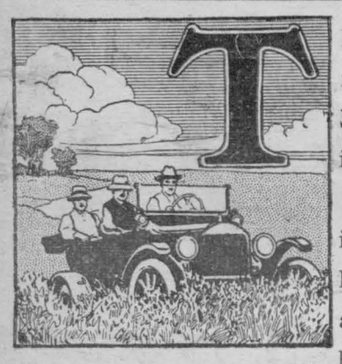
Vide Copy Return.

The Leader

Vol. XVII, No 18 MORRISBURG, ONT., FRIDAY, MAY 4, 1917.

The Car Of Proven Quality



THE Ford car has been on the market twelve years; surely long enough to have proven its high quality.

There is nothing experimental about it. Every part has stood the test of time and proven its stability with hard service. No other car has ever approached the durability records of the Ford.

No matter what price you pay for a car, you cannot get one with a stauncher chassis. Government Laboratory tests have shown that the different parts of the Ford car are superior to those in any other car. Ford Vanadium steel has never been equalled in strength.

If you want a car that can plow through deep mud, sand or gravel, that can cross fields, corduroy roads, and ford streams. that can climb the steepest hills with ease and that will give you the greatest mileage all year round with the least expense and care — then there is only One car for you — THE FORD.

WILFRID QUENNEVILLE

YOUR NEXT SUIT

We are ready to make it up
in Style and Fit, as You want it
Come in and leave your order now, then
when you want it, it will be ready for you

Frank Stewart, MERCHANT TAILOR

MORRISBURG, : : : ONT.

Your Boat

Should Now Be Revarnished

LUXEBERRY SPAR VARNISH

is a good quality Varnish, intended for boats and all outdoor exposed places. Water and wear will not cause it to turn white. For a durable and lasting finish use LUXEBERRY SPAR.

Are You Building ?

It will pay you to inspect our stock and get our prices before buying.



Building Materials

Nails Felt Roofing Lime
Cement Drain Tile Glass
Prepared Plaster Paris Oils
Bishop Board Paints
Locks and Etc.

We carry the largest and most complete stock of Builder's Supplies in the section.

Our prices are right. May we have the opportunity of serving you.

WHEN YOU PUT YOUR GOOD MONEY INTO BUILDERS' HARDWARE YOU WANT | THEN BUY YOUR BUILDERS' HARDWARE FROM US, WE WILL GIVE YOU

THE RIGHT STYLE,
THE RIGHT QUALITY,
THE RIGHT PRICE
AND A SQUARE DEAL

Let's Do Business With Each Other

R. H. BRADFIELD & CO.

THE HARDWARE STORE--OPPOSITE ST. LAWRENCE HALL

Morrisburg, : : : : Ont.

VICTORY BAZAAR A "VIMY RIDGE" SUCCESS

Mrs. Stuart Wotherspoon Superintends and, with the Assistance of a Capable Committee, Succeeds in Adding More Than $1100. to the Red Cross Funds.

The Victory Bazaar held at the Music Hall on Saturday last, under the auspices of the local Red Cross, was a magnificient success both from a financial and social standpoint, and reflects much credit upon those in charge and the patriotic citizens of the village and surrounding district generally.

Mrs. Stuart Wotherspoon with whom the bazaar idea originated came to our town only a few months ago, a stranger, to join her husband, Capt. Wotherspoon, paymaster of the local Canal Patrol, and shortly after her arrival proposed this big event at a local Red Cross meeting. The work of organizing was immediately taken up; Committees were appointed, and a personal house-to-house canvas of the citizens was made by Mrs. Wotherspoon, who by her adroit and affable manner not only succeeded in harmonizing her organization, but won the admiration of the citizens generally, as was evident by the big success, an achievement worthy of official recognition—("The Line which the British Empire holds against the Germans is held by the Red Cross Workers, as well as those who fight on Land and Sea."—Lloyd George

Donations were received from all classes of citizens who took advantage of this opportunity and participated in what will constitute the Red Letter chapter in the history of the Red Cross Society. It would be difficult to classify these donations, all of which were equally welcome—"For he who hath done what he could, hath done his duty."

The several booths were artistically decorated with flowers, bunting and flags and efficiently supervised by Ladies wearing official costumes. The melodious strains of the Collegiate Orchestra, under the capable leadership of Mr. James Laskey added much pleasure to the day's proceedings and brought forth much favorable comment.

From the time the bugle sounded announcing the opening of the big Bazaar until the time of closing had arrived not an idle moment was spent with the result that when the large crowd vacated the hall more than $880 had passed into the hands of the superintendents. The fact that the attendance from the surrounding country was somewhat limited, this big success speaks volums for the loyalty of the citizens of Morrisburg who contributed most generously.

In congratulating the management, we trust that Mrs. Wotherspoon during her sojourn in our midst, will continue to cooperate with the local organization. And it is with a feeling of much pride that we this week forward this weekly budget to the fifty or more boys in the trenches, who have volunteered from this district, to whom the "Leader" is forwarded weekly, (free of charge.) The news of this big victory will, although none of us have come out of it with an empty sleeve, inevitably inspire with new vigor in their hour of trial, the heroes who have volunteered to go forward and protect us from the on rushing enemy.

THE BOOTHS

The booths were most original and artistic and all shewed that endless work and thought had been given them. The stage was decorated with flowers and tapestry and represented a Dutch tea room.

Mrs. Herbert Bradfield was the energetic convenor and was assisted by the following committee who were dressed in dutch costumes.

Committee—Mrs. John Meikle, Mrs. G. Farlinger, Miss Mary Kingston, Miss Agnes Kingston, Miss Annie Wallace, Miss Dorothy McMartin, Miss Jean Meikle, Miss Marjorie Goodfellow, Miss Dorothy Carson, Mrs. Hepburn, Mrsr Courtney.

The Fish Pond on the right of the entrance to the hall was a large Cherry tree artistically decorated, and the large cherries one found out after paying ten cents, contained very acceptable prizes--and each cherry picker was well repaid for asking a smiling japanese maid for a portion of the fruits of her labor. The convenor, Miss LaBelle was assisted by the following committee who wore attractive japanese costumes—Mrs. J. P. Gormely, Mrs. W. H. McGannon,



MRS. STUART WOTHERSPOON

Mrs. C. Frenette, Mrs Walter McGannon Miss Mary Ryan.

Mrs J. P. Gormely had charge of the Japanese corner with the guessing bean bowl contest.

Mrs. John McMartin presided over the "Soldiers Comforts" booth which was appropriately decorated with the flags of the Allies, and provided everything one could wish for, to send our brave lads at the front.

The following committee were in charge, dressed as Red Cross Nurses—Miss Clara Loucks, Miss M. Allison, Miss Eleanor Broder, Miss Laura Stuart Miss Maud McMartin, Mrs. A. H. Casselman, Mrs. M. C. Gibson, Mrs. J. C. Casselman, Miss Lucille Wallace, Miss Millicent McMartin.

The Candy booth, which proved most popular was under the convenorship of Miss Cameron and the color scheme of red and white was carried out in the costumes as well as the decorations. The following ladies who assisted being dressed in white with Red girdles and red picture hats; Mrs. Elliott, Mrs. Moorehouse, Mrs. George Meikle, Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Chalmers, Miss Hickey, Miss Dorothy Chalmers, Miss K. McArthur, Miss I. Eager, Miss Cameron.

Mrs. Herring and Miss Gladys Bradfield had charge of the flower booth, which was one arbor of beautiful flowers and foliage. They were most attractive in white with large white picture hats with pink roses.

The Wheel of Fortune was managed by two fascinating gypsies, Miss Annie Hummell and Miss Amy Banks

The Useful Article booth under the convenorship of Mrs. I. Hilliard, was most attractively done in yellow and green and the following Committee were dressed in dainty costumes of white with Fichus and aprons with yellow frills and the becoming caps worn gave the finishing touch—Mrs. Challies, Mrs. Robert Mullin, Mrs. James Mullin, Miss Frances Smith, Mrs. Stuart, Mrs. Brady Mrs. Dr. Davy, Miss Jane Dillen, Miss Libbie Gillespie.

On the left of the stage Mrs. J. W. Allison presided over the Market, which was most artistically built with a Thatched roof and lit by quaint electric lights in red, white and blue, and its finishings led one to believe that it was an old and well established Market place. The shelves were well stocked with gifts from generous Morrisburg citizens and neighboring farmers. The popularity of the booth was proved by the good natured assistants being kept busy from the moment the Bazaar opened, and its shelves being cleared before closing time. The costumes worn by the following committee represented those of the French Market Women, Miss Edwards, Mrs Brown, Mrs Croft, Mrs D.T. Henderson, Miss M. Loucks.

Miss Baker and Mr Whittaker operated the silhoutte booth where many took advantage of this art and saw themselves as others see them.

At 7.30 p.m. Mr W. Wallace, treasurer of the bazaar, proceeded from booth to booth receiving the days receipts.

Out-of-town subscribers—Mrs. E. C. Whitney, Ottawa; Mrs. G. W. Cook, Westmount; Mr. G. A. Montgomery, Lincoln, Neb.; Dr. H. J. Lyle, Massena, N.Y.; Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Coutlee,, New York City, Mr. Geo. Snyder, Lisbon, N.Y.; Dr. K. VanAllen, Boston, Mr. and Mrs. James W. Corrigan, Cleveland, Ohio, Mrs E. L. White, Cincinnati, Mrs.H. W. Denesha, Cambridge, Mass.; Miss Francis Maxwell, Riverside Cal., Miss Marcia Doran, Denver, Col., Mr. C. L. Ault, Aultsville; Mr. J. Barkley, Madrid,N. Y., H. F. Carman, D.D.S., New York, A. W. Clark, Indiana, Pa.

The concert in the evening — "The War in Cartoon" was a fitting end of a perfect day. This novel entertainment by A. G. Racey, the well-known cartoonist of the Montreal Star, was greeted by a packed house. The large audience showed every sign of thorough appreciation from start to finish. It takes about two hours to give this wholesome entertainment and the lecture takes you from the assasination of the Austrian Prince in July 1914 down to the arrival of the British and French delegates to America, in fact he read from the stage a telegram giving an account of the engagement of our boys at the front that very day. Mr. Racey has the facts well marshalled and they are interspersed with his own illustrations by stereoptican. It was certainly a stimulus to patriotic endeavor, a glorious conclusion to a glorious day in the history of Morrisburg.

Mr. J. M. Whitteker, who operated the steroptican lantern, very efficiently co-operated with Mr. Racey in illustrating his lecture which was gratefully acknowledged by the lecturer.

Mr. J. P. Gormley acted as chair man and was popular and efficient.

Capt. Wotherspoon, in a few well-chosen words, on behalf of Mrs. Wotherspoon, thanked all who had assisted in making the bazaar a huge success, and also for the courtesies extended to them since their arrival to Morrisburg. The bazaar had been a source of much pleasure to them, he said, and hoped that it had proven such to the people of Morrisburg and vicinity.

Mr. I. Hilliard proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. A. G. Racey in a most acceptable manner and Mr. J. H. Meikle, in a few happily chosen words seconded the motion.

In Every McLaughlin

The Highest Grade Of

MOTOR—Famous Pioneer Valve-in-Head
ELECTRICAL SYSTEM—DELCO
TRANSMISSION—Selective Sliding Gear
REAR AXLE—Floating
SPRINGS—Semi-elleptic and Cantilever
GEARS—Nickel steel heat treated, case hardened.
STEERING GEAR—Irreversible & Semi-irreversible
COOLING—Positive Centrifugal Pump
GASOLINE SYSTEM— Tank on rear, Stewart Vacuum
PARTS— Of Drop Forged Steel
BODY—Beautiful Stream Line
UPHOLSTERY—Genuine Leather
EQUIPMENT — Completely Equipped
Including starter, lights, horn, speedometer, dash lamp, extension lamp, robe rail. foot rest, demountable rims, extra rim, tire carrier, and non skid tires on rear.

Get these quality principles, materials and equipment and it can readily be seen why the McLaughlin is Canada's Standard and where it's value and price is unequalled.

W. H. Fetterly & Co.

Distributors

A War Measure

Keep up the FOOD SUPPLY and help make VICTORY sure



Now is the time to think about increasing your poultry flocks. Introduce new blood by purchasing eggs for hatching from pure bred flocks. The Dundas Co-Operative Association, Limited, will assist its members in getting eggs for hatching at reasonable prices from flocks approved by the Live Stock Branch of the Department of Agriculture-

Day old chicks will also be for sale up to and including the third week of June

For information, Apply to

R. H. ASHTON

MORRISBURG, ONT.

Women's Institute

The annual business meeting of the Women's Institute will be held on Monday afternoon, May 7th. at 2.30 p.m. in the basement of the Presbyterian church. Election of officers will take place. Every member is asked to be present.

Farm Crop Queries

Conducted by Professor Henry G. Bell.



Henry G. Bell.

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

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

Question—G. L. L.:—(1) I would like to learn a little about pit silos. I think they have a great many advantages and would like to try one. State how the gas trouble is overcome, and how the digging and plastering are done

(2) Have we not been cautioned to provide drainage for the inside of the silo to prevent actual accumulation of liquid. How can this be done in a water-tight pit?

(3) Is there any simple way of removing the silage from a pit silo.

Answer:—(1) Lowering a light into the silo will soon discover the presence of gas, since if it is present the light will go out immediately. The gas is heavier than air; hence, if you throw in a couple of feet of coarse blocks or rocks there will be room for the gas to settle at the bottom of the silo and not occupy the volume where the silage rests.

As to the digging and plastering, in digging a pit silo the dirt can be throw out to a depth of six or eight feet, but it is best to throw it out to a depth of about five feet and then true up and plaster the walls. Otherwise it will be necessary to build a scaffolding inside the silo. Care should be taken not to dig out too far, so that there will be holes or uneven places in the walls of the silo. It is best to leave three or four inches at east to be removed when the walls are finally trued.

After you have excavated about five or six feet and have the walls trued, they should be plastered with a good cement mortar. The first coat can be put on about a half an inch thick, and should be made of one part cement and three parts clean sand, and plastered right on the dirt walls. If the weather is rather hot and the walls have dried out considerably, it would be best to sprinkle them, so that they will be moist when the cement is put on. As it is desirable to have this cement three-quarters of an inch to one inch thick on the walls it would perhaps require three coats to do this, as not more than one-quarter of an inch can be put on at a time after the first coat. After the first coat has been put on, it will probably be possible to follow with the second coat, since the first sets rapidly, but the second coat will require time to set.

(2) There are two ways of getting rid of the moisture in the bottom of the pit silo. The first is to run a pipe from the bottom of the silo up to the ground level, and have it connected with a small pump. If moisture gathers in the bottom of the silo it can be pumped out at intervals. The second means of procuring good drainage is to arrange for a small drain pipe to run from the lowest point in the pit silo and connect with some outside drain. Before it is time to put the silage in, open this drain pipe and allow the water to drain out. After the silo is thoroughly drained close the pipe by driving a close fitting plug in the end of it. This will prevent the entrance of air.

(3) The hoist which was erected for getting out the dirt when building the silo can be used for taking out silage. A box with a capacity of about 10 bushels of silage is sometimes used. This box is provided with two 8-inch wheels under one end, and the other end has handles, so that it is possible to use this in the same way that a wheelbarrow is used. After the silage is used down to some distance, a horse or a gasoline engine can be used as a source of power to run this hoist.

The Dairy

Cows that freshened last fall and are producing a pound of butter fat a day in Spring are doing well.

