absent.

Form II (Arithmetic)—Ruby Watson 77, Amber McIntosh 63, Clara Marshall 62, Beatrice McIntosh 58, Blanche Wells 57, Glenn Strike 57, Dorothy Carson 56, Irene Ryan 56, Essie Pitt 54, Grace Gillard 53, Nettie Cougler 50, Erma Tracy 49, Eleanor Moorhouse 47, Charles Story 47, Lloyd Dafoe 44, William Duvall 44 Nellie Ercutt 44 Jack Bradfield 43, Maefred Phifer 40, Clara Harrison 39, Merle Deeks 36, Donald McLaren 36, Gerald Meikle 35, Louise Hayunga 33, Denzil Nash 33, Orrin Saddlemyre 33.

Form I (C. History)—Marion Hilliard 90, Genna Munro 82, William Plantz 80 Clinton Gillard 80 Colborn Weegar 78, Fannie Zeron 73, Ruth Maurer 72, Eda Epaugh 70, Hugh Whitteker 65, Uldene Barclay 66 Fraser Weegar 64, Eva Ryan 64, Frank Deeks 64, Raymond Coligan 64, Dorothy McMartin 59, Alexander Shanette 59, Karl Wells 58, Muriel Lavis 58, Douglas VanAllen 57, Verlie Barclay 56, Kathleen Ernault 52, Mary VanAllen 52 Graham Casselman 50, Alice Merkley 50, Margaret Cartwright 49, Ida Beckstead 49, Eunice Weegar 48, Hugh Jackson 48, Telma VanAllen 47, Wilfred Coligan 47, Ida Daley 46, Vincent Patrick 19.

Another Real One

Another German Spy landed in Morrisburg last week off the "Key West." As the boat approached the locks on Thursday of last week a suspicious-looking creature was noticed to land and before the authorities could get any information from him, he had made his way up the track, making a very short stop at the Steel Factory, "Leo" refusing to make his acquaintance, and by this time a detachment from the Hussars were on his trail. A few hours later he was landed at the "Churches" by Lieut. Drummond and taken back to Morrisburg, where Court Marshal was held after which he was handed over to Chief Cassel who placed him in safe-keeping awaiting orders from headquarters to have him removed to Fort Henry. Upon being questioned by the Chief he said:

What is your name?

"My name is Martin Collins; I was born in Pennsylvania in 1887.

How did you come to this country?

"I crossed at Buffalo this summer. The immigration officers were talking to someone else and didn't notice me."

Being asked his views on the war situation he said:

"Germany never started this war, England started it, and if the Germans from Uncle Sam's territory came over to take Canada I would assist them." He wore a gold ring made in China, and said he intended going to China to be married. He is now keeping company to the four or five hundred of his friends at Fort Henry, Kingston.

LIBERAL CONVENTION

At a large and representative meeting of Liberal delegates held at Winchester Springs on Monday last, Mr. John A. Campbell was unanimously chosen as standard bearer to oppose Mr. Irwin Hilliard, K.C., the choice of the Conservatives in the coming election, which is to take place on Dec. 7

Mr. Campbell, who is a general merchant and cheese manufacturer, has for years been actively engaged in the public affairs of the county, having been Reeve of Winchester in 1911, and is now chairman of the High School Board, also director of the Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association. The Liberals of this county feel that with such a man as their leader they are going to make a good showing in the coming election.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH

Annual Sale and Supper will be held in the church basement on Tuesday, December 1st. Sale opens at 3 p.m. Supper served from 5 to 8. You are cordially invited to attend. Admission free. Supper tickets 25c.

Portland Cement

We are handling one of the Canadian Cement Company's
BEST BRAND
Delivered in any quantity

We have a carload of
British Columbia Red Cedar Shingles
and a small quantity of
Featheredge Siding

COAL
If you have not ordered your Coal why not come and see us and get the best on the market.

GUARANTEED BY
BAKER & SNYDER

PURE BLOOD MEANS STRENGTH
NYAL'S BLOOD PURIFIER
means pure blood. Try it and you will be convinced.

Boils, sores, pimples, skin diseases and rough skin indicate impure thin blood. Nyal's Blood Purifier purifies and enriches the blood driving out the poisonous materials that produce such disagreeable symptoms. It is for the same class of diseases as those treated at Hot Springs.

Get a bottle at our store—we recommend it because we know what is in it and every Nyal remedy is good.

We carry a full line of NYAL'S FAMILY REMEDIES

D. T. HENDERSON
The Rexall Store
MORRISBURG, - - ONT.

VITAPONE
Disc Hornless Machine
Plays Vitaphone, Columbia or Victor Records

With "Vitaphone" added to our line we are now in a position to satisfy with either cylinder or disc type of hornless machines.

ASK FOR PRICES—THEY ARE RIGHT

An excellent line of both kind of Records.

W. H. Fetterly & Co.

HATS
All Colors, Shapes and Sizes, from $1.00 up

RAINPROOF COATS
The Guaranteed Kind

READY-TO-WEAR PANTS
Good Patterns at $2.00

Suits Made to Your Measure
Guaranteed in Every Way
Liberal Discount For Cash

F. A. Nash, Merchant Tailor

The Molsons Bank
Incorporated 1855

Capital and Reserve : $8,800,000

90 BRANCHES IN CANADA

A General Banking Business Transacted.

Circular Letters of Credit.....
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SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

At All Branches. Interest Allowed at Highest Current Rate.

MORRISBURG BRANCH
WM. WALLACE, Manager.

Williamsburg Branch
C. H. JOY, Agent.

SEVERE PAINS AROUND THE HEART

Are Nearly Always Caused by Stomach Trouble

Don't let a pain in the region of the heart frighten you into thinking you have heart disease. Just as a pain in the back seldom indicates kidney trouble, so pain near the heart is scarcely ever present in organic heart disease. The pain is nearly always caused by stomach trouble for the stomach and heart are connected by many nerves, and gas on the stomach causes pressure on the heart.

The alarming pains will disappear if you tone up the stomach, eat the right things and don't worry. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are the best stomach tonic. One or two Pills after each meal soon produces a healthy appetite, the food does not distress you, you are no longer troubled with gas, sour risings in the throat, and those misleading pains around the heart. Strength and energy return, and the rich, red blood, carries renewed vitality to every part of the body. Mrs. Henry Connolly, Brookvale, P.E.I., says: "For a number of years I was a great sufferer from indigestion which, despite all the treatment I took, was gradually growing worse. I would sometimes feel as though I was smothering, and when the trouble came on I would suffer from violent palpitation and pains around the heart which greatly alarmed me. I was under doctor's treatment for a long time, but with no benefit. A friend suggested Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and I decided to try them. In about a month I felt much better, and by the time I had taken another four boxes I was in the best of health and able to eat all kinds of nourishing food. It is now several years since I was cured and I have never felt a symptom of indigestion since. I take every opportunity of recommending Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to friends who are ailing."

If your dealer does not keep these Pills you can get them by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Afraid of Scottish Troops.

A Scottish corporal gives it as his personal belief that Britain had better send over to France as soon as possible all the Scotsmen that are to spare. Our Scottish troops, he gathers, are earning in France today a reputation as magnificent and as terrible as that they earned under Wellington. When Napoleon's scouts returned to him on the eve of the battle of Waterloo he questioned them as to what they had seen, and in reply to one of his queries was told, "Sire, we have seen a lot of men in petticoats, and they fight like devils." Almost 100 years later German scouts are reporting some thing very much the same to German generals.

Waived the Other Chance.

"At 10 o'clock to-morrow morning I will be prepared to answer your proposal of marriage."

"Why the delay?"

"It gives me time to play fair with another suitor. If he doesn't come across when he hears of your offer, I'll take you!"

"Under the circumstances I must withdraw my offer."

"Must you? Then under the circumstances I waive the other chance and take you."

A GOOD MEDICINE FOR THE BABY

Baby's Own Tablets are the very best medicine a mother can give her little ones. They sweeten the stomach, regulate the bowels, break up colds, promote healthful sleep—in fact they cure all the minor ills of little ones. The mother may feel absolutely safe in giving them to her children for they are guaranteed by a government analyst to be strictly free from all injurious drugs. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

A Family Trait.

"Pat," said a manager to one of his workmen, "you must be an early riser. I always find you at work the first thing in the morning." "Indeed, and I am, sir. It is a family trait, I'm thinking." "Then your father was an early riser, too?" "Me father, is it He rises that early that if he went to bed a little later he'd meet himself getting up in the morning."

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills

exactly meet the need which so often arises in every family for a medicine to open up and regulate the bowels. Not only are they effective in all cases of Constipation, but they help greatly in breaking up a Cold or La Grippe by cleaning out the system and purifying the blood. In the same way they relieve or cure Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick Headaches, Rheumatism and other common ailments. In the fullest sense of the words Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills are 47

A Household Remedy



Major-General Sir Charles Ferguson, Bart.,

who is commander of the Fifth Division of the Expeditionary Force.

Willie's Revenge.

Willie had been a very bad boy in school that day. Consequently the weary master decided that he should be kept back after school. "William," he said sternly, when all the other boys had gone, "go to your desk and write an essay on—But, stop! I'll make it easier for you. Write a sentence containing 'antidotes.'" Some minutes passed, and then Willie placed a slate silently before the master and fled. This was the sentence—"My aunty dotes on bonnets, chocolates, matinays, novels, ottomobiles, and Mr. Robertson." With one bound the master was at the door, but too late, for Willie was nowhere to be seen.

From Antwerp to Perth.

The following is an extract from a letter received by a Perth (Scotland) lady from a friend in Antwerp:—"You cannot imagine how popular your country is with us on account of your boundless generosity and touching welcome of the Belgian refugee families. Every one says that it is altogether sublife, and that there is only one country, Great Britain, that is truly capable of such great sacrifices."

Will Quickly Cure Any Sour Stomach

Relieves Fullness After Eating.

"When I was working around the farm last winter, I had an attack of inflammation," writes Mr. E. P. Dawkins, of Port Richmond. "I was weak for a long time, but well enough to work until spring. But something went wrong with my bowels, for I had to use salts or physic all the time. My stomach kept sour, and always after eating there was pain and fulness, and all the symptoms of intestinal indigestion. Nothing helped me until I used Dr. Hamilton's Pills. Instead of hurting, like other pills, they acted very mildly, and seemed to heal the bowels. I did not require large doses to get results with Dr. Hamilton's Pills, and feel so glad that I have found a mild yet certain remedy. To-day I am well—no pain, no sour stomach, a good appetite, able to digest anything. This is a whole lot of good for one medicine to do, and I can say Dr. Hamilton's Pills are the best pills, and my letter, I am sure, proves it.

Refuse a substitute for Dr. Hamilton's Pills of Mandrake and Butternut, sold in yellow boxes, 25c. All dealers, or The Catarrhozone Co., Kingston, Ont.

PLEASE LEAVE THE GATE AJAR.

As the western sun was setting upon
a forest old
Its rays shone on a lassie and
touched her hair with gold,
Just a little woodland wild rose,
yet one of rarest worth,
A father's treasure, his only joy on
earth.
He came from work that moment
and took her in his arms,
"You're tired sweetheart, 'tis growing late——"
"Let me play a little longer," she
answered, "then I'll come,
But, daddy, promise you won't close
the gate.

Chorus:

"Please leave the gate ajar, Dad,
For I'm coming soon, you see;
I'm sure you recall how mamma
Would leave it ajar for me.
I'm such a little girlie,
You know I can't reach so far,
I'll come when my games are
over,
So please leave the gate ajar."

While the little girl was waiting
one evening for her dad,
His men came through the forest
with faces grave and sad,
"Lass, your father wants to see
you, we'll take you right to
him,"
They gently told her, while their
eyes grew dim.
"Within an hour," he whispered,
"they say I've got to go."
"Take me," she cried. "No, Nell,
it is too far."
Then she said: "When you see
mamma just say I'm coming
soon,
But don't forget to leave the gate
ajar."

He—Yes, the governor cut off my allowance, so I've had to cash my brains for a living. She—I wondered why you were looking so thin.

Cure Children's Colds By External Treatment

Mothers Will Find Nothing So Speedily and Reliable as Old-Time "Nerviline."

It's really a shame to upset a young child's stomach by internal dosing, when external treatment will so promptly break up a cold.

When your boy comes in after play with his feet soaking wet, his throat hoarse and sore, his little chest tight and congested, just apply Nerviline. Give him a vigorous rubbing over his throat, and put lots of Nerviline on his chest and rub it right in. To make Nerviline penetrate more quickly cover his chest and throat with a hot flannel bandage. This treatment WON'T fail. Your boy will be feeling better in half an hour, and you will have the satisfaction of knowing you have warded off perhaps a cold, or grippe, or illness that might have laid him up.

Nerviline is mighty good for preventing colds and for breaking up a bad one, too. For general family use it cures all sorts of external aches and pains—you simply can't beat it. Try it for earache, toothache, neuralgia, sciatica, lame back, rheumatism, or lumbago. Wherever there is congestion, inflammation or pain in the joints or muscles, Nerviline will cure mighty quick. The large 50c. family size bottle is so economical, so useful, it should be in every home. There is also a small 25c. size. Dealers anywhere sell Nerviline.

GERMANY HATES BRITAIN.

The Main Reason For Its Torrent of Abuse.

Looked at from one point of view, Germany's special hatred of Britain and the immeasured abuse that she is outpouring on her, may be accepted as evidence that the economic campaign is bringing home to the people of the Fatherland even more than the fighting on the field, the seriousness of the position that has resulted from the closing of the sea against everything that ministers to the normal life of a great economic State, says a Scotch paper. All our own ports are open. Food supplies and raw material keep pouring in just as usual, the factories and mills and workshops, as a rule, are reasonably busy, and there is no indication that to-morrow will not be as to-day. On the other hand, every day that passes makes things worse for Germany. There is no work coming in from without. Materials are lacking. Exports are out of the question. The prospect darkens. And all because of the British fleet. It is Great Britain, in other words, that hits Germany hardest where it is most felt. Hence the torrent of abuse. In itself it is of no consequence to us; none the less it is the surest proof that the economic battle is as resultful in its own way as the efforts of the Allies in the west, and the lost battles on the Russian frontier. And winter keeps coming relentlessly on with the inevitable suffering that its cold and its short dark days must entail. It is lamentable that there should be so much suffering on the part of innocent people. On the other hand, there is no reason to doubt as yet that the German nation was and still is solid for the war, and that their suffering and hardship are no more than the price they have to pay for the avidity with which they have sustained war-lords in their unholy lust for domination and dominion.

Superior--

"Surpassing others in greatness, goodness, extent or value of any quality."—*Century Dictionary.*

That's the definition, and that's why **Post Toasties** are called the

Superior Corn Flakes

—the surpassing, delicate Indian Corn flavour being sealed in by skillful toasting with sugar and salt.

Post Toasties

are made in clean, airy, modern factories—cooked, seasoned, rolled and toasted to crisp golden flakes—

Ready to serve direct from the package.

To secure the Superior Corn Flakes, ask for

Post Toasties

—sold by Grocers.

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

RED UNSIGHTLY PIMPLES ON FACE

Itching and Burning. Scratching Irritated. Disfigured for a Time. Used Cuticura Soap and Ointment. Pimples Disappeared.

1756 Winnipeg St., Regina, Sask.—"I was troubled with itching pimples on my face for over three years. They were red and unsightly. They caused itching and burning and I used to scratch and irritate them. The breaking out disfigured me for a time.

"I tried many well-advertised treatments, such as ——— Prescription, ———, etc., but without success. A short time ago I saw the advertisement of Cuticura Soap and Ointment in a local paper and after I had tried a free sample I could see a remarkable improvement. I washed my face with the Soap and then applied the Ointment two or three times a day. After using more Cuticura Soap and two boxes of Cuticura Ointment all the pimples completely disappeared." (Signed) Nicholas Koch, June 13, 1914.

Samples Free by Mail

A generation of mothers has found no soap so well suited for cleansing and purifying the skin and hair of infants and children as Cuticura Soap. Its absolute purity and refreshing fragrance alone are enough to recommend it above ordinary skin soaps, but there are added to these qualities delicate yet effective emollient properties, derived from Cuticura Ointment, which render it most valuable in overcoming a tendency to distressing eruptions and promoting a normal condition of skin and hair health. Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. For liberal free sample of each, with 32-p. book, send post-card to "Cuticura, Dept. D, Boston, U. S. A."

When the Dinner Danced.

Little Gertie Grogan (looking up from society page—Did you ever see a dinner dance, haw

Mrs. Grogan—Faith, I did, me child; th' day yer father sthruck th' table wid his fist because we had corn' bafe an' cabbage three days runnin'!

A WARM WINTER.

June weather prevails in California, the ideal Wintering place, reached comfortably and conveniently by the Chicago and North Western Ry.

Four splendid trains daily from the new passenger terminal Chicago—The Overland Limited, fastest train to San Francisco; the Los Angeles Limited, three days to Land of Sunshine, the famous San Francisco Limited and the California Mail.

Rates, illustrated matter and particulars on application. B. H. Bennett, General Agent, 46 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.

Dry Goods.

"Do you sell dry goods here?"

"No, sir,; this is a grocery."

"Sorry! I wanted to get some dried apples."

INFORMATION FOR INVENTORS

Messrs. Pigeon, Pigeon & Davis, patent solicitors, Montreal, report that 136 Canadian patents were issued for the week ending October 20th, 1914, 103 of which were granted to Americans, 23 to Canadians, 6 to residents of Great Britain and Colonies, and 4 to residents of foreign countries.

Of the Canadians who received patents, 10 were of Ontario, 4 of Quebec, 3 of Saskatchewan, 3 of Alberta, 1 of British Columbia, 1 of Nova Scotia, and 1 of New Brunswick.

"What a beautiful girl your daughter is!" "Yes. So beautiful that I've given up hope that she'll ever wash the dishes for me when she grows up."

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

Interrupted Communication.

"You don't mean to say that this is the first you've heard of it."

"Absolutely."

"Why, it's the talk of the neighborhood."

"Yes, but my wife is away on a visit."



TAKE MY ADVICE

Don't waste time on inferior salves because they're a few cents cheaper.

I have proved Zam-Buk best for Eczema, Piles, Skin Diseases, and Injuries.

As a mother, you owe it to your family to use the best, that's Zam-Buk!

