The Leader

Vol. XIII, No. 45 MORRISBURG, ONT., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1913.



BUSINESS MEN OF TO-DAY

will pay high salaries to their Stenographers, Bookkeepers, Accountants and Office Assistants, but they must be competent.

At our school individual instruction is given—each student is drilled daily, and when graduated is COMPETENT to earn a good salary.

Let us interest you.

WILLIS COLLEGE,
102 Bank Street,
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FALL TERM
—AT THE—
Cornwall Commercial College
CORNWALL, ONT.

begins on Tuesday, September 2, 1913 A good time to begin is just now. We offer superior advantages with our strong staff of expert teachers, excellent equipment, including 55 new typewriting machines, and thorough courses of study. Free Employment Department. 300 last enrollment.

Make your future a success by a small cash outlay. Catalogue and full particulars mailed free. Address:

CORNWALL COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
Cornwall, Ont.

Synopsis of Canadian North-West Land Regulations.

ANY person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-emp a quarter-section along side his homestead. Price $3.00 per acre.

Duties—Must reside upon the homestead or pre-emption six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may enter for a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price $3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth $300.00.

W. W. CORY,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

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

ARTHUR FLYNN
Barrister, Etc.
Morrisburg, - - - Ont.

R. F. LYLE
BARRISTER, Solicitor, Notary, Conveyancer, &c. Solicitor for The Bank of Ottawa and for the Municipality of Morrisburg.
Barry Block, Main Street
MORRISBURG, : : : ONTARIO
Money to loan at lowest rates of interest

IRWIN HILLIARD, K.C.
BARRISTER, Solicitor, Notary, etc. Solicitor of The Molsons Bank.
New Molsons Bank Building,
MORRISBURG, ONT.
A large amount of private money to loan at present on easy terms.

J. G. HARVEY, V.S., B.V.Sc.
VETERINARY SURGEON,
GRAVEL ROAD, - BRINSTON, ONT.
Both Bell and Boyd Phone connections
All calls promptly attended to.

DR. G. M. GORRELL
DENTIST. Graduate of Chicago College of Dental Surgeons and of Royal College of Dental Surgeons, Toronto. Successor to Drs. Gorrell and Kelly.
Office: Casselman Block Morrisburg.

F. M. EAGLESON
ONTARIO AND DOMINION LAND SURVEYOR, CIVIL ENGINEER
DRAINAGE and other Municipal work will receive prompt attention. Farm lines and sub-divisions.
CONCRETE WORK of all kinds, including bridges and culverts, a specialty.
Office in Sweet's Block Winchester, Ont.

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

Fire! Fire!

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

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

All HONEST claims promptly and liberally settled.

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

Local and General

Whitteker, the Optician, will be at
Wales, Nov. 19.
Aultsville, Nov. 20.
Morrisburg, Nov. 21 to 29

Miss Haggerty, of Brockville, is the guest of the Misses Anderson.

Mrs E. Coons, of Ottawa, is visiting her parents, Mr and Mrs Arthur Brown.

Mr Charlie Hummell left on Tuesday for Montreal where he has secured a position.

Miss Kathleen Pyper has returned to Ottawa after spending a few weeks with her parents, Mr and Mrs John Pyper.

Mr and Mrs Howard Heagle, of Brockville, spent Sunday with the former's parents, Mr and Mrs Harvey Heagle.

The Rev. G. S. Anderson will officiate at the Thanksgiving Day service in St. Paul's Church, Waddington. Service at 10.30 a.m.

John Fetterly of New York City is spending a few weeks with his son, George P. Fetterly, 7629 Stewart Ave. Mr Fetterly was formerly of Morrisburg, Ont.—Chicago Canadian American

South Mountain people evidently appreciate "the eternal fitness of things." The Mountain Herald says that in a debate in a church there on the subject "Is the world getting better?" the affirmative won by fifteen points.

FISH AND OYSTERS. The undersigned is now carrying all kinds of fresh, salt and smoked fish, also oysters. Orders can be given on the milk route or at his premises on Lock Street and will receive careful attention.

44c W. A. GOGO.

Harold Underwood, of Omemee, a private in the 45th Regiment, has written to Chief Burke stating that on the night of September 2, while returning from the Crysler Farm centenary celebration, he lost a Lee-Enfield rifle in this town. The rifle is numbered 95.—Brockville Recorder

The Morrisburg Branch of the Ottawa Auxiliary of the British and Foreign Bible Society will (D.V.) hold their anniversary in the Methodist Church here on Monday next, Nov. 17th, at 8 p.m. The district secretary, W. F. Crawford, B.A., B.D., will be present at the meeting to tell of the interesting work of the society. Mr. T. M. Henry is president of the local branch and Mr J. N. Eastman secretary.

The Prescott Agricultural Fair, which up to a few years ago was an annual attraction from the surrounding district has evidently seen its last year. In an advertisement in the Prescott newspapers last week the Society has called a meeting on the 22nd of this month to take into consideration the advisability of selling and disposing of its lands and premises to the town of Prescott, to be used for park or other purposes.

One of the largest funerals in the history of Chesterville took place on Sunday, when the memorial service was held in Trinity Methodist Church. Miss Mearie McLean, a girl of 19, was well beloved by all and the large assembly testified to the high esteem, not only in which she was held, but also to the esteem for the parents, Mr and Mrs Chris McLean. The service was conducted by Rev. W. H. Stevens, assisted by Rev. S. A. Woods, after which interment was made in Maple Ridge Cemetery.

The Dundas County Co-operative Cheese and Butter Manufacturers and Makers Club met on Tuesday at Winchester. The attendance was not as large as was wished owing to the inclemency of the weather. The meeting was called for the purpose of organization and the discussion of matters affecting the manufacturers and cheesemakers. Addresses were made by Mr. C. W. Norval and Mr. Ellis, dairy instructors, and Mr. William Gardiner, Kemptville, Syndicate Dairy Instructor. The election of officers resulted as follows: President, M. O. Trickey, Williamsburg; Vice-President, J. J. Payne, Brinston; Secretary-Treasurer, Preston McIntosh, Winchester Springs. The meeting adopted a constitution and by-laws, a more comprehensive report of which will be published next week.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

Mr Irwin Mallen, of Alexandria Bay, is spending a few days at his home.

Mr James Heagle, of Brockville, spent Sunday at his home here.

Mr and Mrs M. C. Gibson returned from Vancouver, B.C., on Friday to again take up their residence here.

Mr and Mrs W. G. Pyper, of Montreal, spent Sunday with the former's parents, Mr and Mrs John Pyper.

A wrecking outfit started work yesterday in raising the barge Cornwall, which lies sunken near Farran's Point.

Mrs Graham, wife of Hon. Geo. P. Graham, has so far recovered from her recent illness as to be able to return from Ottawa to her home in Brockville.

Church of England services on Sunday will be in St. James' Church at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Subject in the evening "Conversion". Service in Trinity Church at 2.30 p.m.

The entertainment arranged for Friday evening, 14th inst, in the basement of Trinity Church was postponed because of the illness of the rector who was confined to the house for several days this week.

In renewing her subscription to The Leader, Mrs John A. Robb, of Silver Park, Sask., writes: "Enclosed find amount to cover renewal of my subscription to The Leader, which I would not like to be without. I await its coming anxiously as I do a letter from home." Mrs Robb is a former resident of Williamsburg.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the Methodist Church, Aultsville, will give an entertainment in Fraternity Hall there on Tuesday next, Nov. 18. There will be put on a play in two acts, entitled "A Ladies' Aid Business Meeting at Mohawk Crossroads," and the evening will be interspersed with vocal and instrumental selections. The Ladies' Aid have made considerable preparation for this entertainment and their efforts should be rewarded with a large attendance.

The Epworth League of the Methodist Church spent a very pleasant and profitable evening in the assembly-room of the church on Monday last. Rev. Mr Strike presided. Mr A. Broder, M.P, gave an excellent address on Canada and her greatest need, namely, "true Citizenship." Rev. Mr Halpenny, of Dundela, has a good lantern and splendid Canadian views. He began at Halifax and took us to the great Pacific, showing us the important places westward. Several boys sang "The Maple Leaf Forever." Mrs Hilliard gave a beautiful solo. The entertainment throughout was patriotic and instructive.

The first programme of the Lyceum course under the auspices of the Women's Institute will be offered in the Music Hall, next Tuesday evening, 18th, when Rogers and Grilley will be presented. Mr Van Veachton Rogers, a student under the renowned masters of Europe and later teacher at the New England Conservatory of Music at Boston, harpist to the Boston Philharmonic Society, solo harpist to the Boston Festival Orchestra, and having been associated with such artists as Melba, Nordica, Schumann-Heink, Calve, Victor Herbert and others, is considered the best performer on, and most successful composer of music for, the harp in America. Mr. Charles T. Grilley is a graduate of Emerson College of Oratory in Boston and was for seven years a member of the faculty of the college. He is the author of many of the popular songs and recitations used in the Lyceum course. Messrs. Rogers and Grilley furnish a clean, wholesome and inspiring entertainment and their appearance here on Tuesday evening next should be greeted with a full house.

Patriotic Lecture

The patriotic lecture by Mr R. Stewart Muir, which was given under the auspices of the Women's Institute on Tuesday evening in the M.C.I. assembly-room, was largely attended. Principal Jamieson occupied the chair. The pupils of the Public School were first addressed from 7.15 to 8, when the C.I. pupils and the general public were admitted. The lecturer traced Canadian historical events from Stoney Creek to Crysler's Farm, and illustrated his subject with lantern views. Pictures also of local gentlemen were thrown on the screen. Vocal selections were given by Miss Gladys Sherman and Dr. Will C. Davy. Mr Andrew Broder moved a vote of thanks, which was seconded by Mr J. H. Meikle. The lecture was beneficial to the school pupils and the public, and the Women's Institute, through whose efforts it was given, deserve much credit therefor.

St. Lawrence River Counties Press Association

The St. Lawrence River Counties Press Association held their second annual meeting at Kingston on Tuesday. The association meets three times annually—in November, March and July—at different points along the frontier. Meetings have so far been held at Brockville, Morrisburg and Gananoque, and it was decided to hold the next March meeting in Prescott and the July meeting in Cornwall.

The following newspapermen were present: Messrs Elliott and Guild of the Whig, Givens and Martin of the Standard, Manley of the Canadian Freeman, and Jackson and Newman of the Jackson Press, all of Kingston; C. W. Young, Freeholder, and W. Gibbens, Standard, of Cornwall; O. Deschamps, Morrisburg Leader; B. O. Britton, Reporter, and J. A. Thomson, Journal, of Gananoque; G. W. Chapman, North Augusta; W. J. Moore and M. C. Franklin, Recorder, and A. T. Wilgress and E. J. Payson, Times, of Brockville.

The Kingston newspapermen gave their visitors a pleasant run around the city in the afternoon in a special car furnished by the courtesy of the Kingston Street Railway Company, after which they held their meeting in the Board of Trade rooms in the handsome Canadian Bank of Commerce building. Routine business was transacted, and a short address made by the retiring President, Mr Wilgress, who briefly referred to the remarkably good work accomplished by the organization in its first year. The adoption of a uniform cost list for the district had been most beneficial, and equally important had been the better understanding and unity promoted by the social part of the gatherings. He endorsed the policy of passing the honours of office around, the holdings of meetings at different points, and the regular attendance of every member.

The election of officers resulted as follows:

President—R. S. Pelton, Iroquois.

Vice-President—W. Gibbens, Cornwall.

Sec'y.-Treas.—W. J. Moore, Brockville.

Executive: G. W. Chapman, North Augusta; J. A. Thomson, Gananoque; J. G. Elliott, Kingston.

The meeting adjourned to the Frontenac Hotel as guests of the Kingston newspapermen, and enjoyed dinner, after which the new President, Mr Pelton, on behalf of the Association, thanked the Kingston men in his own original and witty manner for their kindness, and also expatiated on the duties of the press to themselves and their influence upon public affairs. Mr Givens of the Standard replied also in felicitous terms.

The evening session was devoted to business discussions on practical newspaper matters in a most interesting and profitable manner.

Altogether the meeting at Kingston was markedly successful and promised well for the future success of the organization.

To the Citizens of Morrisburg:

Having sold my meat and butcher business and the good will thereof to Mr. Gordon Dill, who took possession on the 10th inst., I take this opportunity of thanking you for the patronage and many kindnesses shown me while in business, and I assure you I highly appreciate the same. I beg to bespeak for my successor a continuance of that patronage and kindness so extended to me.

I have reserved all my book accounts and request all those indebted to me to call at my residence, on Division Street, and settle same as soon as convenient.

Yours faithfully,
W. C. COIR.

Morrisburg, Ont., November 12th, 1913.

To the Citizens of Morrisburg:

Having purchased from Mr. W. C. Coir his meat and butcher business and the good will thereof I beg to bespeak a continuance of the patronage and kindness that you have heretofore bestowed upon my predecessor and to assure you that you will meet with the same attention and honest treatment as he has always accorded you.

Yours faithfully,
GORDON DILL.

Morrisburg, Ont., November 13th, 1913.

LEADER ADVERTISEMENTS BRING RESULTS.

Fatal Accident at Waddington

An accident occurred at Waddington on Friday morning last whereby John Hollister, a young man from that village and a former resident of Williamsburg, lost his life. Mr Hollister was engaged in unloading timber from a car when a heavy piece struck him, crushing his legs. He was rushed in an automobile, accompanied by Dr. Carter, to Ogdensburg Hospital, where Dr. G. C. Madill found it necessary to amputate one of the injured limbs. He never recovered from the shock of the operation, his death ensuing on Saturday morning.

The late Mr. Hollister was well known here, the family having resided in Williamsburg previous to their removal to Waddington. He was the son of the late Hiram Hollister, and was in his 35th year. Besides his wife and three children there survive two brothers—Milo, of Waddington, and Henry, in California; and three sisters—Mrs Michael Casselman, Winchester Springs; Mrs McDonald, Ottawa, and Mrs Robinson, Massena, N. Y. A brother, Elgin was accidentally killed last June at Albany, N.Y.

A funeral service was conducted at the house by Rev. E. W. Middleton, pastor of the Presbyterian Church, at 11 o'clock on Wednesday and the remains brought to Williamsburg for interment. The pall-bearers were Captain J. H. McBride, Joseph Champion, Wm. Osier, Calvin Porteous, George Roach and John Myres.

Mrs A. Dain

The death occurred on Saturday evening last at the residence of her son Harry, at Dolgeville, N.Y., of Mrs Alonzo Dain. She had been residing here with her son, Mr John Dain, until about three months ago when she left on a visit to Dolgeville. On Monday, 3rd instant, she met with an accident in which she suffered a dislocation of the hip, and this injury, coupled with an attack of bronchial pneumonia, resulted in her death on Saturday.

The late Mrs Dain was before her marriage Cornelia Marcellus, a daughter of the late George Marcellus, and she was born at East Williamsburg seventy-two years ago. A kindly, motherly lady, unostentatious in her charities and highly respected by all who knew her, the news of her demise was received with profound regret.

There remain to mourn her loss three sons—John D., of town, William, of Utica, N.Y., and Harry, of Dolgeville, N.Y., and four daughters—Mrs John Warren, Toronto; Mrs H. Munsell, Utica, N.Y.; Mrs Owen, in Texas, and Mrs Cole, in North Dakota.

The remains were conveyed here on Monday and interment was in Mount Pleasant Cemetery. The funeral service was held at Dolgeville.

Board of Education

A regular meeting of the School Board was held on Monday evening at office of the secretary.

All the members were present, except Dr. Gorrell, who is away on his annual hunting trip, and Mr Bush.

Accounts aggregating $173.34 were passed.

A communication was received from Mr MacRae, Alexandria, district representative of the Department of Agriculture, inquiring about the annual grant.

The report of the Public School Inspector, Mr V. K. Greer, was read. The inspector called the attention to the lax method in care-taking of the schools and recommended that a change be made. Attention was also directed to the unsanitary condition of the school closets, and mention was made respecting the school gardens.

It was moved by Mr Ryan and seconded by Mr Colquhoun, that the report be placed in the hands of the Public School Committee.

A resolution by Mr Farlinger, seconded by Mr J. L. Casselman, recommended that the communication from Mr MacRae be referred to the Finance Committee.

The matter of minor repairs in the Collegiate Institute was referred to the committee in charge.

The Public School Committee recommended that the Board take action in regard to the care taking of the Public Schools, mentioned in the Inspector's report. It was moved by Dr. Davy, seconded by Mr Merkley, that in accordance with the Inspector's report and the recommendation of the Public School Committee, the services of another caretaker be secured.

The meeting then adjourned.

Missions In St. Mary's Church

Next Sunday, the 16th inst., the Rev. Doctor McPhail, of Toronto will be here to begin a mission in St. Mary's church. Doctor McPhail is widely known as a most earnest and successful missionary. He is a member of the Redemptorist Order and has given missions in almost every town and village in Ontario, but this is the first time that any Redemptorist has preached in Morrisburg. The mission will continue all week and there will be two sermons each day, morning and evening. These sermons will not be in any sense controversial, but will be plain simple explanations of Catholic doctrine, combined with exhortations to carry out in practice the teachings of religion. Non-catholics who desire to hear the lecture will be accommodated and made welcome.

Dr. McPhail is a native of the county of Glengarry. He made his studies in Belgium and after returning to Canada was for many years stationed in Montreal. About a year ago he was transferred to St. Patrick's church, Toronto.

LYCEUM COURSE
"Coming Events Cast Their Shadows Before"

A show of what is coming to Morrisburg this winter by way of attractions will be planned from the excellent advertising matter which the institute will exhibit in all conspicuous places and distribute through the town during the week.

The Morrisburg public have never been asked to peruse better no more artistic posters, placards and house-to house dodgers than these, nor have the public been asked to attend better intertainments than will follow these advertisements. Don't unceremoniously relegate the doger left at your door to the waste-basket, but read it, or at least look at the illustrations.

The first programme "Rogers and Grilley," will be given Tuesday next, Nov. 18th, so this is the last outcry from the Institute to have you give them your support and show your good-will towards them by buying a season ticket, the four attractions $1. Single tickets 35c.

I. A. Ashton,
Sec'y-Treas.

M. C. I. Notes

The height of expectation.—To play a game of pool and then get out of paying for it.

Our warm hearted Bailey while displaying some of his photos recently was pressed for a likeness of himself. It was a dreadful surprise to the bystanders to know that he had not presented her with an image of himself before now.