The ideal milk supply is one derived from healthy animals cared for by members of the family supplied. Under such conditions the methods of production and handling as well as the age of the milk are known, the milk is not handled by successive individuals who may contaminate it and it is safe from either the addition or substraction of various materials. However, such a supply is generally impossible under present day conditions, particularly in cities and towns and the trade in milk is now about as complex as the trade in many other lines.

Skim-milk has all the protein of the new milk, the muscle and tissue builder.

Supply the fat with flaxseed jelly, at a less cost than the cream in new milk.

The calves will begin to eat bright clover hay at two weeks of age. Give them little bright locks of clover hay every day. Give them what they will eat clean.

The strainer has never been made that would take a bad smell out of milk. Keep it out by marching to the door with your pailful as soon as you get it. That's the only sure way.

A bleating calf within sound of the mother will worry more milk out of her than you can feed in. If you possibly can, put the calf so far away that the cow won't hear it. If you can't, make that calf so comfortable that it will not be bawling all the time.

Camphor on Formosa.

The camphor production of the island of Formosa is one of Japan's monopolies. The present area of camphor afforestation is 10,650 acres, and some of the trees are said to be from 500 to 1000 years old. During the next few years the area will probably be greatly extended.

Hogs

If sows are fat when pigs are farrowed keep down the grain ration for the first two weeks.

If kept right, hogs are not apt to have much the matter with them. Good feed, a dry, warm place to stay, and a kind master, and you may leave the hog medicine down at the store.

There is not so much call for very fat pork as there was a few years ago. Sensible, too. The streak of lean ought to be a good thick one.

How much does it cost you to get a pound of pork? Figure on that a little; it will pay.

Not one farmer out of a thousand ever puts his hog on the scales until after he has ceased to be a hog and becomes cold pork. That is why so few really know how much it costs to make pork. But it would pay to weigh or measure feed and let the scales set you right on matters of cost of production.

Sheep Notes

There is a lot of money in the early lambs if they are kept growing from the start. Oats and wheat bran will keep them growing fast.

Keep the ewes up to full milk flow by good feeding.

Arrange the lamb creep where the lambs can go for extra feed. Coax them to eat all they will as early as possible.

A small quantity only should be put in the trough so they will eat it up clean. Keep it replenished.

A little watchful care will enable the flockmaster to keep a fresh supply of grain in the trough.

Separate the ewes and their lambs from the main flock. A hurdle can be used for this purpose.

The ewes with lambs should be fed stronger than the ewes that have not yet had their lambs.

Way of the Great.

Great men do much for others and take it out in posthumous fame.

Your Problems





Conducted by Mrs Helen Law

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

Address all correspondence for this department to Mrs. Helen Law, 235 Woodbine Ave., Toronto.

H. K.:—Gardening is of the greatest benefit to children. Not only is the work healthful for the body, but it is a real character builder and mental trainer. There is hardly one of the moral virtues which is not inculcated by gardening. We learn faith as we plant the tiny seeds in the confidence that God will give the increase; we learn that we must do our share when we water, prune and weed; we see the advantage of generosity as we note that the more we cut the flowers the more richly they bloom; we learn patience and perseverance in working for a harvest that is worth while. Then, too, the study of the plants' growth teaches us the great secrets of life, while the artistic sense is awakened and trained by observation of the lines, colors and forms of vegetation. Another advantage of gardening is the sense of responsibility which it engenders, together with the joy of achievement, for the child, feeling that even the tiniest bed is its very own to be tilled and planted and cherished, takes a special pride and pleasure in the toil. That reminds up that grown-ups are not playing fair when they let the little farmer fret and plan and work, and then calmly gather the results of his labor without even the courtesy of asking permission, much less offering any thanks or compensation.

E. R. S.:—The moral value of clean sport is admitted by every one who has had anything to do with training boys. There is no cleaner sport than tennis. It puts a player on his honor. Its etiquette requires that the opponent should always have the benefit of the doubt. For the boy you mention it would be especially valuable. Tennis, I am told, has developed one little fellow into a crack player who has the courage to lose a match rather than lose his respect for himself by accepting a mistaken decision of the umpire.

A. J. B.:—The Boston fern, like all of its tribe, should not get too much sun, but plenty of light. The secret of fern success is in watering. Do not water from the top, but put the pot in a basin or tub of water reaching half way up over night. Do this twice a week. Also wash the leaves off weekly with a little weak soap water.

J. H. L.:—A very hot oven is usually required for pastry. To test it place a spoonful of flour in the oven. This should brown in one minute's time.

M. D.:—1. Long hot baths are depleting. Hot baths for tonic effect should be short and always followed by a cold bath. A short hot bath lasting half a minute or a minute may be taken every morning without injury. The best time to take a sweating bath is before retiring at night. In such cases the bath should be followed by a neutral bath at 92 to 95 degrees F. for fifteen minutes. 2. It is not harmful to eat fruit a half hour before breakfast if one likes it that way. The combinations you mention of acid and sweet fruits, such as oranges and stewed prunes or figs, are wholesome. 3. To pasteurize milk for a child it is not necessary to boil it, but merely to heat it to a temperature of 142-145 degrees and keep it there for at least thirty minutes. If the milk is pasteurized in a bottle or other container which has been placed in a kettle of water, heat the water to 145-148 degrees, so that the milk will be at 142 degrees at least. Boiling temperature is 220 degrees. 4. A person is most susceptible to colds when tired.

CONTROLLING POTATO DISEASES

The Exercise of a Little Care Will Prevent Enormous Losses From Scab and Blight—Simple Preventative Measures.

By Henry G. Bell, Agronomist.

There are two grave periods in the life of the potato crop from the disease control standpoint. This first is before the crop is planted; the second is about the time the plants are making a good growth and extends up until maturity. Enormous losses are suffered by the potato growers, all of which are easily avoided by the exercising of a little care and time. It is so easy to treat all potato seeds that most men fail to do it properly because the method looks so simple.

Potato scab, for instance, is very widely distributed. It may easily be controlled by using the formalin method or the corrosive sublimate treatment. Formalin may be purchased at any drug store and should be used at the rate of one pint of formalin to 30 gallons of water. Place the potatoes in a gunny sack and soak in the formalin solution for two hours, then spread the seed out on the floor to dry before cutting. All sacks, machinery, baskets, knives and whatever else touches the seed should always be disinfected.

However, I prefer the corrosive sublimate treatment, as this not only controls scab but also controls the disease commonly called Rhizoctonia, which has become quite prevalent in many potato growing sections. This treatment is quite simple and inexpensive. Four ounces of corrosive sublimate, (which can be purchased at any drug store) should be dissolved in two gallons of hot water, after which enough water should be added to bring the mixture up to 30 gallons. This material should be placed in wooden vessels as it will destroy iron or tin. Lower the potatoes into the vessel before cutting and allow them to remain for one and one-half hours. This mixture should only be used four times after which it should be thrown away and a new lot made up. It may be advisable to gradually lengthen the time that each lot remains in the mixture, after the first. Corrossive sublimate is a poison and should not be placed where children or animals can get hold of it or drink the mixture. The latter treatment will absolutely control potato scab and Rhizoctonia and costs so little that no one can afford not to dip the potatoes.

Blight.

Potatoes in many sections also suffer from both early and late blight, which frequently kills the vines and causes the tubers to rot. These diseases very frequently cause heavy losses but they can be controlled by spraying with Bordeaux mixture. It requires, however, that the spraying be started early. The first spraying should be done when the plants are 6 to 8 inches high. Spraying must be used as a precautionary or insurance measure. If it is not begun until after the blight has attacked the crop only partial control can be expected.

In mixing up the Bordeaux mixture use four pounds of copper sulphate (blue vitrol) and four pounds of stone lime to 50 gallons of water. In mixing up the solution the copper sulphate should be dissolved in hot water and enough water added to make 25 gallons. In the same way the lime should be dissolved separately in a small quantity of water and enough added to make up 25 gallons. This diluted lime solution should be strained through cheese cloth or a fine wire strainer after which the two solutions should be mixed together by pouring into a large barrel or tank the spray. For best results it is a good idea to have a half barrel in which to mix the lime solutions and another for mixing the copper sulphate. The mixture should be thoroughly stirred or agitated while being sprayed. The Bordeaux solution should be used as soon as made. It depreciates very rapidly when standing for any length of time. Great care should be used in applying the spray so as to thoroughly cover the leaves, both on top and on the under side. This may be accomplished by having a sprayer with three nozzles, one suspended over the top of the row and one on each side, spraying both the side and beneath the leaves. The "Potato Bug" may be controlled by adding one pound of Paris Green or 2 to 3 pounds of Arsenate of Lead to the Bordeaux solution and both applied at the same time.

Poultry

In poultry raising the farmer has an advantage over others in the wide range he can give his fowls.

The hen may be a machine, but few of us ever learn how to run it right.

Never hold duck eggs long. They depreciate in quality more rapidly than hens' eggs.

One nice thing about brooders is that you can put two in one house and they won't fight.

Early chicks will not thrive in a cold, open coop; it is an impossibility, so do not experiment any further with it.

The second brood of goslings usually need more care and more feed than the first ones, as the grass is apt to be so tough by the time they are hatched that is is hard for them to bite it off.

Goslings do not need feed until they are 24 to 36 hours old, when they should be fed any of the mashes recommended for chickens or ducklings, or a mash or dough of two-thirds shorts (middlings) and one-third cornmeal, which can be made equal parts shorts and cornmeal, and five per cent. of beef scrap added after six weeks.

A humid atmosphere in the egg chamber of the incubator is one of the first essentials to the hatching of strong, healthy chickens.

After the breeding season is over, roosters are worse than a useless encumbrance. They are a positive injury to the quality of the eggs.

Chicks should be left in incubators for 48 hours after hatching.

You cannot expect clean eggs from unclean nests; and clean eggs bring a premium.

Clean drinking water and plenty of it is one of the prime essentials to success in poultry.

The artificial incubation of eggs dates back to the early Egyptians, who used ovens heated with fermenting manure.

Eggs all of one color are preferred to those of mixed colors. Uniformity in size is also a matter of importance in marketing.

Horse Sense

The symptoms of ring-bone are generally irregular lameness followed by constant lameness with a bony enlargement, partially or completely surrounding the coronet or pastern.

The best treatment is rest, then blister with 2 drams each of biniodide of mercury and cantharides mixed with 2 ounces vaseline, repeat in about two weeks. If this fails to cure have joint fired and blistered.

As the heavy spring work comes on, the work teams should be fed and cared for in the most careful way.

To increase the efficiency of the farm team means dollars in the pocket of the farmer.

The best way to feed for efficiency is to cut the hay, sprinkle it with water and mix the ground grain ration with it.

This ration is to be fed in the morning; at noon, feed whole grain; at night, give the cut hay and ground ration, and a little long hay in the mangers for the horses to pick at if they want it.

The hay can be soaked from one feeding to the next if desired. For old horses this is a good plan.

Docking or cutting off the tails of horses is a cruelty that lasts through life. They can never, after this cruel operation, brush off the flies and mosquitoes that make their life every summer a torment.

At Dominion Experiment Farms the cost of feeding colts rising one year old was found to average 10.6 cents per day, for colts coming two years old 9.33 cents., and for coming three-year-olds 6.08 cents. The total cost up to three years old was $71.96.

"If we dwell on life's hindrances, we may be blind to its possibilities."

Get out of doors. People who live much in the open live longer and more healthfully and more brightly, all other things equal. The season is here when most of us can be out of doors much of our spare time.

PRINTERS' FUNNY BLUNDERS.

The Word "Cocoanut" a Lasting Result of a Typographical Error.

The leaving out of a letter or a word in printing can change a sentence from the sublime to the ridiculous. "A battle-scarred veteran" came out in a certain paper as "a battle-scared veteran"—a vastly different thing—while a misprint usually attributed to the "Times" is "them asses" instead of "the masses."

Bad handwriting once resulted in this sentence appearing in an American paper: "Mr. ——, a nobby old burglar, prowling round in a naked state." It should have read: "Mr. ——, a noble old burgher, proudly loving his native State."

And a mistake which was, perhaps, the fault of the stenographer rather than the printer, related to the proposal of a toast to the "Three-percent Consols" instead of "Three present Consuls."

The most lasting result of a printers' error is found in the word "cocoanut," which people often think has something to do with cocoa. The original word was coco-nut, from the Spanish word "coco," meaning "grin or grimace," a name bestowed upon the cocoanut owing to its resemblance to the face of a monkey. When Dr. Johnson was compiling his famous dictionary he included the word coconut," but the compositor inserted an "a" instead of the hyphen, and the word appeared as "cocoanut," and has been written so ever since.

There is a story in connection with a certain paper which tells how it referred to two learned gentlemen as "bibulous old files" instead of "bibliophiles." Next morning the editor received a very wrathful protest. In his correction and apology, however, he said something about "the learned gentlemen are too fastidious." To the editor's horror the printer again distinguished himself, and the statement appeared "the learned gentlemen are two fast idiots."

Prohibition Persia.

There are no distilleries, breweries or public houses in Persia, and the only intoxicating beverage used is home-made wine.

FROM SUNSET COAST

WHAT THE WESTERN PEOPLE ARE DOING.

Progress of the Great West Told in a Few Pointed Paragraphs.

The Grand Forks City Council has decided to grant free use of vacant lots in the town for gardening purposes.

In the recent Dominion War Loan, which has just closed, Chilliwack subscribed for bonds to the amount of $30,700.

An amount not many thousands below $1,400,000 was subscribed from Victoria to the third Dominion war loan of $150,00,000.

H. Shotton, Dominion Fisheries Inspector, informs The Standard-Sentinel that its informant was in error in the statement that Penantan, B.C., was open for trout fishing April 1st.

While in Victoria, Dr. A. R. Baker, of Vancouver, outlined the scope and intent of the amendments to the B. C. Dental Act which will be brought before the House during its present session.

April will see the commencement of two military schools of instruction in Victoria, according to announcement made in District Orders, authorized by Col. J. Duff Stuart, the D. O. C.

Of the nine miners who were entombed in the Pueblo mine at White Horse, B.C., several days ago, three have been rescued alive, but there is no hope that any of the others are still living.

At Victoria, J. H. Doyle, of Creston, has been appointed sheriff of Kootenay, in succession to the late S. P. Tuck, who died last September.

Several black fox skins were among a lot of furs purchased lately at Quesnal by fur buyers. $150 each was paid for some of these skins.

At Vancouver, word has been received of the death of Capt. Jasper A. Winslow, who succumbed to an attack of pneumonia in a French hospital.

The Doings of the Duffs.



NERVOUS DISEASES IN THE SPRING

Cured by Toning the Blood and Strengthening the Nerves.

It is the opinion of the best medical authorities, after long observation, that nervous diseases are more common and more serious in the spring than at any other time of the year. Vital changes in the system, after long winter months, may cause much more trouble than the familiar spring weakness and weariness from which most people suffer as the result of indoor life, in poorly ventilated and often overheated buildings. Official records prove that in April and May neuralgia, St. Vitus dance, epilepsy and other forms of nerve troubles are at their worst, and that then, more than any other time, a blood-making, nerve-restoring tonic is needed.

The antiquated custom of taking purgatives in the spring is useless, for the system really needs strengthening, while purgatives only gallop through the bowels, leaving you weaker. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are the best medicine, for they actually make the new, rich, red blood that feeds the starved nerves, and thus cure the many forms of nervous disorders. They cure also such other forms of spring troubles as headaches, poor appetite, weakness in the limbs, as well as remove unsightly pimples and eruptions. In fact they unfailingly bring new health and strength to weak, tired and depressed men, women and children.

Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

PULVERIZED FUEL.

A Means of Utilizing Western Coal on Railway Locomotives.

