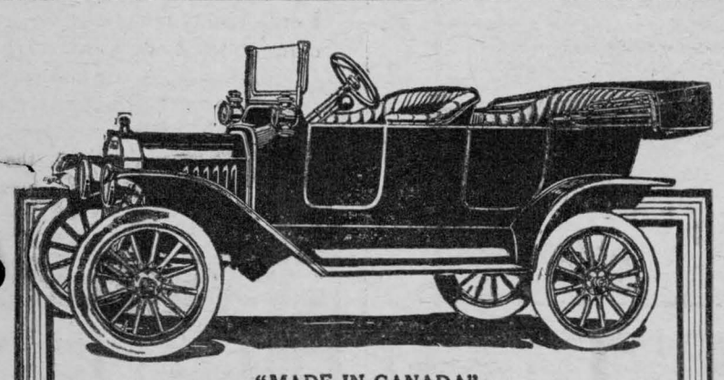
The Leader

Vol. XV, No. 16 MORRISBURG, ONT., FRIDAY, MAY 14, 1915.



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Don't wait until the flies fill your house with dirt before you purchase your screens; but look over our array of screen doors and windows.

Our prices are low and we never had anything before that could compare with them in quality.

SEED CORN THAT IS SEED CORN

It is false economy to buy cheap seed corn; it is a waste of time, labor and money. Last season a great many Farmers who purchased their supplies from parties who sold them feed corn for SEED, experienced this trouble, and many had to replant.

The SEED CORN we offer you has been TESTED and GUARANTEED to grow and give satisfaction.

YELLOW DENT, IMPROVED LEAMING, STOWELL'S EVERGREEN, COMPTONS EARLY, LONGFELLOW, WISCONSIN NO. 7, WHITE CAP, NORTH DAKOTA YELLOW DENT, and other varieties.

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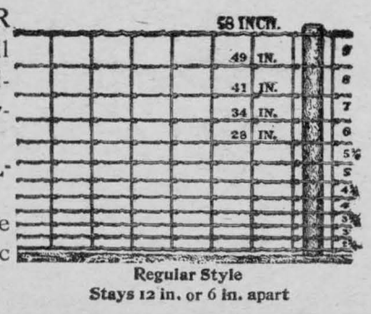
Unequalled for pasture and produce abundance of food. We now have the following varieties in stock at very lowest prices. SOWING RAPE, TRUE DWARF ESSEX, best broad leafed variety,

MILLET, HUNGARIAN GRASS, CLOVER, TIMOTHY.

YOU AND YOUR NEIGHBORS may still be friends and the poultry kept out of the garden as well by using PITTSBURGH POULTRY FENCE

Specially low price by the roll, or 38c, 40c and 42c per rod.



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SCHOOL BOARD

The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Education was held in the Agricultural Office on Monday, May 10th. Present—Chairman Dr. McLaughlin, Sec. J. M. Whitteker; Messrs. G. N. Hickey, W. K. Farlinger, S. P. Ryan, J. L. Casselman, G. W. Beckstead, D. C. Bush, Tom Coligan and Dr. W. C. Davy. Councillor Flynn was present, representing the Town Council and Mr. I. Hilliard and J. S. Jamieson, represented the Fair Ground Syndicate, with a view of coming to some agreement with the school board re purchasing of the grounds. Acting on suggestion of Mr. Hilliard a committee was appointed consisting of J. S. Jamieson, T. E. Elliott, J. L. Casselman and W. K. Farlinger to act in conjunction with a committee to be appointed by the Town Council who shall have authority to make necessary expenditures.

The chairman reported that a lady wished to use the public school for a lecture on "Temperance". It was moved by Dr. Davy, seconded by G. W. Beckstead, that she be granted the use of Public School after 4 o'clock. The motion was lost.

The usual monthly report of the Public School Principal, which included the names of truants was read.

Principal Elliott who was also present, asked the Board to furnish supplies for the June examinations.

The Treasurer gave a financial statement to date, showing considerable overdraft at the bank, and a considerable portion of last year's grant from the town unpaid. The Board, by resolution authorized the Treasurer to make overdraft at the bank to cover deficiency..

Reports from the M.C.I. and Public School Inspectors were read and referred to the M.C.I. and P. S. committee respectively.

A committee, consisting of W. K. Farlinger, J. L. Casselman and Dr. McLaughlin was appointed with authority to accept the annual requisition on the Counties Council when completed.

Close Season in Ontario

The following fish cannot be taken between the periods mentioned, both days inclusive, viz:—

Bass in Lake Erie, west of Point Pelee, 25th May—15th July.

Bass and Maskinonge, 15th April—15th June.

Pickerel, 15th April—15th May.

Speckled Trout, 15th September—30th April.

SalmonTrout and Whitefish, 1st November—30th November.

Salmon Trout and Whitefish (in the Rideau Lakes and Charleston Lake), 5th October—5th November.

The Close Seasons for Whitefish in the waters of Lakes Erie and St. Clair, and the Close Season for Pickerel in Lake Huron and the River St. Clair, off the County of Lambton, have been abolished.

These seasons are regulated by Dominion Order-in-Council and are subject to change.

N. W. DAVY, Overseer.

Monster Euchre Party

The Morrisburg Red Cross workers will hold a monster euchre party in the Music Hall (donated by Mr. Arthur Merkley) the evening of Victoria Day, May 24th. Liberal prizes will be donated and substantial refreshments will be served. The price, including entertainment and refreshments is only 25 cents, but "you can go as far as you like." The daily papers of Saturday were filled with appeals to the public for the Red Cross Society which is in Financial Straits. A letter from Miss Jessie Robertson (daughter of David Robertson of this vicinity) who is nursing in France says the conditions of our Canadian boys who have come under her notice in the hospital at La Touquet, France, are pitiful. In most cases they have lost their kits and are destitute of the comforts which the Red Cross Society supplies. I venture to say there are few villages the size of Morrisburg where women have worked harder to supply these comforts. Still there are men who have not contributed in any way saying: "It is the business of the Government to look after our soldiers and we pay in taxes, etc." The Red Cross is not a Government institute and this is a good opportunity for everyone who cannot go to the front to fight to come to the front with donations, or at least, patronize this entertainment.

WOMEN'S INSTITUTE

The annual meeting of the Williamsburg Women's Institute was held at the home of Mrs L. C. Barkley, jr., Thursday evening, May 6th, and a report of the year's work given.

After donating $45 to the Canadian Red Cross Society n Toronto and equipping one bed in the Canadian Hospital in France for the comfort of some of our brave boys who are standing in our stead that our cause might be upheld, "especially one of our own Williamsburg boys" who sailed with the last contingent ($50) to equip the bed, $40 of which was from the concert held on April 30th. It was decided to use our balance for other useful projects. The officers elected for next year are:

President—Mrs. Alice Strader.
Vice.Pres.—Mrs. Geo. Durant.
Sec.-Treas.—Miss Josephine Whittaker.
Chairman Program Committee—Mrs. Luther Barclay.
District Director—Mrs. J. D. Beckstead.
Press Reporter—Miss Sadie Whittaker.
Auditors—Mrs. Alex. Hess, Mrs. Edgar McIntosh.
Work Committee for Red Cross—Miss Fae Norval, Miss Jessie E. Beckstead, Mrs. Fanny Ford, Miss Maude Strader, Miss Florence McIntosh and Mrs. Martha Weaver.

This is What They All Say

Spokane, May 1, 1915.

"The Leader,"
Morrisburg, Ont.

Sir,—Herewith please find a Postal Money Order for the amount of Six Dollars, the same to be payment in full for my copy of "The Leader" from April 1, 1912 to April 1, 1916. It is needless to say that I enjoy reading "The Leader." My paper comes every week without fail, and it is just like getting a letter from home. I have taken it for thirteen years, ever since I left Morrisburg and the Dear Old M.C.I. and I could not think of doing without it now.

Believe me to be an interested reader of "The Leader."

Very truly yours,
LAWRENCE E. BELL.

Correspondence

A CORRECTION

Mr. Editor,—I wish to correct a false statement made in your last issue in giving the report of the Board meeting of the Methodist Church. The invitation for the Minister to return was not unanimous. There is an old saying: Never find fault with a Government until you have something better to propose. In this case, I would propose a change of Board Officials. Truth is what the Church should stand for. If not, we need not expect much advance in the Christian work of the Church. See Col. 3, 9-10, Rom 16-17-18.

A MEMBER OF BOARD.

Rowdyism on the Increase

Some time ago the council, at its regular meeting appointed a committee with power to make expenditures to look into the matter of auto speeding in town. Has the officer appointed by this committee fulfilled his duty? How many autos have been speeding up and down on our streets since, and how many of them have heeded the officer's warning?

While this dangerous practice continues to be tolerated with, it is quite evident that rowdyism is on the increase. A number of our vicious youngsters (some of them young "ladies") have been challenging the law by trespassing upon the property of respectable citizens and removing the flowers from the beds. The nuisance of bicycle riding on the sidewalks is also becoming outrageous, and general disatisfaction is being expressed by the citizens over this rowdyism and it is to be hoped that the Reeve and his Council, before the public is forced to act in self-defence, will enforce the bylaws which have been framed by this municipality for the stamping out of this rowdyism.

JOHNSON—HAGGERTY

At the Methodist Parsonage, Elma, on Wednesday afternoon, May 12th, Mr. E. W. Johnston, son of Mr. Jas. Johnston of Toye's Hill, was united in marriage to Miss H. G. Haggerty, daughter of Mr. T. Haggerty of the same place. The ceremony was performed by Rev. W. T. Keough, M.A., of Elma. The young couple will reside at Toye's Hill.

"STUDEBAKER"

The Greatest Automobile Value Ever Offered

THE NEW FOUR

(BUILT IN CANADA)
ELECTRIC STARTER ELECTRIC LIGHTS
COMPLETELY EQUIPPED

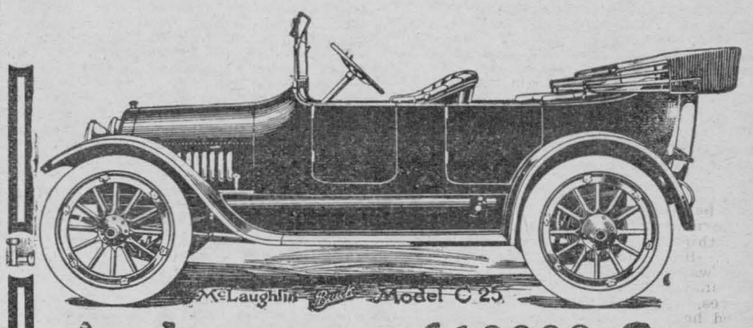
$1050.00

F. O. B. Walkerville, Ont.

Examine my stock of Oil Stoves, Heaters, Ranges, Harness, Washing Machines and Sanitary Closets.
A discount of 20 per cent. allowed on Fur Coats and Robes during February

W. E. THOM

VALVE-IN-HEAD



An Increase of 10000 Cars

In the 1915 output and yet a very limited number left.

IF YOU ARE THINKING OF A McLAUGHLIN ORDER NOW

The popularity of the "Valve-In-Head" is shown in the company's sales.

FEATURES: Valve-In-Head Motor, Delco Ignition Starting and Lighting.

Built up to a standard and not down to a price.
The CAR you will eventually buy

W. H. Fetterly & Co.

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93 Branches in Canada

A General Banking Business Transacted.

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BANK MONEY ORDERS

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT

Interest allowed at highest current rate

MORRISBURG BRANCH | Williamsburg Branch
WM. WALLACE, Manager. | C. H. JOY, Agent.

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YOUR NEW SPRING SUIT
COME IN AND LOOK OVER OUR STOCK BEFORE ORDERING ELSEWHERE
OUR MOTTO
Custom Tailoring Exclusively

Frank Stewart, MERCHANT TAILOR
MORRISBURG, : : : ONT.

THE FATE OF AZUMA;

Or, The South African Millionaire.

CHAPTER IX.—(Continued).

What would happen when he got to Glayford that he preferred not to think about. He didn't suppose Lady Judith would make a scene with her fiance in the house, and for reasons of his own, he was very anxious to meet the fiance. That his plans were absolutely matured, it would not be safe to say, and it would be fairer to add that if Judith had perhaps handled the situation better nothing would have transpired, but she was driven against the wall, and lost her head, and Hugh Glover was in a position in which he had grown desperate and ceased to think clearly. He had once been a gentleman. He would never be so again now.

With the excuse that she must dress for dinner, that she was tired and would rest, she went to her room, and once there she stood for a few seconds in the middle of the room, then sank into a chair, given over to despair. Why had he come? That was what she asked herself, while the answer outlined itself so vaguely that she hardly dared take the imaginings of her brain for an answer.

Why had he come, was it possible that he had come to make mischief? No, he dare not. All the laws of honor and chivalry amongst men the fact that he was their guest, surely all this would safeguard her. She could see them on the lawn, her brother, and the man, and Lord Glaucourt, now she could hear them laughing, the sound of laughter brought a feeling of security.

Was it possible that he could laugh if he intended anything so vile, so dastardly? As she dressed, hardly glancing in the looking-glass, without ringing for her maid, she told herself that she was a fool, that all she had to do was to treat him like anybody else. Like anybody else? The thought held in it something of grim humor. To look as if nothing had ever happened, to be very nice to him. Ah, there was the difficulty—to be nice to him, when she would have liked to tear him to pieces, when this final insolence of his in forcing himself upon her, when she had avoided him for the last two years, was an infamy—an infamy. Oh, if only she had allowed Danvers to leave that morning Of the two evils—yes, it would have been better that he should hear any story about her in his own home than to have met Hugh Glover face to face. What ill-luck, what evil star, what genius of catastrophe, had induced her brother to bring him down to-night of all nights when they were a family party.

At moments she felt quite faint. Presently she rang the bell and told her maid to bring her a brandy and soda, and a good deal of brandy and very little soda, she said.

"We walked too far, I am tired."

And while the maid went to fetch it, her brother knocked at the door and she let him in. He sat down on a low chair near the window. He liked Danvers very much so far, and he had come to tell her so. He and his sister were not great friends, but he was proud of her beauty, and he thought that now she was going to be married, she might grow nicer.

"I think he is very nice, your young man. How did you get hold of him?"

He wanted to hear all about everything, but in the present state of wrought-up nerves, the words 'get hold of him" irritated her.

Danvers' personality, his very existence, except so far as it presented release from a situation which was beginning to wear her out, or a terrible danger which she felt powerless to avert, had ceased to exist.

She did not mention her fiance, but she turned like a tigress on her brother:

"What could have induced you to bring that man down here?" Her ill-disguised fury startled her brother.

"Why, what's the matter with him, he's rather a friend of mine, why shouldn't I? I don't often trouble you with my friends, but there—it is always the same thing, a row about everything, it's enough to make a fellow go right away for good and all." He had come to her room with the best of feelings, and he had brought her a lovely present, but ever since he could remember, there had always been something to spoil his brief visits to Glaycroft. "If it wasn't for the old man, I wouldn't come at all."

She was fastening a necklace round her neck, and he noted how her fingers trembled, then, with a sudden impulse, a resolve born of the moment, she turned, and he thought he had never seen such an expression on any woman's face. The agony of it seemed to have outstripped its beauty it was the expression of a woman hounded to death, in mortal terror.

"Robin, I know that I am a beast, that I haven't been a good sister to you. But you don't know—I've had a lot of trouble. Oh, I couldn't tell you all now—I shall be late for dinner as it is, but I want you to do one thing. Will you do it?" She spoke a little doubtingly, as if she were not quite sure that her brother would requite the neglect of years by helping her in the hour of crisis.

"Why, of course. What is it?"

Something in her agitation had taken hold of him.

"Is it about that man Glover? I'm awfully sorry, really."

Not as intelligent as Judith, he could not yet grasp the full import of her appeal. But the fact that she appealed to him showed him that something vital was the matter.

"Yes, for Heaven's sake! You don't know all it means, for Heaven's sake don't let Danvers—George, I mean, don't let him be alone a minute with that man."

The maid entered with the brandy and soda, and they could not exchange another word.

"All right, old girl, I'll do what I can." The servant knocked and announced dinner, adding that everyone was downstairs. Everyone. Glover, and Mr. Danvers, and only her mother and father to protect her interests, to prevent their talking to each other.

Her looks implored him to go down, to fight for her, to guard her welfare.

"I'll be down in a minute." She took the glass from the tray.

"Does he, does Danvers allow that?" She laughed.

"I haven't asked him yet."

"I wouldn't take it if I were you."

As he left the room, she shrugged her shoulders impatiently.

"If you were me, you'd take twenty," she said to herself.

When she entered the drawing-room Frewley good Frewley, was talking hard to Glover. He glanced up at his sister. Her face was flushed and her eyes sparkled. She had evidently not taken his advice. At dinner she was unusually lively.

CHAPTER X.

"I must speak to you alone for a moment to-night. How can it be managed?" Hugh Glover leaned forward and whispered this into her ear as she followed her mother out of the dining-room after dinner. She hoped Danvers hadn't heard, and she wished that her brother wouldn't look so on the alert. Lord Glaucourt was standing talking to Danvers and she hoped that nothing had been noticed. She raised her head for a moment, with a touch of disdain. She didn't suppose that he expected an answer. If he did, she had none to give.

