

The Leader

Vol. XI, No 3

MORRISBURG, ONT., THURSDAY, JANUARY 19, 1911.

Local and General

Whitaker, the Optician, will be at Wales, January 25, Aultsville, Jan. 26, Bouck's Hill, January 27, Morrisburg, from January 28 to Feb. 4.

Mr and Mrs. Frank Stewart spent a few days at Inkerman this week.

Fire in Brandon to-day did \$75,000 damage to the Maple Leaf Milling Co's elevator.

Mrs. Wellington Tinkess, of Saskatoon, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. S. Barclay, at Glen Becker.

Miss Emma Nash left Tuesday for Maple Creek, Sask. (via Ottawa), where she will spend several months.

The monthly tea will be held in St. James' Hall on Tuesday, January 24th, from 5 to 7 p.m. Admission 15 cents.

Lockmaster Whitaker was out to-day for the first time since Saturday last, having been confined to the house with gripple.

John Coir was up before Magistrate Eager on Monday on a charge of furious driving Saturday night, preferred by Chief Hall. He was fined \$3 and costs.

Athens Reporter:—Missionary services will be conducted in the Methodist church on Sunday next, morning and evening, by Mr. Irwin Hilliard, K.C., of Morrisburg.

Mr. D. McMillan, of Dunbar, was in town on Monday. "Dan's" many friends will be pleased to learn that his eyesight is very much improved since he underwent an operation in Montreal.

The annual meeting of the directors of the Dundas Agricultural Society, advertised to be held to-day, was postponed until next Thursday, Jan. 26th, owing to the slim attendance, which was possibly due to the inclement weather.

Owing to the low water in the river and trouble with the ice, the power plant has had considerable trouble of late, and as a consequence, lamps have had to be brought into use on several occasions the past week, the lights being poor.

Mr. Thos. Steen, who recently returned from the west, left in The Leader office three samples of wheat grown in Saskatchewan. One is a sample of fall wheat which is reported to produce 40 bushels to the acre. The other two are spring wheat and known as White Straw, 18 bushels to acre, and Red Straw, 15 bushels.

A number of high ecclesiastics of the Roman Catholic church from all parts of Canada and of the United States will be invited to attend the enthronement of Archbishop Gauthier, of Kingston, and will be on a magnificent scale. Some preparations are already under way.

Gananoque is advertising a four days' poultry show to be held on Jan. 31st, Feb. 1, 2 and 3, at which cups to the value of \$325 will be given. President Bullock says every winner will get his premiums, ribbons and specials, without delay, and that the exhibits will be given the best of care in cooping, feeding and re-cooping by the stewards. The association has purchased coops of its own for the purpose.

The Leader has to thank Mr. Charles Mullin, of Moose Jaw, Sask., for a copy of The News of that city. In it we notice Moose Jaw will have a big boom in building this year, as plans for several big blocks of from five to seven stories high are already out and work will be commenced early. The same paper records the thermometer on Jan. 5 at 37 below zero at Moosejaw, 44 at Brandon and 51 at Kenora, preceded by a blizzard.

A sleighload of Oddfellows of Morrisburg went to Dundas last Friday night to install the officers of Matilda Lodge No. 423, Mr. Chas. R. Duprau having been requested by the District Deputy Grand Master H. B. Fetterly, of Cornwall, to act in his capacity, he being unable to be present. Those who accompanied him were Messrs. James Laskey, sr., Herm Hummell, Arthur Flynn, C. A. Duprau, Orrin Duprau, J. R. Myers and Wm. Dawson. After the installation, a banquet was held and a social hour spent. This thriving young lodge is adding members fast.

Mr R. H. Ashton was in Toronto last week.

Mrs A. E. Nash and her mother, Mrs L. Dillabough, left on Tuesday for Winnipeg.

D. T. Henderson is confined to the house with the gripple, as is also Mr. James A. Gaskell.

Miss Mabel Manning, of Brampton, Ont., spent a few days with Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Hickey.

Space will hardly permit us to enumerate those who have been laid up with gripple during the past ten days. It is simply an epidemic in town.

The carnival at the skating rink Monday night was very poorly attended, owing, possibly, to the extreme cold weather and other counter attractions.

The officers of St. John's Chapter, No. 112, R. A. M., will be installed tomorrow (Friday) night by Grand Superintendent Will C. Davy, assisted by W. K. Farlinger.

Dr. C. T. Bowles, of Iroquois, will conduct the meeting in "The Apostle's Mission" on Sunday evening. Subject: "Alcohol—Is it a Food or a Poison?" The latest research work from a medical standpoint and conclusions drawn therefrom.

Denman Thompson's "Old Homestead" is to play His Majesty's theatre, Montreal, week after next. They come into Canada via Detroit, and have one night open, Feb. 2nd. Mr. Gormely has made them an offer to come to the Music Hall, and if accepted, it will be easily the best show that has ever visited Morrisburg.

There will (D.V.) be Holy Communion services in St. Paul's Lutheran church services in St. Paul's Lutheran church, Morrisburg, on Jan. 29th, at 10.00 a.m., and in St. John's church, Riverside, on the same date, at 2.30 p.m. Preparatory services in St. Paul's church Jan. 27th, at 7.30 p.m., and in St. John's church Jan. 28th, at 2.00 p.m.

John Leakey, aged five, son of Alexander Leakey, Gananoque, while playing with a cent put it in his mouth. It got caught in his throat and when the local doctors could not locate it he was rushed to the general hospital in Kingston. In a short time Dr. J. C. Connell removed the cent and the lad was able to go home, none the worse for his experience.

Mr Wm. Thompson, of Connaught, a venerable resident of that district, died on January 4th, aged 86 years. He was born in Waterford, Ireland, coming to this country when 20 years of age. He had lived at Connaught for the past thirty years. The funeral took place at St. Mary's church, Chesterville, on Saturday, 7th, Rev. Father Fleming conducting the service.

Mr. "Ken" Casselman, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Casselman, of this town, now of London, where he is well and favorably known, being president of the London Hockey Club, was united in marriage at Beamsville, at 2 p.m. yesterday, to Miss Gertrude Hagar, a graduate of the Victoria School for nurses. The wedding was a very quiet one, and after a short honeymoon they will return to London to reside.

A Sunday School convention for the Deacons of Stormont will be held in Cornwall on Tuesday, 24th inst. There will also be a W. A. meeting on Monday evening, 23rd inst., when Miss Harris, a missionary from Egypt, will deliver an address. The meetings will be held in Trinity church parish hall, and all S. S. workers and members of the W. A. in the deanery are cordially invited to attend. Hospitality will be provided for those who send their names to the Rev. T. J. Stiles, rector of Trinity church, Cornwall.

The many friends of Riley Castelman, formerly of this town, but now of New York, where he has "made good" on the New York Athletic Club hockey team, will regret to learn that he was seriously injured last week in a fast game with K. Gordon's St. Nicholas skaters. A despatch says: "Castelman, skating hard in the wake of Gordon, was struck in the mouth by the heel plate of Kay's skate when the St. Nicholas rover stumbled. The skate drove through Castelman's teeth and cut an ugly hole in the roof of his mouth. Ordinarily an injury like this would put a man out for the season, but Castelman is expected to appear against the Crescent A. C. next week.

S. O. Casselman, Grocer, Morrisburg, issuer of marriage licenses.

Mr. A. G. F. Drew returned last night from spending a few days in Burlington, Vt.

Many residents of town are laid up with gripple. In some cases the whole family is laid up.

Fire to-day destroyed the Moose Jaw Times office and six other blocks. The loss is estimated at \$100,000.

Mr and Mrs C. M. Fyke, of Chesterville, spent a few days in town this week, guests of Mrs F. A. Weegar.

Church of England services on Sunday in St. James' church at 9 a.m. and 7 p.m., and in Trinity church at 10.30 a.m.

Fires in the lower east side of New York early this morning did \$150,000 damage, and drove 1,000 or more persons out of their homes to the streets.

Mrs David Murray, Glen Falloch, Martintown, died on Monday night, aged sixty-one. She was a daughter of the late Samuel Eamer, of Cornwall. She had been a long sufferer, but was confined to bed only one week. She is survived by her husband, six sons and one daughter.

It is expected that the enthronement of Archbishop Gauthier as the head of the archdiocese of Ottawa will take place at the Basilica in that city on Wednesday, February 22nd, and that the ceremony will be performed by the papal delegate, Monsignor Stagni. A number from this town will likely attend.

Mick Shockf, a Pollock, who claims Toronto as his abode, is wanted by the Smith's Falls police to explain a charge of stealing \$134 from Michael Boiczuk, with whom he boarded. When the owner missed his money Shockf had disappeared. A description of him has been sent out to the police of several towns and cities.

Since our last issue the following rinks have played matches: Thursday night—Henderson 11, Lyle 7; Marsh 15, Davy 9. Friday—Chalmers 13, Cameron 10; Merkley 13, Armstrong 10. Monday—Chalmers 18, Marsh 7; Barkley 14, Davy 9. Tuesday—Armstrong 15, Davy 13; Cameron 11, Henderson 10. Wednesday—Barkley 10, Lyle 9.

On Friday last Messrs. W. K. Farlinger, Harry H. Bradford, Dr. G. M. Gorrell, Alex. Casselman, A. H. Casselman, C. W. Marsh, E. M. Beckstead, E. Pruner, H. Winstanley and Dr. Will C. Davy, members of St. John's Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, accompanied the members of Ancient Frontenac and Catarqui Chapter of Kingston, to Carnarvon Chapter, Montreal. The Kingston companions were accompanying the travelling triangle to Montreal, another of its resting places in its journey around the world.

The village council met on Monday night in the clerk's office and made the usual appointment of officers as follows:—Assessor, Mr. Ed. Myers; superintendent of waterworks, roads and streets, Cyrus Casselman; power plant employees, G. S. Stitt and Wallace Doran, the former at \$2.00 per day and the latter at \$1.75; auditors, James Meikle and Arthur Flynn. A resolution was passed protesting against the damming of the St. Lawrence, and authorizing Mr. J. Wesley Allison to act for the town.

At the annual meeting of Prince Arthur District L. O. L., held in the hall of Hackett L. O. L., Berwick, the following officers were elected: District Master—J. A. Coons, Cryslar; Post District Master—Donald Blair, Lodi; Deputy District Master—Wm. McCall, Harrison; District Chaplain—D. Monroe, Cornwall; District Recording Secretary—M. McQueen, Berwick; District Treasurer, W. Armstrong, Cryslar; District Director of Ceremonies—John McNeil, Moose Creek; District Lecturer—Edward Blair, Berwick.

The next regular meeting of the Morrisburg Farmers' Club will be held on Saturday, Jan. 28th, at 1.30 p.m. The subject will be "Apple Culture," and will be discussed by Mr. Harold Jones, of Maitland. Mr. Jones has probably done more experimental work with apples than any other man in Eastern Ontario and he is a recognized authority on apple culture for this district. As the attendance at this meeting will be large the meeting will be held in the Town Hall instead of the Agriculture office. All persons interested, whether club members or not, are cordially invited.

Mr J. D. Johnston, of the Montreal Star, was in town on Tuesday in the interests of that paper. Mr Johnston is a son of Capt. Gilbert Johnston, who is well known here.

Mr James A. Robinson, of the Fourth Concession of Williamsburg, is advertising all of his farm stock and implements for sale by public auction on Wednesday, Jan. 25th. Thos. Irving is the auctioneer.

Frank A. Goodhue, of Whittinsville, Mass., has discovered the charm that makes hens lay during the frigid days of winter. "If the man who owns a flock or covey of hens," says Mr Goodhue, "will wear a red flannel shirt whenever he comes within sight of the hens they will lay prodigiously." Asked to explain the matter, Mr Goodhue could not. "I don't know why," said he, "but there is a psychological something about the influence of a red shirt on a hen's brain that makes her lay to an extent never before realized." Why not hang a red shirt in the coop and keep them busy all the time?

On New Year's Day ex-Mayor Alex. McCracken of Cornwall took Mayor Moloney around town to visit some of the old folks and it is remarkable that among those they called upon were nine who have passed the 90th milestone and whose combined ages amount to 861 years. They were: Gordon Empey, 99; Miss B. Miller, 97; Simon Kirkey, 98; Mrs Simon Kirkey, 96; Mrs H. Pitts, 95; Mrs J. Keenan, 95; Mrs Payment, 93; Mrs McDougall, 95; Alex. F. MacDonald, 93. With the exception of the two last named, all were born and spent their days in Cornwall. Mr and Mrs Kirkey have been married 78 years and are probably the oldest couple in Canada.

The many friends of Mr and Mrs Arthur F. Merkley will sympathize with them in the loss they sustained on Sunday last by the death of their son Henry G., whose serious illness in a hospital at Montreal was mentioned in our last issue. The deceased, who was an exceedingly bright and winsome child, was aged 2 years and 9 months. On the 5th of August last he was stricken with infantile paralysis, and everything was done for him that medical skill could suggest, and about seven weeks ago he was removed to the Royal Victoria Hospital for treatment by a specialist. On January 4th the father journeyed to Montreal for the purpose of bringing him home and had made all preparations to do so on the 6th, but on the appointed morning on going to the hospital he was informed that the child had developed a fever and had also a rash, which was afterwards diagnosed as scarlet fever. He was removed to the Alexandra Hospital, but diphtheria also set in, which carried the little fellow off. Besides the bereaved parents, there remains a sister, Helen, aged 6 years, and an infant brother, Arthur, aged 8 months. The funeral took place on Tuesday, on arrival of the noon train, to the cemetery. The Leader joins with the numerous friends of the bereaved parents in their hour of sorrow.

Lodge of Instruction

An Oddfellows' lodge of instruction for Kemptville district was held at Winchester last night, at which there were present between 350 and 400 triple-linkers. A special train from Kemptville was run. Winchester lodge put on the initiatory degree in a remarkably good manner, showing great progress in the past year, when it was practically resuscitated by Grand Master Derbyshire. Grenville lodge, Kemptville, put on the 1st degree; Chesterville the 2nd, and Rideau Lodge, Smith's Falls, put on the 3rd in the most up-to-date fashion. Senator Derbyshire, Past Grand Master, was present, and remarked that no town or city lodge could improve upon the 3rd degree put on by Rideau lodge. The degree work was put on in Johnston's Hall, and the banquet was given in Hotel Winchester, there being 287 seated at the first table, which speaks well for the capacity of that hotel. There were some 22 members present from Morewood, 12 from Dundela, 8 from Williamsburg, 28 from North Gower, and the members of Winchester lodge, and the rest came by special train, making a total of nearly 400.

After the inner man had been supplied a somewhat lengthy toast list was gone through with. The first toast was "The King," "Sovereign Grand Lodge," responded to by Senator Derbyshire; "The Grand Lodge," by

Grand Warden Evanson, of Prescott. Then toasts to each of the visiting lodges, responded to by the Noble Grands of same. "The Committee on Entertainment," responded to by Mr. Jas. Ault; "The Host and Hostess," by Mr. Dyer, manager of the hotel. It was 4 o'clock when the proceedings broke up, and all went home feeling that they had spent a profitable night.

Mrs. Mary A. Dawson

An unexpected death occurred yesterday at the residence of Mr and Mrs Charles W. Marsh, when the latter's mother, Mrs Mary A. Dawson, of Iroquois passed to her reward after an illness of only a few days. The deceased had come down from Iroquois two weeks ago to visit her daughter and on the 8th inst. was taken with acute indigestion, which was followed by pneumonia.

Deceased was born in Prescott fifty-nine years ago, being the daughter of the late Archibald Irvine. She was united in marriage to Mr John Dawson and resided in Dundela until his death nineteen years ago, when the family moved to Iroquois, where they have since resided. Five children remain to mourn the loss of an affectionate mother, they being Mrs G. H. Davy and Miss Dina, of Iroquois; Arthur, of Dundela; Wilmot, of Buffalo, and Mrs C. W. Marsh, Morrisburg.

The funeral will take place tomorrow (Friday) at 1.30 p. m. from the residence of Mr Marsh, thence to the vault at Iroquois. Rev. H. S. Osborne will conduct the service.

The Leader extends its sympathy to the bereaved relatives and friends.