The Prairie Provinces have large reserves of coal, but much of it is unsuitable for railway fuel on account of its liability to cause fires by sparks from locomotives. During recent years experiments have been made respecting the use of pulverized fuel for locomotives. It has been used for several years in connection with certain metallurgical work and found to be of great economic importance. The tests made on locomotives show that the use of pulverized coal is more efficient than the ordinary method of burning coal and, in addition, does not cause smoke, cinders or sparks. Its use would not only be an economy, but would add largely to the comfort of the passengers.

The following shows the increased use of this kind of fuel on locomotive service during 1916:

The Chicago and Northwestern Railway has adapted, to the use of pulverized coal, an Atlantic-type passenger locomotive and is now operating it in its regular passenger-train service between Chicago and Milwaukee. The Delaware and Hudson Company has just put into freight service a new Consolidation locomotive (probably the largest of this type in the world), equipped to burn powdered coal. The Delaware and Hudson Company is also installing a complete fuel-drying, pulverizing, storage and disbursing plant, and equipping its stationary boilers at Olyphant, Pa., for burning the waste tailings from anthracite culm banks.

The Missouri, Kansas and Texas railway is installing a complete pulverized-fuel preparing plant at Parsons, Kan., and applying equipment for burning pulverized coal and lignite in its stationary boilers and locomotives.

Various other steam railways, including the Atcheson, Topeka and Santa Fe, Grand Trunk, Southern Pacific, Kansas City Southern, Chicago Junction, and Central Railway of Brazil, are now considering the use of pulverized fuel for locomotive service. The last named railway has already decided to adopt it, after an exhaustive three months investigation made in the United States.

The railway fuel problem in central and western Canada is an important one and, considering the rapid introduction of pulverized fuel on railways in the United States and the economy to be effected by its use, it will be only a short time before such locomotives will be used in Canada.

The answer to the Health Question often lies in a change of table drink

HEALTH

Drink POSTUM There's a Reason

FIRST

The New Modes

New Fancy Collars

While collarless styles are fashionable, dainty collars have by no means been discarded; on the contrary, this is an accessory made very much of. Some of the new shapes fall in rather long points over the shoulders, others are pointed in front and square at the back, and the familiar sailor collar is ever present. Fine voile, marquisette and handkerchief linen in white and colors are used for the new collars. Some are hemstitched by hand, others by machine, and on almost every one there is some touch of hand embroidery. Double collars are usually made with the upper one of some color and a white one, a little larger, under it.

The high stock collar is being worn by smart women as much for sports as for use with tailored costumes. Usually it is made of pongee or some heavy silk with ends that cross in front of striped or figured silk.

For sports wear a white silk blouse with one of these collars and a skirt matching the figured or striped silk in the collar, make a very attractive cos-



tume. This idea is also carried out in linens and the new figured cotton materials which are so smart for sport skirts. Instead of the high stock collar, some open-neck blouses are worn with graceful four-in-hand ties made of the skirt material.

The vogue of the one-piece dress means the vogue of the separate coat. The stunning model designed on the lines of the bowling pin, to correspond with the present silhouette, is particularly good style. Developed in lightweight sand-colored velour it will be practical for mountainside or seashore, while in dust-proof satin it will prove a splendid motor coat. McCall Pattern No. 7753, Ladies' and Misses' Coat, in 3 sizes; small, 34 to 36; medium, 38 to 40, and large, 42 to 44 bust. Price, 20 cents.

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

BABY'S OWN TABLETS CURE CONSTIPATION

Childhood constipation can be promptly cured by Baby's Own Tablets. These Tablets never fail to regulate the bowels and stomach, thus curing constipation, colic, indigestion and the many other minor ills of little ones. Concerning them Mrs. Louis Nicole, St. Paul du Buton, Que., writes: —"My baby suffered from constipation but thanks to Baby's Own Tablets he is a fine healthy boy to-day. It gives me much pleasure in recommending the Tablets to other mothers." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

DEMOCRACY EVOLVING.

This is Not a War of Nations, Races or Peoples, But of Principles.

None of us who watched, over in Europe, the rise of the world war, dreamed for one moment that it was merely a clash between racial ambitions and greeds. It was plain enough to any one who had studied his Europe that it was something darker and deeper—going to the root of organized life, writes V. Thompson.

German apologists kept insisting it was a trade war; that Germany was fighting for her life because she was fighting for her commerce and her trade routes.

Germany was indeed fighting for her life, but for her life as an autocratic, militaristic power, bent upon holding down her own people and upon mastering more than her share of the world.

What she fought for was Krupp rule—at home and abroad. And what rose against her, world over, was the tide of democracy.

I could never understand why this fact was not clear from the beginning. To one who knew the nations of Europe it was clear as the sun. This was not a war of nations, races, peoples. It was a war of principles. It was fought not to decide questions of territory, trade, spheres of influence. It was fought to decide whether the future is to belong to the weapon or the man—to Krupp or to humanity.

What is being proclaimed on the battlefields of Europe and Asia is this:

The future belongs to the book and not to the sword.

It belongs to life and not to death.

It belongs to the common man and not to any arrogant gang of war lords and parasitic kings.

Here is the meaning of it all:

Man has determined to be the master of his own civic destiny.

This is democracy's war.

The thrones are tumbling down. The age-old royalties buttressed up by tyranny and corruption are crumbling like bad mortar.

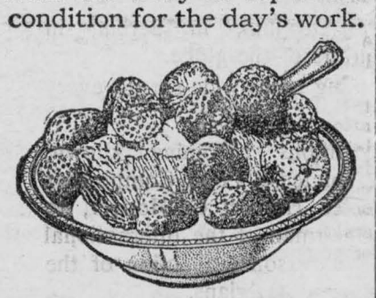
And the end of this war will be only the beginning of mightier revolutions, changes, upheavals.

For good or ill humanity is taking its destiny into its own hands, sweeping away the old props and subterfuges of king rule and Krupp rule, and advancing toward the most tremendous adventure in democracy the world has ever known.

The great war—the tumbling down of czars and kaisers and aristocracies—is merely part of the dark strategy of democratic evolution.

The common man is proclaiming his kingship.

Spring Days are Joy Days for the man or woman who is wise enough to jump from the heavy foods of Winter to the cereals, fruits and green vegetables of Spring. Two or three **Shredded Wheat Biscuits** with berries and milk and some green vegetables make a delicious, nourishing meal. Puts the body in top-notch condition for the day's work.



Made in Canada.

TOURING ALASKA.

The C. P. R. Is Making Preparations for Record Traffic.

The Canadian Pacific Railway is preparing for a record tourist traffic to Alaska this summer, it has been announced.

The "Charlotte," one of the largest of the Pacific boats now operating between Vancouver and Seattle will be requisitioned for two extra trips.

The first real effort to attract tourists to Alaska was made by the Company last year. So successful was the initial effort that with the additional facilities completed by the railway, the tourist business to Alaska is expected to increase each season.

On account of the war, which has curtailed tourist traffic to Europe, American tourists welcome the opportunity to "tour Alaska," the passenger officials assert. Many points of interest are in pleasing contrast to European tourist centres.

Inquiries for information regarding the route to Alaska centre on Alert Bay, B.C., where American tourists desire to see the activities of the Indians. Here are many of the most elaborately carved totems in America. The Indian village of Bella Bella also is prominently mentioned in inquiries from tourists.

Alaska, during the tourist season, which extends from June 15 to Aug. 15, is not, as is generally believed, a bit of sea ice here, a snowy mountain there, a studded pine or a polar bear to relieve the monotony, but a combination of the fjords of Norway and the Alps of Switzerland.

Skagway, Alaska, is 1,000 miles from Vancouver. In addition to its novel and interesting attractions, Atlin, one of the places of call on the trip, the climate is such that it is believed it will become one of the world's greatest summer health resorts.

She Was Shopping.

A lady had been sitting in a furniture shop for nearly two hours inspecting the stock of linoleums. Roll after roll the perspiring assistant brought out, but still she seemed dissatisfied. From her dress he judged her to be a person of wealth, and thought it likely that she would have a good order to give. When at last he had shown her the last roll, he paused in despair.

"I'm very sorry, madam," he said apologetically, "but if you could wait I could get some more pieces from the factory. Can you call again?"

The prospective customer gathered her belongings together and rose from the chair.

"Yes, do," she said, with a gracious smile, "and ask them to send you some with very small designs, suitable for putting in the bottom of a canary's cage."

Ask for Minard's and take no other.

FRENCH WAR BADGES.

Soldier Carries His Whole Military Record Upon His Uniform.

A correspondent who has just been in Paris gives some interesting gossip about the arm-badges worn by the French soldiers. In the British Army there is only one, the thin gold strip denoting that the wearer has been wounded. The French have many, and a man carries his whole military record open to the view of all. Indeed, said my friend, a uniform unadorned, and too spotlessly clean, often calls forth an ill-concealed gesture of disdain.

For instance, an inverted "V" high on the right sleeve means "wounded," and a new one is added for each wound. A "V" right side up on the same sleeve merely means "sent home on account of sickness." On the left sleeve the "V" indicates length of service, one for the first year and one for every succeeding six months. Recently there has been created a new distinction, which is very highly prized. This is a narrow horizontal band, and means "six months at Verdun."

In addition to these individual symbols and distinctions, there is a kind of collective emblem of which every Poilu is very proud. This is the twisted tassels of red and green—the colors of the War Cross—which all members of regiments "mentioned" for gallant service have the right to carry from the left shoulder. In addition to all these, of course, there are the individual medals and decorations, like those in our Army. But the French carry the badge idea much further than the British do.

CLOGS NEXT?

They May Become Common in England Through Scarcity of Leather.

Before long the sound of clogs may be as familiar in the South as in the North of England. The Army is using up so much leather that there is a big shortage for civilian footgear.

The Eastbourne Guardians have already recommended people to buy clogs, says an English writer. One member even went so far as to suggest that we ought to go barefoot!

In the average household the noise of clogs would be a novelty, but a number of people are already staunch devotes of the wooden sole. This is particularly the case in the North of England and South-West of Scotland. The clog is also worn largely by factory workers and servants in certain parts of France, Holland, and Hunland. In France they are called "sabots."

One advantage of clogs is that they are cheap; another, that they keep the feet dry in dirty weather. In London, however, they will take some getting used to, and we may ask Mary Ann to walk in her stockings until she hears us stirring!

LIFT YOUR CORNS OFF WITH FINGERS

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

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

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

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

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

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

Fish as a Farm Crop.

Among the new things in farming fish culture promises to prove a source of profit and to provide another food resource for the nation. In time every farm home should have its own fish pond stocked with bass, perch, sunfish or other of the warm water fishes, and where cold running water is available there may be pools in which rainbow or brook trout will thrive. Fish farming is a practical means of increasing the farmer's income and of adding variety and lower costs to the consumer's meals.

MOTHERS

REMEMBER! The ointment you put on your child's skin gets into the system just as surely as food the child eats. Don't let impure fats and mineral coloring matter (such as many of the cheap ointments contain) get into your child's blood! Zam-Buk is purely herbal. No poisonous coloring. Use it always.

50c. Box at All Druggists and Stores.

USE ONLY ZAM-BUK FOR CHILDRENS SORES

ISSUE No. 18—'17.

WARS FOUGHT BY BOYS.

More Efficient and Suffer Less From Hardships Than Elders.

Wars are fought by boys. It has been the case since the earliest fighting. In Europe, where the demand for men has been so great, older men have been forced into the armies, but the fact remains that wars, for the most part, are fought by boys.

One of the most pathetic things in connection with a war is the tender age of those engaged in it. It moves the heart of the hardest man to review a line of troops and to take note of their boyish appearance. And yet the boys are more efficient than the older men; they make better soldiers; they do not suffer from the hardships to the extent that do the older men; they have more endurance. So the only way to prevent the employment of boys in an army is to do away with war—which hasn't been done away with up to this time and which can't be done away with until Europe comes to the conclusion that war is useless and stop fighting.

She is Always Ready To Tell Reason Why

She is Recommending Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Miss E. Demers States They Cured Her of Sick Headache and Rheumatism From Which She Suffered for Six Months.

Hull, Que., April 30th (Special)—Cured of chronic indigestion, sick headache and rheumatism, from which she had suffered for six months, Miss E. Demers, of 190 Maisonneuve St., here, gives all the credit for her cure to Dodd's Kidney Pills. She is recommending them to all her friends who suffer from kidney troubles of any kind.

"I am always ready to tell what Dodd's Kidney Pills did for me," says Miss Demers. "I am never without them in the house. My case was one of the worst.

"I had tried several medicines from the doctor and was getting no better when I decided to try Dodd's Kidney Pills. I took seven boxes and all my rheumatism, sick headache and indigestion was gone.

"When my father saw how much good Dodd's Kidney Pills had done me he began to take them for kidney trouble. He is better now."

Dodd's Kidney Pills make healthy kidneys. Healthy kidneys strain all the impurities, all the poison, out of the blood. They are the greatest of all tonics.

"Going to plant potatoes in your garden this year?" "I thought I would, but when I looked up the way to do it I found that potatoes have to be planted in hills, and our yard is perfectly flat."

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house.

Great Tom, the chief bell of St. Paul's Cathedral, London, Eng., is only tolled on the death and the funeral of any of the royal family, of the bishop of London, the dean of St. Paul's, or the lord mayor.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

I was very sick with Quinsy and thought I would strangle. I used MINARD'S LINIMENT and it cured me at once. I am never without it now.

Yours gratefully,
MRS. C. D. PRINCE.
Nauwigewauk, Oct. 21st.

"Of all forms of productive capacity there is none more vital, indispensable and steadying than the application of human industry to the cultivation of the soil. And if there is one point at which order seems beginning to emerge from the present confusion of our political and social aims it is precisely with regard to this fundamental necessity of making a better use of the greatest of all natural resources."—Viscount Milner.

MONEY ORDERS

When ordering goods by mail, send a Dominion Express Money Order.

"I Fear No Foe!"

"We've come," said the chairman of the local committee, "to ask you to take this nomination. The city needs a man like you—strong, brave, self-reliant, owning no master, fearing no man."

The great man was visibly touched.

"I'll not deny," he said, "that your kind words have shaken my resolution. I trust that, if elected, I may justify your confidence and prove that I am indeed strong, brave, self-reliant; that I own no master and fear no man. Suppose you wait a minute till I see if my wife will let me accept."

Minard's Liniment used by Physicians.

ROYAL YEAST CAKES



The best yeast in the world. Makes perfect bread.

MADE IN CANADA

E.W.GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED
TORONTO, ONT.
WINNIPEG MONTREAL

Cato recommended that the soil of a farm be good and fertile; also that near it there be plenty of laborers and that it be not far from a large town, moreover that it have sufficient means of transporting its produce, either by water or land. This advice, although 2,000 years old, still holds good.

After the Movies

Two Eyes for a Lifetime

Murine is for Tired Eyes. Red Eyes—Sore Eyes—Granulated Eyelids. Rests—Refreshes—Restores. Murine is a Favorite Treatment for eyes that feel dry and smart. Give your Eyes as much of your loving care as your Teeth and with the same regularity.

Care for Them. You Cannot Buy New Eyes!

Sold at Drug and Optical Stores or by Mail. Ask Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago, for Free Book

Officer—We saw most of the objects of interest in Egypt, including the Pyramids. They're covered with hieroglyphics. Gardener—Well, sir, I hope you used the insecticide I sent you. That 'ud do for 'em.

Minard's Liniment Lumberman's Friend.

Generally speaking, the depth to plant should be four times the diameter of the seed.

NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE

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

HELP WANTED

LADIES' WANTED—TO DO PLAIN and light sewing at home, whole or part time; good pay; work sent any distance; charges paid. Send stamp for particulars. National Manufacturing Co., Montreal.

MISCELLANEOUS

BICYCLES, NEW AND SECOND Hand. $12.00 up. Send for special price list Varsity Cycle Works, 413 Spadina Ave., Toronto.

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



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

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



ABSORBINE TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

will reduce inflamed, swollen Joints, Sprains, Bruises, Soft Bunches; Heals Boils, Poll Evil, Quittor, Fistula and infected sores quickly as it is a positive antiseptic and germicide. Pleasant to use; does not blister or remove the hair, and you can work the horse. $2.00 per bottle, delivered. Book 7 M free.

ABSORBINE, JR., the antiseptic liniment for mankind, reduces Painful, Swollen Veins, Wens, Strains, Bruises; stops pain and inflammation. Price $1.00 per bottle at dealers or delivered. Will tell you more if you write. Liberal Trial Bottle for 10c in stamps.

W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F., 516 Lymans Bldg., Montreal, Can.

Absorbine and Absorbine, Jr., are made in Canada.



MAKES HARNESS STRONG & TOUGH

EUREKA HARNESS OIL makes harness strong and tough.

This mineral oil not only takes dirt off but keeps dirt out. It fills the pores of the leather.

That is why a harness treated with Eureka is tough, pliable, shiny and new looking.

THE IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY Limited
Branches Throughout Canada



WORMS

"Wormy," that's what's the matter of 'em. Stomach and intestinal worms. Nearly as bad as distemper. Cost you too much to feed 'em. Look bad—are bad. Don't physic 'em to death. Spohn's Compound will remove the worms, improve the appetite and tone 'em up all round, and don't "physic." Acts on glands and blood. Full directions with each bottle, and sold by all druggists.

SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Chemists, Goshen, Ind., U. S. A.

Famine and World-Hunger Are On Our Threshold

ONTARIO

"——
in the nation's honour, heed!
Acquit yourselves like men.
As workers on the land, do your duty with all your strength!"
—Lloyd George.

THE CRISIS

France, England and Italy in peace times did not depend upon America but on Russia, Roumania and Bulgaria for most of their breadstuffs. With these sources closed the crisis of the hour demands that we see that our soldiers and the Motherland are fed.

Everyone in Great Britain has been put on limited rations: meat is prohibited one day a week and the making of cakes and pastry has been stopped. Further restrictions are anticipated.

Bread has gone to 28c per four-pound loaf in England, for the first time since the Crimean War.

Lord Devonport, British Food Comptroller, proposes taking authority to search the houses of Great Britain to prevent food hoarding.

Forty million men, less the casualties, are now on active service.

Twenty million men and women are supporting them by service in other war activities.

In the last analysis, the land is bearing this burden.

One million tons of food-carrying ships have been torpedoed since February 1st, 1917.

Germany's hope for victory is in the starvation of Britain through the submarine.

Canada's sons will have died in vain if hunger compels the Motherland's surrender.

The land is waiting—the plough is ready—will we make the plough mightier than the sword?

Will we help the acres to save the flag?

World-Hunger Stares Us in the Face

David Lubin, representative of the United States to the International Institute of Agriculture—maintained by forty Governments—reports officially to Washington that the food grains of the world on March 31st, 1917, showed a shortage of 150,000,000 bushels below the amount necessary to feed the world until August, 1917. He declares it is beyond question that unless a greater acreage is put to crop in 1917 there will be WORLD-HUNGER before the 1918 crop is harvested.

The failure of the grain crop in the Argentine Republic, which is ordinarily a great grain-exporting nation, resulted in an embargo being placed, in March, 1917, upon the export of grains from that country to avert local famine.

The United States Department of Agriculture, in its official report, announces the condition of the fall wheat crop (which is two-thirds of their total wheat crop) on April 1st, 1917, to be the poorest ever recorded and predicts a yield of 244,000,000 bushels below the crop of 1915. The 1916 crop was poor. Even with favorable weather, the wheat crop of the United States is likely to be the smallest in thirty-five years, not more than 64% of the normal crop.

Under date of April 10th, Ogden Armour, executive head of Armour & Company, one of the world's largest dealers in food products, stated that unless the United States wishes to walk deliberately into a catastrophe, the best brains of the country, under Government supervision, must immediately devise means of increasing and conserving food supplies. Armour urged the cultivation of every available acre. The food shortage, he said, is world-wide. European production is cut in half, the Argentine Republic has suffered droughts. Canada and the United States must wake up!



Copyrighted by S. D. McClure.

Hunger Tightening His Grip

—New York Evening Mail

People are starving to-day in Belgium, in Serbia, in Poland, in Armenia, in many quarters of the globe.

Famine conditions are becoming more wide-spread every day.

On these alarming food conditions becoming known, President Wilson immediately appointed a Food Comptroller for the United States. He selected Herbert C. Hoover, to whom the world is indebted as Chairman of the International Belgium Relief Commission for his personal direction of the distribution of food among the starving Belgians.

Mr. Hoover is already urging sacrifice and food restrictions, for, as he states, "The war will probably last another year and we shall have all we can do to supply the necessary food to carry our Allies through with their full fighting stamina."

The Problem for Ontario

The land under cultivation in Ontario in 1916 was 365,000 acres less than in 1915.

Consider how much LESS Ontario produced in 1916 than she raised in 1915:

	Year	Acres	Bushels	1916 DECREASE Acres	Bushels
Fall Wheat	1916	704,867	14,942,050	105,315	9,794,961
"	1915	811,185	24,737,011		
Barley and Oats	1916	529,886	12,388,969	24,432	7,504,160
" "	1915	552,318	19,893,129		
Peas and Beans	1916	95,542	1,243,979	31,401	799,070
" "	1915	126,943	2,043,049		
Corn	1916	258,332	12,717,072	51,441	9,043,424
"	1915	309,773	21,760,496		
Potatoes and Carrots	1916	139,523	7,408,429	34,411	5,858,594
" "	1915	173,934	13,267,023		
Mangel-Wurzels and Turnips	1916	42,793	9,756,015	8,006	15,600,308
	1915	50,799	25,356,323		

Other crops show as critical decline.

Reports from Ontario on the condition of fall wheat for 1917 are decidedly discouraging.

As there is an average of not more than one man on each hundred acres of farm land in Ontario, the prospects indicate even a still smaller acreage under cultivation in 1917 unless extra labor is supplied.



—Photo from London (Eng.) Bystander.

A 15-year Old Girl at Work

Miss Alexandra Smith, one of the thousands of British women workers on the land. She recently won an All-Comers' Champion prize for plowing.

Food Production is the Greatest Problem the World Faces To-day

Owing to destruction by submarines, ocean ships are scarce.

It is much easier to protect shipping between Canada and England than on the longer voyages from India or Australia.

One vessel can make twice as many trips from Canada to Britain as from India, and four times as many as from Australia.

Therefore, every ton of food stuffs grown in Canada is worth to the Motherland two tons grown in India or four tons grown in Australia.

Why the Call to Canada is So Urgent

If this country does not raise a big crop this year, not only will the people of Canada suffer but the Motherland and her Allies will suffer and their military power will be weakened if not paralyzed. Therefore, the right solution of the present war problem comes back to the farm, as to a foundation upon which our whole national and international structure must be built and maintained.



Copyrighted by the International News Service, New York.

The Second-Line Trenches

—McCay in The New York American.

The farmers know that they are the last reserve, and that the soil on which crops are grown is the strategic ground on which wars are decided. To their care is entrusted the base of supplies.

To enable the farm to do the work two factors are essential. The *first* is Time. Whatever we are to do must be done at once. Nature waits for no man. The *second* is Labor. Many farmers cannot plant the acres they would because they cannot get the necessary help. Many are afraid to increase their acreage because they fear they would not be able to cultivate and harvest an unusual crop after they have raised it. If they are to do the work that is essential for them to do, the last man in each city, town and village must be mobilized at once.

Every man not on Active Service can help. In every city, town and village are men who, by their training on the farm, or by their present occupation, can readily adapt themselves to farm work. These can render no greater service to the Empire at the present time than by answering the call of the farm. Capable men and boys willing to learn should not allow their lack of farm experience to stand in the way.

Can the employer render a more signal service in this crisis than by encouraging these men to help the farmer to cultivate every available acre, and by making it easy for them to go?

Ontario's farm lands are waiting—the implements are ready—the equipment is complete—the farmer is willing—all he needs is labor.

So short is the world's food supply that without increased production many in Canada must go hungry, and even with enormously increased production we cannot expect cheap food. The world is waiting for our harvest.

If peace should be declared within a year, the food conditions will be no better, for the accumulated hunger of the Central Empires must be met. This will absorb a large part of the world's supply.

We do not know when this war shall cease. It is endless—its lengthening out has paralyzed the thought and conception of all men who thought about it and its possible time of conclusion. Three months—six months, we said; nine months, a year, we said; and yet two years and eight months have passed their long dreary and sanguinary length and there is no man who can tell how long this gigantic struggle may yet last.

Lloyd George, in a letter addressed to farmers throughout the Empire, said:

> *"The line which the British Empire holds "against the Germans is held by those who WORK "ON THE LAND as well as by those who fight "on land and sea. If it breaks at any point it "breaks everywhere. In the face of the enemy the "seamen of our Royal naval and mercantile marine "and the soldiers gathered from every part of our "Empire hold our line firstly. You workers on land "must hold your part of our line as strongly. Every "full day's labor you do helps to shorten the strug-"gle and brings us nearer victory. Every idle day, "all loitering, lengthens the struggle and makes de-"feat more possible. Therefore, in the nation's "honour, heed! Acquit yourselves like men, and as "workers on land do your duty with all your "strength!"*

So, for the honor of Canada's soldiers in France—and for the glory of our New-born Nationhood—let it be said of Ontario's citizens that, in the hour of our greatest need, their response was worthy of their sons.

We owe a great debt to those who are fighting for us.

Organization of Resources Committee, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

Chairman: His Honour, Sir John S. Hendrie, K.C.M.G., C.V.O., Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario; Vice-Chairmen: Honourable Sir William H. Hearst, K.C.M.G., Prime Minister of Ontario; N. W. Rowell, Esq., K.C., Leader of the Opposition; Secretary: Albert H. Abbott, Esq., Ph.D.

We Must Produce More Food

OUR CORRESPONDENTS

1917		MAY				1917
SUN.	MON.	TUE.	WED.	THU.	FRI.	SAT.
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		

WILLIAMSBURG

Quite a number from here attended the "Victory Bazaar" and concert which was held in the Music Hall, Morrisburg, on Saturday afternoon and evening.

Miss Ethel McIntosh spent the week-end with Miss Florence Casselman, Dundela.

Mrs. J. D. Beckstead and Miss Jessie Beckstead were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Sam Dickey, Dunbar last Sunday.

Mr. Forbie Merkley of Guelph, returned to his home on Saturday last to spend his holidays.

Mr. Paul Maurer spent Sunday last at Mr. Conrad Whittaker's.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Cassel have moved from Winchester to our village in the house lately occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Anson Becker. Mr. Cassel has been engaged to work in the cheese factory for the coming season.

Miss Carrie Barkley of Boucks Hill spent Sunday last at Mr. Roy McIntosh's.

Clifford and Roy Casselman were guests of Strader McIntosh last Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh McIntosh spent Sunday last at Mr. Geo. Whittaker's.

Mrs. Isaac L. McIntosh is spending a few days in Brockville with Mrs. Martha Dillabough at the hospital. Mrs. Dillabough was taken to the hospital on Friday and operated on for blood-poison and the latest report is she is doing nicely.

BOUCKS HILL

Mr. W. Carr and Mr. Milton Carr of Grantley werethe guests of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Merkley Saturday last.

Miss Carrie Barkley was visiting her aunt, Miss Martha Barkley on Sunday.

Guests at the home of Mr. Jerry Barkley, east of our village recently, were Mr. Linden Barkley and brother, Milton, Miss Lillian Weegar, Mrs. K. Lennex and son, Howard, of Dunbar.

Mr. and Mrs. Allan Barkley spent Sunday with friends at Morrisburg.

A large crowd attended the council meeting which was held in our hall here on Saturday last.

Mrs. M. Tupper and Mrs. Aggie Garlough spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. John Weegar at Elma.

Mr. and Mrs. Genzmer Barkley, Mr. Preston Barkley, Mr. Nathanial Merkley and daughter, Wilda, motored to Morrisburg Sunday afternoon to attend the I.O.O.F. service which was held in the Presbyterian church.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Casselman and daughter, Mabel, of Williamsburg were calling at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lane's, Sunday afternoon.

Work done by the people of Boucks Hill during the month of April for the Red Cross Society.

Mrs. J. A. Barkley, five pairs socks.

Mrs. Genzmer Barkley, two pairs socks.

Miss Rachel Eamon, five pairs socks.

Miss Elma Beckstead, three pairs socks.

Mrs. Mathias Barkley, two prs. socks.

Mrs. Melvin Barkley, four pairs socks.

Mrs. Bert Baker, four day shirts.

Mrs. Geo. Hill, two day shirts.

Miss Carrie Barkley, one day shirt.

Distributing and collecting was done by Lillian Weegar and Carrie Barkley.

AULTSVILLE

Mr. Geo Leslie of Prescott was in town on Monday.

Messrs. Jas. Morgan and G.W. Markell spent the week-end with their families here.

Members of Aberdeen Lodge 35 I.O.O.F., with their wives, sisters and lady friends went to Massena, N.Y., last Sunday to attend Church.

Next Sunday, May sixth, service will be conducted in the Methodist Church here by Rev. T. C. Cassidy of Lachine for the members of this and visiting lodges at 2.30 p.m.

Miss Margaret Morgan returned home Monday after spending a few weeks in Massena and Louisville, N.Y.

Mr. and Mrs. Austin Beckstead and son, Herbert Loucks spent a few days here last week with friends.

Mr. Fred Winters of Montreal spent the week-end at the cottage.

Mrs. Wm. Wells is spending a few days this week with friends in Montreal.

Miss Hilda Sampson of Wales spent the week-end here with Miss Hettie Sampson.

Miss Dafoe of Brockville spent a few days recently with her grandmother, Mrs. John Dafoe, Station street, and other friends

Sergt. Allen Robertson of Cornwall spent the week-end at his parental home here.

The Union Sunday School Second Concession will hold a social at the home of Mr. Harold Anderson on Friday evening proceeds in aid of Sunday School work.

EAST WILLIAMSBURG

Mr. and Mrs. George Lawrence and daughter, Gwendolyne and Miss Minnie Gibb were calling in our Burg, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. George Watson and daughter, Reba, and Miss Ruby and Mrs. John Wells and Miss Melissa Watson spent Wednesday at Mr. Meredith Garlough's, Williamsburg.

Mrs. W. I. Merkley, Williamsburg spent a few days last week with her daughter, Mrs. Joe Bailey.

Miss Melissa Watson and Mrs. John H. Wells, Aultsville spent a few days last week at Mr. George Watson's.

Mr. James Gow and daughter, Maud, spent Sunday at Mr. Alfred Wells.

Quite a number from our Burg attended the lodge meeting at Massena on Sunday.

Mrs. Sidney Dafoe spent a few days last week at Brockville.

Mr. and Mrs. James Johnston and grandson, Mr. Carl Cass of Dunbar spent the latter part of the week with her daughter, Mr Clark Garlough.

Mrs. Cornelius Wells and daughter, Miss Willa, spent Sunday with Mrs. Sam Lawrence in Uncle Sam's Domain.

Died—At East Williamsburg, on Sunday, April twenty-ninth, an aged and respected lady in the person of Mrs. Stoddard, mother of the late Mr. John Stoddard in her 97th. year. The family have our sympathy in their bereavement. The remains were taken on Monday to her old home in Quebec where interment will be made.

Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Beckstead and daughter, Anna, and Dorothy spent Sunday in Uncle Sam's Domain.

Mr. Thomas Garlough is spending a few days with his son, Mr. Meredith Garlough, Williamsburg.

Miss Grace and Willa Wells attended the party at Mr. Frank Carr's in Uncle Sam's Domain, Friday evening.

Miss Ruby Watson who has been spending a few days with her sister, Mrs. Meredith Garlough.

Mrs. Scott who has been spending a few weeks at the bedside of her mother, the late Mrs. Stoddard returned home on Monday.

Mrs. Charlie McIntosh and children of Cornwall were visiting her brother, Mr J. Hart.

SOUND MOTOROLOGY

"Don't buy too dear a car. Don't buy too cheap a car. But buy a quality car"—McLaughlin.

NATION VALLEY

Mrs. James Rae and daughter, Mrs. Ernest Grey, visited Ottawa the latter part of the week for the purpose of bidding good bye to the former's son.

Pte. Russell Rae of the 100th. Battalion, Winnipeg, who was enroute for Overseas.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. C. Merkley visited Chesterville the first of the week at the home of Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Bogart.

Some from here attended the funeral of the late Mrs. C. B. Rae of Chesterville, on Friday last.

The Red Cross Tea will be held this week at the home of Mrs. Merton Colquhoun on Friday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. A. Merkley received information from their son, Pte. Harold, that he had been promoted to Lance Corp.

Miss Ida Barkley visited recently at Bethune Bush's.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Fetterly have motored from the Valley to Williamsburg.

Some of our young men attended the afternoon meeting in the Presbyterian Church, Winchester on Sunday last.

Mr. and Mrs. Allan Colquhoun of Colquhoun settlement have motored to this vicinity.

Rombough—Markell

The marriage of Miss Carrie E. Markell, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Elias Markell, of Aultsville, was solemnized quietly at the home of the bride's parents on Wednesday, April 25th, at one o'clock, to Mr. Preston Everett Rombough of Aultsville. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. G. S. Postlethwaite, B.A., rector of St. Paul's Church. The bride, who was given away by her father, was attired in her travelling suit of navy blue serge with cream silk crepe de chine blouse and hat to match, and carried a shower bouquet of white and pink carnations. Miss Lawrence Markell, sister of the bride, played the bridal chorus.

After the ceremony a wedding dinner was served where white and pink carnations and maiden hair fern were effectively used in the decoration.

Mr. and Mrs. Rombough left on the afternoon train for Ottawa. On their return they will reside in Osnabruck Centre.

FOR SALE

Seed Corn—Longfellow, Comptous Early, N. D. White Flint, Wisconsin No. 1, Leaming.—Gibson & Co.

TO RENT

Dwelling house with all modern conveniences, including barn and garage. Centrally located.
For particulars apply,
EZRA SADDLEMIRE
Morrisburg.

FOR SALE

From three to four hundred bushels of seed oats (English Abundant)
Apply to
JAMES ZERON,
R.M.D., Iroquois.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years
Always bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE

General Exam

Form 1, Honors—M. Zeron 72, M. Beckstead 70, K. Farlinger 67.

Passed—G. Whitteker 54, W. Robinson 53, A. Casselman 53, A. Whitteker 52, G. Bolton 52, S. Campbell 50, F. Cook 49, M. Lavis 48, L. Reddick 48, R. Casselman 46, L. Wallace 44, M. Cochrane 41, A. McIntosh 41, T. Marcellus 38, D. Coir 38, W. Farrer 38, H. Coligan 36, E. McIntosh 35, F. Deeks, 32, L. Harrison 30.

M. Tracy 27, G. Tracy, 26, G. Merkley 25, D. McLatchie 23, B. Casselman 18, G. Weegar 7.

In Memoriam

DICKEY—In loving memory of Mrs. Nat. Dickey who died May 2nd, 1915
"Her memory like the ivy clings."
Inserted by Husband and family.

NOTICE

We have opened a Millinery Department in our store. Call and see our display. Also ask to see our Beautiful Waists for $1.00 up, Children's Dresses 50cts. up and Wall Paper 8cts. a roll up.

BELVA A. BARKLEY,
Brinston, Ont.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM
Homeseekers' Excursions To Western Canada
Each Tuesday
May 8th to October 30th, 1917, inclusive. Via Cocheran, Chicago Port Arthur or Sarnia.
For full particulars apply
W. H. McGANNON Local Agent

Ford
The Universal Car
$495

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

ESTATE JAMES S. McKENZIE, deceased.

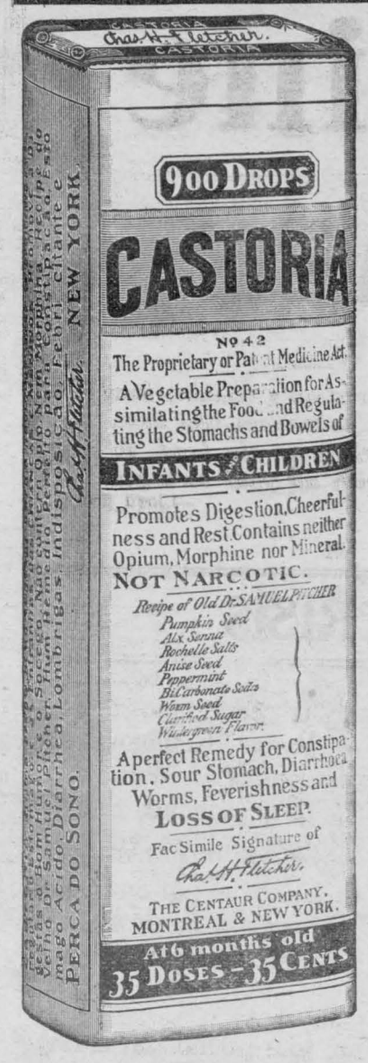
Notice is hereby given pursuant to the Trustees Act that all persons having claims against the estate of James S. McKenzie, late of the Village of Morrisburg, deceased, who died on or about the 6th day of April, 1917 are required to send the same, duly verified, post prepaid, or otherwise deliver the same to the undersigned solicitor for Emma A. McKenzie, Executrix, on or before the 10th day of May, 1917.

And notice is further given that immediately after said date the said Executrix will proceed to distribute the assets of the estate among the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which she then has notice, and shall not be liable for the proceeds of said estate or any part thereof to any person whose claim has not been filed at the time of such distribution.

Dated the 19th day of April, 1917.

ARTHUR FLYNN.
Solicitor for said Estate,
Morrisburg.

"All parties owing the Estate are requested to settle by cash or note without delay."



Exact Copy of Wrapper.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria
Always Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
In Use For Over Thirty Years
CASTORIA
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

INCORPORATED 1855.

THE MOLSONS BANK
Capital and Reserve $8,800,000
96 Branches in Canada
A General Banking Business Transacted
Circular Letters of Credit
Bank Money Orders
SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT
Interest allowed at highest current rate
MORRISBURG BRANCH — WILLIAM WALLACE, MANAGER
WILLIAMSBURG BRANCH — R. H. SEAMAN AGENT.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

PURITY FLOUR
MORE BREAD AND BETTER BREAD

We make it good—our customers have made it famous.
14

Five Good Reasons for Buying this Good White Lead



1. It is absolutely pure, ensuring the brilliancy of any paint in which it is used.
2. It has great covering capacity and long life.
3. It is of unequalled, uniform "fineness"—is never crystalline.
4. It works easily under the brush.
5. It need not be scraped or burned off when, after several years, the building requires another paint.

Its high reputation has been gained by nearly 200 years continuous manufacture. Used and recommended by experienced architects, builders, painters, owners.

SOLD BY LEADING HARDWARE AND GENERAL STORES THROUGHOUT CANADA

BRANDRAM-HENDERSON LIMITED
MONTREAL HALIFAX ST JOHN TORONTO WINNIPEG EDMONTON CALGARY

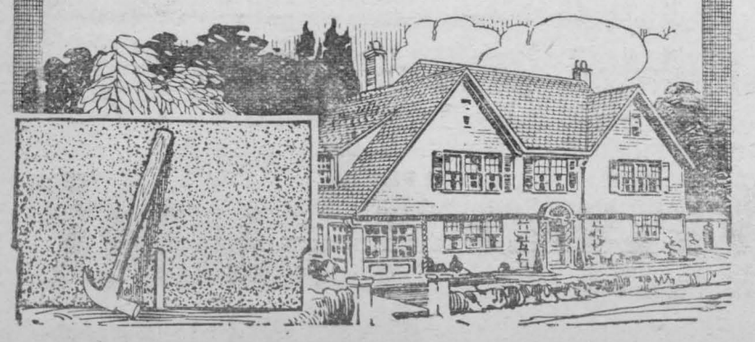
The Greatest Roofing Development of the 20th Century

NEPONSET Twin Shingles protect your home when fire is raging in the neighborhood, because burning brands falling on such a roof die out harmlessly. Dotted all over Canada you will find these roofs, destined for long years of service and making the most attractive finish possible to the home. The crushed slate finish, Red or Green, is permanent coloring and sheds rain water clean. Such a roof offers every imaginable attraction at a cost little higher than for good wooden shingles.

Write for Prices

NEPONSET TWIN SHINGLES
Sold by Hardware and Lumber Dealers

W. H. McGANNON DEALER MORRISBURG, ONT.



Between Cousins;

OR, A DECLARATION OF WAR.

CHAPTER IV.—(Con'td.)

"The Bishop's residence," said John, in answer to her eager question.

Ella actually turned in her seat to take a better look at it. The thought that to enter those majestic gates would be her privilege—nay, her duty—could not but make her heart swell.

"I suppose we shall have to call there at once, John?"

"I shall go immediately, of course; but Mr. Wodley is away at present."

Ella said nothing for some time after that.

"What is all that black stuff?" was her next query, as a turn of the road brought them into view of a miniature mountain range, dusky and bare, which here rescended abruptly to the very side of the road.

"Slate refuse," came John's answer, in accents almost of pride. "We shall be passing the gates in a minute, and then you will see!"

What she did see was only a smoking engine-house, and beyond what seemed to her a great black hole in the hill, on which John's eyes rested with a tenderness quite incomprehensible to her. Beyond that, more of the refuse: black, shiny, and loose in the more recent deposits, dull and closely packed in the older ranges, the crevices filled up with green moss, and here and there a wild-rose-bush having taken root upon the inhospitable slope, to which it clung like an eagle to a cliff. At one place a passage had been cut through the projecting mass, and the stone arch seemed to groan under the weight of the slate above.

"This part isn't pretty," said Ella, glad of an object on which to vent the still rankling disappointment. "Why, it's positively ugly."

"Is it?" queried John, genuinely astounished. Perhaps it's because I know it so well that I never found it out. That black heap represents the labor of two centuries, you know."

The look of the village—of the straw-thatched cottages, with the grass flourishing on the roofs, and the green mildew creeping up the walls, undoubtedly picturesque though they were—astonished Ella more than it enchanted her. But the Rectory raised her spirits. True, it was rather too much mixed up with the cottages, but it was a real modern stone house, with real bow-windows, almost as good as a Peebles villa, and with a front garden which presented possibilities. From experience gathered during school-feasts, she knew that gardening was quite a suitable occupation for a lady, and even before she had alighted from the "machine"—alas! with only a group of bare-footed urchins as spectators, and while John, with all sorts of things in his eyes, was looking up the village street towards where a modest grey spire pointed above the roofs—she had resolved to buy a gardening manual.

That first evening might be likened to a sort of moral see-saw between elation and disappointment. Some things surpassed her expectations; others fell below them. The sitting-room (which, from the first, she firmly called the drawing-room) was larger than she had dared to hope, and the entrance lobby was distinctly "superior"; while, again, the furniture, taken over from their predecessor, positively cried out for new coverings, and the carpets were certainly as ripe for retirement as had been their venerable possessor. The tea-cups too, produced in a hurry—since John's funny idea about a clandestine arrival had naturally resulted in no tea being ready—were of a dreadfully common pattern. But all the same, the possibilities were there, inside as well as outside.

"At last, Ella!" said John, as for the first time they sat at their own hearth, with the primitively set-out tea-table between them. "Ah, I am thankful!"

"So am I, John. Do you know, I had not at all expected a bow-window? You never mentioned it. It will do beautifully for a flower-stand. And with new chintz covers on the chairs and a folding tea-table, and one of those neat little cake-stands to bring along with it, the room will really look all right."

"Isn't it all right?" asked the innocent John, opening his eyes rather wide. "And what do we want a cake-stand for, when we only eat bread and butter, and there's room enough for that here, surely."

Ella smiled indulgently.

"There's far too much room, John. Nobody has these big, set-out tables nowadays—I mean nobody of the better sort. I've seen how they do it in thec ountry-houses. And of course we'll have to give our guests something besides bread and butter. We can't help having guests, you know. Don't trouble your dear head about it; just leave it to me. You shall have a comfortable home to come to between your labors, never fear! and a pretty one too; for I mean to be a credit to you, John. Just see if I won't be that!"

Upon which a pair of hands met impulsively across the too broad table.

"And since we're talking about meals, John, I heard that woman in charge saying something about supper. Of course it's all right for to-day; but from to-morrow I'll take all that into my hands. Tell me, at what hour are you accustomed to dine?"

"At one o'clock. From one to two is the quarry hour."

The white brow ruffled slightly.

"Oh, but that was in the—former times. You're not bound by quarry hours now. I really think that in the matter of meals we ought to keep the same hours as our neighbors."

"All the neighbors dine at one."

"I don't mean these neighbors, John. Now, for instance, the Bishop—he dines in the evening, doesn't he? And when he asks us to dinner, as I suppose he will do occasionally"—Ella had some difficulty in governing the thrill in her voice as she said it—"you will have to eat your dinner in the evening; so surely it is better to accustom yourself to it at once. And there may be other people too. By-the-by, who lives at that big house just across the water, there among the trees? It seems a very handsome house. I should like to see it near."

"You will see it near, for that's where Alick is gardener—my sister Polly's husband, you know—and of course we shall go to see her."

"Oh!" said Ella, burying her face in her enormous tea-cup.

She had heard before of the gardening brother-in-law, but had carefully kept his existence in the background of her mind.

"But I mean the house itself; who does it belong to?"

"To Mrs. Gordon, a rich widow. She's a great help to the village."

"And does she come to this church?"

"Yes; she's very regular in attendance, except on those days when the loch is too rough to cross."

"Do you think she will call on me?"

"I daresay she will."

With newly-fed vigour Ella returned to the charge about the dinner-hour, successfully overcoming John's not very determined resistance. It was the newness of the idea more than anything else which had startled him; in itself it could have no importance. Once it was proved to him that even his work would be benefited by the arrangement, he acquiesced without another word.

"Two more days till Sunday!" he mused, as he rose. "And after that, to work!"

"Yes, to work!" echoed Ella, with another of her semi-critical, semi-prophetical glances round the room.

There was another shock in store for Ella that evening; for about an hour later, while perambulating the house, with a view to deciding future arrangements, she was astonished, on opening a door, to find herself confronted by a rather uncouth-looking individual in a much stained blue serge jacket and grimy white duck trousers. This person's face and beard were of two different shades of red, which did not match, and he was actually sitting down in John's presence and talking quite easily.

Ella was for at once shutting the door upon this startling vision; but with a radiant face, John sprang up and stopped her.

"Don't run away, Ella! It's only Adam—my cousin, you know. He'll be very glad to see you."

(To be continued.)

About the House

Too Much Dessert.

In the average family the dessert problem takes up more time than the more substantial courses.

Traveling through a farm district recently, the writer found that the particular branch of cooking in which women were most interested was the making of cakes and desserts. At a demonstration lecture at a western university before 600 women the whole time was devoted to serving afternoon tea and showing how the cakes and ices and other desserts should be made.

Now I do not wish to disparage the arts of confectionery and the making of delicious sweets, but I do think that perhaps our women over-emphasize the need and time for making desserts. Many girls proudly boast that they can make cake and fudge and concoct delicious, if overly rich, salads, but can these girls make equally good bread, prepare meats so that they are luscious and tempting and stew the plainer fruits so that they are wholesome and attractive?

I have said often that meats and vegetables are more poorly cooked in this than in any other country, and this statement is based on extensive travels abroad. On the other hand, we seem to emphasize the need of puddings, pie, cake and wrongfully stimulate too great an appetite for them in our families.

If we want to classify the family according to taste, we might well begin with father, who feels the meal is incomplete unless he has a hearty triangle of pie at the end. Now, there is nothing about a good pie to be criticized, but it is the one dessert which must be well made in order to be wholesome, and, second, it does take a considerable amount of time.

Just why it should be a staple dessert in many a home cannot be fathomed, since all dietitians agree that the crust is not wholesome if eaten frequently or on top of an already generous meal. Then there is the child who will not eat the rest of his meal because he is so anxious for dessert, and whose taste has been educated beyond simple desserts like rice pudding, cornstarch or fruit and who desires more elaborate puddings with sauces and, worst of all, whipped cream.

Whipped cream in itself is unobjectionable, but when added to another food which is sweet and fat the combination often proves disastrous to one's liver! The cream itself is practically all fat, so that it should never be used with desserts which contain a large amount of fat or sugar in some other form.

It is the exceptional dinner among middle class families across the Atlantic which has anything for dessert except fresh fruit, cheese and crackers. Or stewed fruits which are called "compotes" may be served with a small offering of tiny cakes. There is much in favor of this simple type of dessert which would mean so much less work for the homemaker and fewer overburdened digestions. Fruit, either fresh or canned, without much sugar, is the dessert which could be served every day and which would be by far the most wholesome for children and old people, who particularly need the salts and mineral values that food offers.

Another more wholesome plan is to make a combination salad dessert at the end of a hearty meal. So many delightful salads can be made even in winter or between seasons, that one often wonders why another course is passed after the salad. A sweet dressing may be used, especially with fruits, and if accompanied by crackers or wafers and the cup of coffee or tea the stomach really should not crave or need anything else.

Menus For The School Children's Dinner.

1. Eggs, boiled, coddled, poached or scrambled; bread and butter; spinach or other greens; cake.

2. Beef stew with vegetables; milk; crisp, thin tea biscuits; honey.

3. Dried bean or pea puree; toast; baked apple; cookies.

4. Vegetable-milk soup; rice with maple sugar and butter or with milk or cream.

5. Potato chowder; crackers; jelly sandwiches.

6. Cold meat; creamed potatoes; peas, bread and butter; frozen custard or plain ice cream and plain cake.

7. Lamb chops; baked potatoes; bread and butter; sliced mixed fruits; cookies.

8. Baked omelet with spinach, kale or other greens; bread and butter; apple sauce; cake.

9. Milk toast; string beans; stewed fruit; cake.

10. Boiled potatoes; codfish gravy; bread and butter; lettuce; custard.

Casters for the Kitchen Table.

The most convenient thing in my well-equipped kitchen, says a good housekeeper, is the table, which is movable. We bought four ordinary casters, which we fitted in the legs of the table, so it can easily be rolled to the sink to receive the dried dishes, then to the pantry, where they can all be "placed" with a single effort (thus saving much walking back and forth), or to the stove when canning fruit, etc. You will find such a movable table a great source of help in the conservation of energy and valuable as a time saver.

The Right Way.

To give your blouses and handkerchiefs an exquisite, subtle, fresh and flowery odor, put a small piece of orris root in the rinsing water when washing them.

To cool a fevered patient, add a little bicarbonate of soda to bathing water.

To keep moths away and to give to it a wholesome and pleasant odor, put branches of arbor vitae in your winter clothing before storing it away.

To prevent green vegetables from boiling over drop a piece of dripping the size of a walnut into the center of them just as they commence to boil.

To make a tight shoe more easy try laying a cloth wrung out of hot water across the place where it pinches. This should be renewed several times till the moist heat has caused the leather to mold itself to the foot of the wearer.

To make your farm more profitable

There is money to be made by using Concrete. Many hundreds of farmers have proved it.
We will gladly send our book "What the Farmer Can do with Concrete" to any farmer who writes for it.

IT'S FREE
—write to-day

Canada Cement Company Limited
88 Herald Building
MONTREAL



FIVE ROSES FLOUR for Breads Cakes-Puddings-Pastries

YOUR puddings are palatable, why use Five Roses? Simply because you want them more daintily porous, more *digestible*. Five Roses puddings *digest unconsciously*—every spoonful is a tasty source of vitality.



The Guide to True Economy

This year, instead of buying new clothing and household effects, let Parker restore those you have already. You will gain in every way. We are specialists in

DYEING and CLEANING

Gloves, Gowns, Feathers, Lace Curtains, Blankets, Carpets, Gent's Clothing. We are known throughout the Dominion for our thorough work.

Send for our Catalogue on Cleaning and Dyeing.

PARKER'S DYE WORKS, LIMITED
791 Yonge Street - - - Toronto



MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP

The proof of Mother Seigel's Syrup is in the taking. That is why former sufferers, whose vitality was being sapped by Indigestion, say it is *just excellent* for stomach, liver and bowel troubles. Thanks to Mother Seigel's Syrup, they are now strong and well.

IS EXCELLENT FOR

If you are afflicted by Indigestion or other disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels take Mother Seigel's Syrup regularly for a few days; long enough to give it a fair chance to make its beneficial influence felt. Then note the improvement in your appetite, your strength, your general condition. 3015

HEADACHES, BILIOUSNESS CONSTIPATION INDIGESTION.

Ther.oobottle of Syrup contains three times as much as the 50c size.

2 IN 1 SHOE POLISHES

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

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

QUICK—HANDY—LASTING

PEERLESS POULTRY FENCE
A Real Fence—Not Netting
Strongly made and closely spaced—making it a complete barrier against large animals as well as small poultry. Top and bottom wires No. 9—intermediates No. 12 wire—made by the Open Hearth process which time and other tests have proven to be the best. Send for catalog. Ask about our farm and ornamental fencing. Agencies nearly everywhere. Agents wanted in unassigned territory.
The Banwell-Hoxie Wire Fence Company, Ltd.,
Winnipeg, Man., Hamilton, Ont.



Redpath SUGAR



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

If better sugar is ever produced than the present REDPATH Extra Granulated, you may be sure it will be made in the same Refinery that has led for over half a century—and sold under the same name—REDPATH.

"Let Redpath Sweeten it." 15

Canada Sugar Refining Co., Limited, Montreal.

DOMINION RUBBER SYSTEM AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES
CANADIAN CONSOLIDATED RUBBER CO. LIMITED

Thrift is served, and health preserved, by wearing rubber footwear around the farm in rainy, sloppy weather.

Quality and long wear, whether in rubber farm boots, high rubber boots or rubbers, are assured if you choose a pair bearing on the sole any one of these Trade Marks:

"MERCHANTS" "JACQUES CARTIER" "DOMINION"
"GRANBY" "MAPLE LEAF" "DAISY"

Canadian Consolidated Rubber Co., Limited

Largest Manufacturers of Rubber Goods in the British Empire
EXECUTIVE OFFICES • MONTREAL, P.Q.
SEVEN LARGE, UP-TO-DATE MANUFACTURING PLANTS IN CANADA
38 "SERVICE" BRANCHES AND WAREHOUSES THROUGHOUT CANADA 44

CANADIANS TAKE STRONG POSITIONS HOLD GAINS AGAINST TEUTONS

Capture Village of Arleux Between Dawn and Seven O'clock on Saturday Morning—German Line Occupied After Desperate Fighting.

Canadian Headquarters, April 29.—Once again the Canadians have driven German picked troops from carefully prepared positions which they were confident of holding, and are now in possession of Arleux.

The bite taken out by the Canadians Saturday morning was about 2,500 yards in length, with the penetration of the enemy's line at the deepest point of 1,800 yards. A feature of the action was a procession of our stretcher cases across the open plain, borne by German prisoners. They came across the fire-swept zone carrying either our wounded, who, even when badly hit, enjoyed the triumph of being thus served by the enemy, or their own seriously wounded. The number of prisoners who have already passed through unwounded is about 200, while over one hundred wounded enemies are being cared for by our surgeons. These figures are liable to be increased.

In the grey dawn of Saturday morning, after an artillery bombardment of great intensity, the troops advanced under the protection of a barrage which swept the ground through which they had to pash with a hail of steel, and attacked the village of Arleux.

Going forward in steady waves, each, like an incoming tide, encroaching on the defences of the Germans further than that preceding, our men passed through the remains of what a few days ago were exceedingly strong wire entanglements erected or strengthened since the Battle of Vimy by the continual labor of thousands of the enemy.

JOFFRE ASKS UNITED STATES TO SEND ARMY TO BATTLEFIELD

French War Mission Exchanges Views With American Government Officials.

A despatch from Washington says: —Conferences between members of the French war mission and American Government officials for exchanges of views regarding the conduct of the war against Germany began here on Thursday after the leading commissioners had paid official calls upon President Wilson, Vice-President Marshall and Secretaries Lansing, Baker and Daniels.

Of foremost importance was a long talk between Marshall Joffre and members of his staff and Secretary Baker, Gen. Scott, chief of staff, and several other American army officers.

France is known to desire the sending of an American expeditionary force to co-operate with her armies, and Marshal Joffre came to the United States prepared to give reasons for the opinion of French military experts that the sending of such a force is advisable. Information regarding the meeting between the military leaders was withheld.

Soon after the conclusion of the conference Rene Viviani, vice-Premier of France, head of the mission, made a statement, in which he declared that the co-operation of the United States in the war would mean not only a victory for France, which already was assured, but a victory of morality and right, which will "forever secure the existence of a world in which all our children shall draw free breath in full peace and undisturbed pursuit of their labors."

CONGRESS VOTES FOR COMPULSION

Administration's Bill to Raise Army by Selective Draft is Adopted.

Washington, April 29.—By overwhelming majorities both the Senate and House passed late last night the Administration bill to raise a war army by selective draft.

The final roll calls brought into line behind the bill many Senators and representatives who had sought for the volunteer system until routed by decisive defeat of volunteer amendments earlier in the day in both Houses. The Senate, which had voted down the volunteer plan, 69 to 18, passed the bill by a vote of 81 to 8. In the House the vote against the volunteer plan was 313 to 109, and that by which the bill itself was passed was 397 to 24.

GERMANS AGAIN RAID RAMSGATE

Heaviest Bombardment Coast Town Has Yet Experienced.

A despatch from London says: German destroyers attacked Ramsgate Thursday night, according to an official announcement issued by the War office. A large number of shells were fired, but the destroyers were driven off by the fire from the land batteries. One man and one woman were killed during the bombardment and one man and two women were injured.

GEN. PETAIN HEADS FRENCH ARMY

"Defender of Verdun" Placed in Highest Position by Decision of the Cabinet.

Paris, April 29.—General Petain, who commanded the French army defending Verdun during the critical stages of the battle in February and March, 1916, is to be appointed Chief of Staff at the Ministry of War. The Cabinet decided upon this this afternoon. The Cabinet meeting was presided over by President Poincare, and was held after a session of the War Committee. After a general discussion it was determined to restore the post of Chief of Staff at the Ministry of War and confide the post to Gen. Petain.

JOIN IN BUILDING OF WOODEN SHIPS.

Munitions Board and United States Shipping Board to Co-operate.

A despatch from Ottawa says: The Imperial Munitions Board and the United States Shipping Board have been in consultation during the past fortnight with regard to co-operation in the production of wooden ships in Canada and the United States. Standardized types of vessels have been agreed upon, and there will be a common schedule of prices and contracts. Arrangements are now being made to have a considerable number of wooden ships for ocean transportation built on the Pacific coast. In Canada R. P. Butchart of Victoria will take charge of the business organization of the industry for the Imperial Munitions Board.

DEADLY WORK OF BRITISH GUNS CONTINUES WITHOUT A HALT

All Efforts of Germans to Recapture Positions Meet With Bloody Failure. Territory Gained by British.

A despatch from London says:—The British artillery, which, in the second week of the Battle of Arras, used up more shells than ever had been used in one action in the history of modern warfare, continues its deadly and destructive work, while the German artillery answers here and there. Apparently this is the lull before the next great clash. An effort of Crown Prince Rupprecht's troops to recapture positions taken from them by the British, have met with bloody failure. South and north-west of St. Quentin, that strong and important link in the German defence system, British troops have hurled back German counter-attacks with heavy losses. In local operations along the Arras-Cambrai road and northward the British have gained some ground.

Over the battle-line and behind the German positions the wasps of the air, the aeroplanes, have been busy aiding the artillery in finding its targets. British birdmen have battled desperately with German aeroplanes to secure information which only they can obtain. In numerous fights over, behind and in front of the entrenchments the British aviators have brought down ten German airmen and sent down twelve others damaged or out of control.

Markets of the World

Breadstuffs

Toronto, May 1—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, $2.81; No. 2 do., $2.76; No. 3 do., $2.71, nominal, track Bay ports.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., 84½c; No. 3 C.W., 83½c; extra No. 1 feed, 83½c; No. 1 feed, 82c, all rail delivered.

American corn—No. 3 yellow, $1.61, nominal, subject to embargo, track Toronto.

Ontario oats—No. 2 white, 76 to 78c, nominal; No. 3 white, 75 to 77c, nominal, according to freights outside.

Ontario wheat—No. 2 Winter, per car lot, $2.58 to $2.60; No. 3 do., $2.56 to $2.58, according to freights outside.

Peas—No. 2, nominal, according to freights outside.

Barley—Malting, $1.35 to $1.37, according to freights outside.

Rye—No. 2, $1.88 to $1.90, according to freights outside.

Manitoba flour—First patents, in jute bags, $12.80; second patents, in jute bags, $12.30; strong bakers', in jute bags, $11.90, Toronto.

Ontario flour—Winter, according to sample, $11.10 to $11.20, in bags, track Toronto, prompt shipment.

Millfeed—Car lots, delivered Montreal freights, bags included—Bran, per ton, $43; shorts, per ton, $45; middlings, per ton, $48; good feed flour, per bag, $3.00.

Hay—Extra No. 2, per ton, $11.50 to $12.50; mixed, per ton, $8.50 to $11.00, track Toronto.

Straw—Car lots, per ton, $8 to $9, track Toronto.

Country Produce—Wholesale

Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 40 to 41c; creamery prints, 43 to 45c; solids, 42 to 43c.

Eggs—New-laid, in cartons, 38 to 39c; out of cartons, 36c.

Dressed poultry—Chickens, 26 to 28c; fowl, 24 to 25c; ducks, 22 to 25c; squabs, per doz., $4.00 to $4.50; turkeys, 30 to 32c.

Cheese—New, large, 27½c; twins, 28c; June, large, 28½c; twins, 29c.

Beans—Japanese, hand-picked, bushel, $6.25; prime, $5.75; Canadian, hand-picked, bushel, $7.25; prime, $6.75.

Honey—Tins, 2½-lb., 15c a lb.; 5-lb. tins, 14½c a lb.; 10-lb. tins, 14c a lb.; 60-lb. tins, clover, 13c to 13½c a lb. Comb honey—Selects, $2.40 to $2.75; No. 2, $2 to $2.15. Buckwheat honey, 60-lb. tins, 10½c to 11c a pound.

Maple syrup—Pure, $1.65 to $1.75 per Imperial gallon.

Live poultry—Chickens, fat, 20c to 22c; fowl, fat, 21c to 23c; chickens, ordinary, 22c; fowl, ordinary, 20 to 22c.

Provisions—Wholesale

Smoked meats—Hams, medium, 29 to 30c; do., heavy, 25 to 26c; cooked, 39 to 40c; rolls, 25 to 26c; breakfast bacon, 30 to 35c; backs, plain, 34 to 35c; boneless, 36 to 38c.

Lard—Pure lard, tierces, 25½ to 26c; tubs, 26 to 26½c; pails, 26½ to 26½c; compound, tierces, 20 to 20½c.

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 31 to 32c per lb; clear bellies, 20 to 20½c.

Montreal Markets

Montreal, May 1—Oats—Canadian Western, No. 2, 83c; No. 3, 81½c; extra No. 1 feed, 81½c. Barley—Manitoba feed, $1.14. Flour—Manitoba Spring wheat patents, firsts, $13.40; seconds, $12.90; strong bakers', $12.70; Winter patents, choice, $13.00; straight rollers, $12.30 to $12.60; do., bags, $6.00 to $6.15. Rolled oats—Bbls., $8.25 to $8.50; do., bags, 90 lbs., $4.00 to $4.25. Bran, $43.00. Shorts, $46.00. Middlings, $48.00 to $49.00. Mouillie, $51.00 to $57.00. Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, $13.50. Cheese—Finest westerns, 25½ to 26c; finest easterns, 24½ to 25c. Butter—Choicest creamery, 42c; seconds, 38 to 40c. Eggs—Selected, 36 to 37c; No. 1 stock, 34 to 35c. Potatoes—Per bag, car lots, $3.75 to $4.00.

Winnipeg Grain

Winnipeg, May 1—Cash prices: Wheat—No. 1 Northern, $2.60¼; No. 2 Northern, $2.55¼; No. 3 Northern, $2.50¼; feed, $1.32; No. 6 special, $2.04½. Oats—No. 2 C.W., 75c; No. 3 C.W., 73½c; extra No. 1 feed, 73½c; No. 1 feed, 72½c. Barley—No. 3 C.W., $1.19¼; No. 4 C.W., $1.1½; rejected, $1.00; feed, $1.00. Flax—No. 1 N.W.C., $3.01¼; No. 2 C.W., $2.97½.

United States Markets

Minneapolis, May 1—Wheat—May, $2.45¾ to $2.46; July, $2.29¾; cash, No. 1 hard, $2.76 to $2.81; No. 1 Northern, $2.64 to $2.70; No. 2 Northern, $2.60 to $2.70. Corn—No. 3 yellow, $1.49¾ to $1.51¾. Oats—No. 3 white, 71½ to 73c. Flour—Fancy patents, $13.20; first clears, $11.80; other grades unchanged. Bran—$39.50 to $40.00.

Duluth, May 1—Wheat—No. 1 hard, $2.59½; No. 1 Northern, $2.54½ to $2.58½; No. 2 Northern, $2.50½ to $2.53½; May, $2.50½; July, $2.31½. Linseed—$3.31½ to $3.32½; May, $3.30½; July, $3.28½; September, $3.14; October, $2.94.

Live Stock Markets

Toronto, May 1—Extra choice heavy steers, $11.75 to $12; choice heavy steers, $11.35 to $11.65; good heavy steers, $10.65 to $10.75; butchers' cattle, choice, $11.35 to $11.65; do., good, $10.50 to $10.75; do., medium, $9.75 to $10.15; do., common, $8.85 to $9.15; butchers' bulls, choice, $10 to $10.50; do., good bulls, $9.25 to $9.75; do., medium bulls, $8.25 to $8.75; do., rough bulls, $6.40 to $6.50; butchers' cows, choice, $9.75 to $10.00; do., good, $8.75 to $9.50; do., medium, $7 to $7.25; stockers, $7.50 to $9.00; feeders, $9.50 to $10.25; canners and cutters, $5.50 to $6.25; milkers, good to choice, $85 to $110; do., com. and med., each, $40 to $80; springers, $50 to $110; light ewes, $12 to $15; sheep, heavy, $8.50 to $10; calves, good to choice, $11.25 to $12.50; spring lambs, each, $8 to $15; lambs, choice, $14.25 to $16; do., medium, $10.50 to $12.50; hogs, fed and watered, $16.50 to $16.65; do., weighed off cars, $16.75 to $16.85; do., f.o.b., $15.75 to $16.

WILL COMPLETE SHIP EVERY TEN DAYS

Big Plans in U.S. to Aid Allies Combat the Sub Menace.

New York, April 28.—The United States Government awarded yesterday to the Foundation Company of this city a contract for building an indefinite number of wooden ships, part of the fleet which is to "bridge" the seas, carrying food, munitions and supplies to our allies. To-morrow more than 1,000 men will be put to work building the plant near this city, which, when it is running at maximum capacity, will be able to turn out one ship ready for service every ten days. The plant will occupy 55 acres, with 1,500 feet of water frontage.

FISHERMEN MASSACRED BY HUN SUBMARINE

Sixty-three Children Orphaned When 21 Men Were Slain in Cold Blood.

Paris, April 29.—Twenty-one members of the crews of two French fishing boats who took refuge in the rigging after their craft had been attacked by a submarine off Audienne were shot to the last man, according to a Nantes despatch to The Gaulois. The French Maritime League immediately opened an emergency subscription for the sixty-three children who were left orphans.

One stroke with sharp harrow teeth does as much good as two with dull points.

There is one line in which overproduction never takes place. This is corn.

FOE EXHAUSTED FRENCH MASTERS

Germans, Failing in Counter-attacks, Leave Allied Troops Alone.

A despatch from London says: A pause has settled upon the great battlefield east of Arras—apparently a pause of utter exhaustion on the part of the Germans, who are obliged to rest without recompense to show for their appalling sacrifices of the last five days, while the British methodically refortify the objectives won in the thrust begun on Monday.

The German reactions died out in front of Gavrelle last night, German bulletins to the contrary notwithstanding. To-day there were no attacks whatever and the British sappers were able to work undisturbed, save for bursting German shells. What fighting there was shifted southward on the line running down to St. Quentin. Last night also marked the climax of the German counter-attacks upon the new French line.

The renewed German efforts twice Thursday night to loosen the French grip on the Chemin-des-Dames around Cerny, westward of Craonne, wilted, then died away, under the stubborn resistance of the French. Strong German forces were thrown toward the French positions about nightfall along a 2,000-yard front, where the French, as a result of their forward push last week, virtually dominate the valley through which the Ailette stream runs.

Farther along towards Craonne, which sits on the road, and commands the main road from Rheims to Laon, on the plain spreading eastward, lies Hurtebise Farm, which shares with Cerny constant German attention, in consequence of its situation near Craonne, the continued possession of which is of great importance to the Germans. The opposing artilleries fight an incessant duel in this sector, and the Germans are doing their utmost by holding Craonne to threaten the French advance across the flat lands towards Laon.

BRITISH ARMY IN FRUITFUL LAND

Army in Palestine Advances Through Grain and Fruits.

A despatch from British Forces in Palestine says: It is over two months since the British troops entered El-Arish, which geographically and historically is the gate of Palestine, and the continuation of the advance has now put them firmly on the soil of the Holy Land.

Progress from the sands of the desert to the sown land was gradual and was marked by three separate stages. The first ended at El-Burg, bringing the troops to the region of Grass. After a year of yellow sand the green vistas were soothing and refreshing to the eye, especially with the relief afforded by the tamarisk trees rising between the sand dunes. The second stage was from El-Burg to Sheik-Zoweid, marking the transition from the green meadows to a land of barley fields.

Sheik-Zoweid is a mud village, but boasts a fruitful orchard with a cactus hedge, such as surrounds every place of fruitfulness in Palestine. The orchard blossoms were a joy to the eyes of thousands of men who had seen no signs of spring for two years past.

The third stage of the transition was from Sheik-Zoweid to Rafa, and marked the entry into the country of wheat. The grass was no longer found in patches, but stretching away in undulating plains, like the downs of Sussex and Hampshire in England.

With the passing of Rafa the British army began the British occupation of Palestine, and opened a new era in the history of the East.

TWENTY STEAMSHIPS RUN U-BOAT BLOCKADE.

A despatch from New York says: The Associated Press says twenty steamships, runners of the German submarine blockade, arrived at this port on Wednesday, and thus made available about sixty thousand tons of space for cargo to Europe. Four of these vessels are among the largest merchantmen afloat. The 32,120-ton passenger ship, built for the Holland-America Line in England, and taken over by the British Government in 1914 for war purposes, arrived under a White Star Line name.

GERMAN SUBMARINE SUNK BY U. S. STEAMER.

A despatch from London says: Captain Rice, of the American steamship Mongolia, 13,638 tons, which has arrived at a British port, told the Associated Press on Wednesday that the Mongolia had fired the first gun of the war for the United States. A submarine was about to attack the liner in British waters on April 19. The naval gunners on board made a clean hit at 1,000 yards. The periscope was seen to be shattered. Oil was seen on the water after the submarine disappeared.

DARE DEATH IN THE CLOUDS; WHIP ENEMY AT BIG ODDS

Thrilling Stories of Wondrous Displays of Bravery by British Airmen—One Aviator Goes Up and Humbles Three Teuton Machines.

A despatch from the British Armies in France says: The German airmen had one of the greatest surprises of their lives late on Thursday. The day had been heavily overcast until nearly 6 p.m., when the clouds suddenly thinned and the sun broke through. A few German machines had been sighted well back of their lines during the obscured period, but when the sun shone out several enemy squadrons, which had been housed all day, came out to stretch their wings in the slanting afternoon's rays.

They had scarcely taken the air when the British machines pounced upon them, and in the after-teatime fighting that ensued several German machines were seen to crash and eight others to be driven down completely out of control, which are believed to have been destroyed.

Between 6 and 8 o'clock the air was filled with wonderful incidents of deeds of daring. There were running fights and general melees. One distinguished young Britisher, who but recently returned to the air after several months of rest, deliberately "sat over an enemy airdrome" and watched six enemy machines leave the ground and begin to climb towards him. He was sitting at 13,000 feet, and calmly remained there until the leader of the challenging planes had attained about 6,000 feet.

In the meantime he had noticed that one of the hostile birds was something of a stranger. It had a very long tail and a very short nose. The Britisher, however, did not stop to worry about it. He dived at the highest of the climbers and gave him two bursts from his machine gun. Down went the German in a crash just outside a bit of wood.

TOUCH EVERY PHASE OF AID FROM U.S.

British War Commission Spends Day in Conference With American Officials.

A despatch from Washington says: —The British War Commission on Thursday entered upon its first day of uninterrupted work with a wide series of conferences touching every phase of American participation in the war. Experts in all lines set out in earnest on the various paths prescribed by Foreign Secretary Balfour as a result of his preliminary conferences with American officials to learn how most effectively the British mission could be of service.

Mr. Balfour himself passed a strenuous day. The morning he devoted to writing his first report to England, which, it is stated, will be made public later.

Attorney-General Gregory called on Mr. Balfour in the afternoon and is understood to have discussed with him the many kinds of legislation needed to protect public safety in war-time and to prevent aid and comfort reaching the enemy.

M. Viviani, head of the French commission, also called on Mr. Balfour to more closely co-ordinate the work of the two commissions. Chas M. Schwab, president of the Bethlehem Steel Company, also paid his respects to Mr. Balfour, after a visit to the French commission.

RUSSIANS FACE 2,250,000 HUNS

Germans Predominate in Numbers North of Pripet.

A despatch from Petrograd says: The Russky Invalid states that the enemy has from 150 to 155 divisions of infantry and cavalry on the Russian front (a German division is about 15,000 men), consisting of eighty-five to ninety German, fifty-five Austrian, and fifteen Turkish and Bulgarian divisions. On the front of Prince Leopold of Bavaria, who commands eleven armies, there are three grouped under Generals Eicchorn, Lisinger and the Austrian General, Boehm Ermolli. He holds two-thirds of the whole front with 105 divisions, while Archduke Joseph commands in Bukowina with fifteen and General Mackensen on the Rumanian front with thirty-five mixed divisions. Only three of the northern armies from Riga to Vilna, and the Pinsk army, under General Grenau, are purely German, while only one army, under General Kerbach, is Austrian. In the remainder of the Austro-German army the German element is predominant north of Pripet, and the Austrian element south of it. Turkish troops are found in the armies commanded by Generals Eothmer, Falkenhayn and Toschev on the Bukowina, Rumanian and Dobrudja fronts.

EVERY CONFIDENCE REPOSED IN U. S.

No Treaties Could Increase the Unbounded Trust Felt by the Allies.

A despatch from Washington says: Arthur James Balfour, British Foreign Secretary, stated on Wednesday that the allied Governments, completely convinced of America's whole-hearted consecration towards the common end of destroying Prussian militarism, would not think of asking the United States to depart from its traditional policies or enter into any formal alliance which might prove embarrassing.

"Our confidence in the alliance and the assurances of this Government," Mr. Balfour said, "is not based on such shallow considerations as arise from treaties. No treaty could increase our unbounded confidence that the United States, having come into the war, will see it through to the great end we all hope for."

Mr. Balfour, after his first two days here, consented to an interview to express his deep gratitude for the warmth of his reception and his conviction that America's services in the war could not be exaggerated. Standing in the midst of a semi-circle of correspondents, Mr. Balfour spoke with the deepest feeling of the losses already experienced in France and England, and of the gratitude felt in both countries at the decision of the United States to enter the war.

ENEMY LOSSES ON THE AISNE

Killed, Wounded and Prisoners Are Estimated at 235,000.

A despatch from Paris says: The extent of the German losses in the recent desperate fighting along the Aisne (not including those in the Arras area in which the British are fighting, where the German losses are probably 100,000) is partially disclosed in the reference in Friday's official statement to the capture of 180 guns, of which a considerable number were of heavy calibre.

The German losses in men are estimated at more than 200,000, with the probability that the total reached 235,000. These figures include killed, wounded and prisoners, and constitute one of the most formidable totals of the present war.

ANTI-CONSCRIPTION MEN BEATEN IN NEW ZEALAND

Wellington, New Zealand, April 29—All the Laborites who opposed conscription have been defeated in the municipal elections in New Zealand.

HAIG BENDS NEW GERMAN LINE TRIUMPH NORTH OF SCARPE

Turns Oppy Line and Threatens Oppy Village Itself—Prisoners Total 976—Strong Trench System Taken.

London, April 29.—The British have broken the deadlock at Arras, and despite a German resistance still stubborn and reckless have advanced at practically every point on a wide front north of the Scarpe. The attack began yesterday morning, and heavy fighting is continuing, with every prospect of more success for the British before it ends.

After two days of fighting Field Marshal Haig's troops have turned the Oppy line, outpost of the Wotan line, from the north, and are threatening the key position, the village of Oppy itself. Arleux-en-Gohelle, north of Oppy, has been stormed and parts of the Oppy line on a front of two miles north and south of it. South of Oppy the British have also forged ahead, so Oppy itself is pocketed, and a desperate fight is going on for the village.

Another trench system—a barrier to the forward march of Field Marshal Haig's forces toward Douai—has been taken over a front of a mile in most sanguinary fighting. The new position lies south of Oppy, and runs almost to the outskirts of Gavreile.