50c box. *All Druggists and Stores.*

TRY ZAM-BUK THE HERBAL HEALER

BOILERS

New and Second-hand, for heating and power purpoees. Water Flumes. TANKS AND SMOKE STACKS.

POLSON IRON WORKS LIMITED TORONTO

Engineers and Shipbuilders.

CANADA'S POSSIBILITIES.

American Novelist Making Study of Conditions Outlines Views.

Mr. James Oliver Curwood, a novelist, is making a study of Canadian conditions in war time. He has just completed a tour of the western provinces, and declares that the end of the war will usher in a period of development and growth that will mean practically a new Canada in the West.

"It may seem like a paradox when I say that with every life and every dollar that is being destroyed in Europe, Canada's possibilities increase, yet it is so," he observed. "Of all the nations of the earth Canada will profit more by this war than any other—more than my own country across the border."

Mr. Curwood was particularly impressed with the possibilities of the great national playgrounds, Jasper Park, on the line of the Grand Trunk Pacific.

"It will be a tremendous drawing card for tourists," he said. "I don't hesitate to say that its grandeur, its natural beauties and the advantages it will shortly hold for tourists, excel even our Yellowstone, and that is saying a great deal. I look to see thousands of Americans travel this way to the big fair at San Francisco next year, and there is no better advertiser on earth than a pleased tourist. In fact, from every way I look at the situation the sky ahead looks brighter for Canada than at any other time in its history."—British Columbia Province.

The Oldest Man Living

If asked about his corns would say they didn't bother him because he always used Putnam's Corn Extractor. For fifty years "Putnam's" has been the favorite because painless and sure. Try only "Putnam's," 25c. at all dealers.

Worldly Wise.

He—Would you have loved me had I been poor?

She—Yes, dear; but I would have kept you in ignorance of the fact.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, &c.

Sure Thing.

"I wonder," mused the heiress, "if Jimmy knows I have money?"

"Has he proposed?"

"Yes."

"Then he knows."

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

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

Ask for MINARD'S and you will get it.

Discouraged.

"Don't you know that you ought to scatter seeds of kindness?"

"Aw, what's the use; my neighbor's chickens would get them all if I did."

YOUR OWN DRUGGIST WILL TELL YOU Try Murine Eye Remedy for Red, Weak, Watery Eyes and Granulated Eyelids; No Smarting—just Eye Comfort. Write for Book of the Eye by mail Free. Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

Irish Compliment.

"An' sure, me lady, if yer feet were as big as your heart, it wouldn't be my corns I should like ye to be steppin' on."

Minard's Liniment Cures Carget in Cows.

LATEST FISH STORY.

Back to Land Movement by Pike Near Bassano, Alta.

The latest fish story that has been sprung on the public—a story which "out-whops" some of the most famous of the Whopper Club series—is that told by J. Jones, an inspector in the agricultural branch of the Canadian Pacific, whose activities are confined to the Rosemary colony, near Bassano.

There is nothing of the piking attitude about the story but the fish. The fish were pike. It appears that there has been started among the fish of the Bow River a "back to the land" movement, with the irrigated land preferred. Mr. Jones says that on the land, or on one particular farm, in the Rosemary colony, the water was turned into the ditches one morning for two hours and then turned off. When it had all seeped away into the ground there were enough pike found to feed thirteen men for one meal. Since that time a number of fish have been obtained. In fact, there seems to be a serious sort of mania among these fish to get out of the water at the earliest possible moment.

It appears that many of the irrigation ditches are full of fish, and in some places one of the favorite recreations is to go out and "land" a flock of fish for breakfast.—Montreal Gagette.

Fear not when men speak evil of you; fear lest you should do evil.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.



FARMS FOR SALE.

H. W. DAWSON, Ninety Colborne Street, Toronto.

IF YOU WANT TO BUY OR SELL A Fruit, Stock, Grain or Dairy Farm, write H. W. Dawson, Brampton, or 24 Colborne St., Toronto.

H. W. DAWSON, Colborne St., Toronto.

FOR SALE.

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE SWINE prize winners. All ages. Both sexes. Fisher Bros., Benmiller, Ont.

NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE.

GOOD WEEKLY IN LIVE TOWN IN York County. Stationery and Book Business in connection. Price only $4,000. Terms liberal. Wilson Publishing Company, 73 West 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.

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FREE TO EVERY BOY AND GIRL



This ring is an exact duplicate of an 18k solid gold ring and you can have it engraved with any monogram desired. You can earn this beautiful ring in less than an hour. Just simply sell 24 packages of our assorted picture post cards. Each package contains 6 cards, which you sell for only 10c. *A free coupon given with each package*, will make your friends buy them on sight. Don't wait a minute but order right now. You send no money until you have sold the cards, then send us the money you have received ($2.40), we send you this ring, engraved, by return mail. Ask for our big catalog of premiums. Address

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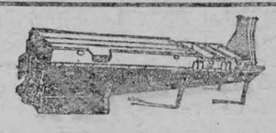


Worth While Cultivating Your Maple Grove Now

The Government's new protective legislation against adulterators of pure Maple Syrup goes into effect on Jan. 1, 1915. Woe betide transgressors after that date! Maple Syrup makers will reap the reward of their honest labor at last! Buyers of Maple Syrup will be greatly multiplied in number, and it will handsomely pay farmers to cultivate their Maple Groves. The G Evaporator built for the best results is the **"Champion"**—our pride—often imitated but never excelled. Write for free booklet giving full particulars.

THE GRIMM MFG. CO., LIMITED
58 Wellington St., Montreal, Que.

COPELAND'S
CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

David Warnock, 202 Withrow Ave., Toronto, writes that he owes his life to the above remedy:

"Now that I am well and strong again, I write to state that the fact I am alive to-day witnesses to the merit of your medicine. The doctors gave me only 8 to 10 days to live. . . . I wish every one could know the worth of your medicine, especially those afflicted with consumption, as I was, for I undoubtedly saved my life to its use. Etc."

A doctor and a specialist attended David Warnock and gave him no hope. That was in March, 1911. Four months afterwards, he was a well man and had gained 66 lbs. If you suffer, or know of one, send us your address, and we will send a copy of Warnock's testimony in full and also many others; some of which have been cured of chronic bronchitis of over 30 years' standing.

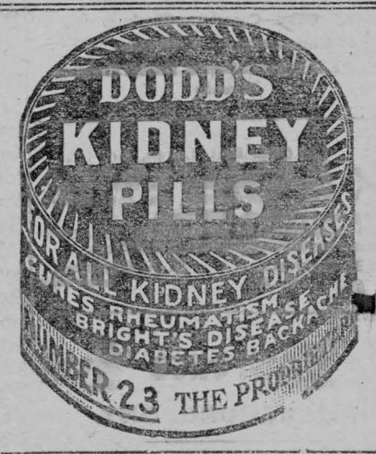
At your druggist or direct from us at $1.00 per bottle.

COPELAND MEDICINE COMPANY, LIMITED.
511 PAPE AVE., - TORONTO.

Efficiency.

"I hope," said one wife to another, "that you never nag your husband."

"Only when he is beating the rugs," said the second one. "When he is thoroughly irritated he makes a much better job of it."



AN AVIATOR'S EXPERIENCE

DESCRIBES A BATTLE SEEN FROM AN AEROPLANE.

Surprised That Many More Hits Are Not Made By German Gunners.

An interesting account of the appearance of a battlefield as seen from an aeroplane is contained in a letter from one of the aviators with the British expeditionary force to his mother in England. He says:

I am having a grand time, the time of my life, and I wouldn't have missed it for anything. Life out here is so totally different from anything you could possibly imagine that it is almost impossible to describe it. As I write I hear the sound of a great battle—guns firing, shells bursting; men are being killed and wounded, while here I am comfortably writing a letter after a comfortable breakfast and expecting an equally comfortable lunch. But that is because it doesn't happen to be my turn for reconnaissance, worse luck.

It is most amusing to compare one day with another, or even one hour with the hour after it. For instance, take a typical day. At six o'clock you are just finishing breakfast. In less than an hour you are up in the air, twenty-odd miles away, with a battle going on under your very nose—hundreds of thousands of men in various positions pegging away at each other from their various trenches (a good many of them pegging away at you). It looks so funny from the air, because you can see it all and both sides, whereas, down below they can't see what they're firing at in a good many cases; it is mere scientific slaughter. A battery will perhaps know that some of the enemy are entrenched in a certain area. It will train its guns on to that area without perhaps even seeing if their guns have effect. For instance the other day I saw guns dropping shell after shell into a certain area and there wasn't a man within miles of it!

Grand Sight From Above.

The day before yesterday I saw some German shells bursting bang in the middle of some of our trenches—one after another. The slaughter must have been terrific. It's a grand sight from above. We have our share as well, because they have anti-aircraft guns popping at us all over the place, not to mention rifle fire and shrapnel. It is awfully interesting to notice the old positions which have had to be abandoned owing to shell fire. You can see great holes where the shells have burst all round them. I wish I could describe some of the things I have seen.

The Germans have some special guns for dealing with aircraft. They consist of a gun which fires a kind of shrapnel shell which bursts at a certain height. As soon as they find your height they let off their shells, about seven or eight at a time, which burst all round you. Each shell is loaded with round bullets about the size of a marble, and these shoot about when the shell explodes. Whenever we go up we have these anti-aircraft guns popping off at us. We have nicknamed one of them "Archibald." He has a very distinctive way of firing at you. He'll let off one, just to see where it bursts, and then find out his range by it, and then let off six—one after another. We take them more or less as a joke, but I think they are pretty sure to bring one of us down sooner or later. It is really only a matter of time.

Baptism of Fire.

Did I tell you about my first reconnaissance? It was at Maubeuge. I started off to fly over by Mons and Enghien and Ath—in that direction. We ran into clouds just beyond Mons, so had to turn back. As we were coming back over the French lines I saw a movement and bustle among the troops, and then there was the noise of about 1,000 rifles cracking at us. They had mistaken me for a German because my machine was different from most of the others! That was my "baptism of fire" and I shall never forget it.

My first sensations were of surprise, which rapidly developed into a kind of fear, which in turn changed to fascination. It positively fascinated me to see the holes appearing in the planes as each bullet ripped its way through (although there were only a few of them). I was looking at my instrument board to see what height I was, when suddenly a bullet hit the board and a splinter jumped up in front of me. At the same time a bullet pierced the petrol tank and all the petrol ran out. Another one hit the instruments and smashed it. When the petrol ran out there was nothing for it but to come down, so I trusted to luck, and came down in the first good field I saw.

Germans Two Miles Away.

A dozen or so Belgian and French soldiers rushed out, apparently not sure whether I was English or German till I shouted, "Anglais, Anglais!" Then they bustled to and did all they could for me. I happened to have two tanks, so I filled up the other one and got ready to start off again. The odd part of it was, shrapnel began bursting in the field next to us—one after another—which seemed to point to the fact that Germans had brought me down and not the French as I had supposed. A French major came up in a car and entreated me to hurry away. "Vite, vite," he said, "les Allemands ne sont pas loin—trois kilometres!" ("Quick, quick. The Germans are not far away—about two miles!")

The next reconnaissance I made I had a taste of "Archibald"—the anti-aircraft gun. We were up by Valenciennes, which was infested with Germans. Suddenly I saw five or six thick white puffs of smoke beneath us, which were shells bursting. The next time they made a better shot and were on the same level, but to the left—and so on. At one time we had eight shells bursting round us at once. Another machine was about 1,000 ft. above us at the time, and when we got back the people in it told me that they really thought we were going to be done in that time. Since then the old gun has been at us every day. One day I took up my camera and waited until it had sent up about six or seven shells and took a photo of them bursting. I hope it will come out well—although there won't be much to see.



A Tragic Scene in the Firing-Line of the French Army.

This photo illustrates the remarkable spirit of the French troops which has so often been the boast of the official communiques. A soldier tries to aid a wounded comrade and with grim determination continues his unceasing fire at the enemy.

An Electrical Farm.

Norway is fortunate in having many waterfalls to furnish "white coal," or electric power, at very low cost. At an agricultural exhibition at Christiana, visitors saw a model farm at which electricity does much of the work. At night, the farmhouse, yard, stables and sheds are brilliant with electric lights. Electric stoves do all the cooking. A small motor runs a coffee mill, a knife polisher, a fruit parer, a sausage mill, and a bread cutter. There is an electric dish washer, a clothes washer, a centrifugal drier, an electric mangle, and electric irons. In the workshop there are a lathe, a saw, a grindstone, a glue heater and a soldering iron, all driven by electricity. In the stable, an electric motor runs an apparatus for rubbing down horses and for shearing sheep. By way of climax, the fields of the farm are fertilized with an artificial manure made at the Norwegian electrical nitrate works.

Three Ages.

The new Berlin botanical gardens are wonderfully beautiful, but to small children they are a forbidden paradise. Boys and girls under ten are not permitted to enter.

Herr and Frau Muller found this out to their disappointment when they planned to take their little Paul on a Sunday trip to view the beautiful gardens; nevertheless, they gave their young hopeful a few instructions, and started out.

At the gate, the porter stopped the young Muller. "How old are you?" he inquired. Paul answered, "Six for the electrics; really eight; for the botanical gardens, ten."

What Pussy Said.

"Elsie, why did you let the cat out?"

"She asked me to, mamma."

"What do you mean, child?"

"She scratched at the door and said, 'Me out, me out.'"

Off On Her Guess.

Jail Visitor (sympathetically)—You poor man! You'll be glad when your time is up, won't you?

Convict — Not particularly, miss, I'm in for life.

CULTURED WOMEN NURSES

SCRUB GRIME AND BLOODY SWEAT FROM SOLDIERS.

Women of France to Wear Tiny Pendant of White in Memory of Their Dead Heroes.

This is about women. Traveling about for the London Daily Express in Belgium and down here in the lush valley of the Garonne, France, I have seen what leads me to exclaim, "The women are splendid!"

Not theirs the wild intoxication of the charge, the thrilling joy of riding full dash at the rows of the enemy, of "sabring the gunners there" or of swinging pennoned lance to still the Kaiser's fine Uhlans and stem the tide of oppression and win glory or death in a race nerve-braced with joy.

Tender, gently-nurtured women, French and English, down here in the valley of the Garonne are soothing the anguish of the twenty-five thousand wounded French and German soldiers, privates and officers, who have been brought to the region of the new capital of France.

When you have been fighting like fury, driving or being driven, day after day, you have had no time for baths and rose water. Some of the soldiers—Kaiser's men and freedom's men—have been brought here covered with blood, sweat, dust, and dirt. I have been watching them to-day coming in on the floors of trains on beds of soft hay, friend and foe. Tender women, seeing that the great thing needed was scrubbing, scrubbed.

The nurse's duty does not begin and end with the holding of a man's hand, the cooing of soft words into his languid ear, the holding of a cool cup to his parched, grateful lips. It includes this—and more. So women of the British colony in the French capital, and women of France, are scrubbing floors and men.

Women Ready and Calm.

Bordeaux, truly French, has glorified woman for generations in her big public squares, streets, and gardens, in bronze and stone. In this lavish, exultant statuary woman is clothed only in beauty. In the countless hospitals where she is tending the wounded and nurturing men back to strength and the battlefield, she is clothed sweet in white, with the small red cross on breast or arm. There is nothing voluble, excitable, mercurial about her. She is ready and calm.

The French women hereabouts are thinking of copying the British example of not wearing the "customary black" of mourning for their husbands, brothers, cousins, killed in the war. Some are in favor of a tiny pendant of white; small, modest, to be worn at the throat—simple symbol that their men have died for freedom and for France.

Wounded Mostly Recover.

What the nurses and doctors find is that most of the wounds are in the arms and legs, and of the twenty-five thousand wounded here scarcely any have died. So the merciful work of these devoted women has all the more hope in it—that of saving fighting men to fight again.

When some of the men working the tramcars in this fine city, were called up for the war, women stepped on the footboard and filled their places.

Here they are, acting as tram conductors, giving the tickets and taking the money, and expediting the getting in and out at the crowded times with gentle pressure of the hand, as calm and serious about it as though they had been at it all their lives. Thus the women are helping to keep "business as usual" and earning money toward the maintaining of the children of the men in red and blue and khaki ordered north.

So, by the side of the incoming trainload of men stretched on the floors of railway wagons or away in the scores of hospitals, among the rows of wounded getting better by their help, or amid the smiles and garlands that make it easier for the men to leave their homes and dear ones for the stricken field, or in the jostle of the tramcar crowds, keeping things going with a brave heart, "the women are splendid."

"WAIT AND SEE" MATCHES.

So Tommy Atkins Calls Them "Asquiths"—Other Nicknames.

Soldiers' letters from the front continue to reveal the aptitude of "Tommy Atkins" in the invention of nicknames. There have been a number of puzzling references to "Asquiths," and the expression remained a mystery until one writer explained that this was the new name for French matches. They are so-called because you have to "wait and see"—a famous expression once used by the British Premier when baited by the Opposition to disclose the Government's plans with reference to the veto bill.

The Kaiser is now generally referred to as "Crazy Bill" and the Crown Prince as "Five Bob Bie." German snipers are known as "Little Willies."

The outer line of trenches, where men are posted at first to draw the German fire, is known as the "drawing room," and the inner line, where the attacks are really met, is called the "reception room." The ground at the rear, where the dead are buried, is called the "dormitory."

In the navy they refer to Admiral Von Tirpitz as "old Tirps," and they have always called Sir John Jellicoe "Hellfire Jack." Submarines are called "wasps."

A REBELLION

Food Demanded.

The human body will stand a lot of abuse, but sometimes it will surely rebel and demand proper food in place of the pasty, starchy, greasy stuffs on which it has been made sick.

Then is the time to try Grape-Nuts, the most scientific and perfect food in the world.

A woman writes: "Three years ago I was very ill with catarrh of the stomach and was given up to die by one doctor. I laid in bed four months and my stomach was so weak that I could not keep down medicine or hardly any kind of food and was so weak and emaciated after four months of this starvation that my daughter could easily lift me from bed and put me in my chair.

"But weak as my stomach was, it accepted, relished and digested Grape-Nuts without any difficulty the first time that wonderful food was tried.

"I am now strong and in better health than for a great many years and am gradually growing still stronger. I rely on Grape-Nuts for much of the nourishment that I get. The results have certainly been wonderful in my case and prove that no stomach is so weak it will not digest Grape-Nuts.