The Late Wesley Baker

After an illness of several weeks, of anaemia, Mr. Wesley Baker, one of the most prominent and respected citizens of Nudell Bush, passed away on Monday, the 9th, aged 50 years. Deceased was a son of the late John Baker, and always resided in Nudell Bush. Twenty-five years ago he married Miss Maggie Pruner, daughter of the late Samuel Pruner, of Froarun, whom he leaves to mourn his loss; also two brothers, Melrun, of Nudell Bush, and James, of Elma.

The funeral took place from the family residence at one o'clock on Wednesday, the 11th, to Trinity church, Riverside, Rev. G. S. Anderson officiating. The funeral was largely attended. The pall-bearers were Loden Barkley, John Shaver, Michael Barton, Charlie Gogo, Michael Henophy, Chas. Hart. The remains were placed in Morrisburg vault.

NOT RELEASED.

The Report That Ken Mallen Was Being Released by Quebec Without Foundation.

Quebec, Can. 19.—The report from Renfrew published in a Montreal paper to the effect that Ken Mallen had been given his release by the Quebec Club is altogether unfounded, stated one of the local club officials, when asked about the matter. After the Renfrew game Mallen went on to his home for a few days, but is expected to return to the city to-day (Thursday), and will be out for practice to-night.

Note.—Ken missed the train in Ottawa, and did not come home, but went on to Quebec, a card to that effect having been shown The Leader to-day.

BROCKVILLE TO OTTAWA.

Work To Be Commenced on New G. T. R. Branch Road, Says President McLean. (Ottawa Free Press.)

"The Grand Trunk Railroad own a controlling part of the stock of the Rideau Valley and Brockville Railroad now, and it is altogether likely that the line will finally become a branch of the G. T. R."

This announcement is made by D. H. McLean, vice-president of the company that proposes to build between here and Brockville.

"The plans of the line will be ready this morning," continued Mr. McLean, "and it is probable that the construction will be begun early next summer. It is to be inferred from what I have heard from the G. T. R. that they intend to build the line and intend to rush it through as soon as possible."

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Dundas County Fair

The annual meeting of the Dundas Agricultural Society was advertised to be held to-day at 1 p.m., in the town hall, but owing to the poor turn out it had to be postponed until next Thursday, the 26th inst., when it is hoped that there will be a representative gathering of farmers and others interested. The Leader is of the opinion that with co-operation, the fair can be made a grand success. However, it will require the farmers to take a hold and help out the townspeople, and with a united effort can be put upon a good basis. Because it was not the success last year that it might have been, is no reason to knock it and cry it down. If you want to make it a success, come out and assist, not only with your money, but with your advice. Turn out next Thursday en masse and show your interest, and next fall we can have a "hummer" of a fair.

A School Section Squabble

On the complaint of Messrs. John Dawley and Jefferson Swedfeger, of S. S. No. 10, Williamsburg, Inspector of Schools for Dundas, Arthur Brown, was called upon to investigate the legality of the election of a trustee for said section, the complaint being that two men voted at the election on Dec 28th last, that were not entitled to vote. The inspector set Friday, Jan. 6th, at 1 p.m., at the school house in said section as the time for taking evidence, but, owing to the non-attendance of the township clerk with the last revised assessment roll, the investigation was adjourned until Monday, 16th, at 1.30 p.m. in the town hall, Morrisburg. The parties interested, and in fact pretty much all the residents of the whole section were in attendance on the latter date. Several witnesses were called pro and con, and after the argument of counsel for both sides, the inspector said that he would have to submit the matter to the Minister of Education to decide, which, we understand, has been done, and no doubt by the time we go to press, a decision will be given. R. F. Lyle acted for complainants, and I. Hilliard, contra.

Douglas Caldwell

The following obituary, taken from the Ottawa Journal of Jan. 11th, will be read with regret by many of town, as the young man's mother, who died suddenly last October, was a former resident of Morrisburg, being a daughter of W. C. Gibson, who at one time ran a bakery here.

"After an illness of some weeks the death occurred last evening of Manson Douglas Caldwell, the second son of T. Y. Caldwell, the well-known real estate dealer. Typhoid fever, from which other complications arose, was the cause of death.

"Manson Douglas Caldwell was a particularly bright and intelligent young man, and a promising career was predicted for him had he lived. Taken away in the flower of youth, being only in his 18th year, the bereavement is particularly sad. Possessed of a generous, warm-hearted nature, extremely solicitous of others, a clever student and talented in many ways, the young man had a host of friends who deeply mourn his untimely death. Widespread sympathy is felt for Mr J. Y. Caldwell, the father of the young man, upon whom the death falls with a double weight, as only last October his wife passed away very suddenly. Mr. Caldwell feels the bereavement very keenly. The deceased is also survived by three brothers, William, Ewart and Gibson, all at home. The funeral will be held Thursday afternoon at 2.30 p.m., from the father's residence, 183 Carling avenue, to Beechwood cemetery."

Silver Anniversary

The Woman's Missionary Society of the Methodist church, Morrisburg, was organized 25 years ago, and will celebrate its silver anniversary in the church, Thursday evening, 7.30 o'clock, 26th inst.

Mrs. F. A. Read, of Athens (nee Miss Lizzie B. Toye) will be the chief speaker. Her addresses are always brim full of facts, interspersed with keen wit and pungent humor. Don't fail to hear her. Greetings will be received from former presidents and members, and special music provided. This is a public meeting. The women of all the churches, and in fact everyone will be cordially welcomed. Silver collection.

FORTUNE FAVORS THE BRAVE; OR, A LOOK INTO THE PAST

CHAPTER IV.—(Cont'd)

Derrick Darnley had been abroad ever since March. Neither Dorothy, Lord Merefield nor Sir Humphrey had the smallest idea where, but by long custom they were never surprised at anything he did; and when they were all out on the lawn having tea in the afternoon, and the omnibus from Ripstone disgorged the guests, no one—except Nancy—was at all astonished to see Mr. Darnley's tall, well-built form saunter across the lawn, chatting lightly to Mrs. Fairfax, also newly arrived.

Dorothy was supremely delighted at his coming, and showed it. Nancy, too, was strangely pleased, though why, she hardly knew herself, but her face wore nothing but the ordinary smile and expression of everyday greeting.

Lord Merefield looked rather glum; lovers' senses are keen, and he knew that Dorothy Leicester thought far more of Darnley than she did of himself.

Sir Humphrey was loud in his demonstrations of pleasure at welcoming his sister's son back to the Hall.

"Here is some one you know, Derry," he said, turning to Nancy. "How d'ye do?" inquired Mr. Darnley, leisurely.

And after he had shaken Miss Hamilton's hand, he dropped into a chair and commenced talking busily to Dorothy.

"A cup of tea for Derry, Nancy, darling," cried Dolly.

Nancy bent over the tray.

She felt disappointed and angry. Disappointed at Mr. Darnley's cold manner, and angry with herself for being disappointed.

What did it matter to her what he said or how he looked?

Dorothy's eyes were glowing, her pretty cheeks were flushed with delight, and she hung on her cousin's every word; while he in his turn was feasting his eyes on that girlish form by the tea table.

"She is magnificent," he said to himself; "she eclipses Dorothy with all her dainty loveliness. I would far sooner look at that irregular face with those wonderful eyes, that colored hair, than at the most perfect features possible. How these few months have changed her!"

His admiration was universally shared—more, perhaps, by the men guests than the women.

There was a dangerous attraction about this protégée of Sir Humphrey's, the fair sex declared at once, and with great determination.

As the conversation became general, the name of Mr. Crawshaw, the new tenant of the manor, arose.

"Can you tell us anything about him, Mrs. Fairfax?" asked Dorothy, still sitting by Darnley's side.

"I met him only the other day. The man is a boor."

"But we must make allowances for him," interposed Lady Burton. She had two unmarried daughters, who were to follow next day, and so she spoke diplomatically. "Dear Lady Lorrimer met him in Paris the other day and thought him most original."

Darnley's lip curled, and Dorothy noticed this at once.

"Do you know him, Derry?" she asked.

"Yes," he replied, quietly. "I know him. I, too, had the misfortune to meet him in Paris. The fellow is a low, vulgar brute. He comes from the gutter. Even his thousands—and he has many thousands, my pretty cousin—will never be able to gild him, or make his society palatable for an hour."

"He made his money with patent pills, didn't he?"

This from Lord Merefield, in a gloomy tone.

"No; varnish," from Capt. Fairfax.

"I heard, from dear Lady Lorrimer, that it was not in trade at all."

"Quite right, Lady Burton; trade had nothing to do with it. Crawshaw has only just come into his money, by the merest fluke; he has literally had no hand in amassing it."

"Oh! tell us all about it, Darnley!"

Mr. Darnley smiled at Dorothy, but his eyes still lingered on Nancy at the tea table.

"Once upon a time," he began, in the most approved fashion, "there was a publican in the East End of London, who married a wife, in due course of time flourished, bought another public house, still another, and then another; in fact, developed into a purveying publican, if I can use such a word; then he died, leaving his widow childless, and worth at the time of his death thirty thousand a year. This widow happened to

have had a sister, long since dead, and it was to the son of this sister that Mrs. Crawshaw resolved to bequeath all her fortune. She placed the matter in the hands of a good firm of solicitors; her nephew was sought for, was found, and behold him now the temporary owner of the manor, and the friend of that most delightful being, Lady Lorrimer."

There was a supreme touch of sarcasm in Mr. Darnley's voice at the last; but Lady Burton did not seem to notice it.

"Ah!" she said, blandly; "brewers are quite the rage just now. Look at Sir Mulberry Hopkins! No doubt Mr. Crawshaw will be knighted before the year is out."

Darnley's eyes met Nancy's, and they both smiled; both, for some indefinite reason, felt pleased the next moment; but they had no chance of becoming more friendly than, for the dressing gong sounded, and there was a general dispersing of the party to the house.

CHAPTER V.

On the following day the Hon. Ella and Maude Chester, daughters of the Lady Burton, arrived at the Hall.

They were two good-natured, plain girls, with any amount of freckles, lung power and healthy vigor. They had a reckless habit of pouncing on their unwary friends, and submitting them to a rough and hearty embrace.

Nancy was in the garden, culling flowers, when they arrived, so she missed the sight of Dorothy being enveloped in this bearlike hug.

She was humming to herself a little French song she had just learned, and was sauntering away from the house, when she came upon Derrick Darnley, in a cool and comfortable array, lying full length on a grass plot, smoking like a furnace.

Nancy colored and hesitated; but seeing that his eyes were closed, she resolved to steal past and leave him undisturbed.

As she put this resolve into action, however, the handsome gray eyes opened to their fullest.

"May I not have a rose, Miss Nancy?"

She turned. "Twenty, if you will."

She threw him a cluster as she spoke.

"Ah!" sighed Mr. Darnley, inhaling the sweet perfume. "How delicious! Oh, by Jove!"

"What is it?" asked Nancy.

"Only a thorn!—a very spiteful one!"

"Let me look," she said, dropping her basket, and kneeling down beside him. "Remember I am a nurse, and know all about these things."

The young man relinquished his well-shaped hand to her soft fingers, and Nancy examined it carefully.

"Where does it hurt you?" she asked.

"Nowhere, now," was his answer, given quietly.

Nancy blushed, but still bent her head over the hand.

"I don't see any scratch."

"And I don't feel one," confessed Mr. Darnley, coolly. "It was an artifice to lure you to sit here. I knew I had only to rouse your womanly sympathy, and I should get my way."

Nancy dropped his hand, and would have risen; but his fingers closed on her wrist, and he drew her gently on to the grass again.

"Don't go!" he said, pleadingly. "I want to talk to you. I want to know all about yourself. If you repeat your promise to me? If you are happy?"

"Happy? I never knew the real meaning of the word till now; my life is so beautiful!"

"I am so glad!"

Then there was a slight pause.

"And you forgive me for those disgraceful words I said to Merefield before I—"

"I have forgotten all about them," she answered, truthfully.

There was another pause, and a longer, this time. Mr. Darnley had thrown away his cigarette, and pushed himself on his elbow, so that he could see into the girl's face.

"I have thought about you so often," he said, after a while.

"Of me?" Nancy exclaimed, just lifting those blue eyes of hers, and then dropping them again. "How—how funny!"

"Wasn't it?" very dryly. "I wonder if you have ever bestowed a single thought on me?"

"Dorothy is always talking of you," Nancy replied, evasively; "and, of course, I—"

The broken sentence was most eloquent to the man. He looked as

if he would say more, and then he checked himself.

"I met some relations of yours in Paris the other day," he said, instead.

Nancy turned a puzzled face toward him.

"Sir John Hamilton and his family."

She grew a shade paler.

"You have made a mistake; they are not my relations, Mr. Darnley; nor do I desire to claim them as such."

"Are you so proud and unforgetting, Nancy?"

"I don't know. But I cannot forget that they disowned both my mother and myself. You did not tell them I—"

"Do you think I—I mean we—are in such a hurry to lose you?" She looked at him questioningly.

"Of course they would want you to leave us."

"And you think I would go?" she asked, with quiet reproach.

Darnley drew a shade closer.

"I don't know what I think. I only know what I wish, Nancy."

"Here comes Dolly!" Nancy cried, hurriedly.

With deeply flushed cheeks she rose to her feet, accidentally kicking her basket over as she did so.

"With the two cubs," Darnley observed, lazily, pulling himself into a sitting position, so as to pick up the scattered roses, and wishing vaguely that he could banish everybody and everything from the world except this girl, with her wondrous eyes and splendid face. It was a face to die for, he too himself in that moment, he had never met its equal.

"Please don't bother, Mr. Darnley," Nancy said, hurriedly, her cheeks still glowing, like the innermost heart of the exquisite flowers she was engaged in replacing in their basket; "you look so comfortable, and I can manage quite easily;" then, with a shy, nervous laugh, as if she were eager to get on to another topic; "Why do you call them cubs? It is very rude; they look very nice from here."

"Yes, from here," Mr. Darnley agreed, languidly; then he shivered with mock dismay. "Heavens! do listen to their voices. What lungs! what chest notes! Nancy, you are not going?"

"I must set the flowers, and—"

But before she got any further Dorothy came round the corner with a Miss Chester hanging affectionately on either arm.

Miss Leicester's lovely face flushed as she beheld her cousin, and then she smiled in response to his comical glance.

"Don't go, Nancy," she said, affectionately; and then, after Darnley had greeted Lady Burton's daughters, Miss Leicester introduced her new friend and companion to them with an air of pride and love.

The Hon. Ella and Maude were by no means jealous girls, yet they could not prevent a distinct feeling of depression and disappointment from stealing into their breasts as they realized the full strength of Miss Hamilton's fascination.

Dorothy Leicester, single-handed, was a formidable rival enough, but these two faces together would make things a hundredfold worse.

However, they shook Nancy's small hand in their vigorous manner; and as Lord Merefield came up attired in tennis garments, they forgot their momentary discomfiture in the prospects of an exciting and immediate game.

Nancy could not resist a hearty fit of laughter at poor Merefield's miserable face, as he saw his dainty lady-love comfortably ensconced on the grass with Mr. Darnley, while he himself was forcibly carried away to the tennis court by the Misses Chester.

"Won't you come, Darnley?" he cried, feebly, as he went; but his invitation was drowned in a chorus of "Oh, Capt. Fairfax is going to join us; come along;" and so, like a lamb to the slaughter, he was borne away.

(To be continued.)

A WONDERFUL FLOOD.

The French country stationmaster was walking up and down the platform with the air of a director.

"Wonderful floods!" he exclaimed, as he lifted his hat to an extra jaunty angle.

"Beats the record in two ways."

"In two days?" queried a dripping passenger.

"Washed over the level crossing for the first time in living memory, for one, and made the 5.21 late for another," came the explanation.

"That is only one way," growled the passenger. "Nobody ever remembers the 5.21 to have been prompt."

"Very likely, very likely!" agreed the proud official, resuming his strut, "but this is the first time we've been able to find a decent excuse!"

It is useful to remember in cooking potatoes that, after the water has been strained off, the pot should be given three or four sharp jerks so as to toss the potatoes. This has the effect of making them white and floury.

On the Farm

AMOUNTS TO FEED.

Every cow has two limits with regard to feeding. First, there is a limit of capacity; that is the total amount of feed the cow can possibly eat. Second, there is a limit to the amount of feed eaten that can be made use of in keeping up the energies of the body, and in producing milk. All food supplies between these two limits are worse than wasted; because they not only give no return whatever, but once in the stomach it requires extra work for the cow to rid herself of the excess, thus using time when she could otherwise be at rest.