But as she passed by him, without giving any sign of having heard, except by an upward movement of her head, and a flickering of her eyelids barely perceptible, a wicked thought came into his head. He had never been abstemious, but of late it seemed as if he only had enough money left to buy stimulants with, and to-night he had partaken freely of Lord Glaucourt's good wines. It was new life to be here, to remember that to-morrow was Sunday, and that no one knew where he was. He had never hoped to touch champagne again.

And during dinner Judith's beauty had maddened him into desire, as men are always goaded into the desire for what another possesses. What a fool he had been not to make a move sooner, not to follow Mrs. Lorraine's advice. He couldn't imagine why he had always fancied that she would remain unmarried. It had seemed in the natural sequence of things that she should, or that she should marry him; yet to-night, as he noted her beauty, the whole surroundings, the vast dining-room, the well-trained servants, the delicate glass and china and gold, the whole solemnity of magnificence, he saw the absurdity of imagining that she ever could think of him as a husband, he, who had nothing on earth to recommend him, and a great deal not in his favor at all, no claim on anybody's regard, except perhaps in her particular case, that he was a man. No, the daughter of Lord Glaucourt, this woman of dazzling beauty, of unusual grace, was not for him, not in the ordinary course of events, not unless he forced her. Yes, that was the thought which had come to him, when she seemed to treat him with disdain. Once or twice he had glanced at the man, wondered if he knew; if he did, why he married her; if he didn't, whether he would ever know; if he came to know, what he would do. After all, why should he know?

But the definite plan of action was still undefined, as the resolve of what she would do was still undefined with her.

As a rule the men followed into the drawing-room, but to-night, for no particular reason, Lord Glaucourt lingered on, first of all with the three other men, then presently, as Danvers left the room with the two others, and Frewley, anxious to obey orders, convinced that something of great importance was at stake, thought it was the best thing that could have happened.

Presently they would have to go into the next room, and then, what would happen? He supposed Judith would see to that His father would want, he knew, to take him off to the library for a chat. They were great friends. And then Glover would have to devote himself to his mother, while Danvers made love to Judith on the balcony. He had already given Glover a strong hint that Danvers was going the next day.

And when Hugh Glover reached the drawing-room, it was exactly as Frewley had foreseen. Danvers was on the terrace, whispering in the moonlight to Judith, and he had no other course open than to sit and talk to Lady Glaucourt, who, because she knew who he was, found it very difficult to talk to him, not knowing whether it was better to conciliate him, or to treat him with rudeness. It was dreadfully unfortunate that Frewley should have happened upon just this man of all others to bring to Glaycourt at such a moment. It was so like a man. In old days she had often besought him to bring men down, and he never did; now to-night, when they had purposely asked no one, as they usually did all through the month of August, when they had, so to speak kept Danvers under lock and key, away from everyone, Frewley brought the very man he shouldn't. She did not for a moment imagine that he was going to interfere with the course of events, but she felt sure that it was upsetting Judith, and coming as it did upon the news of the child's death, it gave something realistic to his presence, which was to say the least, disagreeable.

"Really, I felt much more as if he were my son-in-law than Danvers," she said to herself, as she fell asleep.

Fell asleep, unconscious of the drama which had been enacted almost under her windows.

Lord Glaucourt had insisted on joining the women.

"It is Danvers' last night, and I think we had better be all together," he said.

And immediately the difficulty had begun. Judith had a horror of any witnesses to her courtship. It was just like the servants in the Park, she said, and she had come into the drawing-room, followed by Danvers a little upset at the suddenness of her change of mood. As a matter of fact, she had seen Glover come in, and then the other two, and she was afraid, afraid of the look she had seen in his eyes, afraid of rousing his jealousy, afraid most of all of what he would do if she did not manage to see him—and yet how alarmed she was at the idea.

Presently the men, all four, wandered out on to the terrace to smoke, and Judith, simply in despair, sat down to the piano.

She had an exquisite touch, and had been beautifully taught, but lately, she had hardly touched her music, it gave her too much pain. The sound of the music seemed an invitation to her lover, and he returned.

"Play that again," he said, leaning over the end of the piano, and Judith let her fingers wander over the keys. How perplexed she was, how perplexed. And while she played, Danvers murmured something now and again.

'This day three weeks, Judith, do you know . . ."

Suddenly she stopped playing. Glover was standing in the window watching them, a cigarette between his fingers.

"How extraordinarily shy she is," Danvers said to himself. Danvers had taken rather a fancy to Glover, as people did at first, till they knew him.

He walked up to him, making a casual remark, Glover stepped back on to the terrace, and Danvers stepped out on to to it.

"It's all very well to talk of Southern climates, Italy and all that—look at to-night." She heard him say.

Her heart stood still. She could hear them going down the steps together. Oh, what was Frewley doing? Would he follow? Frewley was on tenterhooks, as he saw happening just what Judith dreaded, just what he had been told to prevent. Glover and Danvers were pacing the gravel path in front of the house, and his father was sitting close to him, talking about the army.

"Robin, I want to talk to you, may he come, father?" She laid her hand on her brother's arm. He seemed her only ally, her only comfort to-night.

"Why, where's Danvers?" asked her father, and Danvers, hearing his name, turned back and came and stood at the foot of the terrace.

"Get him away—George, I mean," she whispered to her brother, as they went down the steps and joined the other two men. Lord Glaucourt went back into the drawing-room where Lady Glaucourt was reading the paper. He gave a sigh. The sigh meant that he regretted his youth. The young people didn't seem to need him and his wife. Their day was over. He sat and discussed something which had happened to one of his favorite hunters, then the conversation drifted on to Judith's approaching marriage.

A servant brought in some more letters and a newspaper. Outside one could hear the voices of the four younger people. It wasn't so easy to get Danvers away, and Frewley, not knowing that Glover wanted to talk to his sister, imagined that things were going very well. Once Judith leaned lightly on his arm, and then pinched it, and he understood. It was all very mysterious, but he felt sure that something very important was in the air.

"Come and have a game of billiards, Danvers?"

It was a hot night, quite the last on which he wanted to go in, and then it was his last with Judith for nearly a week. He would come back for two nights on his way to Paris, then, if he could get leave—which of course he could—he would come back for the wedding. He hesitated one moment, then glanced at Judith.

"I'm very happy here." Then he thought perhaps that he looked churlish, seeing that this was his first acquaintance with his future brother-in-law.

"Yes, do George; Robin loves billiards, don't you, Robin?"

Danvers followed his young host into the house, a little mystified, a little annoyed. He thought Judith might have spent her last evening with him.

Then he regained his serenity. She wanted to be kind to her brother's friend and presently she would give him the last hour in the moonlight—the last hour. It was close at hand. The dark mystery creeping close, close, notwithstanding the perfumed garden, and the moon laving the sky in grey-blue liquid silence. She would give him the last hour, but why the dickens hadn't Frewley asked that fellow Glover instead of him?

It was past midnight when they finished their game, and Frewley had forgotten all about his sister. So had Danvers, now and then, only to remember her in flashes when he lifted his eyes to the clock on the mantelpiece. Every moment he expected her to come into the billiard room and fetch him. He was visibly annoyed, and Frewley wondered what on earth she was saying to Glover, what all the fuss was about. He hoped that Judith wasn't going to lose this man. He had a vague suspicion that for all her beauty, it wouldn't be so easy for her to marry such a nice man again.

When the game was finished, the two men wandered into the drawing-room again. It was deserted. Lord Glaucourt had gone to the library to write letters, and Lady Glaucourt had gone to bed, thankful that Frewley was there to chaperone his sister. And apparently Judith had gone to bed too. Danvers thought it very odd of her on his last night. Had he offended her that afternoon? No, it seemed to him that they had never got on better. Judith had been very much more affectionate the last two days, and brighter, more full of fun, and particularly bright at dinner. But he had seen Glover lean forward and whisper to her, and like all men who are in love, his jealousy was easily aroused, and his perceptions quickened, on the alert. Both men were silent as they lit cigars on the terrace. Frewley felt quite certain that she hadn't gone to bed and Danvers was annoyed because he thought she had done so. An owl hooted from a tree so close to the house that it seemed as if he were trying to tell them something. They descended the steps together both with the desultory feeling of not knowing what to do next, both aware that if something did not happen in the next few minutes, there would be nothing left to do but to go to bed.

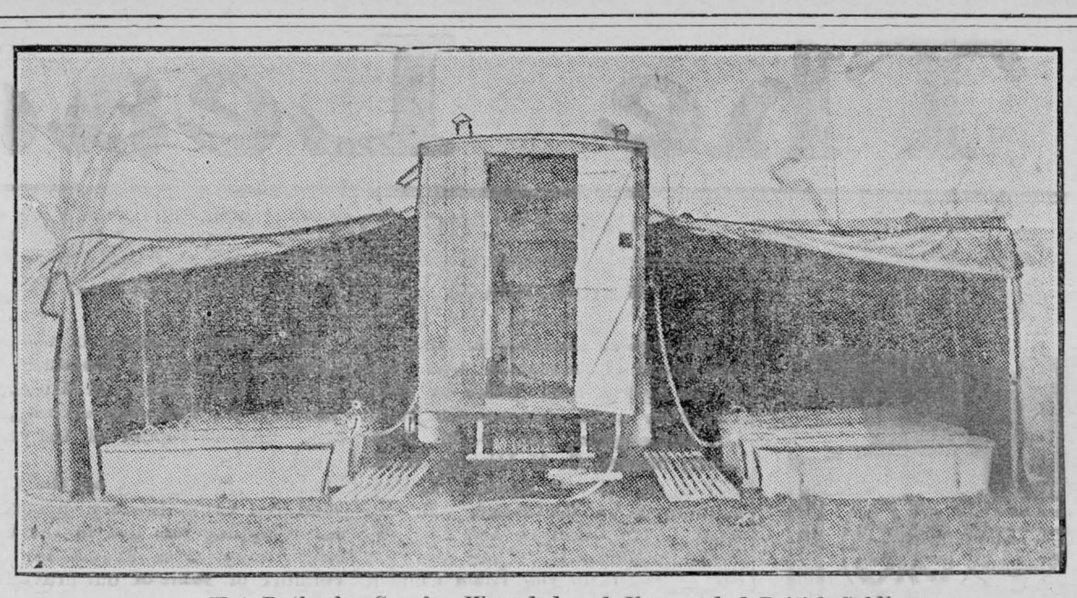
"At what time do you go in the morning?" Frewley asked presently; the question had been prompted by a thought very like one which was passing through Danvers' brain. Would Judith be up in the morning to say good-bye, or did she mean to come to him presently to bid him farewell here, in the perfumed garden, when all the house was sleeping.

The two men went quite to the end of the gravelled pathway, where it merged into a forest of rhododendrons, higher than a man's head and dissected into pathways, with seats placed here and there. To-night the moonlight made the pathways look almost white, and the thick dense foliage reflected here and there the light, as if in patches, making the interstices beneath look dark and hollow. They took a few steps down the middle path which led from the gravel-walk. It was almost like an avenue.

Suddenly Frewley became aware of a murmur from amongst the bushes, as it seemed. But he knew where it came from. Parallel with this opening was another back to back with it. He made a movement as if to turn back. If Judith was still there, it was better that Danvers shouldn't know it. He always had a feeling of doubt as to what Judith was doing.

Then a man's voice rang out clear on the stillness:

"You'll have to marry me, my lady, when that fellow Danvers knows."



Hot Baths by Car for Wounded and Unwounded British Soldiers.

This motor-bath, built for the St. John's Ambulance Association, carries twelve folding baths, which are of proofed canvas on a double iron frame. When in use, the baths are in a tent, as shown. Hot water is conveyed to the baths by two hose. The heating apparatus, which is in duplicate, is inside the body. Paraffin gives the heat. Water is supplied at the rate of two gallons a minute to each of the two bath taps. The supply tank holds fifty gallons, and the two boilers each hold five gallons. The equipment of the interior includes a fumigating cupboard, in which thirty suits of clothes can be fumigated at a time.



Timely Spraying.

Especial pains should be taken to destroy the eggs as well as the winter flies of the pear psylla, as effective work greatly reduces the number of eggs deposited on the trees.

In early spring while the insects are able to crawl they are very sluggish in their movements. This habit makes them very vulnerable to treatment and the grower should take full advantage of it by so spraying that none of the insects be allowed to escape. It is essential to wet thoroughly all portions of the trees and especial care should be taken to force the liquid under the loose bark and into all the cracks and crevices in the bark. One tree should be thoroughly sprayed before proceeding to another, for in balmy weather the flies may dodge quickly to the opposite side of the tree. In planning this work, be sure to select days when there is no danger of the spraying mixture freezing on the trees.

The eggs about to hatch and the young nymphs succumb easily to an application of lime-sulphur mixture. In this lies a very important hint to the fruit grower. The eggs of the psylla are laid principally during April and commence to hatch early in May or when the blossom cluster-buds are beginning to separate at the tips. Most growers spray much earlier than this for the San Jose scale, but by postponing the treatment of pear orchards until the blossom clusters are well advanced one may deal an effective blow against the psylla and with the same treatment successfully comba the scale. The spray should be used in liberal quantities and pains should be exercised to wet all portions of the tree, especially the fruit spurs and the under sides of the young wood where most of the eggs are laid.—H. Hodgkins, New York.

Proper Distance for Planting.

Standard apples, 30 feet apart each way.

Standard pear and strong growing cherries, twenty feet apart each way.

Duke and Morcello cherries, eighteen feet apart.

Prunes, plums, apricots, peaches, nectarines, sixteen to twenty feet apart.

Dwarf pears, ten to twelve feet each way.

Dwarf apples, ten to twelve feet each way.

Grapes, rows ten to fifteen feet apart, seven to sixteen feet in rows.

Good Horse Sense.

A horse should not be watered immediately after being fed grain. Idle horses should not be fed too much grain.

Have the horses' teeth examined once a year.

Do not continually dose your horse; keep him well by proper care. Horses cannot be kept in a thriving condition if they are compelled to get all their living from the straw stack.

Do not change the grain ration abruptly.

Age of Brood Sows.

A good brood sow may be kept until seven or eight years old with profitable results. They need a great variety of food while carrying their young and a good deal of nourishing food with some milk while the pigs suck. Sows that have not had a balanced ration are quite apt to eat their pigs when they come along. The growing of the pigs has robbed the sow's system and she has a craving appetite. Give a nourishing diet with some animal food for two months before farrowing. Salt the food a little.

Immature Breeding.

By breeding the heifer at less than two years of age you are sure of getting her to producing something at an early age, but you are also sure that she has been stunted before she reached maturity; that her calf will not be as large and vigorous as it should be and that she cannot possibly produce as much milk as she would had she been bred at a period when her capacity for production was nearer perfect development.

To a "T."

"That fits to a 'T'" is a well-known saying, although its origin may be a little obscure, it is asserted by graphologists that a person's character can be read not only from their handwriting, but from the manner in which they form the letter "T" alone.

It is claimed that the vertical line represents the fatality of life, while the horizontal bar across it is the influence which the human will exercise over that fatality. It is, moreover, asserted that the higher or the lower that any writer crosses his "t" is an infallible guide to the amount of ideality which exists in his nature. The lower portion of the letter corresponds to the practical and material part of one's character, while the higher the horizontal bar is made—and sometimes it is even above the vertical line—the more artistic is the temperament. The optimist crosses his "t's" with a line sloping upward, as it were, from the earth to the sky; but the poet is often above the line—in other words, his thoughts are in the heavens.

Whether there is anything in this—who knows? Examine your own writing and see.

"What kind of a fellow is he?" "Oh, he's the kind of fellow who goes out for a walk with you, and then tells you how democratic he is—not afraid of being seen with anybody."

Silver Gloss
LAUNDRY STARCH

means perfect starching, whether used for sheer Laces, dainty Dimities, delicate fabrics, Lace Curtains or Table Linens.



"Silver Gloss" has been the favorite in the home for more than 50 years

AT GROCERS

The Canada Starch Co. Limited

55

SPOHN'S DISTEMPER COMPOUND TRADE MARK

INFLUENZA Catarrhal Fever Pink Eye, Shipping Fever, Epizootic

And all diseases of the horse affecting his throat, speedily cured; colts and horses in the same stable kept from having them by using Spohn's Distemper and Cough Compound, 3 to 6 doses often cures; one bottle guaranteed to cure one case. Safe for brood mares, baby colts, stallions, all ages and conditions. Most skillful scientific compound. Any druggist.