"My baby got fat from feeding on Grape-Nuts. I was afraid I would have to stop giving the food to him, but I guess it is a healthy fat for his health is just perfect." Name given by Canadian Postum Co., Windsor, Ont.

Look in pkgs. for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville." "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter. A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.



HISTORY OF MODERN GUNS

FIRST RECORD OF USE WAS BY THE JAPANESE.

Biggest Gun of the Present Day Can Throw a Shell Thirty Miles.

The evolution of the big gun goes back over 600 years. The naval gun seems to have been the natural successor of the incendiary tube fixed in the bows or galleys of vessels for discharging "Greek Fire," an incendiary composition containing black gun powder and other ingredients. When guns were first used at sea is not absolutely certain, but in a celebrated old Japanese painting of the repulse of the Mongol fleet off the shores of Japan in A.D. 1281, the Chinese vessels are shown wreathed in smoke from their guns. No records of the use of guns on board ship in European naval battles give a date for such use earlier than 1350.

Of the early guns, the smaller ones seem to have been generally forged, and the larger one built up of iron bars put together and hooped like the staves of a barrel. They were nearly all breach-loading. The earlier projectiles were of stone or forged iron, but bags or bundles of small balls, stones, or bits or iron were often used. The greater strength of the cast guns led to attempts to increase their power by larger powder charges. The difficulty encountered of a rise in the gas pressure in the gun making it awkward to keep the breech tight led to the adoption of the muzzle-loading gun, which remained in common use until within the last forty years.

Mounted in Ports.

The guns of the early ships were carried on the upper deck and fired over the rail, the available space on deck limiting their number. About the year 1500 a shipbuilder of Brest first suggested mounting them in ports cut through the ship's sides. Much larger ships were then built, but during the 16th and 17th centuries ships increased but little in size or battery power.

At the end of the 17th century the 42-pounder was discarded. As the advantage of larger calibres became more appreciated, about a hundred years later the 42-pounder was revived as a short gun of 57 cwt. It was inaccurate and had a very short hange, but at close quarters it was much more destructive than a long gun of similar weight.

Until the end of the 18th century sighting of naval guns was effected by looking along the line of metal" of the piece, the requisite elevation being obtained by aiming at a point on the enemy's ship a sufficient distance above the point to be hit. Soon after 1801 fixed sights were adopted in the British navy, but the movable rear sight did not appear until much later.

Explosive Shells Next.

The next important improvement was connected with the ammunition, explosive shells being introduced in place of solid shot. The innovation was brought about by a general of the French army, and explosive shells became the commonest form of ammunition in all navies. This inventor foresaw that if shell guns were generally adopted they would compel the use of armor in ships. Armor, in turn, caused the development of the rifle gun.

Previous to 1881 all breech-loading guns were loaded quite slowly, owing to inefficient operation of the mechanism which opened the breech. In that year the British Admiralty invited designs for a gun which was to be capable of being fired twelve times per minute. This gun only fired a six-pound shell, but it gave stimulus to the attempts to improve the rapidity of fire of guns of all calibres. Introduction of the type of battleship known as the "all big-gun ship" has caused a unification in the calibres of guns, but does not reduce the number of different calibres used throughout a navy.

Military Cannon.

Military cannon are divided into three classes, viz., mortars and howitzers. In guns, the length is relatively great; in mortars, relatively small; howitzers are a class between guns and mortars. All modern cannon are rifle and breech-loading. According to the purpose for which they are intended to be used, they are further classified as machine, field, siege, and sea-coast guns.

Machine guns are those in which the operations of loading, extracting the empty shell, and firing are wholly or partly performed by machinery, and can be worked by one or two men. They are chiefly useful for supplementing a deficiency in infantry fire, the defence of passes, etc. The Gatling and Gardner guns are good examples of those operated by hand power, and the Colt, Hotchkiss, and Pom-Pom of those operated by the force of the power gasses.

The biggest, most powerful gun being used in the present war can hurl a shell weighing one ton a distance of nearly thirty miles. It is fired each time with a 1,500-pound shot of powder, at a cost of $9,500 per shot. And after 120 shots, the gun, which costs $465,000, is useless.

ARMIES ADVANCE SLOWLY.

Necessary to Keep Lines Intact in Moving Against Enemy.

The apparent inaction at some points on the great army lines in the European conflict, as reported in the daily despatches, is apt to be confusing to the peaceful citizen, but to the student of the art of warfare the reason for this is frequently clear, as it is explained by a military expert in the Scientific American.

It may happen that when fighting extends along a front of many miles, some troops may be more successful than others, and thus gain ground much in advance of the general line. This, if permitted to proceed any great distance, would have the tendency to leave gaps in the line, or weak spots on the flanks of the successful troops which would prove most dangerous to the general line, as well as to the advanced troops themselves, if confronted by a tenacious and aggressive opponent. Furthermore, the success of the campaign does not depend on isolated advantages of individual units, but on the successful advance of the entire line, the several units (divisions, army corps, or field armies) supporting each other in the forward movement, all under the general supervision of the commander-in-chief. Therefore, it may be necessary to hold back the more advanced portion of the line until the other units are able to come up to it. To enable them to hold what they have won the advanced troops will entrench.

The line or line of trenches are not necessarily continuous. They usually form irregular groups of entrenchments distributed along the front of the position, the firing trenches facing the enemy's lines or the avenues of approach.

It would be well to note at this point that this advanced part of the line, while still a factor in the general offensive movement, has now assumed a defensive attitude "seeking a favorable decision," which means that it is simply waiting to resume the offensive, and that is the only form of defence that can secure positive results.



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The Leader Publishing Co.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1914.

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EASTBOUND

No. 18 (daily)	due	4.23 a.m.
" 26 (daily except Sun)	"	6 55 a.m.
" 14 (daily)	"	3.27 p.m.
" 6 (daily)	"	3.55 p.m.

WESTBOUND

No. 7 (daily)	due	12 48 p m
" 26 (daily except Sun.)	due	7.47 p m
" 13 (daily)	"	10 13 p m

THE MAILS

	Despatched	Arrive
Day, west	12.30 p.m.	1.30 "
Waddington	1.30 "	3.00 "
Day, east	3.30 "	4.30 "
Winchester	2.00 "	11.15 a.m.
Night, east	7.30 "	
Night, west	7.30 "	
Sunday, E. & W.	7.30 "	

The Week's War News

The Kaiser's instructions to his troops to force a passage to the coast of the British Channel are being followed up by violent attacks on the Allies' line between Nieuport and the River Lys, in northern Belgium, and fighting of the greatest severity has been in progress during the week, with varied fortunes for both the Allies and the Germans. To the north of Nieuport the Allies have occupied Lembaertzyde and advanced beyond that town, but the Germans succeeded in taking possession of Dixmude, which has changed hands repeatedly during the fighting marking the efforts of the Germans to pierce the Allies' line and reach the coast. Later in the week, however, the Allies recaptured Dixmude, and strengthened their positions along the canal from Nieuport to Ypres. The fighting at this place has been very hot, with heavy losses on both sides. The British troops have been attacked at several points along their line, but succeeded everywhere in stopping the enemy.

The artillery work of the British warships is declared to be terribly accurate. A wounded German officer is authority for the statement that only eighty men of his regiment of 1,000 are alive after the fighting on the coast. Germans admit losses in last weeks fighting on the Belgian-French border of 57,800.

The fighting to the north of the Aisne, in the Argonne region and along the Meuse valley is proceeding without any decisive result, although the slight success which are reported are practically all in favor of the French.

The Germans' efforts to reduce the circle of forts around Verdun have been effectively checked by the French troops in this district. The German forces in the Vosges appear to be much weaker than at any previous time, indicating that troops have been withdrawn from that region to reinforce the line elsewhere.

In the north of the Aisne, the French have taken possession of Tracycle, Val., and have captured a section of the enemy near Circy-sur, Vezorise.

A statement issued by the British War Office gives the total number of officers of the British expeditionary force killed, wounded or missing up to October 27, as 1,598.

Continuing their aggressive advance along the entire battle line, the Russians have begun a heavy attack on the other line of the fortress of Cracow. All the zones of contest in the eastern war theatre are declared to be inside German territory. The Russians now hold without resistance, the great line of entrenchments running from Czenstochowa southward on Cracow and northward on Kalisz. They have captured 1,500 cars, loaded with coal, standing on railway sidings in East Prussia, in positions the Germans had evacuated. In forcing the passage of the River San, the Russians are reported to have turned the German-Austrian retreat into a rout. The Germans have made the utmost possible haste to reach the frontier. During their retreat they have made extensive use of motor cars, of which they are said to have 70,000 on the eastern front alone. From October 23 to November 5, the Russians captured 323 officers and 21,750 German soldiers, four mortars, fifty-two quick-fires and a large amount of munitions of war. It is reported that more than 100-000 German and Austrian soldiers were killed, wounded or missing in Western Poland. Another great raid by Russian Cossacks in East Prussia is now in full swing, the latest report being the capture by the Russians of Johannesburg, Austria admits that Russia has taken three towns in Galica.

It is reported that the German Crown Prince has been appointed commander-in-chief of all the German and Austrian armies operating against Russia, with General von Hindenberg commanding the left wing and General Dankl the right.

British destroyers have been busily engaged bombarding Turkish strongholds. Two of the forts in the Dardanelles have been completely destroyed. Turks under a German officer, are hastily fortifying Avlona. The British Admiralty announce the occupation of Fao, a port Asiatic Turkey in the Persian gulf. Two Russian cruisers bombarded the Turkish forts in the Bosphorus and the coal depot at Heraklis. 'Several merchant vessels were destroyed at the latter place. The Turkish fleet, which went to meet the Russians, returned to the Bosphorus. The Turkish government has formally declared war on the powers comprising the Triple Entente.

In South Africa, the rebellion in the Transvaal has been practically suppressed, while in the Orange Free State, General Botha's forces have inflicted a hard defeat on the rebels under General Christian de Wet, taking 250 prisoners and putting the enemy to flight. The losses on both sides were heavy.

The German cruiser Emden, which committed so many depredations in the Indian Ocean, has been driven ashore on the Cocos Islands, in the Bay of Bengal, and burned to the water's edge by the Australian cruiser Sydney, after a fierce running fight. The German losses are reported at 200 killed and 30 wounded. Among the saved is the commander, Captain von Muller, who is to be given all the honors of war. The casualties on the Sydney were slight. The German cruiser Koenigsberg, which disabled the British cruiser Pegasus some weeks ago, has been bottled up at Mafia Island, on the coast of German East Africa, by the blocking of the channel to the harbor. The German cruiser Geier, bottled up in Honolulu harbor for nearly two weeks, has been interned by the United States.

The little British torpedo gunboat Niger, which had been used as a tender, has been torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine off Deal, near the Straits of Dover. The officers and crew were saved.

The Japanese torpedo boat No. 33 has been sunk by a mine at the mouth of the Kiau Chau Bay, while dragging for mines. Six men were killed or wounded and three are missing.

The British admiralty has issued a statement admitting the loss of the cruisers Good Hope and Monmouth in a fight with the German squadron, under Admiral Von Spee on the coast of Chile. The Monmouth had on board 42 officers and 698 men.

King George's speech at the opening of the Imperial Parliament declared that "there is a fixed determination throughout the Empire to secure, at whatever sacrifice, the triumph of our arms and the vindication of our cause."

Premier Asquith announced in the British House of Commons that the British casualties in the war up to October 31, were approximately 57,000 men of all ranks. Premier Asquith asks for a credit vote of $1,125,000,000 to meet expenses of the war and all expenditures which may be necessary to meet trade or other abnormal conditions created by the war.

Earl Roberts died in his sleep after a short illness while on a visit to the scene of fighting in northern France.

The battleship Audacious, the third largest vessel in the British navy, is reported to have struck a mine and foundered in the North Sea. Her officers and crew are said to have been saved by the steamship Olympic.

Are you Bilious?



Don't let it run too long, it will lead to chronic indigestion. In the meanwhile you suffer from miserable, sick headaches, nervousness, depression and sallow complexion. Just try CHAMBERLAIN'S STOMACH & LIVER TABLETS. They relieve fermentation, indigestion — gently but surely cleanse the system and keep the stomach and liver in perfect running order.

TAKE THESE

At all druggists, 25c., or by mail from 11 Chamberlain Medicine Co., Toronto

$100 Reward, $100

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address: F. J CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O

Sold by all druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

THE BANK OF OTTAWA

ESTABLISHED 1874.

Capital Paid Up, Rest & Undivided Profits $8,952,759

A decided convenience, in many cases, is a

Joint Account

in the Savings Bank Department. It may be opened in the names of two or more persons, either of whom may deposit or withdraw money.

MORRISBURG BRANCH—B. A. HERRING, Manager

Annual Convention

The Annual Convention of the Ontario Beekeepers' Association was held in the York County Council Chambers, Adelaide Street E., Toronto. President J. L. Byer, Markham occupied the chair at all of the sessions except Wednesday afternoon when the Association was honored by having the Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Mr. W. B. Roadhouse, in the chair. Mr. Roadhouse expressed his pleasure at meeting with the beekeepers to learn of their aims and ambitions.

All the sessions were well attended. In fact, the beekeepers in spite of war times and the failure of the 1914 honey crop are optimistic and have adopted the now almost universal slogan "Business as usual."

The report on apiary inspection given by the Provincial Apiarist shows that while European Foul Brood is rapidly spreading over the eastern part of the Province and the zealous co-operation of beekeepers themselves is necessary to keep it in check, progress is being made in stamping out the American Foul Brood which has been so persistent in some of the southwestern counties.

Mr. Sibbald, of Toronto, in an address on "Putting Up a Honey Exhibit," showed the advantage from an advertising standpoint of displaying honey not only at the Canadian National Exhibition, but at all of the fall fairs. He urged every beekeeper to take an interest in local displays of this nature

"Sweet Clover, Its Culture and Uses" was discussed by Wm. Linton of Aurora. Mr Linton told how he had made $2000 in one season by selling the seed from a thirteen acre field of this plant. Farmers in his community are using it to restore fertility to the back fields which usually do not get their share of barnyard manure. Mr Linton stated that he has as good results from ploughing under a green crop of sweet clover as from putting on a coating of manure. He also mentioned results which had been obtained by the Chemical Department of the Ontario Agricultural College, which go to show that for storing nitrogen in the soil sweet clover is of far greater value than any other clover grown.

MORLEY PETTIT,
Provincial Apiarist.

Correction

To the Editor, The Leader:

Sir,—The reference to Mr. H. J. Bell in the columns of your paper recently as chief electrical inspector of the City of Toronto is not correct. The Chief Electrical Inspector of Toronto is Mr. Jas. Shields.

The Hydro-Electric Power Commission who have the approval of all such appointments state that they do not know any one of that name, and that his name has not even come before them for consideration, and that Mr. Jas. Shields is the proper man.

EVERY HOUSEWIFE CAN DO HER SHARE

How Ottawa Women Are Combining to Ensure Employment For Canadians—A Good Plan

"At a time when the Empire is straining every nerve against the common enemy it is essential that each and every section of the community should stand together. Canada is sending her soldiers to the help of Great Britain, but it must be remembered that scarcely less effective help can be rendered by keeping trade and industries prosperous throughout the Dominion. No one is able to say how the strain of war may affect us. Already there is a prospect of unemployment on a considerable scale during the coming winter.

"There are many ways in which the evil of unemployment may be fought, but one way is to keep up the demand for Canadian products in order that Canadian industries may continue in operation. Articles that are being produced in Canada are also being imported annually to the value of $104,639,879. By purchasing only commodities produced in Canada we should largely increase the output of our industries and provide employment for large numbers of workmen. To attain this desirable end it is hoped that, in so far as possible, housewives and others will buy products 'made in Canada.'"

Household League

This was the resolution passed at a meeting of several leading Canadian women in Ottawa on Saturday. They met to discuss ways and means whereby the women of Canada could effectively lend their assistance in tiding Canada over the probable stress and trial of the coming winter. Amongst the ladies present were Mrs. T. W. Crothers, wife of the Minister of Labor, Mrs. W. T. Herridge, wife of the moderator of the Presbyterian Church, Mrs. Adam Shortt, Mrs. Dr. Lyman, Mrs. R. H. Coats, and Mrs. J. A. Wilson, national convener of Household Economics. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Household League of Ottawa.

Official figures relating to the importation of goods produced in Canada were laid before the meeting and it was found that in certain products $30,337,083 worth of the $104,639,879 imported came from the United States alone. For instance Canada, which is a wheat country herself, imports $268,617 worth of wheat flour from the United States. If Canadian women would see that they purchased Canadian flour only this in itself would be a great help.

Soap is another household commodity which is manufactured in Canada, yet we import $1,327,997 worth a year. 917 men are employed in this industry in Canada, but if our women would purchase only Canadian soap there would be employment for very many more.

It is the same with baking powder. We import $179,180 worth, the amount from the United States being $177,617.

Figures Given

Canada imports blue for washing clothes to the extent of $50,421, biscuits $275,260, buckwheat meal or flour $9,260, corsets $560,054, baskets $126,970, buttons $851,822, candles $93,665, carpet sweepers $16,102, clothes-wringers $36,483, combs $238,516, cotton goods which includes embroideries, clothing, socks, and stockings $27,845,112, canned fruit $823,397, gloves $2,786,788, hair work $218,104, jellies and jams $815,617, Indian corn meal $176,779, lard $1,356,292, milk $22,301, oatmeal and rolled oats $3,526, pickles $465,866, rye flour $19,577, silks $8,877,576, sauces $341,213, paints $1,768,356, sugar candy and confectionery $1,549,867, starch $109,148, woollen goods which includes shirts, stockings and knitted goods as well as tweeds $30,732,271, stoves $1,058,367, hats and caps $793,746, furs $1,373,121, fancy goods $5,010,020, dried apples $16,833, furniture $3,187,780, cocoa $1,046,131, blacking $126,328, brooms, whisks, etc., $697,210; boots and shoes $520,709, aerated waters $34,702

In the production of these articles of household use there are 1,631 establishments throughout Canada and there are 82,630 employes. It would stimulate industry and it would mean employment for more if Canadian men and women would insist upon receiving Canadian goods when they are making purchases.