On the other hand when we consider that about sixty per cent. of the food eaten goes to carry on the workings of the different parts of the animal body, and that only the remaining forty per cent. is available for milk production, we see how necessary it is, in order that the cow should do her best work, that the food should be just enough to reach the limit where economical production stops. This limit varies with every cow; for no two cows feed the same amount will both give the most economical returns.

One of the cows, if fed a few more pounds a day, will give larger returns, but this might not be the case with the other cow. Suppose you are feeding each cow 25 pounds a day, one cow giving two and one-half gallons of milk, and the others two gallons; you may find that if you give 30 pounds of feed to the first cow, she will then produce three and a half gallons, while if you increase the amount of food given the other the flow of milk will not be increased. Hence, there may be a considerable waste in feeding for milk.

This brings us to an important point. The dairyman should keep a complete record of each cow in his herd, including both a feed record and a milk record. Then only is he in position to find the standing of each cow and tell which cows are profitable and which are unprofitable. Then only can he know how much feed he can afford to give each cow to make the highest profit. There's a whole lot in knowing what we're doing.

COW A BENEFACTOR.

As population grows, more food is required to sustain it, of which a considerable portion will always consist of animal products of some kind. These would include milk, butter and vegetables as a meat substitute. One pound of nutriment from milk, can be produced more cheaply than one pound of nutriment from meat. The pound of nutriment from milk, however, requires an expenditure of more labor.

Somewhere in the history of man there was formed a lasting friendship between man and the cow. She has ever since been his faithful friend and benefactor. That man was early impressed with the value of the cow is indicated by a dis-

covery of a recent date of a perfectly preserved shrine of the ancient Egyptian goddess Hathor. This shrine dated probably 1500 or 2000 year B. C. History also tells us of ancient Egyptians placing gold leaf on the horns of their cows; and this agrees with the fact that the cow was a great wealth-producer at that early date and has always been man's best friend, feeding motherless children and rewarding her owner. Is this not a truthful representation of the modern cow in her relation to man?

Man has developed the cow by a system of selection, feeding and training for a special purpose. It is the law of nature for all animals to revert to their original type and characteristics, and as the cow is subject to this law, we can keep her up to the standard and steadily improve her offspring only by the most careful selection, feeding and training for higher development. No other animal known to man responds so quickly to his efforts as does the cow, and no animal will record bad treatment like the cow, for she is naturally, and will always remain nervous, as she is never idle in trying to produce for her owner.



Shipping Fever

Influenza, pink eye, epizootic, distemper and all nose and throat diseases cured, and all others, no matter how "exposed," kept from having any of these diseases with SPOHN'S LIQUID DISTEMPER CURE. Three to six doses often cure a case. One 50-cent bottle guaranteed to do so. Best thing for brood mares. Acts on the blood. 50c and \$1 a bottle. \$6 and \$11 a dozen bottles. Druggists and harness shops. Distributors—ALL WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS. SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Chemists, Goshen, Indiana, U. S. A.

MAPLEINE

Man has developed the cow by a system of selection, feeding and training for a special purpose. It is the law of nature for all animals to revert to their original type and characteristics, and as the cow is subject to this law, we can keep her up to the standard and steadily improve her offspring only by the most careful selection, feeding and training for higher development. No other animal known to man responds so quickly to his efforts as does the cow, and no animal will record bad treatment like the cow, for she is naturally, and will always remain nervous, as she is never idle in trying to produce for her owner.

SACK FULL OF MONEY.

An aged Ulster (Ireland) farmer staggered into a Belfast bank the other day under the weight of a burden contained in an old potato sack slung over his shoulders. He said that he wanted to lodge some money in the bank. The amazed officials on opening the sack found that it contained 1,200 sovereigns which the old man said were a portion of his life savings he had kept hidden under the floor of his cottage. He has been told by a lawyer when getting his will made, that the money would be far safer in the banks, and that he would get interest on it. The old man also said that he had \$2,500 more which he would lodge later.

LONDON'S MILK SHORTAGE.

Owing to a shortage in the produce of milk, English dairy farmers are finding it hard at present to meet London's huge daily consumption. As a result, milk is coming each day from Ireland to help to satisfy the demand of the metropolis. Every night from 250 to 300 churns, each containing about seventy quarts, are being shipped from Ireland by the Fishguard route, and brought by the Great Western Railway to Paddington for distribution in London the following day.

Mrs. Artless—"The Billoughbys have a grandfather clock that's been in the family for more than 150 years." Mr. Artless—"Humph! They didn't have it a year ago."

Mrs. Artless—"Oh, no; but, you see, it was stolen nearly fifty years ago, and Mrs. Billoughby tells me it was by the merest chance they discovered it last week in a second-hand shop."

PRAYING ALWAYS.

Ephesians 6: 18, 19.

Father, we come with one accord And breathe in faith our earnest plea,

While we according to Thy word Commit Thy messengers to Thee! We plead in our Redeemer's name For all who do Thy truth proclaim.

Through them reveal that grace supreme, Which more than meets the law's demand:

May "Jesus only" be their theme Which they proclaim in every land:

In His most precious name we pray For all who preach Thy word this day.

When dangers threaten make them bold; Discernment to their spirits give: And may Thy peace their lives enfold.

While in Thy cause they work and live: With grace and strength and wisdom gird

All those who preach the living word.

The heights and depths of truth divine Enable them to clearly see; If foes against their work combine Give them the strength to stand for Thee;

And let Thy saving grace be shown Through those who make Thy message known.

Coworkers with their risen Head May all Thy ransomed children be;

May all Thy hosts on earth be led To join in one unceasing plea: Inspire in every heart a prayer For all who do Thy truth declare.

Those who to cultured thousands preach, And those who for the needy care;

Those who in distant regions teach The way of life in faith and prayer; For such may this request be heard:—

Bless all who preach Thy gracious Word.

T. WATSON.

Granthurst, Ont., 1910.

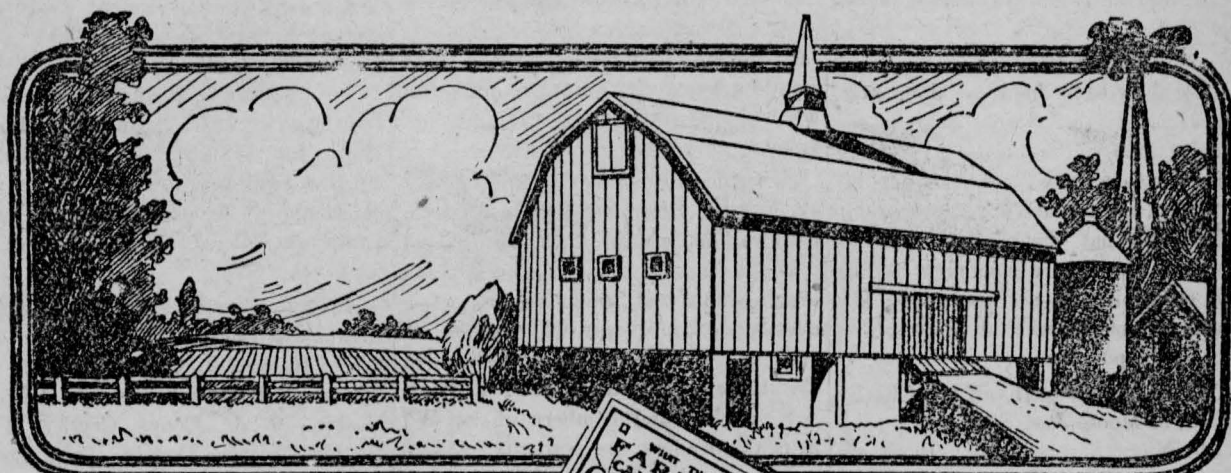
FRUIT TREE BEARING.

Some one has estimated from statistics that fruit trees and bushes will bear for the following periods: Apples, for 25 to 40 years; blackberry, for 6 to 14 years; currant, for 20 years; gooseberry, for 8 to 12 years; pear, for 50 to 75 years; plum, for 20 to 25 years; and raspberry, for 6 to 14 years.

Shiloh's Cure quickly stops coughs, cures colds, heals the throat and lungs. . . . 25 cents.

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CAKE.

Sunshine Cake.—Ingredients: Whites of seven eggs, yolks of five eggs, one cup granulated sugar, scant cup of flour, saltspoon of cream tartar, pinch of salt, one teaspoon of vanilla or one-half teaspoon each of vanilla and lemon. Separate the eggs and put the whites in a large mixing bowl, and the yolks in a small bowl. Measure and sift the flour seven times and set aside; then set the flour five times; have cream of tartar and flavoring on the table, then beat the whites five minutes, add salt and cream of tartar; beat some more, then add slowly the sugar, then the beaten yolks; then add the flour. Do not beat, but fold this in with a spoon. Add the flavoring. Put in an ungreased tin, sprinkle a little flour in the tin, and shake around; then take a teaspoon and remove all the air bubbles, place in a moderate oven, and bake from thirty minutes to one hour. A great deal depends upon the fire. The first twenty minutes the oven should be real warm; then slowly decrease the heat. When baked turn upside down and place a wet cloth on the tin for a few seconds, then with a knife the cake may easily be removed.

Mock Angel Food.—One cupful of sugar, one and one-half tablespoonfuls of shortening, one-half cupful of milk, one heaping cupful of flour, two tablespoonfuls of baking powder. Stir all together, then put the whites of two eggs into a bowl and heat until stiff. Then gently fold the whites into the batter; do not stir them in. Add a teaspoonful of vanilla. This is an original recipe, and if correctly made it will be hard to distinguish it from the real angel food cake. But be careful not to stir the whites of the eggs into the cake, but fold them in carefully.

Orange Tea Cake.—This recipe makes eighteen delicious, inexpensive and quickly made little tea cakes: Cream one tablespoonful of butter and the same of lard with one cupful of sugar. Add two well beaten eggs, three-quarters of a cup of milk, pinch of salt, one teaspoonful of extract of orange, three-quarters of a cup of washed currants, one and three-quarters cups of flour, and two teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Bake fifteen minutes in muffin pans in hot oven.

Nut Loaf.—Four cups of sifted flour, four level teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one teaspoonful salt, one-half cup of sugar, one cup nut meats chopped fine, two cups sweet milk, and two eggs. Stir the dry ingredients together, then add beaten eggs and milk. Bake in moderate oven about forty-five minutes. This makes two loaves. I find that this bread is fine for the lunch box just buttered, or lettuce with salad dressing may be placed between two thin slices for a change.

SALADS.

Novel Mayonnaise.—Take three fresh eggs, three tablespoonfuls of pure olive oil, three of vinegar, three of thin bouillon or water, a saltspoonful of salt. Beat all this well together with an egg beater. When thoroughly mixed, put the pot into a larger one holding boiling water, and beat with the egg beater until the mayonnaise has the right consistency. Take the pot out of the boiling water and stir for a little while until cooled. Be sure the water is boiling hard in which the mayonnaise is cooked or it will not get thick. This mayonnaise is simply delicious and much more quickly made than the usual way.

Potato Salad.—Six cups cold boiled potato cubes, one tablespoonful of more grated onion or onion juice, three or four tablespoonfuls parsley finely chopped, one and one-half or more teaspoonfuls salt, one-half teaspoonful pepper. Turn ingredients over until well blended. Let stand in a cool place until ready to serve. Add one pint double cream (sweet) to four tablespoonfuls of tarragon vinegar and beat until thick to the bottom of bowl. Mix the prepared potato with the dressing and serve at once.

RELISHES.

Red Cabbage Relish.—Remove all the loose leaves and the hard white part of a red cabbage, divide into fourths, and run through a meat chopper. Wash in a sieve and put in a granite kettle with one pint of water and two heaping tablespoonfuls of nice bacon fat. Add one-half cupful of white wine vinegar, three heaping tablespoonfuls of sugar, a pinch of pepper, one-half teaspoonful of paprika, salt to taste, and three or four good sized tart apples. Cover and cook about two hours. Stir often to prevent burning. It must not be moist. This is nice to serve with roast goose or turkey.

Stuffed Celery.—Make a paste of

rich cream cheese, seasoned highly with salt, paprika, a few drops of Worcestershire sauce and made soft enough to spread with olive oil. Fill tender stalks of celery with this mixture; chill and serve with your dinner. A delicious relish and a little out of the ordinary.

HINTS FOR THE HOME.

To clean pewter wash in hot water and fine silver sand, then polish with a leather.

Warm the dish covers as well as the dish, or you will often spoil a carefully prepared meal.

Fireproof paper can be made by dipping paper in a strong solution of alum, and then drying it.

Fill pin cushions with thoroughly dried coffee-grounds, for the needles will not rust in them.

The dustpan after use should be emptied into the kitchen fire, and not into the dustbin.

Waterproof Glue.—Take some glue, soak it in cold water, and then by heat dissolve it in linseed oil.

Grease spots on a wall may be removed by putting blotting paper on the spot and holding a hot iron against it.

Waste buckets should have boiling soda water and soap stood in them at least once a week, brushed round thoroughly and dried in the air.

Children's hair should never be strained tightly off the forehead if you wish it to grow thick. Receding hair in later life is often caused in this way.

When making whitewash for your pantry, larder, etc., add one ounce of carbolic acid to every gallon of whitewash. This will effectively drive away any insects, and make every place healthy.

To restore ebionised wood, rub all spots the way of the grain with powdered pumice stone and oil. Then polish with a dry, soft cloth. If this is carefully and thoroughly done the effect is most excellent.

Oil castors of chairs and sofas at least once a year, and they will not break off, but last nearly a lifetime. At the same time that the castors are oiled, it is well to think of locks and hinges.

Eggs are most easily digested when eaten raw. If this is impossible, place them in a pan of nearly boiling water, and stand at the side of the stove for seven to ten minutes.

Hot water is a simple drink that ought to be more popular, for it promotes secretion better than cold, and is at all times a stimulant of no mean nature. Taken the last thing at night and in the early morning this beverage is a boon to gouty people.

To cleanse a mattress—remove the hair from the tick, pick it apart, then wash it in a lather, rinse in cold water, wring in a thick cloth, and dry in the sun. Either wash the tick, or make a new case to hold the hair when perfectly dry.

The oven in every kitchen does not get the attention it requires, considering what an important cooking vessel it is! Many who are particular as to every pot and pan being scalded and scoured forget this small iron room, which has the power of absorbing and holding so many odors and grease. Every part of the oven, not forgetting the roof, should be scrubbed out at least once each week, a long brush and plenty of soda water being used for the purpose.

A LIFE FOR A LIFE.

Custom in New Guinea Which Causes Frequent Murders.

Everywhere in New Guinea the traveller is continually brought face to face with death, and the natives are devoid of the slightest pity or respect for the dead or dying, although after a death they will often wail and mourn for a considerable time.

Murder is an everyday occurrence, and nothing could be worse than the morals of the natives. In fact, they have none, they thieve and lie with a persistence and cunning which are surprising.

The Papuans have a cheerful custom which demands a life for a life. Should any one die, at the first opportunity they kill some one—they are not very particular whom—to make up for it. "While we were at Humboldt Bay," says Prof. Pratt in the *Wide World Magazine*, "a Malay died of dropsy; he was the first Malay who had ever come to that part, and the Papuans greatly respected him."

"Very well," they said, "we must shoot a Malay with our bows and arrows to pay for his death." And sooner or later some innocent person would be killed to square the account, when everybody—except, presumably, the victim's friends—would be satisfied."

DODGES WORKMEN USE

STRANGE EFFORTS, MADE TO
SECURE DAMAGES.

Curious Facts Regarding the
Working of the English Com-
pensation Act.

Curious facts concerning the operation of the Workmen's Compensation Act in England are coming to light.

During recent law proceedings it was alleged that some medical men were drastic in their examination of workmen seeking relief under the provisions of the Compensation Act, and that not a few while testing the men resorted to the use of powerful electric batteries, and applied other severe treatment, such as extensive "needle-pricking," etc., to those parts of the body said to be affected.

Most doctors having to deal with workmen will admit that since the advent of the Act the medical inspections have had to be carried out more stringently than hitherto. The reason is not far to seek.