Since Saturday morning the British have taken 976 prisoners, including 16 officers.

LOCAL AND GENERAL

Whitteker the Optician will be at
Wales Apr. 21
Morrisburg, Apr. 23 to May, 5

EDITH K. NEILSON,
L. T. C. M.,
Graduate of the Toronto Conservatory of Music.
Pupils prepared for all grades of the Conservatory pionoforte examinations :: :: ::
Studio at Mrs. Percy Nash's

Misses Ruth Eager and Ruth Hilliard of Toronto University are home for the summer holidays.

Mr. Walter J. Fetterly has purchased the McDonald residence now occupied by Mr. A. E. Clement and Mrs. Geo. Reid.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Ross and little daughter, Margaret, have returned home from Ottawa where they have spent the past few weeks.

Mr. Parsell Weegar, of Hamilton spent a few days this week with his parents, Mr.and Mrs. J. E. Weegar.

Mrs. D. T. Henderson and daughter Roberta have returned home from Montreal after spending a few weeks with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Lockhart

Mr Morris Beckstead was taken to the Cornwall General Hospital on Tuesday for treatment.

Mr. Roy Geach, of Toronto spent the week-end tn town.

Miss Hazel Beckstead is spending the week with her father in Ogdensburg.

Mrs. C. S. Babcock of Westmount is the guest of Mrs. Stuart and Mrs. Brady this week.

Miss Helen Smith, of St. Mary's and Miss Greta Smith, of Cornwall are the guests of Mrs. J. P. Gormely.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Alex Hickey and little son have returned from Montreal where they have spent the winter, and are spending a few days with Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Hickey before taking up residence at their summer home near Aultsville.

Mr. and Mrs. Orrie Beckstead and son left on Monday for Watertown, N.Y. where they will in future reside.

Mrs. J. T. Barry, of Prescott was in town for a couple of days this week.

The little son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hummell was taken to the Brockville General Hospital on Sunday night where he underwent a successful operation.

Sgt. Gerald Meikle, son of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. D. Meikle and Signaller Colborne Weegar, son of Mr. and. Mrs. Harry Weegar, who enlisted a few months ago with the 253rd Regiment, Cornwall, paid a farewell visit to their homes last week prior to leaving for Overseas.

Mr. Geo. Crowder returned from New Ontario after a short visit with his son, Howard.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Hall and son, Lloyd from Aultville and Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Ellis from Iroquois were calling on A. L. VanAllen last week.

Mrs. Alice Strader, of Williamsburg spent the eek-end at the home of Mrs. Jas. Mullin.

Mrs. Louise Jackson underwent a successful operation at the Cornwall General Hospital on Friday last.

R. J. Donahue of Ogdensburg will erect a cottage on his farm Gooseneck Island this Spring, says the Ogdensburg News. This will be glad tidings to "The Growler Camp."

Special services were held in St. Mary's Church Monday evening and Tuesday morning. The occasion was the annual paschal Confessions. The following priests were in attendance: Rev. W. J. Hanley, Rector, St.Marys Cathedral, Kingston; Rev. D. E. Cahill, Waddington; Rev. C. O'Gorman, Spencerville; Rev. M. O. Hanlan, Elgin; Rev. A. Traynor, Brewer's Mills, Rev. H. Farrell, Gananoque and Rev. T. Scott, Prescott.

Struck by a Montreal-bound passenger train while on his way to school on Tuesday morning, nine-year-old Edward Nolan of Mountain, suffered severe injuries, but had an escape from death which was little short of miraculous. He sustained a compound fracture of the right thigh and injuries to the back and head. The doctors hope in spite of the severity of his injuries, to save the lad's life and the injured leg as well.

At the nomination, held on Tuesday last, to fill the vacancy on the Council Board, caused by the death of James McKenzie, the following were nominated: Messrs. R. Link, J. Dain, Chas. Marsh and D. T. Henderson. Messrs. Dain and Link have qualified and consequently a municipal election will be held on Tuesday, May 8th.

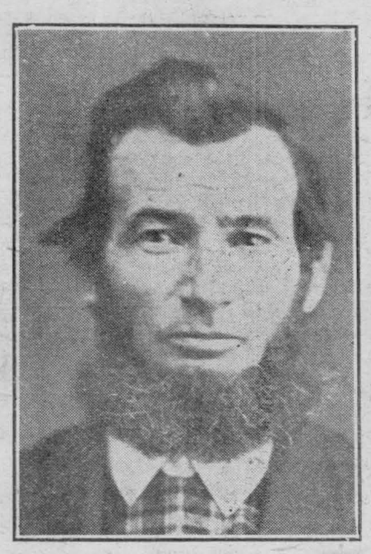
Miss Mae Ellis of Iroquois this week received the diploma for home nursing at the Methodist Training School, Toronto.

Miss Ruth Percival of Mountain and Miss Pearl Martin, Morewood, nurses-in-training at the Kingston General Hospital Training School have this week graduated.

"Is Canada to have the electric chair?" A Toronto news despatch says: The Sheriffs of Ontario in convention assembled here yesterday discussed the substitution of the electric chair for hanging and will pass a resolution in favor of the electric chair and forward it to the government at Ottawa."

Attempts are to be made to get Marshal Joffre to come to Montreal to inaugurate the recruiting campaign to be conducted by Major-General Lessard and Colonel Blondin throughout Quebec. A deputation has gone to Washington to wait on the victor of the Marne in this connection.

Privy Council judgment was given this week in the Municipal Corporation of Cornwall v the Ottawa & New York Railway, the Attorney-General of Ontario intervening. The question left open for appellants to raise was whether a railway bridge, described as an international bridge between Canada and the United States, is assessable by the municipality so far as it is situated within the Canadian boundary. Dismissing the appeal their Lordships agreed with the view of Justice Anglin and Davies that the bridge is a structure on railway lands, and held that it does not make any difference for rating purposes by what title the lands are held so long as in actual use by the company assessed.



MR. LEVI McMARTIN, whose death The Leader announced as it went to press last week was one of our oldest and most honored citizens. He was born in the township of Williamsburg, August 28th., 1830.

His wife predeceased him nine years, and he leaves to mourn his loss, three daughters—Margaret and Jennie, at home, and Mrs. James Casselman; two sons Charles P. and John L. all of this town. He was a member, and for many years an Elder, of St. Paul's E. L. Church, and a life-long Conservative.

Mr. McMartin has a grandson Overseas with the 154th. Battalion and took a keen interest in the daily war news. A few years ago he received the General Service Medal with clasp, "Fenian Raid 1866, from the Dominion Government and a grant of land from the Provincial Government for his services in assisting to repel the Fenian Raid of 1866.

Gentle, kindly and assuming, his familiar figure will be greatly missed and sincerely mourned in Morrisburg.

St. Mary's Church

Sunday, May 6th., 1917. In the absence of the pastor, Rev. Father Meehan, the hour for Mass next Sunday will be at 9 o'clock, and Rev. Father Cahill will officiate.

BORN

Born—Hughes—At Morrisburg, on Sunday, April 29th., to Pte. and Mrs. J. Hughes, a son.

Harper—At Riverside, on Sunday, April 29th., to Mr. and Mrs. James Harper, a daughter,

Beauprey—At Riverside, on Tuesday, May first, to Mr. and Mrs. William Beauprey, a daughter.

Born—At the Public Hospital, Smiths Falls, Ont., on Wednesday, May second, to Mrs. Kenneth Weegar, a daughter.

The Late Kenneth Weegar

(The Rideau Record)

There was widespread sorrow when word was received by relatives, that Kenneth Weegar, of Smiths Falls, had been killed at Port McNichol early that morning, while in the discharge of his duties as brakeman on the C.P.R. No particulars as to how the accident occurred have come to hand. The late Kenneth Weegar who was in his thirty-first year, was born at Morrisburg, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob E. Weegar of that town,and lived there until coming to Smiths Falls about nine years ago, since when he has resided here. About five years ago he married Miss Dora Warren of Smiths Falls, and the sympathy of all goes out to her in her great bereavement. Mr. Weegar had been in the service of the C.P.R. about eighteen months, previously being an employee in the Frost & Wood shops. He was a man held in the highest esteem by all and his pleasant manner made everyone his friend. He was a member of the Canadian Order of Foresters and of the I.O.O.F., and the funeral which was held yesterday afternoon at 2.30 o'clock from his late residence, James street,was under the auspices of those societies. The service at the house was conducted by Rev. H. W. Wright of the Baptist church. Interment was made in the Public cemetery. Surviving are his wife, also his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob E. Weegar, Morrisburg, and two brothers and one sister, Mr. Parsell Weegar, Hamilton, Mr. Ernest Weegar and Mrs. F. W. Herbick, Morrisburg, all of whom were here for the funeral. A cousin of the deceased, Mrs. Bowman of Morrisburg, was also here to attend the funeral.

The following floral offerings were sent:

Wreath—B. of R. T.
Crescent—C.O.F.
Wreath—I.O.O.F.
Anchor—Mr. and Mrs. Jacob E. Weegar and family, Morrisburg.
Sheaf of carnations—Mrs. Geo. Warren and family.
Cross—Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Warren, Jr.
Spray (roses) — Mr. Claude Warren, Toronto.
Spray—Roses, Mr. and Mrs. D. Gilroy and son.
Basket of roses—Mrs. Weegar's S.S. class of the Baptisn church
Spray (carnations)—Mr. and Mrs. Wilfred Hunter.
Spray (carnations)—Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Scott.
Spray (carnations)—Mrs. R. Begley and daughter, Mrs. Rachel Marks.
Spray (roses)—Mr. and Mrs. Allan Miner.
Spray carnations—Mr. and Mrs. Dryden.
Spray carnations—Mrs. A. J. Harrison and Alice, Morrisburg.

We extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family.

Mr. Charles Duchesneau

The news of the death of Mr. Charles Duchesneau, a prosperous Kansas City business man, born in Morrisburg some thirty-three years ago, was received with general regret, and cast a gloom of sorrow among his relatives and large circle of friends in Morrisburg.

While speeding through Dodson, a town only a few miles from Kansas City, Ducheneau was mistaken for an automobile bandit and shot by Fred Stone, cashier of the Peoples State Bank at Dodson.

Deceased left Morrisburg for Kansas City thirteen years ago, where he married Miss Alberta Moore who survived. He leaves one brother, William, of Kansas City and one aunt, Miss Julia Duchesneau of this village.

Owing to lack of space we are compelled to hold over the full particulars until next week.

Acknowledgment

The following is an acknowledgment of having received the funds raised at a recent Belgian Relief concert and forwarded by the committee in charge.

"Dear Sir,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th ultimo kindly enclosing a cheque for $176'50 as a contribution from village of Morrisburg towards the Belgian Relief Fund.

This important donation will be forwarded to the Central Executive Committee of the Fund

I fulfill a pleasurable duty in tendering to you and to the residents of the village of Morrisburg the expression of my sincere gratefulness for this touching evidence of your generous sympathy with my unfortunate compatriots.

"Yours very truly,
"M. GOOR."

Methodist Church Notice
May 6th 1917

Love Feast at 9.30 a.m.; Lord's Supper will be dispensed at 10.30 a.m; Quarterly Song Service at 7 p.m.

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

Give them something they can't buy.

Make the appointment to-day

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

—The—
Whitteker Optical Parlor
A. A. WHITTEKER, Graduate Optical Institute of Canada
J. M. WHITTEKER, Graduate Canada Opthalmic College
'PHONE NO. 18A
TAIT BLOCK
MORRISBURG, ONTARIO



DR. McGAHEY'S HEAVE CURE For broken-winded Horses cures Heaves, Chronic Cough and all chronic affections of the throat and lungs. The only medicine in the world that will cure the above disease, making the animal sound in wind and useful to his owner. Price $1.50.
DR. McGAHEY'S KIDNEY & COUGH POWDERS for all acute affections of the throat and lungs, such as Coughs, Colds Distemper, Stocking of the Legs (the result of hard driving), Kidney Trouble, etc. One dose relieves, and one box will cure. Price 50c.
THE DR. McGAHEY MEDICINE CO., KEMPTVILLE, ONT.
D. T. HENDERSON,
Morrisburg, :: Ont

MAIL CONTRACT

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 1st June, 1917, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails on a proposed Contract for four years six times per week on the route
MORRISBURG RURAL ROUTE NO. 1
from the 1st July, 1917 next.
Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Morrisburg, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector, Ottawa.

P. T. COOLICAN
Post Office Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office,
Ottawa, April 19th 1917

FOR SALE

Farm—Consisting of forty acres more or less, situate along the Nash Road, in the first Concession of the Township of Williamsburg, known as the "Jane Nash Farm." On this property are first class outbuildings and good brick dwelling, also two tenant houses, both in good repair. Also house in good repair to let.

For further particulars apply to
M. J. CASSELMAN, or
HUGH A. YOUNG,
Morrisburg.

FOR SALE

Modern 8-room house, with woodshed and summer kitchen, large barn, good well, one and one half acres of land, located in the village of Williamsburg. For particulars apply to
ARTHUR FLYNN,
Attorney, Morrisburg.

FOR RENT

A comfortable brick dwelling house on Church street, Morrisburg, with all modern conveniences. There is also in connection therewith a good garden plot. Possession given after the 10th April, 1917. For particulars apply to
R. F. LYLE,
Marrisburg, Ont.

New Times—New Chances
Prices Going Up !
Drop us a card. We are paying highest prices for poultry, Junk, Rags, Rubbers, Copper, Lead and Zinc; also all kinds of scrap iron empty bags, and magazines. Satisfaction guaranteed to my customers.
J. S. TEVAN,
Removed—From Main street to Windsor House, Lock street, Morrisburg.
P. O. Box, 144 - - 'Phone 28

Notice to the Public

I will pay highest prices for rags, rubbers, copper, brass, zinc, lead and all kinds of scrap iron. For best service 'phone 63 or write S. Agulnick, box 17, Morrisburg.

BANK OF OTTAWA
ESTABLISHED 1874
Capital and Rest — $8,750,000.

— DIRECTORS —
Hon. George Bryson, President. — John B. Fraser, Vice President.
Russell Blackburn. — Hon Sir George H. Perley.
George Burn. — E. C Whitney.
Sir Henry K. Egan. — Alexander MacLaren.
General Manager, D. M. FINNIE — Asst. General Manager, H. V. CANN. — Chief Inspector, W DUTHIE.

A general banking business transacted.
Interest allowed on savings balances of one dollar or more. Systematic saving started early in life ensures comfort and independence in later years. Accounts invited.

Morrisburg Branch — B. A. HERRING, Manager.

Best & Cheapest Groceries Are Here

Canned Fruits

Peaches	per tin	20cts.
Pears	" "	20cts.
Strawberries	"	20cts.
Raspberries	"	20cts.

Canned Vegetables

Tomatoes	per tin	15cts.
Pumpkin	" "	15cts.
Corn	" "	15cts.
Peas	" "	15cts.

Breakfast Cereals

Cream Wheat	per pk.	20c
Malt Food	" "	20c
Roman Meal	" "	25c
Grape Nuts	" "	15c

Dried Fruits

Raisins, seeded,	pk.	15c
Currants	"	20c
Peaches	"	15c
Raisins, seedless	"	15c

Teas & Coffee a Speciality.

MULLIN BROS.
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
MORRISBURG, — ONT.

Choice Seed Corn

We have just received our Stock of Seed Corn. If you require any, call and examine our stock before you buy. We have the best that can be bought and at right prices

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

CELEBRATED SCRANTON COAL



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

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

W. H. McGANNON

CELEBRATED SCRANTON COAL