The shutting off of imports from Continental Europe into Canada, due to the war, gives many home industries an unexampled opportunity for immense and immediate development.

Canada will prosper at the expense of Continental Europe. This is not a time in Canada for repining on the part of the business man. We must be careful, even frugal, but we must also be bold.

Taste the Difference

USE PURITY FLOUR for one baking and every member of the family will taste the difference. Your Bread will be richer and finer flavored and your buns, rolls, cakes and pies will be pronounced delicious. The Grocer is authorized to refund your money if PURITY does not give you absolute satisfaction.

PURITY FLOUR

"MORE BREAD and BETTER BREAD" and BETTER PASTRY too

Sold by Mullin Bros., Casselman Bros., W. G. Becksted, Chas. S. Colquhoun. C. E. CASSELMAN, Distributor.

The Wizard who put Music into millions of homes.



AS you sit in your own home and listen to the stirring strains of a military band—or the liquid, luscious notes of a far famed singer—do you realize the thanks that you, and all other music lovers, owe to Thomas A. Edison? As you know, Mr. Edison invented sound-recording and sound-reproducing instruments. It was due to his genius that millions of homes are able to enjoy everything in music.

It was due to Mr. Edison's efforts that you—no matter where you live—may have the great artists, the famous bands, the cleverest entertainers, the brightest public speakers, right in your home.

For more than thirty six years, Mr. Edison has developed and improved the Edison Phonograph and Edison Records.

The Edison Phonograph today—with its diamond reproducing point (requiring no needles)—has a softness, a richness, a velvety smoothness, a wealth of delicate overtones, that cannot be obtained with any instrument using metal needles which must be changed with every record.

You really must hear the Edison to appreciate it to the full.

W. H. Fetterly, Morrisburg, Ont.

The Castle's Society DANCE FOLIO FOR PIANO

dedicated to the World's greatest dancers

Mr. and Mrs. VERNON CASTLE

MAXIXE	HESITATION	TANGO	TROT
Dengozo	Esmeralda	Garufa	Hop o' My Thumb
Rio	Peg o' My Heart	El Choclo	Jungle Jambouree
	Ideal Waltz		
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If by mail add 3 cents for postage.

Send Your Order Today! Be One of the First!

Sunday Church Services

St. Mary's (R.C.) Church

High Mass with sermon at 10.30 a.m
Catachism at 3 p.m.
Evening service at 7 o'clock.
Rev. J. A. Meehan, pastor.

St. James' Church, Morrisburg

Sunday, Nov. 22nd—Holy Communion at 9 a.m.; Evensong at 7 p.m.
Monday—Meeting of Junior Brotherhood of St. Andrew at the Rectory at 7 p.m.

Trinity Memorial Church, Riverside

Sunday, Nov. 22nd—Holy Communion at 10 45 a.m.
Rev. C. O. Carson, M. A.

The Methodist Church

Morning service at 10.30; evening service at 7 o'clock. Sunday-school at 2.30 p.m.
Rev. A. J. H. Strike, pastor.

Knox (Presbyterian) Church

Morning service at 11 o'clock; evening service at 7. Sunday-school at 10 a.m. Rev. H. Cameron, pastor.

St. Paul's (Lutheran) Church, Morrisburg

Sunday, Nov. 22nd—Morning Service at 10 a.m.; Sunday School at 11 a.m., Evening Service at 7 p.m.

St. John's Church, Riverside

Sunday,—Service at 2.30.
Rev. C. H. Little, D.D.

CASTORIA.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

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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'y-Trea

Synopsis of Canadian North-West Land Regulations.

THE Sole Head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except where residence is performed in the vicinity.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may preempt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price $3.00 per acre.

Duties—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price $3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth $300.

The area of cultivation is subject to reduction in case of rough, scrubby or stony land. Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

W. W. CORY, C.M.G.,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.—64388.

Fire! Fire!

Owners of buildings and contents will do well to remember that Fire is liable to destroy their property when they least expect a visit from this destructive fiend. They will, therefore consult their own best interests by insuring with the undersigned in the Royal and other good solid British companies.

Remember that CHEAP Insurance often proves to be very DEAR when losses occur.

All HONEST claims promptly and liberally settled.

A. F. MERKLEY,
Local Agent, Morrisburg
D. MONROE, Cornwall,
District Inspector and Adjuster.

Surprise Store

A Few Quotations

Ready-made Suits from.....
.....$6.00 to $9.00

Men's Heavy Cloth Pants....
.....$1.50 to $3.00

Men's Heavy Flannel Shirts
.....60c to $1.25

Men's Woolen Socks regular 35c for.....25c

Men's Smocks regular $1.00 for.....90c

A full line of Sweater Coats at a reduction

Brooms 4 for $1.00

Also a full line of Patent Medicines at half price. All othe articles at reduced prices.

Howard M. Casselman
Morrisburg, - - Ont.

OUR CORRESPONDENTS

Williamsburg

There was no service in the Presbyterian church on Sunday evening as Rev Mr Keough was called away to be at the death bed of his mother

George Durant has purchased the property lately owned by Milton Marcellus, Mr Marcellus is preparing to move soon.

Misses Ruth Maurer and Viola Perault and John Stata were guests of Mayfred Phifer on Sunday

Mr and Mrs Roy Barkley of Mountain spent Sunday at Alex Alguire's.

Bell McMillan of Chesterville is visiting her mother this week.

Messrs Ed Casselman, Reuben Loucks and Roy Merkley returned home on Saturday after a 10 days hunt bringing with them two deer.

William Wells of Aultsville was in our village on Monday.

A number of our citizens are having their house wired preparing for the electric lights, the work being done by Harry Armstrong of Morrisburg.

There was no school in our village on Monday or Tuesday, the stoves smoking being the cause of the holidays which I am sure the children seemed to enjoy very much.

Mrs L. Bates of Ottawa is visiting friends in town and vicinity.

Mr and Mrs George Pharoah left on Friday for Ottawa to spend a few days with their daughter.

Stewart Casselman of Ottawa accompanied by a friend is spending a few weeks at his home.

Quite a number from our village attended the sale held by Luther Barkley on Tuesday.

The Ladies aid of the Presbyterian church will hold a social on the evening of Nov. 27th. A good program will be rendered and refreshments served. Admission 15c.

Mr Adams has moved into our village into the residence lately occupied by Mr Mayhue Tupper

Miss Jessie Casselman entertained a number of her young friends to a birthday party on Wednesday evening Nov. 18th. All report a pleasant time and wish it would come oftener than once a year.

The different churches in our village are making preparations for their annual Xmas entertainments. Dates will be given later

The first of a series of teas was given by the ladies of the Red Cross society at the home of Mrs B. H Cochrane on Tuesday evening, Nov. 17th. The ladies brought yarn and some knitting was done. Those who were not accomplished in this art took lessons or provided an accompaniment to the click of the needles in the way of social chat and music. The serving of a dainty lunch concluded the evening's work. The proceeds $6.85 show that the evening was a most successful one. Two weeks from this date the next tea will be given at the home of Mrs Edgar McIntosh.

Aultsville

The Sunday school of the Methodist church will hold their annual Xmas entertainment on Dec. 25th in that church. The services of Miss Mabel Sweet of Winchester have been secured for the literary part while the music will be under the direction of Mr J S. Morgan, leader of the choir. Those who were present at the Patriotic concert in Fraternity hall on Oct. 30th, will be delighted at the prospect of hearing Miss Sweet again in Elocution. The high class entertainments given by this school every year is a guarantee that this one will be up to the standard if not surpassing the others. Watch posters for prices, etc.

Mrs Jas. Clark of Lachine returned to her home on Wednesday after spending a couple of weeks with her sister, Mrs S E. Hane.

Miss J. McCarger is spending a few days here with her sister, Mrs W. Morgan who is seriously ill.

Chas. Gould was calling on frien s in Louisville, N.Y., on Saturday.

Miss Watson is having a new well drilled on her property on Glouchester St.

Geo. Markell spent the week-end here with his family.

The ladies who have been busy the past few weeks doing sewing and knitting for the Red Cross work intend making their first shipment next week. The bale will be packed on Tuesday at Mrs Ault's and anyone having anything to contribute will kindly leave same with Mrs Ault before that date.

The next meeting for sewing will be at Mrs A. Rupert's Nelson St. on Saturday afternoon.

Dalton Loucks of Montreal spent Sunday here with his parents.

Froatburn

Mrs David Froats has returned home after spending a week at Glen Becker

Mr and Mrs Roy Schell spent Monday at Farran Point

Mrs Sidney Pruner of Nudell Bush visited at William Becksted on Saturday.

Messrs W. C. Davy and Ross Strike of Morrisburg were in our burn hunting partridge on Saturday.

Mr and Mrs E. R. Marcellus of Hoasic spent Sunday at Luther Froats'.

Mrs Stanley Forward visited Mrs N. Tupper on Monday.

Mr and Mrs Harold Salmon visited at P. D. Schell's on Sunday.

Miss Eleanor Swerdfeger attended the Lutheran convention at Williamsburg on Wednesday.

Mr and Mrs Roland Froats spent Sunday at George Beckstead's Glen Becker.

Mr and Mrs George Froats spent Monday at Bouck's Hill.

John Shaughnessy of Hoasic passed through here on Monday.

Mr and Mrs H. Fetterly passed through here recently.

Our factory closed on the 11th.

R. Cunningham of Archer passed through here on Wednesday.

Mr and Mrs Chas Watson visited their daughter, Mrs Ed. Vincent in Aultsville recently.

Rev. L. M. McCreery of Dunbar passed through here one day last week.

Sydney Prunner of Nudell Bush was a business caller in our burn on Saturday.

Mr Wm Hanna of Hoasic passed through here on Friday.

Jas. J Styles and daughter, Lottie were at Aultsville on Saturday.

John Moffat passed through here one day last week

Fred Clark of Morrisburg spent Sunday with friends here.

D. Gillard of Bouck's Hill passed through here on Monday.

Mr and Mrs Dalton Saddlemire and daughter of Glen Becker spent Sunday afternoon and evening at Charles Watson's.

Mrs James Schwerdfeger visited her mother, Mrs J. Smith on Monday.

John Bowman of Glen Becker was a business caller in our burn on Monday.

Mr and Mrs John Styles visited at the home of Jas. J. Styles on Tuesday.

Rev. Mr and Mrs L. M. McCreery of Dunbar were guests at the home of Reuben Schwerdtfeger on Wednesday night.

Nudell Bush

Rev. Dr Little was calling on friends here this week. He was accompanied by Mr Alex. Casselman of town

Mr Alfred Wells and sons were business callers here on Wednesday.

Mrs Cora Hollister and baby visited friends here on Wednesday.

L. Barkley was a business caller at Cloverdale on the 13th

H. Rombough and Mr Morgan of Wales were through here buying cows on Saturday.

Roy Casselman and Aden Baker spent Wednesday eve at C. Hart's

Born on Wednesday the 11th to Mr and Mrs T. Barnhart a daughter.

Geo Vassaw sr, was at Jas. Harper's on Saturday.

We are pleased to state that Harold McIntosh who has been confined to his bed is slowly recovering

Misses May and Mable Williams spent Sunday at J. B. Baker's

Mr and Mrs N Beanetta were at Melvin McIntosh's on Monday

Geo and Elison Denison of Archer passed through here on Monday.

Mr S L Casselman started out to gather taxes on the 16th.

Chas Gogo was in Morrisburg on Tuesday.

Mr and Mrs Percy Prunner and family visited Mrs Wesley Baker on Sunday.

Jennie Taylor of Brinston visited her sister, Mrs Geo. Cramer of this place.

Mr and Mrs Boudette of Archer visited at Chas. Hart's on Saturday

Mr and Mrs Nelson Pruner passed through here en route to Aultsville.

Mr and Mrs Wm. Henophy of East Williamsburg called on Mr and Mrs Sidney Prunner on Monday.

Mr Archie Wood and Miss Eveyln Donnely of Morrisburg were visiting Mr and Mrs Percy Prunner one day last week

Olive Driscoll of Hoasic visited her sister, Addie.

Teresa Doil has returned to Prescott.

F. Jackson is completing Reuben Pruner's silo.

Mrs Effie Pruner and son Grant spent the week-end at Mrs W Baker.

Mrs Durham Wells was calling at Sidney Pruner's

Hoasic

Mrs Fred Wells has returned home after visiting her parents at Woodlands

A number from here attended the funeral of the late John Deeks of Dunbar

May Bogart of Berwick was visiting the past week with Mrs Durham Wells

Miss Driscoll was recently visiting Luva Wells

WOMAN WEAK AND NERVOUS

Finds Health in Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Creston, Iowa.—"I suffered with female troubles from the time I came into womanhood until I had taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I would have pains if I overworked or lifted anything heavy, and I would be so weak and nervous and in so much misery that I would be prostrated. A friend told me what your medicine had done for her and I tried it. It made me strong and healthy and our home is now happy with a baby boy. I am very glad that I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and do all I can to recommend it."—Mrs. A. B. BOSCAMP, 504 E. Howard Street, Creston, Iowa.



Tons of Roots and Herbs

are used annually in the manufacture of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, which is known from ocean to ocean as the standard remedy for female ills.

For forty years this famous root and herb medicine has been pre-eminently successful in controlling the diseases of women. Merit alone could have stood this test of time.

If you have the slightest doubt that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will help you, write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass., for advice. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman, and held in strict confidence.

Mr C Smith of Dundela was calling on friends here Tuesday evening.

Mr and Mrs Franklin Wells and family were visiting at Lucius Froats' on Sunday.

Misses Annie and Della Wells were guests at Durham Wells' on Thursday evening.

Two Wear Willies were through here on Wednesday.

Mr and Mrs Roy Shell were passing through here on Tuesday

Mrs Durham Wells and son Graham also Olive Driscoll and May Bogart were visiting at Malcolm Beckstead's on Thursday.

Blanche Beckstead spent part of Saturday at James Boyd's.

A number of men from here and Colquhoun shipped cattle at Morrisburg on Saturday.

Mrs James Alguire and daughter, Marguerite spent Sunday at Oliver Alguire's.

Ernest Styles spent part of Sunday at Calvin Gallinger's.

Mr and Mrs Wm. Marcellus were at Bouck's Hill recently.

Mr Kirker is spending a few days at James Boyd's.

Mrs Durham Wells and May Bogart spent Sunday with Mrs W. T. Dafoe 3rd concession.

Mr and Mrs John O'Shaughnessy were recently visiting at Elma.

Mr Moffat was at Morrisburg on Saturday.

Miss Driscoll spent Sunday with her sister at Archer.

East Williamsburg

Wesley Smith of Morrisburg was calling on his sister Mrs Ralph Summers one day last week.

Messrs Willis Dennison, Eddie Vanallen and Stanley Wells were pressing hay at Dickinson's Landing the latter part of the week

Miss Tamar Fetterly and Miss Martha Wells were visiting the former's sister at Aultsville on Saturday

Mrs Irvine Burnside and daughter, Jennie were visiting friends at Cardinal Thursday and Friday

Ina Salmons who has been spending a few weeks with her sister, Mrs Bernice Gillard at Wales has returned home

Mrs Walter Baker and daughter. Bessie spent Saturday at Isaiah Fetterly's.

Messrs Oliver Alguire and Roy Schwerdtfeger of Hoasic spent Tuesday evening at Alfred Wells'.

Ell Merkley of Morrisburg spent Sunday at Irvine Burnside's

Thomas Garlough spent a couple of days last week at his farm at Williamsburg

Messrs John and Stanley Wells spent Tuesday with friends at Hoasic.

They are having the school house equipped with a furnace which we hope will be of great value to the children in keeping them comfortable when at work

Rowena

Owing to the inclement weather the pie social on Friday evening last was not very well attended However "Its a long way to Tipperary" was the spirit of the evening

The preaching service on Sunday last was omitted on account of the accident which befell our pastor, Rev. Mr Halpenny in spraining his ankle. We all wish him a speedy recovery.

The people of Rowena intend holding their annual Xmas tree and entertainment on Xmas night Dec. 25th. An excellent program will be given. Come and bring your friends.

Misses Hattie and Violet Mullin and Olive Barkley of the I.H.S. spent the week-end at their parental homes here.

Our teacher Miss Emma Banford visited at the home of Lindsay Smyth on Tuesday evening.

Rev. Mr Visser and Mr Hislop of Iroquois attended the pie social here on Friday evening last.

Osnabruck Centre

Mr and Mrs W. Werley visited at H. Hart's on Sunday.

Mr and Mrs Amos Crites passed through here on Sunday.

Wilbert Crites was at his brother's one day this week.

David Rutley and Roy Rupert passed through here on Sunday.

Mr and Mrs G. Gove passed through here en route to his father's Mr N. Gove who has been very ill.

Simon Crites purchased a valuable horse from W. Crites

Mr and Mrs Swerdtfeger passed through here on Sunday.

Miss Foster visited at H Hart's for several weeks.

James Southward and Cory Bush passed through here leading a span of very pretty colts one day this week.

Max Rabin of Montreal visited at Miles Simser's Saturday and Sunday.

On Sunday 22nd of Nov. there is to be service in the English Church at Gallingertown.

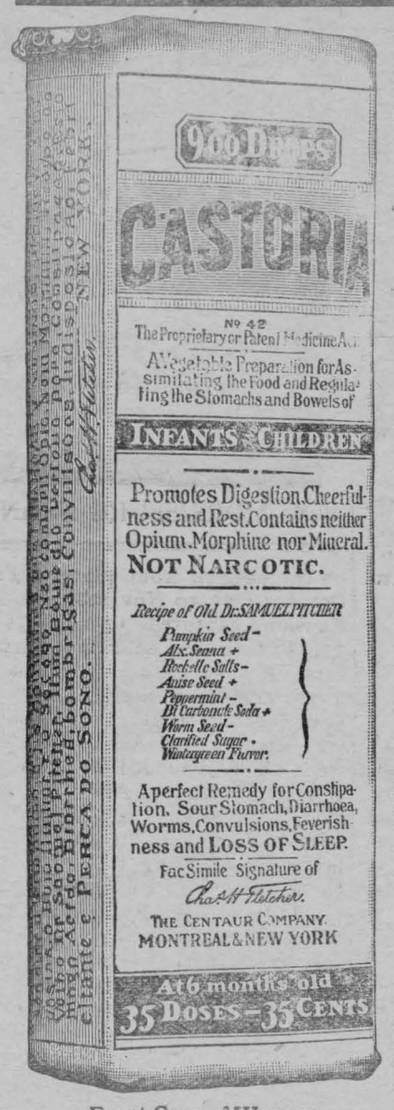
Edison Greets Old Comrades On Grand Trunk

Inventor, fifty years after, recalls his experiences as News Agent and Telegrapher.