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



NEW STRENGTH IN THE SPRING

Nature Needs Aid in Making New Health-Giving Blood

In the spring the system needs a tonic. To be healthy you must have new blood, just as the trees must have new sap to renew their vitality. Nature demands it, and without this new blood you will feel weak and languid. You may have twinges of rheumatism or the sharp stabbing pains of neuralgia. Often there are disfiguring pimples or eruptions on the skin. In other cases there is merely a feeling of tiredness and a variable appetite. Any of these are signs that the blood is out of order—that the indoor life of winter has lessened your vitality. What you need in spring is a tonic medicine to put you right, and in all the world of medicine there is no tonic can equal Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. These pills actually make new rich, red blood—your greatest need in spring. This new blood drives out the seeds of disease and makes easily tired men, women and children bright, active and strong. Miss Edith Brousseau, Savona, B. C., says:—"I was as pale as a ghost, suffered from headaches, severe palpitation of the heart at the slightest exertion. I had little or no appetite and seemed to be drifting into a decline. I was attending High School in Vancouver at the time, and the doctor advised me to stop. I did so and took his treatment for some time, but it did not help me in the least. Upon the advice of a friend I began taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and in a very short time they gave me back complete health, and enabled me to resume my studies. I have enjoyed the best of health since, and owe it all to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

These Pills are sold by all medicine dealers or can be had by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

VOYAGE IN AN AIR SHIP.

How It Feels to be in a Zeppelin Raid.

A correspondent of the Dagnes Ryheder received permission from the German military authorities to go aboard a Zeppelin during a recent raid, and he has sent a graphic description to his paper. He does not mention names of towns or cities which were bombarded by the Zeppelin, as he was sworn to secrecy in this regard.

"A voyage in a Zeppelin while on a raid over the enemy's country is never to be forgotten," he writes in the Dagnes Ryheder. "Aside from the nerve destroying excitement of the occasion, the most pronounced experience of the voyage is the intense cold that envelops the airship like a cake of ice in its flight through the black night. No one can realize who has not experienced it just what this means. We have no lights and are not even permitted to smoke in order to relieve the monotony of the uncanny night.

The roaring of the North Sea below us reaches our ears, while above us is the star decked sky. We get the impression that the airship is like some extinguished star roaming through black, cold space. We do not talk; somehow no one cares to talk. We remain silent. The air breaks over the bow of the ship like the waves seem to penetrate our very marrow. All is dark below us. Presently the faint lights of a village are discernible, and then the brighter illumination of a city comes in sight. We feel like a bird of prey that is about to pounce down upon its enemy.

We get ready to drop our bombs as the city lights are almost under us. The order is given. We see here and there a sharp white flame as the bombs strike, and from the depth below us presently is heard the faint roar of the explosion sounding to me like the cry of some damned soul. For a short time the Zeppelin rises, then it falls again, and we return on our journey, the intense cold again enveloping us.

CROSS, SICKLY BABIES

Mrs. Chas. E. White, Waterford, N.S., writes:—"I have used Baby's Own Tablets for both my babies and find them excellent. My baby girl was cross and sickly, but after giving her the Tablets she became strong, healthy and happy." Baby's Own Tablets never fail to make sickly children well and the mother can give them to her children with absolute safety. They are guaranteed by a government analyst to be free from injurious drugs. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

"I don't know how to take this chicken apart," declared the bride. "Well, coming down here, we tackled a motor successfully," said the young husband. "We ought to be able to handle a small job like this. Where's the book of instructions?"



A Brave Englishwoman.

Miss Muriel Thompson, of the First Aid Nursing Yeomanry Corps, has been personally decorated by King Albert with the Order of Leopold II. for bravery in the field in rescuing wounded from trenches under heavy shell fire.

SOME HISTORIC SWIMS.

Byron's Feat in the Dardanelles—Other Bard Swimmers.

The forcing of the Dardanelles has elicited many references to Byron's famous swim from the European shore to the Asiatic. This was the route taken not only by his own Don Juan, but by all others known up to the first decade of the nineteenh century to have performed the feat.

Chief among these in Byron's day was a Neapolitan and a young Jew. Each of these, like Byron himself, with his companion Ekenhead, were watched the whole time by hundreds of spectators, whose interest in the matter had been stimulated by a controversy about the strength and the exact direction of the tides. As it was, the force of the stream made straightforward progress impossible, and extended a passage of one mile to something between three and four.

Capt. Bathurst, of a frigate then lying in the Golden Horn, with a companion named Turner, had both tried to follow Leander's exact course from Abydos to Sestos, only to meet with repeated failures. No doubt, therefore, says the Westminster Gazette, they convinced themselves that they would have done better to steer the poet's course; this, however, if somewhat the easier, was shown by Hobhouse to be beset by many serious risks.

Of these Byron made light, saying that he had been fully trained to overcome them by the far more exhausting and perilous swimming of the Tagus. Byron, of course, is not alone among British bards in his natatory prowess. The tradition of Shakespeare's doings in the Avon should perhaps be rejected. His contemporary, Spenser, it is circumstantially attested, showed himself perfectly at home on and under the river Lee when, in 1580, secretary to the Lord Deputy de Wilton.

Shelly, as a boy, in the south of England, circumnavigated in his morning dip the pond covering a hundred acres in the park of Field Palace; he surpassed this performance, however, in salt water between Bournemouth and Swanage. But his literary champion of the art during this period was the gigantic John Wilson ("Christopher North"). To him the water formed as much his element as the land. Windermere and Loch Lomond he seldom took a header in without making a complete compass of them and in his Magdalen days, without once touching the shore, he did about a third of the distance from Oxford to Westminster. In his Balliol days A. C. Swinburne never attempted to rival this, but, in company with his contemporaries, John Nichol and G. R. Luke, both Snell exhibitioners, acquitted himself with distinction on the reaches between Iffley and Nuneham.

Beware the Thermometer!

One would hardly believe it possible that the thermometer used for the regulating of the heat of a sick room could be the very cause of the poisoning and almost the death of the persons sleeping in it; but a case has recently come light which should sound a note of warning. It is vouched for on the highest medical authority.

By accident a thermometer had been left lying upon the heating apparatus of a night nursery, and the mercury rose to such a degree that it burst the glass of the thermometer, and the fumes were breathed by a couple of children who were sleeping in the room. Happily, they were discovered in time, although severe symptoms had set in.

The doctor was able to trace the cause. It was a case of mercurial poisoning, and promptly applied remedies just saved the lives of the children.

They Helped Him and His Friend

THAT IS WHY H. A. CLARK RECOMMENDS DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS.

Western Man Tells Why Dodd's Kidney Pills Are So Popular on the Prairies.

Homeglen, Alberta, May 3rd (Special).—Just why Dodd's Kidney Pills are so popular on the prairies is shown by the statement of Mr. H. A. Clark, a well-known resident of this place.

"Since I came West," Mr. Clark states, "I was often troubled with my stomach and back. Finally I decided to try Dodd's Kidney Pills and before I had taken more than half a box I was so much benefitted that I recommended them to a friend. He also found them a benefit. I am still taking Dodd's Kidney Pills. I would not be without them."

In new countries bad water is one of the difficulties settlers have to fight and bad water makes its first attack on the kidneys. To resist this attack the Kidneys must be stimulated and strengthened. In other words the Kidneys need Dodd's Kidney Pills. By giving the Kidneys the help they need people get new health, and Dodd's Kidney Pills add to their popularity.

KNITTING NEURITIS.

Ailment Which Slightly Resembles Writer's Cramp.

Many women since the war have taken to knitting with a vigor that knows no bounds. Unfortunately their zeal has produced a definite malady which may be compared with tennis elbow or writer's cramp.

In one single country village where the knitting fever ran very high three women are suffering in various degrees from what is known as "knitting neuritis." It affects the upper arm and shoulder rather than the fingers, and seems to affect only those who knit with difficulty, having not practiced the art in their youth.

It is said that the English method of knitting, which is equally popular in England as the German method, has a greater tendency to produce this affection.

"When any untrained set of muscles is suddenly called upon to repeat indefinitely a complex and unaccustomed sequence of movements," a London physician said recently, "a spasmodic paralysis is very likely to develop. In knitting neuritis the trouble begins with the worker feeling that the usual wrist and finger movements cannot be followed out with their customary ease. Later the muscles get stiff, and finally, in the later stage, develop a spasmodic cramp as soon as the knitting needles are taken into the fingers. A peculiar characteristic of the ailment is that while the fingers are thus affected when any attempt is made to knit, there is no interference with other varieties of finger movement.

"The only treatment is to give up knitting indefinitely. Sometimes after a couple of months complete rest one can begin again. In other cases a year or more of abstention is necessary, otherwise the trouble recurs immediately."

IN A SHADOW

Tea Drinker Feared Paralysis.

Steady use of either tea or coffee often produces alarming symptoms, as the poison (caffeine) contained in these beverages acts with more potency in some persons than in others.

"I was never a coffee drinker," writes a lady, "but a tea drinker. I was very nervous, had frequent spells of sick headache and heart trouble, and was subject at times to severe attacks of bilious colic.

"No end of sleepless nights—would have spells at night when my right side would get numb and tingle like a thousand needles were pricking my flesh. At times I could hardly put my tongue out of my mouth and my right eye and ear were affected.

"The doctors told me to quit using tea, but I thought I could not live without it—that it was my only stay. I had been a tea drinker for twenty-five years; was under the doctor's care for fifteen.

"About six months ago, I finally quit tea and commenced to drink Postum.

"I have never had one spell of sick-headaches since and only one light attack of bilious colic. Have quit having those numb spells at night, sleep well and my heart is getting stronger all the time."

Name given by Canadian Postum Co., Windsor, Ont. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Postum comes in two forms:

Postum Cereal—the original form—must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages.

Instant Postum—a soluble powder—dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage **instantly.** 30c and 50c tins.

Both kinds are equally delicious and cost about the same per cup.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.

—sold by Grocers.

THOUGHTS ON MISTAKES.

We may make mistakes in trying to help others, but what pardonable mistakes they are!

The man who does things makes mistakes, but he never makes the greatest mistake of all, doing nothing.

Mistakes are often the first letters in the lessons of life. We can make strong words out of them, if we will.

When you make a mistake do not look back at it long. Take the reason of the thing into your mind; then look forward.

It is foolish to try to hide our mistake; in the first place, it cannot be done very long; and if it could it would only add a second mistake to the first.

It is a mistake to pay no attention to the mistakes of others, nor try to help them out of them. Aiding others to be strong is the best way to strengthen ourselves.

One of the mistakes that poisons home life is the unwillingness to yield in unimportant trifles. The desire always to have one's own way is far from the way of life.

If we do not look ahead and plan our life we shall some day realize our great mistake. A life without a plan is as crazy an affair as a house without a plan for its building.

It is not our mistakes that cause us to fail, but only a wrong attitude toward our mistakes. The Chinese say, "Our greatest glory is not in never failing, but in rising every time we fall."

Magic "Nerviline" Ends Stiff Neck, Lumbago

Any Curable Muscular or Joint Pain is Instantly Relieved by Nerviline.

GET TRIAL BOTTLE TO-DAY

You don't have to wait all day to get the kink out of a stiff neck if you rub on Nerviline. And you don't need to go around complaining about lumbago any more. You can rub such things away very quickly with Nerviline. It's the grandest liniment, the quickest to penetrate, the speediest to ease muscular pain of any kind.

One twenty-five cent trial bottle of Nerviline will cure any attack of lumbago or lame back. This has been proved a thousand times just as it was in the case of Mrs. E. J. Grayden, of Caledonia, who writes:—"I wouldn't think of going to bed without knowing we had Nerviline in the house. I have used it for twenty odd years and appreciate its value as a family remedy more and more every day. If any of the children gets a stiff neck, Nerviline, cures quickly. If it is earache, toothache, cold on the chest, sore throat, Nerviline is always my standby. My husband once cured himself of a frightful attack of lumbago by Nerviline, and for a hundred ailments that turn up in a large family Nerviline is by far the best thing to have about you."

Army Precedence.

In a march-past, what British regiment would march at the head of the troops? The Household Cavalry most people would say. No; the Royal Horse Artillery, that gallant regiment whose deeds certainly entitle it to take the "right of line," though for gallantry it is really difficult to say which regiment comes first.

After them come the Life Guards, Horse Guards, and the other cavalry regiments, according to their numbers. The Royal Artillery take precedence of the Royal Engineers, and even of the Foot Guards, which head the infantry of the line.

These come in the order they appear in the Army List, the only exception being the Rifle Brigade, which comes after the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.

Wonderful.

Mr. Craig was reading the evening paper while his wife sat by knitting.

"Just listen to this, Debby," he said. "It says here that more than 5,000 elephants a year go to make our piano keys."

"Gracious," cried the wife. "Ain't it wonderful, Dan, what some animals can be trained to do."

Minard's Liniment Lumberman's Friend.

Makes a Difference.

"There is no sadder sight to me," said the Socialist orator, "than the laborer's empty dinner pail."

"Shure!" said a man in the crowd, "thot all depinds on whether it's impty before th' noon hour or after."

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house.

"I've been reading an article on electricity, John," said a woman to her husband, as she laid down a copy of a technical newspaper she had been persuing, and looked over her glasses at her better half. "And it appears that before long we'll be able to get pretty well everything we want just by touching a button." "It will never pay here," growled the husband. "You would never be able to get anything in that way." "Why not, John?" asked his wife, the light of battle flashing in her eyes. "Because nothing on earth would ever make you touch a button. Look at my shirt."

How a Sick Woman Can Regain Health

READ THIS VERY CAREFULLY.

"For years I was thin and delicate. I lost color and was easily tired; a yellow pallor, pimples and blotches on my face were not only mortifying to my feelings, but because I thought my skin would never look nice again I grew despondent. Then my appetite failed. I grew very weak. Various remedies, pills, tonics and tablets I tried without permanent benefit. A visit to my sister put into my hands a box of Dr. Hamilton's Pills. She placed reliance upon them and now that they have made me a well woman I would not be without them whatever they might cost. I found Dr. Hamilton's Pills by their mild yet searching action very suitable to the delicate character of a woman's nature. They never once griped me, yet they established regularity. My appetite grew keen—my blood red and pure—heavy rings under my eyes disappeared and to-day my skin is as clear and unwrinkled as when I was a girl. Dr. Hamilton's Pills did it all."

The above straightforward letter from Mrs. J. Y. Todd, wife of a well-known miller in Rogersville, is proof sufficient that Dr Hamilton's Pills are a wonderful woman's medicine. Use no other pill but Dr. Hamilton's, 25c. per box. All dealers or The Catarrhozone Co., Kingston, Ontario.

World's Waste.

We are the most wasteful people in the world, an American once said of the English.

The Americans are very keen on waste, for they make money from it. The humble "junk" business, as they call it, has prospered in America as in no other place, and this snapping up of unconsidered trifles has made many an American fortune. In Boston lives a dealer who has accumulated more than a million dollars, while several of his competitors could sign big cheques. One Philadelphian dealer has half a million invested in buildings alone.

Scattered over the State of New Jersey are a good dozen wealthy men who have made their money out of what others have thrown away. One of those New Jersey dealers recently bought the greatest "lot" of junk ever purchased in that State—namely, the old iron and refuse which the French abandoned at Panama. The original cost of that material was about a million dollars.

What sum the junk dealer paid for it is, of course, not known, and what he made out of the deal no one dared to estimate.

Lady Not Thrown In.

Customer (looking at auto). — What! The lamps not included in the advertised price of the machine? But the lamps are shown in the illustration.

Salesman—My dear sir, so is a very beautiful woman, but we're not giving the lady with each car.

Corns Cured Quick

Applied in 5 Seconds

Sore, blistering feet from corn-pinched toes can be cured by Putnam's Extractor in 24 hours. "Putnam's" soothes away that drawing pain, eases instantly, makes the feet feel good at once. Get a 25c. bottle of "Putnam's to-day.

Two neighbors had a long litigation about a small spring, which they both claimed. The judge, wearied out with the case, at last said. "What is the use of making so much fuss about a little water?" "Your honor will see the serious nature of the case," replied one of the lawyers, "when I inform you that both are milkmen."

SEED POTATOES.

EARLY IRISH COBBLER POTATOES, specially selected and Government inspected for seed. Only limited quantity. Price, One Dollar per bushel f.o.b. Brampton. Also Connoisseur's Pride and New Snow, two excellent new potatoes. Price, Two Dollars per bushel. Special prices for large quantity. Cash must accompany all orders. H. W. Dawson, Brampton.

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 West Adelaide St., Toronto.

BUFF ORPINGTONS.

LOOK! BUFF ORPINGTONS—WINNERS World's best shows. Guaranteed zero weather layers. Baby chicks, $2.00. Settings, half-price, $5—$10. E. Cattley, Weston, Ont.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

NO MORE DANDRUFF.
DANDRUCURE
Will stop your falling hair, cure the itching, and make your hair glossy and smooth. Sample enough for 3 days, postpaid, 15 cents.
604 Traders Bank Bldg., Toronto, Ont.

KERMATH Marine Engines
"America's Standard 4 Cycle Marine Motor"
4 Cycle, 4 Cylinder, 12 to 20 H.P. Highest quality. Silent operation. No vibration. Controls like the finest Motor Car engine. Extremely economical on fuel. Used as standard equipment by over 60 per cent. of the world's leading boat builders. Catalog on request. $180 to $300 depending on equipment.
KERMATH MFG. CO. Dept. Detroit, Mich.

KEELEY CURE
1253 DUNDAS TORONTO
FOR ALCOHOLIC & DRUG ADDICTIONS

Thoughtful of Him.