In his annual report, a medical officer of health in a Midland mining centre wrote: "The Compensation Act has had a curiously curative effect on lumbago."

Conversing with other medical men, the writer learns that this "curious curative effect" referred to by the miners' doctor is not confined to "colliers," nor to the disease of "lumbago." Practitioners in all parts of the country find that, since the operation of the Compensation Act, kindred ailments like rheumatism, sciatica, etc., are

RAPIDLY DISAPPEARING

from the ranks of workingmen.

Briefly, it is implied that when a workman feels pains of the rheumatic kind giving trouble it is open for him to inform a mate that he has strained himself while working, report himself to the doctor, and then go "on the box." Thus the "disease" becomes an "accident," and the man draws compensation allowance for a period, unless the employer's doctor be able to prove conclusively that he is really suffering from disease. As it is not an easy matter to promptly diagnose an internal defect or strain, it follows that in the majority of such cases the sufferer draws his compensation allowance, and if a member of a sick benefit society, club money also.

It should not be inferred that all workmen are malingerers, nor that employers of labor are altogether free from corruption in the matter.

Many cases before County Court judges in England reveal clearly that, while some men are obviously malingering, a goodly number of employers are also endeavoring to shirk their responsibilities under the Act. So that it is rather a case of diamond cut diamond.

The writer was present when a County Court judge directly charged one man with shamming and nonsuited him. This man had received compensation allowance for seven years for an eye had become affected owing to

A SLIGHT ACCIDENT.

When informed that ophthalmic surgeons were agreed that he was fit to resume work, the man suddenly found that his other eye was affected. He was put through the usual tests and, according to his answers, the optic nerves were seriously impaired. But he had not reckoned with certain secret tests which specialists now apply.

To prevent hardship being inflicted, a judge has power to refer such cases to a medical referee—always a specialist.

In this connection a very unsatisfactory state of affairs is about to be remedied. In a certain district complaints have been made that some medical referees are also acting for one or other of the parties concerned. This is so; and the writer knows of an instance in which an official referee was paid several guineas for certifying a workman as "fit to resume work," and several guineas for certifying the same man as "unfit to resume work," the injury being one and the same at both examinations.

In fairness to the surgeon concerned it should be stated that the injury was of an unusual kind, and in the hurried examination on behalf of the employers he had overlooked a certain feature. The trade union doctor noticed the oversight and cleverly called in the same specialist for consultation. The latter saw the difficulty when it was pointed out. But he had already received his cheque.

FROM THE OTHER SIDE.

There are curious differences of opinion during the legal proceedings. An eminent specialist will tell the judge that in his opinion the man is quite able to resume work. An equally eminent specialist called by the other side will then declare that the man is not yet able to resume work. Meantime the works medical officer, the man's club doctor, and possibly the hos-

pital surgeons have given their different views.

On some circuits the judge has his own ideas, and the writer knows of one who is himself fond of putting injured persons through practical tests, and frequently he gets the experts to demonstrate with the patients in his retiring room under his supervision.

A solicitor to a trade union controlling thousands of workmen admitted to the writer that many men were better off financially when drawing compensation allowance and club moneys regularly than when employed.

Surgeons complain that during convalescence patients will not give injured limbs sufficient exercise, with the result that adhesions form, the joints become abnormally stiff, and unless drastic measures be adopted the patient is likely to be for ever at least partly incapacitated. This means that, although possessing all his faculties, and, practically speaking, able-bodied, he crawls about for the rest of his life drawing compensation money.

Specialists declare that before the advent of the Act very little was heard of nystagmus,

A DISEASE OF THE EYE,

which affects miners. One curious description of it is, "a discoloration of the optic nerves owing to long periods of working in coal pits."

The writer knows of two miners who, after working below in a certain colliery for twenty years, became unemployed, the pit being closed. After being out of work several weeks, they complained of their eyesight. Their trade union had them examined. "Nystagmus" was the doctor's verdict, and they claimed compensation from their old employers. They had worked in the pit for twenty years without making any complaint. The case was settled out of court, each man accepting \$150 and costs.

A similar case was that of a cove Irishman. Extremely distressed, he reported he could not see—both his eyes having become affected. The solicitor to the trade union suspected something. But the man was sure he would "never be able to work in the pit again, his eyesight being ruined." Negotiations resulted in his accepting \$150, in full settlement. He was an expert workman, and the colliery proprietors intimated their willingness to take Pat back again when he was fit. Shortly after receiving his substantial cheque the Irishman went back to the same work.

Most of the men will persist in fighting a case out instead of accepting substantial offers of settlement. The writer was recently in court when a partisan's solicitor urged the man to accept \$250 offered. He declined and the case proceeded. The artisan lost, got no compensation, and his trade union had to pay heavy costs. Later he lost his job.

RAPACITY OF THE PIKE.

Other Sea Fish That Will Attack and Eat Their Own Species.

The pike has the reputation of being particularly cruel and voracious, hence one of its appellations the "water wolf," but the probability is that many of the sea fish are equally if not a good deal more rapacious and fond of attacking, causing pain to and making a meal of their own species, says the *London Globe*.

Large dogfish (they of course are related to the shark tribe), congers, pollack, cod and bass are especially ferocious, while halibut will frequently seize and kill other large fish, as anglers can aver from personal experience. It is only a few weeks back that while a London angler was "playing" a large conger a huge halibut swam up to and savagely bit at it, an operation which eventually cost it its own life, for on making for the wounded conger a second time the boatman contrived to gaff and haul it aboard.

There have been many instances of pike being found dead, choked by their own species, and these fish not infrequently attack another pike which has been hooked by an angler. The action of a pike at times closely resembles a cat when it plays with a mouse. The pike seizes the angler's bait and keeps dropping and allowing it to escape—one can picture its delight in the terror of its victim—but does not forget to leave the marks of its teeth behind when it eventually makes off.

Lately many fine cod hooked on the long lines off Deal and Dover have been found bitten in half, while only the heads of some have been left, thus showing that they have been preyed upon by some cruel and voracious fish, only too glad to have such a favorable chance of killing and eating them.

A special providence is that agency which causes misfortune to befall our friends instead of ourselves.

The White Star-Dominion Line will run the steamer *Teutonic* to Montreal next season, and may also put the *Majestic* on the St. Lawrence route.

THE TROOPSHIP SAILS

PICTURE OF BRITISH SOLDIER'S FAREWELL.

Vivid Scenes When He Takes His
Departure on Foreign
Service.

A dull morning, a wet morning, and dirty. The harbor shows grey and ugly in the half light. That huge outline heaving out yonder on the slowly rising rollers seems deserted.

But fussy tugs haul her great shape round, busy boats come and go in the greyness. A white jet of steam shoots up, trails away; black figures can be seen working furiously amidst a rattle of chains and blocks.

A clatter of hoofs, and then a dozen troopers rattle up with half a hundred horses: a confused mass, struggling, cursing, stamping, they crowd the long quayside. Then they ease up; somehow they look long at the miserable scene—the drifting mist, the bare, grey outlines.

"It's a dismal hole," says one khaki-clad figure; "but it's a last look at the old country!"

Then the waiting crowd thickens. A faint echo of martial music, growing stronger—a tramp of feet—a hoarse cheer. Someone roars, "Here they come!"

ONE OF THE OLD BRIGADE.

And here they do come! Column after column, with swinging-step, heads erect, a huge drummer's arms whirling fearfully, pipers playing furiously at fear of being out-rivalled.

See that old man marching so proudly, eyes lit up, lips tight pressed? He's one of the regiment, one of the old brigade, living over the glorious past again.

"That was fifty years ago!" he murmurs sadly. But he grips a lad's hand—his "boy"—holds up his head, and marches with the best.

And other hands are being held this dark morning. Here one tanned private sadly eyes the white face at his side. She's only a shop girl—a slim, little, shabby figure—but her eyes are moist as she squeezes his hand tightly, and trudges silently, uncomplainingly, in the rowdy rabble and sludge, just to be at his side. They don't say anything. There's nothing to say. He doesn't ask her to wait, doesn't swear his love; but he gazes fiercely ahead, and curses fate.

Then a shrill bugle-call. Men break rank, swarm up the gangways; the crowd surges forward, privileged friends crush aboard.

Here, under a sheltering funnel, is the last farewell—a tender parting, amidst shrill whistles, ringing bells, hoarse voices.

You hear a faint, "You'll wait, lass? You mean it? Promise!" see a pale face, blue eyes, looking up pitifully. A long comforting arm goes round a slim waist, and—Well, it's getting very dark in that corner. We'd better leave that picture.

"ALL ASHORE!"

Now a loud clang, clang, and a hustle of seamen—men who gaze on such weaknesses scornfully. They leave the missus at all seasons. They've just left her now—comforting thought: gone back to get the lodger his tea! But "Tommy" is going to a strange clime, and as a hoarse roar of "All ashore! All ashore!" swells up, a silent officer wonders how many will return to these dull-grey shores, how many will see that white-haired father, that sadly weeping mother, who would always die cheerfully for her weakest—the black sheep.

But he's listed now; he's resolved to do well—to turn over a new leaf.

A roar of haste, a shrill, warning whistle, and the crowd is fairly heaved over the side. Someone's promising to write every week. Someone's comforting: "Don't take on, mother! Come, I'm not blubbering!"

And as the screw fast churns the water there's a waving, a cheering, from the lessening crowd; then the sea mist floats across; the picture fades—is gone.—*London Answers.*

CHINESE TAKE-TO BAGPIPES.

Consul-General Knabenshue reports from Tientsin that the only foreign music the Chinese masses have ever shown any interest in is the skirling of the bagpipes of the Cameron Highlanders when they were in garrison there a couple of years ago. He advises piano firms that the market for their instruments is practically confined to foreign residents. Some instruments have been sold to wealthy Chinese, but simply as pieces of furniture, there being no teachers of instrumental music for Chinese women and no demand for them.

The late John Feeny left \$250,000 for the building of a picture gallery in Birmingham, on a site to be provided by the corporation, and also a collection of casts, etc., subject to the corporation providing the necessary accommodation.

THE S. S. LESSON

INTERNATIONAL LESSON,
JAN. 15.

Lesson III.—Asa's Good Reign in
Judah, 2 Chron. 15. 1-15. Gold-
en Text, 2 Chron. 15. 7.

Verse 1. The Spirit of God came upon Azariah—Often spoken of as the method of prophetic equipment, the Spirit clothing the prophet as with a garment. Azariah is not mentioned elsewhere.

2. Went out to meet Asa—Upon his return from the successful contest with Zerah, the Ethiopian.

Jehovah is with you—This had just had illustration and confirmation in the decisive victory of Asa over the invading army of Zerah. It was a general truth which found support in all the history of both Judah and Israel, as did the opposite truth, if ye forsake him, he will forsake you.

3-6—This section has been variously interpreted as referring to the northern kingdom of Israel, to the entire previous history of the Hebrew people, and to the period of the Judges. The language fits in well with this last view. The lawless, lax times of the Judges is reflected in verse 3. The distress (4), and calling upon Jehovah, and consequent deliverance from their troubles, reminds one at once of that troubled epoch. The want of peace and the continued vexations (5), and the wrangling between different tribes and different cities (6), is characteristic of the Judges (compare chapters 5, 6, 8, 9, and 12 of the book of Judges).

3. Without a teaching priest and without law—The two things amount to the same thing, inasmuch as the giving of instruction in the law was one of the offices of the priesthood (Deut. 33. 10).

5. No peace to him that went out—It was unsafe to travel.

Lands—Districts of the country of Israel.

6. Nation against nation—One tribe against another is meant.

8. Obed the prophet—It is evident here that the words "Azariah, son of," which are found in the Vulgate, have accidentally dropped out in the Hebrew text from which we have our translation.

Abominations—All the detestable forms of idolatrous worship (compare 1 Kings 11. 5 and 2 Kings 23. 24).

Cities which he had taken—As no reference has previously been made to conquests of this kind on the part of Asa, it is supposed that this means the cities captured by his father, Abijah (2 Chron. 13. 19).

Renewed the altar of Jehovah—No record has been handed down of the implied desecration of this altar.

9. Them out of Ephraim and Manasse—Adjoining tribes, many of whose members lived in Judah after the disruption (2 Chron. 10. 17), and many more of whom came thither because of the belief that the pure worship of their God was in Jerusalem, a belief that was reinforced by the idolatrous practices of the northern kingdom and the marked successes of Judah's kings. Simeon—Although this small tribe was reckoned as one of the ten, it can only have been partially so, because it was, at the time of the separation, absorbed into Judah (1 Chron. 4. 24).

10. The third month—Corresponding to our June, and the appointed time for the feast of weeks, when the first fruits were offered.

11. The spoil—This was presumably taken from the Ethiopian king, and may have been considered as a kind of first fruits, or pledge of loyalty to Jehovah in the future.

12. The covenant to seek Jehovah—Following the prophecy of Azariah (verse 2). Asa's work, therefore, was both destructive and constructive. After casting out the disruptive reminders of his people's unfaithfulness, he proceeds to renew the neglected altar, and then to make provision for a nobler devotion to the Lord in the future. The covenant was made by the taking of a binding oath (2 Chron. 34. 31), which in this case was emphasized by the blowing of trumpets (14).

15. Jehovah was as good as his word. It was no doubt arduous business casting out the corrupting emblems of a false worship, but all were glad when it was finally accomplished and they had entered upon a new era, which, under the gracious guidance of the Lord, was a time of peace, until the thirty-fifth year of the reign of Asa.

SOME STRANGE CRADLES.

In Lapland a new-born baby is cradled in its mother's shoe, a big object covered with skin and stuffed with soft moss. In India the baby rides in a basket which hangs from its mother's head, or in a hammock hung from her hips. The Chinese baby is tied to the backs of an elder child. Strangest of all, the mother in Guinea buries her baby up till its waist in sand, and that is the only cradle the baby ever knows.

G. T. R. TIME-TABLE	
EASTBOUND	
No. 8 (daily).....	due 4 19 a.m.
" 12 (daily except Sun) "	" 7 15 a.m.
" 4 (daily).....	" 3 32 p.m.
" 6 (daily).....	" 3 55 p.m.
WESTBOUND	
No. 7 (daily).....	due 1 10 p.m.
No. 11 (daily except Sun) due	7 33 p.m.
" 5 (daily).....	" 10 13 p.m.

The Leader
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LEWIS E. MURPHY,
Editor and Manager

THURSDAY, JAN. 22, 1910.

THE VITALITY OF ANNUITANTS.

The question is often asked: "Why do annuitants live longer, on the average, than other people?" The great factor in the question of course is, that those people live the longest who have the least worries. It is a truism that worry kills more people than work does. Take from a man the primal worry of existence, the worry about his bread and butter, and you leave his mind free for higher and more healthful activities. Burden a man with the fear of the poorhouse or a destitute old age and you cripple his right arm. A man who is ever saving against the evil days and the lean years, fearful that some storm may break at any time to destroy his hoarded grain, comes often to those same years with some substance but with shattered nerves as well.

For all men and women it is well that the Government has provided a means whereby savings may be laid aside for the future with perfect confidence that they shall be available when old age comes. "I am fearful," says one, "not that I must die, but that I may be a burden on others, in my last days."

A Government Annuity will not solve all such problems, but it will solve, and is solving, many of them.

Ask your postmaster, or write to the Superintendent of Annuities, Ottawa, for information.

PRISONERS GIVE MR. HANNA IDEAS

The Best Analysis of Strong and Weak Points in Guelph Prison

"The farm has been a success from the start.

"The men work all day and do good work in return for three good meals and comfortable, well ventilated accommodation at night.

"They are just as satisfactory as if they were free, and in many respects superior to the ordinary hired man. Indeed, for most of them it is a penalty to do nothing.

"The best ideas for the future of the farm, the best analysis of the strong and weak points of the system have come from the men themselves."

With an intensity of interest that left them silent, members of North Toronto Conservative Association listened to the Provincial Secretary, Hon. W. J. Hanna, explain the system underlying the experiment in the treatment of prisoners at the new reformatory and prison farm at Guelph, which is designed to take the place of the Central Prison. This work of reformation probably has become for the Minister the one uppermost in his multi-sided department and one which he never tires explaining while he seeks co-operation towards working out the idea successfully.

As for the men when asked why, being unguarded all day, they never tried to escape, the invariable answer was that they no longer had the dread of being locked up in solitary confinement for the night ahead of them as they worked, so that the chief incentive to escape was removed.