Stirton is so engrossed in the play that snuff is always foremost in his mind. In giving an order for ice cream he absentmindedly called loudly for a snuff-box.

The height of imagination.—To attend a rehearsal of the play entitled "money" and think you are attending a high class theatre.

Some one send for St. Aubin. He will discover the facts of this blackhand outrage.

The Athletic Association can report a very successful season, with the loss of the Broder Cup comes the confiscating of the football, and the Gymnasium being under lock and key, we are having plenty of exercise.

Why not bring Alfred De Oro to Morrisburg, the Collegiate boasts of having some of the best pool sharks in the country.

Becker.—"Now Barkis, as the pupi of the late wireless wizard St. Aubin, manage that lantern successfully tonight."

If the girls only knew that Barkis, Hart, Bob Casselman and Becker have an extensive supply of chocolates stowed away at Pinkie's, what a demand there would be for——chocolates or chocolate soldiers.

Oh sing a song, a song of hope,
Stirton swiped a cake of soap.

Suffragettes are nothing but a band of disgruntled old maids, Now girls don't let us hear anything more about "Votes for Women."

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

LEADER ADVERTISEMENTS
BRING RESULTS

The Most Delicious

OF ALL TEAS IS

"SALADA"

CEYLON TEA—BECAUSE OF ITS UNVARYING GOOD QUALITY . . .

014

Sold only in Lead Packets. By all Grocers.

HIGHEST AWARD—ST. LOUIS, 1904.

A Dark Shadow;

Or, A Coming Vengeance

CHAPTER XVI.—(Continued).

Mina's hands grasped each other so tightly that the nails threatened to cut into the flesh; but still she said nothing; she waited, and after a pause Sara, bending still further forward, continued, persuasively, insinuatingly:

"You understand? I have made you understand? And you are a good girl. You will not come between my mistress and the man she loves? I do not ask you for her sake. You do not know her, love her, as I do; it is not to be supposed; but I ask it for his. You care for him—a leetle? Ah, yes! I thought so. I see it in your face, in your eyes. If you do, you will not ruin him, will not stand between him and his fortune, between him and my mistress, whose father will make him great, will help him to rise to lofty heights, to power, in your State. You will break with him, will cast him off—before it is too late?"

Her piercing eyes, her intense scrutiny could glean nothing from the white face before her. Mina sat motionless, almost expressionless. Sara looked round the room.

"You are poor. Is it not so?" she said in a friendly, confidential way. "You earn your living like the rest of the poor people. If you decide to go away from him, out of his sight, it will be difficult for you without money. I do not offer you money to buy him of you. No, no! But you will not refuse to accept a small sum for—for the expenses of the removal, your journey?"

She took a gold-netted purse from the recesses of her voluminous skirt, and pushed it slowly and gently across the table. Mina looked at it, her eyes fell on it, mechanically; she did not touch it.

"If you will take the advice of a friend—for I am now your friend, Mees Mina; now that I know you are good—you will go away, to a great distance, where he cannot find you; and you will stay hidden till he is married. After that, if you come to me, write to me, I will help you all I can."

She paused and scanned Mina's face; but there was no response in it. She stretched out her hand to pat Mina's arm; but Mina shrank back out of her reach.

"You are sorry, unhappy? Ah, yes, it is natural. It is the way with us women! These men, these sahibs, they make love to us, they swear to be true to us, but they trample on our hearts while they caress us with their kisses. It is the lot of us women, here in England, India, everywhere; man is all alike in every country! We love, we suffer. But we must be wise. Be you wise, my pretty child. Cast him away; do not be misled, deceived. He means you no good. Why should he? He will marry my mistress, my dear mistress, the Lady Edith."

Mina rose, her hands gripping the table, her head thrown up, her eyes flashing.

"It is a lie!" she said. "He will not marry her—he will marry me. I know it!"

The words sprang from her lips, from her heart. Behind her natural gentleness, humility, and modesty there burnt in Mina a spirit which now sprang into a fierce flame. Mingling with this woman's persuasive tones, Clive's voice murmuring, "I love you, I love you!" had been ringing with convincing force. It was not the timid girl who had shrunk in terror from the gang of hooligans, but the girl who had stood between Clive and certain death, that confronted Sara at this moment. Love is the strongest passion that man knows: it is far stronger in woman than in man; and at this moment it absorbed, engrossed the whole of Mina's being.

As she stood there with white face and parted lips and flashing eyes, she was an inexperienced, unsophisticated girl no longer; but a woman fighting for that which women hold dearer than all else in the wide world—the possession of the man she loves. Clive she knew, trusted, and believed in. This woman, with the strange face and dress, she did not know, did not believe; she cared nothing for her or for her vaunted mistress. It was just possible that Clive might have intended to marry this Lady Edith; but that he intended to do so now was simply incredible; for only a few short hours ago he had told her, Mina, that he loved her, had asked her to be his wife; had told her that he would come in two days' time to repeat his avowal of love, to ask her for her betrothal pledge.

It was Clive against this strange woman; and her heart did not hesitate in its arbitrament, its decision. She might be standing between Clive and his ambition, his worldly welfare; but the woman's heart in her knew that the fullness of her love for him, the wealth of her passion, would more than console, compensate him for anything he might lose by marrying her.

She belonged to the common people; she was, as this woman had said, of lower class and caste; but her schooling had taught her much; unconsciously, intuitively, if you like, she felt at that supreme moment that she could make her lover happy, and that happiness, especially such happiness as she could give him, would far outweigh any worldly success which he might obtain by marrying Lady Edith. So she stood erect, almost defiant, and spurned the suggestion so insinuatingly made by this strange woman.

Sara leant forward, and stared at the slight figure, straight as an arrow, the beautiful face, white as death, but eloquent of an immovable determination.

"Soh!" she hissed rather than spoke. "You refuse my offer! You will not release the sahib, will not go?"

"I will not," responded Mina, her bosom heaving, her hands clenched.

Sara leant back, and laughed contemptuously.

"You are a fool!" she said, with a shrug of her shoulders, her brown fingers turning the bangles on her wrist. "You have listened to what I say—and you refuse? You are a little English fool. And you will be sorry—when it is too late. When he has cast you off and you are deserted—and he will cast you off and desert you, oh, yes!—you will think of what I have warned you, and you will be sorry. You are pretty; ah, yes!" She nodded and smiled, a forced smile which the fury in her dark eyes belied. "But the sahib will tire of your prettiness. They always do. Because, you see, you are not of his caste. If he marry you, he will sink to your level; he will ruin himself; will be no longer one of your Parliament, and great in public life. You will have dragged him down to your level, your low caste, and he will be sorry for what he has done. He will be like a man who has tied a stone round his neck, and cast himself into the Ganges. He will be a nobody, a mere nobody. Then he will think, 'Why did I marry this foolish, common girl; I, a noble of the higher caste?' He will cast you away, desert you. Do I not know?" she demanded vehemently. "I have lived with these people, these great people; I know ther ways, the thoughts they think; they are all alike. They cannot herd, cannot wed, with the lower caste." Her mood changed, and she went round the table, and put her hand on Mina's shoulder. "Come now, be a sensible girl," she said persuasively, with a friendly, confidential smile. "Do not be misled by him. Give the sahib up while there is time. While there is time!—You will, will you not? You will take the money and fly before it is too late?"

Mina shook off the thin, claw-like hand. "I will not!" she panted. "I do not believe what you say, what you tell me! He loves me; and—I will marry him."

Sara recoiled, and, clasping her arms across her bosom, looked Mina up and down from head to foot.

"You will not?" she hissed, her eyes flashing balefully, her lips stretched, showing the white, even teeth. "You will not give him up? You will come between him and my mistress, my beloved mistress? You shall not! Nothing shall come between her and anything she desires. You think you can hold him, this sahib, whose shoe-strings you are not worthy to tie? You are a common girl, of a low class. You dare to lift your eyes so high! He marry you! Bah! You mock yourself! I tell you, you shall not." In her fury she broke into Hindustanee, and poured it like lava over Mina. "Idiot! Slave! You to come between my mistress and the man she loves!" She laughed scornfully. "We shall see! Sara will see!"

She snatched up the purse, drew her shawl round her with an angry, passionate gesture, and strode to the door. There she turned, and cast a malignant eye over the girl's slight but still erect form.

"Beware!" she panted almost inaudibly. "Rather than see you come between them, I would lay you and him—and him!—mark me!—dead at my feet!"

The door slammed on her, the room seemed to sway with the fury of her passion; but for some moments Mina stood still, her hands clenched, her bosom heaving, her eyes flashing with indignation, with all a woman's anger; and it was not until Sara's footsteps had died away that the girl she had tortured sank into the chair, gasping for the breath that seemed to choke her in its coming.

CHAPTER XVII.

Perfect love casteth out fear. Mina's love for Clive was as perfect a one as we imperfect mortals are capable of; and, notwithstanding the impressiveness of the Hindoo woman's appearance, and the well-nigh tragic force with which she had carried through her part of the interview, and the fact that Mina had herself heard the name of "Lady Edith" on Clive's lips when he was unconscious, Mina would not permit herself to yield to the doubt and fear which insidiously attacked her. She believed in his truth as she believed in her own. As she had said to Sara, whatever feeling he may have had for this Lady Edith, this beautiful daughter of a great nobleman, he now assuredly loved her, Mina.

She would not doubt him, she would not be depressed. She would say nothing to Elisha or Tibby; but would go on just as usual; indeed, she would practise longer than she ordinarily did, would work harder at her lessons, so as to fit herself to be the wife of the great man the strange woman had declared Mr. Clive to be.

Singularly enough, Mina was not frightened or awed by the discovery of the vast difference between their social positions. All along she had known that his station was above that of hers, so very far above, indeed, that the knowledge of his high birth did not affect her as it might have done. She had been unworthy of him when he was to her an ordinary gentleman, "Mr. Clive"; she was little more unworthy of him now that he proved to be the son of an earl. He could not stoop any lower than he had stooped in asking her to be his wife; and the girl, suddenly transformed into a woman by her love and the terrible ordeal to which she had been subjected by Sara, felt, how she knew not, but instinctively, as all such feelings come, that her great love levelled all distinction.

When he came the day after to-morrow to tell her again that he loved her, and again to ask her to be his wife, she would show him her heart plainly, tell him all that was on her mind, all that the Hindoo woman had said, and leave the decision to him.

And even at that moment, when every nerve was racked by the woman's visit and tragic threat, she had no fear of the result. True love is quick to recognize its kin: she knew in her innermost heart that he loved her, and with a strength remarkable in a girl so young, so unsophisticated, she possessed her soul in patience.

She practised for a great many hours that day, and begged permission, which was readily granted, to remain at the school a longer time than usual, so that she might pick up her lost lessons.

But though she strove, by incessant occupation, to drive away the remembrance of the Hindoo woman, it obtruded itself at odd moments and harassed her; and she was looking pale and tired when she came in to supper.

Tibby looked up sharply from the fried sausages and potatoes which she was eating and said, as she set a portion of that savory dish before Mina:

"You're lookin' orf color to-night, Mina. Too much practisin', too many lessons—and too much nursin': I'm precious glad that's over, at any rate. The nex' time I see a man downed in a row and I've anything to do with the business, he goes to the 'orspital, if I 'ave to drag 'im there by the 'air of 'is 'ead wiv my own 'ands. You don't want any sorsages? What are you goin' to 'ave, then? Would you like a little cold peasant or a bit o' salmon or a slice of haspic jelly?" she inquired, waving her hand over the table as if it were spread with the delicacies she had named.

"I've a headache," said Mina; "and I think I will have a cup of tea. No; I'll get it, Tibby, dear."

Elisha looked round rather sadly and regretfully. "Seems very dull to-night," he said. "I suppose we miss Mr. Clive—and so do you in your heart, Tibby, for all you're so rough on him, and your talk of 'orspitals."

"Oh, do I?" snorted Tibby, as she pushed Mina away from the loaf and cut some thin bread and butter for her. "You remind me of the gent at the music 'all who sang 'Will They Miss Me?' and a man at the back called out, 'Give me a gun, and see if I miss yer!' I think his room is better than 'is company, and I think I told 'im so more than once, and pretty plainly."

"He's been a good friend to us, Tibby," said Elisha.

"And we've been a good friend to 'im," she retorted. "Mina here saved his life at that silly 'all, and nursed 'im, too."

"You forget that you helped me, Tibby," said Mina in a low voice, and with a faint color.

"Yes, that's because I'm juggins enough to let yer 'ave yer own way, an' to stand by you instead o' puttin' me foot down and slappin' the silly notions out o' yer 'ead. But there, thank goodness, it's all done with now.—Father, if you wanted sorsages cold instead of 'ot, why didn't yer say so, instead of lettin' 'em freeze into ice on yer plate? You're as bad as Mina.—What's the matter with the bread and butter, that you can't eat it? It's the best fresh, let me tell you, not margarine. 'Pears to me this family's got dainty since its rise in the world.—You don't mean to say you're goin' practisin' with a headache?" she demanded indignantly, as Mina went towards the piano.

"Only for a little while, Tibby, dear," said Mina, pleadingly.

"Let 'er alone, Tibby," growled Elisha.

"Oh, I'll let 'er alone," retorted Tibby. "An' I 'ope to goodness other people 'ull do the same!"

Mina lay awake all that night; but she was neither anxious nor fearful. There was another day to live through as patiently as she could; and then——

It was a long day in all conscience, though she worked hard and left herself but little time for thought. She slept that night soundly, and woke with a swift, eager reflection: "It is the day. He will be here. I shall see him, hear his voice; all will be well."

She would remain at home all day; he might come at any moment. She was practising hard in the morning, when she heard a step on the stairs, and her heart leapt; but the step was Elisha's.

"Why, back already!" she said. "Is anything the matter?"

Elisha shook his head, and did not look alarmed.

"No," he said with a laugh; "but my pupils are going away. It seems that those sort of people, the haristocracy, leave London, and go into the country at this time of the year. It's a kind o' fashion. Funny, isn't it? You'd think they'd go directly the weather got 'ot, and the country was nice and fresh; but they wait all through the 'ot weather and until gets quite smelly; then they go; and I suppose stop away while it's cool and pleasant."

"Then you've lost your pupils?" said Mina with dismay.

"Not a bit of it; at least, only for a time," he said cheerfully and proudly. "It's only a 'oliday; and the best of it is, I'm to take one too. I deesay the swells 'as their faults, like other people; but I'm blessed if they can be as bad as some people try to make 'em out. Would you believe it, Mina, that nearly every one of 'em 'as given me five-poun' note so that I can take a 'oliday like the rest of 'em! And I'm to carry on the lessons when they come back."

Mina's face flushed and her heart swelled: she knew who had prompted this piece of generosity: perhaps the money had come out of his own pocket?

"An' I'm thinking," continued Elisha, "that we might really take a 'oliday. What should you say to Margit, or Southend-on-Sea, or some sich swell place?" he demanded, his face beaming, his eyes twinkling roguishly; then his face fell, and he scratched his head as he added, "of course, that's allowin' that Tibby's agreeable. I think," with an air of simple cunning, "that you might 'int it to 'er, Mina. She'd take it better from you; and, besides, she said herself that you're orf color. We needn't spend much," he went on reuectively. "We shouldn't want to put up at the Grand 'Otel—though, mind you, I believe the money would run to it; I do, indeed! We could take some cheap lodgings, and perhaps I could get an engagement at one of the 'Alls-by-the-sea or in one of the bands."

Mina looked alarmed, and her heart beat fast. Go away, away from London, away from him! But she forced a laugh. It seemed so unlikely that Tibby would agree to the extravagance Elisha meditated. She would want to put the money by, or to purchase some clothes for her, Mina.

"We'll talk it over," said Elisha, "an', so as we can 'ave all the argyments at our finger-ends, I'll step down to the railway office and inquire about the excursion fares."

Mina put her arm round him, keeping her face from his sight.

"You won't want—want to go for a day or two, dear?" she asked in a low voice.

(To be continued.)

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THE MORMON MEMBER.

Martin Woolf, the member of the Alberta Legislature for Cardston, is making his influence felt in the Provincial Parliament. Last year Mr. Woolf was honored with the Premier's request that he second the speech at the opening of the session. This year the Cardston member made grave charges



Mr. Martin Woolf.

against an employe of the Dominion Government in one of the Western Provinces, and Western papers are reporting that his speeches are the most brilliant that have been heard in the house.

At home Mr. Woolf is a farmer, having a large tract of land south of Cardston, the Temple City of Canada. In religion he is a Mormon, and because of his religious belief, grave fears for the future of the Province have been expressed. Contrary to general belief, Mr. Woolf is not a polygamist, although he believes in the principle of polygamy. He is the only Mormon in the Alberta Legislature, but the time cannot be far distant when a redistribution must be made to take in another large tract settled by Mormons, and in all probability another Mormon will have a seat in the House.

AN INFLAMMABLE CARGO.

Mineral Water and Sodium Make a Bad Combination.

In nine hundred and ninety-nine cases out of a thousand, water, if applied in sufficient quantity, will eventually quench any fire. But the thousandth case, when water not only proves ineffectual, but actually kindles and nourishes the fire, is a perfectly possible occurrence. The Boston Herald prints an account of an extraordinary fire at sea that shows how helpless is man in fighting the flames when deserted by his ally, water.

When the freighter Hardy steamed out of Le Treport, France, she carried, besides the mineral water in her hold, a number of small wooden cases marked "metallic sodium."

The Channel was rough. The vessel rolled and pitched violently. The captain saw that the ship was listing to port, and suspecting that the cargo was shifting, sent a boatswain below to investigate. As the boatswain entered the hold, he saw that several cases of mineral water had broken, and that the water was swishing about in the hold. Then suddenly he saw one of the wooden cases marked "sodium" burst into flame.

Immediately he gave the alarm, and the crew rushed to their fire stations. The captain directed the men to play the hose into the hold. As the first stream of water struck the burning case, there were several explosions, as package after package within the case caught fire. By this time two other cases of sodium had broken open, and their contents, as they came in contact with the water from the hose, burst into flames.

The crew could not believe their eyes. The more water they poured on the fire, the more intense grew the conflagration. Then suddenly two cases flew into the air, crashed against the overhead beams, and spread out in sheets of fire, the smaller pieces dropping back only to bounce and dance about, hot balls of flame, in the half-swamped hold.

Panic-stricken, the crew dropped the hose lines and fled above decks. But the captain ordered the cargo flung into the sea, and led his men back into the hold. They succeeded in throwing several of the cases overboard. But as each case hit the waves, it rebounded into the air, a flaming ball.