Mr. Manley—Well, my dear, I've had my life insured for five thousand dollars.

Mrs. Manley—How very sensible of you! Now I shan't have to keep telling you to be so careful every place you go.

Ask for Minard's and take no other.

Excluding warships, 462 vessels of 1,627,316 tons gross were under construction in the United Kingdom at the end of the year 1914.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.
Dear Sirs,—Your MINARD'S LINIMENT is our remedy for sore throat, colds and all ordinary ailments.
It never fails to relieve and cure promptly.
CHAS. WHOOTEN.
Port Mulgrave

According to Father.

Little Charlie had been naughty, and was now doing penance in the corner.

"I can't help being naughty," he said, in a thoughtfully sad voice. "I never heard of any boy being perfect—except one."

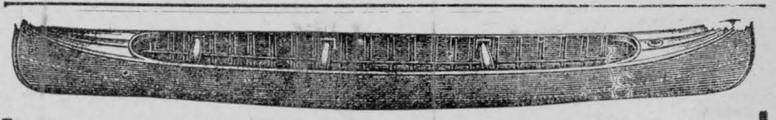
"Who was that?" asked mother, trying to hide her smiles.

"Farver—when he was little," came the crushing retort.

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

Potatoes to the value of two and a half millions sterling are imported into the United Kingdom every year.

Minard's Liniment used by Physicians.



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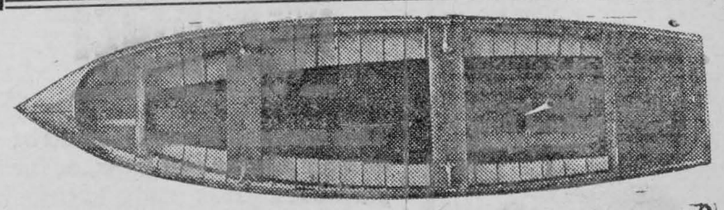
THE PETERBOROUGH LINE.

If any canoe can give you satisfaction, it is a "PETERBOROUGH." Always and ever the acme of service, model, strength and finish. Over fifty styles and sizes. Write for catalogue. The latest canoe is the Peterborough canvas covered. Ask for illustrated folder. Skiffs for the popular Outboard Motors. Power Launches, all sizes and powers. Get folders telling all about these.

THE PETERBOROUGH CANOE COMPANY, LIMITED,
PETERBOROUGH, ONT.





"Overstern" V Bottom Motor Boat **$55.00**

Freight Prepaid to any Railway Station in Ontario. Length 15 Ft., Beam 3 Ft. 9 In., Depth 1 Ft. 6 In. **ANY MOTOR FITS.**

Specification No. 2B giving engine prices on request. Get our quotations on—"The Penetang Line" Commercial and Pleasure Launches, Row boats and Canoes.

THE GIDLEY BOAT CO., LIMITED, PENETANG, CAN.

The Leader

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY FROM ITS OFFICE ON MAIN STREET, MORRISBURG, BY

The Leader Publishing Co.

FRIDAY, MAY 14, 1915

TIME-TABLE

EASTBOUND

No. 18 (daily)	due	4.23 a.m
" 26 (daily except Sun)	"	6.55 a.m.
" 6 (daily).....	"	3.55 p m.

WESTBOUND

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

THE MAILS

	Despatched	Arrive
Day, west	12.30 p.m.	1.30 "
Waddington.....	1.30 "	3.00 "
Day, east.....	3.30 "	4.30 "
Winchester.....	2.00 "	11.15 a.m.
Night, east.....	7 30 "	
Night, west.....	7.30 "	
Sunday, E. & W.	7.30 "	

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Rural Deanery of Stormont

The annual Chapter meeting of the clergy of the Rural Deanery of Stormont was held this week at Chesterville. The following clergy were present: R. J. Jones, Russell; J. Fisher, Wales; P. G. Rollit, Crysler; W. G. Jone, Mountain; C. O. Carson, Morrisburg, W. Netten of Cornwall, R. H. Archer, Winchester; J. J. Lowe, Metcalfe.

A large congregation attended the opening service in St. John's church on Tuesday evening, when the special preacher was Rev. H. M. Little of the Church of the Advent, Westmount.

Immediately after the service a business meeting was held. Upon motion of Rev. W. Neten, it was unanimously decided to nominate to the Bishop Rev. R. H. Archer to be Rural Dean in the room of Rev. C. O. Carson, whos eterm of office now expires. It was also practically decided that the Autumn Conference of the Clergy and Lay Workers of the Deanery would be held at Iroquois. Wednesday was kept as a quiet day for the clergy and helpful addresses were given by Rev. H. Little.

Dr. Roper, the new Bishop of Ottawa, will arrive in Ottawa on May 26, and will be enthroned in the Cathedral on the following evening.

OBITUAY

Knowlton, May 8th.—A cable has reached Knowlton telling of the death today in Liverpool, England of Mrs. Louisa Birt, who for forty years directed the emigration of the children from the Sheltering Homes in Liverpool to Canada.

Born in Campsie, Scotland, in 1841, she was the youngest of three sisters whose lives were devoted to the interests of little children and who were the pioneers of the immigration into Canada of orphan children. Miss Annie Macpherson, the eldest, and Mrs. Joseph Merry, the second sister, both predeceased her.

Following their example there are now numerous agencies at work in the Dominion for the reception and supervision of orphan children, but in the death of Mrs. Birt we have to mourn the loss of the last of those who were the pioneers of this kind of practical Christian work.

Since October 1910 Mrs. Birt has been too feeble to take any part in the work, the direction of which is now in the hands of her daughter, Miss L. M. Birt.

DIED

CHRISTIE—At Mountain, on Friday, May 8, Alexander Christie, aged 58 years.

McLENNAN—On May 1, Isabella Dingwall, relict of John D. McLennan, aged 76 years.

ADAMS—At Cornwall, on May 3, Henry Alfred Adams, aged 45 years and 8 months.

BORN

IRVING—At Morrisburg, on Wednesday, May 12th, to Mr. and Mrs. Irving, a son.

PARODY ON TIPPERARY

Up the streets of Plymouth
Walked a Morrisburg boy one day;
As the streets were crowded there,
Surely no one was gay.
There they shouted—How's the war;
Is Berlin taken yet?
While Hommer Casselman was answering this,
He broke out in a sweat.

Chorus

Its a long way to Dear Old Morrisburg,
It's a long way to go;
It's a long way to Dear Old Morrisburg,
To the sweetest girls I know.
Good bye, dear old Plymouth,
Fare well to the war.
It's a long way across the ocean,
But my heart's on that shore.

I'l take a boat to Canada,
And Jim Hollister comes with me
We'l leave old Plymouth far behind,
As we sail across the sea.
Then we'l take a train from Halifax
Till we reach our dear old Mothers' home,
And with those words in our memory
We never more shall roam.

S. HARPER.

THE LUSITANIA ATROCITY

On Friday, May 7 at 2.30 in the afternoon, the Cunard liner Lusitania, from New York to Liverpool, carrying 2,160 passengers and crew, was torpedoed off Kinsale south coast of Ireland, by a German submarine. The liner sank in a few minutes and by latest advices only a total of 767 were saved, namely, 465 passengers and 302 of the crew. The dead will in all probability number nearly 1 400.

Prior to the vessel's sailing from New York many warnings were given intending passengers of her impending fate and the German Ambassador to the United States, Count von Bernstorff, even issued a general advertisement to the American newspapers advising outgoing Americans of the possibility of disaster. These were not taken seriously, it being the general feeling that the Germans would not risk U.S intervention by so desperate an act of piracy.

Many prominent Canadians and Americans were on board the Lusitania. Hundreds of women and young children, wives and children of soldiers, on the way to the Old Country, were lost in the wreck It is said there were no less than 150 infant children, mostly babies, on board. Many of the women passengers were the wives or mothers of soldiers who had been killed or wounded in the war and who were going over to succor their wounded or reclaim their dead.

Accounts by passengers differ in details but agree on the main point that the Lusitania was struck by two torpedoes from a submarine whose periscope was observed not far distant from the liner The vessel was struck amidships and shortly after developed a heavy list, heeled over and sank. No warning was given the vessel and the first indication the majority of the passengers had of the attack was the shock of the explosion. Many of those aboard appeared to have been sceptical that even then she was in any danger, thus lessening their own chances of escape. Captain Turner went down with his ship but was later picked up in the water.

The ship carried a large number of American passengers, over 100 of whom lost their lives. In view of the United States' previous notification to Germany that she would hold that country to "strict accountability" should any Americans be killed by attacks upon peaceful merchantment sailing the high seas, the interest of the world became centred upon the probable action of the United States Government in view of the outrage. It appears that the United States will still try to avoid an open breach with Germany. President Wilson, in an address to a gathering of naturalized Americans at Philadelphia, made it plain that he did not consider the sinking of the Lusitania with its attendant great loss of American lives constituted a casus belli The President made no direct reference to the tragedy, but his audience did not hesitate to apply to that atrocity the application of his words. He said: "There is such a thing as a man being too proud to fight There is such a thing as being so right that it does not need to convince others by force that it is right. The example of America must be a special example and must be an example not merely of peace because it will not fight but because peace is a healing and elevating influence of the world and strife is not."

THE BANK OF OTTAWA

ESTABLISHED 1874

Head Office : - Ottawa, Canada.

Capital Paid Up - - -	$ 4,000,000
Rest and Undivided Profits -	4,978,299
Total Assets over - - -	50,000,000

Board of Directors :

HON. GEORGE BRYSON, President. JOHN B. FRASER, Vice-President
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W. DUTHIE, Chief Inspector.

MORRISBURG BRANCH—B. A. HERRING, Manager

THE "KING" HAT

Easy rests the Head That Wears A "King" Hat.

LOOK INSIDE

The name of the Maker Is Most Important. All good Makers have a Reputation to Sustain.

The "King" Hat is made by Lyons & Co., London.

F. A. Nash, *Merchant Tailor*

Agency King Hats

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

Reduce the cost of living by eating more bread

Stop worrying about the high cost of living. The "Staff of Life" is cheap. Good, plain, wholesome Bread—Bread made with PURITY FLOUR is more nutritious than meat.

Bake Bread with PURITY FLOUR—and buns, rolls, biscuits, cakes, and pies. Give the children plenty of Bread. It's the best food for growing boys and girls. And better than heavy meats for all of us. And—cheaper far.

Order a sack of PURITY! Test it by actual baking. You'll find it makes the tastiest, most appetizing Bread you've ever baked, and the buns, rolls, cakes and pies you'll make with PURITY will delight the whole family.

PURITY FLOUR

"MORE BREAD and BETTER BREAD" and BETTER PASTRY too.

611

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

OLD BACKS NEED HELP

When people get to be 50 and 60 and 70, they need a little help sometime to get through with the day's work. Their backs can't stand the heavy loads the steady strain, of lusty youth They need

Gin Pills FOR THE KIDNEYS

St. Raphael Ont., Jan. 5th.

"Four years ago, I had such pains in my back that I could not work. The pains extended to my arms, sides and shoulders. I used many kinds of medicine for over a year, none of which did me very much good. I read about Gin Pills and sent for a sample and used them and found the pains were leaving me and I was feeling better. So I bought one box and before I had used them all, the pains were almost gone and I could keep at work. After I had taken six other boxes, I was entirely cured and I feel as strong as at the age of 30. I am a farmer, now 61 years old." FRANK LEALAND

Gin Pills are "Made in Canada". 50c a box, 6 for $2.50 at all dealers. Sold in U.S. under the name of "GINO" Pills. Trial treatment free if you write National Drug & Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited, Toronto. 264





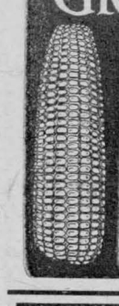
I'm going to fix up my house this winter with

NEPONSET WALL BOARD
FOR WALLS AND CEILINGS

This material is used instead of or over plaster and laths, or for partitions. It is made in three attractive finishes—Plain Oak, Cream White, and Burnt Leather and requires no further decoration. Any one can apply NEPONSET Wall Board with hammer and nails—furnished in large sheets *ready* for application.

W. H. McGANNON,
Morrisburg, Ont.,

"HOW TO GROW CORN"



Get This Book FREE
Contains all the modern points of agricultural research; embraces the practical experience of over 100 corn growers.
Pedigreed seed grown on the black silt loam and clay soil of *Kent* County.
Endorsed by the *Ontario Corn Growers' Association.*
Supplied direct by the growers. Ask for prices
PIONEER CORN GROWERS
CHATHAM, ONT.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

VICTORIA DAY, MONDAY MAY 24, 1915.

SINGLE FARE—Good going Monday 24th, 1915, valid for return date of issue Only.

FARE AND ONE-THIRD

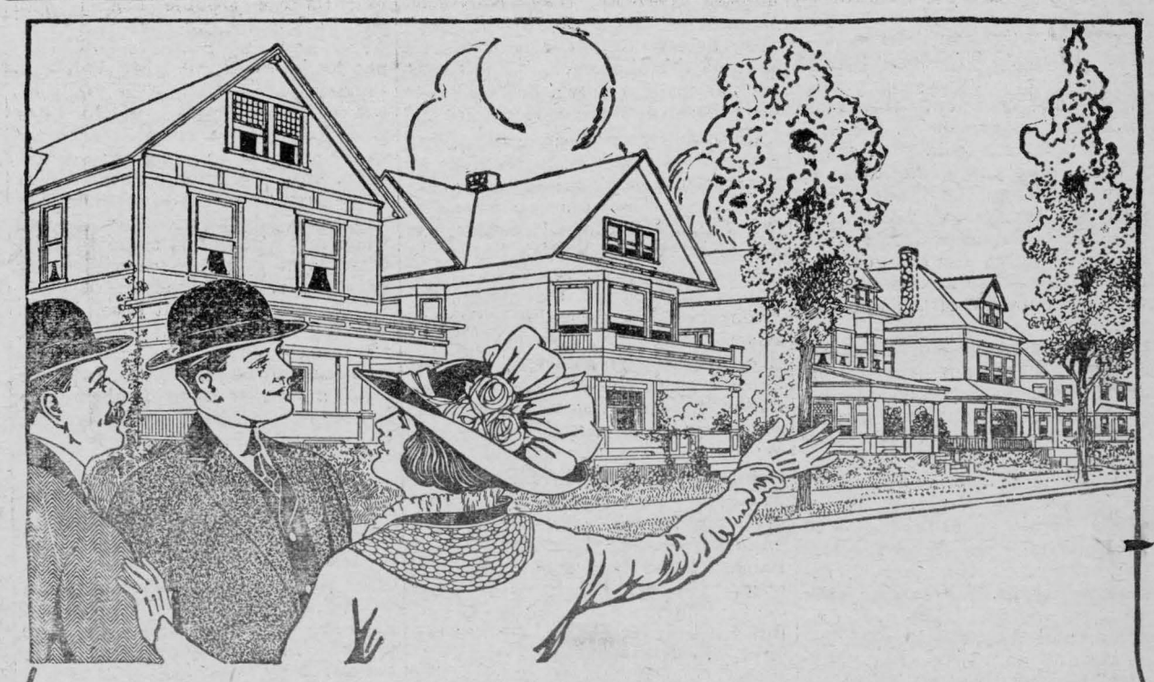
Good going Saturday, May 22nd, to Monday 24th, 1915 inclusive valid for return until Tuesday, May 25th, 1915

HOMESEEKERS EXCURSIONS

To Western Canada Each Tuesday

March 2nd. to October 26th, 1915

W. H. McGANNON, Local Agent.



Let's Improve Our Neighborhood Like This

"This street has improved a hundred per cent. It is a fine example of neighborhood improvement."

"A few neighbors started the movement. Each painted his home and planted grass and flowers. Then the spirit of "Neighborhood Improvement" spread down the whole street with the result that you plainly see. It is a far pleasanter neighborhood to live in, while property values have increased amazingly. Let's each of us get busy and begin improving our neighborhood like this."

You will render wonderful service to yourself and neighborhood if you improve your home and surroundings. The first essential is good paint, and the paint you can depend upon to be good is

Lowe Brothers High Standard LIQUID-PAINT

"High Standard" is scientifically made to withstand the weather. Exposure tests and service on thousands of buildings prove that it wears longer than ordinary paints. "High Standard" will keep your house looking fresh, bright and perfectly protected against decay for years.

It will be a disappointment to your friends to enter your freshly painted home only to find the interiors dull and dingy. There is need to protect and beautify them too. What "High Standard" is to the exterior

Lowe Brothers High Standard Mellotone

is to inside walls and ceilings. Its soft, light colors are delightfully pleasing. Not only is it without a rival from the standpoint of beauty, but it is fadeless, washable and not easily scratched or marred.

355

There is a Lowe Brothers Paint, Varnish, Enamel and Stain for every purpose

A good neighborhood is largely a matter of paint. Start the home improvement habit in your neighborhood by beautifying your home outside and inside with "High Standard" Products. Set the example in improvement work which your neighbors will follow. Be the first to clean-up and paint-up—then watch the idea grow.