As a result, it had been decided to change the original plan of the new dormitories. Only 15 per cent. would be the old style with steel bars and the air of confinement about them, 55 per cent. of the prisoners would be lodged in large apartments arranged to accommodate four men each, with various adjuncts of comfort such as are not found in a prison, while 25 per cent. would be locked in partitioned rooms, each having a wooden door without a lock, so that they consider the rooms their own. Of course sufficient precautions would be taken in the way of guards out-

side to frustrate solitary or concerted attempts at escape.

One of the greatest problems in connection with the work was competition with free labor, said Mr. Hanna. That was why the Government took up the prison farm idea. It could supply the various Government institutions and not give free labor any cause for complaint.

It also provided a maximum of the best kind of work for the men. The Government had been greatly encouraged to take up the idea also by the success of abolishing the Mercer Refuge for girls and placing all the unhardened female offenders in good private homes instead. Some 200 girls had been placed this way and kept track of, and the plan was very successful.

Last July there were 140 men on the prison farm at Guelph. They raised 3,500 bushels of potatoes, 1,500 cabbages and great quantities of other vegetables. Live stock has also been purchased, and the men worked in quarries and lime kilns.

ONE HOUR OF ROAD BUILDING

How a Highway Across a Great State Was Re-Constructed in One Day.

The people in Montgomery county, Kan., by volunteer work, built a modern highway 20 miles long. That record is outclassed by something that has been done by citizens of Iowa. The greatest piece of road-building on record was accomplished in that state recently when in the space of one single hour a line of road 380 miles in length and stretching entirely across the state was put in the most perfect condition of any road west of the Mississippi river. Weeks and months were spent in preparation for the work, but not a pick or shovel was used until the designated second was ticked off. Then, as if by magic, 10,000 workmen swarmed out on to the roadway, and when they ceased work 60 minutes later Iowa had one of the finest long-distance roads in the entire west.

And not the least interesting thing in connection with the tremendous piece of work is the fact that not a man of the entire 10,000 engaged on the work received one cent of wages. Good will and patriotism alone are responsible for the splendid showing. Last winter the Iowa roads became so fearfully bad that traffic was practically killed and farmers were simply compelled to remain in their homes. Finally the matter became a political question and both parties got behind the movement. Gov. Carroll called a "good roads" meeting at Des Moines early last March, and out of this meeting was evolved the plan of a "river-to-river" road, stretching from Council Bluffs, on the Missouri river, to Davenport, on the Mississippi a distance of 380 miles straight across the state from east to west. "Make the river-to-river road as near perfect as is possible to make just common dirt," was the sense of the good roads convention.

Instead of appointing new committees to handle the work, the regular republican and democratic committees in each country through which the road would pass were appealed to. The chairman of the committee of each party was asked to get in the game and work for the road. Everybody agreed to do so, and soon a rivalry was created between Republicans and Democrats, each to see which party would have the most workmen "on the job" when the time for work arrived.

A Saturday was selected as the day and from 9 to 10 o'clock the hour of work. Every farmer along the way was seen by the chairman and agreed to give the one hour that was asked for. Farmers were asked to bring their plows, scrapers and road drags, and an organization equal to those employed in professional road-building was worked out. In the weeks preceding the work all bridges and culverts along the road were repaired and put in first-class order, that no delay might come to the road builders when once this latter started working.

The result of the organization was shown on the appointed Saturday. Shortly before 9 o'clock in the morning farmers began getting out in the road. Hundreds and thousands of plows, picks, shovels, scrapers, road drags, grading machines and other implements were brought along. Every farmer brought his team with him. Superintendents and overseers had been appointed in readiness when, promptly at 9 o'clock the order was issued to "fall to." And 10,000 determined men "fell to." For an hour they continued, working with might and main. At 10 o'clock the job was finished, and the farmers went back to their fields, leaving Iowa the possessor of the finest piece of long-distance roadway in the west.

**Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA**

FARM LABORERS AND DOMESTICS

Some Facts Concerning S. A. Immigration Work

Commissioner Coombs and Colonel Lamb, Director of The Army's Emigration Work, have just returned from an extended tour making arrangements for the placing of the immigrants that will come to Canada under the auspices of the Salvation Army in the spring. These will principally consist of laborers for farms and domestics. During the past year The Army has arranged the immigration of about ten thousand persons to this country, and arrangements are being perfected for the bringing of a larger number during the next season. A number of Canadian officers will shortly be visiting the Old Country for the purpose of selecting, advising and conducting parties.

The immigrants that come to this country through The Army are of a highly desirable class, being specially selected by experienced agents who are familiar with the class of workers that Canadian farming conditions call for.

The 10,000 immigrants of last year were selected from over 100,000 applicants. It will thus be seen how severe is the process of selection.

Farmers and others in Ontario who desire to secure labour for next spring should at once get into touch with The Salvation Army, as we understand there is a great demand for The Army's immigrants. Write for information and application forms to Brigadier H. Morris, Immigration and Colonization Department, James and Albert Sts., Toronto.

WARRANT ISSUED

For Dr. Nesbitt—Hot Chase Ensues—First President of Farmers' Bank Leads Pursuers a Dance.

Toronto, January 16.—A warrant has been sworn out for the arrest of Dr. Beattie Nesbitt, on a charge of making false returns to the Government in connection with the Farmers' Bank, and the police will send circulars to all parts of the continent for his arrest.

Inspector Duncan got trace of Dr. Nesbitt soon after the warrant had been sworn out on Saturday night, and since that time has had an exciting chase, missing Dr. Nesbitt by 12 hours, after hot pursuit through Northern Ontario and over miles of ice. Dr. Nesbitt is thought to be either headed for the west or among the lumber and mining camps of the north country. He left Toronto in the early part of last week, with his wife and servants, and went direct to a small island in Muskoka, known as Island F. This is about twelve miles from Gravenhurst, and the only way in which it can be reached is by crossing the ice.

Inspector Duncan took Inspector Guthrie with them. They went by train north out of Toronto on Saturday afternoon, after the warrant had been sworn out and reached Gravenhurst at 1.30 yesterday morning.

They secured a team of horses and set out at once across the ice to the island. Mr. Nesbitt, however, had evidently been warned of their coming, for he had left some time during the night, making his way on foot across the ice and through the woods to a place where a team waited him. Then he drove across country over small lakes and through the bush to Bala, where he caught the Canadian northern train for Sudbury, but he had left twelve hours before the detectives arrived.

Inspector Duncan reached Toronto this morning shortly before ten o'clock and went direct to the City Hall, where he had a long conference with Crown Attorney Corley W. R. Travers, who had been brought to court to be sentenced, was admitted and the conference continued.

It is understood that Col. Munroe was in Crown Attorney Corley's office for half an hour, while Travers was there.

Inspector Duncan found that Dr. Nesbitt had made elaborate preparations for a long stay on the island, as he had laid in a stock of provisions for several months. The party in the cottage consists of Mrs. Nesbitt, a man named Crompton and two servants.

The circulars that will be issued at once by the police for the arrest of Nesbitt with making false returns to the Government, describe him as a man 45 years of age, and weighing 225 pounds. He has dark hair, which curls towards the back, is Jewish in appearance, has a short, thick neck, and when last seen was wearing a black Persian lamb cap, with a peak, and with flap at the back, which can be pulled down. While the police are still secretive as to the exact offences which Dr. Nesbitt is said to have committed and give out only the one charge, it is understood that there are others.

NOTHING DID HIM GOOD

EXCEPT "FRUIT-A-TIVES"

Completely Cured Of Constipation
By These Fruit Juice Tablets.

HARDWICKE, N.B. JAN. 17th. 1910.
"Chronic Constipation was the complaint I suffered with for years, and my general health was miserable as a result of this disease. I was treated by physicians without the slightest benefit, and I tried all kinds of pills but nothing did me any good.

I saw the letter written by our Senator, Hon. John Costigan, in favor of "Fruit-a-tives" so I tried it. The effect was marvellous, and now I am entirely well from the Chronic Constipation from which I suffered for many years. My general health is once more excellent, thanks to "Fruit-a-tives."

A. G. WILLISTON.
"Fruit-a-tives" is the only medicine in the world that will, can and does cure Constipation—because "Fruit-a-tives" is the only medicine that acts directly on the liver. "Fruit-a-tives" is made of fruit juices and tonics and will always cure Constipation, Biliousness, Torpid Liver and all diseases of digestion. 50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size, 25c. At dealers or sent on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

TRAVERS GETS SIX YEARS

Magistrate Says System Which Makes It Possible for Bank to Operate Without Proper Inspection is Responsible for Disastrous Failures.

Toronto, Jan. 16.—In passing sentence this morning on W. R. Travers who wrecked the Farmers' Bank. Police Magistrate Denison made some pointed comments on the need of government inspection of monetary institutions.

Travers was sentenced to six years in the penitentiary. Had he received the limit for the three offences to which he pleaded guilty, he would have got twenty-one years. The magistrate remarked on the serious nature of the offences to which Travers confessed his guilt. Many trusting people through his criminal acts had lost the savings of a life time.

"There is one thing in your favor," said the magistrate, "you did it under great temptation, owing to the bank's being allowed to carry on business without any proper government inspection. With an efficient system of government inspection such a condition of affairs could not have existed. But although there was great temptation there is really no excuse for your crime and a severe penalty must be inflicted as a warning to others." Sentence of six years was then imposed.

Travers was very dejected when he came into court and he looked relieved when he heard the penalty which is generally regarded as being quite reasonably light, although the prisoner is 57 years of age.

Dairy Breeds All Have a Place.

The battle of the dairy breeds still goes on, but the views regarding the utility of the breeds and their adaptation are becoming more sane. It is now coming to be more and more recognized that there is a place for all the breeds of dairy cows and that that place is not quite the same for each. Thus the Ayrshire does particularly well in climates a little stern. The Holsteins do well where much milk is wanted. So of the others. Each will best fill a niche that is a little different from that filled by the others.

Lessons From Scotland.

For the American dairyman the striking features of Scotch dairymen are the uniformly good cows kept, the excellent care given them and the attention paid to feeding them economically on a small amount of grain, never wasting concentrates on cows that are not producing heavily.—Illinois Experiment Station.

Hay Ration For Horses.

There is danger of some horses eating too much hay. No horse should be allowed to gorge itself. Feed the first thing in the morning just enough hay to be cleaned up in one hour. In the evening feed about twice that amount. A horse at work should have plenty of good clean grain three times a day.

First and Foremost.

"My wife has a great deal to say to me about her first husband."
"Nonsense! Your wife was never married before."
"I know it. That's what makes her reflections so painful!"—Puck.

His Class.

"I say, my man, is that dog of yours a mongrel?"
"No, sah; ain't no class to 'im. Jee's common dog, sah."—Baltimore American.

The great mass of people have eyes and ears, but not much more, especially little power of judgment, and even memory.—Schopenhauer.

FOR SALE

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RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA,
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Surgeons in States and Canada.
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FINE OPERATING ROOM

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X-Ray, Static Electricity, Ozone
for Weak Lungs

AT THE

Morrisburg Sanitarium

These Men Escaped

Subscribers to Farmers' Bank
Stock Grew Alarmed in 1906

The more the Farmers' Bank case is investigated the worse it appears to have been. The bank was apparently "born in iniquity" judging from late developments, and was rotten from the first. The marvel is that with all the warnings and advice and knowledge possessed in leading financial circles, the bank was ever given a charter. Away back in October, 1896, a number of people in Halton county, who had been induced to take stock in the Farmers' Bank, became alarmed and suspicious over the investment and issued a writ against Manager Travers and sundry provisional directors, alleging that they had been induced to subscribe for the stock under misrepresentation and by fraud. It was further alleged that the prospectus, which constituted the chief instrument of persuasion in the hands of the bank's agents and canvassers, "falsely represented a number of persons as having subscribed to a larger number of shares than had been the case." For instance, Robert Noble was stated to have \$10,000, whereas he held only \$3,000, and John Sproat, holding \$1,000, was stated to have \$10,000. The latter gentleman, denying the manager's claim that he had signed a contract for \$10,000 instead of \$1,000, repudiated his entire subscription. John Murray was similarly represented as holding \$10,000, whereas he held only \$1,000; and Dr. Dewart, whose name stood opposite a subscription of \$10,000, in reality held no stock whatever.

Furthermore, it was alleged that names on the prospectus were wrongly quoted and that no mention had been made of the provisions of the Bank Act. Following the issue of the writ, Mr. Laidlaw, for the plaintiffs went to Ottawa and laid his case before the Finance Minister. Subsequent developments apparently convinced Mr. Travers and his associates that they would lose the case, as well as a big item of costs, if the dispute reached the High Court of Justice. Consequently they disposed of the Haltonites' grievance by offering to transfer such notes and contracts as they had, and return subscribed moneys where desired. The transferred stock was resold to less suspicious people in other parts of the province, and the consequence is that the grievous blow which has just fallen has scarcely affected the county of Halton.

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The reliability, healthy condition of our stock, as well as the true value to be appreciated by the public or they would not have helped us to increase our business yearly since 1857, the date of our establishment.

Our firm's name lends prestige to our representatives.

Complete line of Nursery Stock for spring 1911.

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Electric Restorer for Men

Phosphonol restores every nerve in the body to its proper tension; restores vim and vitality. Premature decay and all sexual weakness averted at once. **Phosphonol** will make you a new man. Price \$3 a box, or two for \$5. Mailed to any address. **The Scobell Drug Co., St. Catharines, Ont.**

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The word "YOTSMAN" and "BLENHEIM" is a guarantee for itself

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We have a soft, warm

LINED GLOVE
just the thing
FOR CURLING OR HOCKEY
Only 50 cents a pair.

Canvas, Wool, Mocha, Sheep, Horsehide,
Muleskin GLOVES and MITTS (both lined
and unlined).

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Hardware :: Coal :: Groceries

30 DAYS' SALE

OF

General Merchandise

Commencing Monday, Jan. 16

Owing to having disposed of my business, I will clear
out my stock, consisting of

Groceries, Dry Goods, Ready-made Clothing,
Boots and Shoes, Crockery, Hardware, Paints
and Oils; also a few Coon Coats and Ladies'
Astrachan Jackets.

OSCAR BECKSTEAD

WILLIAMSBURG, ONT.

YOU PAY WHEN CURED Drs. K. & K. TAKE ALL RISKS



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NO NAMES OR PHOTOS USED WITHOUT WRITTEN CONSENT

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Thousands of young and middle-aged men are annually swept to a premature grave through Early Indiscretions, Excesses and Blood Diseases. If you have any of the following symptoms consult us before it is too late. Are you nervous and weak, despondent and gloomy, specks before the eyes, with dark circles under them, weak back, kidneys irritable, palpitation of the heart, restless dreams and losses, sediment in urine, pimples on the face, eyes sunken, hollow cheeks, careworn expression, poor memory, lifeless, distrustful, lack energy and strength, tired mornings, restless nights, changeable moods, weak manhood, premature decay, bone pains, hair loose, sore throat, etc.

YOU WILL BE A WRECK
Our New Method Treatment can cure you and make a man of you. Under its influence the brain becomes active, the blood purified, so that all pimples, blotches and ulcers disappear, the nerves become strong as steel, so that nervousness, bashfulness and despondency vanish, the eye becomes bright, the face full and clear, energy returns to the body and the moral, physical and sexual systems are invigorated; all drains cease—no more vital waste from the system. Don't let quacks and fakirs rob you of your hard earned dollars. We will cure you or no pay.

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Cor. Michigan Ave. and Griswold St., Detroit, Mich.

NOTICE All letters from Canada must be addressed to our Canadian Correspondence Department in Windsor, Ont. If you desire to see us personally call at our Medical Institute in Detroit as we see and treat no patients in our Windsor offices which are for Correspondence and Laboratory for Canadian business only. Address all letters as follows:
DRS. KENNEDY & KENNEDY, Windsor, Ont.
Write for our private address.

Our Correspondents

AULTSVILLE

Mr L. Alguire, of Montreal, spent Sunday with friends in town.

Miss Lelah Loucks entertained a number of her friends on Saturday evening in honor of her cousin, Miss Edith Rait, of Toronto, who is spending a few weeks here.

The young people of Immanuel Presbyterian church are practising for a sacred concert to be held here in February.