The superstitious crew was fast becoming unmanageable, and the captain saw that, in any case, he must abandon the ship. He ordered the crew to the boats not one moment too soon, for as the boats rowed away from the blazing hulk, several loud explosions came from the hold. Then there was one mighty detonation; the freighter broke in two, and plunged out of sight.

The origin of the fire was, of course, in the sodium. Sodium is a peculiar metal, which oxydizes rapidly when water touches it, and flames as soon as the water becomes warm. According to the chemist's classification, it is the second member of the alkali group that includes lithium, potassium, rubidium and caesium. All of these elements have the same characteristics as sodium in greater or less degree. The sodium should have been shipped in hermetically sealed tin cans enclosed in wooden cases. But the rolling of the ship and the careless stowing of the cargo broke open some of these cases, and the sodium, which was not properly packed, was liberated.

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Household

Nut Dishes.

Mixed Nut Croquettes.—Shell and chop walnuts, pecans, or hickory nuts, or a mixture of all three; put with them an equal quantity of fine bread crumbs, and mix with a white sauce. When cold, shape into croquettes and let them become cool and stiff before frying them. These are good if garnished with thin slices of crisp bacon.

Chestnut Croquettes (1).—Shell large chestnuts enough to give you two cupfuls, boil them, and remove the skin. Put them through a colander, rub into them a tablespoonful of butter, a few drops of lemon juice, a little salt, and a dash of paprika. Make them hot in a double boiler, turn out on a plate, and when cool enough to handle make into croquettes and proceed as in preceding recipes.

Chestnut Croquettes (2).—Boil a quart of chestnuts, remove the shells and skins, and put the nuts through a colander or vegetable press. Work to a paste with a tablespoon of butter, a few drops of onion juice, two tablespoons of fine crumbs, the yolk of an egg, a dash of paprika, and salt to taste. Make the whole mixture hot in a double boiler; when cold form into croquettes, let stand two hours in the refrigerator and fry in deep fat.

Walnut Croquettes.—Crack and shell a pound of English walnuts, or enough to give you a full cup of the meats; put these through your meat chopper. Mix with them a half-teaspoonful of salt, the same amount of lemon juice, and two teaspoonfuls of chopped parsley. Put a teaspoonful of butter into one of flour, cook together until they bubble, and pour on them one cupful of hot milk. Stir the mixture of nuts and seasoning into this, and a beaten egg, cook two minutes longer, take from the fire and set aside to cool. When perfectly cold form into croquettes with the hands, roll in crumbs, then in egg, then in crumbs again, and leave for at least an hour before frying to a delicate brown in deep boiling fat.

Nuts Stewed in Gravy.—Boil and peel your chestnuts, the large variety; have ready a full pint of well seasoned gravy or stock which you have thickened to the consistency of a gravy. Drop your chestnuts into this, set it at the side of the stove and simmer for fifteen minutes, never letting the gravy boil hard. Serve hot. These are especially good if cooked in the gravy of poultry and are delicious to serve with roast chicken, turkey, or duck.

Nut Gravy for Poultry.—To the gravy made and thickened for poultry add a cup of boiled chestnuts, cut into little pieces. Let them stand in the gravy about five minutes before serving. This is good when rice is one of the vegetables offered with the poultry.

Nut Bread. — Dissolve a yeast cake in a half cup of boiling water, put with it one cup of hot milk and one cup of hot water, one tablespoon each of shortening and of sugar, add to it three cups of whole wheat flour and one of white flour—enough to make a soft dough. Knead for ten minutes, set to rise until it has grown to twice its original bulk, put with it a cup of chopped English walnut meats, form into small loaves, let it rise an hour longer, or until quite puffy, and bake.

Nut Sandwiches.—Chop the kernels of English walnuts, butternuts, pecans, or hickory nuts, and to every tablespoon of these allow half as much cream cheese. Season to taste, soften with cream until it will spread easily, and use with thin slices of white or brown or whole wheat bread.

Nut and English Cheese Sandwiches.—Chop English walnuts fine; put with them an equal quantity of grated English cheese; moisten with thick cream or butter to a consistency which will spread, season to taste, and spread on thin slices of bread or of crisply toasted and buttered toast. If the latter serve hot.

Nut and Date Sandwiches.—Stone and skin dates, chop them fine, add as large a quantity of minced nuts, work them to a paste with butter, and spread on white or brown bread.

Nut and Fig Sandwiches. — Use figs instead of dates and proceed as in the recipe for nut and date sandwiches.

Salted Nut Sandwiches.—Chop salted nuts of any kind fine, mix with half as much cream cheese, moisten with cream or creamed butter until it will spread smoothly, and put on thin slices of white or whole wheat bread.

Nut and Chicken Sandwiches.—To a cup of the white meat of cold roast or boiled chicken minced fine add a quarter the quantity of blanched almonds or blanched English walnuts, ground, soften to a paste with cream, season to taste with salt and paprika or white pepper, and spread on graham or white bread and butter cut thin.

Chestnut Salad (1).—Boil, shell, and blanch large Spanish chestnuts, and let them become perfectly cold; arrange on leaves of the hearts of lettuce in a bowl and pour over all a good French dressing.

Chestnut Salad (2).—Shell and blanch your boiled chestnuts and to a cup of these put as much tart apple, peeled and cut into dice, and a like quantity of celery, also diced. Serve on lettuce with a French or mayonnaise or good boiled dressing.

Household Hints.

Never leave medicines, drink or food uncovered in the sick room.

A drop of kerosene on the hinge of a door will stop its squeaking.

To cover the pan in which fish is cooking will make the fish soft.

Never let a comb soak in order to clean it. Use a stiff nail brush.

Oxalic acid and javelle water are excellent for removing ink stains.

A clam shell placed inside the kettle will prevent the formation of lime.

Green window shades should provide darkness for baby's daytime naps.

Embroideries and colored garments should be ironed on the wrong side.

Clean tins with soap and whiting, rubbed on with a piece of flannel.

One of the very best health guards is the drinking of a great deal of water.

If a carpeted floor is sprinkled quickly with a fine sprinkler, the sweeping process will raise less dust.

Odd bits of soap, when gathered up and boiled, make a splendid shampoo jelly.

Don't forget that even through drawn blinds, shafts of strong sunlight find their way. Notice where the ray falls and lay a sheet of newspaper on the spot.

When the fire is running low and a quick oven is wanted, open the oven door, filling it with cool, fresh air. Then close the oven door. It will heat much more quickly.

When velvet is spotted or stained, it sometimes is helpful to dip a spare piece in spirits of turpentine and rub it over the surface, using a fresh piece frequently.

To bread veal, dredge it with flour, then dip it in egg and bread crumbs and brown in hot fat. Then cover with milk and cook in a very slow oven until tender.

The rapid evaporation of the ink in small ornamental ink wells can be prevented by lining the cover with a piece of absorbent cotton and saturating the cotton with water.

White straws are best cleaned with a cut lemon dipped in sulphur and rubbed on the hat. This should be allowed to dry, and when it is rubbed off, the straw will have regained its whiteness.

Flat irons can be kept in very good order if on wash day they are put into the tubs for a few minutes before emptying the water. Scrub them with soap, rinse and polish them with a soft, dry cloth.

Once in two or three years, mark a stock of linen tape to its entire length with your name in indelible ink. Thereafter, when(a new garment is to be marked, snip one marking off the tape and sew it on.

WORLD IS NOT CROWDED.

Nearly Entire Population Could Stand in County of London.

We are constantly hearing that the population of the world is increasing so rapidly that it is impossible for the food supply to keep up with it, says London Answers. But as regards crowding, the population of the world will have to increase a lot more before we begin seriously to suffer from lack of elbow-room.

Working on the fact—supplied by Scotland Yard—that in an average crowd there are four persons standing on each square yard, a scientist has recently calculated that the whole of the 1,623,000,000 or so inhabitants of the earth could be accommodated on the 120 square miles occupied by the County of London.

All the inhabitants of Canada could find room in the 400 acres of Hyde Park, while the 250 acres of Battersea Park could easily stow away the whole population of Australia—men, women and children. King George could give a garden party—though a distinctly crowded one—to the whole of New Zealand, babies in arms included, for the whole of the population of New Zealand could be got into the house and grounds—50 acres—of Buckingham Palace.

The whole French nation could stand in Richmond Park, while Epping Forest might, with careful management, be made almost to accommodate the population of Russia.

Fight Over.

"Corkins is a booze-fighter, isn't he?" "Not now; he surrendered long ago."

During the year 1912 the number of passengers, masters, and seamen lost on sailing and steam vessels registered in the United Kingdom was 2,644, which is 1,600 more than were lost in 1911, and 1,343 more than in 1910, the increase being due almost entirely to the Titanic disaster.

NEW PHOTO OF TRIUMPHANT MRS. PANKHURST.



This photograph, taken last week in New York, shows the world-renowned militant suffragette looking little the worse for wear after her repeated hunger strikes in English prisons. She feels greatly elated over the fact that the ruling of the immigration authorities forbidding her entrance to the United States was overruled by President Wilson. She has promised to leave the country immediately on the completion of her lecture tour.

OUR LONDON LETTER

Earl Granville's New Post.

An interesting appointment is that of Earl Granville to be Councillor of Embassy at Paris, in view of the connections of his family with the French capital. The first Earl, brother of the second Marquis of Stafford, began the diplomatic traditions of his branch of the Leveson-Gower family when he was sent as Ambassador Extraordinary to St. Petersburg in 1804. After a period at Brussels he was appointed Ambassador in Paris in 1824.

In those days it was the English Ambassador in Paris rather than the French Ambassador in London who transacted all the business between the two countries, and Granville's friendship with De Broglie and with the King made his position a commanding one, while his exploits at play earned him the title of Le Wellington des Joueurs. His son, the second Earl, began his diplomatic career as an Attache in Paris in 1840 and became Foreign Minister eleven years later. He also was a favorite in France, and the growth of the entente cordiale in the '60s was largely due to his personal influence.

Lord Rosebery's Public Gift.

Lord Rosebery, as a mark of affection for Epsom, has presented to the local council as a public pleasure ground about twelve acres of land known as the Common Fields, which lie between the High street of the town and the downs. His gift was announced in the following letter to J. H. Smith, the chairman of the urban council:

"I have just acquired what are called, I think, the Common Fields, comprising eleven or twelve acres at Woodcote, and in the hope that the town of Epsom will accept them and the urban council take charge of them as a free and open space forever.

"I have of late rather lost my old intimate conection with Epsom, I am sorry to say, partly from longer absence and partly from loss of face memories, so that I am all the more anxious to give this proof of my deep and abiding affection for the place and people. Rosebery.

"P.S.—When the council has decided on the use that it proposes to make of the ground I should like to be allowed to contribute toward laying it out."

$12,500,000 a Year For Caddies.

It is estimated that nearly $50,000,000 is spent on golf in the United Kingdom every year and that of this huge sum only a little less than half, or $12,500,000 goes to the caddies.

The estimate has been made by a well-known golf specialist, who after a careful census has placed the number of players in the country at roughly 250,000. Three-quarters of a million players pay on an average $25 a year each in club subscriptions, or a total of $6,250,000, which added to $250,000 for green fees, $6,250,000 for golf balls, $625,000 for clubs and the amount which it is calculated the caddies collect, makes the total mentioned. The estimate gives one ball a week to each player at a cost of 50 cents each.

Each golfer's expenses are placed at a trifle over $100 a year on the game alone, his railway fares, or other means of reaching the links, and of course what he loses on his games, not being computed.

Britain's Income From Other Lands.

Great Britain's assessed income from abroad, as set forth in the income tax statistics of last year, reached the immense total of $520,000,000, which represents capital of nearly $13,000,000,000. These incomes are derived from foreign mines, gas works, water works, tramways, breweries, tea and coffee plantations, nitrate grounds, oil fields, land, financial, telegraph, cable, shipping and insurance companies, branches and banks, mercantile companies, mortgages on property, loans and deposits abroad and profits of all kinds arising from business done abroad by manufacturers, merchants and commission agents. When it is realized how great is the capital invested by Englishmen abroad in these varied enterprises the immense aggregate income, outside that included in the income tax statistics, can be imagined.

According to the same statistics there are 214 persons in the United Kingdom with an income of $275,000, which means that there are that many persons possessing a capital of about $6,000,000 each. But these are not the richest Englishmen. There are 66 with an income of $500,000 and over, 55 with an income of from $375,000 to $500,000, 37 with incomes $325,000 to $375,000, and 56 with incomes of from $275,000 to $325,000. Furthermore, there are 4,143 persons with incomes of $50,000 and over, which means the possession of a capital of $1,000,000 or more. Consequently the total number of persons in the country who possess at least $1,000,000 does not fall short of 4,571.

Anglo-American Exhibition.

Earl Grey, ex-Governor-General of Canada, and the Earl of Kintore, with an influential committee, have taken over the proposed Anglo-American exhibition which is to be held in London in 1914, and, having eliminated the commercial element, have made it a part of the centenary peace celebrations which are to occur on both sides of the Atlantic in that year.

The new organizers have leased the exposition buildings, which are ready for occupation, and all the profits will be handed over to the American-British Peace Committees for the purposes of scholarships and prizes in connection with the educational, social and commercial economics of both countries.

The Passing of the Penny.

The penny, whose supremacy is now threatened, has had a good long innings. For over six centuries it was practically the only English coin, for, while the florin did not appear until 1343, the penny was introduced by Offa, King of Mercia, who took as a model a coin struck by the father of Charlemagne.

This penny of Offa's was a silver coin, and it was followed in 1257 by one of gold, and it was not until the time of George III. that copper pence were struck, the present bronze not coming until Victoria had been over twenty years on the throne.

Grand Duke Michael an Exile in England.

The Grand Duke Michael-Alexandrovitch, the only brother of the Emperor of Russia, who aroused the displeasure of his Royal brother by his marriage to a Viennese woman not of Royal parentage, has taken up his residence in England, thus adding another to the interesting colony of exiles who have made England their home.

The Grand Duke has taken a long lease of Knebworth House, the ancestral seat of Lord Lytton, near Hertford, and has already moved in. This makes the second Russian Grand Duke who because of a morganatic marriage has come to England to stay. The other, the Grand Duke Michaelovitch, a first cousin once removed from the Emperor, who married Countess Torby, has a home at Hempstead. His two daughters are almost as English as their neighbors, and his wife, still known as Countess Torby, has for years taken a prominent part in the social life of London and England generally.

The Emperor's brother doubtless will be just as welcome in English society. His mother, the Dowager Empress Marie, is a sister of the Queen-Mother of England, and despite the fact that his marriage did not please his family, it is not likely to make any difference to his social status in England.

Capt. Scott's Epitaph.

Lady Scott, widow of Capt. Robert Falcon Scott, has had the following words inscribed on the tombstone in the churchyard at Holcombe (Somerset), where her husband's father and brother are buried:

"Also in loving memory of Robert Falcon Scott, son of the above, who, in returning from the South Pole with his companions, was translated by a glorious death.—March, 1912."

London, Oct. 25, 1913.

SUNSHINE AS MEDICINE.

Paris Architect Suggests More Light for Tenements.

Paris, the "city of light," is worried by the growth of tuberculosis in its midst. One of its leading architects, Augustin Rey, comes forth with a remedy. The remedy, he says, is more light. There is no more effective microbe killer than sunshine.

Architect Rey urges, therefore, that tuberculosis be attacked at its roots—that is, that cities should be so planned and laid out as to get the maximum of sunshine, and thus naturally exclude the disease. Cities of the future, he says, must be constructed so that the direction of all streets should correspond with the daily course of the sun.

Self-Reformation.

When a bad habit has seized a man and begins to throw a shadow over his future, the best thing he can do is to join the opposite radical view and commit himself to it by words and deed, as the man did who was slowly but surely making a confirmed drunkard of himself; he became a violent prohibitionist, joined the ranks of that party, gave up his drinking and remained thereafter a sober man. So, when a man is falling into scepticism, sordid life, mean disposition, constant complaining, dishonest methods, let hm take up with the very opposite conditions, embrace them and cultivate them and commit himself to an entirely new experience. It is the psychological way out of a bad life.

Pater (to indolent son)—Why don't you go to work? You have attained your majority. Son—Yes, dad; but mine isn't a working majority.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

INTERNATIONAL LESSON, NOVEMBER 16.

Lesson. VII.—The Death of Moses.
Deut. 31. 18; 32. 48-52; 34. 1-12
Golden Text, Psa. 116. 15.

Verses 1, 2. And Moses went up—In compliance with the explicit command of Jehovah, "Get thee up into this mountain of Abarim, unto Mount Nebo, which is in the land of Moab" (Deut. 32. 49).

The plains, or steppes, of Moab—The term used signifies the open plain lying between the mountains of Moab and the Jordan. It is the eastern counterpart of the plain of Jericho which lies opposite on the other side of the river, both being just north of the northern end of the Dead Sea, and together forming the lower, broadest portion of the Jordan valley.

Unto mount Nebo, to the top of Pisgah—Probably two designations for the some spot, of which the one may be taken as fixing the place a little more precisely than the other. The name "Neba" is preserved in the modern "Neba," the present name of a mountain nine and a half miles due west of the northeastern end of the Dead Sea. This mountain may be the ancient Nebo. The name "Pisgah," however, does not occur among the modern designations of places in this vicinity, and seems not to have been preserved.

And Jehovah showed him all the land of Gilead—It is not possible to actually see all the places enumerated in this connection either from the top of Mount Neba or from any one point in this vicinity, though toward both the northeast and the southwest and the view is unobstructed and superb. Parts of Gilead, unto the vicinity of Dan, together with parts of the distant territory of Naphtali and the nearer highlands of Ephraim and Manasseh, as well as much of the land of Judah, must have ben visible. Not so, however, the hinder sea, by which term is meant the western or Mediterranean Sea.

3. The Plain — Literally, "the oval." Referring to the entire broad expansion of the Jordan valley on both sides of the river just north of the Dead Sea.

The city of palm-trees—The ancient city of Jericho seems to have been well known by this name, which was intended to indicate the richness and productiveness of its soil. This Josephus also praises in many of his references to the city, calling the territory the most fertile tract of Judea. Near the ancient site of the city a copious spring still gushes forth, known as Ain es-Sultan, or Elisha's spring, and associated by both Moslem traditions and Old Testament references with the events in the life of Elisha.