As exclusive agents for the Lowe Brothers products in this vicinity, we invite your co-operation in the improvement of neighborhoods. Let us make "Clean-up, Paint-up" our motto this spring and summer, Come in and let's get together in making the plans for the betterment of your home and neighborhood,

R. H. BRADFIELD & CO.

Morrisburg, Ont.

CORNWALL GENERAL HOSPITAL

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

It is kept up by:

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

You are Asked to Assist in this work

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

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

J. T. KIRKPATRICK, President. J. C. ALGUIRE, Sec'y-Trea

Have You Tried This Wonderful Product?

Special Sale on

PALMOLIVE

80c. Worth for 50c.

Shampoo, 50c.
2 Cakes Soap 30c

This Bargain For 50c.

"PALMOLIVE is made in CANADA"

Cream 50c.
Soap 30c.

80c. Worth For 50c.

First Come, First Served. Our stock is limited and you don't want to miss this Bargain.

FOR SALE BY

D. T. HENDERSON

The Rexall Store

MORRISBURG, - - ONT.

Farmers Attention!

We will have in a few days a car load of

Read's Celebrated Fertilizer

Now is the time to place your orders for this celebrated brand of Fertilizer

A great chance for the Blacksmith

For their spring supply of coal we are now offering our B. C. C. Cumberland Smithing Coal at wholesale prices.

In ½ ton or ton lots at $5.50 per ton.

Smaller quantities $6 00 per ton.

Portland Cement

We are handling one of the Canadian Cement Company's

BEST BRAND

Delivered in any quantity

GUARANTEED BY

BAKER & SNYDER

Surprise Store

Now is the Time

to get your

Spring Garden and Vegetable Seed

We have a full fresh line always on hand; also a full line of fresh groceries.

Highest price paid for butter and eggs.

Call and be convinced before buying elsewhere.

Casselman & Prunner

Morrisburg, - - Ont.

OUR CORRESPONDENTS

Nudell Bush

Mrs Frank Rooks and Miss Driscoll spent a day at Riverside this week.

Mr and Mrs Willis Dennison, of Bay View farm, Riverside, spent a day at the Ferndale farm this week.

Mrs Wm. Plantz was a business caller in town on Monday.

Mr and Mrs J. B. Baker and Master Norman spent the 9th in Aultsville

Mr and Mrs Melvin McIntosh and Master Ernest visited friends in Archer on the 9th.

Mr and Mrs Roy Schell, of Froatburn, passed through here on the 9th.

Mr and Mrs Mason Becksted spent Sunday in Froatburn.

Misses Baker were the guests o Miss Bertha McIntosh on Sunday.

Jas. Harper was a business caller here on Thursday.

The School Inspector visited our school on Thursday.

Mrs Hays is visiting her daughter, Mrs Geo. Casselman.

Mrs Geo. Vassaw spent Wednesday afternoon at Ferndale.

Brinston

Miss Iona Patterson left on Tuesday for her home in Schoharie, N.Y.

Mrs Bush, of Spencerville, spent Monday in town.

Mrs Shaver, of South Mountain, is spending the week with town friends.

Dr. M. W. Locke, of Williamsburg, visited his mother, Mrs Collison one day last week.

John Driscoll, of Ottawa, is spending the summer at his home here

Misses Mae Gilson and Lottie Hamilton spent Monday evening at Jas. Louden's, Dixon's Corners.

Mis Feader is spending a couple weeks at Morrisburg.

We are very sorry to learn of the death of one of our former town boys in the person of Major W. P. Dillen M. D., of Ottawa, who died at No. 2 Canadian Hospital in France. It is reported he was shot in the discharge of first aid duty on the field. Much sympathy is extended to his sisters, Misses Lillie, of Ottawa and Hattie of Montreal, who formerly lived in town.

AULTSVILLE

The third consignment of supplies for the soldiers will be packed on Monday p.m., May 17th. Anyone having anything to contribute will kindly send or bring articles to Mrs. C. S. Ault's before that date.

The Women's Institute are preparing for a social evening to be held on May 27th. Keep the date open and watch for bills.

Mr. Bently spent the week-end at I. J. Cramer's.

Miss Laura Robertson is spending a few days at Louisville, N.Y., with her aunt, Mrs. H. Gibson who is ill.

Private H. Ault has been transferred from the Cornwall guard to take the place of Private Harold Burton here.

John and Dorothy Ault of Morrisburg are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Ault and family here this week.

Mr. D. Hannah of Montreal spent the week-end with friends here.

Miss Bernice Baker of Belleville is visiting her grand parents here for a few weeks.

Miss H. E. Markell spent Tuesday in Cornwall.

Mr. W. F. Baker was in town on Tuesday.

Mrs. S. Snider is on the sick list.

Mrs. E. Myers returned home on Monday.

Mrs. Geo. Dillabough and Miss May Pitts attended the Merkley—Binion wedding in Iroquois April 28th.

Mr. Ezra Dillabough visited his son, Geo Dillabough here last week.

The Ladies Aid of the Methodist Church are serving supper in the basement of the Church on Friday beginning at 5.30 at 10 cents each. This low price should induce our citizens to take advantage of this supper and at the same time help the ladies in their good work. Proceeds for the building fund.

WOMAN IN TERRIBLE STATE

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

Cape Wolfe, Canada.—"Last March I was a complete wreck. I had given up all hope of getting better or living any length of time, as I was such a sufferer from female troubles. But I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and today I am in good health and have a pair of twin boys two months old and growing finely. I surprised doctors and neighbors for they all know what a wreck I was.

"Now I am healthy, happy and hearty, and owe it all to Lydia E. Pinkham's remedies. You may publish this letter if you like. I think if more women used your remedies they would have better health."—Mrs. J. T. COOK, Lot No. 7, Cape Wolfe, P.E.I., Canada.

Because your case is a difficult one, and doctors having done you no good, do not continue to suffer without giving Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial. It surely has remedied many cases of female ills, such as inflammation, ulceration, displacements, tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, and it may be exactly what you need.

The Pinkham record is a proud and peerless one. It is a record of constant victory over the obstinate ills of women—ills that deal out despair. It is an established fact that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has restored health to thousands of such suffering women. Why don't you try it if you need such a medicine?



HOASIC

Miss Clara Harrison of Morrisburg spent the week-end with Blanch Wells.

Mr. and Mrs. Silas Swerdfeger left on Tuesday for Buffalo where they will visit their son, Dr. Geo. of that place.

Mr. Norval of Williamsburg was at Hoasic factory on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Wells and children spent Sunday at Lucius Froat's, Froatburn.

Mrs. Pearl Casselman of Nudell Bush spent a few days at Malcolm Beckstead's.

Miss Olive Driscoll and Mrs. Durham Wells and son, Graham, were at Morrisburg on Saturday.

Rev. Little of Morrisburg and Mr. J. Garlough were callers here on Monday.

Miss Blanch Wells and Miss Olive Driscoll and Miss Clara Harrison were on Sunday guests of Blanch Beckstead.

Mr. and Mrs. Bert Marcellus were calling on friends at Froatburn on Friday evening.

FROATBURN

Mrs. Dalton Saddlemire returned to her home at Glen Becker on Friday after spending the past three weeks at her parental home here.

Mr. John Duprau of Riverside passed through Froatburn on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Mason Beckstead and children spent Sunday afternoon at J. J. Style's.

Mr. Roy Schwerdfeger of Hoasic passed through here on Thursday.

Mrs. Durham Wells and Miss Driscoll of Hoasic passed through here on Saturday enroute to Morrisburg.

Mr. G. McBride passed through here on Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Watson spent Sunday the guest of their daughter Mrs. Edwin Vincent, Aultsville.

Mr. C. Garlough of East Williamsburg passed through here one evening last week.

Mr. Harold Salmon of Aultsville passed through here on Monday.

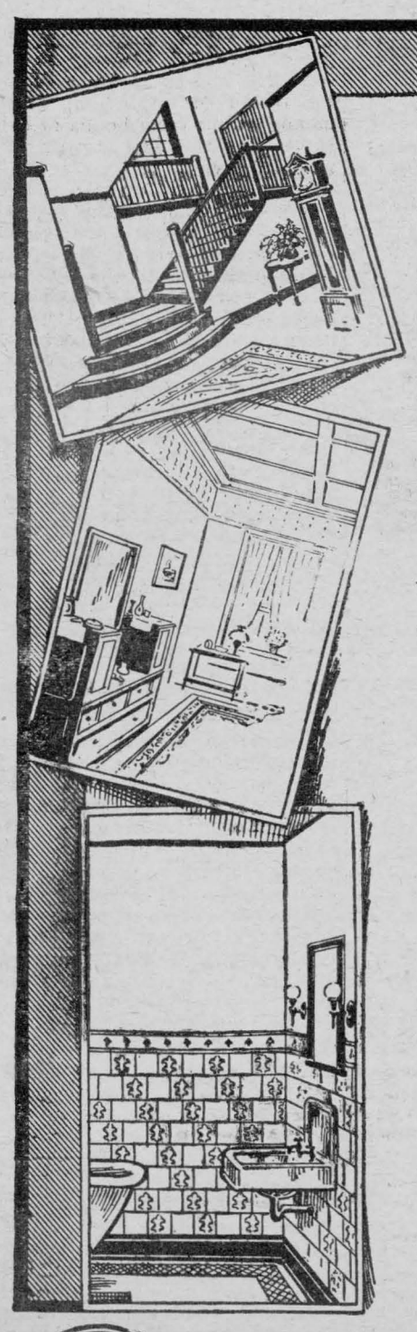
Mr. A. Cheeley of Hoasic passed through our burg on Friday.

Mrs. Marcus Reddick spent part of last week with friends at Morrisburg.

Mr. andMrs. Roy Schell spent the week-end with friends at Farrans Point.

Mr. V. K. Greer of Winchester Springs was calling on our School on Monday forenoon.

Mr. Peter Robertson of Morrisburg passed through here on Monday.



Handy Helps for Spic and Span Homes

Of course, you are going to "Paint Up" this spring. There's the bedroom, parlor or dining room wall to be re-finished.

There are Floors to be painted, stained, varnished or waxed. There's the Oil Cloth or Linoleum to be made Spic and Span.

There's the Furniture and Woodwork to be brightened.

Here are six "SPIC AND SPAN" FINISHES that we can freely recommend for this work:

"NEU-TONE" Flat Tints for the walls
"WOOD LAC" Varnish Stains
"MARBLE-ITE" Floor Varnish
"LIQUID WAX", for hardwood floors
"SENOUR'S FLOOR PAINT", the old reliable
"VARNOLEUM", to beautify and preserve Oil Cloth and Linoleum.

We know that these Finishes are the best of their kind. They are "Made in Canada"—and we guarantee that you will be perfectly satisfied with the results you get when you use any, or all, of them.

You'll soon be putting up Pickles and Preserves. You'll need labels for the jars. Come in and get a set of Fruit Jar Labels—printed and gummed. We give them free to our friends. 71

MARTIN-SENOUR 100% PURE PAINT & VARNISHES

W. & J. Meikle, Morrisburg, Ont.

MARTIN-SENOUR SPIC-and-SPAN FINISHES

Children Cry for Fletcher's

CASTORIA

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

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic, all Teething Troubles and Diarrhœa. It regulates the Stomach and Bowels, assimilates the Food, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher

The Kind You Have Always Bought

In Use For Over 30 Years

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

EAST WILLIAMSBURG

Mrs. Frank Rooks and Miss Driscoll of Nudell Bush spent Saturday at Mr. William Henophy's.

Mr. Arthur Willard spent the latter part of the week with his sister at Brockville.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Lawrence and Master Lloyd and Miss Minnie Gibb spent one day last week at Mr. Cornelius Wells'.

Dr. Leonard Casselman is spending a few weeks with his sister, Mrs. Charley Baker.

The inspector, Mr. Creer, visited our school on Friday.

Mr. Clarke Garlough was at Williamsburg on Monday.

Miss Maude Baker of Morrisburg was a business caller in our burg on Tuesday.

Mr. Welland Morgan of Aultsville was calling in our burg on Monday.

Bouck's Hill

Mr and Mrs Charley Lane were visiting at Morrisburg on Saturday.

Charley Stilson left last week to spend the summer months with his father working on a boat. We will miss him in our village but wish him success and good luck.

Mr and Mrs Harvey Barkley and baby, of Winchester, were calling on friends here Sunday.

Mrs Melvin Barkley and Mrs Geo. Hill were visiting friends at Chesterville on Thursday last.

Miss Lillie Barkley, of Winchester, was the guest of her parents here for a few days last week.

Mr and Mrs Genzmer Barkley and Mr and Mrs Preston Barkley drove to Morrisburg Sunday afternoon to attend the Odd Fellows service.

Tommy Markley, of Hulbert, was visiting his uncle, Nathanial Merkley the latter part of the week.

Mr and Mrs Hilas Herriman spent a few days with their son, Elgin at Elma.

CEDAR GROVE

The farmers are busily engaged in seeding.

Mr. Ezra Dillabough returned to Berwick on Monday after spending a couple of weeks visiting friends here.

Mrs. Plantie and son spent a couple of days the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Durant.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank McConnell spent Wednesday evening at the home of Mr. Frank Dillabough's.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Dillabough were in Aultsville on Tuesday.

ELMA

Mother's Day was celebrated at the Methodist Church, Elma, in a fitting manner. Music suitable to the occasion was rendered by the choir. The Pastor preached from St. Johns 19-26 and 27. The church was decorated with May flowers gathered by the boys of the Sunday school.

Mr. Frank Sullivan is recovering from a severe attack of blood poisoning.

Fire! Fire!

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

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

All HONEST claims promptly and iberally settled.

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

Constipation—the bane of old age

is not to be cured by harsh purgatives; they rather aggravate the trouble. For a gentle, but sure laxative, use Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. They stir up the liver, tone the nerves and freshen the stomach and bowels just like an internal bath.



CHAMBERLAIN'S TABLETS



Woman's best friend.

From girlhood to old age, these little red health restorers are an unfailing guide to an active liver and a clean, healthy, normal stomach. Take a Chamberlain's Stomach Tablet at night and the sour stomach and fermentation, and the headache, have all gone by morning.

All druggists, 25c., or by mail from Chamberlain Medicine Company, Toronto 12

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

FARE $3.00 **DAILY BETWEEN BUFFALO & CLEVELAND**

C & B LINE



The Great Ship "SEEANDBEE"

The largest and most costly steamer on any inland water of the world. Sleeping accommodations for 1500 passengers.

"CITY OF ERIE" — 3 Magnificent Steamers — "CITY OF BUFFALO"

BETWEEN

BUFFALO—Daily, May 1st to Dec. 1st—CLEVELAND

Leave Buffalo - - - 9:00 P.M. Leave Cleveland - - - - 9:00 P.M.
Arrive Cleveland - - - 7:30 A.M. Arrive Buffalo - - - - 7:30 A.M.
(Eastern Standard Time)

Connections at Cleveland for Cedar Point, Put-in-Bay, Toledo, Detroit and all points West and Southwest. Railroad tickets reading between Buffalo and Cleveland are good for transportation on our steamers. Ask your ticket agent for tickets via C. & B. Line.

Beautifully colored sectional puzzle chart, showing both exterior and interior of The Great Ship "SEEANDBEE" sent on receipt of five cents to cover postage and mailing. Also ask for our 24-page pictorial and descriptive booklet free.

THE CLEVELAND & BUFFALO TRANSIT CO., Cleveland, Ohio



The Housewife's Corner



Ways to Use Strawberries.

Strawberries are the first of all summer fruits—the heralds of the good things which follow in their wake. Virgil placed strawberries in the same rank with flowers because of their fragrance, and who couldn't tell to look at the little red berry with its pretty green hull that it contained the elements of endless delectable desserts?

The fruit is at its best when served without washing and the sugar must not be allowed to remain on the berries too long before serving, for it extracts the juice and destroys the firmness. It is a good plan to heap the berries lightly on individual plates and to pass the sugar as they are served.

Strawberry batter cups are a delightful variation of the strawberry and are made thus: Stir one pint of sugar into a quart of bruised berries. Make a batter of one and one-half cupfuls of flour (carefully sifted with half a teaspoonful of salt and one heaping teaspoonful of baking powder), two well beaten eggs, one cup of milk and one tablespoonful of butter. Pour into well buttered moulds a little of the batter, add a layer of the berries, and continue to alternate the layers until the cups or moulds are three-quarters full. Steam or bake forty minutes. Serve with the following sauce: Cream together one cup sugar, one-half cup butter, add the whipped white of one egg and one cup of mashed berries. Place on ice two or three hours before using.

Novelties are always welcome on the tea table and strawberry fingers look so tempting and dainty. To make them, beat four eggs lightly, fold the beaten eggs into their weight of sugar and flour, add a pinch of salt and a few drops of almond flavoring. Beat the mixture ten minutes and spread thinly on a buttered shallow pan. Bake in a quick oven and when delicately brown remove and allow to cool. Cut the cake in half, spread sliced sweetened strawberries on top and cover with the remaining half of cake. Cut into narrow strips, simulating fingers, sprinkle generously with powdered sugar and serve.