Mr. Thomas A. Edison, the electrical wizard, expresses himself as delighted with the trip he made this week to the scenes of his boyhood days Mr Edison travelled in a special train over his old route between Detroit and Port Huron on the Grand Trunk Railway System, the run on which he was employed fifty years ago as a train news agent. The long years of hard work and brilliant success served only to bring out the more clearly in the inventor's memory the incidents of the past and the men who took part in them—his companions in the news business.

Accompanying Mr. Edison were Mr. Henry Ford, of Detroit, Mr. A. B. Atwater. Assistant to President of Grand Trunk Railway, Mr. U E Gillen, General Superintendent Western Mines, Grand Trunk.

The special train stopped en route at Mount Clemens, where Mr Edison first learned telegraphy, after giving up his position as news agent. Here Mr. Edison went into the railway telegraph office and sat down at the keyboard and personally sent a message to his children at West Orange, telling them of his visit to the place where he first became acquainted with the working of the wires



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CASTORIA

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The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

At Port Huron he met his boyhood chum Julius McMartin Mr Edison lived across the road from McMartin and taught him how to send and receive telegraphic messages. After a recital of some of their escupades Mr. Edison remarked to his friend "yes we were bad boys then."

As the faces of the old-time friends passed in review Mr Edison called many by their first name. One of the most striking greetings was that accorded to Judge William T. Mitchell, who is 98 years of age, and still engaged in the practice of law. Mr Edison sold papers to the Judge when he was a boy, and as he grasped the hand of his friend and took him by the shoulder, he said; "Judge Mitchell, I remember you when I was a boy. I sold you papers and you were then a gray haired man. You are a remarkable man Here I am, also an old man, but you are just as active. Judge, you've got my goat."

Mr Edison was well pleased at the venerable jurist's reply; "its true, Mr. Edison, we are getting old but you and I still have much to do."

Ventilation of Farm Buildings

Ventilation of Farm Buildings is the title of a recent bulletin prepared by Mr. J H. Grisdale, B. Agr., Director of Dominion Experimental Farms, and Mr E S. Archibald, B.A., B.S.A., Dominion Animal Husbandman, and issued as Bulletin Number 78 of the regular series of the Experimental Farm Bulletins. This is an illustrated publication of thirty two pages and treats exhaustively of the subject of ventilation

During the past ten years or more much experimental work has been carried on at the Experimental Farm in Farm Building Ventilation, and the results of these experiments are clearly outlined and from them, recommendations are set forth, and these only after most thorough investigation and repeated trial under every likely condition or handicap. The bulletin is divided into three parts: Part 1, is entitled Ventilating the Cow Barn; Part 2. Ventilating the Horse Barn; and Part 3, Ventilating the Piggery.

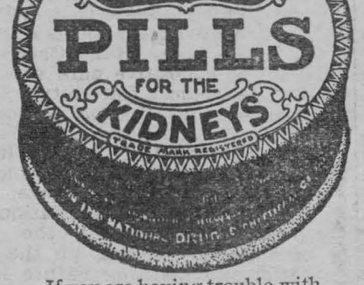
The Rutherford system of ventilation, which is fully described and illustrated in this bulletin, is now in operation in the barns and stables on all Experimental Farms and Stations from Prince Edward Island to British Columbia. Copies of this bulletin may be obtained on application to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Few Institute Meetings

Very few farmers Institute meetings are being held in Ontario this year; To take their place in Dundas and Stormont county the Morrisburg Branch of the Department of Agriculture have arranged in co operation with the Institute Branch, three Short Courses in Live Stock and Seed Judging. Discussions on Seeds at these Courses will be led by Mr. T. C. Raynor, B.S.A., Ottawa, on Horses by Mr. R. L Moorehouse, B.S.A, Cairo, and on Dairy Cattle Mr. G. A. Brethen, Norwood. These last two men have made a success of the breeding of Live Stock in their respective lines and should be able to give some interesting and valuable information. Local men will supply the stock for demonstration purposes and the public are cordially invited to attend every session. The following dates have been set apart for these events:—

Inkerman, Nov. 26th and 27th. Morewood Nov. 30th, Dec. 1st and 2nd. Newington Dec. 3rd, 4th, and 5th, 1914.

A Stock Judging Competition for young men will be held during the first half hour of each of the days devoted to Live Stock from 1 to 1.30 p.m. No entry fee required and five prizes will be awarded. After 1.30 the general lectures and discussions relative to the breeding and management of Live Stock will begin. Do not forget the dates and help make the Course a success by your attendance.



If you are having trouble with your Bladder—with incontinence or suppression of urine—burning pain—weakness or pain in the back—or Stone in the Bladder—take Gin Pills. They cure—50c.—6 for $2.50
At dealers everywhere. 269

The Christmas Thought

Ideas on Christmas giving are rapidly changing among the sensible. Those who think as they give are looking for a year-round service as the important thing.

In a week of shopping, with all its strain, you will not find a better gift than a year's subscription to The Youth's Companion It offers its service, its clean entertainment, its fine suggestiveness week after week; and the end of the year, which finds many a gift in the attic, dust-covered and forgotten, brings The Companion again, with all the charm of last Christmastide

No American monthly at any price offers the same amount of reading, and none can offer better quality. Less than five cents a week provides this best of Christmas gifts—$2 25 a year. If you subscribe now, all the remaining issues of the year will be sent free, and The Companion Home Calendar. A copy of the Calendar is also sent to those who make a gift subscription. Send for sample copies, and the Forecast for 1915.

The Youth's Companion,
144 Berkeley Street, Boston, Mass.

Progress of Fall Ploughing

The early harvest and favourable conditions for threshing in the western provinces enabled farmers to make excellent progress with fall ploughing on land intended for sowing in the Spring. Measured in percentage of the total land intended for next year's crop it is estimated that in Manitoba 92, Saskatchewan 77 and in Alberta 56 p.c. of fall ploughing was completed by October 31. These figures compare very favourably with the two previous seasons, when the highest percentage was not more than 58 in Manitoba (1913) and the lowest only 24 in Saskatchewan and Alberta (1912). The progress made this year therefore augurs well for next year's crops. In Eastern Canada the percentage of fall ploughing completed by October 31 ranges from 51 in Nova Scotia to 75 in Quebec; but in the East especially in the Maritime provinces there is a longer fall ploughing season The average figure for all Canada is 71 compared with 54 last year and 44 in 1912.

Summer Fallowing in the Wes

The practice of summer fallowing i the west shows further progress, an increase of about 6 p.c. being reported i Manitoba and of 3 p.c. in Saskatchewa as compared with last year. Albert however shows a decline of about 5 p.c

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

Hints for the Home

Salad Dressings.

Quick Mayonnaise.—Put a pinch of salt in a soup plate with a tablespoon of vinegar (if a vegetarian you will use lemon juice instead of vinegar and many not vegetarians prefer it), a little white pepper (a mayonnaise in which spots of pepper show is not as handsome as when they do not), and a pinch of mustard, with the yolk of one egg. Use small egg whisk to blend these, then add to them one-half cup of oil. If at the last the mayonnaise should split a little, whisk in a tablespoon of boiling water to blend it. This makes the dressing a little whiter and smooths it if it has become thick.

If a larger quantity must be made and it must be thinned from time to time while beating it, a few drops of cold water may generally be preferred to lemon juice used for the same purpose. Instead of two egg yolks for a cup of oil some people use a whole egg, but it is not quite as easy to make a handsome mayonnaise. Skill in using the whisk for any purpose has a good deal to do with the final appearance of the dressing.

Thousand Islands Dressing (1)—Plain mayonnaise is not a good dressing for lettuce, and all the green salads related to lettuce, but mayonnaise more highly seasoned and thinned with some tomato mixture is quite generally liked. The simplest so-called Thousand Islands Dressing is a mixture of mayonnaise and chili sauce, the coarser pieces being chopped fine. But if one has at the chili sauce some cooked tomato, boiled down and sifted, makes a handsome and well-flavored dressing, or some raw tomato chopped with a bit of onion and perhaps some green pepper and dressed with salt and vinegar or with a French dressing may be added, enough to thin the mayonnaise acceptably, and this depends on how thick the latter is. Mayonnaise keeps well, but at some temperatures it thickens and in others grows thin. In the ordinary ice-box it does not change much if any.

Roquefort Dressing.—One of the most popular additions to French dressing at present is Roquefort cheese. This is mashed and the dressing well worked into it, and then the whole may be thinned with cream.

Thousand Islands Dressing (2).—In the little book compiled by Mrs. Helen Ruggles there is the elaborate recipe for the Thousand Islands dressing as made at the College Inn. In most places where it is served it is not of so elaborately seasoned a mixture. Here is the recipe: Mix two tablespoons each of finely cut green peppers and pimento, one tablespoon of minced onion (wrung out of cheesecloth after rinsing in cold water) or the same amount of pearl onion, and one chopped hard cooked egg, with a teaspoon of Worcestershire sauce, a tablespoon of catsup, two tablespoons of chili sauce, and seasoning of salt and paprika. Blend thoroughly with three-fourths of a cup of whipped cream and add gently to the same amount of mayonnaise dressing.

French Dressing.—The mixture of a little salt, pepper, and vinegar with three times the measure of oil mixed in a bowl rubbed with garlic or not is commonly called French dressing, but it has other names, according to what it is used with. In order to make a thick dressing some people put the whole in a bottle and shake it, and as it keeps well, any that is left over can be used another time. Perhaps a better way to make it is to put a half teaspoon of salt and some pepper with the requisite amount of vinegar in a shallow bowl and then whip the oil into it, just as in making mayonnaise. This will make a thick, creamy dressing, which should be used as soon as whipped, as it will quickly separate.

The French call this dressing both a vinaigrette and a marinade. It is called a vinaigrette dressing when it is used with cold boiled meats, sliced, and allowed to rest in it until seasoned. It is called a marinade when pieces of raw meat or fish are dipped in it, or, preferably, allowed to lie in it an hour before broiling. Nearly all the fish steaks are improved by this treatment, some slices of onion or some onion juice being added to heighten the seasoning. Like mayonnaise, additions of various sorts are made to the French dressing.

Cooked Salad Dressing.—Nearly all the cooked salad dressings, sometimes called cooked mayonnaise, consist of the same ingredients, but in different proportions. The following is one of the simple and satisfactory ones which will keep well: One egg, two tablespoons of vinegar, four tablespoons of milk, two teaspoons of oil or butter, one half teaspoon of salt, one-half teaspoon of mustard, a pinch of pepper. If butter is used instead of oil it is put in just before taking from the fire. If oil is used mix it thoroughly with the dry ingredients, the add the egg and beat for several minutes, three or four, then beat in the vinegar for a minute. Add the milk and put the whole in a double boiler, cooking until thick and stirring all the time. It will take nearly ten minutes for it to cook. It can be bottled and kept in a cool place for a week or more.

Real Cream Dressing.—Sweet or sour cream can be used for this dressing. Perhaps it is made best of sweet cream, unless the sour cream has just been turned. Whip up the cream with an egg beater, and to a cup add a tablespoon of vinegar or of lemon juice or a little more, if needed. Most people will prefer the vinegar, and about twice as much is used with sweet as with sour cream. A little sugar brings out the flavor and a little salt is added. Other additions are made according to taste. Celery salt is one of them. It is an excellent dressing for cabbage salad, and particularly for the Chinese cabbage salads.

Inexpensive Meat Dishes.

There are many ways of serving meat that are fairly inexpensive, even at the present time, when the cost of meat has gone up.

Liver braised and garnished with vegetables, finely sliced carrots, turnips, celery and potatoes makes a delicious dinner dish, and is not expensive.

Spare ribs, which are in the market now, are cheap, and when cooked in the southern way with a thick brown gravy and sliced vegetables are delectable. They are also good grilled and served with a hot sauce, made as follows: One-half cup of tomato catsup, one-half cup Worcestershire, two teaspoonfuls of mustard, and a dash of vinegar. This is mixed well together and served separately, and it is very hot and a little of it goes a long way.

For a small family tenderloins of pork make an economical dish, and are extremely good stuffed and baked. One tenderloin should be allowed each person. Have the butcher split them for stuffing and fill them with this dressing:

Crumb about one-fourth of a loaf of stale bread and soak the crumbs in a very little water. Add to the crumbs one minced onion, one teaspoonful of salt, one-fourth of a teaspoonful of pepper, and two teaspoonfuls of poultry seasoning. Bind with one well-beaten egg. Stuff the tenderloins and secure each one with a small skewer. Bake in a moderate oven for about thirty minutes, basting them frequently. They should be very tender. When they are cooked make a brown gravy with the liquor left in the pan. Pour the gravy over the tenderloins and serve.

The meat bill can be kept moderate by a little care and thought. Do not while the prices are so high buy expensive cuts of meat. There are plenty of good, inexpensive cuts and by the time you have exhausted their possibility the prices of the others may have gone down. Remember that it is the cooking that makes the dish. The best meat is spoiled if it is not cooked correctly and the toughest may be made palatable with skill and care.

Useful Hints.

Use paper bags for covering pitchers with food in them.

An old rule for roasting a turkey is an hour for each year.

Always turn salt fish skin side up when soaking it to freshen.

If a raincoat needs cleaning sponge it with alcohol, with a few drops of ammonia added.

A novel cranberry sauce has seeded dates added to it. Of course, it requires less sugar.

If roast is to be served hot for two meals, cook it slightly the first day and slice only from one side.

To insure lightness in a cake, it should be put in the oven as soon as the baking powder or other raising medium has been added.

Always insist on having anything that is bought in baskets emptied out. By this means you are sure of both quality and quantity.

Stewed meats are better for being well browned before any liquid is added, by the way. After that, they may be finished in the fireless cooker or in a casserole in the oven.

When we wish to economize and get the most solid nutriment for our dollar we must resort to corn. A dollar thus spent gives more actual food than when spent for any other foods whatsoever.

There is but little doubt that people who eat about the same things over and over are more likely to be troubled with indigestion. The latest researches in science favor a constant change in foods and flavors.

It is best not to allow the marrow to remain on the backbone of your mutton or lamb or the thin membrane on your steaks, as these are the parts which decay quickly and taint the rest of the meat.

Caught in the Act.

Alkali Ike—And so Slippery Sam died with his boots on, eh?

Broncho Bill—No, he died with my boots on. That's how he came to die.

Judge—"Your innocence is proved. You are acquitted." Prisoner (to the jury)—"Very sorry, gentlemen, to have given you all this trouble for nothing."

Polly—He actually begged me to kiss him! Dolly—What did you say? Polly—I told him I might be sorry for it afterwards. Dolly—And were you?

MAJOR-GENERAL ALLENBY.

Cavalry Leader Mentioned in General French's Despatches.

To Sir John French the repeated writing of General Allenby's name and exploits in his great despatches must have been the pleasantest of duties. It would remind him of old and arduous campaigning with one of the fittest and most thorough officers in the armies of the allies.

General Allenby, who was appointed Inspector-General of Cavalry in England in 1910, is, and always has been, a soldier through and through. He has not waited for wars in order to show his quality and sharpen his martial wits. Circumstance as well as preference has curtailed his activities in the world of fashion. He is not a society man. So little does he amalgamate his social or domestic concerns with those of his profession that many of his military acquaintances could not tell you whether he is married or a bachelor. "Hard as nails; given over to soldiering. No; don't know the lady"—such is the character sketch provided in one of the London military clubs.

Roughing It Abroad.

The tradition of his regiment has been all against the mixing of the social and martial careers. The Inniskillings were on the veldt for ten years in the 'eighties, and, though they grumbled, it made them very serviceable. Nor was that the end of their exile. When Allenby's division came home at the close of the last South African War, it had been on foreign service for fourteen years. General Allenby first saw active service in the Zulu War of 1878.



Major-General Allenby.

The Inniskillings were, from the point of view of the smarter folk, a little heavy. They were hardly admitted to the inner clique of the crack regiments. Too heavy for their horses; and their mess port, like the wit that goes with it, not quite as light as might be," was the old view of them. But the Boer War changed the tone of their critics. Every regiment that came in touch with them recognized their quality. The men were splendid in action, the officers "thorough good sorts." But, if from that moment their social status was raised, General Allenby remained the same. He never learned the arts of the ornamental soldier.

His dislike of even the most legitimate form of military ostentation was illustrated at the entry into Barberton, after desperately hard fighting under French. The general of brigade wished Allenbys division to lead the triumphal procession into the town; it had taken the honors in the field, and was to be sent to the top of the class. But, though first in every attack, Allenby demurred when it came to a parade of victory. He excused himself with "my men and horses are fatigued," and came quietly in the day after.

A Letter of Condolence.

Of General Allenby's cordial relations with his junior officers no better indication can be given than the letter he wrote to Lady Champion de Crespigny: "Dear Lade de Crespigny—I and the whole of the cavalry division sympathize with you and we feel deeply for Norman's (Lieut. Claude Norman Champion de Crespigny) loss. But I must tell you he died a hero's death. . . . Norman, with a few men, was holding an important tactical point, and he held it till every man was killed or wounded. No man could have done more, few would have done so much. With deepest sympathy, yours sincerely. —E. H. H. Allenby." We have said that General Allenby is a soldier through and through. It is just because he is a soldier through and through that he is several other things besides, and can sit down while a battle is raging to write a perfect letter of condolence. He writes on the field rather better than most men write in their studies, and Lady de Crespigny is consoled as far as it is in the power of anybody to console her.—London Sketch.

Comforting.

Rich Uncle—It grieves me to think that my money will pass into spendthrift hands like yours when I die.

Wild Nephew—Well, don't worry, uncle, it won't stay there long.

"I understand that you have called to ask for my daughter's hand? "Oh, no, nothing like that." "Then——" "She and I settled all that. What I have called for is to find out what part of the house you are going to turn over to us when we are married."

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL STUDY

INTERNATIONAL LESSON, NOVEMBER 22.