Unto Zoar—In Roman and medieval times there seems to have been a city called by the Arabs Zughar and by the Greeks Zorara, situated near the southern end of the Dead Sea, and it is thought by many that this may have been the place referred to in our text. In that case, however, it would be necessary to regard the expression "the plain of the Jordan" as including the entire Dead Sea basin. This some commentators think unjustifiable, preferring, rather, to suppose that another city known as Zoar was situated near the northern end of the Dead Sea in Old Testament times.

4. The land which I sware unto Abraham—Compare the identical wording of Exod. 33. 1.

Thou shalt not go over thither—The reason for this prohibition is given in Num. 20. 12, where Jehovah, speaking to Moses and Aaron, says: "Because ye believed not in me, to sanctify me in the eyes of the children of Israel, therefore ye shall not bring this assembly into the land which I have given them." The disobedience on the part of Moses and Aaron referred to took place in the wilderness of Zin, where Moses disregarded the specific commandment of Jehovah with regard to bringing forth water from a rock. (Num. 20. 2-11.)

6. He buried him—Or, "he was buried."

Over against Bethpeor—In the immediate vicinity of which Israel was at this time encamped.

7. Nor his natural force abated—Or, "Neither had his freshness fled."

8. Thirty days—As when Aaron died (Num. 20. 29).

9. For Moses had laid his hands upon him—The special consecration of Joshua referred to is recorded in Num. 27. 18-23.

10. Not arisen a prophet since Israel—This sentence helps to fix the date of the book, at least in its present form, which must have been much later later than the time of Moses, probably, according to the best results of scholarly investigation, during the seventh century B.C.

phasize the preeminence of Moses as a worker of miracles, seem somewhat loosely attached to what precedes, and may possibly have been added by way of explanation at some later time.

In all the signs and the wonders—This phrase refers back to the phrase "like unto Moses," pointing out the particular in which no later prophet in Israel had equalled the great leader of the exodus.

All the great terror—Executions of divine judgment.

In the sight of—In the presence of.

CAN'T KEEP AMERICANS OUT.

They Like the Canadian Dollar and Want It.

"The papers are doing their best to dissuade the people in the Western States from coming into Canada, but by the looks of the situation there I would not be surprised to see at least 200,000 per annum coming in before long."

This is the opinion of Mr. William McFarlane, a prominent citizen of North Dakota, who says that he has been watching this immigration or migration for years. He has bought large tracts of land himself in the Canadian West.

"The lands in North or South Dakota, Minnesota and other states is becoming exceedingly scarce. What there is of it is therefore prohibitively dear. What the farmers figure out is this—they can sell their own improved land at from $75 to $100 per acre and with the money in their pocket come over to Canada and get land as good for $10 per acre. They can put on all sorts of machinery, take in more land as they are able to cultivate it. Their experience in the Western States serve them in good stead. The land is almost identical in quality, the same treatment serves in both cases. The American farmer is a ready-made citizen. He has little to learn. He knows what a rigorous winter is. He has no kick coming. He has no grouch. He sets himself down and works, and the first year his wheat and oat crop will pay for his initial expenditures.

"It is no good warning the American farmer against Canada, as he is not to be kept out. He moves to Canada because he makes money. By doing so he has no thought of deserting his country. He is loyal enough, but he wants the dollar. He can make it out of Canadian soil.

"As a fact vast tracts of land in the west belong to individual Americans, who have sub-divided it. On the other hand there are thousands of individual owners, all making money, besides having the price of their own land in the bank.

"It only needs the demonstration to be made, as the Canadian Pacific Railway is making it, to our people, to speedily fill up the Canadian west with a virile population."

MISFORTUNE OF BEING SHY.

A Man Not At His Ease Is Under Everybody's Feet.

Shyness is eclipse; that is precisely the word for it. It snuffs out the spirit like a flame and leaves the inadequate candle to embarrass the candlestick, says Scribner's Magazine. An unwieldy, conspicuous thing—an unlighted candle! It stands very much in its own way and in that of the world. But the more completely shy persons obscure the only interesting part of themselves, their vitality, the bigger the rest of them bulks and looms, oppressing the earth. A big man at his ease takes up very little room; but a small, shy man is under everybody's feet, including his own. He cannot help it. He has so completely deserted his body—fleeing, fleeing, that he has no longer any control over his members. He is very polite about the inconvenience he causes.

The shy man's politeness is one of the worst features of his pitiful case. It is so deceptive. If he frankly shows himself to be shy—by shrinkings and blushings and silences—the world understands what is the matter with him and makes allowances. But that is not real shyness which displays itself. Rather, it makes all possible haste to disguise not only its victims but itself beneath layer upon layer of humbug.

One of the shyest people I know has upon shy occasions the very grandest manner I ever marvelled at. Through some good scientific work he has done he is something of a celebrity, and he is frequently invited out in his capacity as lion. Head erect, bearing composed—rather nonchalant—he looks his host and the other guests firmly in the eye. He talks almost as fast as my steamer acquaintance, but with this unhappy difference, that he says nothing at all. It is incredible what a flood of commonplace twaddle can proceed from the lips of a man who really has original ideas. The weather, the latest novel or play, suffrage, the iniquities of the gas company—all the stale old topics he rehearses in their same stale old phrases. He is quite hideously polite. If any one disagrees with him on any of the vastly important subjects which he has chosen to discuss he at once defers to the different point of view and yields the argument without a struggle. He is so punctilious in his deportment that he seems to have been brought up on a book of etiquette.

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 "	

TIME-TABLE

EASTBOUND

No. 8 (daily) ..... due 4.19 a.m.
" 12 (daily except Sun) " 6.55 a.m.
" 4 (daily) ..... " 3.32 p.m.
" 6 (daily) ..... " 3.55 p.m.

WESTBOUND

No. 7 (daily) ..... due 12 48 a m.
" 11 (daily exc'pt Sun.) due 7.47 p.m.
" 5 (daily) ..... " 10 13 p.m.

The Leader

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

The Leader Publishing Co.

THURSDAY, NOV. 13. 1913.

Demonstration Cows

Are your dairy cows making good profits? It is necessary to find out, for at the famous National Dairy Show held in Chicago the last week in October, the authorities had gathered nine demonstration cows to prove for one thing how easy it is to lose good money feeding poor cows. All feed was weighed, all the milk was weighed and tested, the results of each day were placarded in bold figures above each cow. These two furnish the extremes for one day. A 7 year old grade Jersey consuming 21 cents worth of feed produced only 13 cents worth of fat. This means that she incurred a loss of 8 cents for that day, that the feed cost of one pound of fat was 52 cents, that the feed cost of 100 lbs. of milk was $2 53, and that for every dollar's worth of feed given to her she yielded only 62 cents worth of product.

Close to her was a 7 year old grade Guernsey that on the same day consumed only 26 cents worth of feed; but notice what she did with it. She produced two and a quarter pounds of fat worth 79 cents showing therefrom a profit of 53 cents. Her pound of fat cost under 11 cents to produce, while every dollar's worth of feed gave three dollar's worth of product.

It has been demonstrated to Canadian farmers over and over again that similar conditions exist in each province. Just as soon as the keeping of dairy records becomes general, the profits from feeding cows may be expected to increase rapidly. The Dairy Division, Ottawa, gladly supplies feed record forms and a herd record book; apply for them today, and make sure, by systematic records, that each cow in your herd makes a good profit on her year's work.

The Dairy Show at Ottawa Winter Fair

The dairy show at the Ottawa Winter Fair, gives promise of surpassing that of previous years. The Holstein and Ayrshire Breeders Associations, are giving large grants in the classes for pure-bred Holsteins and Ayrshires. These classes which have always been well filled, will undoubtedly show an increased number of entries.

In the past some wonderful performance records have been made at this Show. The prizes are awarded on the standing made in the three day test, since the producing qualities of a dairy cow is the only true estimate of her value.

Grade dairy cattle supply the major portion of the milk for the city milk trade, as well as for our cheese and butter factories, and in order to stimulate the improvement of grade dairy cattle, the prizes offered in the grade classes have been increased and extended.

The stabling for dairy cattle at the Ottawa Winter Fair, is the best in the country. The addition, last year of a new dairy barn fitted with the most up-to-date fixtures, gives additional accommodation for seventy-five head of cattle, and conditions are as near ideal as it is possible to make them for dairy cattle in a record of performance test.

A prize list will be furnished on application to W. D. Jackson, Secretary, Carp, Ont.

Wisdom In Shopping and Injudicious Buying

Following is an interesting paper read by Mrs. Gilbert Smith at a recent meeting of the Women's Institute:

When I consented to write this paper, I did not realize how deep the subject was, nor was I aware of the time and thought which were being given it by writers on economics. Shopping usually means the everyday buying, taken by us all as a matter of course, or else occasional pleasure jaunts through the stores with friends.

The careful student of economics takes a widely different view and a more serious one, for he has found out that the aggregate sum spent by women is so large, that the way it is spent materially affects prices. A writer in one of the leading American magazines states that over ten billion dollars are spent annually in the United States for household uses or expenditures and that to a large degree American women are responsible for how they are spent. The writer goes on to say "that this sum has not been expended wisely in the past, is shown by the instantly increased cost of living, and that the pressure will continue until we can learn how to expend in better, wiser ways." We are told that too many women do not look upon their expenditure from a business stand point. It is David Graham Philipps, I think, who illustrates this point in one of his stories, when a young husband, impatient at his wife's ineffective methods of spending the household funds, advises her, colloquial language, to "get onto her job." This meant that she had a practical business proposition before her just as much as a man in commercial life.

One of the essentials for satisfaction in expenditure is the application of the rule known as "Division of Income". This means, to quote again, "proportioning the income in accordance with some fixed plan so that you will know just what sum should be spent for various needs." This plan has made shopping a more intelligent business for many women and productive of good results. The woman who has learned to do this has begun to "get onto her job."

In the actual spending, good judgment and considerable knowledge are essential. Ignorance often causes ridiculous mistakes as in the case of the woman, who ordering a whole halibut for two persons for lunch was told to her astonishment that the smallest halibut weighed 300 lbs. Ridiculous as is this mistake, it is not nearly as serious as not knowing the values of different foods, for a famous dietitian declares that "food should no more be administered indiscriminately than drugs."

That quality known as backbone is also necessary in shopping. Use the money set aside for a certain purpose and for that purpose only. Even illustrious persons have erred in this respect, notably Eugene Field. His tendency to change his mind on the occasions when he had money was only too well known to his wife, but one day she intrusted the insurance money to his keeping. Several hours later a case of stuffed birds was delivered at their door, they had proved more desirable than insurance. Whereupon two problems arose—how to raise the money again and where to put the birds,

However, this is folly in shopping not wisdom which we really began to talk about. Some is probably asking "where should we shop?" In a small town it is a comparatively sure job matter but not so in a city, with its wide range of shops. The old fashioned idea was to visit only the best places, which used to mean, unfortunately, the most expensive. Modern business methods though have founded large shops when the best articles can be had at moderate prices We still like to shop at the most exclusive places and incidentally to be seen shopping there but the high cost of living has made us practical enough to patronize the less expensive but still reliable stores. A Toronto woman years ago, realized the possibilities of Eaton's, but, on her rare visits entered shamefacedly by a side entrance. Now her attitude is changed. All her shopping is done there by the main entrance.

Choose the most reliable stores and establish a connection which often means better service and exceptional accommodation.

An experienced shopper realizes that an article of good quality, even if rather expensive, proves more economical in the end than an inferior article costing less. Poor table linen for example is dear at any price. A good price does not necessarily mean good quality, but a low price may well arouse one's suspicions, though to the inexperienced shopper it sometimes proves alluring. A young man in Montreal was delighted with a fine looking rain coat bought at a very reasonable price from a jew. The purchaser took great pride in his investment, until the testing time, a rainy day came, when he was glad to go home by side streets in a rain coat made of paper.

The end of the season sales afford an exception to this general principle, for unusual values can then often be had. People are more and more taking advantage of these cleaning sales.

As to injudicious buying, the greatest modern tendency in this direction, with so many attractive shops and an equal number of tempting catalogues, is to buy too many small things of only passing interest. They take more money than we imagine and give us little in return. Our grandmothers, if you will pardon me mentioning those oft quoted women — bought things which were of good quality and lasted, but they had to save to do so As a modern writter expresses it "For the sake of the one Big Thing that looms up faint but proves fully attractive on the distant horizon, you must do without all the little things that make daily life so pleasant. Alas, once you begin to save you can no longer heedlessly sip the joys of the moment."

Another pitfall in shopping is expecting to get something for nothing. Noting from a newspaper report "A Government inspector, who was investigating a fraudelent mail-order scheme, recently questioned many women who had been robbed by the company. Some of the women expected sympathy: they received, instead, a sharp rebuke, "Didn't you know" the inspector asked "that you couldn't buy an article like that for a dollar? You know that the price is about the same everywhere How did you expect a mail order concern to sell you the same thing at a fifth of the regular price. Were you trying to get something for nothing?

"The question," the article goes on to say "was a fair one. A writer on economic subjects has declared that the desire to get something for nothing is the "fundamental immortality of life." Every woman should remember that remark.

Bargains appeal unsightly to some persons often leading them into the folly of buying because a thing is cheap or worse still buying without considering whether they are getting good value or not. "Good Housekeeping" prints the following from a Japanese servant, a domestic scientist. "Last Thursday in the early morning of forenoon the Honourable Mrs Sweet was sitting reading with Boston newsprint, reading it up—"Oh!"—This from her, "What is?" I require chivalrously standing near respectful carpet sweep. "Great sales are sailing in all department stores: with immediate quickness I must depart off and buy one." "Can you afford this extravagance? I asked to know. "In buying bargains, I never consider cost," she answered with mustard voice.

At the request of a friend I mention the folly of shopping in Ogdensburg if one expects to encounter Mrs Ogilvie in Morrisburg.

In conclusion I should like to quote Ruskin on the use of a word which enters into all wise shopping and often mistakenly with injudicious shopping too. I mean the word economy, Ruskin says—"We have marked the word economy in our English language into a meaning which it has no business to bear. In our use of it, it constantly signifies merely saving or spending. Economy no more means saving money than it means spending money. It means the administration of a house, its stewardship, spending or saving money, or time, or anything else to the best possible advantage.

STRONGLY ADVISES "FRUIT-A-TIVES"

Because They Cured Him, And They Will Cure You



MR. ALEX. McCARTER

WALKERTON ONT., MAY 9th. 1911. "I have been in Walkerton in business for a good many years and many of my townsmen know that my health, for long periods was precarious. My trouble was extreme Nervousness, brought on by Indigestion and Dyspepsia, from which I suffered in the most severe form. It was so bad that I could not sleep before about four in the morning. I noticed one of your published testimonials of how someone had used "Fruit-a-tives" for similar trouble and asked Mr. Hunter, my druggist, his opinion on the matter and he advised their use. I immediately procured several boxes and I am pleased to say that I now enjoy splendid health and could not possibly feel better. I can eat with every degree of satisfaction and sleep without an effort. I strongly advise anyone suffering from like complaints, to commence using "Fruit-a-tives". ALEX. McCARTER.

50c. a box, 6 for $2.50—trial size, 25c. At dealers or from Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

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are especially good for children because they are pleasant to take, gentle in action, do not irritate the bowels nor develop a need for continual or increased doses. 25c. a box, at your Druggist's.

National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited. 177

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

STRANGE IMMIGRANTS

MAROONS THE QUEEREST NEWCOMERS IN CANADA'S HISTORY.

Intractable Ex-Slaves From Jamaica Who Settled In Nova Scotia In 1796 Were Real Undesirables—They Were Finally Transported to Sierra Leone, Where They Joined Slave Traders.

One hears much of immigration these days—of the coming of homeseekers to our shores by the shipload, so that the newcomers within a single year run up into hundreds of thousands, or about four times as numerous as were the people of all Canada when it passed to the British Crown. So far as this country is concerned, it is a period of immigration, but is not the beginning of the movement, for all through our history runs the story of the coming of people from lands beyond the sea. It is not proposed to here recount all that story, but only to review one of its most remarkable chapters—the chapter that tells of the coming of the Maroons of Jamaica to Nova Scotia in 1796.

Of all the many settlements and colonies founded or attempted within the boundaries of what is now the Dominion of Canada, the most peculiar was that set up at Preston, near Halifax. It was a colony as undesirable as remarkable, and it was well for Nova Scotia that it proved a failure, because the colonists were a number of the most cruel, warlike, and restless of the black population of the West Indies—the terrible Maroons. First, something about this people.

The Spaniards, when England took Jamaica, left behind them a large number of colored slaves, who refused to quit the island when their masters gave it up, and the English took possession. These masterless slaves fled to the hills and mountains of the interior, where they subsisted principally on wild hogs, which roamed the woods in large numbers and where, in a country of luxuriant and continuous vegetation, they easily found abundance of food. It was from this mode of life that these people are said to have derived the name, Maroons, which meant hog-hunters.

For many years these mountain outlaws harassed and annoyed the planters and generally disturbed the peace of the island, especially in the central portion, known as the parish of Clarendon. They finally became so troublesome under the leadership of one called Cudjoe, that the Government troops, under Col. Guthrie, were sent to suppress them. After a long campaign the white decided to make a treaty with the fierce hog-hunters. A treaty was, therefore, concluded by Governor Edward Trelawney, and by its terms the Maroons were declared free and lands were allotted them for their use. The experiment was a failure and finally another long guerilla warfare ensued.

In the end the Maroons were beaten, surrendering to Gen. Walpole, the commander of the troops. They laid down their arms on condition that their lives should be spared, and that they be permitted to remain in the country, subject to the government of the whites, as was the case before the war. The white settlers refused the last proposal and demanded the transportation of the half-castes.

The Maroons were transported from Jamaica in June, 1796, in three ships—the Dover, Mary, and Anne—which sailed from Bluefields, with 600 Maroons on board and arrived at Halifax after a voyage of six weeks. "They were provided with all manner of necessaries, as well for their accommodation at sea, as for the change of climate," writes Judge Haliburton in his "Account of Nova Scotia"; "and they were accompanied by William Dawes Quarrel, who had been appointed commissary-general with instructions to purchase land in Nova Scotia or elsewhere, for their future establishment and subsistence as a free people. The sum of $125,000 was allowed by the Legislature of Jamaica for this purpose."

At that time, Edward, Duke of Kent, was commander of the forces at Halifax, and upon the arrival of the Maroons he inspected them on shipboard. Their fine physique did not escape the notice of the trained eye of the soldier, and he said that he thought them well adapted to military service. The duke spoke to a number of the Maroon leaders who, in addressing him, called him "Massa Prince," and "Massa King's Son."