Mrs Jones, of California, is spending a few weeks with friends here.

Rev. R. C. Armstrong returned home from Toronto on Tuesday.

Mrs John Wells spent the week-end with Mr and Mrs Albert Whitlaw.

Mr A. N. Dafeo filled his ice-house last week. Messrs D. & J. Burton assisted him.

Mr and Mrs Harold Weagant, of Archer, spent a few hours here on Monday.

Mr W. B. Cook, of Ottawa, was in town on Wednesday.

Miss Lera Zeron spent the week-end with friends at Osnaburck Centre.

SNYDER-BAKER

A quiet but pretty wedding took place at the home of Mr and Mrs R. A. Baker, principal of the public school, Aultsville, Ont., on Wednesday, January 18, when their eldest daughter, Minnie Agnes, of Hanna, North Dakota, was united in wedlock to Mr Arthur T. Snyder, of Morse, Sask.

Promptly at 2 p m the wedding party entered the parlor to the strains of the Wedding March played by Mrs Clarence Baker, of East Williamsburg. The bride, who was given away by her father, looked charming in a gown of white organdie with a coronet of white carnations and was attended by her sister, Miss Louvia Baker, dressed in white muslin. The groom was supported by Mr Garnet Baker, of Woodlands. The ring ceremony was performed by Rev. R. Stillwell in the presence of about twenty-five near relatives of the family. After the nuptial knot was tied a sumptuous wedding supper was served in the dining-room, the table decorations being in white and green. The happy couple left on the 4 p m train, amid a shower of rice and old shoes, for Montreal and River Beaudette. The bride travelled in a navy blue broadcloth with cream net waist and hat to match. After spending a few days with the groom's family at River Beaudette, they will return here to spend a couple of months, after which they will leave for the West and will be at home to their friends after April 1st at Morse, Sask.

The many friends of the bride here extend heartiest congratulations to the newly wedded pair and wish them a long and happy voyage on the matrimonial sea.

CEDAR GROVE.

Mr and Mrs. George Dillabough were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Lane, Hoasic, on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. George Ray were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Wilbert Gallinger, Gallinger town, on Thursday.

Allan Binion and Miss Florence Binion, of Iroquois, were visiting friends in the Grove and Gallinger town.

We regret to hear Christopher Barkley is still on the sick list.

Mr. and Mrs. George Dillabough were the guests of Mrs. Andrew McConnell, Aultsville, on Wednesday.

Calvin Munro, of Chesterville, was the guest of George Dillabough.

Mr. and Mrs. George Ray were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dafeo. Frank Dillabough was in Dunbar on the 12th.

Mr. and Mrs. Selim Shaver, of Cloverdale, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Ezra Dillabough.

Fred Dafeo, of Cloverdale, was the guest of George Dillabough.

George Dillabough and Mrs. Geo. Ray were in Iroquois on the 17th.

DUNDELA.

Mrs. Albert Young was the guest of Elgin Hamilton on Sunday last.

Mr. and Mrs. James Marcellus spent Sunday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ned Thompson, of Dixon.

Miss Dora Smyth spent Sunday with her friend, Miss Agnes Hamilton.

Samuel Smyth and daughters, Kathleen and Gertrude, visited Geo. Smyth on Sunday evening.

Ivan T. Nesbitt was a business caller in Iroquois last Saturday.

Mr. Ezra and Miss Della McIntosh returned home from Ventnor Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Nesbitt (Ivan's parents) were the guests of Ivan Nesbitt on Friday.

A sleigh load was taken by Ivan Nesbitt to Rowena Methodist church on Sunday evening, where they are holding revival meetings. The load

consisted of about twenty-five persons.

Mr. and Miss Kyte are visiting their sister, Mrs. S. W. Boyle.

WINCHESTER SPRINGS.

Mr. and Mrs. Mahlon Beckstead, of Beckstead, visited her sister, Mrs. Morley McPherson, Sunday.

Many from here attended the stock show at Ottawa this week.

The Misses Ball, of Chesterville, were guests of Misses Destie and Nina Bailey this week.

Miss M. Munro, of the Nation, visited her cousin, Miss Jean Munro, the latter part of the week.

Misses Lulu McIntosh and Maggie Fisher spent the first of the week with friends at Brinston's.

CARD OF THANKS

To the Electors of the Township of Williamsburg:

Ladies and Gentlemen,—I desire to express my sincere thanks to those electors who saw fit to assist in my election with such a handsome majority. I will endeavor to prove the trust imposed in me to conduct the business of the township in as economical a manner as possible.

Again thanking you all and wishing you a happy New Year, I remain,

Yours truly,

JOHN H. DEEKS

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address:

F. J. CHENEY & CO.,
Toledo, Ohio.

Sold by druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for con-

Williamsburg Council

The first meeting of the new council was held in Pitts' Hall, Williamsburg, on Monday, Jan. 9th, when each of the following members elect, after filing with the clerk his necessary declaration of qualification and office, took his seat for the transaction of business:—M. S. Beckstead, reeve; J. M. Casselman, Deputy-Reeve; J. H. Deeks, Allan Durant, councillors. Geo. Lane was appointed clerk at a salary of \$200; W. C. Strader, treasurer, \$100; Hilar Herriman and R. H. Beckstead, auditors, \$12 each; Samuel Allison, assessor \$60, including school census; M. W. Locke, M.D., medical health officer and Robert Cunningham, member of the local Board of Health. A resolution was passed to the effect that all requests be presented to the reeve and by him submitted to the council board for consideration. The reeve and the clerk were authorized to prepare a detail statement of the receipts and expenditure re Gogo drain. The time for the collectors of the N. W. ward and the S E ward to return their books to the treasurer was extended until the 11th day of February, 1911. The reeve and the deputy-reeve were authorized to wait on W. B. Lawson, barrister, of the village of Chesterville, for the purpose of getting legal advice re Gogo drain and report to the council next meeting. The sum of \$5 was granted to buy flour and wood for Mary Shaw, under the direction of John Warren. The reeve and the treasurer were authorized to borrow the sum of \$15,000 from the Molsons Bank, Williamsburg, to meet current expenditure, until the taxes are collected. Orders were passed in favor of the following:—Geo. Lane, municipal election expenses, \$108; J. D. Beckstead, rent of room re financial statement, \$2; Morrisburg Herald, printing act re township, \$31 80; Municipal World, acct. for blanks \$10 71; T A Hill, repairs for crusher 1910. \$1 15; committee preparing financial statement 1910 \$12 00. The council then adjourned to meet at Williamsburg on Saturday, February 11th, at 10 o'clock, a.m.

Geo Lane Clerk

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

S. O. Casselman, Grocer, Issuer of Marriage Licenses.

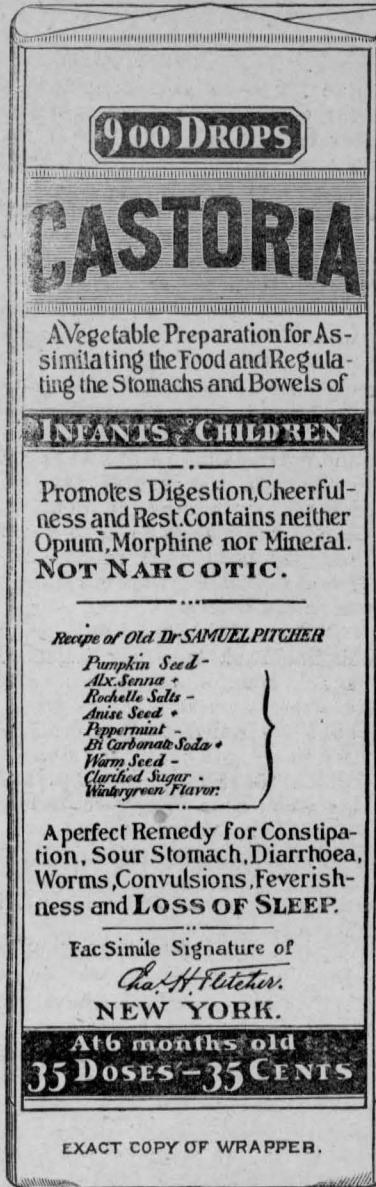
CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have
Always Bought

Bears the
Signature
of

In
Use
For Over
Thirty Years
CASTORIA



Recipe of Old Dr. SAMUEL PITCHER

Pumpkin Seed -
Aloes -
Rochelle Salts -
Sassa -
Peppermint -
El Carbonate Soda -
Hemp Seed -
Clarified Sugar -
Wintergreen Flavor

A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.

Fac Simile Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher

NEW YORK.

At 6 months old
35 Doses - 35 CENTS

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

The head of the house

can't help being interested in our

STEEL SNOW SHOVELS

They are not only the best for shovelling snow, but are very handy about the stable. We 19c each will clear the entire lot out at....

WILL YOU LISTEN TO THIS

The time has come when we must dispose of the balance of our stock of SKATES, SHIN-PADS, SLEIGH BELLS, etc. for what they will bring.

Hockey Skates Reduced to 79c

Make your selections early before best sizes are picked up.

A Pointed Subject

Support Home Industry

and buy MORRISBURG-MADE

SHOE NAILS AND TACKS

The best made. 3 packages for 10 cents. Your selection, assorted sizes.

R. H. BRADFIELD & Co.

Plate Glass Front Hardware Store

PURITY FLOUR

Buy it
once
and you
will choose
it
every time



More bread
and
Better bread
Try it!

LEADER ADS. BRING RESULTS

THE POSTMASTER JOINS THE ARMY

WHO ARE SHOUTING THE PRAISES OF DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS IN THE WEST.

A Neighbor advised him to take them for his Rheumatism and Gravel. They cured him.

West Gravelbourg, Sask., Jan. 2 (Special).—Alexander McCarter, the postmaster here, has joined the great western army that has for its watchword, "When ailing, use Dodd's Kidney Pills." And like all others he has good and sufficient reasons.

"I was laid up with Rheumatism and Gravel," Mr. McCarter states, "and was also troubled with my bladder. I was so bad I could not do much work. A neighbor came along who had been troubled the same way, and advised me to try Dodd's Kidney Pills. I did it. I bought two boxes, and, using them according to directions, was soon able to go to work."

Notice one thing: It was a neighbor who had been troubled the same way who advised the postmaster to use Dodd's Kidney Pills. He also had been cured by them. That's why he recommended them.

If you're troubled with Kidney Disease in any form—Backache, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Gravel, Dropsy, Diabetes, or Bright's Disease—ask your neighbors. You'll soon find one who has been cured by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

LAST OF THE PIRATES

AGED VETERAN TELLS ABOUT THE FIGHT.

Hero of Many Adventures, Now of Great Age, is Still Hale and Hearty.

In a little bed-sitting-room down a court off the Holloway road, there is now living a very ancient seaman, named Edward Munro, who played an adventurous part in attacks on pirates in the Spanish Main, South Atlantic, and other parts of the world. He went to sea as a boy, and worked on many of the old sailing vessels—both merchantmen and men-of-war, says the London Daily Leader. He is still hale and hearty and is gaining recovering from a broken leg caused by a collision with a cyclist.

He has had many narrow shaves, but says that he enjoyed the life immensely, and proudly tells the story of a great fight against a pirate ship in South American waters which had come to be called the Black Demon. The captain of this notorious boat, which carried 30 guns, was in the habit of attacking defenceless merchantmen, murdering the crew by making them walk the plank, transferring the most valuable cargo and then scuttling the ship. Another favorite way of his was to sail up South American rivers, disguised as a merchantman, and

RAID THE VILLAGES.

"We knew what it meant," said Munro yesterday, "when we were told to put to sea. We were on a war sloop, and we knew we were going to have a smack at the Black Demon, although the officers didn't say anything about it. We only carried 24 guns to the pirate's 30, but we were faster than she was—we could sail 17 knots an hour to her 15—and we meant to board her. "We sighted her after a time and when she got near she tried some of her sauce and signalled to us to heave to. We replied with a shot which upset her calculations a bit, and then the fun started. She tried to get her broadside battery on to us, but we were too quick for her. After we had damaged some of her guns, the captain gave the order to board her, and then we jumped into the boats. She couldn't do us much damage then and we under her sides and climbed up to the deck. This wasn't an easy job, but we all had tomahawks—sharp things like hatchets—and we pulled ourselves up by cutting into the wooden side of the ship. The boarding-net was out, and the pirates were hacking and shooting at us, but we got on deck with the loss of only a few men and laid about us right and left.

CAPTURED PRETTY GIRL.

"The pirates were nearly all English and the captain was a huge, ferocious-looking man with a long black beard. Standing by his side was a young woman, dressed in fine, brightly-colored clothes, shrinking back but looking wonderfully pretty in spite of everything. We knew they had captured her from some village and the sight of her pale face put more devil into us.

Shiloh's Cure
quickly stops coughs, cures colds, heals the throat and lungs. . . . 25 cents.

"I must say the captain was a brave man. He fought like a demon and rallied his men time after time. But we were too business-like for them and they didn't like our cutlasses, which are a lot better than pistols. I had a narrow shave, though. Two men went for me, and I couldn't manage more than one at a time. The other would have shot me if one of our men hadn't cut his head open with a cutlass in the nick of time.

"No one cared to tackle the captain, but when we had accounted for most of the crew one of our lieutenants—Flagg was his name—rushed at the murderous rascal. But the pirate beat him off, and suddenly caught the girl round the waist and in a second was at the bulwark. In another moment they would both have been in the water but the lieutenant rushed to the edge and cleft the pirate's head with his cutlass.

"The girl wasn't hurt and we took her back to her village. The Black Demon was full of bullion and after we had taken it to our boat we scuttled the pirate ship. When we got back to Santos the whole place turned out to welcome us when they heard we had settled the Black Demon and we had the

BEST DINNER OF OUR LIVES

All the crew that we hadn't killed were hanged.

After Munro had finished chuckling over this fight he went on to tell how the famous Spanish pirate Alameda came to an end. "We sighted a boat early in the morning and by noon were near enough to see that she was a brigantine, flying the Portuguese colors. From descriptions that had been given us we knew that she was Alameda's boat. She recognized us, too, and crowded on canvas. The wind wasn't strong enough to let us show our speed and by the evening we had gained nothing on her. In the dark the Alameda tried a clever plan. The wind had fallen to a dead calm and he manned all his boats and towed his ship the whole night.

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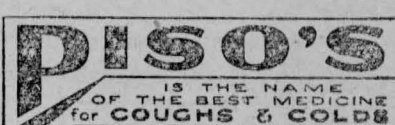
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fallen in number from 6,696 in 1905 to 3,299 last year, and fleets of taxicabs have been launched to take their place. There were only nineteen taxicabs in 1905, but there were 3,996 last year.

There is, of course, a notable increase in motor omnibuses, and tramcars, and a corresponding decrease in their horse-drawn predecessors; but the most remarkable thing about the public carriage statistics is this: there are fewer vehicles in use now than there were in 1905. In that year there were 16,585 vehicles on the road. Last year there were 15,906. Many of them are larger, of course, but then the population has also grown considerably in the same time. So, obviously, London walks a good deal now.

London still goes on its absenteeism shedding its possessions in cabs and omnibuses. Sixty-five thousand three hundred and seventy-five articles were reported found by the conductors of public conveyances last year.

Twenty-eight thousand and sixty-two of these articles were restored to their owners. The rest, after three months, went to the drivers or conductors who found them. One man was rewarded with one sum of \$450 for his find, another received \$280.

The greater the irritation in the throat the more distressing the cough becomes. Coughing is the effort of Nature to expel this irritating substance from the air passages. Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup will heal the inflamed parts, which exude mucous, and restore them to a healthy state, the cough disappearing under the curative effects of the medicine. It is pleasant to the taste, and the price, 25 cents, is within the reach of all.

People who try to practice all they preach learn to cut their sermons short.

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Warts are disfigurements that disappear when treated with Holloway's Corn Cure.

A nagging cough drives sleep and comfort away. You can conquer it with Allen's Lung Balsam, which relieves hard breathing, pain in the chest and irritation of the throat. Give it freely to the children.

The silent lay of the hen discards the noisy notes of the rooster.

Even a close-mouthed man has to open up when he gets in a dentist's chair.

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MINARD'S LINIMENT CO., LIMITED.

EYES OPENED.

Fair Friend—"So you have really decided not to sell that house of yours?"

Fair Hostess—"Yes. You see, we placed the matter in the hands of an estate agent, but after reading his lovely advertisement of our property, neither John nor myself could think of parting with such a wonderful and perfect home."

A cure for Fever and Ague.—Disturbance of the stomach and liver always precede attacks of fever and ague, showing derangement of the digestive organs and deterioration in the quality of the blood. In these ailments Parmelee's Vegetable Pills have been found most effective, abating one fever and subduing the ague in a few days. There are many who are subject to these distressing disturbances and to these there is no better preparation procurable as a means of relief.

Business is a mantle that covers a multitude of queer transactions.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

PERFECTLY OBVIOUS.

A man had gone to lecture in a country village, and took as his title, "The World and its People." The village wisacres listened very patiently until the lecturer asserted: "The population of China, my friends, is quite as large as that of the rest of the world combined."

"Rot!" said the wisacre. "Talk a bit of sense!"

"It's a fact, sir," proceeded the lecturer. "What would you say if I told you that China's population is five times that of the British Empire?"

EXPLAINED.

A student undergoing examination in the principles of mechanics, was asked:

"Why will not a pin stand on its point?"

He returned the following answer:

"In the first place, a point is defined by Euclid as that which has no parts and no magnitude, and how can a pin stand on that which hath no parts and no magnitude? In the second place, a pin will not stand on its head, much less, therefore, will it stand on its point. Thirdly, and lastly, it will if you stick it in hard enough."

TRY ZAM-BUK FOR PILES.

Read How This Sufferer Benefited!

Don't you believe that experience is better than hearsay? If you suffer from piles, just try Zam-Buk. You can do so at your own expense. So assured are we of the result that we will send you a free trial box if you send to our Toronto office full name and address and a one-cent stamp to pay return postage.

Mr. F. Astridge, of 3 St. Paul St., St. Catharines, Ont., says: "For five years I have suffered untold agony with protruding piles. The pain was so great at times I would almost scream."

"I lost weight and had no appetite. I tried everything I ever heard of for piles, as I was willing to take anything to get relief. It was useless, however, and I almost gave up in despair."

"One day a friend gave me a sample of Zam-Buk, and told me of a friend of his who had been cured. I decided to try Zam-Buk, and the relief I got was encouraging. I used three boxes, and at the end of that time I was completely cured."

Zam-Buk will also be found a sure cure for cold sores, chapped hands, frost bites, ulcers, blood-poison, varicose sores, scalp sores, ringworm, inflamed patches, babies' eruptions and chapped places, cuts, burns, bruises, and skin injuries generally. All druggists and stores sell at 50c. box, or post free from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, upon receipt of price. You are warned against harmful imitations and substitutes.

BEST REMEDY.

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Bank Director—"My, my! That won't do. We must give him more salary."

Thousands of mothers can testify to the virtue of Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator, because they know from experience how useful it is.

A woman doesn't mind walking on a crowded street if she has a good carriage.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

Magistrate (to prisoner)—"If you were there for no dishonest purposes, why were you in your stockinged feet?" Prisoner—"I heard there was sickness in the family."

There is No Such Thing as a harmless cough. The trouble goes from bad to worse unless checked. Allen's Lung Balsam cures the worst of colds. It allays inflammation and clears the air passages.

NOT HIS WAY.

The Speaker—"Wealth is not to be gained by short cuts."

The Butcher—"Oh, I don't know."

About the most expensive thing a man can do is to associate with cheap people.

A Corrector of Pulmonary Troubles.—Many testimonials could be presented showing the great efficacy of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil in curing disorders of the respiratory processes, but the best testimonial is experience and the Oil is recommended to all who suffer from these disorders with the certainty that they will find relief. It will allay inflammation in the bronchial tubes as no other preparation can.

A man with a family can live in the city on less than he can in the country—if he has to.

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Chilblains, etc.

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BETWEEN TWO FIRES.

Sufferings of Royal Personages From Strange Court Etiquette.

Two instances of the extremes to which royal etiquette is sometimes carried are given by H. Thielton Dyer in his "Royalty in All Ages."

"The fads of sovereigns with their royal etiquette were frequently carried to such lengths," he says, "as to make martyrs of them."

"According to an absurd story, when seated by the fireside Philip III. of Spain was once nearly suffocated with heat from the large quantity of wood that the firemaker had kindled; but his grandeur would not suffer him to rise from the chair and the domestics could not presume to enter the apartment because it was against the etiquette."

"At length the Marquis de Potat appeared and the King ordered him to damp the fire; but he excused himself, alleging that he was forbidden by etiquette to perform such a function, for which the Duc d'Ussada ought to be called upon, as it had his business."

"The Duke was out, the fire burnt fiercer, and the King actually endured it rather than derogate from his dignity. But it is said his blood was heated to such a degree that an erysipelas of the head appeared the next day which, succeeded by a violent fever, carried him off in the twenty-fourth year of his reign."

"And what can be more ludicrous than the following: The palace was on fire; a soldier who knew the King's sister was in her apartment and must inevitably have been consumed in a few minutes by the flames rushed in at the risk of his life and brought her out. But Spanish etiquette was woefully broken and the loyal soldier was brought to trial and condemned to death. The Spanish Princess, however, in consideration of the circumstance, condescended to pardon the soldier and his life was saved."

It is a Liver Pill.—Many of the ailments that men has to contend with have their origin in a disordered liver

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Has opened an office in the Fitzpatrick Block, Morrisburg, where all calls will be promptly attended to.
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EXCELSIOR Lodge, No. 142, G. 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.
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One of the best hotels in Eastern Ontario. Possessing all the latest improvements, including hot and cold water baths, electric light, etc.
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the sleep inciter, the restorer of tired nerves—is yours at small cost if you consult and employ us to install a practically instantaneous hot water heating apparatus in your home. Want to know more about it? We are yours to command.
G. ROSS & CO.
Brockville

Morrisburg all the Way
The Cornwall Internationals, probable champions of the Stormont Hockey League this season, met a decisive defeat here last night at the hands of the locals, by a score of 6 to 4. It was an exciting game from start to finish and with the exception of the last few minutes, the fast pace set by the home team in the first period proved too much for the visitors. The local team had the advantage of weight and used it indiscriminately which counts for their frequent trips to the penalty bench, although no serious fouls were made. Regardless of this, however, the Cornwall seven were played off their feet for the greater part of the game, and only once or twice, when the locals slackened a little, did they appear in any way dangerous. But for the stellar work of Sugden, the Cornwall goal-tender, the score against the Factory town would have run into two figures. In the second and third periods, Sommerville and Corbett Denny were too busy feeding their forward line to be of any great assistance on the defence, as the clip set by the locals at this particular time was too fast for the attacking division of the Factory town septette.

It would be unfair to make special mention of any of the locals, as the entire team played well individually and together. W. Coir stopped some hard shots and it was due in a large measure to the good defence work of G. Lapiere that he was not called upon to block more. G. Lapiere and Hummell were the rocks on which many Cornwall attacks were wrecked and Mullen's move up to the forward line strengthened it considerably. The latter has speed to burn and was responsible for a number of the goals scored. With such fast company as Mullen and Smith, R. Lapiere and P. Coir compared very favorably. They were just as speedy at the dying moments of the game as at the start and showed better staying powers than any players on the ice.

Hummell scored first for Morrisburg towards the end of the first period, this being the only goal registered in the first twenty minutes. Shortly after the blow of the whistle Morrisburg notched another, but the puck travelled down and was placed in the Morrisburg net by Cyril Denny. When it was discovered the locals had tallied at the west end the puck was faced and the Cornwall goal disallowed. The visitors then took a spurt and Cyril Denny shot two goals and evened the score, but the suspense only lasted a minute or two as Mullen placed two in the net on lone rushes and R. Lapiere made it 5 to 2 on a pass from Hummell who was behind the Cornwall goal. In the third period R. Lapiere shot another safe one, making the score 6 to 2 and no further scoring was done until shortly before time was called when Cyril Denny and L. Degray each shook the nets for the Factory-town. The players and officials were as follows:—
Cornwall. Morrisburg.
Sugden.....Goal.....W. Coir
Sommerville..Point.....G. Lapiere
Cor. Denny...C. Pt.....Hummell
M. Degray...Rover.....P. Coir
Cyril Denny..Centre.....Smith
L. Degray...L. Wing.....Smith
Casselman...R. Wing.....O. Mullen
Referee—Geo. Airey.
Judge of Play—Arthur Flynn
Umpires—G. Anderson and Allan Lane.
Timekeepers—G. Adams and P. Townsend.
Penalties:—Morrisburg: Mullen 3, Smith 2, R. Lapiere 2, G. Lapiere 1, Hummell 1, P. Coir 1. Cornwall: Sommerville 1, Cyril Denny 1.

CAUGHT IN THE NET.
Clare Casselman, who is studying law in Cornwall, played right wing for the Internationals.
"Bill" Coir guarded the nets in "What we have, we hold" style.
The Eastern Pro. League innovation of three 20-minute periods is a decided improvement on the old style of 30-minute epochs. It saves the players and creates greater interest in the game.
Morrisburg plays a return match in Brockville to-morrow (Friday) night. When Brockville played here on the 26th inst., the locals defeated them by 4 to 0.
Great interest was manifested in the game between the Wanderers and Canadiens, of Montreal, last night. Wanderers won by 5 to 4, although the Canadiens were picked by many to down them.

M. C. I. EXAMS.
Algebra—Form V.
Grant F. Lavis 97, Chas. McMahon 66, Isabel Clement 59, Mamie Hart 53, Francis Rounthwaite 40, Ralph McIntosh 33.
Mediaeval History—V.
Charles McMahon 80, Mamie Hart 79, Grant Lavis 79, Ralph McIntosh 77, Isabel Clement 75.
Chemistry—IV.
Douglas Bush 98, Flossie Jamieson 92, Ilah Baker 89, Mabel Riddell 85, Jennie Dillen 84, Ruth Eager 83, Mar-

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in tea must be distinctive, pleasing and unvarying to merit continuous use. The flavor of Red Rose Tea is all its own; and it never fails to win and hold approval because it never fails in quality. Try it.
RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"
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Your Grocer Will Recommend It

Jorie Wingard 83, Frances Zeron 80, Percy Moore 73, Helen Baker 63, Matt Campbell 59, Norman Rose 55, Lawrence Garlough 54, Anna Tierney 54, Harvey Servage 53, Elizabeth Tierney 49, Earl Garlough 46, John Rose 40, Eber Kenny 37, F. Rounthwaite 36.
Chemistry—III.

Winnie Webb 65, Maude Strader 57, George Anderson 47, Harold Murphy 44, Sadie Dillen 41, Willie Casselman 40, Nettie Munro 38, Leola Colquhoun 36, Hume Wingard 35, Douglas Denesha 34, Laura Doran 33, Hazel Weaver 30, Sadie Bouck 29, Erwin Stillwell 29, Bernard Fetterly 28, Arthur Riddell 27, Zella Casselman 26.
Latin II.

R. Hilliard 98, K. Ketchum 96, C. Becksted 96, D. Chalmers 93, J. Vallance 93, L. Dodd 91, M. Cleland 88, H. Summers 88, A. Robertson 80, A. Munro 75, W. Osborne 67, F. Smith 66, C. Salmons 64, M. Robertson 63, E. Riddell 62, C. Morgan 59, L. Deeks 45, S. Phifer 31, M. Baker ab, R. Becker ab.

French—I.
H. Beckstead 94, M. Nash 93, E. Currie 93, J. Hart 92, J. Shanette 91, L. Steen 88, O. Fetterly 88, K. McArthur 88, M. Whittaker 87, L. Merkle 80, J. Harper 78, E. Casselman 77, M. Dillen 73, R. Denesha 71, R. Hart 70, E. Beckstead 69, B. VanAllen 67, G. Lavis 67, F. Hamilton 67, H. Willard 66, D. Hanson 53, I. Markell 51, F. Steed 47, W. Rose 41, M. Carter 41, D. Ryan 40, A. Casselman 16.
Geography—Form I.

E. Currie 84, F. McIntosh 78, B. Barclay 76, E. Casselman 71, L. Steen 70, D. Ryan 70, D. Hanson 69, O. Fetterly 69, M. Carter 65, F. Hamilton 64, M. Nash 60, L. Merkle 59, W. Rose 59, C. Hummell 57, C. McArthur 57, C. Deeks 57, A. Myers 56, H. Willard 55, I. Markell 55, J. Harte 55, J. Shannette 55, S. Vallance 52, J. Harper 52, M. Dillen 51, F. Steed 47, B. VanAllen 45, M. Whittaker 45, H. Becksted 45, E. Becksted 42, G. Lavis 41, A. Casselman ab., L. Pitt ab., R. Denesha ab.

English Grammar—Form I.
Muriel Nash 75, Jennie Hart 72, Eva Currie 70, Mabel Whittaker 66, Bertha Barkley 63, Hattie Willard 63, Lottie Steen 58, Hazell Becksted 56, Flossie McIntosh 53, Jean Harper 52, Foster Hamilton 48, William Rose 47, Lennie Merkle 46, Blanche VanAllen 44, Mary Dillen 43, Eloie Casselman 42, Marguerite Carter 42, Arnold Myers 42, Ivan Markell 36, Chas. Hummell 32, Claude Deeks 21, Frank Steed 19.

FINTON NOT GUILTY
Verdict by Jury on Judge Teetzell's Instructions

Hamilton, Jan. 16.—The Finton trial came to a very sudden and somewhat unexpected end, unexpected that is in the way that the end was reached, rather than in the result attained. After Crown Prosecutor Blackstock had finished putting in rebuttal evidence, Judge Teetzell asked him if he thought the case was strong enough to go to the jury. Mr. Blackstock spoke for about an hour, in which time he recounted the vital points of the evidence in justification of the crown's action. His lordship at the close of Mr. Blackstock's address instructed the jury to bring in a verdict of not guilty, without leaving their seats, which they did. His lordship then informed the prisoner that he was free and expressed the hope that his conscience in going free was as clear as his (the judge's) in allowing him to go.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

The Old Folks
find advancing years bring an increasing tendency to constipation. The corrective they need is
"NA-DRU-CO" Laxatives
Entirely different from common laxatives. Pleasant to take, mild and painless. A tablet (or less) at bed-time regulates the bowels perfectly. Increasing doses never needed. Compounded, like all the 125 NA-DRU-CO preparations, by expert chemists. Money back if not satisfactory.
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To clear out the balance of our Ready-to-wear Clothing we are offering the following
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(5 to 8 years only)
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LIPTON'S TEA

ABOUT INKS AND WRITING

HOW THEY MAKE TESTS IN CASES OF CRIME.

Some Sorts of Pigments Fade Out,
Leaving the Others Quite Visible.

An important part of the talent of a handwriting expert is the ability to show that two specimens of writing were done with the same ink, or that a given specimen was not done with ink like that in a particular bottle. This is not necessarily accomplished by chemical tests, although they play an important part in the feat. In an article by C. Ainsworth Mitchell in *Knowledge*, the writer describes how this is done, and gives a number of other interesting facts about inks. He writes:

"Ordinary writing ink is essentially a mixture of a decoction of galls with a solution of copperas (ferrous sulfate), which slowly interact to form an iron tannate that gradually becomes oxidized by exposure to the air, and gives the black pigment of handwriting."

"Characters written with a pure iron-gall ink are nearly colorless when first put upon paper, and a considerable time is needed for the insoluble black tannate to be formed within the fibers."

"Prior to about the end of the nineteenth century, inks were exposed to the air or boiled, so that a partial oxidation might take place within the fluid, and thus give some depth of tint to the product before it was used for writing."

THE CHIEF OBJECTION

to such partial oxidation are that the deposits are formed in the bottle, and prevent the ink flowing smoothly from the pen, and that the fluid has not the penetrating power of an unoxidized ink. Such inks, however, are still on the market, under the name of 'Japan inks,' but they are but little used, their place having been taken by unoxidized inks, in which the black pigment is, as it were, in a latent condition, and a second pigment, such as indigo, logwood, or an anilin dyestuff, is added to give a color to the writing pending the formation of the iron tannate.

"The dyestuffs employed in the commercial inks of to-day vary in color from pale greenish-blue to indigo and deep violet, and no two give identical reactions—at all events when mixed with iron tannate to form the pigment in writing. It is mainly owing to the differences in these provisional coloring-matters that it is possible to distinguish between handwriting written with different kinds of inks."

"In the old time of iron-gall ink, in which no such second pigment was used, it would only have been possible to distinguish between different makes of ink in handwriting in exceptional cases, such as when a large excess or a great deficiency of iron had been used. Such irregularities in composition might readily occur, however; for in the days before the ink manufacturer could have made a living, writing was a polite accomplishment restricted to those who could afford the time, and the ink was made at home. Each housewife had her recipe for making a good ink, and its preparation was as much within her province as the making of cordials or the baking of bread."

IN EXAMINING WRITING

to see whether it is done with a particular ink, the writer goes on to say, the best plan is to prepare a color-scale, using the ink in question, and consisting of several washes from the lightest to the darkest possible tone. After exposure to air for twenty-four hours the scale is compared with the writing, under the microscope, and is also used for chemical tests, although these are not always necessary. Mr. Mitchell cites a case where one of the witnesses to a forged will, Parker by name, asserted that he had signed only a folded sheet of paper in a public house. In an attempt to get rid of this witness, the forger poisoned two innocent persons. Mr. Mitchell goes on:

"As a great deal depended upon whether Parker were speaking the

truth or not, the ink was obtained from the public house in question, and was compared with the writing upon the will.

"As this ink happened to contain a particularly bright blue pigment as its provisional coloring-matter, there was no difficulty in proving its identity with the ink in the disputed signature on the will. In fact, three different inks were present on this will, the body of the document being written in one kind of ink, and the signature of each of the witnesses in a different kind. Brinckley (the forger), cross-examined upon this point, stated that Mrs. Blume (the innkeeper) had kept three different sorts of ink, and that he had, after her death, given two of them to a little girl. 'After a trial lasting four days he was found guilty of murder and sentenced to death.'"

IN CHEMICAL TESTS.

The reagents used are commonly hydrochloric acid, oxalic acid, tin chloride, nascent hydrogen, bromine, chlorid of lime, titanium chloride and ferro-cyanid of potassium. The first two bleach the iron tannate and leave the other coloring-matter; the next two alter the color of this latter also; the fifth and sixth bleach both pigments; while the seventh acts as a reducing agent, and the last affects mainly the iron freed from the tannate. We read: "The reagents should be applied with a brush, and the writing examined under the microscope by reflected and transmitted light, firstly, after five minutes', and then after twelve hours' exposure to the air. The coloration appearing on the wrong side of the paper are also characteristic, in some cases, in the tests with titanous chlorid, blotting paper soaked in ink, and the writing after the lapse of five minutes."

The question of determining the age of an ink in writing is much more difficult than that of deciding whether two writings are in the same or in a different kind of ink.

"When writing done with blue-black ink is kept, the blue pigment will gradually fade out, leaving the black pigment, and when this stage is reached the ink in old writing is readily distinguished from ink that has recently been put on paper."

"Prior to this, however, the blue provisional coloring-matter appears to become enveloped in particles of the oxidized iron tannate, so that it no longer reacts rapidly with reagents."

"Thus, if a writing done within the last year of two be treated with a 50 per cent. solution of acetic acid, there is

IMMEDIATE DIFFUSION

of blue pigment, whereas in a writing a few years older, if it takes place at all, is very slow and limited in extent."

"A still more useful reagent is a saturated solution of oxalic acid which causes the pigment of relatively fresh writing to give immediate smudge, but has very little, if any, effect on writing six or eight years old. The differences between the behavior of old and relatively new writing in these tests is seen in the fact that the older writing of 1898 was scarcely affected, whereas the writing done in 1908 gave marked results. Both writings were in ink of the same kind, and the tests were applied simultaneously."

"Speaking generally, a writing done with blue-black ink ceases to show such diffusion after about five to six years. When slight diffusion occurs in an older ink it is seen, under the microscope, to differ in character and to affect only the surface of the letters, whereas the diffusion in an ink written within the last two or three years affects the whole of the pigment in the letters."

FACT AND FANCY.

Bees like blue flowers best.

The Chinese cultivate an odorless onion.

Every woman should have a vote or a voter.

When a man drinks like a fish, his head swims.

The annual consumption of wine in France is 23 gallons a head.

To keep in society you must continually go out.

The British Museum's library boasts 23 miles of shelves.

Some of these stump speakers might be called harangue-outrages.

EXTINGUISHING A FIRE

AN INSURANCE MAN'S ADVICE FOR HOME USE.

Precautions in Private Houses—

Things to do and to Avoid Doing.

Here is advice from an insurance man as to what to do in case of fire in your home and as to precautions to take against fire. Considering the dangers and the frequent occurrence of fires in dwelling houses he says it is amazing how little thought is given to fire prevention in general and to the prompt extinguishment of small fires in private-residences in particular. Few homes possess even the most primitive facilities for quickly putting out a fire.

Water is the best of fire extinguishers, but the water must be at hand in a readily available receptacle. Buckets specially constructed with rounded bottoms—this feature to lessen the chance of the buckets being utilized for household purposes—filled with water and placed on a suitable shelf, preferably in the kitchen, are the cheapest and most convenient fire extinguishers. A bucket of water will do more good thrown on a blaze with a dipper or with a broom than dashed on at once.

SMOTHER AN OIL FIRE

with wet rags, cloth, sand, ashes or flour. A little water thrown on burning oil will aggravate the fire.

Defective flues and stovepipes, over-heated stoves, open fireplaces, naked gas jets and carelessness with matches and inflammable oils are prolific causes of fires in private houses. If there are flues or stovepipes in your home see that they are clear of woodwork and free from cracks. An open fire place should be protected with a wire screen. Open fires make an upward draught of air from the room, and this draught will draw light material into the flames if it comes near enough.

Protect all woodwork above or beside a stove or gas jet with sheets of asbestos or tin. Use rigid gas fixtures. If a swinging gas bracket is necessary always use a globe so that the flame may not come in contact with combustible material.

When you smell gas in the house open the doors and windows first, then look for the leak; but never use a lamp, candle or lighted match to find it. Leaks in gas pipes may be temporarily stopped with soap. If the leak is not found send for a plumber.

The dangers from carelessness with matches are numerous. When scratched the head often explodes, or the stick breaks and the flaming head flies off to set fire to any inflammable material it drops on, the clothing of women and children included. Matches are left lying around where children can reach them or where they may be blown or brushed off to the ground.

MAY COST DEAR

Don't light matches in dark closets filled with hanging clothes. Matches should be kept in a metal receptacle, and not distributed indiscriminately throughout the house. Use safety matches. They are just as cheap and far less dangerous than the parlor match.

If it should be your misfortune to have a fire in your home try to keep a cool head. If the blaze is just starting throw water on the burning substance, not at the blaze. If you cannot extinguish the fire at once yell "Fire!" and then call the firemen. Make yourself familiar with the fire department call in your immediate neighborhood.

Do not leave a door open when you run to get the alarm. If the doors and windows are closed when a fire starts sometimes the firemen can reach the spot in time to confine the fire to one room. After you have given the fire alarm work at getting out your things if this can be done without danger. Don't throw the clock out of the window and carry out the bedclothes.

If awakened in the night by the smell or an alarm of fire don't wait to dress. Wrap yourself in a blanket or quilt from the bed and get out the quickest way. Shut the doors you pass through. If the fire is on the first floor it is dangerous to go upstairs for anything.

You can get through a smoke filled hall by dropping on your hands and knees and crawling and you might fall choking if you ran.

HOLD A WET TOWEL.

or anything made of wool or even a coat collar over the mouth lessens the danger of injuring the lungs from inhaling hot smoke.

Never jump from a window until all hope of rescue is lost. One should wait for help until scorched or badly choking. By that time the firemen will in all probability be on the spot with rescuing ladders or life saving nets.

A person with clothing on fire should not run or scream. Running fans the flames and screaming takes deep breaths which draws the heat into the lungs. To extinguish the flames quickly wrap yourself in a

blanket, rug, portiere or anything of a like character available and roll upon the floor. You can help yourself in this way better than by using water which quickly runs off.

Anyone seeing a person's clothes on fire should so wrap and roll him. The person whose clothing is on fire has usually to be thrown down by force.

In conclusion a few hints on burns and their treatment may not be out of place. Burns are of three degrees. In burns of the first degree only the outside of the skin is affected. The burned place is red, painfully hot and tender.

TO STOP THE PAIN

the air must be kept away from it. Lint or cotton moistened with water to which has been added a little baking soda should be placed over the burn and held by a bandage. If there is no soda use sweet oil or molasses.

In burns of the second degree there are blisters. Blisters are caused by water from the blood being poured out to cool the spot. The skin over the blister should not be taken away, but the water should be released by a needle prick at the edge. Burns of this kind should be covered with soft rags or cloths dipped in carbol oil or with cloths smeared with tallow.

Burns of the third degree take the life out of all the layers of the skin and sometimes out of the flesh underneath. A deep burn should have the care of a doctor immediately. Until he arrives the patient should be wrapped in a blanket or placed in a bathtub of warm water if the injuries are extensive.

Excessive carelessness with fire and fire breeding materials. Carelessness is responsible for more than one-half of the direct loss by fire. The amount of indirect loss to the nation, municipality and individual citizen, it is impossible to estimate correctly, its ramifications affecting so many interests as to be beyond approximation.

WOMEN OUTNUMBER MEN

PREDOMINATING FEATURE OF THE GERMAN CENSUS.

Being Forced Further from its Ideal that Woman's Sphere is the Home.

According to official figures of the census return, taken on December 1, the population of Greater Berlin now numbers 3,712,554 inhabitants, an increase of 15 per cent. since the census of 1905. Greater Berlin has assimilated no fewer than fifty-seven outlying towns and villages situated within a radius of fifteen miles from the centre of the capital. The metropolis itself only numbers 2,040,148 inhabitants, and forfeits the rank of the fourth city in the world to Chicago.

GROWTH OF BERLIN PROPER since 1905 is only 24,005, but the great contiguous suburbs of Charlottenburg, Wilmersdorf, Schoenefeld, Friedenau have increased enormously, some of them as much as 100 per cent.

West-end, Berlin's fashionable district, has grown 69.9 per cent. The great moral of Berlin's census is that trade and industry are usurping old-time residential space and are driving the house-dwelling class out of the metropolis proper into the forests of flats springing up in the environs.

The predominating feature of the national census is the growing preponderance of the female element in Germany, and this is exercising in the mind, not only of the Government, but also of all politicians and social reformers. There is a deep-rooted idea in Germany, which, as well known, is shared by the Kaiser and

THE RULING ELEMENT,

that woman's sphere is the home and that it is the destiny of woman to seek a mate and find her happiness out of the metropolis proper.

The increasing preponderance of women is forcing Germany further and further away from this idea, and is making the position more and more difficult for those who still oppose the entrance of women into all sorts of occupations and professions.

Strange enough, in France too, the same increase in the excess of women over men is noted. Although the last census in France was taken in 1906, the detailed results were only made public last week. The census gives the number of males as 19,099,721, and the number of females as 19,741,932, a difference of 642,211 in favor of the latter sex.

GIRLS TAUGHT HOW TO BUY.

Girl students in the Department of House Economics at the Kansas University are required to learn how to buy as well as how to cook a dinner. A part of the course, arranged by Miss Edna Day, is to give a girl a certain sum which she must invest to the best advantage at the market and then prepare and serve what she has purchased.

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CANCER STILL A MYSTERY IN MERRY OLD ENGLAND

MORE FREQUENT IN WOMEN THAN IN MEN.

Influence of Alcohol in the Incidence of Cancer Very Important.

An important lecture on "Cancer" was delivered recently by Sir Alfred Pearce Gould, senior surgeon to the Middlesex Hospital, before the Royal College of Surgeons in London, England.

Cancer, said the lecturer, occurred in all races of men, though we were unable to attribute the disease directly to the influence of race, of climate, of diet, of occupation, or to any of the associated and complex conditions that might be summarized as environment. It had recently been discovered that the disease was not limited to man, but that it occurred in all vertebrate animals. It had been proved to occur in birds, reptiles, and fishes.

PECULIARITIES OF CANCER.

Thousands of experiments upon mice, rats, and dogs had proved that cancer could be transferred from "host to host," but towering above these facts was the greater and all-important one that cancer could not be transferred to an animal of another species. Cancer of a mouse was readily transferred to other mice, but it could not be grafted upon a rat or upon any other animal of another species. Cancer was cell life that was disorderly, irregular, with a minimum of development, differentiation, and function. It was not a disease attacking the body from without; it was the result of a breach or failure of the fundamental cell law.

Certain conditions known to exert an influence on the causation of cancer were mentioned. These included (1) age, by which it was fully established that cancer was greatly influenced; and (2) sex. It was well known, said the lecturer, that cancer was more frequent in women than in men, and that its incidence increased earlier and attained its maximum sooner in them than in men, but that after the age of 70 the incidence was practically the same in the two sexes.

THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL

on the incidence of cancer was very important. Statistics showed that the disease was twice as frequent among brewers and license-holders as among clergymen, and that the cancer incidence in any trade varied with the attendant habits as regarded alcohol.

With regard to these varied conditions, Sir Alfred expressed the opinion that clinical experience and experimental pathology threw some ray of hope across the dark sea of malignant disease. The deep impress of the primal laws of development held the cells of tissues in true and loyal obedience to the very end in the almost infinite majority of cases, and in the large majority of individuals. This was the great initial fact of cancer immunity—that in spite of added years, and of all unfavorable conditions which tended to wear down the obedience of cell life to its fundamental laws, 90 per cent. of men and women who passed down the hill of life held this dread enemy at bay.

Beer in the Middle Ages was brewed in the Monasteries. Light and heavy beer came down to us from the fact that the former was brewed for the nuns and the latter for the monks.

NEWS BY MAIL ABOUT JOHN BULL AND HIS PEOPLE.

Occurrences in the Land That Reigns Supreme in the Commercial World.

The Rye (Sussex) Pension Committee granted pensions last week to a woman who is 102 years old, and to her son, who is eighty.

Anthrax cases are becoming more frequent in connection with the Bradford woolcombing industry. There were four cases recently.

Lord Derby has presented new subsidies to the 5th Liverpool Territorial in fulfillment of his promise. Sir Wyndham won the St. Leger.

Shaldon Lace School sold Honiton lace, guipure collar and cuff to Queen Alexandra, and six handkerchiefs to Princess Louise Duchess of Argyll.

The Princess Royal and the Duke of Fife, with their two daughters, left St. Pancras recently for Tikbury, to embark on the liner *Delhi* for Egypt.

Nearly \$47,000 was realized at Messrs. Christie's rooms, London, in less than two hours for the collection of lace made by the late Sir William Abdy.

The number of people who died in London the first week in December was the largest for that particular week of the year—the forty-eighth—since 1893.

King George has promised to continue his father's practice of giving annually a gold medal to the best scholar at the King's Lynn King Edward VII. Grammar School.

Mr. S. King Farlow, the Unionist candidate for South Hackney, and his wife were struck in the face and temporarily blinded by stones thrown by children at election time.

A bronze circular plaque, of sixteenth-century Italian work, which was formerly used as a plaything by the late owner's children, was sold at Christie's, London, for 700 guineas.

An extension of the Metropolitan tramway system, connecting Edgware road Bakerloo tube station with the Harrow road tramways, which run to Sudbury and Willesden, was opened the other day.

The mutilated body of a boy, named Luther Clarke, aged twelve, of Netherton, near Dudley, Worcestershire, who had been missing some time, was found in a pool of water a short distance from his home.

The extensive scheme for the improvement of the Medway between Maidstone and Tunbridge, a distance of nearly twenty miles, came before the Kent County Council recently, and was warmly supported.

THE MOST FATAL DISEASE

This is the terrible appellation which Col. Seeley, the British Under-Secretary for the Colonies, gives to the sleeping sickness of Africa. This disease is communicated by the famous tsetse, and Sir David Bruce has reported that out of hundreds of thousands of cases he did not know of a single recovery. A strange fact is that the sleeping sickness has spread enormously since the coming of white men into the regions affected by it. Heroic efforts have been made to stay the scourge, but it is not yet arrested, although encouraging progress has been made. The plan of removing the natives from the infected lake shores has not proved so effectual a remedy as was hoped.