Lesson VIII. Jesus and Pilate. Matt. 27. 11-31. Golden Text, Matt. 27. 22.

Verse 11. Art thou the King of the Jews?—Jesus had called himself the "Christ," not the "King" of the Jews. The Jews accuse him to Pilate as wanting to be the King of the Jews so as to make a political affront and the more readily catch Pilate's ear. Jesus is ready, however, to admit that King and Christ are essentially the same. He was a "King," but not of this world. See John 18. 33-37.

12. He answered nothing—To Pilate Jesus spoke at length (see again John 18. 33-37); but to the chief priests and elders, he was silent. It was really beneath his dignity to speak to them. However, his silence was due to the absolute uselessness of his speaking.

13. Hearest thou not how many things they witness against thee?—The leaders and the multitude were unbridled in their speech. They were making whatsoever accusations against Jesus happened to come into their minds.

14. Insomuch that the governor marveled greatly—The accusations against Jesus evidently were so irrelevant and immaterial that Pilate supposed a word or two from Jesus would clear him. He did not know the perverseness of the leaders, as Jesus did, and hence could not appreciate the wisdom of Jesus' silence.

15. Now at the feast the governor was wont to release unto the multitude one prisoner, whom they would—The governors of Rome had had sufficient knowledge of the Jewish tenacity to know that it was best not to cross them if there was no absolute necessity for so doing. Hence they had accustomed themselves to make certain concessions, such as the releasing of a prisoner at the time of passover.

16. A notable prisoner called Barabbas—The original has Bar abban. If the spelling were Bar rabban the phrase would mean "son of a rabbi." Bar abban is the accusative of Bar abbas and means "son of a father." Some of the church fathers held to the former interpretation. Jerome called Barabbas filius magistris, "son of a master," or teacher. This man Barabbas was notable at least on account of his father.

17. Whom will ye that I release unto you? Barabbas, or Jesus?—Pilate undoubtedly thought Jesus was a popular favorite and that when the crowd was given a choice, they would choose Jesus. Jesus, which is called Christ?—Pilate understood the word King as Jesus used it, hence the term "Christ." In spite of his shortsightedness otherwise, he could see through the Jews (18), and refused to let the issue against Jesus be confused.

19. His wife sent unto him—The incident of Pilate's wife is historically doubted. Why, is not clear. The wives of Roman provincial governors were privileged to accompany their husbands to the provinces (Tacitus, Annals III., 33-34); so her presence is probable. Being present, she would have been greatly stirred by the arrest and trial of Jesus, for even in the inner household of the governor Jesus was known as a righteous man. Her reference to him as that righteous man shows well how he was known. She knew her husband better than he himself and feared he would not be equal to the wiles of the Jewish leaders.

20. Now the chief priests and elders persuaded the multitudes—In spite of the fact that Jesus stood alone and unrepresented, much persuading evidently was necessary to get the multitude to prefer Barabbas to Jesus.

22. What then shall I do unto Jesus who is called Christ?—Pilate had tried hard to escape passing judgment on Jesus. He was on Pilate's hands and Pilate knew not what to do with him. The plight of this Roman official is truly pitiable.

23. Why, what evil hath he done?—The "why" is an exclamation of surprise. Pilate could not understand why the Jews wanted to kill Jesus. But they cried out exceedingly, saying, Let him be crucified—They make no attempt to answer Pilate's question. They knew of no evil Jesus had done. They are not concerned about this aspect of the matter. They are bent on carrying their point. To stop to answer questions would have thrown them into confusion.

24. When Pilate saw that he prevailed nothing—He was powerless. On another occasion a Jewish mob stood its ground against a Roman governor to his discomfiture. Pilate evidently knew this and wanted no unfavorable report of his administration, in this instance, to go back to Rome. His attempts to persuade the crowd in favor of Jesus only raised a tumult. Took water and washed his hands before the multitude—This was a Jewish custom which the Jews would understand. The leaders of the Jews, at least, also understood how completely Pilate was undone in the doing of this act. I am innocent of the blood of this righteous man; see ye to it—In his extremity Pilate remembered the advice of his wife. It was good advice. He wanted nothing to do with the execution of Jesus.

25. His blood be upon us and on our children—They were brave, in the safety of the multitude. They really did not know what they were doing. They were mob-mad. Later on in the quietness of sober reflection many of them repented and would gladly have undone what they did.

26. Jesus he scourged—It would seem that to deliver Jesus up for crucifixion would have sufficed. The "scourging" was a barbarous practice among the Romans from which Jesus was not to be exempt. The Roman soldiers (as we see in verses 27-31) had their usual chance at mocking and scourging the condemned man. That he was the Prince of Life was a fact which, if at all known to them, was known in raillery.



A New Naval Hero.

Lieutenant-Commander Max Kennedy Horton, of Submarine E9, who added to his laurels by dashing into the mouth of the Ems and sinking a German destroyer. It was the same boat which made a similar dash off Heligoland on September 13, sinking the cruiser Hela.

THEIR RIFLE SHOOTING POOR.

German Army Depending Chiefly On Artillery Fire.

The ineffectiveness of the German rifle fire seems to be borne out by the hospital records.

"This was to be a war of the laboratory and the machine shop on the German part," said a high officer in London the other day. "They seem to have paid little attention to the rifle shooting by their men, but to have depended upon their artillery. The infantry was then to be used to tear a hole by sheer weight through the enemy's line."

The immensely heavy siege guns of which so much has been heard, were to reduce fortifications, and have been very successful. The field guns have been extraordinarily well handled, although the shells are said to be deficient. The infantry arm was the machine gun rather than the rifle. No army in the world has ever carried so many machine guns—they are of the Maxim type, identical with that used by Great Britain—in proportion to the number of troops employed.

Bursting shells and shrapnel cut and tear, where the rifle bullet bores a neat little hole, easily healed. Reports from the front are that an extraordinary proportion of the men wounded on both sides have sustained injuries on the face or head. The stories told of some of these wounds are too revolting to be repeated. These are all shrapnel and shell wounds.

Whether the comparative harmlessness of the rifle fire is to be maintained is doubtful.

According to expert opinion the German rifle is the least deadly arm used in the Great War. It fires a bullet of only 154 grains, and attains the extremely high muzzle velocity of 2,882 feet per second. This light ball at high speed cuts through flesh so cleanly that the resultant wound hardly incommodes the victim.

The British rifle is considered one of the best all-round weapons in the war. It carries a 215-grain bullet at a muzzle velocity of 2,060 feet. It is sighted up to 2,800 yards, being the longest range rifle used in any of the armies, is short and easy to carry, and has ten shots in its magazine against five for any of the others. The Russian rifle, it is thought, will prove to be the most deadly. It carries a 214 grain bullet at the low muzzle velocity of 1,985 feet per second.

Tiniest Dolls in World.

Isabel Belaunsaran, a little Mexican girl, is the maker of the tiniest dolls in the world. They are barely three-fourths of an inch in length. The clothing is cut according to the character of the doll and fitted carefully, and is exquisitely embroidered. On account of their daintiness, exquisite coloring, design and workmanship, these dolls find a ready sale at the ridiculously low price of twenty-five cents each.

An implement has been patented for slicing a boiled egg evenly.

Stella—Packers say that meat animals can't catch up with the consumers. Bella—Ever have a bull chase you?

DOWN BY THE SOUNDING SEA

BITS OF NEWS FROM THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

Items of Interest From Places Lapped by Waves of the Atlantic.

All Canadian horses for the battle front will be shipped from St. John, N.B.

A man named Donovan, of Sydney, was instantly killed at Bedford by a railway train.

Dr. A. R. Nugent, of Chipman, N.B., was knocked down and seriously injured by a bicycle.

The regiment sent from Newfoundland with the first Canadian contingent numbered 525 men.

Newfoundland is steadily raising money for the Patriotic Fund without aiming at any fixed figure.

The captain of the schooner Duchess of Cornwall died and was buried at sea, while en route to Bourgeo, Nfld.

Two young lads named James Goulton and Kenneth Brown, of St. John, N.B., killed a 800-pound moose near Clarendon.

Hon. E. R. Bowring, of St. John

Hon. E. R. Bowring, of St. John's, Nfld., has presented several acres of land on Inidi Vidi Lake to his city to be made into a public park.

Joseph Andrews, a Belgian coal miner at Minto, N.B., was sentenced to two years in prison for attempting to blow up the homes of German residents.

John Melanson of St. Charles, N. B., was sentenced to six years in prison for stealing a set of harness, breaking jail and stealing a horse and rig.

Clifford, the 17-year-old son of Timothy McDonald of Chatham, was accidentally shot in the leg by Willie Kennedy, a chum, and died from the loss of blood.

Ralph, the 11 months old child of Charles Stafford, 186 Upper Water street, Halifax, was killed by a fall from the third story window of its father's home.

Chester Russell was sentenced to 25 years in the Dorchester penitentiary by Judge Barry, at Moncton, for assaulting Miss Forsyth, a Charlotte County teacher. Clifford Pine was given two years for burglary.

The Grand Jury at Halifax reported "no bill" in the case of Charles E. Taber, who was charged with manslaughter. Taber had charge of a steam shovel in connection which James Hanrahan lost his life.

Captain G. C. Evans, of the C.P. R. liner Lake Manitoba, will command the new C.P.R. steamship Missanabie, which has made her maiden trip from Liverpool to Montreal. Capt. Evans is well known in the Maritime.

Captain Ingraham Sobean, Acadia Street, St. John, N.B., lost one son by drowning two months ago and now his only other boy Gordon, 13 years old, has probably lost his eyesight from injuries sustained when a gun exploded in his hands.

FACTS IN MODERN WARFARE.

The Horse Is Still Used for the Courier Service.

A column of infantry marching four abreast—the regular marching form—will pass a given point at the rate of 175 a minute. At that rate it will take a division, which contains about 10,000 men, about an hour to pass.

A division will fully man two miles of trenches. The regulation distance, in the manning of a trench is a yard to a man. There are three lines, however, needed fully to man such defences—the firing line, which is down in the trench, a yard between each man; the support, which is back a short distance, and the reserve, which is behind the support. These three parts of the defence are of equal size.

In locating an enemy dust clouds are often excellent indications. A low, thick cloud indicates infantry, a high and thin cloud indicates cavalry, while a broken cloud indicates artillery or wagon trains. An experienced scout can closely estimate the character and strength of an enemy solely by the dust cloud.

An aeroplane, to be perfectly safe, must keep at an elevation of at least 4,000 feet above the ground.

Although the telegraph and telephone have become generally used in battle for purposes of communication, for distances under half a mile the old-fashioned courier and horse is still exclusively used. It has been found a swifter and surer means of communication for short distances than either telephone or telegraph.

Boneless.

Thug (pursuing victim)—I say, I've a bone to pick with you.

Mr. Mildly — Pardon me, sir, that's quite impossible, for I'm a vegetarian.

"What on earth is the meaning of all that racket back there?" "I guess the neighborhood cats are mobilizing."

Money Makes Money;

Or, A Strange Stipulation.

CHAPTER VI.—(Continued).

This, however, was just what Miss Jackson did do. She happened, fortunately, to be at home when Enid arrived, and she gave the girl a genuinely hearty welcome.

"You know you weren't looking too jolly when we met the other day, although you declared you were so happy," she said; "and I've thought about you an awful lot, Enid. Oh! what stupid fools girls are to go rushing into marriage with the first man they meet. Now, what has happened? Tell me all about it!"

"If you don't mind, Sybil dear, I'd rather not talk to-night. I just want you to understand that—that I am very unhappy, and that I was simply obliged to separate from my husband. I shan't stay with you more than a few days; but I don't know where else to go."

"You can stay with me as long as you like," said Sybil Jackson; although she was really full of curiosity, she saw that Enid Bryant was in no condition to be questioned: in fact, the other girl's white, tired face and rather forlorn look awoke her pity.

Miss Jackson was an ardent advocate of Woman's Suffrage, and she saw in Enid a forcible example of the disastrous results of what she called "man-made laws." It gratified her pride to feel that Enid had turned to her. She was of a domineering nature and loved to realize she was of importance.

"I don't suppose," she said to herself, "that he'll come worrying here, because I suppose he is only too glad to get rid of his wife; but if he should come it will give me a good deal of pleasure to talk to him!"

Of course Enid was full of plans.

"I want to earn some money," she said as they sat at breakfast two mornings later. "I don't care how I do it, but I've got to live."

"Well, I'll give you one straight tip," said Miss Jackson. "Don't take to teaching. There are far too many of us as it is; and if I hadn't a little allowance from my people I should have had to give it up months ago. Besides," she added, "teaching is practically of little value, at least with people like you and me. I'm not speaking of those who have made a name for themselves, then it's quite a different matter, and teaching is not only a splendid thing, but it becomes a duty! But, my dear Enid, to get one's living by lessons is fearfully hard work."

Enid shrugged her shoulders a little hopelessly.

"I don't want to teach," she said. "I want to learn, I want to study. You know after I met you the other day, Sybil, I went to see that agent you were speaking about. I played to him—and he was very encouraging."

"Was he?" said Sybil Jackson. "Come, that's good, for if Gerstein is encouraging one is practically launched. I advise you to go to him right away; and look here, Enid, I hope you'll stay with me till you get on to sure ground. What does for one will do for two; and I daresay you'll be able to help me some way or other; in fact, I can give you some work to do for me this morning. I want you to write out this report and post it to these addresses."

Some color flashed into Enid's face. She was so glad to feel that she could be helpful; but, as she read through the papers, her expression changed.

"Oh!" she said. "Are you a suffragette, Sybil?"

"Yes, my dear," said Miss Jackson. "I am; and it's a splendid thing to be. Before I'm through with you, I shall try and make you see things from my point of view; but I'll tell you what you have got to do first—sit down and write to Gerstein, say that you are staying with me, and ask him to give you a start of any sort, you don't care what it is."

Mr. Gerstein replied almost immediately to Enid's letter, but he had to regret that he saw no immediate opening. He advised her to come and see him in the course of the next few days.

It was Miss Jackson who solved the problem of the immediate moment.

When she got back one afternoon a day or so later she had some news.

"I believe I've got a chance for, Enid," she said. "Do you remember Manon Laurie, who was at the Academy just when you joined?"

"I remember her very well," said Enid. "She had a lovely voice."

"Yes, she doesn't sing badly," said Miss Jackson. "Well, I met her sister this afternoon, and she tells me that Manon is out in the country with a little concert party and that the pianist has cracked up ill, and Manon had telegraphed to her sister to try and get some one to fill his place. I proposed you. They can't give very much; but still, it's a beginning; and they'll pay your expenses for joining them. Will you go?"

"Yes," said Enid in a low voice. "That's—that's just what I should like. I am so anxious to be doing something."

"Well, there is no doubt about it, you're jolly lucky," said Miss Jackson frankly. "It's just a fluke, you know. "You mustn't run away with the idea that you are going to tumble into good things just whenever you want them. I promised to ring up Lucie Laurie as soon as I had seen you. There is a telephone at their flat, I'll just run round to the call office. You had better put a few things together, because you'll have to leave here to-night by eight o'clock."

"Oh! I am glad! I am glad!" Enid said to herself as her friend bustled out and she was left quite alone. She hardly dared to confess to herself how much it cost her to be in London and not to approach her husband.

She had been living in a curious kind of dream ever since the moment when she had closed the door of her little home behind her, and had turned to step forward into a world unknown, untried.

All through the first day that had followed on her arrival at Sybil Jackson's flat, her heart had fluttered nervously, apprehensively, excitedly, for the conviction was strong upon her that almost at any moment Julian would come and demand an explanation from her, insisting upon her returning; but that day passed and was followed by another, and still another, and yet Julian did not come. Then Enid Bryant realized to the full what she had done. With her own little hands she had cut herself adrift from the one creature to whom she had a right to cling. And she wanted him! Never before had she felt the need of him and of his dear protecting presence so strongly as in these first days of her self-elected separation from him! Indeed, she hardly knew how she lived through the long, torturing hours.

She began to heap reproaches upon herself: she confessed that she had done Julian a wrong, the mere fact that the man had fought so resolutely, had gone so valiantly through the fire of temptation, proved to her that she was something more to him than all else in the world.

The arguments that she had brought to bear on herself that day when she had learnt that Rachael Marnock had bequeathed a fortune to her husband seemed to have lost their value now. They were man and wife, bound by vows to stand to one another: not even her yearning desire to give back to him something of what had once been in his life should ever have permitted her to make these vows.

There were times when her self-sacrifice seemed to her not only foolish, but wicked. And yet now there was no going back.

Julian was lost to her, for if he had wanted her, surely he would not have rested till he had found her!

She was afraid of shedding tears in Sybil Jackson's presence, and though she appreciated far more than she could express the ready hospitality extended to her, the fact that she had to let her husband remain under a false impression, that she had to listen to abuse of him, and that of course Miss Jackson took a wrong view of their separation, was becoming almost unbearable. Now that she realized he would not come, she wanted to get away, far away from everything that reminded her of their life together.

As she travelled up swiftly to the north that night Enid Bryant cried till she had reduced herself almost to a state of exhaustion. She was very unhappy, and it was all so strange to find herself as she did towards midnight in a little hotel room, cut away from everything that was dearest to her.

She looked very tired, and white and ill the next day, and the members of the little concert party shrugged their shoulders.

"I hope you won't break down, too," said Manon Laurie to her. She was strong and splendid looking, and she emphasised Enid's fragile look.

"I am only a little tired," Enid said hurriedly. "I shan't disappoint you. I'm really very strong." In fact so interested was she in the rehearsal, in adapting herself to the requirements of the work, that by lunch-time she looked another being.

They were just a number of young people, students for the most part, who had formed themselves into this little party and who, with Miss Laurie as their great attraction, had been meeting with quite fair success.

The money offered to Enid seemed to her more than adequate when she remembered how little she and Julian had managed to live on, but she quickly found that she had many expenses.

Manon Laurie went back to her little room and examined her wardrobe. She was a kind-hearted young woman, and therefore she put the matter as delicately as she could; but Enid realized that she would have to furbish up some sort of gown in which to appear on the platform.

"I think you ought to go in for the picturesque style," said Manon Laurie. "Look here, that little grey frock, if you put some lace on it like a fichu, I think that will do, at least for to-night. You have got such sweet hair, and you are very interesting looking, you know; and, my dear, you do know how to play accompaniments. My songs never went better than they did this morning."