The Maroons, who but a few months before were fighting British troops in Jamaica, labored with a will on the British fortifications of Halifax. "The lines of the Citadel were raised with rapidity, and the Maroon Bastion, erected by their efforts, remains as a monument of their active industry."

The Maroons' first winter in Nova Scotia was attended with considerable hardships. The season was unusually severe; the Maroons' firewood was soon exhausted; their stores of potatoes was frozen in the cellars; and, the supplies of Halifax failing, the Maroons were in danger of suffering from hunger.

Soon afterwards the Maroons again lapsed into idleness; "and labor was neglected for amusements, for cards and cock-fighting, strolling to town, and occasionally earning some money in accidental occupations.

They became a charge on the province, and a serious one, too, for it required no less than $50,000 a year to keep them, and as they were anxious to get to a warmer climate, it was finally decided to send them to Sierra Leone in West Africa, and they were again transported.

After reaching Sierra Leone, the Maroons scattered, and most of them became slave-catchers for the Arabs engaged in the slave trade. In the course of twenty-five years they helped to depopulate a broad swath across Africa to the eastern coast.

There are upwards of 5,000 practitioners of Christian Science.

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PURITY

Your oven becomes a certain producer of more bread and better bread.

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For from each shipment of wheat delivered at our mills we take a ten pound sample. We grind it into flour. We bake the flour into bread.

If this bread is high in quality and large in quantity, we use the shipment. Otherwise we sell it.

There is no guess-work about our promise of more bread and better bread from flour bearing this name.

"More Bread and Better Bread" and "Better Pastry Too" 525

In Cardinal

(From the Cardinal correspondence in the Prescott Messenger)

Three citizens of Cardinal faced the music in the police court on Tuesday of last week, the charges being over supply of intoxicants. It was proven that their manners while under the influence of Bacchus was anything but charming. Several complaints were made of young men who fight and swear on the street at all hours of the night while under the influence of liquor. Charges were laid and three fines amounting to about $40 imposed.

License Inspector Carson looked over Cardinal on Saturday afternoon, but found the place as dry as the Desert of Sahara. The stage which hails from the wet town of Prescott, fell under suspicion, and the inspector accompanied by constable Coons, drove up the road to meet the alleged purveyor of wet goods. An examination of the freight carried on the stage revealed nothing however and the officials had all their trouble for nothing. It is not known what circumstances directed suspicion on the stage, but there was nothing doing when the inspector was in sight.

S. S. No. 18 Winchester Springs

Class V.—Nellie McQuaig.

Class IV. (Sr.)—*Clara McIntosh, Floyd Fisher, Tommy Holmes, Violet Bolton, *Reta McIntosh, Oliver Holmes.

Class IV. (Jr.)—*Harry Holmes, *Nellie Davidson, Cecil Casselman, Willie Thompson.

Class III.—Aleitha Thorpe, Hilda Fisher, Lillie Ault, Luella Harper, *George Summers, *Willet Patterson, *Garfield McIntosh. *Hilda Davidson, Eva Harper, Bessie Barkley, Jean Murdock, *Hilda McIntosh.

Miss Irene MacDonald, Principal.

Class II.—*Evelyn McPherson, *Maggie Nesbitt.

Class I. Pt II.—*Ella Coons.

Class I. Pt I—(c) Della Holmes, Lulu Kirkwood, (b) Athol Barkley, Jay Bailey, Harold Hess, (a) Lucy McIntosh, *Graham McPherson, Herbie Loucks.

Miss Winnie Leveign, Teacher.

N B. Names marked * for perfect attendance.

FROATBURN.

Mrs Arthur Wells, of New Richmond, Wisconsin, arrived here on Sunday evening to spend some time with her parents Mr and Mrs Jas. J. Styles.

Messrs Floyd and Cecil Bouck, of Seldom Seen, and Mr and Mrs Roy Phillips, of Riverside, passed through here on Saturday.

Miss Ella Champion, of Waddington, spent last week the guest of her cousin Miss Martha Reddick.

Henry Casselman, of Nudell Bush, passed through our burn on Saturday.

Mrs Cephrenus O'Shaughnessy and children, of Bouck's Hill, spent a couple days the guests of the former's parents Mr and Mrs Chas. Watson.

A few from here attended the sale of Mr M. Casselman, Williamsburg, on Thursday.

W. Ross, of Morrisburg, called in our burn on Sunday evening.

Miss Lottie Styles spent Thursday afternoon the guest of Miss Amy Froats.

Hector Kirk, of Gallingertown spent Wednesday evening last in our burn.

Mr and Mrs Dalton Saddlemire and daughter Pauline, of Glen Becker, spent Sunday at Chas. Watson's.

Mr and Mrs Luther Froats spent Saturday afternoon with friends in Morrisburg.

Morley Bowman spent Saturday at Bouck's Hill.

Mr and Mrs Jack Morrison are visiting the latter's parents Mr and Mrs Edward Swerdfeger.

R. Casselman and son Ross, of Glen Becker, spent Saturday evening at M. Beckstead's.

Mrs Geo. E Styles returned home on Sunday after spending a week with her sister Mrs Frank Tobin, Massena, N.Y.

ARCHER.

Mr. Frank Cryderman and sons o Osnabruck Centre are busy cutting timber in Mr. H. S. Weagant's bush.

Mr and Mrs. H. S. Weagant were at Bouck's Hill and Williamsburg on Saturday.

Messrs. Chas. Cryderman and Jas. Southworth of Osnabruck Centre were business callers here on Wednesday.

The sad news reached here on Wednesday morning of the sudden death of Mrs Will. Scott of Osnabruck Centre.

Messrs. H. Gallinger and A Collins of Gallingertown were business callers here on Tuesday.

Everybody thinks the sparrow must go even the small boys. We know of one instance where a young boy living in this vicinity who shot and killed three sparrows with one single shot. Who can beat this? Let us hear from other places.

Quite a snow storm visited us here on Monday night and Tuesday morning. The most of it though has disappeared again.

HOW'S THIS ?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

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

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Will Your Trees Grow?

It all depends on where you get them. Trees from the Bowman Nurseries have heavy fibrous roots; they are grown in the right kind of soil; they are handled and packed with extreme care; they come to you in the pink of condition, and they grow.

An active agent wanted in this district.

THOS. W. BOWMAN & SON CO., LTD. Ridgeville, Ont.

60 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
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Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. HANDBOOK on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents.

Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive *special notice*, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms for Canada, $3.75 a year, postage prepaid. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, **New York**
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

LEADER ADVERTISEMENTS BRING RESULTS.

Bradfield Bros. & Co.

EVERYTHING FOR HOUSECLEANING

Step Ladders — Brooms

Brushes — Pails

Soaps — Cleansers

Polishes — Disinfectant

Bradfield Bros. & Co.

Hardware ::: Coal ::: Groceries

PRAIRIE LAND CO.

11½ High Street West — **Moose Jaw, Sask.**

IT will surprise you to know what a small amount cash it takes to handle a pair of Lots bought from us, as in many cases we are the owners and can make terms to suit you.

ROTHESAY PARK
RESIDENTIAL

2 Lots, Block 47, $250 each.
2 Lots, Block 45, $250 each.

WESTMOUNT
INDUSTRIAL

3 Lots, Block 14, $275 each.
3 Lots, Block 12, $300 each.

FOR QUICK SALE ONLY

SOLDIERS' FUNERALS.

Elaborate Formula Governs the Last Rites In British Army.

"The deceased was buried with military honors." We often read this of the funerals of soldiers and ex-soldiers, although, according to the "King's Regulations and Orders for the Army," only those soldiers actually holding some military command or office at the time of their death are granted the honor of a military funeral. Military honors at the death of an ex-soldier are, therefore, an act of indulgence, which is, of course, never disputed.

The troops detailed for the escort, commonly known as the firing party, and varying in strength with the rank of the deceased, are drawn up in two lines with unfixed bayonets facing the building where the body is placed. When the body is brought out the escort is ordered to "Present arms," and as the procession is ready to move off, to "Reverse arms." The band follows the escort and the drums are muffled. The coffin, covered with the Union Jack, upon which are placed the headdress and side-arms of the deceased, is borne upon a gun carriage.

Pall-bearers, of equal rank with the deceased, march on each side, and the chief mourners follow immediately after the corpse, whilst next to them comes the following party of soldiers, usually comrades of the deceased. The officers, the seniors last, march in the rear.

In the case of mounted officers or men the horse of the deceased is led in the procession, the riding boots hanging reversed—that is, with the toes pointing to the rear—on each side of the saddle.

The strength of the escort is according to the rank of the deceased. It varies from 300 for the funeral of a lieutenant-colonel to thirteen for that of a private.

Whilst the procession is proceeding in slow time it is usual for the band to play a funeral march, the favorite being Beethoven's or Chopin's, and the more familiar "Dead March in Saul" is commenced as the gates of the cemetery are approached.

In the case of Scottish regiments the pipers are accustomed to play a "lament," most probably "Flower of the Forest" for Highlanders and "The Land o' the Leal" for Lowland battalions. "Lochaber No More" is also selected.

When the head of the procession arrives near the spot where it is met by the clergyman, the escort halts and turns inwards, so as to form a line for the procession to pass through, and it is afterwards drawn up near the grave of their comrade. At the conclusion of the service the escort, previously resting on arms reversed, is called to attention and presents arms, and three volleys are then fired over the grave. It is to this custom that reference is made in "The Burial of Sir John More":—

Not a soldier discharged his farewell shot
O'er the grave where our hero we buried.

After the volleys have been fired bayonets are fixed and arms again presented, and the bugler then sounds the "Last Post."

And so the man who as a soldier has served his country may go to his last resting-place, whatever his rank, in an impressive and solemn manner befitting one who has worn the King's uniform.—Tit-Bits.

OTTAWA WINTER FAIR

Howick Hall, Ottawa

Jan. 20, 21, 22 and 23, '14

Large Classification for
HORSES, BEEF CATTLE, DAIRY CATTLE
SHEEP, SWINE, POULTRY,
DRESSED CARCASSES AND SEEDS

$12,000.00 in Prizes.

New addition to Buildings with improved accommodation throughout.
For free Prize List apply to the Secretary.

JOHN BRIGHT, Pres. Ottawa. — W. D. JACKSON, Secy Carp, Ont.

40 11t

JANITOR wanted for the Morrisburg Public School immediately. Apply in writing, stating salary wanted, to J. M. Whitteker, Secretary Board of Education.

For Sale

25 acres bush, chiefly cedar; standing. Apply
45-tf — J. D. DAIN.

Farm For Sale

The undersigned offers for sale his farm, being composed of the West Half of Lot 21 in the Fourth Concession of Williamsburg, containing 100 acres more or less. About 35 acres under cultivation, good pastures; best hardwood bush in county. Terms reasonable. Apply to

ALEX. McINTOSH,
Temperance House,
38-tf — Morrisburg.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

1. East half of Lot No. 15 in the 4th Concession of Williamsburg. The soil is a fine clay loam and on the premises there is a good frame house, good barns and two wells.
2. To close an estate a farm of 114 acres in the 1st Concession of Osnabruck. A bargain and easy terms to a quick purchaser.
3. Wingard house, Church Street, Morrisburg. For particulars apply to

ARTHUR FLYNN,
Barrister, Morrisburg

POULTRY WANTED

THE undersigned is prepared to buy live poultry in any quantities; either delivered at Morrisburg (at Temperance House) or called for. Highest market price paid. Drop a postcard to MAURICE ADOFF,
35tf. — 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-Treas

LEADER ADVERTISEMENTS BRING RESULTS

Our Correspondents

WILLIAMSBURG

Mrs J. D Beckstead and Mrs Edgar McIntosh were visiting friends in Cornwall and Mille Roches last week.

Arza McIntosh, of Sarnia, was a caller at Ed Perault's last Saturday.

Mrs John Peacock, of Ogdensburg, has returned home after spending a few days renewing friends and acquaintances in town.

Miss Alice Armstrong spent Saturday and Sunday at her home in Iroquois.

Guests of the Temperance House on Monday were Mr and Mrs Thomas McQuat, of Cass Bridge, Mrs John McIntosh and Miss Florence McIntosh and Mr and Mrs Edgar McIntosh and family, of Sunnybrook.

Mrs George R. Whitteker has returned home after visiting friends in Cornwall.

Calvin Simser, of Chesterville, was in town on Tuesday.

Mr and Mrs Bruce Strader and sons Guy and Philip were guests of Mrs Alice Strader on Monday.

Mrs Charles Phifer and son Stirton and Miss Maefred spent Saturday and Sunday with friends in Morewood.

Mrs Percy McIntosh, of Winchester Springs, spent a few days with her parents Mr and Mrs T. Eastwood.

Ed. Robinson and sister Lydia and Misses Alice Thom and Violet Perault spent Sunday with the Misses Lottie and Hazel Weaver.

Mrs Myers, of Morewood, spent a few days with her sister Mrs Cunningham.

The Women's Institute held their meeting for November at the home of Mrs H. B. Cochrane on Thursday evening, Nov. 6th. There was a large attendance and they decided to hold an entertainment some time during the winter. Their next meeting will be held at the home of Miss Sarah Ann Whitteker on Thursday evening, Dec 4th, when all members are requested to be present as Miss May Norval will read a very important paper.

EAST WILLIAMSBURG.

Mrs Edward and Mrs John Summers and Mrs Samuel Wells spent Wednesday with friends at Aultsville.

Thomas Beckstead spent a few days at his home here.

Miss Ethel Wells is spending a few days with her sister Mrs Samuel Lawrence, Gooseneck Island

Miss Myrtle Watson spent a few days last week with friends at Aultsville.

Mrs John H. Wells, of Aultsville, is spending the last few days at Mrs W. Watson's.

Mr and Mrs Charlie McIntosh are leaving our burg for Cornwall where they intend to reside. We will miss them from our midst.

There was a pleasant evening spent at the home of Nelson Castleman on Tuesday by the young people of our burg.

Darwin Lawrence was calling in our burg on Saturday evening.

Mr and Mrs Fawcet, P. Payne and Miss Ault, of Brinston, passed through our burg for Uncle Sam's domain.

H. Rombough was a business caller in our burg on Wednesday of last week.

Frank Stilson is threshing at Riverside this week

Mr and Mrs John Summers have returned home from North Bay where they have been for the past month. They intend to reside in Aultsville.

Mrs Geo. McPherson, of Aultsville, spent a couple of days last week with her brother George Brydges.

Alfred Wells and son John spent a few days last week at Hoasic where they are busy painting one of their houses.

ROWENA.

Mr and Mrs A. Riddell visited Ottawa friends recently.

Mrs John Becksted and children spent the week-end in Morrisburg.

Mr and Mrs Elgin Hamilton visited at the home of Mrs E Casselman on Sunday last.

Misses Hattie and Violet Mullin, of the M.C.I., and Miss Olive Barkley and Fred Cooper Sundayed at their parental home here.

Born—To Mr and Mrs Orval Seeley on Oct. 24th, a daughter.

Later we have to report the death of the infant child of Mr and Mrs Orval Seeley.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.



AULTSVILLE

The Misses Lere and Marion Beckstead, of Montreal, spent the week-end with friends here.

Mrs Garnet Baker, of Farran's Point, spent a few days here recently at her parental home.

Messrs Frank and Fred Winters and Arthur Loucks, of Montreal, spent the week-end here.

Mrs Wm. Service, of Woodlands, is spending the week with friends here.

Rev. W. A. Hanna spent the week-end in Cornwall preaching in the Methodist Church morning and evening and addressing a mass meeting in the Town Hall at 4 p.m. on the evils of the liquor habit.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the Methodist Church were entertained at the home of Mrs Geo. Markell on Friday, Nov. 7th. Two quilts were quilted and a social hour spent.

Miss Laura Robertson is spending a few days at Croil's Island this week.

Costumes in keeping with the time the early Victorian Era will be in vogue at the Ladies' Aid concert on Tuesday evening, Nov. 18th, at Fraternity Hall. Don't forget the time and place.

Arrange to attend the play, "A Ladies' Aid Business Meeting at Mohawk Crossroads," to be given by the Ladies' Aid Society of the Methodist Church in Fraternity Hall on Tuesday evening next, Nov 18. Programme commences at 8'clock.

NUDELL BUSH.

Mr and Mrs Geo. Vassaw, sr., spent Sunday at Mr Jas. Harper's Riverside.

Mr Sidney Lount spent a day in Cornwall on business this week.

Mr M. F. Reddick has purchased a handsome team of colts.

Mrs Colborne Casselman is spending a few days at Bush Glen.

Mrs. A. Schultz is spending a few days in town this week.

Mrs S L. Casselman is spending a few days visiting friends in Froatburn.

Mrs Wm. Henophy spent a few dave here the guest of her sister, Mrs Sidney Prunner.

Quite a few from here attended the quilting bee on the 4th at Mrs. Jas. Prunner's at Froatburn.

Mr and Mrs Herman Fetterly passed through here on the 8th with a beautihigh stepper.

Mr. F. A. Lount from Beiseker, Alta., made a short visit to his many friends through here while on his way to the Montreal stock yards where he purchased 3 car loads of young stock and has started to the West with them. going by C. P. R. route.

Wm. Plantz spent a few days in Montreal this week on business.

Mrs Colborne Casselman, Miss Hazel Markell and Miss F. M. Lount spent the evening with Mrs. A. E Casselman.

Rev. and Mrs. McCreery visited at Mr S. Lount's on the 5th.

Mr Leo Henophy and Miss Annie McCarthy spent Tuesday at Ferndale.

Mr and Mrs Calvin Loucks and Mr. Geo. Casselman spent Wednesday evening at M. Henophy's, Ferndale.

Earl McIntosh spent Friday evening at Froatburn.

Mr Nelson Prunner is at present repairing Mr McIntosh's house which makes a great improvement.

BRINSTON

Mr and Mrs H E. Whitteker spent Sunday at Williamsburg.

Henry Barry, of Morrisburg, is spending a few days in town.

James Clow who has been spending the summer at Hainsville has returned home.

Mr and Mrs Henry Boyd spent Friday at Glen Stewart.

