Refused

The Leader

XXI, No [illegible] MORRISBURG, ONT., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1921

Dafoe, W R, Nov 20

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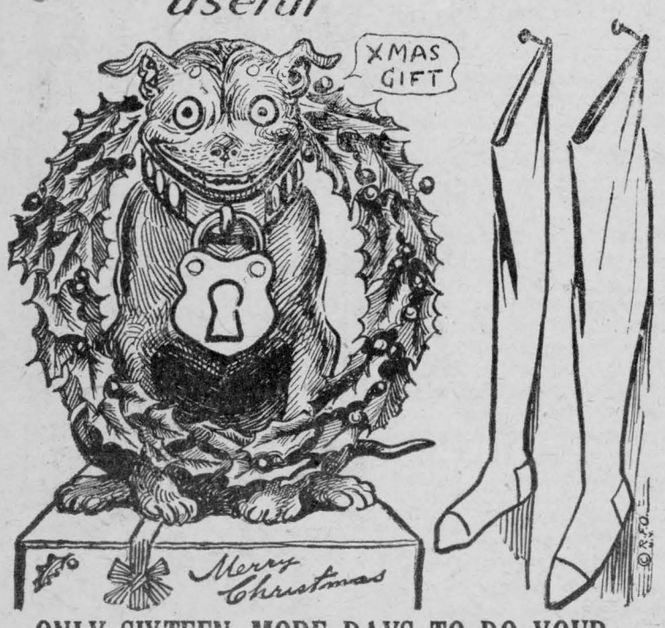

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THE HARDWARE STORE—OPPOSITE ST. LAWRENCE HALL
MORRISBURG — ONTARIO

BIG LIBERAL VICTORY ONTARIO CONSERVATIVE

Dundas Gives Conservative Majority of 369, as Compared With 1500 U. F. O. Majority in 1919. Stormont Liberals pull Elliott through

The Dominion Election held on Tuesday afforded the men and women of Canada an opportunity to voice their sentiment towards the Government, and they did so in no mistaken terms.

The Province of Quebec broke all previous records by sending a solid Liberal representation, 65, and Nova Scotia followed suit with a solid Liberal representation (16). The western provinces, with the exception of British Columbia, voted practically solid Progressive. In Ontario, the Conservatives retained a large number of seats and added a few gains, coming out of a hard fight with 37 seats, or nearly as many as the total number of all other parties.

It is gratifying to know that Tuesday's big Liberal victory places Mr. King, who will be called upon to form a cabinet, in a position to exercise a free hand in the discharge of the great national duties, with which he is confronted. That he will prove himself equal to the task is the hope of every loyal Canadian.

Among the sensational surprises to local Electors was the splendid vote polled for Mr. O. D. Casselman in Dundas County, giving him a majority of 360.. In 1919 this same Electoral District polled a majority for the U.F.O. Candidate of 1500. It is thereby evident that the farmers of Dundas County have seldom rendered a more intelligent verdict than they did at the polls on Tuesday. It is a verdict in which there is promise for every fellow citizen. It is a recognition of the loyal services of a worthy representative.

The farmers of Dundas County who have been declared by the authorities of the province, leaders in their profession, have once more set an example by rejecting, in a most decisive manner, the call from the west for class legislation.

In voicing Dundas's appreciation of Mr. Casselman's services, the urban polls joined with the rural in piling up the majority. Iroquois, Winchester, Chesterville, Winchester Springs, all gave majorities for Mr. Casselman. In Morrisburg the Conservative Candidate did remarkably well by swinging the usual Liberal majority of 50 to that of 12 in his favor.

That the battle in Morrisburg would be fought between the Liberals and Conservatives was a foregone conclusion. It will be remembered that the opposition to bringing out a Liberal candidate found its support in the Liberal camp in Morrisburg, and seldom has a more strenuous effort been put forth by the Liberals of this town, in the hope of piling up a majority against the Conservative Government. but their efforts fell short and the Conservatives registered 12 up..

The Liberal vote from Finch and Osnabruck, Stormont County (which forms part of Greater Dundas) in favor of Mr. Elliott, changed the Dundas verdict from a majority for Mr. Casselman to that of 61 for Mr. Elliott, and thus the latter will be declared elected.

In registering their support in favor of Mr. O. D. Casselman on Tuesday, the Dundas farmers have made it clear that all those who oppose class legislation are not "after the farmers' scalp", but seek legislation that spells "welfare", common to all classes.

The following is the results of the vote:

Casselman's majorities: —

Morrisburg	12
Iroquois	90
Chesterville	106
Finch Village	64
Winchester Village	282
Mountain Township	281
Matilda Township	74
Total	909

Elliott's majorities—

Williamsburg Township	330
Finch Township	363
Winchester Township	146
Osnabruck Township	131
Total	970

Majority 61.

Latest standing of the parties in the province is as follows:

	Lib.	Con.	Pro.	Ind.
P. E. I.	4	0	0	0
Nova Scotia	16	0	0	0
New Brunswick ...	5	5	1	0
Quebec	65	0	0	0
Ontario	22	37	23	0
Manitoba	1	0	12	1
Saskatchewan	1	0	15	0
Alberta	1	1	9	1
British Columbia ..	3	7	3	0
Totals ..	118	50	64	2

M. C. I. COMMENCEMENT

The M.C.I. Commencement Exercises will be held in the Music Hall, Morrisburg, on Friday, December 16th. In addition to a good program of local talent, Miss Pearl Newton, Elocutionist and Humorous entertainer, of Toronto, will also take part in the program.

Entertainment starts at 7.45 p.m. Admission 35 and 50 cents.

PROPOSED DEEP WATERWAY UP AT WASHINGTON

Washington, Dec 6—Debate was precipitated in the House yesterday upon its recouvening for the regular session on the question of improveing the St. Lawrence River as proposed in the great lakes—St. Lawrence deep waterway project, representatives Chalmers of Ohio, and A. P. Nelsen, of Wisconsin, Republicans, favoring the development, while Representative Griffin Democrat, and Hicks, Republican, both of New York, opposed it. The debate was begun over the protest of representative Montague, Democrat, Virginia, who declared it would be discourteous for the House to enter into a consideration of specific subjects before hearing President Harding's message.

Representative Nelson declared many of the objections raised are "far-fetched, mythical and imaginative."

He commended it as the "most important and meritorious project of the twentieth century."

Mr. Nelson declared it was not the purpose to interfere with the New York barge canal, that the St. Lawrence ship channel was not a competitive route to the New York barge canal, but that the barge canal could not furnish the necessary outlet to foreign ports for the great interior west and north.

Representative Chalmers, in favoring the project, said the completion of the deeper waterway would make of the Great Lakes a Baltic or Mediterranean Sea, and bring the Atlantic Ocean within one hundred miles of the centre of population of the United States, while Representative Nelson declared it would mean much for the middle and northwest. The New York States barge canal, he added, was inadequate as an outlet from the Great Lakes to the sea.

Representative Griffin, however declared that the New York barge canal would be adequate, as such an outlet for years to come, and contended that funds should not be expended on the St. Lawrence project until the New York canal was shown to be inadequate. Opposition also was expressed by Representative Hicks. Mr. Griffin expressed the hope that necessity for developing the St. Lawrence would eventually arise, but took the position that the expense should be borne by the Canadian Goernment, and by the states in this country that would be benefited. Development of the New York barge canal, he pointed out, was undertaken at the expense of New York State.

Propaganda has been widely spread throughout the country, he charged to prejudice the public against the barge canal, which, he added, was "able to compete with any other waterway that can be devised by the ingenuity of man."

Representative Hicks suggested it might prove a mistake to "put our money on a soil and in a project where we could not control the canal itself." United States ships, if they used the St. Lawrence route, he said, would have to go through foreign territory.

TOWN COUNCIL

The regular meeting of Council for December was held at the Town Hall Monday, December 5th, at 8 p. m.

Accounts amounting to $1[illegible] 127.[illegible] were passed.

Clement Link—That the tender of Henry Rose of $2340, granolithic sidewalk debentures, amounting to $2318.40 with interest at 6½ per cent. be accepted and the bonds issued.

Reeve and Clerk be authorized to sign the supplementary agreement for the renewal of Government lease No. 13815 and that a by-law be prepared accordingly.

NOTICE

Toronto, December 1st, 1921

In compliance with the requirements of the Act respecting the survey of lands, chapter 48, of Ontario Statutes 1920, section 18, notice is hereby given that the survey of the road allowance between the 4th and 5th concessions of the township of Williamsburg across lots 10, 11 and 12 in said township, has been performed and that iron monuments to mark the boundaries of the same have been planted by Ontario Land Surveyor George L. Brown of Morrisburg, who has filed the returns in duplicate in this department.

On the 12th day of January, 1922 at 11a.m. the returns of this survey will be considered and all parties affected thereby will be heard at the office of the Director of Surveys, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Ont., provided any objection to said survey has been made and the Department is notified accordingly. In the event of no objections being filed, the survey will be confirmed in accordance with the provisions of the Act above mentioned.

All persons are required to govern themselves accordingly.

L. V. RORKE,
Director of Surveys
BENIAH BOWMAN,
Minister of Lands and Forests

DELCO-LIGHT

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Over 150,000 Satisfied Users

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MADE-TO-MEASURE TAILORING

Men's Fur Band Caps $1.75 for $1.00

Penman's No. 1 All Wool and Fleece Lined Underwear at Cost -- No Second Quality

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W. SHENNETT
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FOR SALE

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Morrisburg Branch — J. L. BURWELL, Manager
Williamsburg Branch — R. H. SEAMAN, Manager
Aultsville Branch — G. M. WHITNEY, Manager

Safety Deposit Boxes to Rent at Morrisburg Branch

The Kingdom of The Blind

By E. PHILLIPS OPPENHEIM.

(Copyrighted)

CHAPTER XXXV.—(Cont'd.)

It was all over in those few minutes and Thomson found himself in the street again. He guided his way by the railings into Whitehall. The blackness seemed to him to be now less impenetrable. Looking fixedly eastward he seemed to be conscious of some faint lightening in the sky. He heard the rumbling of carts in the road, the horses mostly being led by their drivers. Here and there, an odd taxicab which had escaped the police orders came along with one lamp lit, only to be stopped in a few yards and escorted to the edge of the pavement. All the way up Whitehall there was one long line of taxicabs, unable to ply for hire or find their way to the garages until daylight. The unusualness of it all was almost stimulating. At the top of the broad thoroughfare, Thomson turned to the left through the Pall Mall Arch and passed into St. James's Park. He strolled slowly along until he came to the thoroughfare to the left, leading down to the Admiralty. There he paused for a moment, and, turning around, listened intently. He was possessed of particularly keen hearing and it seemed to him as though from afar off he could hear the sound of a thousand muffled hammers beating upon an anvil; of a strange, methodical disturbance in the air. He grasped the railing with one hand and gazed upward with straining eyes. Just at that moment he saw distinctly what appeared to be a flash of lightning in the sky, followed by a report which sounded like a sharp clap of thunder. Then instinctively he covered his eyes with his hands. From a dozen places—one close at hand—a long, level stream of light seemed to shoot out towards the clouds. There was one of them which came from near the Carlton Hotel, which lit up the whole of the Pall Mall Arch with startling distinctness, gave him a sudden vision of the Admiralty roof, and, as he followed it up, brought a cry to his lips. Far away, beyond even the limits of the quivering line of light, there was something in the sky which seemed a little blacker than the cloud. Even while he looked at it, from the Admiralty roof came a lurid flash, the hiss and screech of a shell as it dashed upwards. And then the sleeping city seemed suddenly to awake and the night to become hideous. Not fifty yards away from him something fell in the Park, and all around him lumps of gravel and clods of earth fell in a shower. A great elm tree fell crashing into the railings close by his side. Then there was a deafening explosion, the thunder of falling masonry, and a house by the side of the arch broke suddenly into flames. A few moments later, a queer sight amongst all these untoward and unexpeeted happenings, a fire engine dashed under the arch, narrowly missing the broken fragments of brick and stone, swung around, and a dozen fire-hoses commenced to play upon the flaming building.

The darkness was over now, and the silence. There were houses on the other side of the river on fire, and scarcely a moment passed without the crash of a falling bomb. The air for a second or two was filled with piteous shrieks drowned almost immediately by another tremendous explosion from further north. Every now and then, looking upwards in the line of the long searchlights, Thomson could distinctly see the shape of one of the circling airships. Once the light flashed downwards, and between him and Buckingham Palace he saw a great aeroplane coming head foremost down, heard it strike the ground with a tremendous crash, heard the long death-cry, a cry which was more like a sob, of the men who perished with it. . . .

Every moment the uproar became more deafening. From all sorts of unsuspected places and buildings came the lightning quiver of the guns, followed by the shrieking of the shells. Right on to the tops of the houses between where he was standing and the Carlton, another aeroplane fell, smashing the chimneys and the windows and hanging there like a gigantic black bat. There was not a soul anywhere near him, but by the occasional flashes of light Thomson could see soldiers and hurrying people in the Admiralty Square, and along the Strand he could hear the patter of footsteps upon the pavement. But he himself remained alone, a silent, spellbound, fascinated witness of this epic of slaughter and ruin.

Then came what seemed to him to be its culmination. High above his head he was suddenly conscious of a downward current of air. He looked up. The shouting of voices, apparently from the falling clouds, voices unfamiliar and guttural, warned him of what was coming. The darkness which loomed over him, took shape. He turned and ran for his life. Only a little way above his head a storm of shrapnel now was streaming from the lowered guns of the Admiralty. Turning back to look, he saw, scarcely fifty yards above him, the falling of a huge Zeppelin. He felt himself just outside its range and paused, breathless. With a crash which seemed to plit the air, the huge structure fell. The far end of it, all buckled up, rested against the back of the Admiralty. The other end was only a few yards from where Thomson stood, at the bottom of the steps leading up into Pall Mall. A dozen searchlights played upon it. Men suddenly appeared as though from underneath. Some of them stood for a moment and swayed like drunken men, others began to run. Round the corner from the Admiralty Square a little company of soldiers came with fixed bayonets. There was a shout. Two of the men ran on.

Thomson heard the crack of a rifle and saw one of them leap into the air and collapse. The other one staggered and fell on his knees. A dozen of them were there together with their hands stretched to the skies. Then Thomson was conscious that one of the oil-clad figures was coming in his direction, making for the steps, running with swift, stealthy gait. A flash of light gleamed upon the fugitive for a moment. He wore a hat like a helmet; only his face, blackened with grease, and his staring eyes, were visible. He came straight for Thomson, breathing heavily.

"Hands up!" Thomson cried.

The man aimed a furious blow at him. Thomson, who quite unconsciously had drawn a revolver from his pocket, shot him through the heart, watched him jump up and fall, a senseless, shapeless heap upon the bottom of the steps, and, with a queer instinct of bloodthirstiness, ran down the line of the wrecked Zeppelin, seeking for more victims. The soldiers were coming up in force now, however, and detachments of them were marching away their prisoners. Another company was stationed all around the huge craft, keeping guard. Thomson walked back once more towards the Admiralty. The sky was still lurid with the reflection of many fires but the roar of the guns had diminished, and for several minutes no bomb had been thrown. With the revolver in his hand still smoking, he ran into a man whom he knew slightly at the Admiralty.

"Thomson, by God!" the man exclaimed. "What are you doing with that revolver?"

Thomson looked at it.

"I don't know," he answered. "I've just shot one of those fellows from the Zeppelin. How are things going?"

"There are six Zeppelins down in different parts, and a couple of dozen aeroplanes," the other replied. "Woolwich is safe, and the Houses of Parliament and Whitehall. Heaps of reports to come in but I don't believe they've done much damage."

Thomson passed on. It was lighter now and the streets were thronged with people. He turned once more towards the Strand and stood for a a moment in Trafalgar Square. One wing of the National Gallery was gone and the Golden Cross Hotel was in flames. Leaning against the Union Club was another fallen aeroplane. Men and women were rushing everywhere in wild excitement. He made his way down to the War Office. It seemed queer to find men at work still in their rooms. He sent Ambrose for an orderly and received a message from headquarters.

"Damage to public buildings and property not yet estimated. All dockyards and arsenals safe, principal public buildings untouched. Only seventeen dead and forty injured reported up to five minutes ago. Great damage done to enemy fleet; remainder in full retreat, many badly damaged. Zeppelin just down in Essex, four aeroplanes between here and Romford."

Thomson threw down his revolver.

"Well," he muttered to himself, "perhaps London will believe now that we are at war!"

CHAPTER XXXVI.

"London, too, has its scars, and London is proud of them," a great morning paper declared the next morning. "The last and gigantic effort of German 'frightfulness' has come and passed. London was visited before dawn this morning by a fleet of sixteen Zeppelins and forty aeroplanes. Seven of these former monsters lie stranded and wrecked in various parts of the city, two are known to have collapsed in Essex, and another is reported to have come to grief in Norfolk. Of the aeroplanes, nineteen were shot down, and of the rest so far no news has been heard. The damage to life and property, great though it may seem, is much less than was expected. Such losses as we have sustained we shall bear with pride and fortitude. We stand now more closely than ever in touch with our gallant allies. We, too, bear the marks of battle in the heart of our country."

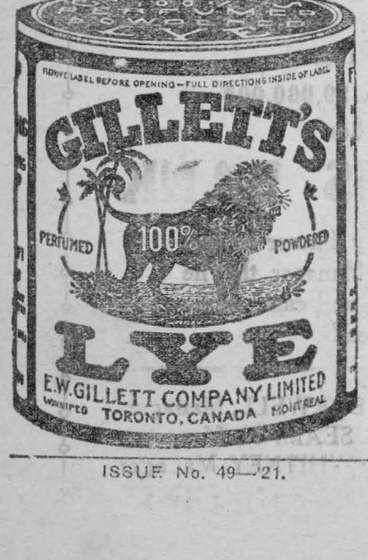
Thomson paused to finish his breakfast, and abandoning the leading article turned to a more particular account.

"The loss of life," the journal went on to say, "although regrettable, is, so far as accounts have reached us, not large. There are thirty-one civilians killed, a hundred and two have been admitted into hospitals, and, curiously enough, only one person bearing arms has suffered. We regret deeply to announce the death of a very distinguished young officer, Captain Ronald Granet, a nephew of Sir Alfred Anselman. A bomb passed through the roof of his house in Sackville Street, completely shattering the apartment in which he was sitting. His servant perished with him. The other occupants of the building were, fortunately for them, away for the night."

The paper slipped from Thomson's fingers. He looked through the windows of his room, across the Thames. Exactly opposite to him a fallen chimney and four blackened walls, still smouldering, were there to remind him of the great tragedy. He looked down at the paper again. There was no mistake. It was the judgment of a higher Court than his!

He made his way down to the War Office at a little before ten o'clock. The streets were crowded with people and there were throngs surrounding each of the places where bombs had been dropped. Towards the Pall Mall Arch the people were standing in thousands, trying to get near the wreck of the huge Zeppelin, which completely blocked all the traffic through St. James's Park. Thomson paused for a moment at the top of Trafalgar Square and looked around him. The words of the newspaper were indeed true. London had her scars, yet there was nothing in the faces of the people to show fear. If anything, there was an atmosphere all round of greater vitality, of greater intensity. The war had come a little nearer at last than the columns of the daily Press. It was the real thing with which even the every-day Londoner had rubbed shoulders. From Cockspur Street to Nelson's Monument the men were lined up in a long queue, making their way to the recruiting office.

(To be concluded.)



ISSUE No. 49—'21.

Trees.

In the Garden of Eden, planted by God,
There were goodly trees in the spring-time sod—

Trees of beauty and height and grace,
To stand in splendor before His face.

Apple and hickory, ash and pear,
Oak and beech and the tulip rare.

The trembling aspen, the noble pine,
The sweeping elm by the river line;

Trees for the birds to build in and sing,
And the lilac tree for a joy in spring.

Trees to turn at the frosty call
And carpet the ground for their Lord's footfall;

Wood for the bow, the spear and the flail,
The keel and the mast and the daring sail;

He made them of every grain and girth
For the use of man in the Garden of Earth.

Then, lest the soul should not lift her eyes
From the gift to the Giver of Paradise

On the crown of a hill, for all to see,
God planted a scarlet maple tree.

—Bliss Carman.

Imperishable France.

Those who thought that France, "bled white," was doomed to perish, must marvel at the power of the nation to revive. Returning tourists who have had a good time there naturally see things in a favorable light, but official accounts also are cheerful. For example, Le Temps reports that there were 623,000 marriages in 1920, or twice as many as in the same period before the war; the births were 44,000 more than in 1913, and the deaths 56,000 fewer. That does not make for race extinction; neither does the 88,000,000 quintals of wheat harvested this year in spite of the drought; a crop that compares well with that from a much larger area before the war.

An Interesting Flight.

One of the most interesting flights ever made by man took place recently in Germany in the soaring and gliding competition for motorless flying machines. One of the aviators remained in the air thirteen minutes, "circling, turning and balancing like a soaring bird." He travelled six miles between start and finish and at one time was at a height estimated to be at least three hundred feet.

Minard's Liniment for Garget in Cows.

Holland's Many Wheels.

Two million bicycles are ridden in Holland, a country with a population of 6,000,000 persons.

$15 lb. for Wool

That's what you pay for it when you buy a suit. What do you get a pound for it when you sell the wool?

Canadian wool has to be sent out of Canada to be prepared for the spinner. A pound of wool bought from the farmer is sold from one commission merchant to another, stored, shipped by train and boat, stored in England, sold and re-shipped until eventually it gets back to the mills in Canada at many times the price you got for it. There is no place in Canada to prepare wool for the worsted spinner. Isn't it a shame?

A mill is now under consideration, in Toronto, to convert raw wool for the spinner. When wool can be sent direct to the mill for combing and sold direct to the spinner, then the farmer will get the full price.

If this is of interest to you, Mr. Wool Grower, write Dominion Development Corporation, Limited, 709 Continental Life Bldg., Toronto, and get the full plan.

Woman of To-Day

Why Every Month Is Canning Season With Me.

I find that by extending the canning season from summer to fall, and then into winter, I make my housework easier. It's an excellent method of distributing the tasks more evenly and of relieving pressure during the busy, hot weather.

It may sound amusing to you to hear of a housekeeper planning her canning operations for the winter season. It was not common practice a few years ago. When I first told a neighbor of my desire to can food in every season of the year, she smiled—the kind one lets flicker across the face when she is not solid on your ideas.

"Who ever heard of canning in winter?" she asked.

"Well," said I, "for instance, if it is poor judgment to can pumpkin in early winter, when it is sweetest, for use in pies during late spring and summer; cranberries when they are in season; onions before they sprout, losing their desirable flavor; and parsnips when their taste is richest, it is not common sense to can peas, peaches, and plums in summer-time, when they are seasonable."

I find that carrying out my around-the-year canning schedule is fun, as well as profitable. I always make a couple of glasses of jelly from canned fruit juices the day before Christmas, and carry them, while warm, in holly-decorated packages to my once doubting neighbor. One Dominion Day she and her family ate delicious pumpkin pies—the pumpkin I had put up in December. Another year I sent her a can of cranberry juice to be utilized in making a water ice to serve with the season's first fried chicken.

From month to month new reasons, justifying the wisdom of canning during late autumn and winter, are brought to my attention. And here are some of them:

1. Many vegetables and a few fruits are at their best during these winter months.

2. Canning in cool weather is much more comfortable than in summer-time, when the mercury is climbing.

3. More time is available for the work. The children are off at school, the young chicks have grown up, the garden needs little or no attention, and with not so many men in the field there is less cooking to do.

4. It is an economical use of cans, this canning throughout the year. Some of the jars filled in early spring and summer are emptied, and these may be used in canning the fall and winter products. Moreover, the fuel used serves a dual purpose, warming the room and providing heat for canning.

5. Instead of feeding and caring for the unprofitable hens during the winter, it is wise to cull the flocks some time before cold weather sets in. The surplus of fowls may be canned to advantage. Likewise, butchering comes in cool weather, and no person doubts the advisability of preserving the meat which can not be used immediately.

Calling the roll of the fall vegetables which may be kept in cans for use in spring and summer is convincing proof of the wisdom of canning them. The queen of them all is the tomato. Then corn, string beans, and sweet peppers. Somewhat later cauliflower, cabbage, squash, pumpkin, carrots, parsnips, sauerkraut, and hominy are found on most farms, awaiting the canner.

Then there are the meats which may be successfully canned, particularly when pressure canners are used. I know of no greater comfort than that which comes from knowing there are cans of delicious friend chicken, rabbit, roast beef, pork, and mutton in the pantry, ready for use when unexpected guests come, and for the day when there is illness and it is difficult to find time to prepare dinner for the men.

After making jelly in the winter, tasting of the newly cooked product and discovering how easy it is to boil up two or three glasses at a time, I resolved to have fruit juices on hand, whenever possible, for this purpose. Of course, grapes are about the only fall fruit from which one cares to extract the juice for winter and spring uses, but in summer I always hurriedly can the juices of raspberries, blackberries, strawberries, currants, elderberries, and cherries. It is easy to get them put away in warm weather if jelly is not made then.

Believing many of you may wish to can grape juice and some of the others from year to year, I am giving the directions which I follow:

A small amount of water is added to the fruit; this is brought to a boil and allowed to simmer gently for a very few minutes. Then the juice is strained through two layers of cheesecloth into clean jars or bottles, which have been boiled in water fifteen minutes. These are placed on a false bottom in a large kettle and sufficient warm water is poured around them to reach the shoulders of the jars and the necks of the bottles. If jars are used, the lids are half sealed, while either a piece of cotton or a cork, which has been boiled, is inserted loosely in the bottles.

This fruit juice is processed thirty minutes, the water around it being kept simmering all the time. When the jars are removed, the lids are tightened immediately, while the cotton stoppers are removed from the bottles and tightly fitting corks, which have been boiled, are put in. When the bottles are cold, the tops are dipped in melted paraffin. I use these juices not only for jelly-making, but also for puddings and sauces, ice cream, sherbet, gelatin dishes, and other desserts.

If the pot of steaming and nutritious soup is to be served at the least cost in the winter, the vegetables for it are canned, not wasted, in the fall. Here is a combination of vegetables which are found on most farms, and, incidentally, it is one of my favorite canning recipes:

1 peck ripe tomatoes, 15 small carrots, 2 turnips, 1 medium-sized cabbage, 2 red peppers, 1 pound string beans.

Scald the tomatoes by dipping them into boiling water for one and one-half minutes, and plunge in cold water immediately. Remove cores, stem ends, and skins. Cut in quarters and place in a large kettle. Blanch the other vegetables separately for five minutes, and cold-dip immediately. When I have sweet corn, I use four ears of it, cutting the kernels from the ear, after blanching them five minutes and cold-dipping. The vegetables are cut in small pieces, combined with the tomatoes and placed in jars. They are sterilized forty-five minutes, with the pressure from 10 to 15 pounds, if the pressure cooker is used, or one hour with five pounds pressure. In boiling water or a home-made outfit and in condensed steam, process one and one-half hours; in a water-seal outfit, at 214 degrees Fahrenheit, process one hour.

Newest Square Wraps.

Popular little shawls to be worn with the one-piece frocks or carried to an entertainment or when calling on cool evenings are made from large squares of Canton crepe or crepe de chine in blue, black or grey. They are lined with vivid colors such as orange, jade or tomato-red chiffon or georgette crepe. Very deep fringe finishes the edge. The fringe may be in matching color or two-tone colors are often used.

They are handy on nearly all occasions.

Animals Have Sixth Sense.

Animals have a weird sixth sense which few human beings possess. Ants, for illustration, will desert their hills, taking their babies and eggs with them, twenty-four hours before the outbreak of a forest fire, while rabbits will leave burrows made in low-lying land long before a flood occurs. They have some weird premonition which forces them to seek higher ground before the danger is upon them.

The First Savings Bank.

The first British savings bank was started by a woman, Priscilla Wakefield, at Tottenham, near London, in 1789. It was for children, and was followed by one for adults in 1804.

Hope is an eager, living wish that what we desire may come true.

Minard's Liniment for Colds, etc.

EUROPE AND SOUTH AMERICA TO HAVE ZEPPELIN PASSENGER SERVICE

The project of an aerial line connecting the continent of Europe with ing the continent of Europe with South America by gigantic Zeppelin passenger ships is being worked out in Germany. Doctor Hugo Ecker, one of the chief directors of the Zeppelin works, Germany's most famous pilot, and for many years a co-worker of Count Zeppelin has just returned from a visit to Argentine and Spain.

Dr. Ecker has spent several months in those countries studying routes and landings and assisting in the organization of the company. He says that he found Southern Spain ideally located for a European air harbor and as a port for a trans-Atlantic Zeppelin line. The other end of the line will be near Buenos Aires, where it is declared that weather and wind conditions are very favorable.

He estimates that a Zeppelin with 150,000 cubic metres gas capacity has a speed of 115 kilometres an hour, with forty passengers, can make the trip from Spain to Buenos Aires in ninety hours. One hundred hours will be required for the trip to Europe on account of less favorable wind conditions.

As the peace treaty places almost insurmountable obstacles in the way of organizing and operating air ships from Germany, the organizations will be exclusively Spanish, with Germans in charge of all operations.



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Captain—"No, lady; I keeps them busy hoeing the sea weeds out of the ocean current patch.

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Your druggist sells a tiny bottle of "Freezone" for a few cents, sufficient to remove every hard corn, soft corn, or corn between the toes, and the calluses, without soreness or irritation.

Soils and Crops



Address communications to Agronomist, 73 Adelaide St. West, Toronto.

Our Own Type Berkshires.

It has been claimed that a tendency to lengthening side is noticeable in the Berkshire breed in Canada within the last few years. Commenting on the bacon class awards at the Canadian National Exhibition, an agricultural writer states that the Berkshire "has shown very satisfactory improvement in the past few years, the heavy shoulder and ham giving way to smoother quarters with increased length between, making them more suitable for the production of Wiltshire sides."

The comment brings right into the forefront the difficulty which many farmers face in the Berkshire breed. They scarcely understand sufficiently that the breed lends itself to two types, almost opposite in character.

"In the United States," says Professor G. E. Day in his work, "Productive Swine Husbandry," "it is only natural to expect them to conform to the fat or lard type and some breeders have gone rather to the extreme in breeding for fine bone, smoothness and quality and neglecting size and fecundity. In Canada the tendency is to select for a lengthy, strong-boned type, which looks somewhat coarse and leggy when compared with the extremely fine type, but which is a first class farmer's hog. The demand for the bacon type in Canada and competition with the bacon breeds have had an influence in bringing about this modification. The Berkshire is better suited for supplying the market demand for fat hogs than it is for producing bacon hogs. Where backs, shoulders and hams are the main requirements the Berkshire fits in exceptionally well, but for the export bacon trade in Wiltshire sides it has scarcely enough length of side and has too heavy a neck and shoulders.

The fat type of Berkshire is utterly unfitted for the Dominion bacon trade, which depends so largely for its outlet in Great Britain. This warning about choosing the proper type within the Berkshire breed is probably most applicable to the Canadian West where the breed has attained popularity because it does not "scald" under prairie heat. Even within this sub-division of the breed producers should pay strict attention to getting the right conformation. It is the common experience of buyers to-day that, as Professor Day has stated it in general, there is "scarcely enough length of side and too heavy a neck and shoulders."

It may be with the growing demand for bacon breeds, that it would be advisable for the Canadian Berkshire Breeders' Association to draw up what might be termed the requirements of a distinctly Canadian-bred Berkshire. This might differ from the standard set in Great Britain; presumably it would differ very considerably from the actual standard of the breed in the United States, which is the outcome of their special and peculiar catering to the fat, lard market.

Useful Poultry Litter.

We once had an earth floor poultry house that was a little too low and inclined to be damp. There was no time to raise the level by hauling sand so we covered the floor with loose corn fodder to a depth of about six inches. Over the fodder we placed straw. The tough fodder formed a good foundation for the lighter straw litter. During the winter fresh straw was occasionally added as the old litter became packed down. The hens in the house were thrifty and laid very well. This is not as good as a cement or board boor, but worked out all right on an earth floor where an unusual depth of litter was needed to build it up.

Straw is the best litter we have ever used. About six inches can be placed on the floor in the fall. The hens gradually break it up and pack it down. A litter that is not replenished becomes almost as hard as a floor and the scratch grain is not hidden. The purpose of litter is to make birds exercise by scratching. So new litter must be placed on the old to furnish that loose top layer that easily hides the grain. When litter becomes damp and tough it must be removed.

The broken hay from a clover huller sometimes can be used for scratching litter. Dry leaves are useful in small poultry houses if an abundance of leaves can be obtained near at hand. The leaves break up very easily and are not as good as wheat or oat straw.

Shredded corn fodder is also used for litter. It absorbs moisture and does not break up easily, thus lasting a long time. On poultry farms where only corn is raised, the use of shredded fodder saves the purchase of straw. If straw must be purchased for the poultry flocks and storage room is limited, it pays to buy baled straw. This saves time in replenishing the straw litter in the laying houses. In some sections poor grades of hay can be used for poultry litter. We find that the important point is to have a mixture that is dry and clean and hides the grain. The material produced at home is often the cheapest and in place of straw the other materials will give fair satisfaction.

Poultry

To-day I asked one of my friends why he was so strong for the incubator as a help in poultry raising. His argument is so plain that it will bear repetition. He says, "I haven't anything against the old hen as a chick hatcher and raiser, except that she doesn't want to sit when I want her to, and the chicks she raises usually come pretty high."

The line of reasoning runs something like this: This particular farmre keeps a flock of about 150 hens each year and, by the way, this is the number in the average farm flock in this section. He culls each fall until he has about sixty old hens to use for breeders, while he plans on raising ninety pullets each season for his winter layers. With his White Leghorns, it takes about six months to get them matured enough to lay, which means that if they are to start laying in early winter, they must be hatched by the middle of April.

His past records show him that he must set five eggs for each pullet raised. Some eggs will be infertile, chicks will die, and half of the young stuff will be cockerels. He must set 450 eggs to make sure of getting ninety pullets, and these must be set the last week in March. If each hen were to sit on fifteen eggs, this means that thirty hens would be required to incubate the 450 eggs; and bearing in mind that there are only sixty hens in the flock, it is very unlkely that half of them would want to sit by March 20. In fact, so unlikely that it never has been so.

In his case, the artificial hen is the only one that will incubate the number of eggs he wants to set and bring them off in time to give the chicks good growth during the summer. And this is entirely aside from the fact that the incubator gives him chicks of uniform age. In his particular case, the incubator makes it possible for him to maintain a high-producing flock and continue it in production from year to year.

Live Stock Betterment.

A statement issued by the Live Stock Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture shows that since the adoption in 1913 of the policy of distributing pure-bred bulls in newly settled districts and backward sections of the different provinces, in all 3,408 bulls have been so distributed, an average of 378.6 for each of the nine years. Of the total, Alberta has received 755, Saskatchewan 752, Manitoba 333, Quebec 928, Ontario 277, the Maritime Provinces 201, and British Columbia 162. What is known as the Car-lot Policy was adopted by the same branch in 1916. Under the terms the reasonable transportation expenses insurred by farmers residing in Canada who purchase stock at central stock yards for return to country points, are met. Under this policy farmers in eastern Canada are entitled to ship from stock yards to country points female breeding stock—cattle, sheep, or hogs—without payment of freight, provided the animals are not purchased for speculative purposes. In western Canada the policy includes stocker and feeder cattle as well. The policy came in force regarding the western stock yards in 1916, and as regards the eastern yards in 1918. Altogether, in the four years and three months involved, the expenses have been met of the shipment of 74,744 steers, 57,776 heifers, and 26,910 sheep.

A third policy in force is the loaning of pure-bred rams and boars and the payment of premiums for the use of such stock. This system has encouraged many farmers throughout the Dominion to purchase pure-bred animals. Up to the end of 1920, 506 rams and 92 boars had been distributed and 622 premiums paid. In connection with this policy demonstrations are held in sheep husbandry methods. In future, the policy will apply only to soldier settlers, to new settlements, or to districts where sheep and swine improvement is a pressing need.

The loneliness of the country woman ten miles from a railroad is nothing compared to that of city dwellers too proud to make friends with their neighbors.

Hen health can almost be assured by providing living quarters that are dry and well ventilated but free from drafts, food that is clean and sufficient to maintain bodily vigor and produce eggs besides, and exercise to create an appetite.

Each winter many trees are injured beyond recovery in Canada by mice. This can be prevented by wrapping the trunks of the trees with building paper just before winter sets in, having the paper close to the ground and putting a little earth about the lower end of the paper so they will not get at the tree from below. Mice will not usually eat through the paper and, as in most cases they are close to the ground, the paper need not be more than eighteen inches to two feet high. The paper should be tied after wrapping so that it will not come off.

Holiday Cakes from Scotland, England and Mexico.

By NELLIE RYDER GATES.

When the holiday season comes around housewives all over Christendom don their aprons and go into the kitchen to bake cakes after their own favorite recipes. For variety's sake it would be very interesting this Christmas for us to try some of the tried and true recipes of our sister cooks on the other side of the world.

England and Scotland are famous for their shortbreads. Legend tells us that these delectable little concoctions were brought into Scotland by Queen Mary from one of her visits to France. The French name for them is petits gateaux tailes, but as near as the rough Scotch tongue could come to this was "petticoat tails," and petticoat tails they have been ever since. At Christmas and New Year's they are made into round cakes and decorated with mottoes which are put on with little candies, candied fruit peels or icing forced through a tube.

"Petticoat Tails"

One of the most popular recipes calls for a pound of flour sifted with a teaspoonful of baking powder and half a teaspoonful of salt. Three-fourths of a cupful of sugar and a cupful of butter are creamed together very carefully, then worked into the flour. When the dough is smooth and well mixed it is divided into two round cakes, pinched around the edges with the fingers, perforated with a fork and baked in a moderately hot oven till done. It is served whole and broken up with the fingers into pieces.

Gingerbread Cakes.

Hard gingerbread is used for Christmas cakes in many countries. A good English recipe says to sift together four cupfuls of flour, one of sugar, a tablespoonful of ginger and a teaspoonful of salt. Rub in a half pound of butter and just enough molasses to bind them all together. Let it stand overnight in a cold place, and the next day roll very thin, cut in fancy shapes and bake.

"Azucarillo."

The Mexicans make a delicious little cake they call azucarillo. They cream together a quarter of a cupful of butter and half a cupful of powdered sugar. Into this pour gradually a fourth of a cupful of milk. Stir in a scant cupful of flour, flavor with vanilla, and spread very thinly on the bottom of a baking pan. Sprinkle with chopped blanched almonds, crease into squares and bake a delicate brown. When done cut apart and roll up into little rolls.

Dress Up Christmas Gifts With a Bit of Green.

Many legends surround the use of evergreens at Christmas time. St. Winfrid, after hewing a huge oak which had been the object of druid worship, saw behind the fallen oak, unharmed, a young fir tree pointing a green spire toward the stars. Turning, he spoke to the people:

"This little tree, young child of the forest, shall be your holy tree to-night. It is the word of peace, for your houses are built of the fir. It is the sign of an endless life, for its leaves are ever green. See how it points to heaven. Let this be called the tree of the Christmas Child. Gather about it, not in the wildwood, but in your own homes. There it will shelter no deeds of blood, but loving gifts and rites of kindness."

The custom is also explained as being derived from the ancient Egyptian custom of decking the houses at the time of the winter solstice, with branches of the date palm, the symbol of life triumphant over death and therefore perennial life in the renewal of each bounteous year.

With hardly an exception, every European country has some myth or legend connected with the use of greens. With such a wealth of legendary lore behind the custom, it is not surprising that a bit of green has come to be looked upon as an essential part of the Christmas program. Therefore, the homeliest and humblest of gifts are dressed up with spoils from the woods or garden.

In addition to the spruce or fir trees, pines of various sorts, juniper, cedar and hemlocks and ground pine are all used, as well as such berries as holly, bittersweet, wintergreen, bayberries and mistletoe.

Boxes or packages look very "Christmassy" with a spray of berries thrust through the ribbon or string with which they are tied. If berries are lacking, a small spray of spruce, pine or hemlock can be used with good effect.

A pretty table decoration representing a miniature landscape can be made with clumps of moss, tiny trees and vines. Arranged on a shallow tray it can be dampened and kept fresh for weeks.

Christmas Dont's.

Don't leave the cost-mark on presents.

Don't let money dominate your Christmas giving.

Don't let Christmas giving deteriorate into a trade.

Don't embarrass yourself by giving more than you can afford.

Don't try to pay debts or return obligations in your Christmas giving.

Don't give trashy things. Many an attic could tell strange stories about Christmas presents.

Don't make presents which your friends will not know what to do with, and which would merely encumber the home.

Don't give because others expect you to. Give because you love to. If you cannot send your heart with the gift, keep the gift.

Don't give too bulky articles to people who live in small quarters, unless you know that they need the particular things you send them.

Don't wait until the last minute to buy your presents, and then, for lack of time to make proper selections, give what your better judgment condemns.

Don't decide to abstain from giving just because you cannot afford expensive presents. The thoughtfulness of your gift, the interest you take in those to whom you give, are the principal things. The intrinsic value of your gift counts very little.

Don't give things because they are cheap and make a big show for the money. As a rule it is a dangerous thing to pick up a lot of all sorts of things at bargain sales for Christmas presents. If you do, there is always the temptation to make inappropriate gifts. Besides, there is usually some defect in bargain articles, or they are out of style, out of date, or there is some other reason why they are sold under price.

Good-bye, old cow, we boarded you for many a thankless day; we kept you warm and fed you, and yet you would not pay. You fooled us for a little while and then there came the rub; the tester said: "My records here proclaim your cow a scrub." We're feeling mighty happy, and are celebrating now, for dad has promised mother he will buy a tested cow. We're glad to see the last of you; no tear is in our eye; you paid us ill for all our care; good-bye, old scrub, good-bye.

The Welfare of the Home

The Outgoing and Homecoming of the Child

BY NELIA GARDNER WHITE

Did you ever watch pigeons circling about the pigeon house, and listen to their cooing before they settled down for the night? The flying in and out of the pigeons suggests "the glad outgoing,—sweet homecoming" of childhood, around the mother's knee. Froebel recognized in this scene a symbol of life, a lesson for us, as mothers, which we cannot study too faithfully.

The "outgoing" and the "homecoming," there is a world of meaning in each word. Do you send your child out each day, to school or to play, happily, trustingly, lovingly? Is he glad to go, but gladder still to return? What sort of a homecoming does he have? Aren't we, Mothers, too apt to make that homecoming full of scoldings for tardiness, or nagging over table deportment, or rushing the children off to bed so we can have the evening to ourselves? Those things seem of small importance, but wouldn't it be of more lasting value to us and to our children if, instead, we made of that homecoming a happy summary of the day's affairs?

There is no child who is not glad to tell what he has been doing all day. If he has been at school there are often little difficulties, little vexations that the teacher has not had time to satisfactorily explain or smooth out. A word or two from Mother may make it all clear and right. And if he has been at play there will be so many things to tell. It is while out at play that the child becomes acquainted with the fascinating realm of out-of-doors. Flowers, birds, trees, bees and butterflies,—he may become closer acquainted with them all through the retelling of his experiences among them. Wouldn't he be more interested in insect life if he knew the life history of the butterfly or of the ant with its almost human arrangement of home and work? Wouldn't he find more satisfaction in the fields if he knew that there were weeds that ate bugs and some that lived on other plants, like selfish folks? And wouldn't you like to have him so form the habit of telling you things that he goes on telling them, even after he passes out of childhood? Wouldn't you like to be the one he always comes back to for understanding and intelligent enlargement of his small ideas?

And isn't it in this deep abiding faith in Mother and Father, and in the intimate comradeship with the outside world, that the faith in the Infinite is born? Perhaps, in childhood, the connection between the Creator of the Universe and a white-fringed, golden-hearted daisy may not be overly clear, and if the connection is made at all, if the child sees the manifestation of the Divine in all the forces of nature, it will not be such a far cry to discovering such manifestations in his own soul. Then, as you help him to weave his daily experiences into a happy whole at the day's end, so may his larger experiences fashion themselves into a life pattern that he will not be ashamed to show to himself or his Creator at the "twilight hour" of life.

"Let knowledge grow from more to more,
But more of reverence in us dwell,
That mind and soul according well,
May make one music as before."

Creating a Musical Atmosphere in the Home

BY MARION DALLAS

All through the country, in villages and towns, there are young girls and women improving their spare time by the study of music. Many of these have a teacher come once or perhaps twice a week to guide and inspire them in their work, but sometimes, owing to bad weather, poor roads, or other reasons, weeks elapse between the visits of the teacher. To aid in such times as these, and to help and enthuse the girls who are nobly struggling alone, without the counsel and advice of any teacher, but purely for their love of music, this article is written.

The study of music should be undertaken, with an intelligent comprehension of its beauty and wealth of melody. It should never be studied in the listless fashion, adopted by so many young people. By that, I mean the careless playing of airs, with variations, the murdering of beautiful sonatas, and the strumming of cake walks, and popular songs. The object of all study of music is to give pleasure, not only to ourselves, but to others.

It must be from the heart. Every player must study thoughtfully, and with an earnestness, which convinces the listener. Even the simplest tunes can be rendered to give pleasure, but only as the player throws her soul into her music, will she influence her audience.

Harmony a Help.

To thoroughly enjoy the practice of music, I would recommend the student to master, first, Cumming's Book on "Rudiments," and then to turn to Stainer's "Harmony." A study of harmony, although it may seem uninteresting at first, gives an insight into music which can be derived in no other way. It is a great help in memory work. It is not an easy study alone, but many of the teachers and professors in our colleges of music will, for a very nominal fee, correct exercises (by mail) and give a great deal of help in that way.

Study Musical History.

The study of musical history gives a glimpse into the inner life of the great musicians, and enables one to interpret some of their thoughts and ideas. Following this, the history of music will teach the student to appreciate music as a great art, and especially is this needed in home study. It opens up a new world, and might inspire the young to make some musical history for Canada themselves, for we know our musical and national history is only in its infancy.

When great artists come to your town or near you, go and hear them. Don't be discouraged if they play some of the pieces you are learning better than you do. Remember, although we cannot all be artists, we can all do our best. Let the great player be an incentive to you to work harder and more faithfully.

Practice Not Long, But Well.

Set apart so any hours for practice every day, and allow nothing to interfere with your plans. Divide your practice hour. Practice technical exercises, but even in these watch the rythm or accent. Make a study of time. Practice your pieces slowly. Slow practice is the foundation of all good piano or organ playing. Learn to practice not long, but thoughtfully, and keep the mind and fingers under control. Learn to memorize each piece thoroughly. When the first piece has been mastered, you will find the second much easier. It is really distressing to spend an evening in company with perhaps 20 young ladies (many of whom you know are paying out hard earned money to colleges and teachers), when a request is made for some music to hear one girl after another refuse, saying, "Oh, I can't play without my music." After hard coaxing some girl is prevailed upon to play "something," and it is usually just a "something."

Overcome Nervousness.

Play every time you get an opportunity; play for father and mother—study some of father's old favorites and play them as carefully as if you had a large audience. Seize every chance to play before an audience. Much of our poor music is largely the result of nervousness and lack of memory training. The only cure of nervousness is constant appearance in public. An excellent way for a piano player to gain confidence is by duet playing and playing accompaniments. In this way you feel you are not alone, but unless you do your part well the performance will be a failure.

Another thing, in your practice include the study of simple hymns. The other night I heard of a meeting of seventy-five people. When the chairman asked for a volunteer pianist no one responded. He repeated his request three times and finally started the hymn. Of course, the result was the devotional part of the meeting was spoiled. In speaking of the circumstance to one lady who was present, she said, "Well, I never could be bothered studying hymns." They do require study, and in many of our tunes we find a wealth of harmony. Surely it pays. The satisfaction of giving a little pleasure amply repays for the time spent.

Music As An Art.

Love your work and believe in yourself. What a satisfaction and pleasure can be derived from the pianoforte while you pursue your studies, lost to all else save the beautiful melodies and harmony. The sense of growing power gives us keenest pleasure as we study the compositions of the masters. New beauties gradually reveal themselves, and light and happiness breaks over our lives. The mission of music is to lighten toil, comfort in sorrow, sweeten the lives of all mankind. Let your part be to cause sweet music to be felt in your own life, your home, and your community, no matter how small, so that the lives of men and women may be strengthened, refined, and lifted nearer to God.

Gifts We Want.

Some gfts I'd like on Christmas morn,
To make my dairy life complete.
A patent sheller for the corn,
A modern plant for winter heat.
I'd like two silos of the best,
Cream separators—well, say two.
(They'll give us all a needed rest)
It's what progressive farmers do.

I want electric lights this year,
And power—and a tractor fine,
Macadam roads running near,
A telephone—my private line.
I'd like a slicked-up motor car,
To take me to the movie show,
Where all those other racers are,
A handsome motor truck or so,
New cows to make a wonder-herd,
All pedigreed and milking-wise.
My heart, then, like a singing bird,
Will raise its paean to the skies.

Hang on the tree these minor gifts,
These little things I want and need,
And, when the day its glory lifts,
'Twill find me worthy of the deed.
My boughs be strong and purses wide,
And may your Christmas list be long.
Contented, dill I here abide,
Head high in air—soul filled with song.

Butchering Rules and Recipes

Doubling the quantity of headcheese: Prepare in the usual way, but while grinding meat cook in broth one-half cup rolled oats to every pound of meat. Combine and season to taste.

Rendering lard: Instead of cutting up the fat in cubes for rendering, we grind it through the sausage grinder, using the coarsest knife; this way a lot of time is saved and there are very few cracklings left to press.

The Smithfield cure in common usage is as follows: Hams are placed in a tray or shelf covered with salt and sprinkled with saltpetre until quite frosty. Use from five to six ounces of saltpetre for each 100 pounds of meat. Then salt and pile for three days and then salt again and leave in salt a day for each pound of meat. Wash with warm water and after partially drying, rub the entire surface with finely ground black pepper. Smoke for from thirty to forty days. Watch the color and get a uniform tobacco brown. The hams should be repeppered after smoking. Hickory wood is best.

I will tell you our way of putting up meat, either pork or beef. To every eighty pounds of meat we take two and one-half ounces of saltpetre, one and one-half pints of fine salt, and molasses to make a soft paste. Rub this mixture all over the meat the same evening as butchered. Leave it twenty-four hours then take enough salt to cover meat all over, let it remain on benches two weeks, then hang up to dry and smoke. After the meat is smoked enough, sprinkle it over lightly with pulverized borax to keep off flies. We have used this same method of curing meat for nearly forty years and never had an ounce to spoil.

How to handle meat: I have used the following method for more than thirty years and never had a piece to spoil. It always keeps well and tastes good. Here is the method: After meat is thoroughly cooled, take out the lard and ribs, cut into hams, shoulders and sides. Throw several handfuls of salt on the bottom of the barrel, then lay the two hams skin side down. Cover them well with salt, a small handful of sugar (a teacupful of sugar will be sufficient for a 350-pound hog), then a half-teaspoonful of saltpetre on each ham, and so on until each piece is treated the same way. Put on some rocks to hold meat down under the brine. Make a brine strong enough to float a fresh egg, pour it along the edge so as not to wash anything off the meat. In thirty days take up the brine and boil and skim until clear, then cool and put back again and let it remain four weeks, and the meat is ready to smoke. When you take it up, dip each piece in a tub of clean water then hang up and let it drain a few days before smoking.

The tank of an oil-stove, located outside the house, with oil piped through the wall on a gravity feed, has proved a help to one housewife. The oil man can fill the tank outside without greasing up the kitchen linoleum.

A hole in a granite kettle does not necessarily render it useless. Cut out round pieces of asbestos, place one over the hole and fasten securely on inside. Drive a copper rivet through the hole and fasten securely on the bottom of the kettle, and in this way it will last much longer.

THE BOY SCOUT CORNER

1st MORRISBURG TROOP

As announced last week, Mr. Lister our organizer and "local" chief scout, visited us on Friday night and talked to our boy scouts as only an old scout with long years of experience can talk to boys. He said that he was glad the 1st Morrisburg Troop was getting along so well, that the boys were so interested and were advancing so fast. He had heard of our very successful camp at Broder Park, and had heard from several of the fine way in which the boys had conducted themselves while there. When told that the troop was to have a special recruiting meeting at the beginning of the New Year, he said it was the best way to enlarge the troop, each scout should get and train a boy for his Tenderfoot Test and bring him to the January meeting ready to pass his test.

He then talked to the boys regarding their threefold scout promise, and the ten scout laws .A bay, not to forget his promise should tack up on both sides of his bedroom door, a card on which was written the scout promise. Then he would see it and read it the first thing in the morning and the last at night. He should then thank God for all the things he had enjoyed and for His help in keeping the Scout Laws. "Everyday— a good turn," was a good motto. He said he liked the Scout Corner in the Leader, as publicity helps the people to realize good scouting. Good turns should be forgotten right after you do them. It makes you feel happy to help some one else and other people will think more of you. A boy should get the habit of doing good turns and then he would never forget. About smiles he said: Keep smiling when things go wrong. Smiles can't exist with difficulties, the difficulty disappears. "Smile and the world smiles with you, cry and you cry alone." One smile gets another—smile when you go down street in the morning and every person you meet will smile too. Be loyal to God by smiling. A fellow who is downhearted is helped by your smile. We don't give our fathers and mothers enough smiles—let's give our own fathers and mothers more smiles—smile at home more—put your arms around your mother's neck and give her a kiss, it will be too late after your mother is dead to wish you had done more good to her. Get the habit of smiling.

Scouts are clean, not only in uniform, but in everything. They study hard at school, they are sure they are going to pass and they PASS. Scouts go regularly to their churches and worship their God. He told the boys to be loyal to their chums and give them a helping hand at all times—if your chum does something wrong put out your hand and encourage him to do better. Boy Scouts practise the Golden Rule — "Do unto others as you would that others would do to you", and the Silver Rule—"Don't do to others as you wouldn't have the other fellow do to you.

Know well your knots boys—a correct knot often saves a life. He questioned the boys on first aid, kinds of blood, arterial and capillary bleeding and received good answers.

Boy Scouts should be very proud of the fact that they are boy scouts—they should always wear their badge in the button hole of whatever coat they are wearing. If they do not wish to change the badge from one coat to the other it is a simple matter to ask the Scoutmaster for one or more so they can have one on every coat they wear. The three-pointed Fleur-de-lis and the three-finger salute should remind the boys of their three-fold promise. To do their duty to God and the King, to help everybody at all times, and obey the Scout Laws.

"Boys, Mr. Lister said, "whatever you do be courteous to your elders, when speaking to them—Yes Sir, or No Sir. Be fair and clean in your sports—if you can't win fairly, then lose fairly. The tenth Scout Law says: A Scout is clean in Thougat, Word and Deed. Boy Scouts are clean in their thoughts, in their speech and in their deeds. They do not swear nor do they have anything to do with boys who swear or tell dirty stories.

He said there was a time for all boys to fight, when temptation shows itself, fight it with all your might. Don't allow any man to say anything bad about your mother or sister., or for that matter, against any mother or sister.

A word about cigarette smoking—boys who smoke lose all ambition to do right—they are no fit companions for anyone.

In conclusion boys, I want you to get all the fun and happiness you can out of scouting, said Mr. Lister, "keep your Scout Promise, obey the Scout Law, and be good citizens. I wish you boys, the 1st Morrisburg Troop, all the luck and success possible.

Information Given the Officers—

Mr. Lister informed the Scoutmaster and Assistants that all the troops in this vicinity were arranging to have one big camp at Broder Camp in the summer of 1922. In the near future, he said, all the Scoutmasters and Assistant Scoutmasters from Brockville to Cornwall and from Avonmore to Smiths Falls would meet in conference at a central point, likely Morrisburg, to make arrangements for the Big Camp and in general to better the whole scheme of Boy Scouting.

A NEW WORLD TO HIM

He was a scared little fellow and did not know whether to cry or be brave. He was being dragged along by a big, husky father whose impatience was only too self-evident both in the way the little chap was rushed into the office and in the tone in which he was ordered about.

The father said the boy was backward; he was way behind in school and the teacher couldn't seem to beat anything into his head. He wasn't proud to admit this, as he hadn't any fools in the family that he knew of, but as a last resort, a friend had advised having the boy's eyes examined.

He was so thoroughly scared and brow-beaten that it was necessary for the specialist to work very slowly and try gradually to gain his confidence. The child proved to have an unusual amount of astigmatism. He was being tried on the test types and was hesitatingly reading off letter after letter when the father, who had been fidgeting around, could contain his impatience no longer, and he broke out with, "For Heaven's sake, can't you read your letters yet? Speak up! What's the matter with you?" "Wait a moment" the specialist said, "the boy is alright. Just let me show how he sees those letters " and he placed before the father's eyes a pair of lenses that plainly showed how things looked to the boy with his defective vision. "Now watch, I am going to put the proper correction on your son and I want you to note the difference."

The boy was fitted with the right lenses and told again to read the letters. Without a particle of hesitancy and as natural as any other boy would, he went over the letters from top to bottom.

"Well, I'm blowed", was the only adequate expression his father could command, but it was easily noticed that a more tender feeling had replaced the former impatience, and we imagine there will be many future moments when thoughts of past harshness will give this man an uncomfortable remembrance. This man could appreciate the handicap put upon his boy because he had seen for himself the distortion caused by the child's astigmatism.

PARENTS—Do not be too quick to pass judgment on your child. You are responsible for your child's life. It is your duty to see to it that no physical defects retard his rightful heritage—health, happiness and prosperity.

HAY AND STRAW

Will unload a car of straw first of the week. Orders for hay, also feed later on.

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DOUGLAS' EGYPTIAN LINIMENT

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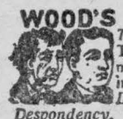

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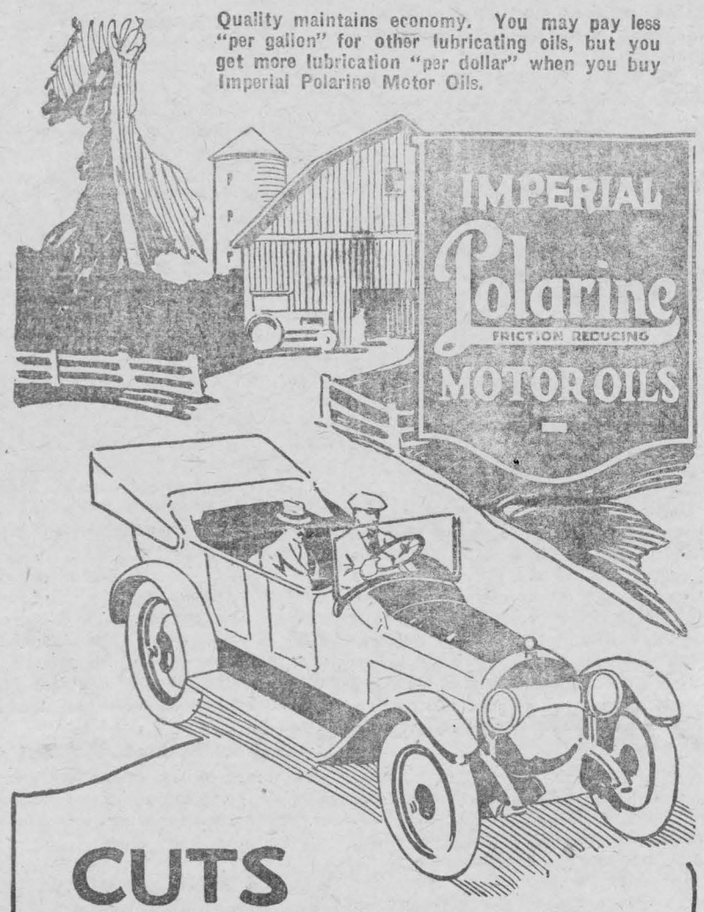

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It will pay you to get my prices on Cars, Tires, Accessories, etc, before buying.

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My place of business will be open for custom grinding every day in the week.

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THEY COME

To attend our great School—The

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

You will appreciate our fine modern equipment, excellent teaching staff and up-to-date course of study Our fine catalogue may interest you. We invite you to write for it and mention this paper. Address

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

It is kept up by:
Fees from paying patients.
Grants from the Government and Municipalities.

Donations and subscriptions from Churches, Corporations, Societies and Individuals, the last being the largest source of revenue.

YOU ARE ASKED TO ASSIST IN THIS WORK

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

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

ECZEMA You are not experimenting when you use Dr. Chase's Ointment for Eczema and Skin Irritations. It relieves at once and gradually heals the skin. Sample box Dr. Chase's Ointment free if you mention this paper and send 2c. stamp for postage. 60c. a box; all dealers or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited Toronto.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

CHRISTMAS BARGAINS

WE have a large shipment of Ladies' and Children's Coats and Dresses which we must clear before Christmas. In order to give everybody a chance to participate in these bargains, we are offering them at 50 cents on the dollar. A New Line of Ladies', Gents' and Children's Rubbers

Ladies' Rain Coats reg. $15 to $17—Sale Price $7.95

Big Reductions on all Men's, Ladies' and Children's Winter Wear—Come in and Look Them Over

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Yet a large number of men who carry $10,000 in Life Insurance think they are providing amply for their families.

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Save her the embarrassment of having to try.

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I will buy a number of 3-year-old Holstein grade heifers. Must freshen early. Write and let me know what you have, price and term.

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Come in and let us give you an estimate on your work

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FOR FLETCHER'S
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See us before buying tires

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10 room flat— Electric Light, bath, toilet, hot and cold water—all modern conveniences. Apply Leader Office.

FOR SALE

One large Gurney John Bull Range in perfect condition, good as new—burns coal or wood, suitable for hotel or boarding house. Price reasonable. Apply Leader Office.

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A heifer, strayed on my premises is now in my possession. Owner may have same by paying expenses.

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1.21 p.m.—Daily except Sunday, & 10.12 p.m. daily for Prescott, Brockville, Kingston, Trenton, Toronto and all points west.

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4.10 a.m., daily, 7.26 a.m. and 3.54 p. m. daily, except Sunday, 3.31 p.m. Sunday only, for Cornwall, Coteau Jct., Ottawa, and Montreal where close connection is made for all points in New England States, via Central Vermont. Rly., also for New York via Rutland Rly. and the Maritime Provinces via C. N. Rlys.

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MRS K. M. McGANNON,
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OUR CORRESPONDENTS

WILLIAMSBURG

Mr. and Mrs. Roy E. McIntosh and children spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Beckstead.

Rev. and Mrs. T. Isler were guests at Mr. Peter McIntosh's last Thursday.

Mrs. Alice Strader and Dorothy returned last week from Lang Sask., after spending the past three months with Mrs. J. E. Muzik.

Recent guests of Mr. and Mrs. S. Casselman, their son, Anson of California, Dr. and Mrs. Allen Shaver of Brockville and Mr. and Mrs. Genzmer Barclay of Boucks Hill.

Mrs. Margaret Whittaker and little grand daughter, Elva Marcellus, spent Sunday last at the home of I. J. Pitts, Dundela.

Miss Almeda Whitteker hes r-e turned home after spending her holidays at Finch, Cornwall and Morewood. She was accompanied home by her niece, Miss Ella B. Whitteker.

Mrs. Agnes Merkley was a recent guest of Mrs. Reuben Casselman.

Guests of Miss Julia Hollister this week were Mrs. Alice Strader and daughter, Dorothy, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Strader and family, Mrs. Reuben Casselman, and Mrs. Claude Casselman.

Guests of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Pitts last Sunday were Mr. and Mrs. Dan Burton and little daughters of Dunbar and Mrs. Jennie Marcellus of Williamsburg.

Guests of Mr. and Mrs. Corrie Brown last Sunday were Mr. and Mrs. Lee Deeks and family of Mariatown.

Guests at Sunny Brook last week, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Strader and baby, Mr. and Mrs. Clinton Fetterly and June, Archie Shannette and Dwight Merkley.

Mrs. Joseph Soles of Chesterville is spending a few days with her mother Mrs. Elgar Casselman.

Miss Dora A. Merkley was the guest of Rev. and Mrs. Arthur Hall on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Beckstead and family were recent guests of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Dewland.

Mr. O. P. Becker spent a few days in Montreal last week.

Rev. and Mrs. Hall were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Seaman on Monday.

Miss Beatrice Saddlemire was visiting her grandparents this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Isiah Robinson visited their daughter, Mrs. Arthur Whittaker on Sunday.

Nurse Pike visited our Public School on Thursday.

Mr. J. Walsh spent the week-end at his home in Dunbar.

Mrs. A. S. Rogers of Montreal representing P. P. Martin & Co., was a business caller in town this week.

Mrs Ethel Whittaker of Williamsburg visited her sister Mrs. Harvey Froats of Mariatown.

Friends of the Rev. D. A. Ferguson formerly of Williamsburg will regret to learn of the death of his father, Donald Ferguson, on Tuesday, November 29th, 1921. Interment at Knox cemetery, Oro, (near Orillia) on Friday, December 2nd, 1921.

AULTSVILLE

Mr. and Mrs. S. T. Loucks of Montreal were in town on Tuesday.

Mr. Clfford Herriman, Elma, spent Sunday with his sister here.

Mr. and Mrs. Hubert Pitts and daughter, Edna and Miss Margaret Service of Cornwall were week-end guests of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Markell.

Mrs. Austin Sampson of Brockville spent last week with her daughter, Mrs. Chas Cramer.

Mr. and Mrs. James Forsythe of Finch spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. George Beckstead.

Mr. N. O. Cramer of Montreal was in town a couple of days this week.

The Ladies Aid of the Methodist Church intend holding their annual bazaar and supper on December 15. A lot of fancy and useful articles for Christmas presents—all prices—lots of home-made candy. A good supper, 25 cents. Everybody invited.

Mrs. Lydia Meeker is spending some time with Mr. and Mrs. Ross Wells, Gallingertown.

Miss L. Markell spent Wednesday in Cornwall.

ARCHER

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Cunningham spent Monday with friends in Aultsville.

Mr. and Mrs. John Wells and baby Trevor Fetterly and Miss Augusta Fetterly of Hedgemount, East Williamsburg, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Baker and family.

Mr. and Mrs. George A. Dennison and son Ivan spent Sunday with friends in Nudell Bush.

Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Bodette, of Nudell Bush spent Wednesday evening with Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Prunner.

Quite a number from here attended the Progressive meeting held in Fraternity Hall on Thursday evening.

Bernice and Miss Blanche Gallinger spent Monday in Aultsville.

Mr. Amos Fetterly has been confined to the house for the past few weeks. We hope to see him around again soon .

Mr. W. S. Myers who spent the past two weeks with friends in Madrid and Lisbon, N.Y., returned home on Friday.

Mrs. Clarence Baker and daughter, Clara spent Tuesday last with Mr. and Mrs. Isaiah Fetterly, East Williamsburg.

Mr. Maurice McMahon spent a few days last week with friends in Uncle Sam's Domain.

Mr. and Mrs. Ellison Dennison spent Monday last in Aultsville.

Mr. Murray Myers and Miss Hilda Gallinger of the M.C.I., Morrisburg spent the latter part of the week at their respective homes here.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Burton and children of Williamsburg passed through here on Tuesday enroute to Mr. Michael Burton's, Nudell Bush.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Durant of Hoasic spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. C. Bodette.

Mr. and Mrs. Denzil Loucks and children who have been living at Boucks Hill for the summer were moving through our vicinity on Tuesday into Mrs. Stoddart's house, East Williamsburg.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Cunningham and Mr. and Mrs. Fred Cunningham spent Monday in Aultsville.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Russell and daughter Mabel were in Aultsville on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Pruner spent Friday with the latter's parents, Mr and Mrs. John Millward, Froatburn.

We are glad to report that Mrs. Ellison Dennison is speedily recovering from injuries while driving to Aultsville with her husband on Monday of last week. Their horses became unmanageable and ran away. When jumping from the cutter she was thrown violently on the frozen road and sustained sereral injuries about the head.

MARIATOWN

Mr. and Mrs. J. Zeron and Mrs. Bateman Sr., were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Froats Wednesday at tea.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Dafoe and family visited at Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Froats on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Frank Beckstead spent Tuesday with the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Beckstead, Glen Becker.

We are sorry to report Mrs. A. Sullivan is confined to the house with a severe cold.

Nurse Pyke visited our school on Wednesday and gave a very interesting talk to mothers of our section.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Seeley of Iroquois were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. Frank Beckstead on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Lee Deeks visited at Williamsburg on Sunday.

Mr. Frank Deeks visited a couple of days at Winchester this week.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Casselman of Winchester visited at Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Deeks on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Bateman and Mrs. Bateman Sr., visited at Mr. and Mrs. Thompson's, Iroquois, on Sunday.

Nurse Pyke and teacher, Miss Moore, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Beckstead, on Wednesday

(Too late for last week)

We are pleased to see Mr. A. Johnson in our midst again after an absence of over a mnoth spent with friends in Brinstons.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Froats spent Tuesday with Mr. and Mrs. Albert Beckstead.

Mrs. W. Carruthers of Elma has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. Frank Beckstead for a few days. Mr. Carruthers came out on Wednesday. Mrs. Carruthers accompanied him home on Thursday.

Mr. Harold Coyl returned home on Thursday after a seasons run on the Steamer Advance.

EAST WILLIAMSBURG

Messrs. Floyd and Sanford Wells and Mr. Ross Hess and sister Bessie and Miss Ruby Watson were at Crysler on Friday evening.

Mr. Ed. Ault of Chesterville was visiting at Mr. Walter Watsons on Wednesday and was accompanied home by his daughter Mrs. Walter Watson.

Mr. Walter Watson spent the week end with Mr. Ed. Ault and was accompanied home by Mrs. Watson.

Mrs Martha Watson and granddaughter Miss Clara Garlough are spending a couple of days this week at the latters parental home.

Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Beckstead of Elma passed through our Burg enroute to Uncle Sam's Domain.

Quite a number from our Burg attended the U.F.O. meeting held at Aultsville last week.

Mrs. W. Carr and Mrs Milton Carr and daughter, of Grantley spent a couple of days last week at Mr. Alfred Wells.

AUCTION SALE

The undersigned will sell by public auction, on the premises, 3rd concession of Matilda, (East Commons) commencing at one o'clock, on Monday, December 19th, the following:

Four cows, one heifer coming 2 years, two calves, three shoats, one brood sow, one set bob-sleighs, one lumber wagon, one Fleury plow No. 13, (new) one Deering horse rake, (new) one top buggy, one top cutter, one disc harrow, and one set of iron harrows, one two-horse tread power and circular saw, one seeder, one Massey-Harris cream separator, 450 pounds capacity, one Maxwell mowing machine one horse cultivator, one drag spring-tooth cultivator, one milk wagon, one fanning mill, one grinder, one refrigerator, one cabinet creamer, 2 cans, two log chains, one crowbar two grass scythes and forks, two sets small scales, one set double harness, one set heavy single harness, one set single harness, two wooden ladders, one iron ladder, one pork barrel and many other articls

TERMS OF SALE—$10 and under, cash, over that amount, eight months credit on furnishing approved joint notes or 5 per cent. off for cash.

Radford Link, Auctioneer.
Mrs. John Lahue, Proprietress.



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AMBEROLA
outshines them all

Here is a remarkably low-priced phonograph that actually is far superior to ordinary "talking machines" even though it costs less.

The music of Edison's New Diamond Amberola alone proves our claim that it is the "world's greatest phonograph value." It is clear and pure, without any of the harsh metallic sounds you so often hear on ordinary commercial phonographs.

Then consider—the genuine *Diamond Point Reproducer* forever does away with buying and changing needles. *Amberol Records* are practically unbreakable and last for years.

Today—come to our store and hear the Amberola. If you wish to give it a thorough trial you can have



"Three Days of Good Music–FREE"

in your home, without cost or obligation. Come yourself, if you can, and choose the Amberola model you like best and a dozen records. We will deliver them to your home for a three day free trial. If you can't call—write or phone.

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MORRISBURG, : : : ONT.

NOTICE

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Night and Day Calls Attended to Promptly

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Morrisburg, Ont.

ASK YOUR GROCER
PURITY FLOUR
MoreBread & BetterBread

The Farmer's Advocate

Canada's oldest, most practical and most interesting farm paper and home magazine

Edited, owned and published by practical farmers who operate a 200 acre experimental farm of their own.

Departments of interest for every member of the family at all seasons of the year.

Helpful and practical articles on live stock including Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine and Poultry.

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Reliable market reports——with dependable price quotations from the Toronto, Buffalo and Montreal markets.

3 YEARS FOR $3.00

OUR SPECIAL OFFER
NEW PRICES

ONE YEAR	TWO YEARS	THREE YEARS
$1.50	$2.50	$3.00

(FORMER PRICE $2.00 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE.)

The William Weld Co., London, Ontario 12

WHY WE ADVERTISE
"SERVICE THAT SATISFIES"

Seven years ago we started a Battery Service Station. We installed the finest equipment obtainable. We gathered a staff of real dependable men.

BUT MOST IMPORTANT—We sent these men to the factory to learn the battery business from the ground up. They learned how to make a plate, a separator, a jar, a connector and to assemble. They also learned how to quickly detect trouble and the short methods of repair. They learnt at our expense—not by experimenting with your battery and charging the work to you. Since then they have frequently visited the factory, keeping constantly in touch with developments and new methods.

We have always given satisfactory service, because we make battery work a business—not a side line.

It will pay you to send us your battery this winter for Dry Storage

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HAY GIVES SERVICE ON THE MINUTE

We send Flowers by Express or by Parcel Post to all points in Eastern Ontario. They reach their destination in perfect condition and please our many customers. We deliver free all orders of Five Dollars and up in value; for Funeral Designs or Cut Flowers, CHARGES PAID TO YOUR EXPRESS STATION, OR YOUR POST OFFICE. This makes it a "fair deal" by putting our out of town customers on the same level as those who buy over the counter here in the city. Telephone us for quick and efficient service.

"Say it with Flowers"

We Lead in Artistic Floral Emblems for funerals, Bouquets for Weddings, Presentation Boquets for all occasions, at the season,s lowest prices.

Our floral pieces are models of neatness and good taste: we do not crowd the flowers, but let each blossom shew its own individual beauty, just as if it had naturally sprung into place, while combinations of colors and shadings are carefully chosen to give the most pleasing results. Our work is done by very competent flower designers who have had a life-long training.

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Make Live Stock Pay Better

Only healthy livestock pays; fat cattle, sleek horses, firm hogs.
Wodehouse's Animal Invigorator
Conditions Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Pigs.
It will make healthy cattle and greatly increase the flow of milk. It is unequalled for fattening your swine. They will be ready for market at least two weeks earlier.
It is the only stock tonic in which no filler is used. Has highest government analysis. Made and guaranteed by
Wodehouse Invigorator Limited, Hamilton, Ont
Sold by
O. W. DUPRAU

SETTLEMENT OF WORLD PROBLEMS PROCEEDING SATISF ACTORILY AT PARLEY

Bundle of Big Decisions Likely to be Made Public in Course of a Week—Anglo-Jap. Alliance Will be Scrapped.

A despatch from Washington says:—The biggest men at this Conference on the Limitation of Armament seem to have but one fear as to the outcome. They fear they are proceeding too rapidly. They say they do not want to spin out the job for a protracted period, but they are anxious lest, in the hurry, some points are being overlooked and some decisions made which will breed repentance later. In that respect alone the gathering of the nations in Washington is unique. No diplomatic conference, so authorities claim, ever moved at such speed, unless it was a meeting at which some power was eager to hurry itself into war.

In a week or ten days the world is likely to be handed such a bundle of decisions as to make it reel with amazement. Many of these decisions are practically complete now, but no formal announcement is being made of them for various reasons.

However, the attitude of the Japanese is lessening the speed appreciably. One British delegate claimed that this was due to the Japanese psychology. They did not like to make one decision at a time and by slow, methodical means reach the important final conclusion. The Japanese desired to hold back on points until all the problems were assembled, and then make their agreements in a heap. That is one reason for saying that a bundle of decisions will be handed out.

This same British delegate summed it all up something like this:

(1) The Japanese will undoubtedly accept the 10-10-6 ratio for capital ships as proposed by Mr. Hughes.

(2) The British will likely gain something in their attitude toward submarines. The Hughes proposals allow 90 000 tons of submarines each to Britain and the United States. This tonnage will be cut appreciably.

(3) There will be an end to the Anglo-Japanese alliance, the first move toward its abrogation coming from the Japanese themselves.

(4) There will be substituted for it an agreement for Britain, the United States and Japan. This agreement—not a treaty—may be extended soon to other powers, though the matter is not pressing, because a tripartite understanding is calculated to ensure the peace of the world.

It was explained by this same British delegate that the British came here with only two simple business objectives: One, to make secure the friendship of the United States; the other, to prevent war, or the possibility of war, between the United States and Japan. When the decisions such as are outlined above are arrived at these two objectives will have been achieved, he thought. Outside of the general desire for peace between the United States and Japan, the British were gravely concerned over a possible tangle in the manufacture of munitions in the event of a war between those two powers. Britain, Canada and Australia, it was pointed out, again would become munition centres, and the chances of trouble with either belligerent would be immense.



ADMIRAL BEATTY'S VISIT TO CANADA

Admiral Beatty making a speech while he was in Montreal. Beside him is a proud little member of the Boys' Naval Brigade.

Five British Officers Arrested in Galway

Belfast, Dec. 4.—During evolutions of the "Republican Army" at Kilreekil, Galway, Saturday, in the presence of "Chief of Staff Mulcahy," five British officers engaged in photographing the scenes were arrested by order of Mulcahy. They were deprived of their arms and cameras and films, then liberated. The protests of the officers were met by the reply that their action was a distinct "breach of the tru'ce."

The Farmers' University.

Enquiry at the Extension Office of the University of Toronto this week elicits the fact that requests for application forms for the Short Winter Course are being received "in bunches." This means that, in a good many localities, parties of men and women, young and old, are being organized by some leading spirit to go in a body to the Provincial University for the two weeks commencing February 6th. Last February there was a good deal of friendly rivalry as to which county had the largest number of students present. York, Simcoe, Halton and Peel, on account of their proximity, were, of course, ahead in numbers, but Huron, Oxford, Ontario, and Wellington had each a large representation. Of the thirty-three counties and districts from which students came last session Essex, Renfrew, Rainy River, Haliburton, and Muskoka were the most distant. Last February, too, the men in attendance greatly outnumbered the women and this will probably be the case again even though household science has been added to the list of subjects. The Executive Board of the United Farmers of Ontario is anxious to see the attendance doubled this year and the authorities of the provincial university are making all arrangements to provide two weeks of profit and pleasure for all who attend.

Unlikely That Lloyd George Will Visit Washington

London, Dec. 4.—It is held now, in view of the Irish deadlock, that it is unlikely that Premier Lloyd George will find it possible to make a trip to Washington this year. Although the Irish negotiations are not actually broken off, the means whereby they are to be continued are not clearly visible, and, in any case, a continuance of the truce can probably be imperilled, and in these circumstances it is considered impossible for the Prime Minister to leave the country.

Meeting of International Court Early Next Year

A despatch from Geneva says:—The League of Nations has issued a call for the members of the International Court of Justice to meet at the Hague on January 30. Formanl opening of the court is expected early in February.

TO PREVENT CRASH ON GERMAN BOURSE

Country's Biggest Bankers May Control Market Till Credits Are Arranged

Berlin, Dec. 4.—No reassuring word has reached Berlin from Walter Rathenou, former Minister of Reconstruction now in London, indicating more that a hope that he can amalgamate various private interests and credits into a big enough entity to establish a shorter loan and carry Germany through the next two payments of reparations. Meantime, Chancellor Wirth called a meeting at noon to-day of a credit committee of nine of the biggest German bankers, whose first duty will be to try to do something to prevent a crash on the bourse.

The latest reparation note, written in what the newspapers were surprised to find sharp language, has shaken Germany completely out of the notion of a moratorium it has been nursing and the country knows the worst.

The Government, it is believed, made a successful play on the Bourse during the temporary furore for a moratorium and, it is reported, bought enough foreign notes to give a reserve on which to construct credit. Confirmation on this point is obtainable only through unofficial admissions in the Ministry of Finance. But this cannot prevent a big fall of the mark, unless the bankers decide to control the Bourse until they get into satisfactory form, the credits which unquestionably are being arranged between London and Berlin.

China-Japan Debates Point to New Era

A despatch from Washington says:—The opening of conversations between the representatives of China and Japan on the Shantung question has caused great satisfaction in Japanese circles where, it is believed, it may mark the inauguration of an epoch of better understanding between the two nations.

The Japanese viewpoint was explained as one of conviction that Japan should insist, in the negotiations, upon an agreement to conduct the Shantung railroad from Tsingtau to Tsinan-Fu as a joint Sino-Japanese enterprise.

Canadian Product Cheapest on Market

A despatch from London says: In some things Canada can beat Germany at her own game of cheap production. According to the Mercantile Guardian, after going the rounds of the world's markets, buyers for the first time in many months find Canadian aluminum the cheapest, selling at 1 shilling 2½ pence per pound, while the German product, despite the depreciation of the mark, is 2 pence dearer. The Canadian product, which is often called American because it is shipped from New York, is said to be of exceptional quality.

LATEST PROPOSALS OF BRITISH GOVERNMENT REJECTED BY SINN FEIN

Collapse of Negotiations Due to Action of the Dail Eireann Cabinet—Irish Representatives Still in London.

A despatch from London says:—A draft of alternative proposals for an Irish settlement was given by the Government on Thursday to the Sinn Fein leaders. Mr. Barton left London Thursday evening with the documents which will be considered by the Sinn Fein Cabinet. If the Sinn Fein indicates readiness to discuss the new scheme, then the Government will submit it to Ulster, it is hoped, by Tuesday.

The alternative proposal has already been described in general terms. It would create Ireland a Dominion, Ulster exercising her option to remain out of the Dominion Parliament and to retain her present powers and Imperial representation, but on this important point Ulster would at any time have the option at her own request of joining the Dominion Parliament. The Sinn Fein are to give their allegiance under a form to be agreed.

Part of the new proposal is a boundary commission to re-examine the frontiers of Ulster and the South, with a view to some changes which would be advantageous both to the North and the South during the period they are separated. Such a boundary commission, it is thought, might get rid of some of the difficult problems in Tyrone and Fermanagh, and if in those counties some of the Sinn Fein population were allotted to the South, perhaps in exchange Ulster might be allotted some territory in County Donegal, which would render the geographical position of Derry City less anomalous.

The Government's undertaking to submit fresh proposals to Ulster before next Tuesday, the time limit set by Premier Sir James Craig this week in his declination to accept the Government's previous proposal, is understood to be conditioned upon the acceptance of the new proposals by Sinn Fein, and upon the inclusion in such possible acceptance of an agreement on the part of Sinn Fein to swear allegiance to the Crown. Should this agreement not be reached it is understood Ulster will not be approached again, and that negotiations with Sinn Fein would then terminate.

London, Dec. 4.—Premier Lloyd George hurried back to London from Chequers Court to-day to receive the report of the representatives of the Dail Eireann on the latest proposals of the British Government respecting the Irish settlement. In the conference between the British Ministers and the Sinn Fein delegates, which followed, the Premier and his colleagues were informed that the proposals were not acceptable. They had been given full consideration by the Dail Eireann at Dublin, but no way had been found to reconcile the differences which had arisen.

The future is not considered promising. The members of the special committee of the British Government who took part in the original conference are to meet to-morrow for the purpose, it is believed, of taking some definite action. Unless an agreement is reached by to-morrow at another meeting with the Irish delegates, it is understood that the Government will not submit its proposals to Sir James Craig. The Ulster Premier will speak at Belfast on Tuesday, and if no proposals have reached him by that time, will announce the negotiations ended.

Eamonn de Valera, who was present during the consideration of the British proposals at Dublin, spoke significantly at Galway to-day, declaring: "Freedom has never been won without sacrifice; the country must be prepared now to face sacrifices as it has been in the past."

There is this to be said about the situation: that the Sinn Fein representatives are still in London, and Mr. Lloyd George has on many previous occasions shown himself capable of overcoming what appeared to be an almost insurmountable barrier. No official word has yet been given out that an end has come to the negotiations.

Germany and Switzerland Sign Arbitration Pact

Berne, Switzerland, Dec. 4.—Germany and Switzerland have signed a treaty of arbitration under which each country is compelled to submit almost all questions in dispute between them to arbitration.

DARING ROBBERY AT NIAGARA FALLS, N.Y.

Armed Robbers Secured $40,000 While People Looked On.

A despatch from Niagara Falls, N. Y., says:—Armed robbers secured loot valued at $40,000 in a holdup of three express company employees here on Thursday night, shortly after six o'clock. The robbers loaded two strong boxes into an automobile and drove away, while many persons watching them thought it was all a joke.

The three expressmen were moving the two strong-boxes from the express company office to the train shed of the New York Central across the street. As they reached the train shed, four men stepped out, armed with revolvers. Three of the bandits covered the expressmen, while the fourth bandit put the strong-boxes, which contained $40,000 in currency and valuables, into the auto.

One of the bandits took a revolver from one of the expressmen, and the four escaped without a shot being fired.

No one ever advances who constantly waits for directions.



Viscount Lascelles

Whose engagement to H.R.H. Princess Mary has been officially announced.

Lord Mount Stephen, who died on Nov. 30, at Hatfield, Hertfordshire, England, in his 93rd year, was formerly President of the Bank of Montreal and first President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, of which he was one of the chief promoters.

ABOLITION OF SUBMARINE IS STRONGLY ADVOCATECD BY BRITISH AT CONFERENCE

A despatch from Washington says:—Complete abolition of the submarine as an instrument of warfare, still is regarded by the British delegation as the most preferable decision to be reached by the armament conference when the question of the submarines is brought up.

While the British delegates realize that their views as to the unsuitability of the submarine for warfare might not prevail in the conference, they felt certain it would receive much sympathy in the world at large.

In anticipation of a lively discussion on this subject before the conference, one of the highest British authorities to-night set out the British attitude as follows:

The submarine hardly can be used without being abused; in the past it certainly was a gross abuse of every rule of war; it destroyed the innocent and the non-belligerent as well as the crews of warships. There might be a legitimate use for the submarine if it could be confined to operations against warships; it could not be used against merchant ships without violation of the rules of war.

Moreover, the British spokesman said he doubted seriously whether the submarine was the weapon of the weaker power against the stronger.

In response to an inquiry as to whether the same objection made to the submarine might not with equal force apply to the use of poison gas or to the dropping of bombs from airplanes, the British spokesman declared there was a great difference.

It would be impossible, without great injury to industrial life, he said, to end the manufacture of chemicals capable of being turned into poison gases in time of war. As to airplanes, which are now a valuable means of transportation in times of peace, it would be impossible, he added to check the development of these new means of communication. While these airplanes, capable of carrying large cargoes in times of peace, might carry bombs in time of war, he contended, the submarines could not be turned to any other useful purpose than that of a weapon of war.

Weekly Market Report

Toronto.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, $1.30½; No. 2 Northern, $1.26; No. 3, $1.18.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, 54⅝c; No. 3 CW, 53⅛c; extra No. 1 feed, 53⅛c; No. 1 feed, 52¼c; No. 2 feed, 49¾c.

Manitoba barley—Nominal.

All the above, track, Bay ports.

American corn—No. 2 yellow, 66c, Bay ports.

Ontario oats—No. 2 white, nominal.

Ontario wheat—Nominal.

Barley—No. 3 extra, test 47 lbs. or better, 57 to 60c, according to freights outside.

Buckwheat—No. 2, 68 to 70c.

Rye—No. 2, 86 to 90c.

Manitoba flour—First pats., $7.40; second pats., $6.90, Toronto.

Ontario flour—90 per cent. patent, bulk, seaboard, per barrel, $4.80.

Millfeed—Del. Montreal freight, bags included: Bran, per ton, $23 to $24; shorts, per ton, $25 to $26; good feed flour, $1.70 to $1.80.

Baled hay—Track, Toronto, per ton, No. 2, $21.50 to $22; mixed, $18.

Straw—Car lots, per ton, $12.

Cheese—New, large, 21 to 22c; twins, 21½ to 22½c; triplets, 22½ to 23½c. Old, large, 25 to 26c; twins, 25½ to 26½c; triplets, 26 to 27c; Stiltons, new, 25 to 26c.

Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 33 to 35c; creamery prints, fresh, No. 1, 43 to 45c; No. 2, 40 to 41c; cooking, 26 to 30c.

Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 30 to 35c; roosters, 20 to 25c; fowl, 28c; ducklings, 30 to 35c; turkeys, 45 to 50c; geese, 22 to 27c.

Live poultry—Spring chickens, 20 to 25c; roosters, 14 to 16c; fowl, 14 to 22c; ducklings, 22 to 25c; turkeys, 45 to 50c; geese, 15 to 20c.

Margarine—23 to 25c.

Eggs—No. 1 storage, 48 to 50c; select storage, 55 to 57c; new laid straights, 86 to 88c; new laid, in cartons, 88 to 90c.

Beans—Can. hand-picked, bushel, $4 to $4.25; primes, $3.50 to $3.75.

Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., $2.50; per 5 imp. gals., $2.35. Maple sugar, lb., 19 to 22c.

Honey—60-30-lb. tins, 14½ to per lb.; 5-2½-lb. tins, 16 to 17c per lb.; Ontario comb honey, per doz, $3.75 to $4.50.

Smoked meats—Hams, med., 25 to 27c; heavy, 25 to 27c; cottage rolls, 27 to 29c; breakfast bacon, 25 to 30c; special brand breakfast bacon, 38 to 40c; backs, boneless, 35 to 40c.

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 18 to 20c; clear bellies, 18½ to 20½c.

Lard—Pure, tierces, 14 to 14½c; tubs, 14½ to 15c; pails, 15 to 15½c; prints, 16½ to 17c. Shortening, tierces, 13c; tubs, 13½c; pails, 14c; prints, 15½c.

Choice heavy steers, $6 to $7.75; butcher steers, choice, $6 to $6.50; do, good, $5 to $6; do, med., $4 to $4.50; do, com., $2.50 to $3.50; butcher heifers, choice, $5.50 to $6; butcher cows, choice, $4 to $4.50; do, med., $3 to $4; canners and cutters, $1.50 to $2.50; butcher bulls, good, $3.50 to $4; do, com., $2.50 to $3.50; feeders, good, 900 lbs., $5 to $5.60; do, fair, $4.50 to $5; stockers, good, $4 to $4.50; do, fair, $3 to $4; milkers, $60 to $80; springers, $70 to $90; calves, choice, $10 to $11; do, med., $8 to $10; do, com., $3 to $6; lambs, good, $9.[illegible] to $10; do, com., $5.50 to $6; sheep, choice, $3.50 to $4; do, good, $3 to $3.50; do, heavy and bucks, $1 to $2; hogs, fed and watered, $9.50 to $9.[illegible]; do, f.o.b., $8.85 to $9; do, country points, $8.75 to $8.85.

Montreal.

Oats—Can. West. No. 2, 58 to 59c; do, No. 3, 57 to 58c. Flour—Man. spring wheat, firsts, $7.50. Rolled oats—Bag, 90 lbs., $2.80 to $2.85. Bran, $24.25. Shorts, $26.25. Hay—No. 2, per ton, carlots, $27 to $28.

Cheese—Finest easterns, 18 to 18½c. Butter—Choicest creamery, 40¼ to 40½c. Eggs—Selected, 52c.

Potatoes, per bag, carlots, $1 to $1.20.

Canners and cutters, $1.50 to $2.50; light heifers, $2.50 to $3; bulls, $2.25 to $3; calves, grassers, $3; med. veal, $8 to $10; lambs, $8 to $8.25; good sheep, $4; hogs, $10.

REGLAR FELLERS-- By Gene Byrnes



RHEUMATIC PAINS HAVE DISAPPEARED

As a Result of Treating the Trouble Through the Blood.

The chief symptom of rheumatism is pain. The most successful treatment is the one that most quickly relieves and banishes the pain. Many rheumatic people suffer pains that could be avoided by building up the blood; when rheumatism is associated with thin blood it cannot be corrected until the blood is built up.

Mr. Ed. Hall, Main-a-Dieu, N.S., suffered from rheumatism for years, but was more fortunate than many victims of the disease for he found a remedy that so built up his entire system that he is now free from rheumatism. Mr. Hall says: "I was taken down with rheumatism, and at times was under the treatment of several of the best doctors in Cape Breton, but they held out no hope for my recovery from the trouble. I was confined to bed for three years and a helpless cripple from the trouble. I could not move, and had to be turned in sheets. My legs and fingers were drawn out of shape, and sores developed on my body as the result of my long confinement in bed. I was in this serious condition when a friend advised the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and I began taking them. The first benefit I felt from the pills was an improved appetite, and then I began to feel stronger, and was finally able to get out of bed and go about on crutches. I continued taking the pills for months, slowly but surely getting new strength, and finally I was able to lay the crutches aside. I will always be lame, as the result of my long stay in bed my left leg has shortened somewhat, but otherwise I am feeling fine and able to do my work as Fishery Overseer. I may add that when the rheumatism came on I weighed 140 pounds, and when I began going about on crutches I only weighed 67 pounds, and now I am at normal weight. There are many here who know and can vouch for the truth of these statements."

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

Mammoths Were Starved.

Many of the mammoths found frozen in Siberia have broken bones or show signs of other injuries, suggesting that they were killed by landslides or falls into crevasses.

It has long been accepted as fact that those huge proboscidians were specially fitted by nature to withstand severe cold. But a newly published Smithsonian report offers a different theory.

The idea it advances is that in the days when the mammoths flourished in Siberia and Northern America the climate of those latitudes was comparatively mild. It was a great invasion of cold that destroyed them. If they had been able to migrate southward into warmer regions, they might have survived even to the present time; but, as it happened, they succumbed to low temperature.

An incidental effect of the change of climate was to impoverish the vegetation on which they relied for food. Cold rains converted their bristly fur into cloaks of ice. They starved and froze, and so they passed away.

When they perished, conditions were such that their carcasses immediately froze solid, and in that state they are found to-day—the most remarkable example of cold storage on record, inasmuch as not fewer than 150,000 years have passed since the beasts died.

The tusks of the mammoth were huge, even out of proportion to the size of the animal, and so curved that in many individuals the tips were directed sidewise or backward. Thus they could not have been efficient as weapons, and it is hard to imagine what use they really served.

A DANISH COLONY IN WESTERN CANADA

NEAR TOWN OF STANDARD, SOUTH ALBERTA.

Interesting Account of a Highly Successful and Prosperous Settlement of Hardy Danes.

The Scandinavian people, Danes, Norwegians, and Swedes, are noted for their pioneering instinct, and it is therefore not surprising to find representatives of these races in the vanguard of settlement in Western Canada, in which especially Danes have taken a prominent part.

The Danish people, due to the limited area of agricultural land in the country of their birth, are keenly appreciative of the value of land and its proper cultivation; indeed, they are very good judges of soil and agricultural conditions and make few mistakes in selecting locations for settlement, and where they settle together and follow agricultural pursuits prosperous farming communities soon develop. Individual Danish farmers have located in various parts of the Prairie Provinces of Canada and in some cases, where the first families settled a few years ago, very fine settlements of these thrifty agriculturists have sprung up.

Markerville, Alberta, an early and successful Danish settlement in a fine dairy and mixed farming district, named after Mr. C. P. Marker, one of the first Danish settlers there, who is now Dairy Commissioner for Alberta, and the Innisfail district, may be mentioned. The latter district has become noted for its dairy products owing to the fact that in their homeland the Danish settlers soon discovered the advantages of dairy farming and it was not long before a good creamery was in operation at Innisfail, creating a staple industry and a regular income to the settlers, and through the maintenance of a good number of stock and careful cultivation of the land, a very solid farming community has been established.

An Outstanding Example of Success.

Probably the most outstanding example of Danish pioneering and agricultural success, however, is that of the Danish settlement at Standard, Alberta. It was in 1909 that J. H. Myrthu and Jens Rasmussen first heard of the fertile lands of Western Canada, and whilst they were farming high-priced land in Western Iowa, where their ancestors had pioneered before them, they were beginning to feel the call of the Canadian North-West. Then the desire to investigate the opportunities in the Canadian West grew into a determination and crystalized in the spring of the year when these two prominent farmers decided to make a trip to Canada. After travelling over various parts they decided that the undulating prairies of Southern Alberta was the right place for them and their Danish friends.

Returning home they talked to their neighbors and friends about their plans, with the result that in the fall of the same year a party of about some thirty people arranged to make the trip from Iowa to the new land in Alberta. These men were of the sturdy Danish-American farmer class, and as soon as the Canadian border was crossed were at once interested to see everything and miss nothing. No doubt there was a thought in some minds that a great change would appear when they crossed from the land of the Stars and Stripes to the Land of the Maple Leaf and Union Jack, but there seemed no great difference except that the fields of golden grain were larger and the stooks of grain were thicker.

Their keen appreciation of the productive soil was at once aroused to the opportunity presented to the farmer to make the rich prairie acres pay a handsome dividend, while at the same time the home life for their families would not be materially changed. On every hand they saw progress and prosperity. Big farms, fine buildings, progressive cities and towns, good schools, everything much as they had left in Iowa; the people spoke the same language and many had preceded them from "back home." When the train reached Gleichen, Alberta, a budding Western town, the end of their railway journey, they proceeded by democrat thirty-five miles across the prairie, everyone enthusiastic over the promising future which the new land offered.

To Spy Out the Land.

Early the next morning the thirty pioneers, in six double-seated rigs packed with provisions and feed, set out to "spy the land" on their seventy-mile trip. Reaching the site of the prospective colony and whilst dinner was being prepared, the Danish minister, who had been invited to join the party, formally dedicated the settlement the "Standard Danish Colony," after which the teams were again requisitioned, the party piled into the wagons, and every parcel of land was carefully inspected and allotted.

This then was the nucleus of the present very successful and prosperous Danish settlement which has won for the district an envied position among the many progressive grain and stock-raising districts which have sprung up during the past decade. Here now are to be seen the comfortable homes and big red barns of wealthy and contented farmers, and the undulating unbroken prairie of 1909, with its picturesque winding trails, has given place to the mile long furrows, the woven wire fence, and the graded road with the railway penetrating the settlement and the town of Standard at their door.

No Vacant Land Remains.

The original settlement, which, through its wonderful record of success, has drawn their fellow countrymen from all directions, has long since overflowed the original township boundaries, extending in all directions, has crossed the Rosebud River to the north, where at Wayne an extensive settlement has rapidly grown. Many of these settlers came with limited means to take up land at from $15 to $25 per acre, while to-day, through their energy and determination and the inherent fertility of the soil and favorable climatic conditions, they have built up a community in which their land is in demand by new settlers at from $75 to $100 per acre. There is now no vacant land in the Standard Danish Settlement.

Probably no more persistent and uninterrupted record of progress in colonization and agricultural development can be instanced, and the millions of bushels of wheat, oats and other grains, and the thousands of head of livestock produced in this settlement have already created substantial railway traffic such as few districts attain.

When this condition is attained throughout the West generally, one can only imagine what Canada's annual agricultural returns will be.

Cascarets To-Night For Liver, Bowels, if Bilious, Headachy

Get a 10-cent box now.

You're headachy! You have a bad taste in your mouth, your eyes burn, your skin is yellow, your lips parched. No wonder you feel mean. Your system is full of bile not properly passed off, and what you need is a cleaning up inside. Don't continue being a bilious nuisance to yourself and those who love you, and don't resort to harsh physics that irritate and injure. Remember that most disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels are gone by morning with gentle, thorough Cascarets—they work while you sleep. A 10-cent box will keep your liver and bowels clean; stomach sweet, and your head clear for months. Children love to take Cascarets too because they never gripe or sicken.

Get It Done.

It isn't the job we intended to do,
Or the labor we've just begun,
That puts us right on the balance sheet;
It's the work we have really done.

Our credit is built upon things we do,
Our debit on things we shirk;
The man who totals the biggest plus
Is the man who completes his work.

Good intentions do not pay bills:
It's easy enough to plan.
To wish is the play of an office boy;
To do is the job of a man.

Remorse.

"I am the guest who comes unbid,
with voice forever chiding.
Deep in the secret heart of man, I am
the long abiding;
Would you avoid the pain of me, the
wracking, cutting laughter,
Pause ere you speak or act, to ask if
I may come thereafter."

MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN" LINIMENT

FOR RHEUMATISM

Lumbago, Neuralgia, or any other pain, apply **Minard's Liniment** to the aching spot and get quick relief. Minard's is the remedy your grandmother used. There is nothing to equal it.

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

CONSTIPATED CHILDREN

Mothers, if your little ones are constipated; if their little stomach and bowels are out of order; if they cry a great deal and are cross and peevish, give them a dose of Baby's Own Tablets—the ideal medicine for little ones. The Tablets are a gentle but thorough laxative and never fail to right the minor disorders of childhood. Concerning them Mrs. Noble A. Pyr, Ecum Secum, N.S., writes:—"My baby was terribly constipated but Baby's Own Tablets soon relieved her and I now think them a splendid medicine for little ones." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

When Snow Flies, Motor Ahead.

An arrangement by which an ordinary motorcar may be converted into a sleigh is the invention of William B. Jenkins, of Idaho. The front wheels of the automobile are taken off and the rear wheels so positioned with reference to a supporting-sled contrivance as to be lifted slightly above the ground. The rear wheels, however, are required to propel the motor-sleigh, and so are provided with traction rims having calks to engage the ground. The rear end of the vehicle is elevated upon the rear sleigh-runners just high enough to enable the calks to catch the ground and give the requisite drive to the car.

MONEY ORDERS.

Dominion Express Money Orders are on sale in five thousand offices throughout Canada.

Education in Iceland.

It is said that the population of Iceland is wholly literate—no small accomplishment in a country so sparsely settled. The outstanding fact of the educational system is that parents are responsible for teaching their children the elmentary subjects. All children from ten to fourteen years old must take examinations every spring to show that they have completed the work of one grade, regardless of who has taught them. If they do not pass, the educationa committee may have them taught at the expense of the parents or guardians.

Minard's Liniment Used by Veterinaries

The man who deals in sunshine
Is the one who gets the crowds;
He transacts a lot more business
Than the one who peddles clouds;
And the salesman who's a frowner
Will be beaten by a mile,
If the man at the next counter
Meets his patrons with a smile.

Pains After Eating

Today thousands are afraid to eat because of the pains that follow even a light meal of good and wholesome food. Mother Seigel's Syrup, taken after meals, has helped tens of thousands to enjoy their food, and put an end to the pains and miseries of indigestion. Sold in 50c. and $1.00 bottles at drug stores. c-921

America's Pioneer Dog Remedies



Book on **DOG DISEASES** and How to Feed Mailed Free to any Address by the Author. H. Clay Glover Co., Inc. 118 West 31st Street New York, U.S.A.

COARSE SALT
LAND SALT
Bulk Carlots
TORONTO SALT WORKS
C. J. CLIFF - TORONTO

BITS OF HUMOR FROM HERE & THERE



Boy Didn't Kick.

"I'm sorry, young man," said the druggist, as he eyed the small boy over the counter, "but I can only give you half as much castor oil for a dime as I used to."

The boy blithely handed him the coin. "I'm not kicking," he remarked. "The stuff's for me."

Seniority.

A small boy, aged 4, had just communicated the fact to his uncle that he had started on his school career. "Indeed," said his uncle; "why, you must be the youngest there."

"Oh, no," answered the youngster in a very lofty manner, "there's another gentleman who comes in a perambulator."

Too Busy.

"Mamma," asked Freddie, "are we going to heaven some day?"

"Yes, dear, I hope so," was the reply.

"I wish papa could go, too," continued the little fellow.

"Well, and don't you think he will?" asked his mother.

"Oh, no," replied Freddie, "he couldn't leave his business."

Outcast.

The profiteer's wife was dining out. During the evening the conversation turned on Dean Swift. After some time she turned to the man at her side, who happened to be an author, and said:

"Who is this Dean Swift, who is so amusing? I should like to invite him to one of my receptions."

"I'm afraid," answered the author, "that the dean has done something that has shut him out of society for good."

"Oh, but how very interesting," said the lady. "And what was it he did?"

"Some hundreds of years, ago," replied the author, "he died."

Asparagus is one of the oldest culinary vegetables.

Mother, Quick! Give California Fig Syrup For Child's Bowels

Even a sick child loves the "fruity" taste of "California Fig Syrup." If the little tongue is coated or if your child is listless, cross, feverish, full of cold, or has colic, a teaspoonful will never fail to open the bowels. In a few hours you can see for yourself how thoroughly it works all the constipation poison, sour bile and waste from the tender, little bowels and gives you a well, playful child again.

Millions of mothers keep "California Fig Syrup" handy. They know a teaspoonful to-day saves a sick child tomorrow. Ask your druggist for genuine "California Fig Syrup" which has directions for babies and children of all ages printed on bottle. Mother! You must say "California" or you may get an imitation fig syrup.

SLOAN'S RELIEVES NEURALGIC ACHES

FOR forty years Sloan's Liniment has been the quickest relief for neuralgia, sciatica and rheumatism, tired muscles, lame backs, sprains and strains, aches and pains.

Keep Sloan's *handy* and apply freely, *without rubbing*, at the first twinge.

It eases and brings comfort surely and readily. You'll find it clean and non-skin-staining.

Sloan's Liniment is pain's enemy. Ask your neighbor.

At all druggists—35c, 70c, $1.40.

Made in Canada.

Sloan's Liniment (Pain's enemy)

AHERN FELT TIRED OUT ALL DAY LONG

COULD HARDLY EAT, SLEEP OR WORK, HE STATES.

Both Himself and Wife Restored to Splendid Health by Taking Tanlac.

"I know Tanlac is a splendid medicine, for it has fixed me up in good shape in only a few weeks," said John Ahern, 1 Boultbee Ave., Toronto, Ont., an employee of the Wm. Davies Co., Ltd.

"Some years ago stomach trouble came on me and I got in a general run-down condition. I got to where I felt tired all day long, tired when I went to bed and just as tired when I got up. I had a persistent cough like bronchitis, that kept me awake much of the night. My stomach was so disordered my appetite was almost entirely gone and all the food I ate gave me indigestion. I had severe pains in the pit of the stomach, and could hardly stoop over, the distress was so bad. I was badly constipated and would get dizzy if I stooped over suddenly. At times my head hurt so bad it seemed that it would split open, and nothing would do me any good.

My wife commenced taking Tanlac and it helped her so much that I decided to try it myself. All my troubles are in the past now and I feel fine. My appetite is splendid and I can eat anything I want without a bit of trouble. I sleep like a log at night and get up in the morning feeling strong and full of "pep" and ready for a hard day's work. I can't say anything too good for Tanlac."

Tanlac is sold by leading druggists everywhere. Adv.

Farming was the occupation of half the population of France before the war.

Minard's Liniment for Distemper.

Classified Advertisements.

PLAYER PIANO FOR SALE.

BELL PLAYER PIANO IN GOOD condition, with a large number of music rolls, for sale at a bargain. L. Costello, 73 West Adelaide Street, Toronto.

BELTING FOR SALE

ALL KINDS OF NEW AND USED belting, pulleys, saws, cable, hose, packing, etc., shipped subject to approval at lowest prices in Canada. YORK BELTING CO., 115 YORK, STREET, TORONTO.

THIN, FLAT HAIR
GROWS LONG, THICK
AND ABUNDANT



"Danderine" costs only 35 cents a bottle. One application ends all dandruff, stops itching and falling hair, and, in a few moments, you have doubled the beauty of your hair. It will appear a mass, so soft, lustrous, and easy to do up. But what will please you most will be after a few weeks' use when you see new hair—fine and downy at first—yes—but really new hair growing all over the scalp. "Danderine" is to the hair what fresh showers of rain and sunshine are to vegetation. It goes right to the roots, invigorates and strengthens them. This delightful, stimulating tonic helps thin, lifeless, faded hair to grow long, thick, heavy and luxuriant.

Surnames and Their Origin

GARFIELD.

Variation—Gear, Geer.
Racial Origin—English.
Source—A locality, also an occupation.

The first syllable in this family name is related to that in our modern word "garment," and also in our word "gear," which anciently meant trappings or apparel, principally war apparel.

It comes from the old Anglo-Saxon word "garwain" or "gearian," which meant "to procure," and it is related also to the French word "guerre," which is really quite similar to the English "war," if you remember that the "g" has been eliminated from the latter, and that the "u" in the former was more anciently pronounced something like a "w."

The garfield or "gear-field," was what the name implies, a training or preparation field set aside for the use of the fighting men of the feudal community.

In the period when family names began to take shape individuals living near such places naturally received such surnames as "de la Garfield" or "atte Garfield."

"John o' Gear" would have been the John who had charge of the war gear, virtually an armorer, and from this calling have been derived the family names of Gear and Geer.

DAY

Variations—Daye, Dey, Deye, Dayman and Deman.
Racial Origin—English.
Source—An occupation.

The family name of Day is really traceable to several different sources. One of these already has been discussed, the origin as a variation of the given name of David. Another is Irish, when Day is a shortened form of the name of O'Day.

The third is English, and an occupation.

Older forms of the surname, in that period when surnames were purely descriptive and had not yet become hereditary family distinctions, are met with constantly as "Le Deye," "Le Dagh," "La Deye" and "Le Dayman." Translated into modern speech, all of these names meant simply "the Dairyman" or "the Dairymaid, according to the sex of the person to whom the name was applied.

These family names therefore, take their place in the large classification of the original bearers, and which become hereditary at a slightly later period than surnames, which were derived from place names. If you bear one of these names it might trace back in your particular case to the twelfth century, or maybe only to the fifteenth or sixteenth. But hardly later than that, or the form of the name would have been different.

Genuine

BAYER

Aspirin

Never say "Aspirin" without saying "Bayer."

WARNING! Unless you see name "Bayer" on tablets, you are not getting Aspirin at all. Why take chances?

Accept only an "unbroken package" of "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin," which contains directions and dose worked out by physicians during 21 years and proved safe by millions for

Colds	Headache	Rheumatism
Toothache	Neuralgia	Neuritis
Earache	Lumbago	Pain, Pain

Handy tin boxes of 12 tablets—Bottles of 24 and 100—All Druggists.

Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada) of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid. While it is well known that Aspirin means Bayer manufacture, to assist the public against imitations, the Tablets of Bayer Company will be stamped with their general trade mark, the "Bayer Cross."

SUFFERING OF YOUNG WOMEN

This Letter Tells How It May be Overcome—All Mothers Interested.

Toronto, Ont.—"I have suffered since I was a school girl with pain in my left side and with cramps, growing worse each year until I was all run down. I was so bad at times that I was unfit for work. I tried several doctors and patent medicines, but was only relieved for a short time. Some of the doctors wanted to perform an operation, but my father objected. Finally I learned through my mother of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and how thankful I am that I tried it. I am relieved from pain and cramps, and feel as if it has saved my life. You may use my letter to help other women as I am glad to recommend the medicine."—Mrs. H. A. Goodman, 14 Rockvale Ave., Toronto.



Those who are troubled as Mrs. Goodman was should immediately seek restoration to health by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Those who need special advice may write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential), Lynn, Mass. These letters will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

LOCAL AND GENERAL

Stove repairs ordered for any range.

MORASH FOUNDRY

Cheer up—Provincial elections, it is said, will be held in June 1922.

A meeting of all interested in curling will be held at the curling rink on Monday, December 12th, at 8 p.m.

Mr. W. Merkley Gunn visited Mrs. Stuart and Mrs. Brady last week before leaving for New Zealand.

Miss Grace Root of Montreal was visiting her sister, Mrs. Wm. Robertson who has been ill.

Rev. A. W. Stewart will conduct both services in the Methodist church at Morrisburg next Sunday. Mr. Stewart is the newly appointed Minister at Aultsville, and this will be the first time he has taken the services in Morrisburg.

Buy furniture for Christmas gifts, the greatest array of furniture, children's toys, talking machines and records ever seen outside the largest cities now on exhibition at W. Marsh & Son's Furniture Store, Main St. Special discounts on all lines of furniture for the Christmas trade.

Mr. Ezek Weston of Sandwich, Ont., is the guest of his brother Mr. J. W. Weston, this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred D. VanAllen left on Wednesday a.m. to spend the winter months in Ottawa and Montreal.

Miss Sadie Miller who is teaching at Kenmore this year was a week-end visitor at her home last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Robertson of Saranac Lake, Mr. and Mrs. J. Tyo and Mr. David Robertson of Mille Roches, were called here recently owing to the serious illness of their father Mr. P. D. Robertson .

Mrs. D. Presho of Montreal is visiting her mother, Mrs. J. T. Jarvis.

Mrs. C. A. Casselman was called to Cornwall owing to the severe illness of her son, Mr. Homer Casselman.

Mr. Russell Strader and little daughter Dorothy, of Cardinal, spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. John Courtney.

The McGill University Glee Club are arranging a tour of Ontario during holiday week, and Mr. J. P. Gormley is trying to induce them to include Morrisburg in their itinerary.

"The Royal Pierrots" the big English Vaudeville Company touring Canada may give Morrisburg a date some time in January. This company played two weeks in His Majesty, Montreal, one week in the Russell, Ottawa and all the big cities. It will be the best attraction ever to visit our town.

Mr. George Meikle and Miss Helena were in Montreal this week.

W. Marsh & Son have secured the agency for Morrisburg and vicinity for the famous Brunswick Phonograph and we now have three of the new models in our Victrola department our special at $150 complete with 10 double side records. We have one Pathe Phonograph Adam style, regular $175, solid Walnut case, good motor, we will sell at $75. One Starr Phonograph regular $135, we will sell complete with 10 double records for $75. Why not buy that Phonograph for Christmas and join our Victrola Club. Pay something down, and so much every month. Call and we will tell you about it.

"The best ever", is a term which has been very appropriately applied to the unusually successful candy & Fancy Article Sale and Supper held at St. James Hall on Wednesday of this week. Citizens generally, who gathered in large numbers, packed the hall to its full capacity and were loud in their praise of the decorations, splendid display of fancy articles, and an abundance of good things to eat. $445, spells financial success in terms which surpass all previous records.

Among the political, sensational surprises on Tuesday, was the large majority piled up in Grenville county, in favor of Mr. A. C. Casselman, barrister of Prescott, son of Mr. M. J. Casselman of this town. That Mr. Casselman enjoys an enviable degree of popularity in the town where he is established in business, was revealed by a turnover in Prescott, from the usual 500 Liberal majority to that of 25 in his favor, and a total majority in the county of 1880. An increased majority over all past records of 1000. His many friends in Morrisburg, who anxiously looked for his election received the returns on Tuesday evening with much pleasure.

FOOD AND FANCY ARTICLE SALE

A food and fancy article sale will be held under the auspices of the Willing Workers of St. Paul's Lutheran Church, over Casselman's shoe store, on Saturday, December 10th, at 2.30 p.m.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

WHITTEKER the Optician will be at
Aultsville, Nov. 22.
Morrisburg, November 23 to Dec 3



O. D. CASSELMAN
Whose majority in Dundas County was 369, as compared with 1500 U. F.O. majority in 1919.

MORRISBURG PUBLIC SCHOOL HONOR ROLL FOR NOVEMBER

Total number enrolled 211.
Average attendance 198.28
Percentage attendance 94,155.
Rooms A. B. and C. which use the reports will publish honor rolls before Christmas.

Sr. 11 Class

Rosie Stitt, Irene Laurin and Ruth Pyper (equal) Ruth Weston, Dora Casselman, Hugh Shennett Phyllis Armstrong, Andrew Hummell, Harry Ulman, Alga Wood, Dalton Merrill Mae William, Verlie Van Allen, Lizzie Campbell, Thelma Clark Malcolm McGillvray, Aileen Hutt and Wilmot Wood, Ruth Coir, Laura Hopkinson, John Hummell, Simon Hutt, Harold Campbell, Willie Casselman, Oliver Harper, Cecil Hunter, Maxwell Thom, Grace Casselman.

Junior 11 Class

Ralph Ashton, Rita Laurin and Henry Rohrig (equal) Sherdan Casselman, Edna Ulman, Glen Hummell, Craig Merkley George Baker, Kathleen Gordon, Percy Reid and Arthur Van Allen (equal) John Van Allen.

C. L. Hazell, Teacher

Room E Sr. 1 Class

Annie O'Boyle, Vivian Stanfield, George Smith, Raymond Empey, Rose Taylor, Mary Hummell, Helen Janack, Harry Locke, Arlington Gamble, Muriel Weegar, Marjory Duprau, Jean Vipond, Robert Merkley.

Junior 1 Class A

Lloyd Van Allen, Marjorie Hutt Gertrude Cassel man, Marion Mullen, Spencer Clark, Audrey Smiley and Harold Wallace (eqaul) George McGillvray, Audrey Myers, Eleanor Miller, George Weeger.

Class B

Ora Casselman, Dorothy Beckstead, John Millward Aden O'Shaughnessy, Hugh O'Malley, Ronald Ryan

Minnie Smith, Teacher

Room F Class A

Herman Smith, Hubert Holmes, Darwin Stata, Dwane Harriman Carl Phillips, Joe Borette.

Class B—Isabel Wood, Ruby Shennett, Walter Taylor, Ernest Van Allen, Genevieve McDonald, Gladys Smith, Leona Hutt, Teresa Empey, Lawrence Coligan.

Class C—Edith Van Allen, Geo. Jenkinson, Eddie McKoy, August Rohrig, Harry Smith.

Class D — Luella Harriman, Beaumont Hutt, Della Coir, Freda Rice, Willie Sutherland Arthur Coligan, Lawrence Snyder, Willie Locke, Herbert Mallen.

Gertude Campbell, Teacher

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT

In the estate of Harold Jarvis of the Village of Morrisburg in the County of Dundas, Province of Ontario ,and the Dominion of Canada, Furniture Dealer and Undertaker, authorized Assignor.

Notice is hereby given that Harold Jarvis, of the Village of Morrisburg, in the County of Dundas, did on the 2nd day of December 1921, make an authorized assignment to the undersigned.

Notice is hereby given that the first meeting of creditors in the above estate will be held at my office in the Jacobs Building, in the Town of Cornwall, on the 16th day of December 1921, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

To entitle you to vote thereat proof of your claim must be lodged with me before the meeting is held.

Proxies to be used at the meeting must be lodged with me prior thereto.

And further take notice that if you have any claim against the debtor for which you are entitled to rank, proof of such claim must be filed with me within thirty days from the date of this notice for from and after the expiration of the time fixed by subsection 8 of section 37 of the said Act I shall distribute the proceeds of the debtor's estate among the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which I have then notice.

Dated at Cornwall this 7th day of December 1921.

JAS. M. JOHNSTON,
Authorized Trustee.
Jacobs Building, Cornwall, Ont.

HOLIDAY ENTERTAINMENT

STAR THEATRE

DECEMBER 23rd & 24th

A Special Seven Reel Subject
Entitled

DOWN HOME

A rural drama with the combined appeal of "The Old Homestead" "Way Down East" and "East Lynne." Irwin W. Willat, the producer, has brought into force all his vast skill and remarkable insight into human nature, to make this production a real box office classic

IT WILL MAKE THEM CRY
MAKE THEM LAUGH
AND SEND THEM HOME HAPPY

Also a Two Reel Sunbeam Comedy
Entitled

MOONSHINE ON THE WABASH

Admission - - 25c. and 35c

WILL THERE BE A VICTROLA IN YOUR HOME THIS CHRISTMAS?

THE GREATEST OF ALL XMAS GIFTS

We have 12 different styles of Victor Victrolas ranging in price from $40 to $350

VICTOR IV (Like Cut) Golden Oak fitted with Nickel plated tone arm and Exhibition sound box, extra good motor.

Complete With 10 Double-sided Victor Records

$48.50





VICTOR VICTROLA 80

One of the new up to date models. Solid Mahogany case, extra strong motor and springs, plays 6 records without winding, Nickel plated sound box and tone arm. One of the best toned Victrolas on the market.

Complete with 12 double-sided records

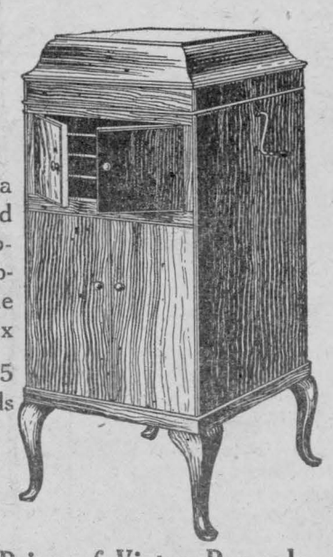
$170.20

VICTOR VICTROLA XIII

The last word in a talking machine, solid mahogany case, tripple motor, self stopper, silver plated tone arm and sound box

Complete with 15 double-sided records

$232.75



Reduction In Price of Victor Records

His Master's Voice Victor Records, 10 inch Double sided, formally sold for $1.00, now reduced to 85 cents—Less than Pre-War price. We have all the newest and up-to-the-minute records which includes an assortment of 3000 records, to choose from

Call and Select Your Christmas Records

W. MARSH & SON

Funeral Directors & Embalmers
Motor Equipment
Phone 11, Day and Night calls promptly attended

EYE-STRAIN IS PAINFUL AND DISTRESSING

It is an amazing thing why so many persons submit to all the distress and discomfort of eye-strain, when certain and immediate relief can be so easily obtained.

Imperfect vision, headaches, nervousness, and all the other results of defective refractive conditions not only cause you actual suffering, but impair your efficiency as well. You are not as good or as useful a member of society if a nervous leak caused by eye-strain is sapping your energies away.

If you have defective eyes you know this to be true. Can you think of any good reason why you allow this to continue? Is there anything to prevent you from putting an end to this difficulty of yours, instantly and permanently?

Drop in and see us today. We have something to tell you about your eyes that you ought to know.

J. M. WHITTEKER
Optometrist
MORRISBURG
'Phone 18

SHINGLES
SLAB WOOD
CLAPBOARDS
WALL BOARD
BEAVER BOARD
MATCHED LUMBER
EVERLASTIC SLATE-SURFACED ROOFING
LINABESTOS BUILDING BOARD
PORTLAND CEMENT

A. H. MERKLEY
Steam Saw and Planing Mill
Morrisburg . 'Phone 56

OUR COATS and DRESSES ARE THE TALK OF THE TOWN

We have just received a new shipment which surpasses anything for bargains offered you this Fall—Women's and Men's Winter Coats—See them whether you buy or not.

Treat yourself to a Christmas Present—Buy a good Winter Coat at half the price you could buy it for any where else.

Just received a large assortment of Children's Clothes including Coats, Dresses, Sweaters, and in fact a full line of Winter goods.

Made-to-Order Suits a Specialty

SAM AGULNIK

LOCK ST. — MORRISBURG

GLOVES,
WOOL SCARFS, HALF-HOSE,
SHIRTS, READY-TO-WEAR PANTS - $4.00
HAND-MADE-TO-MEASURE SUITS and OVERCOATS

We Sell for Cash Only and at Reduced Prices

F. A. NASH

MAKER OF DEPENDABLE CLOTHING

CELEBRATED SCRANTON COAL



CELEBRATED SCRANTON COAL

EGG COAL

$15.50

per ton

ESTATE W. H. McGANNON

CELEBRATED SCRANTON COAL