It was just the word of appreciation which Enid needed; it gave her courage and it strengthened her.

Naturally she was nervous, and she resolutely set herself to get a little rest before the evening.

When the time came to dress she handled the little grey gown tenderly. It was one of the dresses that she had worn in Venice, just a simple little frock, made by an unfashionable dressmaker; but in Julian's eyes it had been lovely. She could hear his voice now whispering tender words in her ears, she could feel his arm about her. It was impossible for her to realize in such a moment that she and Julian were separated, separated perhaps actually never to meet again!

"If only he had written me one word, if only he had let me know that he cared," she said to herself brokenly.

She kept back the tears with a great effort; she had done well in the morning; but she had to do better at night; and now perhaps for the first time she understood that she really did face the world alone, and would have to fight her life's battles entirely on her own efforts.

CHAPTER VII.

Mr. Tenderten was a man with certain ambitions; he was resolved to have money, not a small and modest income, but real, solid money, and he was infected also with the very common complaint of desiring to mingle intimately with those who moved in a higher social sphere to his own.

He was a self-made man. The son of a small tradesman in a Midland town, it had been open to him to follow in his father's footsteps, to live as his father had done, and to marry as his father had done, and to be comfortably provided for. But he had turned his back on the little Midland town, and the small shop; had articled himself to a lawyer, who had done business with his father from time to time, and had planned out in his mind to read for the bar.

This idea, however, he relinquished when he was old enough to estimate shrewdly his own limitations; he was far better suited at a lawyer's office, than to the more exacting duties of the bar. He worked on steadily, losing no opportunity till chance had given him a place in the well-known firm of Pleydell and Cozens.

This chance had cost him a very fair amount of the money he had put together, but he had regarded it as a good speculation.

Pleydell and Cozens was a very old and a very established firm, patronized by clients of wealth and social importance; and Mr. Tenderten intended to lose no opportunity of ingratiating himself with such clients.

In a very little while he found himself constantly in request. Certain people always preferred to deal with Mr. Pleydell (the late Mrs. Marnock had been one of these), but others found Mr. Tenderten very useful, very obliging, and very prompt.

Among these latter was Lady Ellen Crooper, a pretty and charming young woman who lived in a small house in the neighborhood of Berkeley Square. Lady Ellen was the widow of a certain sporting baronet who had drunk himself to death in a conveniently short time, not, however, till he had managed to squander all his money, and a good deal of what had belonged to his wife.



Indian Lancer Outposts in France—Indian Cavalry on the Actual Fighting Front.

Lady Ellen was in constant pecuniary difficulties. Mr. Pleydell had been very straightforward with her, and had told her some time before that she was living considerably beyond her income, a fact of which Lady Ellen was perfectly well aware.

"What you have to do, my dear Mr. Pleydell," she had said, "is to show me the way of getting some money! No, it's no use at all my approaching my father; he has practically washed his hands of me; none of Charle's family will do anything for me." Lady Ellen had laughed here. "I suppose I didn't play the game," she said. "If I had made up to them and gone to stay at their deadly dull week-end parties, and bored myself stiff, they might have made me an allowance; but life's far too short to be bored, you know, Mr. Pleydell."

Mr. Pleydell had found himself singularly out of sympathy with Lady Ellen Crooper, and when his younger partner had suggested that he should handle Lady Ellen's affairs he had quite willingly passed over this portion of his business to the other man.

The change was all for the better where Lady Ellen was concerned; almost at once Mr. Tenderten began to see possibilities, to make suggestions; for instance, there were certain stocks and shares which she had regarded as useless which were so manipulated by him as to realize quite a decent sum of money.

Lady Ellen was singularly ignorant as regards the workings of the Stock Exchange; all she knew about money was the unpleasant fact that when she got a certainly-worded letter from the bank she knew that she would not be able to draw any cheques till she had straightened out her over-draft; and this same overdraft was such a stupid, silly thing! It always had to be straightened out somehow or other! Therefore the coming of Mr. Tenderten into the financial side of her life was a matter of great rejoicing to Lady Ellen.

She was impulsive and generous.

"You must come and dine with me," she had said almost at once; and Mr. Tenderten dined frequently, on an average once a week.

Lady Ellen was not very sure that she liked him, but he talked amusingly, and was always well stocked with society gossip and scandal.

Needless to say, Mr. Tenderten clung to this intimacy with the tenacity of a limpit.

He meant to use Lady Ellen; she should be the means through which he would enter into that world in which it was his ambition to move as a person of importance; already he had met many delightful people at her house; though she called herself a pauper, she managed to keep an extremely good cook and gave charming dinners; in fact, everything about her was charming; she was pretty, fascinating, and dressed to perfection.

There was something half boyish about her slim figure, and in the frank happy look of her eyes.

Of course Lady Ellen had innumerable admirers; but always declared she never intended to marry again.

"I know you don't believe me," she cried on one occasion to a certain man who paid her very rare visits, but who was always welcome whenever he did come.

"I don't disbelieve you, my dear," this man said; "because no doubt you imagine that you are in earnest. It is always a woman's privilege to change her mind, you know."

"I wish you wouldn't call me a woman," said Lady Ellen restlessly.

"Well, what are you—a camel?"

She laughed and flung a flower at him.

"I hate to be considered one of a class," she said. "I like to be something apart—myself. You mustn't deny me my individuality."

"I will deny you nothing," said Adrian Dawney: he got up as she spoke and stood to his full height: he was very tall and splendidly built. He had been a soldier and a useful one, as the empty sleeve pinned to the breast of his coat testified. Though he was young, not yet forty, his hair was grey, and he had a serious look, that look which comes into the faces of most men who have stared at death and many ugly things.

Adrian Dawney was a cousin by marriage only of Lady Ellen's; and perhaps the man hardly realized himself how warm was the place he had in this dainty creature's regard.

Lady Ellen was tall too; but he dwarfed her; and her hand seemed ridiculously small when she slipped it into his strong brown right one.

"And now you are going back to the country, to your hens and your pigs and all the rest of your farmyard; and I shall never see you again, Adrian!"

The man laughed.

"Oh! yes, you will. I have to come up as a matter of fact, to see Pleydell about some business of my mother's. I thought I should have found him to-day; but he hasn't come back from his holiday yet."

"Why don't you see Mr. Tenderten?" said Lady Ellen. "I gave up Mr. Pleydell some time ago; he's too respectable for me, a dear, dull, stick-in-the-mud old man."

"I don't quite like Tenderten," said Colonel Dawney. "He is a bit too pushing and perky for my taste."

"Well, it was awfully good of you to come, Adrian. I always make a red mark on my calendar when you have been to see me, because it is such an important event."

"What are you doing in town just now, anyhow?" Dawney asked, as she took her hand away from his and moved across to the window.

She shrugged her shoulders.

"I too had to be in town for some business," she said; "and then—oh! well, you don't know how fed up I get with everything sometimes, Adrian! I've just come back from staying with Carrie Sunshawe. I used to be amused with Carrie once; now, well——" She shrugged her shoulders, adding almost immediately, "I am not quite sure that you haven't got the best of it, Adrian. There are such a lot of beastly people in the world. I believe real pigs must be much nicer!"

The man looked at her with a strange expression in his eyes, and the slightest of slight sighs escaped his lips. Then he smiled faintly.

"Why don't you come down and stay with me, Nell, for a little while?" he suggested. "You shall have the most charming bedroom imaginable, looking out over the old gardens and the orchards, right down to where the river winds away to the sea."

"What on earth should I do at a farm?" asked Lady Ellen; but her beautiful eyes had a sudden eager look in them.

"Come and see," Colonel Dawney answered. He said "Good-bye" a second time, and then with another smile that swept aside for an instant the gravity of his expression, he turned and went away.

(To be continued.)

THE GERMAN MILITARY SOCK.

An Experience Gained in the Franco-Prussian War.

The famous field marshal, von Moltke, once said that the Anglo-Saxons are a warlike people, but that the Germans are a military people. The Anglo-Saxon fights to the death when war comes, careless of his previous preparation; after the war is over, he drops his arms, dismisses all thoughts of war from his mind, and returns to his civil pursuits. The German, on the other hand, feels in time of peace as keen an interest in war as he does in the midst of a conflict. He takes note of his errors in one war, and when peace comes devotes himself to remedying these errors.

A German officer who was visiting America spoke of the way in which his people addressed themselves to war problems in time of peace.

"Here is an excellent illustration," he said, and lifting his foot, he took off his shoe. From about his foot he then took, not the ordinary sock that men wear elsewhere, but a sort of napkin or handkerchief, which was carefully folded about it.

"This," he said, "is the German military sock. It is the result of years of study and experiment by the best minds, not only in the German army, but in German science and medicine. During the Franco-Prussian War of 1870, when our armies were making forced marches round Metz and on to Sedan, our infantry was much impeded by sore feet. When it came to having a certain number of men at a certain point at a certain time for a decisive stroke, we were usually from ten to thirty per cent. short, because so many men had fallen out of the ranks from sore feet.

"We got through the war all right, for our enemies were as badly off in that respect as we were; but as soon as the war was over, the government ordered every man in the service to turn his attention to contriving a form of footwear that would be more serviceable to the man of peace when suddenly called to war. It was years before the present sock was adopted. Thousands of dollars were spent in experimenting. Thousands of soldiers marched in all kinds of footgear, tested every possible kind of sock and stocking. After years of trial, this form was chosen. Here are some of the ways in which it can be worn."

Thereupon the officer took the napkin, which was about eighteen or twenty inches square, made of cotton and linen, and folded it about his foot with the deftness of a turk winding his turban about his head. Then, unwrapping it he folded it about his foot in a different manner, and then in still a third way.

"There are about thirty different ways of folding this sock about the foot," he said, "and during his three years in the army, the soldier is taught to become expert in using them all. Each manner of folding it has a different purpose. One will relieve a soreness of the heel; another, a weariness of the instep; a third will protect an irritated corn; and a fourth will relieve the inflamed ball of the foot. At the same time that the soldier is taught these different methods of wrapping the sock, he also learns the anatomy of the foot, and just why the different wrappings relieve the different foot ailments.

"After serving his two years in the army," continued the officer, "the soldier goes back to civil life, and becomes, let us say, a clerk at a desk. For ten years he doesn't walk a mile a day. At the end of that time, war breaks out, and he is called to the colors. He goes to the depot of his regiment, and there finds, among his other accoutrements, two pairs of these military socks.

"Next morning he starts to march with his regiment. At the end of an hour, when he has tramped two or three miles over a country road, he is allowed ten minutes for rest. Now, the chances are that the soldier has a pair of very sore feet. He sits down, takes off his shoe, diagnoses his sore places, and, recalling his early training, folds his sock back on his foot so as to give immediate relief. When, a few minutes later, he falls into line, he has virtually a new pair of feet. And this he does just as often as new foot troubles appear.

"The tremendous advantage that an army thus equipped has over one that wears the old-fashioned sock is obvious. If 'getting there with the most men first' is the science of war, the army with the German sock is at least one-third more effective than the other."

AT THE END OF THE WAR.

Will Be the Beginning of a New Creation.

The final issue is plain enough. When Great Britain undertook the cause of her allies, Belgium and France, the defeat of Germany became certain and beyond question, writes Dr. James R. Day, Chancellor of Syracuse University, in Leslie's Magazine. Germany might win some battles but she would not win the last one. With Russia closing in from the east it became madness for Germany to fire a gun. It meant that Germany would lose her colonies, her commerce, her industries and the flower of her young manhood and that the reigning dynasty would lose its throne. Great Britain has the greatest territorial extent, the greatest population, the greatest taxable wealth and the greatest income of any nation. The result will be the return of Lorraine and Alsace to France, the repair of all damages and the payment of expenses to Belgium, a great war indemnity to Great Britain, France and Russia, and a great revolution in Germany that will send William II. to join Napoleon III. Emperors and kings will not make war any more. This is the last war among great Christian nations for the arbitrament of contentions among rulers. War and peace will be placed in the hands of the people, who will rule with constitutions, written or unwritten, respected by their rulers. The kings that remain will be of the harmless and helpful character of the King of Great Britain. This hope is the only thing with which we can justify this terrible war and get any comfort from it. There should be only one throne in the world and that is the throne of God. No man ever was great enough to rule over other men.

When the work of this great war is consummated in the overthrow of the absolutism of militarism at its only source of danger, we shall emerge into a millennial epoch—the beginning of a new creation.

MANY WOMEN SPIES SHOT

Germany's "Secret Service" Very Active in Battle Zone.

According to a despatch from the north of France, received in Paris, no lists or even figures are officially disclosed, but the shooting of batches of spies takes place daily in the towns of the district from which the message comes, and there have been nearly as many women shot as men. It is most hard for the veteran who loathes the task of shooting women, but, according to the laws of war, it must be done. They are lined up with men, often young girls or women of refinement, at the zenith of their charm and beauty, and so, according to their lights, they give their lives for their country, and meet their death as bravely as any man.

It is claimed that no German tongue can ever pronounce certain French words without betraying their Teuton origin. It is failure to pass tests of this kind which condemn. The despatch adds:

"I saw a woman challenged in the street, seized and haled to the gendarmerie. She was well dressed, and the last type which the ordinary home-staying British people would suspect of espionage, apparently a prosperous widow of about thirty, leading a little boy by the hand, but I have heard since that it proved a clear case. She had evaded the war regulation of the local authorities, that strangers must not remain more than 24 hours in any town in this part of France without reporting personally to the police, by changing her lodgings literally every day of the week."

Two officers in British uniform recently brought to a halt the motors belonging to an ammunition convoy as it was proceeding to the British lines of Armentieres with supplies. "Halt, you are running right into German trenches," was the command given to the convoy. The captain spoke to the two officers, who were driving a British automobile. After a few words passed the captain noted that the men who had issued the order spoke with a slight accent, whereupon he drew his revolver and shot both his supposed comrades. At the same moment a squadron of German cavalry appeared a short distance away. The British captain then ordered the truck drivers, most of whom were London motor-bus chauffeurs, to dismount with their rifles and take a position in a ditch beside the road in order to defend the convoy. The Germans were about to charge and a detachment of German infantry had arrived on the scene, but from the other side a French battalion appeared and the Germans retired with heavy losses.

Paris dressmakers are now busily engaged in making hospital garments.



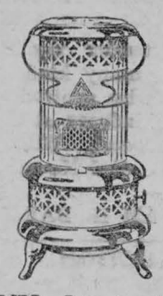
The House *Without* A Cold Spot

THE house that has a Perfection S[illegible] n[illegible] s[illegible]

A Perfection is light and can be carried easily from room to room—anywhere that extra heat is needed.

For the "between seasons" of Fall and Spring the Perfection Smokeless Oil Heater gives just the heat you want.

PERFECTION SMOKELESS OIL HEATERS



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Toronto Quebec Halifax Montreal St. John Winnipeg Vancouver



FREE PRIZE

TO GIRLS

Beautiful, French Dressed Doll

16 inches tall, fully jointed, eyes open and shut, completely dressed in satin with lace and ribbon trimming. Beautifully trimmed hat and real shoes and stockings.

Send us your name and address, and we will send you 30 sets of Xmas Greeting Postcards, to sell at 10 cents a set (six beautiful cards in each set) When sold send us the money, and we will send you the doll, all charges prepaid. If you prefer it we will give you a rolled locket and chain or a rolled gold, engraved bracelet instead of the doll.

Homer-Warren Co.

DEPT. 82, TORONTO.

FREE TO BOYS "THE POWER HOUSE SPECIAL"

Horizontal Model Steam Engine



Runs like sixty, spurting steam and making as much fuss as though it were running the electric light plant in your town. Has brass lacquered boiler, with safety valve, blued steel firebox, with spirit burners, and blued steel chimney. All running parts of best quality metal.

Send us your name and we will send you 40 sets of Xmas Greeting Cards to sell at 10 cents a set. Six beautiful cards in each set. When sold send us the money, and we will send you the engine, all charges paid.

Homer-Warren Co., Dept. 83, Toronto

FARM FOR SALE

Containing 60 acres, situated in the Township of Matilda about 1½ miles south of Dundela. For particulars apply to

F. B. WARRING,
38-6 Williamsburg.

For Sale

A small cook stove, coal or wood almost new for $9. A six-octave Dominion Organ in good repair for $15. Terms cash. Apply evenings to

C. A. DUPRAU.

42-tf.

FOR SALE OR RENT

For sale or Rent L L L L

Farm containing 125 acres; 100 under cultivation, 3 acres bush, rest pasture. Good buildings, well fenced. Apply to

E. McGINN, Irena.

41-3

CARD OF THANKS

I wish to tender my sincere thanks to the many kind friends and neighbors who showed us so many acts of kindness at the death of my late husband, William H. Barkley who died November 4, 1914.

MRS. WILLIAM H. BARKLEY.

AUCTION

There will be offered by public auction at

LOT 5, CON. 5 MATILDA

two miles west of Williamsburg, known as the Dr T. J. Lane estate, on

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1914

the following Live Stock and articles, viz.:—30 milch cows (assorted Grade), five due to freshen on or before Dec 20th and some may be in before sale; 1 Hackney Stallion, 5 years old; 2 Brood Mares; 4 work horses; 9 Brood Sows, all with pig: 1 Tamworth Boar, 1 year old; 30 Pigs from 4 to 8 weeks old; 6 Milk Cans, Pails, etc; 1 Milk Wagon; 1 New French Sleigh; about 500 bushels of oats; between 200 and 300 bushels of buckwheat; a quantity of Spring Wheat; a quantity of Good Hay

Sale to commence at one o'clock sharp.

TERMS OF SALE—All sums of $10.00 and under, cash; over that amount, nine months' credit on approved joint notes. 4 per cent off for cash.

Free meals for man and beast

I have decided to go out of the dairy business and everything in that line is in first-class shape and will be sold to the highest bidder.

THOS. IRVING. Auctioneer.

S. M. ALLISON & SON,
Proprietors.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

All creditors and others having claims against the estates of Joseph Jeremiah Reid, late of the Township of Williamsburg, in the County of Dundas, Yeoman, deceased, and of Lucinda Reid, late of the same place, widow, deceased, are required on or before the 18th day of November, 1914, to file with the undersigned full particulars of their claims duly proved by affidavit. After the said date the assets of the said estates will be distributed amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to such claims as shall have been filed at such time.