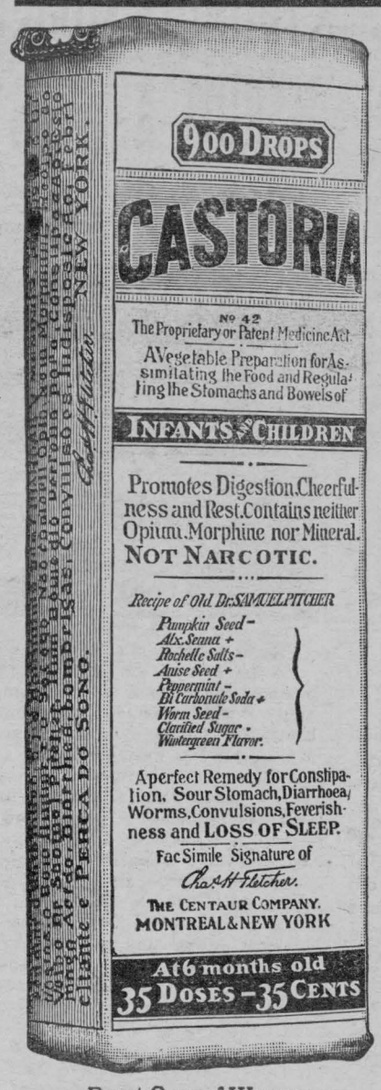
Herman Hamilton, of Irena, spent the week-end at Thos. Hamilton's.

Mrs Chas. Gilson spent one day last week at Stampville.

Mr and Mrs Herb. Feader, of South Mountain, were guests at John Adams' one day last week.

H. Glover, I.O.O.F. insurance agent, is spending a couple weeks in town.

Messrs H. R. Wallace, H. Glover, A. Payne and E. Driscoll motored to Morrisburg one day last week.



Exact Copy of Wrapper.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

Morrisburg Poultry Company



Buyers of Live and Dressed Poultry

We pay the highest market price at all times. Prices are as follows: 11c for Chickens, 10c for Ducks, 9c for Fowls, delivered at the Poultry Fattening Plant, Morrisburg.

Members of the Dundas Co-operative Egg & Poultry Association can secure their winter supply of Poultry Grit, Oyster Shell, Beef Scraps, Bone Meal, etc., through their local Secretary or by applying to the General Secretary.

R. H. ASHTON, Morrisburg, Ont.

THERE IS NO DOMESTIC PICTURE

more appealing than that of the family gathered at eventide around the library lamp. The soft mellow light of the lamp casts a pleasing glow over the whole scene and completes the coziness and comfort of the home.

Much depends on the lamp that gives the light. The RAYO lamps have been designed primarly for light giving. With this they combine beauty, cleanliness, safety and ease of manipulation.

The burners are simple in construction, easy to rewick and to keep clean. The RAYO lamps are made of brass throughout and are pleasing in proportion, and appearance. They are beautifully finished, and are easily kept clean.

There is a RAYO lamp for every room, for every purpose. There are numerous styles and patterns. They will all fit the pocket book in price.

A beautiful fully nickled plated RAYO Lamp for $2, all complete with porcelain shade.

We have a nice variety to select from, at different prices. A fine safe little hand lamp all complete for 25c.

R. H. BRADFIELD & CO.

Plate Glass Front Hardware Store

MORRISBURG, - - - ONTARIO.

Butter Wrappers, printed and plain, in any quantity, at The Leader. Prices right and work guaranteed.

HONEST TEA IS THE BEST POLICY
LIPTON'S TEA
LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD

THE WORLD IN REVIEW

Beef Shortage.

It is affirmed that everything points to a world-wide shortage of beef cattle, and, unless something is done to remedy conditions, the shortage will become acute and the price of meat will mount still higher. At the recent convention of the American Meat Packers, it was decided to expend $500,000 during the next five years in educating the farmers throughout the United States in regard to the raising of cattle. It was pointed out that if every small farmer would raise at least two beef steers a year the fear of a shortage would soon be a thing of the past.

The association also went on record against the "unnecessary slaughtering of heifer calves as a step in a campaign of education to prevent a further shortage in the country's meat supply." Another recommendation made was that legislation be enacted preventing the killing of calves for veal. It is estimated that 9,000,000 are slaughtered in the United States each year while if these calves were allowed to reach the age of three or four years, the supply of beef would be increased 9,000,000,000 pounds.

Canada should profit by these recommendations. Farmers should raise more cattle and go in for mixed farming instead of confining their sole efforts to the growing of grain. As far as Ontario and Eastern Canada is concerned, it would seem to be wisdom to go extensively into cattle raising owing to the removal of the American duty with the consequent greater demand from that country for beef cattle.

Baseball a Civilizing Force.

During the American occupation of the Philippines conditions in the island have greatly improved, even though there may yet be much to accomplish. Numbers of the natives who a few years ago were living as savages now build houses and cultivate plots of ground. The physique of the young men and boys has become more robust. Disease has been lessened. There is less vicious pastime, and morally, mentally and physically the natives have benefited through that change. What has brought about the improvement? Religious workers, doctors, health officers, teachers? All have helped, of course; but first among the civilizing factors, says Mr. Frederick Chamberlain, the author of "The Philippine Problem," have been baseball and other athletic sports.

Comparing Budgets.

M. Rene Lauret has recently given some interesting comparisons between the national expenditures of France and Germany. Many attempts have been made to ascertain the exact average amount in taxation per head of the population paid in each country, but the results are too contradictory to make it possible to accept them without reserve. M. Y. M. Goblet puts it at 165 francs in Germany and 142 francs in France. M. Jules Roche, again, estimates that the Prussian pays 59 francs against 98 francs in France. The Bulletin de Statisque et de Legislation Comparee makes the amount paid by each person in Germany 51 francs, and the writer thinks the last two estimates nearer the truth than that of M. Goblet.

Much depends on the way in which the amount is reckoned, the items included, and the different articles taxed in each country. Railways in Germany, for instance, form almost a state monopoly; in France tobacco is a monopoly. Military expenditure in Germany is higher than in France, but, compared with the population, it is less. Germany spends more than France on foreign affairs, but less on colonies. Public powers and administration, justice, etc., cost more in Germany, or, at any rate, in Prussia, than in France. The expenditure on education seems pretty equal in both countries. France sacrifices more on behalf of commerce and public works, and Prussia more for agriculture.

Food Faddists.

The public who eat, and they are largely in the majority, have become alarmed at the campaign of the food faddists and have come to regard with suspicion the most harmless articles of diet. A bulletin recently issued by the United States department of agriculture will aid in renewing a waning confidence. "Some of the advocates of freak diets are sincre, but are themselves deluded," says the warning. "Others are fakers who seek to make monetary gain by advising peculiar systems of diet. Neither class can offer trustworthy advice. In most of the recommendations of these self-established 'experts' there is hardly a shadow of reason, though they may seem plausible. One of their methods of reasoning is to use isolated and often unrelated facts of science as evidence that their peculiar system is of value. They completely ignore statements in current historical and scientific literature which could negative their contentions.

Much of the supposed scientific advice now being sold for a price is really little more than folklore. A great many of the statements which are used as arguments have been traced by the government specialists and found to come from works on diet written so long ago as to be no longer considered of value except to the student of the history of diets. The truth of the matter is, however," adds the statement, "that man's chances of health are best when he eats with moderation a diet made up of clean, wholesome, ordinary foods, well prepared in the usual ways. Proper cooking sterilizes foods. If the deductions of many food faddists accepted as facts were really operative, it would be difficult to explain how the human race had survived." The department adds a warning against the danger of alleged mail cures sold by "dietic experts."

Fox Farms in Alberta.

Black fox farms are now being started in Alberta. There is one near Edmonton which has already been in existence some months. The Indians are getting wise to the big profits that are being made out of black foxes, and are contemplating a raise in the price of the valuable animals which they trap, and which they have hitherto been selling for a song. Even the Indian will turn. It seems that there are victims of wildcatting in black foxes just as there have been victims of wildcatting in real estate, and will undoubtedly be victims of wildcatting in oil. Only in the first case the victim is the poor Indian, whose untutored mind is only just beginning to comprehend the dark ways and vain tricks of the white man.

The Pace of the West.

The following little calculation may be commended to those who think the west is making too fast a pace. We owe it to Mr. J. J. Haslam, a well-known westerner. The cash value of the 1913 crop for wheat, oats, flax and barley may be put at $123,539,900. The indebtedness of the farmers is estimated at $125,000,000. Of this $60,000,000 is owing to mortgage companies, $35,000,000 to machinery companies, $20,000,000 to merchants, and about $10,000,000 other debts. If the western farmer were to take one-seventh of his crop each year, not an out-of-the-way proportion, thinks the London Canadian Gazette, to pay off his debts, he would be clear in seven years, and economically vastly better off than any farmer in the world.

Stomach Always Balked, Had Constant Indigestion

Smell of Cooking Made Him Sick—Bilious Two Days a Week.

Cured by Dr. Hamilton's Pills.

Mr. Clemmons' experience is not unusual. Nowadays poor stomachs are more the rule than the exception. But the proper treatment is sure to make a quick cure. You can always depend on Dr. Hamilton's Pills, they reach the trouble at once, go right to business, work while you sleep and have you feeling better if not cured next morning.

"My food seemed to decompose in my stomach," writes Mr. Ralph Clemmons, of Newbridge P.O. "I had a stomach that failed in some way to perform its work. Digestion seemed more or less arrested and I grew thin, yellow, nervous. The stomach became distended and impeded apparently the action of the heart, for often at night it would do great stunts. At times I would vomit a mucous mass, and at these times my head ached most terribly. A friend who had been cured of a similar condition, advised me to take Dr. Hamilton's Pills regularly, which I did. The result in my case was simply marvelous. Dr. Hamilton's Pills removed the cause, strengthened the stomach, excited the liver to normal action, the kidneys were released of excessive work. Health soon grew within me. I can now eat, sleep and live like a live man."

Be advised—use Dr. Hamilton's Pills—they are sure to do you good. 25c. per box, five for $1.00, at all druggists and storekeepers or by mail from The Catarrhozone Co., Buffalo N.Y., and Kingston, Canada.

SOME GASTRONOMIC FEATS.

Twenty-two Fried Eggs at a Meal—Fifty-four Ears Corn.

A man living at Housatonic, Mass., before entering on a recent egg-eating contest, was known as the champion fried egg-eater of the Berkshires. He had a record of 22 eggs, according to the New York Sun, and the wager was on the contention that he could easily make away with 25. When he had eaten 17, however, he was seized with an attack of acute indigestion, and he had to stop. This man also has a record of 54 ears of green corn.

At the beefsteak dinners of many political clubs astounding records are made in the consumption of viands. Some of those who take part think nothing of eating 10 and 12 pounds of meat at the sitting.

At one clambake held at College Point recently eight baskets of food were eaten by one diner. This basket included a leg and a breast of a chicken, 25 clams, 2 ears of corn and 4 potatoes. This record is declared accurate and authentic, and is posted up in an East Side clubroom.

A Rhode Island farmer had a record of half a bushel of walnuts, of which he was extraordinarily fond. He used half a small bag of salt while eating them.

A Chicago man inordinately fond of mush and milk, lived on it for a week not long ago, eating four great bowlfuls of it three times a day.

Between Liverpool and New York the screw of an Atlantic liner revolves about 630,000 times.

"PERRIN" GLOVES

are the Standard of the world for Style, Fit, and for Durability



Sold everywhere

4-3-12

FROM BONNIE SCOTLAND

NOTES OF INTEREST FROM HEB BANKS AND BRAES.

What is Going on in the Highlands and Lowlands of Auld Scotia.

The death has occurred at Castle Douglas of Mr. James Craig, in his 94th year.

The total number of visitors to the Royal Scottish Museum since its opening is 18,366,565.

There is a proposal in Greenock that the town should take over the tramway undertaking.

Mr. John Grown, of Berwick, has just completed sixty-five years as a salmon net fisher in the Tweed.

A fine swordfish was recently stranded on the sands of the Solway at Annan. It measured 7½ feet long.

The water supply at Hamilton is so restricted that Provost Smelton has recommended the avoidance of any waste.

Andrew Gray, an old soldier known as the "father" of the Scots' Greys, has just died in Glasgow at the age of 81.

Some alarm was caused in the higher parts of Kilmacolm, the other night, through a large stretch of heather taking fire.

Damage to the extent of about $750 was caused by a farm fire at Bearfaulds, near Arbroath, tenanted by Mr. R. S. Smith.

By the upsetting of a rowboat at Alloa, Firth of Forth, two men, James Goodwelter and Robert McKenzie, were drowned.

A new hall, gifted to Gartmore by Sir Charles Cayyer, of Gartmore House, Gartmore, has been formally presented by the owner.

A destructive fire broke out at the farm of Mr. John Hamilton, Goatmilk, Leslie, and damage estimated at $5,000 was done.

The Law and Finance Committee of Greenock Corporation recently decided to recommend a net increase of 3 cents in the rates.

The Duchess of Sutherland motored from Dunrobin Castle to Rogart and distributed prizes to tweed workers in the parish of Laing.

A serious outbreak of swine fever has occurred at the farms of East Freugh, Coln, Awhick and Spittal Croft, near Stranraer.

Mr. George Gilroy, 55 years of age, of Portmahomack, dropped dead on the Bruntsfield golf course, while playing in a foursome.

It is announced that Provost Bernice, Inverness, whose term of office expires in November, has decided to retire from municipal life.

At a recent meeting of Stranraer town council, Mr. W. G. Belford, solicitor, was appointed town clerk in succession to Mr. Wm. Black.

At the annual sale of Blackface and Border, Leicester, rams and ram lambs at Ayr, the average prices obtained were the highest in the history of the sales.

David Clark Kerr, a postman of Montieth, has been charged with housebreaking. Over $250 worth of property has been recovered from his house.

For freeing a ferret in a Dumbarton tramway car, to the great annoyance of several ladies, a Renton riveter has been fined $1.80, or 5 days' imprisonment.

SPEAKS FOR ITSELF.

Experience of a Southern Man.

"Please allow me to thank the originator of Postum, which in my case, speaks for itself." The man writes.

"I formerly drank so much coffee that my nervous system was almost a wreck." (Tea is just as injurious because it contains caffeine, the drug found in coffee.) "My physician told me to quit drinking it but I had to have something, so I tried Postum.

"To my great surprise I saw quite a change in my nerves in about 10 days. That was a year ago, and now my nerves are steady and I don't have those bilious sick headaches which I regularly had while drinking coffee.

"Postum seems to have body-building properties and leaves the head clear. And I do not have the bad taste in my mouth when I get up mornings. When Postum is boiled good and strong, it is far better in taste than coffee. My advice to coffee drinkers is to try Postum and be convinced."

Name given by Canadian Postum Co., Windsor, Ont. Write for copy of the little book, "The Road to Wellville."

Postum comes in two forms:

Regular Postum—must be well boiled.

Instant Postum is a soluble powder. A teaspoonful dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. Grocers sell both kinds.

"There's a reason" for Postum.



PREMIER TOOK SPIRAL DIP.

Saskatchewan's First Minister Had a Thrilling Experience.

Higher and higher soared the biplane, like some gigantic bird. The woman, with the lever in her hand, smiled happily. She knew they were now over four thousand feet up in the air. The rather heavy set, elderly, man passenger who had craved thrills in an airship sat tightly, as he had been told, but with firmly-compressed lips. He inwardly hoped that this outward appearance indicated a real enjoyment of the sensation of flying. Never for a moment did his eyes swerve from the slight, girlish figure of the woman before him. How cleverly she managed the great, flapping machine! One false move of the lever and——

The man's reflections ceased abruptly. He became suddenly obsessed with the idea that something out of the ordinary had occurred. He leaned forward breathlessly. The young woman at the lever held his life in her hands. Surely the smile on the face of the golden-haired aviatrice was just as bright, but, even as the man looked, her blue eyes seemed to become keener, her slight form more alert. Her trim-gloved hands moved quickly from lever to lever. There came an almost imperceptible jar as the ship seemed to be swinging around. The air currents changed. The man gasped again. It was no imagination. Something was really happening. The ship was surely turning around, now slowly, now faster, again and again. The man passenger who had wanted thrills was getting them.

"Are you frightened?" asked the woman at the levers.

"No, n-n-not at all," gasped the man as he felt himself being whirled faster and faster through the air.

Had to Do a Spiral Dip.

Down, down, around and around, down again, even circling, swifter and swifter went the machine, while the man held tight and gasped and the woman gazed off into space with those keen blue eyes that are so unfathomable, and smiled.



Premier Walter Scott.

"We just encountered an air whirlpool," she observed nonchalantly, as she helped her much thrilled passenger to alight, "and I had to start the spiral dip, that was all."

All! Just a sudden little whirl of four thousand feet to earth. And this woman spoke of the matter with the calm indifference with which any other woman might say she dropped a hairpin.

"I'll rest for a few moments and think it over. I feel a bit dizzy," said the man.

Was it any wonder?

It Was Premier Scott.

The man was Premier Walter Scott, of Saskatchewan, Canada, and the woman who whirled him from the skies in a $6,500 Wright biplane was Miss Ruth Bancroft Law, called the most daring woman aviator in the world.

"There was really nothing to be afraid of," remarked the young woman when telling of the experience. "All I had to do was to keep the machine under control. Had it once got to going too fast in that mad whirl the air pressure would have ripped off a wing. The secret of safety in the spiral dip is to pull up slowly enough to get out without any sudden change. It is perfectly simple."

"Of course," she explained, "Mr. Scott did not know we were in a whirlpool. He only knew we were going like a merry-go-'round, and I guess he held his breath a bit. He told me afterward that for many days the earth seemed to him to be an inclined plane upon which he had great difficulty in walking.

To hear Miss Law tell of airships and their gentle ways one would think that any child could guide one. Nothing is difficult, nothing is dangerous—if you know how and have never known fear.

Has Steady Nerves.

Miss Law knows how, and in her lexicon of aviation there is no such word as fear. She is a worthy sister of her daredevil brother, Frederick Rodman Law, who flies and dives and jumps and climbs and rows just as his lithe, fearless sister aspires to to.

"Risk!" she exclaimed—and of course she smiled. "Why, really there is very little. Just enough to make flying fascinating. Nothing is interesting, you know, that has not some little risk connected with it. Nevertheless I never consider that I take risks when I make a flight. The very calmness with which the machine glides away from earth gives a sense of security. The higher I soar the greater freedom and liberty I feel. The vista which opens out before one is so vast, so wonderful, so all-absorbing that the particular bit of world one has left below seems very small and nerve-racking in comparison."

THE MOSQUITO NUISANCE.

A Fish That Keeps the People of Barbadoes Healthy.

Persons who live in the country and catch the rain from the house roof in barrels are contsantly troubled by having the water in these barrels infested by "wigglers," which are simply the young of mosquitoes. The mosquitoes drop their eggs into the water, and glue them together into a little boat-shaped raft. After a few days a brood of minute young hatches out. They swim about and grow for a few days longer, and then they creep out and fly about as mischievous mosquitoes.

One of the ways to avoid this trouble is to put live fish, such as goldfish, perch, or minnows, into the barrels. The fish will eat the eggs and wigglers as fast ts they appear. The fish in the streams and ponds do it, too, but unfortunately, mosquitoes drop their eggs into many bodies of water where no fish exist.

Most of our mosquitoes are merely annoying, but there is one less common sort, known as the anopheles, that gives malaria to any person whom they may bite. If we could get rid of that variety of mosquito, we should put an end to malaria. Now that is the happy condition in the island of Barbados, where malaria is unknown, although the disease is rife elsewhere in the West Indies; and the credit for it is due to the presence in streamlets and pools throughout the island of a small minnow-like fish called "millions," because it occurs in such vast numbers. It is the only fresh-water fish in Barbados, and the people say it eats up all the larvae of the maluarial mosquito, which breeds in shallow waters only. Scientific men have made a study of the matter, and proved that the people are right.

The males of these mosquito-eating fish are richly ornamented in red, blue, violet and yellow, worn in a pleasing pattern; but the females are dull of hue, and much more quiet than their gaudy partners, who pay them constant and assiduous court. They do not spawn, but the young are born alive, and the warm climate permits each fish-mother to produce several broods of from five to twenty-five young in a year. No wonder th emosuitoes waste their time in leaving eggs where such a host of hungry mouths can get them.

It would seem an easy thing for the people of the Antilles generally to introduce these fish into the other islands, where they ought to thrive as well as they do in Barbados.



MOST PERFECT MADE

THE INCREASED NUTRITIOUS VALUE OF BREAD MADE IN THE HOME WITH ROYAL YEAST CAKES SHOULD BE SUFFICIENT INCENTIVE TO THE CAREFUL HOUSEWIFE TO GIVE THIS IMPORTANT FOOD ITEM THE ATTENTION TO WHICH IT IS JUSTLY ENTITLED.

HOME BREAD BAKING REDUCES THE HIGH COST OF LIVING BY LESSENING THE AMOUNT OF EXPENSIVE MEATS REQUIRED TO SUPPLY THE NECESSARY NOURISHMENT TO THE BODY.

E. W. GILLETT CO. LTD.
TORONTO, ONT
WINNIPEG MONTREAL

GREAT FISHERMEN.

The Object of the French People Is the Taking of Coarse Fish.

All France fishes—men, women and children—so that it truthfully might be considered as the national pastime, for never have we seen anything to compare with it elsewhere, says a writer in Scribner's Magazine. Fishing clubs and societies abound wherever there is any water more important than the village duck pond, most of them leagued into large organizations; but, with exceedingly few and recent exceptions, their object is the taking of coarse fish, and even where there are trout they are usually considered rather as a side issue, save on those rare streams where there is nothing else.

It was on our first visit to the valley of the Durdent that we asked an old peasant, past whose garden the river ran, if there was good fishing there.

"No!" he replied, disgustedly, "nothing but trout." There were plenty of those at his very door, but he could not sit on a campstool or in a flat-bottomed boat under a large white cotton umbrella, with three or four rods fastened out in front of him, and watch the floats bob while he dozed in the sun, rousing now and then to the joy of a capture. No trout for him!

You can by no means put implicit trust in what the people tell you, for a miller will scowl and, even as you watch a beautiful rise, assert that there isn't a fish in the river; while an old woman eager to chat will invite you into her garden, offer you a seat, assure you that there are whales everywhere, and ply you with fruit and advice as long as you stay, which probably will be only until you have grasped the fact that there never was anything better than eels and chub within miles.

Sarcasm Up to Date.

"Why is he so bitter at the girl he was only recently engaged to?"

"Because when she sent the ring back she labelled the box, 'Glass—with care!'"

Autoist—I haven't paid a penny for repairs on my machine in all the ten months I've had it. Friend—So the man who did the repairs told me.



NA-DRU-CO Tasteless Preparation of Cod Liver Oil

Prevents Sickness

Are you one of those thousands who, though apparently well, catch cold easily and often? It's a dangerous condition to tolerate, and one which you can easily prevent by taking two or three bottles of Na-Dru-Co Tasteless Preparation of Cod Liver Oil at once—this Fall.

This pleasant-tasting food-tonic gives tone and vigor to the whole system, and so strengthens lungs and bronchial tubes that they readily throw off the colds which would otherwise take hold of you.

Restores Health

By virtue of its remarkable combination of curative and nutritive properties, Na-Dru-Co Tasteless Cod Liver Oil is one of the very best remedies known for chronic coughs and colds, bronchitis, asthma and catarrh. It is also an excellent reconstructive tonic after fevers, and in diseases such as scrofula and rickets, which are due to constitutional weakness.

Prove its worth by getting a 50c. or $1.00 bottle from your Druggist. 311

NATIONAL DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO. OF CANADA, LIMITED.

DREADED EPILEPSY

A Case That Should Bring Hope to Other Sufferers

There are many cases of epilepsy incurable so far as present medical knowledge extends and the sufferer is doomed to go through life a victim to a disease which has stricken him suddenly and without warning, and with each recurring affects his mental powers. Taken in time, however, many cases of epilepsy have been permanently cured by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and in cases where the disease has not reached an acute form this remedy is worth giving a fair trial. Among the cures we give the following. Mrs. Robert Stringer, New Liskeard, Ont., says: "I have long felt that we should write you and let you know what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done for our grandson, who was attacked with epilepsy. The trouble seemed to come on following an attack of whooping cough. His parents seemed to notice that his eyes seemed to bulge out, and that he would be unconscious for a few seconds, and would go about his play as usual. The child was five years old at this time. The trouble seemed to be growing more severe and the attacks to come oftener, and as the local doctors were not helping him they sent him to the Children's Hospital in Toronto. He remained there for a short time, when the doctors said his trouble was epilepsy, and they could do nothing for him. Time went on and the attacks grew worse, and in the fall of 1908 my daughter wrote me that the little fellow was getting so bad that they wanted to send him back to the hospital. I asked her to send him to me for a time, and as one of his eyes had become crooked I took him to an oculist, who said this trouble could be cured, but it had nothing to do with bringing on his other trouble. As I knew that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills were a splendid medicine I decided to give them to him, in the hope that they might benefit him. We were very careful as to diet, and as to keeping the child from excitement. In about a month we noticed that the trouble was lessening, and at this time the little fellow returned home and his mother kept up the treatment. In a few months he seemed fully cured, but during the holidays the trouble came back in a milder form, and the Pink Pills were again resorted to, and again the trouble disappeared, and although more than a year has passed there has not since been any sign of it. We feel so deeply indebted for what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done for him that we hope this plain statement of our experience will benefit some other sufferer."

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

HISTORY OF TWO FAMILIES.

Their Extraordinary Records Handed Down.

The extraordinary records of two American families were quoted at King's College, London, by Dr. William Brown, reader in psychology of London University, as an illustration of the influence of heredity on character.

The two families may be designated according to their moral excellence or moral turpitude, the "Whites" and the "Blacks." The "Blacks" stand for vice and depravity, the "Whites" for virtue and good citizenship. The first ancestor of the "Blacks" whom psychologists have traced was born in 1720. He was a drunkard and a habitual "work-shy." Of his descendants 1,200 were identified as having been occupants of penal and charitable institutions before 1874. None of them ever contributed anything to the public welfare and between them they cost society £250,000.

310 were in poorhouses—2,300 years in all.

300 died in childhood.

440 were viciously diseased.

400 were physically wrecked by their own vices.

130 were habitual criminals.

60 were habitual thieves who spent an average of twelve years each in prison.

7 were murderers.

The "Blacks" never mingled any good blood with their own and is becoming extinct.

To this evil record the "White" family presents a remarkable contrast. They go back to an ancestor fo civic eminence, born in 1703. Of his descendants 1,394 were identified in 1900. They include:

295 college graduates.

100 clergymen, missionaries, or theological professors.

100 and more lawyers, of whom one was the most eminent American lawyer of his time.

80 occupants of public offices, including a Vice-Pres. of the United States.

75 officers in the army or navy.

60 doctors of whom many were eminent.

65 professors in colleges.

13 presidents of great educational institutions.

30 judges.

Investigation has failed to show that any member of the "White" family was ever convicted of crime.

Regularity

of the bowels is an absolute necessity for good health. Unless the waste matter from the food which collects there is got rid of at least once a day, it decays and poisons the whole body, causing biliousness, indigestion and sick headaches. Salts and other harsh mineral purgatives irritate the delicate lining of the bowels. Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills—entirely vegetable—regulate the bowels effectively without weakening, sickening or griping. Use

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills

SIR HUGH'S EARLY DAYS.

The present distinction of Sir Hugh Graham as a newspaper proprietor, with a fortune said to be several millions to his personal credit, stands in strange contrast to the circumstancess of his early years. Those who have followed his business career from the beginning describe the heart-rending months when the first edition of the Montreal Star were run off in a cellar. The press was none too satisfactory in its performances, and breakdowns were frequent. So pinched were Mr. Graham's finances in those days that he was unable to afford a steam boiler of his own,



Sir Hugh Graham.

and arranged with his next door neighbor to run a pipe through the wall and suppily him enough to keep an old steam engine moving at press time. The small payment for the steam often fell behind, and, it is said, Mr. Graham day after day would watch the coppers coming in from the newsboys until they grew into an amount sufficient to pay for the steam when he carefully wrapped them in his handkerchief and bore them off to the hungry neighbor.

KEEP BABY HEALTHY.

To keep the baby healthy his little stomach should be kept sweet and his bowels working regularly. Nine-tenths of the maladies which afflict little ones are caused by some derangement of the stomach or bowels. Baby's Own Tablets are the ideal medicine for little ones. They sweeten the stomach; regulate the bowels; break up colds; make teething easy; dispel worms and cure constipation and indigestion. Concerning them Mrs. S. Shannon, Urney, N.B., says: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets for my two little ones and think they are just what children need. I would not be without them." Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 25c. a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

TIN IN NOVA SCOTIA.

Discovered in Lunenburg County, Near Lake Harris.

It is reported that a new tin discovery has been made in Nova Scotia. A tract of nearly 4,000 acres has been taken up by prospectors in Lunenburg County, near Lake Harris, which is about 20 miles from Chester Basin, the nearest railway station, 40 miles southwest from Halifax. Such reports as have been received indicate that a series of narrow veins cross the entire property, the largest being probably about four feet in diameter, the country rock being granite and slates.

In this vicinity there are one or more eruptive porphyry dikes, and the quartz veins follows fissures due to the intrusion of the porphyry, wolframite being found principally in the quartz, and the tin in altered, very feldspathic granite.

It is stated that the property is largely controlled by wealthy lumbermen, who have abundant means to develop the property and determine whether or not the grade and extent of the ore justifies expenditure for the erection of a mill and power plant. Water power is available in the vicinity. The presence of tungsten and copper complicates the metallurgy for tin and vice versa, if tungsten should prove the more valuable constituent.

A Boon to Stock-raisers

To Know How to Cure Colic, Distemper, Colds, Swellings, etc., Saves Thousands Each Year.

Of Practical Interest to Horsemen.

It is a matter of vital importance to every farmer, horse-owner, and stock-raiser to know exactly what to do when one of his animals is taken suddenly sick.

The letter of Mr. Frank G. Fullerton, which we print below, gives information of inestimable value, and tells of his experience in curing ailing stock during the past thirty-eight years.

SAVED $1,000 BY NERVILINE

"Several years ago when my horse took colic I used to give them Cayenne Pepper in hot milk, but in a few cases only did I help, and because I had no means at hand I lost several valuable animals. Some one told me of the success Mr. Wendling, of Brockville, Ont., had in his racing stables with 'Nerviline,' so I laid in a supply. It wasn't very long before Nerviline saved the life of a valuable stallion of mine, which was worth at least $1,000.00. This horse was taken with colic, and would have died had it not been for Nerviline. I have used Nerviline for reducing swellings, for taking out distemper lumps, and easing a bad cough, and always found it worked well. I recommend every man who owns horses or cattle to keep Nerviline on hand."

Large size bottles, 50c.; small size, 25c.; all dealers, or The Catarrhozone Company, Kingston, Ont., and Buffalo, N.Y.

In Between.

Not many companions of Richard Brinsley Sheridan cared to engage the dramatist in an encounter of wit. The royal dukes in the following story were more courageous, but not more successful, than most of the playwright's friends.

Two royal dukes, friends of Sheridan, were walking in St. James's Street, when they happened to meet the dramatist.

"I say, Sherry," said one of the dukes, "we have just been discussing whether you are a greater fool or rogue. What is your opinion, my boy?"

Sheridan smiled, took each by an arm, and instantly replied, "Why, faith, your royal highness, I believe I am between both."

LIQUID SULPHUR

is prescribed and used by leading nurses in Toronto as an anti-septic. LIQUID SULPHUR by virtue of being simply pure SULPHUR liquified is one of Nature's own remedies for skin troubles. It is simple, costs very little, but is most effective in its results. ECZEMA disappears when LIQUID SULPHUR is given a fair trial.

For sale all druggists. Price 50 Cents per bottle.

Not Doing His Share.

The big sister decided the children could not sit up until mother came home. Tommy did not care; Willie cried lustily. When the sister retired he cried still more loudly. She waited for a few moments at the foot of the stairs to hear if he became quiet. At last he stopped, and this was what the sister heard: "Tommy, you cry a bit now; I'm tired!"

Cause of the Trouble.

The church choir had resigned, and the parson asked what was the cause of the trouble. "Well," replied one of the officers, "you have yourself to blame. You know you said: 'Providence having seen fit to afflict all our choir with bad colds, let us join in singing 'Praise God from whom all blessings flow.'"

Medical Advice.

"Doctor, how can I prevent my husband from talking in his sleep?"

"Well, you might try giving him few opportunities in the daytime."

WOMEN NEED GIN PILLS

For Weak Backs and Headaches.

Miss Ethel Balcombe, of Port Dufferin, N.S., writes: "I was troubled with Kidney Disease for several years. My back was weak. I had terrible headaches and was so restless that I could not sleep at night. At last a friend told me about GIN PILLS. I at once got a box and after taking them, I felt better—after taking three boxes, I was cured."

50c. a box, 6 for $2.50. Sample free if you write National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited, Toronto.

Why He Failed.

Weary Willie—Lady, I wuz wunst a prosperous merchant, I had a luxurious home, an honorable name, an' ten bloomin' an' highly educated daughters.

Mrs. Weirman—What brought you to poverty?

Weary Willie—My daughters insisted on marrying highly educated men and I had ter support ten families.

A Scotch minister who was taking tea with one of his parishioners remarked to his hostess that the tea pot had but a poor spout. "Aye," she replied, "it's just like yersel'; it has an unco bad delivery."

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

ECZEMA ON FACE, SCALP AND HANDS

Came Off in Scales. Itched Badly. Had to Tie Hands. Little Watery Pimples. Cuticura Soap and Ointment Completely Cured.

1307 Davenport Road, Toronto, Ont.—"My eczema first started when I was a baby, on my face and scalp. It seemed dry and when I scratched it, it came off in scales. It itched very badly and I was obliged to have my hands tied up so as to prevent scratching my face. Little white watery pimples came on my hands and face and I had to stay home from school for nearly two weeks. It caused my face and hands to look badly. The eczema took a very bad form, appearing on my face in little watery ulcers so bad that I could hardly bear to be touched. My hair being naturally very thick I found to be getting thinner and wondered what could cause it to fall out.

"My mother tried ——— and ——— and spent no end of money trying to get me better but it did no good. At last a friend recommended Cuticura Soap and Ointment and my mother used them. We applied the Cuticura Ointment to my face, head and hands and washed with the Cuticura Soap and the eczema began to disappear. Before six months had passed I was completely cured." (Signed) Miss Constance Jane, May 26, 1913.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment do so much for pimples, blackheads, red, rough skins, itching, scaly scalps, dandruff, dry, thin and falling hair, chapped hands and shapeless nails, that it is almost criminal not to use them. A single set is often sufficient. Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment are sold by druggists and dealers everywhere. For a liberal free sample of each, with 32-p. book, send post-card to Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Dept. D, Boston, U.S.A.

STARTLING WAR NEWS.

Regulations for Correspondents Were Severe.

During the earlier stages of the Balkan war, when the correspondents, forbidden by the Bulgarian government to proceed to the front, were detained in Sofia, time passed in ennui and despondency. Hotel life disgusted men who were ready for the hardships of a campaign. Away at the front, says Philip Gibbs in "The Balkan War," men were killing each other in heaps. The Red Cross was very busy. But to Sofia the news came only on the wings of rumor, and very tardily.

I began to doubt whether it was worth while to go to the theatre of war. For to a journalist it is only an additional exasperation to see things which he cannot describe, and by official orders we were forbidden to describe anything. I read the regulations for war correspondents, and their severity was appalling. We were forbidden to describe the disposition of troops, to give the names of generals, the names and numbers of the wounded, the success or failure of Bulgarian troops, the state of the soldiers' health, the condition of the climate.

I put a polite question to the censor:

"Will you tell me, sir, if there is anything about which we shall be allowed to write?"

He thought deeply for a moment, and then answered, with great gravity:

"There is much interest in Bulgarian literature."

"Perhaps I may also be permitted to describe the song of the birds?" I inquired.

"By all means," said the censor.

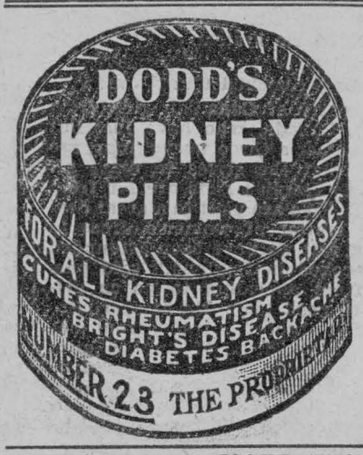
DEATH REPORTED.

An old offender that hung on for years. Nothing touched his stony heart but Putnam's Corn Extractor and out he came, root, stem and branch. All corns cured just as quickly when Putnam's is used; try it, 25c. at all dealers.

A poor old woman of the Tennessee mountain type was found weeping bitterly by a passing traveller. He made bold to inquire the cause of her grief. "I done heerd my son's bin sent to the leg'later," she answered. "I don't know fer what ner fer how long, but I prays God they'll be easy on him."

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

It was in the cyclone season and a bad storm having come up in the night Mrs. Hall roused her family and they hurried into their clothes, preparatory to retiring to the cellar. The thirteen-year-old daughter, who was just beginning to be particular as to what she wore, hastened—before dressing—into her youngest aunt's room, and, although half-crying, inquired anxiously, "Aunt Nellie, would you wear your hobble skirt if you were me?"



GIRLS' FARMING COLONY.

Will Come From England, Ireland and Scotland.

Henry Howes, of Bushby Park, Bristol, England, who is organizing the Women's Co-operative Farming Society, Ltd., of Canada, under the Industrial and Provident Societies Act of England, says in a letter to George M. Hall, Industrial Commissioner for the municipality of Edmonton, Alberta, that he will establish a co-operative farming colony within fifty miles of that city.

Girls and women from England, Ireland and Scotland will be located on the land and care for milch cows, poultry and pet stock and produce gardens.

The plan was suggested to Mr. Howes on a recent tour of Western Canada, when he visited a farm of eighty acres, managed by a half dozen young women from England and Scotland. One of the members, a college trained girl, had charge of the greenhouse.

Another did the housework and one looked after the poultry and outside work. A Scotch girl opened a district store in the city and an English typist did all the clerical work. The sixth member of the colony attended to the cows, bees and rabbits.

The scheme worked out satisfactorily until Dan Cupid made his appearance with his bow and quiver of arrows, carrying off four of the women, who became wives of farmers. The weddings took place within two weeks. The remaining two stayed a month, doing all the work, when they too fell victims. The farm was sold and the profits divided equally among the six women.

Many Reasons Why Liquid Cough Mixtures Can't Cure Bronchitis

But the Healing Fumes of Catarrhozone, Which are Breathed to the Furthest Recesses of the Bronchial Tubes, Bring Quick Relief and Sure Cure.

Every sufferer from coughs, colds, bronchitis and all throat and chest ailments needs a soothing, healing medicine which goes direct to the breathing organs in the chest and lungs attacks the trouble at the source, disperses the germs of disease, and cures the ailment thoroughly. And this medicine is "Catarrhozone."

The germ-killing balsamic vapor mixes with the breath, descends through the throat, down the bronchial tubes, and finally reaches the deepest air cells in the lungs. All parts are soothed with rich, pure, medicinal essences whereas with a syrup the affected parts could not be reached, and harm would result through benumbing the stomach with drugs.

"I have been a chronic sufferer from catarrh in the nose and throat for over eight years. I think I have spent four hundred dollars trying to get relief. I have spent but six dollars on Catarrhozone, and have been completely cured, and, in fact, have been well for some time. Catarrhozone is the only medicine I have been able to find that would not only give temporary relief but will always cure permanently. Yours sincerely, (Signed) WILLIAM RAGAN, Brockville, Ont.

For absolute, permanent cure, use Catarrhozone. Two months' outfit costs $1.00; smaller size, 50c., at all storekeepers and druggists, or The Catarrhozone Company, Buffalo, N.Y., and Kingston, Canada.

Quick Work.

"You seem to have a badly discolored eye."

"Yes. A man rested his fist there for only a fraction of a second, yet look at the damage he did!"

Try Murine Eye Remedy

If you have Red, Weak, Watery Eyes or Granulated Eyelids. Doesn't Smart—Soothes Eye Pain. Druggists Sell Murine Eye Remedy, Liquid, 25c, 50c. Murine Eye Salve in Aseptic Tubes, 25c, 50c. Eye Books Free by Mail.

An Eye Tonic Good for All Eyes that Need Care

Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

Easily Ascertained.

As a preacher in a country village was walking to his pastorate one bright Sunday morning he saw the son of one of the parishioners fishing in a creek.

"Now, John," said the minister, reprovingly, "what would your father say if he knew you were here?"

"I could easily find out," the boy replied, "as he is over in the next field, digging more bait."

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

Third Place.

It was a cold day in December, and the superintendent of a charitable institution was examining a number of poor children as to their claims for more comfortable clothing. Margaret was under examination. She was pinned up quite securely in a thin shawl.

"Have you any clothes at home?" she was asked kindly.

"No'm."

"What have you got on?"

"Please, this is me aunt's shawl, an' me dress is next, an' then comes I."

Angry Diner—"Hello, you waiter! Where is that ox-tail soup?" Waiter—"Coming, sir—half a minute." Angry Diner—"Confound you! How slow you are!" Waiter—"Not my fault, sir. Ox-tail always behind."

CLARK'S SOUPS

Highly concentrated; one tin suffices a small family. Purest and best ingredients. Order today.

W. CLARK, M'f'r., Montreal.



1 ELECTRIC DYNAMO OR GENERATOR FOR SALE

30 K.W., 110 VOLTS, D.C., 675 R. P. M.

At a Very Reasonable Figure for Immediate Sale.

S. FRANK WILSON & SONS,
73 Adelaide St. West, TORONTO.

EDUCATION.

ELLIOTT'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, Toronto. Canada's Popular Commercial School. Magnificent Catalogue free.

FARMS FOR SALE.

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

FRUIT, STOCK, GRAIN AND DAIRY Farms in all sections of Ontario. Some snaps.

FACTORY SITES, WITH OR WITHOUT Railway trackage, in Toronto, Brampton and other towns and cities.

RESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES IN Brampton and a dozen other towns.

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

NEWSPAPER FOR SALE.

COUNTRY WEEKLY NEWSPAPER FOR Sale in good Ontario town. Excellent opening for man of energy. Write Wilson Publishing Company, Toronto.

STAMPS AND COINS.

STAMP COLLECTORS—HUNDRED DIFferent Foreign Stamps. Catalogue, Album, only Seven Cents. Marks Stamp Company, Toronto.

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Visitor—Extracts from popular authors, so to speak.

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Peter, Peter, punkin eater,
Bought and used a carpet beater.
Now the doctor's down the street,
Beating microbes out of Pete.

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

Ask for MINARD'S and you will get it.

Those Who Succeed Us.

It's just a few years
Of heartache and scheming,
And then there's an end
Of toiling and dreaming.

Our places are filled
By those who come after;
And may they know more
Than we do of laughter!

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picture taking meant long sittings in uncomfortable, strained attitudes—with success always more or less in doubt.

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But to-day, clever photographers, in comfortable studios, with fast plates and fast lenses at their command, make the experience a pleasure.

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W. H. McGANNON

Ingenious Suggestions To Bridge Anglo-French Gap.

The English Channel Tunnel project being to the front again, it is interesting to look at some other schemes for bridging the gulf between England and France. Those of Henry Fairburn, in 1833, were decidedly clever, if wild. The main idea was to take down a considerable portion of the cliff between Dover and Folkestone and fill up the sea for an area of several miles with the material thus obtained. A huge harbor was to be formed at the extremity of the new piece of land, and similar works were to be undertaken at a corresponding point of the French coast. The two harbors were then to be connected by an enormous causeway, about ten miles in length. Further suggestions were that after the harbors had been made and protected by huge sea-walls, communication was to be continued by the construction of a chain bridge, a tunnel, a floating bridge, a bridge of ships, or a great steam ferry. Details of these and many other novel schemes, including one for a marine railway to carry ships across the Isthmus of Suez, occupy some 250 pages of a now rare treatise.

In 1856 Mr. Charles Boyd published his plans for a "Marine Viaduct or Continental Railway Bridge" between Dover cliffs and Cape Gris-nez, at a proper altitude for the safe passage of ships of the largest dimensions. The bridge was to be supported by towers rising from the bed of the Channel. The towers themselves, about 500 feet apart, were to have fog-gongs or alarums, and lighthouses with gas reflectors—the gas to be lighted by electricity at sunset.

Perhaps the most ingenious scheme was that propounded in fun by the late Angus B. Reach in 1847. This was to take the form of a line of rails on a timber foundation carried by a bridge of boats, "the rails to work on hinges on board each boat, so as to yield freely to the action of the sea." Trains are shown running up and down the inclines formed by the trough of the sea. A further joke by the same author, in the "Comic Bradshaw," was a Channel Balloon Line, in which a train was shown on an aerial platform supported by three balloons.

Curious Hotel Customs.

In an Edinburgh hotel the bar counter contains a slot, into which each visitor who is heard to swear must drop a penny, and a notice to that effect is displayed. These pennies are at intervals collected and sent to aid the funds of one of the local institutions.

A curious custom prevails at an hotel in Dumfries. In one of the public rooms there is an armchair which was often occupied by Robert Burns, the Scottish national poet. Anyone who enters the room and seats himself in this chair is expected to "stand treat" to all present, when the memory of the bard is drunk.

At Aberdeen, in a temperance hotel, each visitor, on signing his name in the hotel book, is desired also to adhibit his signature to a card testifying that he is a teetotaller and will not bring any intoxicants into the hotel. In a Glasgow hotel it is the custom weekly, on Sundays, to go round the various rooms and take a subscription on behalf of one of the city charities. In another Glasgow hotel the proprietor, religiously inclined, holds divine service each Sunday at noon, to which all the boarders are invited. At several of the large hotels in the north of Scotland the guests are beguiled from their slumbers each day by the playing of the bagpipes, while in an hotel in Inverness a posthorn is employed for this same purpose.

Perfectly Accurate!

The following is a good story relating to the late Earl of Shaftesbury. It is said that the earl once called a meeting in connection with certain work, and only two people turned up—himself and a very fat reporter. After waiting, and no one else coming, the earl said he would dictate his intended speech. The reporter took out his notebook, and the earl began:

"At a large and respectable meeting held——"

"But that's not quite correct," objected the reporter, as he swept his hand round the empty hall.

"Come, come," said his lordship, "are you not large, and am I not respectable?"

Double-Barrelled Retort.

Many wits shone in London society a century ago, none more brightly than George Colman, the younger. Here is one of the quips that were ever on his tongue:

A young man who had declared that he could not sing was pressed to entertain the company with a song.

"But I can't sing!" declared the young man impatiently. "You just want to make a butt of me."

"Not at all, my good sir," said Colman. "We merely want to get a stave out of you."

Fairy Wind In Ireland.

The Sidh Gaoithe, or "Fairy Wind," has, according to report, been experienced in the Ballylanders district, passing on to Ardpatrick, and thence to Lower Effin, thus covering a distance of a dozen miles. The phenomena resembled a whirlwind, but its course was confined to a limited compass, and it lifted quantities of hay to a height of forty and fifty feet. Little damage, however, resulted. Occurrences of the kind are rare, but they give rise to comment and discussion, in which various legendary interpretations form a part.

Old Anti-Trade Union Law.

Under the English law a century ago membership in a trade union was a felony.

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NEW PICTURES BOUGHT.

Canadian National Gallery Has Secured Notable Art Works.

The trustees of the National Gallery have recently purchased three important and interesting pictures. The first is a full length portrait of King Charles I., aged twenty-four, when Prince of Wales, by Daniel Mytens. This picture which was in Ottawa on approval some months ago, has now been purchased and will shortly be hung. It is a very fine presentment of the royal sitter, showing plainly the conflicting nobility and weakness of his character. As a picture it is rich in color and has a method of handling upon which experts have pronounced it to be one of the best examples of Daniel Mytens in existence, and one of the few which are undoubtedly entirely his own work and not partly that of his pupils. Daniel Mytens was court painter to James I., and after his death to Charles I., until the advent of Van Dyck when he returned to Holland. To the student the picture is greatly interesting as showing the kind of court painting which Van Dyck found in England upon his arrival and from which he drew not a little of his inspiration and method.

"In Suffolk," by Arnesby Brown, A.R.A., was undoubtedly the finest landscape in the present year's Royal Academy Exhibition in London, and was unanimously praised as the greatest work the artist has yet produced. It is a large square picture of cattle in a landscape of rolling hill and vale—the landscape of Constable and Crome—bathed in summer sunshine of wonderful iridescent beauty. Arnesby Brown is represented in nearly all the most important public galleries in Great Britain and the oversea dominions, and Canada is to be congratulated upon obtaining such a notable example of his work. The picture is now on exhibition at Manchester, England, and will probably arrive in Ottawa about Christmas.

The third is "St. Thomas Harbor, West Indies," by Franklin Brownell, R.C.A., who is so well known to Canadians as one of the most brilliant artists in the country. The picture is one of the fruits of the painter's recent visit to the West Indies, and is an exquisitely beautiful rendering of the eternal summer of the Carribbean Sea. More recently Mr. Brownell has visited Bonaventure Island at the mouth of the St. Lawrence and some notable results of his work there are likely to be seen at his coming show in Ottawa.

A Baker's Dozen.

Mr. Mark Bredin, general manager of the Canada Bread Co., Toronto, and the newly-elected president of the International Bakers' Association, at its convention the other day, has one of those fine old-fashioned families that one sometimes reads about but seldom sees.

Some time ago the truant officer of the Public School Board called at the home of a neighbor to enquire as to the number of children of school age living in the house. On being told that there were none, he asked as to the house to the east. There were none there.

"How about the house—to the west?" There were none there.

"What about the next?" None there either.

"There are not many children on this street," said the officer.

"Oh, yes, there are," was the reply, "there are lots of children on the street, but the trouble is they are nearly all in one house. Mr. Bredin in that house down the street has twelve."

"I see," commented the officer, "he has what you call a baker's dozen.

Germans Study Prison Farm.

The inauguration of the prison farm movement in Germany involves the sending of four commissioners under the special authority of Emperor William to study Ontario methods. In consequence four officials arrived in Toronto recently, en route for Guelph, where they were instructed in all the important features by Hon. W. J. Hanna in person.

Privy Councillors Plaschke and Schlosser and Directors Hickmann and Rempiss are the delegates, and they were conducted to the farm by Warden Gilmour.

These gentlemen were in attendance at the American Prison Association conference in Indianapolis a few weeks ago, and were much impressed with Mr. Hanna's exposition of the Ontario system.

Dresses Shocked Canadiennes.

The party of Canadian girls from Regina, Canada, who have just left Britain after a three weeks' tour, are agreed that the styles in dress affected by English girls are far from modest. "We are used to a great deal in the matter of women's dress in Canada, but we have been astounded and shocked in England," said one. "Far from appealing to us as evidence of good taste, the indiscriminate use of absolutely transparent materials in the dress of English girls simply amazed us. This was particularly noticeable in London and other large cities. The popularity of these base styles are not to the credit of the English girl."

SWARMING WITH INSECTS.

The Pests Are a Veritable Plague In Bolivia and Brazil.

Insect pests are a plague on the boundary of Bolivia and Brazil. "In the forests and on the smaller rivers," writes Commander Herbert A. Edwards, R. N. R., in the Geographical Journal, "life is made almost unbearable. Ants are met with everywhere; they swarm over one's person in hundreds, and most of them bite most savagely. There is one kind of red ant, which lives in trees hollowed out by themselves, whose bite is like a touch with a red hot iron. If a person inadvertently touches or leans up against one of these trees the ants swarm out upon him instantly, and his life for hours afterward is a long drawn out misery. Then there are the huge ants, called tucanderas, one and a half inches in length; they live in the forks of trees. Their bite is particularly painful, and causes the part affected to swell up as if poisoned. One of our soldiers was incapacitated for several days by a bite of a tucandera. Red ants; black ants which make broad, straight roads of their own and move about in battalions; grayish white ants, living in red colored mounds, six feet high; yellow ants—each and every one has its own particular way of making unwelcome the intruder into its habitat.

"Butterflies during bright sunshine settled on the surveyors and the instruments they were using in such numbers that survey work became an impossibility. Nor is this all. Wasps of many colors, but always with a sting; hornets, which give no mercy to man or beast; bees of all sizes, some of which swarm in one's shirt, eyes, hair, ears, mouth and nostrils seeking moisture. Every blade of grass has a tick of some sort, waiting opportunity to bury itself in some one's flesh.

"Spiders, horrid hairy creatures, with bodies six inches long, are sometimes met. One of our men was stung or bitten by one of these when out shooting; his foot where he was bitten became very inflamed and broke out into raw patches. He had to be left behind as we were on the march, and when we sent for him three weeks later he was still limping."

Song Names of the States.

The most beautiful place names in the world, according to Robert Louis Stevenson, are those of North America. "The names of the states and territories," he declares in "Across the Plains," "form themselves into a chorus of sweet and romantic vocables—Delaware, Ohio, Indiana, Florida, Dakota, Iowa, Wyoming, Minnesota and the Carolinas. There are few poems with a nobler music to the ear; a song-ful, tuneful land, and if a new Homer shall arise from the western continent his verse will be enriched, his pages sing spontaneously, with the names of states and cities that would strike the fancy in a business circular."

Soiled Papers.

Large papers or leaves of books that have become soiled from much handling can be put into perfect condition if the loose dirt is first rubbed off with a piece of bread. Then cover the spots with blotting paper made damp with oxalic acid in solution. Lastly pass a hot iron over the blotting paper until it dries.

To remove deep set creases in papers or the leaves of a book put between two pieces of white blotting paper—or any unsized paper—slightly dampened, and press with a warm iron until the page is perfectly smooth.—New York Tribune.

The Lotus Eaters.

The race of people to whom the name "lotus eaters" was applied was a Lybian tribe, known to the Greeks as early as the time of Homer. Herodotus describes their country and says that a caravan route led from it to Egypt. The lotus still grows there in great abundance—a prickly shrub bearing a fruit of a sweet taste, compared by Herodotus to that of the date. It is still eaten by the natives, and a kind of wine is made from its juice.

Those Who Arrive.

A New York capitalist said at a dinner in Boston that neither the prudent man nor the daring man made a success of life.

"The prudent gets nowhere," he declared. "The daring go to smash. It is those who mingle the two qualities, it is the daringly prudent, who arrive.

"In other words," concluded the capitalist, "the men who succeed are those who run risks at a very slow walk."—Washington Star.

Sugar Is Dear In France.

People in France when they dine at restaurants frequently appropriate the sugar they don't happen to use. Sugar in France is dear, and what is served with the coffee belongs by right to the purchaser as much as the coffee itself. So why not take a lump or two home to little Jeanne or Pierre?

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One Rexall Violet Dulce Talcum Powder and One Cold Tablets
One Rexall Little Liver Pills and One Bunion Ease
One Rexall Cherry Bark Cough and One Headache Powders
One Rexall Cold Cream and One Eye Wash
One Rexall Face Cream and One Headache Wafers
One Rexall Shaving Lotion and One Stomach and Liver Pills
One Rexall Syrup of White Pine and One Rubbing Oil
One Rexall Toilet Cream and One White Liniment
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