Old fashioned strawberry shortcake is a treat not to be mentioned in the same breath with the endless imposters masquerading everywhere as the genuine article. Here is a recipe guaranteed to result in the strawberry shortcake that mother used to make: Stir a generous teaspoonful of baking powder into a cup of flour and sift. Work in all the butter the flour will take up and then enough sweet milk to make a very soft dough. Roll out on the moulding board, handling as little as possible until about one inch thick. Bake in a brisk oven and when baked remove and split the cake in halves. Butter the steaming sides generously, fill with bruised berries sweetened with powdered sugar. The small, sweet berries are the best to use. Serve immediately.

There is a French recipe for strawberry pie which is excellent and well worth trying. Line a pie tin with a light rich puff paste. Hull three pints of large, not too ripe berries, roll them in fresh butter and powdered sugar. Lay a rim of paste one third of an inch thick and one inch wide around the edge of the pie tin and make the edges adhere to the paste lining. Pile the prepared strawberries into the centre, arranging in dome form. Cover with another thin layer of puff paste; press gently with the thumb at edge. Baste the surface with white of an egg and sprinkle with granulated sugar. Bake in a moderate oven half an hour without allowing the surface to brown. The buff paste must be very thin so as to thoroughly bake before the berries become too hot.

A trifle for which our English cousins are rightly famous is made of strawberries. It is prepared as follows: Make a custard of one quart of milk, put over the fire with a cup of sugar, bring to the boiling point and stir in the beaten yolks of four eggs. Stir constantly for a moment and remove from the fire. Dip half a dozen ladyfingers in cream and arrange them in a glass dish. Pour over them a layer of strawberries slightly sweetened. Arrange another layer of the ladyfingers and another layer of the berries. Pour the custard over all. Beat the whites of the eggs until stiff and stir into them four tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar; color with a little juice of the berries. Pile the meringue roughly over the top and ornament with a circle of large, firm, sweet berries. The ingredients of the trifle must be very cold when put together, and it is a good plan to keep the dish on ice until ready to serve.

Light delicious strawberry puffs are made thus: With the tips of the fingers rub into a pint of flour that has been sifted a heaping tablespoonful of butter. Add a pinch of salt and one and one-quarter teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Then stir in enough sweet milk to make a soft dough. Roll the dough out to half an inch in thickness and cut into squares. In the centre of each put four or five berries. Fold the dough over to cover the fruit and roll lightly between the hands until a round ball is formed. Put the ball on a plate and put the plate in a steamer to cook fifteen minutes. When cooked remove and serve immediately with strawberry sauce made as follows: Beat half a cupful of butter until it is soft and creamy, then stir in gradually a heaping cupful of powdered sugar. Beat in one at a time six or seven mashed strawberries. Place on ice.

Strawberry mousse is attractive and dainty as well as delicious. Mash well one quart of strawberries and one pint of granulated sugar. Let this stand two or three hours and in the meantime soak a quarter of a package of gelatine in half a cup of cold water. Put the crushed berries through a coarse sieve. Pour one-third of a cup of boiling water over the soaked gelatine and when it is thoroughly dissolved stir into the crushed fruit. Place the bowl containing the mixture in ice water and stir until it begins to thicken. Add three quarts of whipped and drained cream. Fold the cream in gently. Place in a packed freezer, using more salt than usual, cover and bury deeply. It will require about four hours to harden.

Strawberry sandwiches may be offered at the tea table. Mash the berries slightly, adding a little orange juice and plenty of powdered sugar. Butter thin slices of bread and spread with the strawberries.

For those who like to bottle up the summer goodies the recipe for strawberry juice will be interesting. Wash and hull red berries, add an equal amount of sugar and let stand for several hours, then place on stove and simmer for fifteen minutes. Strain through a wet cheese cloth and pour into sterilized bottles. When cold seal. The juice is excellent for sauces, punch and ices. It serves as a refreshing drink if diluted with water.

Strawberry fool is a summer day dessert. Put two pounds of ripe strawberries into a pan with four ounces of castor sugar. Cover closely and let simmer for ten minutes, stirring occasionally to prevent burning. Put the fruit through a sieve and when nearly cold add enough custard to make it thick. Add a gill of cream. Stand on ice.

Hints for the Home.

Every housekeeper should possess a wooden spoon for stirring all fruits or soups containing any acid.

To sharpen scissors take a bottle and cut with the scissors as if you had to cut the neck off the bottle. This is effective.

The best liniment for rheumatism is made by mixing one part of turps and two of olive oil. It is also good for neuralgia.

To clean a mincer after using grind stale crusts of bread through it. The bread collects all the fat, grease and skin from the small teeth.

In conversation never interrupt any one who is speaking; it embarrasses the speaker, and spoils all interest in the information about to be conveyed.

When making milk puddings use half milk and half water for mixing them. This is more economical, and the pudding will taste almost as well as if made with all milk.

When steaming potatoes put a cloth over them before putting the lid on. They will take much less time to cook, and be much more mealy than when done in the ordinary way.

Nickel silver is best not cleaned with plate-powders. Damp a piece of flannel in cloudy ammonia, and rub well on to the nickel silver, then polish with a chamois leather.

If your gas mantles are smoky and so dull that the light is dimmed you can easily clean them. Simply sprinkle a pinch of salt over the mantle and light the gas. The light will burn them clear.

If, when you buy a new clothesline, you put it in a large saucepan of cold water and bring it to boil, let it boil for ten minutes, and then cool down, it will last twice as long as usual.

Here is a trick learned from an old umbrella repairer. Instead of glueing on the handle (which is not lasting) try winding a thread around the stick, and then screw on the handle.

To take tea stains from white silk stretch the stained part over a basin and pour a little boiling water over it. Spread a little borax on the stain and rub gently with a wooden spoon. Repeat until the stain disappears.

To prevent the iron from sticking when ironing starched things rub it over with a little wax. Take any odd piece of candle you may have and tie them up in a square of white cotton rag. If the iron is quickly rubbed over with this there will be no danger of sticking, and the wax will help to give the linen a good gloss.

Wet boots or shoes which have been worn in wet weather and are thoroughly soaked should be carefully dried, to prevent the leather from hardening or cracking. On removing shoes wipe off all the wet or mud with a soft cloth, and while still wet rub with paraffin oil, using the woolly side of a flannel, and then polish off with soft flannel. When partly dry rub them again with paraffin, and put them in a warm place.



Aftermath of the Battle of Neuve Chapelle.

The British losses in the battle of Neuve Chapelle, one of the hardest fights of the present war, were appalling. Whole regiments were wiped out and thousands were badly wounded. Here are some of the British injured arriving in England at one of the south coast ports, awaiting transportation to the hospitals.

FACING THE FLY PROBLEM.

Simple Methods of Exterminating the Pests.

Among those griefs of spring and summer there certainly are none worse than our annual fly crop, and we certainly should not neglect the simple measures necessary to protect us against this pest and the dangers which accompany it.

Foremost among those is the prompt removal of the accumulation of horse manure and of all barnyard filth as well. Nothing equals those substances as fly incubators and not only should our yards be well cleaned up before the warm weather definitely sets in, but we should arrange for its prompt removal during the entire fly season.

When circumstances make this impossible, provision must be made to collect the manure in fly-proof receptacles or to have on hand such fly repellants as kerosene emulsion, to be sprinkled daily upon the pile. The latter, however, are only poor makeshifts, not to be compared in efficiency to the prompt removal of the manure.

First and foremost among our fly fighting measures is an absolutely clean yard.

Second in importance is the provision of suitable screens to our dwellings, milk houses and other places frequented by our little black enemies.

Of peculiar interest in the prevention of fly-born diseases is the proper construction and protection of privy vaults, and care must be taken that human excrements are at no time accessible to flies.

The closing or screening of privy and cesspools is here sufficient, while the occasional use of such substances as crude carbolic acid and the chloride of lime will aid in repelling the unwelcome and disgusting visitors when it is not possible to provide for an adequate construction.

The liberal use of sticky fly paper within doors and of fly traps on windows, garbage cans, etc., will likewise help to bring the desired results.

On our more or less isolated farms, all those measures will contribute considerably in rendering life more comfortable and will likewise aid in the prevention of diseases like typhoid, but when we come to face the problem in closely built communities, a certain degree of co-operation is almost indispensable.

Civilization depends upon co-operation and common efforts in nearly all things, and there is no reason why the fly pest cannot be eradicated by similar attempts. There is sufficient evidence to show that they are thoroughly worth while and the measures necessary are so simple as to be in reach of practically every household.

It is simply a question of organization, and when we consider how many other good things are being accomplished by intelligent co-operation, there seems to be no reason why the fly problem cannot be dealt with in the same manner.

Since the war began nearly 30,000 officers have been appointed to the British Army.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL STUDY

INTERNATIONAL LESSON. MAY 16.

Lesson VII. David Spares Saul.—1 Sam. 26. Golden Text: Luke 6. 27.

I. David in Saul's Camp (Verses 5, 6).

Verse 6. Ahimelech the Hittite—He is not mentioned elsewhere. Uriah was also a Hittite. The Hittites were the descendants of Heth. For references to the Hittites, see Gen. 23. 2; 26. 34; Josh. 3. 10; 1 Kings 10. 29; 2 Kings 7. 6. Our chief information concerning the Hittites comes from Assyrian and Babylonian inscriptions. They are also mentioned in the Egyptian hieroglyphics.

Abishai the son of Zeruiah, brother to Joab—Abishai and Joab were David's nephews, sons of his sister. They were famous as warriors (see 2 Sam. 23. 18; 3. 30; 2. 18; 10. 14; 18. 2. 5, 12; 21. 17; 1 Chron. 18. 12; also 2 Sam. 16. 9; 1 Kings 1. 7; 2. 28-34).

II. Saul in David's Power (Verses 7-12).

7. Came to the people—That is to Saul's army.

His spear stuck in the ground—See lesson for May 2, verse 9.

8. Hath delivered up—See 1 Sam. 24. 18.

10. Jehovah will smite him—The king's person was inviolate. He was in Jehovah's hands. David knew Saul ought to meet a violent death, but he dared not lay his hands on him. (Compare Nabal's sudden death, 1 Sam. 25. 38, with Saul's death, 1 Sam. 31. 3-6).

11. Cruse—A small cup or jar.

12. A deep sleep from Jehovah—A sleep caused "supernaturally." (See Gen. 2. 21; 15. 12).

III. Taunting the Bodyguard of Saul (Verses 13-16).

13. Stood on the top of the mountain afar off; a great space being between them—David was taking no chances. He trusted Saul no more now than on the former occasions.

14. That criest to the king—Abner recognizes David and upbraids him for his effrontery to speak even to the army of Saul. "Who are you but an outcast, daring to call on the name of Saul!"

15. Art not thou a valiant man? and who is like to thee in Israel?—David returns Abner's insult with biting irony. "There is no one, to be sure, who can even approach you in valor. Yet to what extent did you protect your king?" (See 2 Sam. 2. 8; 3. 31-34, 38).

Thy lord the king—David still recognized Saul as lord and king.

16. Worthy to die—In Hebrew the phrase is: "Ye are sons of death;" that is, practically dead, so far as any protection they could render the king.

An Inch of Rain.

When the Weather Bureau reports that an inch of rain has fallen, it means that the amount of water that descended from the sky in that particular shower would have covered the surrounding territory to a depth of one inch, if none of it had run off or soaked into the ground.

It means that on one acre of ground enough water to fill more than six hundred barrels, of forty-five gallons each, has fallen. That quantity of water weighs more than 110 tons. If the rainstorm covered one thousand acres, which would be a very small shower indeed, 118,000 tons of water would fall from the clouds.

Rainstorms frequently cover whole states, and often two or three, or five inches of water falls in one storm. In that case the weight of water that falls to the earth is simply enormous. A single widespread and heavy storm might result in a hundred billion tons of rain.

Our Debt to the Engineer.

A recent issue of the General Electric Review calls attention to the extent to which the engineer has transformed our civilization. Consider, for example, the warship of a hundred years ago, and compare it with the latest modern superdreadnaught. The finest of the old ships depended on the wind for her motive power. and if becalmed was of little more use than a log floating on the surface of the waters. Her armanent consisted of cast-iron muzzle loading guns that were laboriously handled by manual labor, and there was nothing in her from stem to stern that resembled a machine except the pumps, made of hollow tree trunks, and the capstand that raised the anchor. The modern superdreadnaught, on the other hand, has engines that normally develop 60,000 horse power ,and that, if rumor is correct, can at a pinch develop 100,000 horse power. Her normal speed, independent of wind and weather, of twenty-five knots an hour, can if necessary be increased to almost thirty knots. Her batteries of fifteen-inch guns can hurl projectiles that weigh nearly a ton for almost twenty miles. Her torpedo tubes can fire torpedoes twenty-one inches in diameter. Her every vital part is protected with solid steel, fourteen inches thick.

TO MEASURE WATER FLOW.

A New Apparatus Gives Very Accurate Readings.

The number of pounds of steam per hour flowing past a given point in a pipe of a given diameter, or the number of gallons of water or feet of gas per minute has always been a more or less difficult matter to determine accurately. Until the recent invention of a meter for this purpose the problem was one which involved the use of considerable mathematics.

The new apparatus consists of a plug which can be screwed into a pipe at any convenient point and when so attached a tube extends from the plug across the diameter of the pipe. At equal distances along the tube are small holes opening toward the direction in which the contents of the pipe is flowing, while at a right angle to these is another similar set of holes. The first of these is known as the leading set, the second as the trailing set.

Supposing the contents of the pipe to be water, the action of the flow meter is as follows: The effect of the water in passing the leading set is to develop a pressure in the tube equal to the static pressure of the liquid, plus the pressure due to velocity head, while in the trailing set it develops a pressure equal to the static minus the velocity head. These two pressures are conducted through suitable pipes to the meter where they enter cylinders containing mercury. The mercury cylinders in turn control the movement of a finely pivoted balance so that as the mercury rises in one cylinder and falls in the other due to the variation of pressure the balance carries a recording hand which indicates the flow on the dial and at the same time by means of a pen makes a continuous record on a moving paper chart revolving with a drum. The drum revolves by means of an eight-day clock to which it is attached.

The meter is capable of adjustment to varying temperatures of the water or other contents of the pipe and is said to give most accurate readings extending over a period of twenty-four hours' time, for which the recording attachment is designed.

"Really, that proverb, 'People that live in glass houses shouldn't throw stones,' is a remarkably sensible one, isn't it?" "Possibly; but it seems to have had more effect in keeping people out of glass houses than in stopping them throwing stones."

War Time Opportunities

Periodical Payments Offer Safe Solution to the Investment Problem.

Modern banking facilities have wrought big changes in the methods of investing money. Whereas, formerly it was only possible for the owner of large lump sums of money to purchase bonds or debentures, now the way is open to the modest savings' depositor to become a bond owner in a comparatively short time. Many security houses will accept part payment for a bond, carrying the customer for a period of time until he can himself pay the balance of the purchase money. While yet other bond houses which have special facilities for carrying on this class of business, accept deposits similar to a savings bank and sell their clients bonds on the 'nstalment plan. By this means it is possible for a thrifty person to be an out and out bondholder before his earnings have much more than reached the half century mark; and in addition to the fact that his money is earning big interest, there will be all the advantages of a safe, easily-convertible investment. This latter method is what is known as the periodical payment plan, or the savings investment system.

How the Plan Operates.

The periodical payment or savings investment system is operated along similar lines to a savings bank, except that the depositor-investor undertakes to deposit certain definite sums at regular stated intervals—usually monthly or quarterly. The necessity of this is apparent, as instalments must be regular where the purchase of a commodity is concerned. A pass book is usually issued showing the amount deposited and sums withdrawn from time to time for the purchase of securities.

Under one plan the deposits are left until one hundred dollars has accumulated, the bond banker allowing four per cent. interest on all balances. When the sum stipulated has been reached, the depositor is notified, and asked what security he wishes to buy. Usually a wide range of standard bonds and debentures are offered him, though bond houses naturally prefer that their own underwritings be purchased. When the client has made his selection delivery of the bond is made and thenceforth he receives the increased rate of interest on his money. Under his contract he continues his deposits at regular intervals until he has another hundred dollars, when he makes another purchase in the same way.

Under the other alternative plan the depositor becomes a bond-owner at a still earlier date. After a certain sum has been deposited, say forty dollars, the depositor has the privilege of selecting his security and becoming a genuine bond-owner. The bondhouse sells him the security, loaning him the balance of the purchase money on the collateral of the bond itself. On this loan the investment pays interest, which is usually, however, fully covered by the portion of the bond interest payable on this latter sum. Thus, if the balance loaned the investor is sixty dollars and the interest charged him six per cent. and the bond is also a six per cent. security, the interest charge is fully met. The advantage, moreover, of this plan, is that the depositor-investor will be drawing big interest in his deposit, probably six per cent., this being the balance accruing to him after he has paid the interest on the loan out of the bond interest.

Investor Fully Secured.

The time was when banking houses desired chiefly the wealthy man's large account, and small deposits were not so very acceptable, but this was quite a while ago and conditions are now entirely different. But selling of bonds on the instalment plan is still somewhat of an innovation, though some firms have been doing it for several years. Some reliable Canadian bond houses specialize in this very kind of investment and have special facilities for economically handling this class of business. Certainly it is a rare opportunity which is offered the small investor. Sums of ten dollars per month and upwards are received on deposit at a reasonable rate of interest; and just as soon as a few payments have accumulated, the depositor is given ap opportunity to invest his money in securities which will yield him twice ordinary bank interest. And that, too, without in any way impairing his capital; for the usual form of contract provides for its terminaion at any time the depositor desired, when he will receive his full cash balance without deduction, and whatever securities he has purchased. If the latter have been carefully selected, there should be no trouble in easily converting them into cash.

Why Men Only Are Color Blind

Just think of it! Scarcely more than a hundred years ago it was not known that there was any human being who saw green when red was shown to him. In a word, color blindness was unknown. The bare fact that some eyes are born not to possess normal vision for colors was wholly unknown.

Then a non-medical man, the distinguished chemist Dalton, who discovered that he himself was color blind to red, startled as usual the sceptical medical world with the announcement that there were many persons thus affected.

Indeed, physicians who did not scoff at Dalton called the trouble Daltonism, and the subject of color blindness was not given practical importance until the present generation, when the Swedish physiologist—also not a doctor of medicine—emphasized its relationship to railroad wrecks, wrecks on lighthouse reefs and similar emergencies.

Only in the past dozen years or so has it become imperative in all civilized countries, in recognition of the immense numbers of persons who are color blind without knowing it, to demand that all applicants for railroad, art, steamship and engineering positions shall submit to color tests. One man almost in every twenty is color blind.

The new discoveries about color blindness are many and increase almost every day. It has just been found that women are never color blind. Yet color blindness is a characteristic that is inherited and passes on from generation to generation.

This seems odd at first thought. Nevertheless color blindness is inherited, according to the laws of Mendelian hereditary. If all are born girls, it remains dormant and reappears in one of every four male children of the next generation. In consequence of this, it is called a sex linked characteristic.

One investigator, Dr. W. H. Howell professor of physiology at Johns Hopkins University, reported that color blindness is more common among imperfectly educated persons than among college and university graduates. This is not true. It has nothing to do with education, although there is a form of defective vision which prevents the eye from seeing colors perfectly. This is due to tobacco and is not true of color blindness.

Another statement made in Prof. Howell's great volume on physiology is that one-hundredth of 1 per cent.—one woman in ten thousand—of women are color blind. Women are never color blind. That is an error. Even the most masculine of the sex have not yet been shown to be color blind.

There are two types of complete color blindness, each of which has to do with groups of color—red to blue and white and black. When the color blind man has two important colors such as red and green and their combinations affected he is said to be "dichromatic." When he is totally color blind and sees merely white, gray and black he is "monochromatic."

The color blind who come into the double color errors are, in turn, subdivided into three groups. They are red blind, green blind and violet blind. Red blindness is the one most frequently encountered. These men are really blind to both green and red and they distinguish only yellows and blues.

To such unhappy persons green, red, and orange and yellow all appear as yellow of varying tints. Therefore if a man happens to see too much yellow and light browns around, he had best test his eyes for color blindness. He will run right past a red flag or a green light and think it yellow. He will also mistake greenish blues and bluish greens as gray and the blue violets and purples all strike his eye as blue. Moreover, if he looks at a rainbow or a spectrum of all the colors he will not see beyond the green, which will appear yellow. A neutral band of gray will also be seen sometimes in the rainbow or other spectrum between the blue and green.

In this common type of red blindness the peculiar defect is absence of any recognition of green. It is confused with dull reds and grays. Everybody knows that when any one stares fixedly at a color and closes his eyes an opposite color—called a colored after image—is to be seen.

In the other great division of color blindness there is an entire loss of vision for all colors. Everything appears in shades of gray. The eye is supersensitive to light.

Thus, to say a person sees everything with a jaundiced eye may be more true than poetic.

The very central part of the inner back wall of the eyeball—the retina—contains the seat of color vision. Its innermost bullseye contains the visual points for green. The next outer ring of the bullseye is red, the third outer one blue, then white, and the outermost black. If you paint a target on the wall and make the rings from the bullseye to the circumference each green, red, blue, white and black, you will have the condition in a healthy normal retina.

These questions are often asked: "I would like to become a sailor or an engineer. Can I be cured of color blindness? Can I train myself to an intellectual knowledge of the differences?" The answer at present is unfortunately no. The hereditary factor or "unit character," as it is called, which causes color blindness to pass on forever through the generations is contained in the mysterious Pandora's box of dark pigment present in the "nucleus" or yolk spot of the human egg. Until science unravels this, color blindness will continue to pass on from mother to son.

HEAVY TOLL OF SUBMARINE

HAS COST MANY LIVES IN ITS DEVELOPMENT.

Principal Causes of Accidents Have Been Collision With Other Vessels.

The sinking of the United States submarine F-4 while manoeuvring in the waters off Honolulu recalls some of the disastrous accidents that have happened to submarine boats of the other naval powers which have experimented extensively with undersea craft—France, England, Germany and Japan. Although the sinking of the F-4 is the first fatal accident the United States navy has experienced with submarines, their development in the case of the four other nations has been accompanied by

Many Terrific Fatalities.

All of them have lost submarines with their crews, the principal cause of these accidents being the result of the submarines colliding with other vessels, in some cases with war vessels acting as guardians while the submarines were manoeuvring. As a rule the submarine alone suffered from these collisions, sinking before aid could reach them.

In 1906 France sustained a submarine loss which not only shocked that nation but stunned the marine authorities of the world. On October 16 of that year the submarine boat Lutin with thirteen men aboard started out in the morning for her submersion trials in the waters near Bizerta. The vessel descended and did not rise again. After waiting for her to re-appear the officers on the accompanying warship became anxious, but they did not abandon hope, and her fate was in doubt for some time.

Finally it was decided that the Lutin lay at the bottom of the sea at a depth of forty meters. Vessels equipped with the necessary apparatus were hurriedly summoned to drag the spot where the

Submarine Disappeared

and after some hours work they succeeded in locating what was believed to be the sunken submarine. On October 18 word was flashed to the Minister of Marine in Paris that the Lutin had been found at a depth of 118 feet. He was informed that the vessel was lying on her side and that while the hull of the vessel was intact, the probable chances were that the entire crew had perished.

Despite all efforts the Lutin was not raised until October 28. The submarine was towed to the Ferryville dock near Tunis. Efforts were immediately made to remove the bodies from the vessel. They were found de be decomposed, principally by reason of the acids that escaped from the batteries.

A commission was formed to investigate the accident. On November 21 Minister of Marine Thomson announced its report.

The commission found that a pebble had been the direct cause of the accident. An interior bulkhead of one of the water ballast compartments near the stern was too weak to withstand the pressure of the intake of water and had given way. This abnormal pressure was due to the fact that the corresponding intake of water had not closed because of the presence of a pebble in front of the sluice gate of the sea valve.

According to the commission most of the crew had taken refuge in the manoeuvring compartment, but the members had quickly become affected by the increased air pressure. An attempt had been made to open the hood, but had failed, principally because of the weakened condition of the men. The bodies of three of the crew were found in a position which indicated they had

Made an Attempt to Escape

through the open hood. The body of the commander was found with his right hand clutching the exit ladder below the hood. His left hand rested on the crank which opened the hood, but he had been unable to turn the crank because two bodies were wedged in the cupola, in space hardly sufficient for the presence of one.

Two clocks were found on board the Lutin. One had stopped at 10:32 o'clock. The minute hand had fallen off the other clock, but the hour hand showed the time approximately 11:10. In spite of this the commission decided the imprisoned men had lived less than fifteen minutes.

A French submarine also was the victim of an accident which shocked the world in May, 1910. On the 27th of that month the submarine Pluviose left Calais at 1:45 P.M. for submersion tests. Half an hour later the steamship Pas de Calais of the Calais and Dover Line, carrying passengers and mail to England, left her pier. There were many Americans on board, who subsequently were witnesses to the fatal accident.

The Pas de Calais had got well out into the stream when her paddle wheel struck something which caused the steamer to rock violently and come to a stop. The captain thought he had hit a submerged wreck. As he stood deliberating the form of the Pluviose

Rose to the Surface

in the wake of the steamer. The captain immediately ordered out the boats to go to the aid of the submarine.

The sailors quickly reached the submarine and climbed aboard her. They rapped loudly on the steel skin, but received no response. Suddenly the Pluviose began to sink, and the sailors barely had time to climb back into their boats. Without warning the submarine plunged beneath the waves. The Pas de Calais put back to port and transferred her passengers and mail to another vessel.

News of the accident quickly spread to Calais and Paris. Torpedo boat destroyers and two tugs were despatched to the spot. The crew of the Pluviose consisted of a commander, three officers and twenty-four men.

The salvaging vessels formed a ring around the spot despite the strong north-easterly swell. Four divers made attempts to descend to rescue the imprisoned crew, but owing to the strong tide had to give up. Attempts at rescue were given up for the time being and it was decided to send powerful tugs and dredgers from Cherbourg to recover the submarine.

All the available chain in Calais was requisioned and placed at the disposal of the divers. Although the submarine went down a mile from shore it was decided to fasten the chains to her and have powerful tugs drag the vessel to shallow water. The Pluviose lay in seventeen meters of water. As soon as petrol appeared on the surface of the water it was decided that the tanks had been broken by the collision and no hope was held out for the crew.

Less than a year after the sinking of the French submarine Pluviose Germany suffered the loss of a submarine when the U-3 was sunk in Kiel harbor on January 17, 1911.

The U-3, with a crew of thirty, was manoeuvring in the harbor when she plunged to the bottom shortly after noon. Her absence was discovered immediately and the repair ship Vulkan, tender for submarines, equipped with cranes, was brought to the spot. Divers descended and succeeded in placing heavy chains around the tapering ends of the submarine.

A feature of this accident was the fact that during the time the crew remained imprisoned in the submarine sixty feet below the surface they communicated

With Their Rescuers

through a telephone attached to a buoy which was released from the bow of the submarine a few minutes after she had gone to the bottom. All through the rescuing operations the commander of the U-3 kept in communication with the rescuers and directed the work of rescue.

Although the U-3 slipped from the grappling chains of the Vulkan more than once, the rescue ship succeeded in bringing the submarine to the surface in three hours. Eight hours had elapsed from the time the U-3 went down until the Vulkan brought her up. The authorities were not worried by her prolonged submersion, because they knew that the submarine had enough oxygen in her tanks to last for twenty-four hours. They were also reassured when the buoy telephone jumped to the surface and the commander at the other end of the wire told them all was well on board.

When the periscope of the U-3 appeared, all members of the crew except two officers and coxwain climbed through the submerged torpedo tube and rose to the surface, where they were quickly picked up. These men were equipped with diving helmets and suits.

The other three decided to remain with the submarine until she was raised completely, figuring there was enough oxygen left for them to remain aboard safely. When the work of raising was completed these men were found dead in the conning tower. Apparently they had not miscalculated the supply of oxygen, but death probably was due to atmospheric pressure on the heart and lungs rather than suffocation.

On April 15, 1910, Japan suffered the loss of the submarine No. 6, which sank in Hiroshima Bay with a commander and fourteen members of the crew.

News of the sinking did not reach Tokio until the following day and then salvage apparatus was sent from the cruiser Topohashi. Divers descended and the sunken vessel was located. The salvage corps succeeded in raising it a few days after the accident. The crew had died from the results of carbonic acid gas poisoning, conditions indicating that death had come three hours after the sinking of the submarine, at 2 P.M.

A manuscript, a sailor's log, of rapidly approaching death, was

Found in the Conning Tower.

This manuscript had been prepared by Lieut. Sakuma, who commanded the submarine.

England sustained a severe loss when on February 2, 1912, the submarine A-3 collided with the British gunboat Hazard off the southwest coast of the Isle of Wight. The submarine went to the bottom like a stone, causing the death of four officers and a crew of ten.

The A-3 was one of the oldest type of English submarines, a type which was very unfortunate. In February, 1905, the A-5, while stationed at Queenstown, was the scene of an explosion which cost the lives of six of the crew, twelve being injured. The A-8 sank off Plymouth in June, 1905, fourteen members of a crew of eighteen losing their lives. The A-6 sank at Portsmouth in November, 1905, but

The Entire Crew Was Rescued

with great difficulty. The old A-1 collided with the steamer Berwick Castle in 1904, twelve members of the crew being drowned, while seven members of the crew of the new A-1 were injured in an explosion which occurred on August 6, 1910.

A peculiar accident happened to the United States submarine F-1 on October 11, 1912, when the submarine was manoeuvring in the water near Fort Watsonville, Cal. The vessel crashed into a pier and drifted out of the reach of assistance. Two members of the crew, John Schroeder and E. Turcett, were drowned. The body of Scroeder drifted ashore, but how he escaped from the watertight submarine remained a mystery.

SOLD FIRST TEA IN ENGLAND.

Dan Rawlinson's Sign Still Hangs Over Successor's Shop.

Two tradesmen, or rather, two firms, mentioned by Pepys, still exist—Hill, the Bond Street violin maker, and Dan Rawlinson of Fenchurch Street, the first grocer to sell tea in England, whose concern survives under the name of Davidson, Newman & Co. The identical sign of three sugar loaves that hung over Rawlinson's shop adorns the present establishment. There too may be seen the canisters and scales dating from the 17th century. Dan Rawlinson charged his customers $15 a pound for tea.

Scheme to Invade Britain

Populace Still Firmly Believes That Kaiser's Army Can March Victoriously Over England.

Two movements, apparently diverse in character, but in reality correlated, recently sprang into existence in Germany, writes a neutral correspondent who has been on a business trip to Germany. These movements seem to have the same aim in view, namely, to bring about a speedy close of the war. Both parties are working silently; no documents referring to their projects are allowed out of the hands of their trusted agents; everybody is approached personally, so that no information may leak out, either through treachery or by an incautious act. No official name is attached to either of the movements, though the government is cognizant of every step taken by the chief promoters and has sanctioned everything that has been done.

The secrecy enables the authorities to keep doors open for escape in the event of failure, and the government would then be able to declare that everything done had been done without its knowledge and would not, had the facts been known, have obtained under any circumstances its permission.

The first movement refers to the collection of funds, already said to have reached several million marks, to be presented as a special reward to the army which has been assembled and is now ready to invade Great Britain. This event is to take place when the British fleet has been substantially reduced by means of submarine attacks and losses which the forcing of the Dardanelles—an impossibility in the opinion of the German authorities—must entail.

The invasion plan is reported to have been worked out in such detail that German railway officials have been appointed to take charge of the railway stations in the particular district where a landing is contemplated, and every one of these new station masters knows exactly where to go. The invasion scheme is a strong favorite with a large percentage of the German public, who have still not a shadow of doubt about the empire's final victory.

The contributions to the fund vary from the groschen—about one and a half cents—which the school children bring to the schoolmaster, up to the more substantial amounts collected by women by organized house to house canvassing. Children, schoolmasters and women, of course, play a prominent part in the many war propaganda which still are very much to the front in all grades of society in Germany.

The other movement is patronized by the more serious part of the German nation, that part which knows where the shoe pinches. As it costs nothing to join this movement—an attraction never despised at any time in Germany—it has met with much support, especially among business men, house and land owners, artisans, these chiefly among the building trade, and last, but not least, a certain section of the social democrats, the so-called "rebels." The promoters' endeavor is concentrated upon obtaining signatures to a petition which it is intended to present to the Kaiser, having for its object the stopping of the war at the earliest possible moment, as the financial losses suffered have been almost ruinous.

Admiration of the glorious victories achieved by the army is expressed in no measured phrasing, and while the signatories have not the slightest doubt of Germany's ability to crush the countries' enemies, they nevertheless venture to suggest to the Kaiser's advisers that peace on reasonable terms would be exceedingly welcome to them.

In well-informed circles it is said that the Kaiser is behind this stop-the-war movement; indeed, that he has even expressed guarded approval of the scheme. In any case, however, it will be interesting to watch developments in connection with this matter.



FLEETS OF FORMER DAYS

WAR CRAFT OF EARLIER DAYS NUMERICALLY STRONG.

Spaniards Mustered More Ships Than are Gathered Together by Nations Now.

There is no certainty as to the total number of the allied fleet gathered at the Dardanelles, but whatever the number, it is a mistake to say that it is the largest in number of any naval fleet ever assembled. The most formidable, no doubt, in tonnage, weight of metal and other elements of offence, but not the largest numerically.

At La Hogue, May 19, 1692, the French had 76 vessels and the English and Dutch allies 56-60. Blake had 46 vessels at Dungeness, Nov. 28, 1652, against Van Tromp's 98, and the Dutch under Van Tromp off Goodwin Sands, Oct. 20, 1639, had 110 vessels to 67 in the Spanish fleet. Sept. 1, 1591, occurred what Rawson in his "Twenty Famous Battles" calls "the most conspicuously gallant fight in all the annals of naval warfare," when 53 Spanish vessels were fought single handed at Flores, in the Azores, by the English man-of-war Revenge, commanded by Sir Richard Grenville, who scorned to follow the other five British line of battleships of Howard's fleet when they ran from what they regarded with reason as a hopeless fight.

The Spanish had 120 ships in the Armada they launched against England July 29, 1586, and the English a scratch fleet of 197 vessels, mostly small ones, no match for the formidable Armada, which evidently expected to tow the British Islands home with them. At Lepanto, Oct. 7, 1571, the Spaniards had 300 sail and the Venetians 316.

Mark Antony's Fleet.

If we go still further back we find at Actium, B. C. 31, 500 ships under Mark Antony and 250 under Octavius Caesar. The young Octavius won the battle by his possession of more mobile vessels. The pirates at Illyria had devised a light and powerful craft, long and narrow, sharp at either end, with a powerful ram, a mast in the centre and two banks of oars. They were of light draught, easily handled, and possessed one of the great indispensable factors of naval success—speed, a factor which can never be disregarded with impunity in the construction of ships. This sort of vessel contributed largely to the effective force of Octavius.

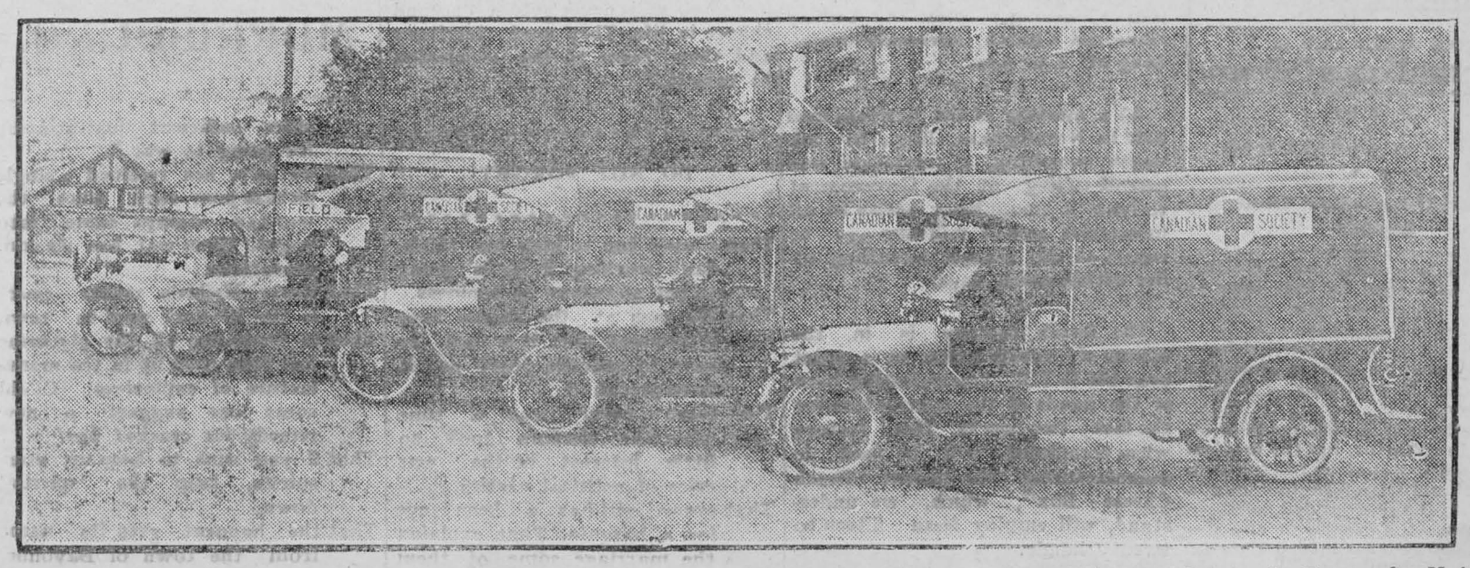
The largest fleets in numbers were at Salamis, 481 B. C., when the Persians had 700 vessels of the class considered formidable in that day and the Greeks 380. These vessels were mostly triremes, boats with three benches for the rowers, and a mast that could be raised or lowered by means of stays. This mast carried square sails.

There was some chivalry in a naval fight in the good old days of Blake and Van Tromp, when sneaking submarines and barbarous torpedoes were unknown, and naval commanders "courted war like a mistress."

When the Spanish Admiral Oguendo declined to come out of the shallow waters of Goodwin Sands to fight because he had no powder, Van Tromp said: "I have powder enough for both. I will give you half of mine."

"It is not only powder I need, but masts for my ships," replied Oguendo. To which Van Tromp replied: "I have plenty of masts, a whole shipload of them, and you can have them if you will only come out and meet me."

The result justified the caution of Oguendo, for when the two fleets did meet the Spaniards were so terribly beaten by the Dutch that of 67 ships only 18 reached Dunkirk in safety.



Fleet of Four Motor Ambulances and a Field Kitchen Presented to the Canadian Red Cross Association for Service in Europe by Major R. W. Leonard, St. Catharines.

FOR SALE
VALUABLE PROPERTY

A large frame building containing store, storehouse and dwelling combined, also 2½ acres of land, 50 apple trees and good outbuildings. Spring planting all done. Good opening for a general store.

Also a barber shop and dwelling combined on King street, Iroquois known as the Knight Barber Shop, opposite Commercial Hotel. The building is new and has all modern conveniences. Possession at once. For further particulars apply to

T. I. NESBITT,
Iroquois, RMD No. 1

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

In the Estate of Charles W. Weagant. Deceased.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to the Statutes in that behalf, that all creditors and others having claims against the estate of Charles W. Weagant late of the Township of Williamsburg in the County of Dundas, yoeman, deceased. who died on or about the 23rd day of March, 1915, are required on or before May 20th, 1915 to send by post paid or to deliver to the undersigned solicitor for Fred H. Meikle and Arthur Flynn, executors of the last Will and Testament of said deceased, their christian names and surnames, addresses and descriptions with full particulars of their claims and the nature of the security, if any, held by them, duly certified.

And further notice is hereby given that after the 10th day of May, 1915, the said executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which then, they shall have notice and the said executors will not be liable for the said assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose claim or claims they shall not then have notice.

Dated this 26th day of April, 1915.

ARTHUR FLYNN,
Morrisburg, Ont.
Solicitor for said Executors.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Estate of Maria Elspeth Rose, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to section 56 of The Trustees Act that all creditors and others having claims against the estate of the late Maria Elspeth Rose late of the Township of Williamsburg in the County of Dundas, deceased, are required on or before the twenty-seventh day of May, 1915, to send by post, prepaid, or otherwise deliver to the undersigned solicitor for Henry D. Rose, administrator of the said estate, their christian names and surnames, addresses and description and full particulars of their claim and the nature of the securities if any, held by them.

And further notice is hereby given that immediately after the said twenty-seventh day of May the said administrator of the said estate will proceed to distribute the assets of the said estate to the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which he then shall have had notice and the said administrator shall not be liable for said assets or any part thereof to any person or persons of whose claim notice shall not have been received at the time of such distribution.

Dated this 29th day of April A.D. 1915.

ARTHUR FLYNN,
Solicitor for the Administrator.
15-3

FOR SALE
OR
TO RENT

The Blacklock property opposite Methodist Church, Morrisburg. Possession after June 1st. For full particulars, apply to

ARTHUR FLYNN,
Barrister,
Morrisburg, Ont.

FOR SALE

I have a quantity of No. 1 Timithy Hay for sale. Price $17 per ton. Apply

MRS. HUDSON KENDRICK,
Chesterville, Ont.
R.R. No. 2. 'Phone 41-100



Sold by

HUNTER & CASSELMAN

* * *

May Place Hospital at Thousand Islands

There is a possibility that a hospital to accommodate wounded Canadian soldiers who return to this country may be established at some point in or about the Thousand Islands. Several sites suitable for this purpose have been suggested to the engineering branch of the Department of Militia and Defence.

A large site at Goderich has been offered the department, but the medical officers think it would be too far from the seaport and therefore too long a trip by rail for the wounded men.

The engineering branch of the department has under consideration the building of a hospital at Valcartier. A site nearer Quebec and one among the Thousand Islands have also been suggested.

LOCAL AND GENERAL

Whitteker the Optician will be at
Wales, May 25.
Aultsville, May 26.
Morrisburg, May 27 to June 5.

Mrs. A. E. Ault is visitinb friends in Ottawa this week.

* * *

Mr. S. A. Baker of Whitby spent a couple of days in town.

* * *

Miss Ettie Hummell left this week for Saranac Lake, N.Y.

* * *

"The arrival of Kitty" Music Hall, March 20th.—During the action of the comedy, high grade musial numbers are introduced embracing all the latest songs. The production is up to the standard and the engagement is most notable. Prices 25, 35 and 50c.

* * *

"ROUGH ON RATS" clears out Rats, Mice, etc. Don't Die in the House. 15c. and 25c. at Drug and Country Stores.

* * *

Miss Edna Barry of Prescott is visiting relatives in town.

* * *

Mr. J. P. Gormley spent the week-end in Waddington, N.Y.

* * *

Miss Mabel Wright is visiting friends in town.

* * *

Mrs. George Rose has returned from visiting in Ottawa and Montreal.

* * *

Messrs. Ralph Fetterly and Archie Woods spent a few days in Oshawa this week.

* * *

Mr. M. Pariseau this week purchased the property on Gravel Road belonging to Mrs. Cronyn and will take possession early in June.

* * *

The next sewing meeting for the Red Cross will be held at the home of Mrs. Bob Mullin on Thursday afternoon, May 20th.

* * *

Mr. Elfric Brown of McGill, Montreal, was spending a few days in town visiting his cousin, Charles H. Casselman leaving for his home in Owen Sound on Wednesday.

* * *

We are pleased to note this week that Mr. G. E. Lavis, a student of the O. A. C., has been successful in his recent exams.

* * *

Rev. Hugh Cameron spent a few days in Sherbrooke, Que., this week attending a meeting of the Montreal Synod.

* * *

Mrs. Jas. Lyle, after spending several months in Pittsburg, Pa., returned to her home last week.

* * *

Mr. Fred Gamble has purchased the Bush property on Main street, east of Mr. Ralph E. Gibson's residence and will take possession shortly.

* * *

"The Arrival of Kitty."—Going as legitimate, wholesome and clean comedy appeal to theatre-goers so long will "The Arrival of Kitty," continue to be a standard attraction. The announcement that it will be presented for the first time in this town at the Music Hall should be welcome news to local amusement seekers as the comedy is one that should receive a liberal patronage. Wit and humor with pretty musical numbers are features of the production and the comedy will be presented by a cast of exceptional merit. High class specialties. Prices 25, 35 and 50 cents.

* * *

Would the person who found a small pair of scissors, between the G.T.R. station and the post office kindly return same to this office as they are valued as a souvenir.

* * *

St. James' Church services on Sunday, May 16th—Holy Communion at 11 a.m. Sunday School 10 a.m. Evensong 7 p.m. In Trinity Memorial Church, Riverside—Evensong at 2.30 p.m.

* * *

At a meeting of the business men held in Nottingham, Eng., to advance recruiting, a resolution was passed calling on the Government to issue a compulsory notice to all unmarried men of military age to report at the nearest recruiting office within seven days.

* * *

The Beach factory is in the course of construction at a point near the G.T.R. tracks, having been in the hands of the contractors for the last two weeks. This factory when completed will be used in manufacturing the patent "Beach Cheese Box", which, we understand, will employ from fifteen to twenty hands.

* * *

Mother's Day was observed last Sunday by many of our citizens,

The Event of the Season

MUSIC HALL

ONE NIGHT ONLY

THURSDAY, MAY 20.

J. H. WILKS, Offers The Big Musical Farce Comedy

"The Arrival of Kitty"

With Robert J. Buntley, Grace Whitteker, Billy Bryan and all Star Cast.

Ten Big Song Hits

PRICES—25c, 35c and 50c.

NOTICE—The Management takes great pleasure in announcing that this attraction comes very highly recommended and guarantees it to the Theatre-going patrons of Morrisburg.

special services being conducted by Rev. Strike in the Methodist Church, and the wearing of flowers was general, white and pink predominating, although other colors were also worn.

* * *

"The Arrival of Kitty," musical Comedy Co. which comes to the Music Hall, Morrisburg, Thursday, May 20th, comes direct from the Russel Theatre, Ottawa and played one week in Montreal.

* * *

The horticultural work at the locks under the direction of Mr. Albert Burris, is one which the citizens of Morrisburg are rightly proud of. The beds are at present in full bloom and our canal guards are enjoying Nature's most beautiful scenery along the river front.

* * *

The May number of McLean's Magazine contains an article on Mr. Andrew Broder, M.P., and in their advance notice says: "The sketch of "Andy" Broder by Gadsby is bright and snappy. "Andy" Broder, known to fame as the "Abe Lincoln of Canada," is sketched by Gadsby in a very clever, humorous vein, which shows Gadsby at his best, and gives us a very comprehensive outline of the character and political trend of the man, "Andy"

* * *

"The Arrival of Kitty", a bright musical comedy with music, is always a welcome attraction for theatre-goers, and the announcement that the famous New York success "The Arrival of Kitty," will be presented for the first time in this city at the Music Hall on May 20th and should prove attractive to a large audience. It is one of those wholesome comedies that pleases all classes. The dialogue is bright and clean with just sufficient and constructed on artistic lines. For the first time here a splendid cast has been engaged, the principals being artists with a metropolitan reputation.

* * *

Prof. Elmer Luck, M. A., of Edmonton, Alberta, who has recently returned to Canada after several months' experience as a prisoner of war in Germany states that "In starting the war, the Germans had in mind getting a hand on Canada, or part of Canada. They spoke of it in the streets. The fundamental cause of the war is that Germany wants territory. Canada is eighteen times the size of little Germany, which has a population of seventy millions. Every line of work is so filled up that there are dozens of men for a job and a man never gives up his position because he fears he will never get a second chance in life. They need territory and they came to the conclusion to take it."

* *

* DO NOT FORGET *

* *

That a man has to keep his think-tank working if he is going to get anywhere in business.

That the men at the Hayne have discovered that it is not so easy to practice peace as it is to preach it.

That there never was a time when the electors took so little interest in the war cries of political parties.

That every girl has a keen eye for a bargain. That explains the marriage some of them make.

That we would like to know just what Uncle Sam would consider sufficient justification for going to war?

That we have not received a single picture post card since the war tax stamps came into vogue. Even war has its compensations.

That Reeve Meikle's tennis court is the liveliest spot in town

That in Germany all the glycerine has been used up in the manufacture of explosives. Could some one suggest a new remedy for cracked lips?

That if you wish to keep up your spirits, keep the "spirits" down.

That the bayonet gets its name from the town of Bayonne, France.

That Canada is there with the goods.

Floglaze

FINISHES AND RENEWS FLOORS AND WOODWORK

M & L QUALITY

It dispells all worry and care and most of the "elbow grease" necessary to keep woodwork and floors bright and in sanitary condition. It wears as though it were an actual part of the wood. Floors present the one place where it is required to have a finish that will wear on the job, not off. This is where FLOGLAZE shines—both in the actual gloss it gives the surface and the service it renders in hard wearing. It can be thumped, pounded, rubbed and tramped on, but it can't be beat for wearing just where you want it to wear.

FLOGLAZE is easy to apply, costs little to buy and makes good, because it is made good. Every can guaranteed to give satisfaction or your money cheerfully refunded.

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Buy Your Groceries Here and Save Money

100 lbs. Best Granulated Sugar $7.00

CANNED VEGETABLES

Tomatoes, $1.00 per dozen or 3 for	25c.
Peas, $1.00 per dozen or 3 for	25c.
Corn, $1.00 per dozen or 3 for	25c.
Pumpkins, $1.00 per dozen or 3 for	25c.

CANNED FRUITS

Pine Apples, per tin	25c.
Peaches, per tin	20c.
Pears, per tin	20c.
Strawberries, per tin	20c.
Raspberries, per tin	20c.
Apples, gallon tins	25c.

PROVISIONS

Creamery Butter, per lb	35c.
Dairy Butter, per lb	32c.
Eggs, per dozen	20c.
Boneless Ham, per lb	25c.
Windsor Bacon, per lb	25c.
Breakfast Bacon, per lb	22c.
Roll Bacon, per lb	18c.
Salt Pork, per lb	16c.

SALMON

Salt Salmon, per lb	12c.
Rainbow Salmon per tin	15c.
Autumn Leaf Salmon per tin	18c.

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ROOFINGS AND BUILDING PAPERS of all Kinds in Stock. Send for a sample of Granatized Shingle the greatest shingle proposition on the Market.

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FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

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caused by steady application to school books causes the development of a great many defects of vision. Latent eye trouble developes under a strain of this kind into something serious ere you are aware.

Have the eyes of your boys and girls examined at the beginning of every school term to make sure that they are right. Our charge for making the correct test is always moderate, and should there be any little defect that needs our attention, the sooner it is discovered and corrected, the better for the welfare of the child.

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Graduate of Royal College of Dental Surgeons Toronto

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