Dated this 20th day of October, 1914.

L. F. LYLE,
Barrister, Morrisburg, Ont.

41-4

Good Morning!
We Are Introducing

American Silk
American Cashmere
American Cotton-Lisle

HOSIERY

They have stood the test. Give real foot comfort. No seams to rip. Never become loose or baggy. The shape is knit in-not pressed in.

GUARANTEED for fineness, style, superiority of material and workmanship. Absolutely stainless. Will wear 6 months without holes, or new ones free.

OUR SPECIAL OFFER

to every one sending us $1.00 in currency or postal note, to cover advertising and shipping charges, we will send post-paid, with written guarantee, backed by a five million dollar company, either

3 Pairs of our 75c. value American Silk Hosiery,
or 4 Pairs of our 50c. value American Cashmere Hosiery,
or 4 Pairs of our 50c. value AmericanCotton-LisleHosiery
or 6 Pairs of Children's Hosiery.

Give the color, size, and whether Ladies' or Gent's hosiery is desired

DON'T DELAY—Offer expires when a dealer in your locality is selected.

THE INTERNATIONAL HOSIERY CO.
P. O. Box 224
DAYTON, OHIO, U.S.A.

Biliousness

is certainly one of the most disagreeable ailments which flesh is heir to. Coated tongue—bitter taste in the mouth—nausea—dizziness—these combine to make life a burden. The cause is a disordered liver—the cure Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills. They go straight to the root of the trouble, put the liver right, cleanse the stomach and bowels, clear the tongue and take away the bitter taste from the mouth. At the first sign of biliousness take

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills 40

LOCAL AND GENERAL

Nomination Nov 30; election Dec. 7.

Our furs are dependable.—D. C. Bush.

Felt matresses, only 6.95 at W. Marsh & Son.

* * *

Mr. D. McGinn of Irena was a vititor to town on Thursday.

* * *

Mr. Morgan of Sorell, Que., has joined the staff of the Molsons Bank.

* * *

Mrs. Wm. I. Lavis left on Tuesday for Montreal where she will spend the winter.

* * *

Poultry crushed oyster shell in any quantities from 1 lb. to 100 pounds.—Hunter & Casselman.

* * *

Mr. R. E. Leonard of the Molsons Bank is spending the week in Montreal.

* * *

Saturday and Monday' Penmans half-hose, best 35c line 3 pairs for 78c.—D. C. Bush.

* * *

Saturday and Monday—Women's Kid Gloves, 3 doz. pairs at 50c per pair.—D. C. Bush.

* * *

Saturday and Monday -- Men's fur-band Caps, 50c and 55c at 38c.—D. C. Bush.

* * *

Special for Friday and Saturday —2 dozen banannas for 25c or 15 cents per dozen.—A. J. Woods.

* * *

Mr. William Rose, formerly of the staff of the Molsons Bank here is spending a few days in town.

* * *

The steamer Algona made her last trip to Ogdensburg on Thursday.

* * *

Mrs. Mary Holden and Mrs. C. B. Graham of Brockville spent a couple of days with friends in town.

* * *

Mr. andMrs. Harry Bradfield of Toronto spent a few days visiting their friends in town this week.

* * *

Mrs. John Connor, who has been visiting relatives in New York City for the past month returned home this week.

* * *

Mr. Dunwoody of the Molsons Bank staff left on Tuesday for Montreal where he will in future reside.

* * *

Rural Dean Carson was in Ottawa this week attending a meeting for the election of a Bishop for the Diocese of Ottawa.

* * *

Up-to-the-minute en's wear. Look in our window for the newest in Ties, Collars, Shirts, Gloves, Caps and knitted goods.—D. C. Bush.

* * *

Distinctive style, shape-keeping, quality and a moderate price are the reasons for the ever-increasing tremendous sales of Northway Coats and Suits.—D. C. Bush.

* * *

Mr. J. A. McKoy who has been employed on the tug "Mary Ellen" of Cornwall arrived in town this week.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Lane of Ogdensburg spent the week-end visiting friends at Riverside.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Rev. L. M. McCreery of Dunbar, spent Thursday at the home of Melvin Casselman, Riverside.

* * *

Mr. G. N. Lavis while in town on Thursday paid The Leader a friendly call.

* * *

Telegram No. 1 to Leader — If two or more club together to come to Brockville, we will pay Railway Fare and make a reduction of 15 per cent. off regular fees. New Term Jan. 4th.—Brockville Business College.

* * *

Dr. George Gorrell this week returned from a two week's hunting trip which has been probably one of the most successful hunting outings the doctor has ever had, the party having been successful in securing eight deer and a black bear.

* * *

More comfort and more wear in "Stanfields" than in any other underwear. It is pure wool and unshrinkable and priced so that any man can afford to buy it.—D. C. Bush.

* * *

"Business as Usual" never satisfies a progressive store. We have made it "Better than Usual" this Fall—a great deal better than that of any season in twenty-five years. These things have done it—a bigger stock, more attractive goods, closer prices and greater attention to customers' wants.—D. C. Bush.

At the regular meeting of the Municipal Council of the township of Cornwall a petition, signed by 750 voters, was presented, asking the Council to submit a by-law to prohibit the sale of liquor within the municipality, to be voted on at the election in January 1915.

* * *

A food sale will be held in Knox Church basement on Thursday Nov. 26th. Afternoon tea will be served from 4 to 6. For full particulars see posters.

* * *

The Cornwall Salvation Army Band gave a street parade on Saturday afternoon and evening which was much enjoyed by our citizens generally. The selections were sweet and very well rendered.

* * *

Mr. W. H. Fetterly suffered a very painful accident last Monday by having two fingers on his left hand almost severed. When about to start a large gasoline engine his hand was caught between the base and the ballance wheel, almost tearing two fingers from the hand.

* * *

Dr. Will C Davy, after serving two years on the Board of Directors of the Royal College of Dental Surgeons, Toronto, has this week been re-elected by acclamation for the ensuing term of two years.—Congratulations.

* * *

Saturday and Monday—1 dozen hemstitched handkerchiefs for 25c.—D. C. Bush.

* * *

At a meeting of the Council of the Cornwall Board of Trade it was decided to take steps towards the formation of a town battalion in the immediate future to act in conjunction with the 59th Regiment, who are guarding the Cornwall Canal along the entire length. A committee has been appointed to handle the matter.

* * *

The Chief was called upon to hand out the bread and water to no less than 32 star boarders in the last two weeks at the "Black Hole."

* * *

A foreigner who claimed to be a Russian, gave our soldier boys quiet a run on Tuesday afternoon and after landing him an investigation was held at Mr. Drew's office by Col. A. G. F. Macdonald which revealed that the man was a Russian who was making his way from Montreal to the bush for the winter to earn an honest living. He was allowed to go.

* * *

Monday evening, November 23rd, where are you going? I am going to the assembly room of the Methodist Church to enjoy that splendid concert to be given by the members of the League assisted by our best local talent. It's going to be good.

* * *

The Ladies of the Mission Circle of the Methodist Church, Morrisburg, purpose holding their annual sale of fancy and useful articles, and home-made cooking on Saturday, December 5th, 1914, in the east rooms of the Temperance house. Afternoon tea will be served from 4 to 6 o'clock. Sale to commence at 10 a.m.

* * *

Well Yes. The senior ladies of the Collegiate, under Miss Pringle's training will give a drill entitled "looking backwards." The music will be choice and the dialogue — well don't you miss it. Program will begin at 8 o'clock.—

* * *

Saturday and Monday—4 yards pure linen towelling for 25c.—D. C. Bush.

* * *

For one week only, we will sell 24 pure Cotton Felt Matresses guaranteed never to get lumpy and the most comfortable matress you ever slept on; made of pure white cotton felt, covered in blue art ticking, regular price $12, Saturday, November 21st to Saturday Nov. 29th, only $6.95.—W. Marsh & Son.

* * *

A special discount of 10 p.c. on all Iron Beds, Springs and Matresses for one week, Nov. 21st to Nov. 29th at W. Marsh & Son, the Big Furniture Store, Lock street.

* * *

In broad daylight, a week ago last Friday, with human hands, and probably no less than three onlookers witnessing the "shop-lifter when he took a halter from the premises of Mr. E. Swayne, Lock street, Morrisburg. Mr. Swayne is willing to give the "shop-lifter" a chance to settle up before making it more expensive for him.

* * *

The stables on Main street, Winchester, owned by Bishop Coons and used by Sandy Hitsman as a livery barn were completely destroyed qy fire Tuesday afternoon, shortly after two o'clock. The horses in the barn when the fire was discovered were all taken out safely, but about six tons of hay a double seated buggy and wheels and shafts of another were lost. The fire while it lasted was a hot one, but fortunately the building was metal sheeted as were the adjoining sheds at the rear of Hugh Fraser & Son's store, thus making it much easier to confine the loss. Prompt response was made to the alarm with the fire engine but just as two lines of hose were laid and water turned on the packing blew out from one of the valves brigade from the rear of Henry While this was being fixed a bucket Johnston's block was formed and the buildings in danger kept from catching fire. When water was again turned on it was but a few minutes before the flames were under control. The origin of the fire is unknown but it is believed to have been the result of children playing with matches.—Winchester Press.

* * *

Prepare for the coming cold weather. Here is but a few things you will require—Glass and Putty, Felt Nails, Door Latches and Hinges; Frost King to make your doors and windows frost-proof.—Hunter & Casselman.

* * *

If you expect to conquer in the battle of today, you will have to blow your trumpet in a firm and steady way. If you toot your little whistle and lay aside your horn, there's not a soul will know such a man was ever born. The man that owns his acres is the man that plows all day, and the man that keeps a hammering is the man that's here to stay. But the man who advertises with a sort of sudden jerk is the man who blames the printer because it didn't work. The man that gets the business uses brainy printer's ink, not a clatter or a sputter, but an ad that makes you think; and he plants his advertisements as he plants well built stock, and the future of his business is as solid as a rock.

* * *

St. Mary's Church Annual Sale and Supper will be held in the church basement on Tuesday, December 1st. Sale opens at 3 p.m. Supper served from 5 to 8. You are cordially invited to attend. Admission free. Supper tickets 25c.

* * *

George Pitcher, one of the soldiers of the 56th Regiment stationed at Iroquois, was drowned Saturday night at 11 o'clock, in the locks, while on duty. Young Pitcher and another soldier were on guard patrolling the south side of the locks, Pitcher being on the side next the water. The night was very dark, and the electric lights seemed to blind them. The coping too, being icy, he must have gone too near the edge and stepped off, a drop of about twelve feet. The young man's home is at Bishop's Mills.

* * *

Saturday afternoon the house of William Roberts, Iroquois, caught fire. The mother, going out for a few minutes, left three children in the house, one a baby of a few months lying in a cradle near the stove, the other two playing around. Whether a spark from the stove caught the clothing of the cradle, or whether the pipes fell down, is not known, however, the fire started in the kitchen where the children were, and before it was noticed by outsiders the baby was so badly burnt that the little body was almost burnt up, and the hair of the others was badly scorched. Everything in the house was consumed.

* * *

A full line of Electrical Goods—Wire, Shades, Carbon and Tungsten Lamps at reasonable prices.—Hunter & Casselman.

* * *

Early Sunday morning, after the 4 o'clock train from the west had passed, the body of a young man, Charlie Redmond, formerly of the Molsons Bank here was found near the track just west of Iroquois station, so badly mangled that recognition was scarcely possible, and only by some letters in his pocket was he identified. He was working at Kingston, and was going home to spend Sunday. with his parents at Iroquois, Mr. and Mrs. Matthew Redmond. It is not known whether he jumped off the train going east and was caught under the wheels, or was walking up the track toward home and was caught by another train.

* * *

Mr. G. N. Lavis of Aultsville while in town on Thursday paid The Leader a friendly call.

* * *

Wednesday being infantry pay day two infantry police were appointed to guard the village against disturbances such as happened on last pay day.

* * *

Sir Robert and Lady Borden returned to the capital after almost four weeks' holidaying at Hot Springs, Virginia. The Premier looks fit and well as a result of daily exercise on the golf links and congenial companionship with the social autumn coterie at the Homestead Hotel. Sir Robert, in company with several of his Ministers, met Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, British Ambassador at Washington, and thereafter betook himself to his office, where he found many arrears of important public business awaiting his attention.

Morrisburg Poultry Co.

ARE BUYING

POULTRY

Highest Market Prices Paid

Large Chickens and Fowls Wanted.

Small Birds not in good demand.

R. H. ASHTON,
Manager.

MARRIED

At the Manse, Morrisburg, on Wednesday evening, Nov. 18th, by the Rev. Hugh Cameron, B.A., Miss Nora Idella, daughter of Mr Henry Wells, Bouck's Hill, to Mr. Saxon Hess of Williamsburg.

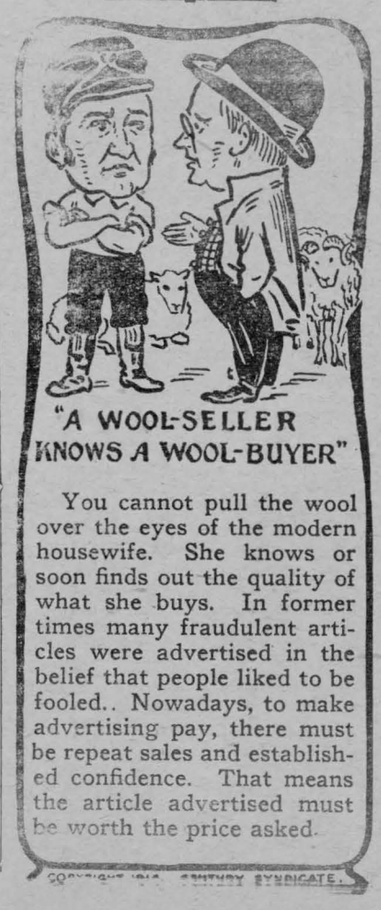
Bishop Thornloe For Ottawa See

Ottawa, November 18.—Although by an overwhelming vote elected as the next Anglican Bishop of the Diocese of Ottawa, Right Rev. G. Thornloe, D.D., Bishop of Algoma, tonight would not give a definite reply as to whether he would accept the charge.

The special meeting of the clergy and laity of the diocese was adjourned until November 26th. Chosen by a vote which was practically unanimous, Dr. Thornloe said that one in the autumn of life as he should not accept such an office without due consideration. Although he was given the practically unanimous choice, a thing unique in the annals of Canadian Anglicism, the distinguished prelate asked for time to consider his decision At his age he was averse to leaving the great missionary bishopric of Algoma he said, to a field so great as the Ottawa diocese. Dr. Thornloe's name was the only seriously considered for the position, in succession to Archbishop Hamilton who has retired.

The Right Rev. George Thornloe, D.D, Bishop of Algoma since 1896, is the son of the late Rev. James Thornloe, a native of Coventry, England, and at one time rector of St Luke's Church, Montreal. Bishop Thornloe was born in Coventry on October 4, 1838, and was educated at Bishop's School and College, Lennoxville, Que., where he won an academic record, which for brilliancy has probably never been equalled in Canada. In 1874 he married Miss Mary Fuller, of Lennoxville, and in the same year he was made a deacon, being ordained a priest in 1875 After serving as rector at Stanstead, Que., for ten years, he filled the same office at St. Peter's, Sherbrooke, for three years, and then, in 1888, became Canon of Quebec Cathedral.

The Bishopric of Ottawa is the seventh for which Bishop Thornloe has been proposed, and the third of which he has had the definite refusal. He was proposed for the Bishopric of Quebec in 1892 In for New Westminster in 1894. In 1896 he accepted the election to the see of Algoma. In 1900 he was elected coadjutor Bishop of Ontario, but declined the appointment. In 1904 he was proposed as Bishop of Nova Scotia, and in 1909 he would probably have been elected Bishop of Toronto, but withdrew his name from the ballot. Bishop Thornloe is a High Churchman. He has been a delegate to several important parliaments, and was presented to the late King Edward and Queen Alexandra at Buckingham Palace in 1908.



TORTURED BY CONSTIPATION

"Fruit-a-tives" Cured Paralyzed Bowels and Digestion

ST. BONIFACE DE SHAWINIGAN, QUE. Feb. 3rd. 1914.

"It is a pleasure to me to inform you that after suffering from Chronic Constipation for 2½ years, I have been cured by "Fruit-a-tives". While I was a student at Berthier College, I became so ill I was forced to leave the the college. Severe pains across the intestines continually tortured me and it came to a point when I could not stoop down at all, and my Digestion became paralyzed. Some one advised me to take "Fruit-a-tives" and at once I felt a great improvement. After I had taken four or five boxes, I realized that I was completely cured and what made me glad, also, was that they were acting gently, causing no pain whatever to the bowels. All those who suffer with Chronic Constipation should follow my example and take "Fruit-a-tives" for they are the medicine that cures".

MAGLOIRE PAQUIN

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

A Strong Eye

is so valuable a possession that it should be far more highly appreciated and taken care of than it is.

Don't Strain the Eyes

You may lay up for yourself years of eye-trouble by so doing.

We can relieve your eye-strain with prouer glasses and help preserve your eye-sight.

Make the appointment today for an examination.

The WHITTEKER OPTICAL PARLOR
A. A. WHITTEKER J. M. WHITTEKER



THE BEST

is what we always try to get in

GROCERIES

and you can depend upon getting everything fresh.

We have some special values in

TEAS and COFFEE

all brands and at all prices.

MULLIN BROS.
MORRISBURG

Beck's Weekly

Beck's Weekly, edited by Edward Beck, the man who employed the Burns Detective Agents to unearth graft in the Quebec Legislature, and published in Montreal, is a unique publication and one that is growing in favor throughout the country. While devoted, primarily, to the promotion of honesty in the administration of public affairs, it is by no means obsessed of one idea, but is made up every week of clever cartoons and pictures, stories, humorous sketches and a department of intelligent if somewhat caustic comment on Canadian affairs Among its contributors are several of the best writers and artists in Canada. It furnishes one of the most appetizing week-end collations of information, discussion and entertainment to be obtained anywhere. The price is $2 per year, and the publishers will be pleased to send a sample copy upon request. Address Beck's Weekly, 335 Craig Street West, Montreal.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA