

# The Mill on the Floss

BY GEORGE ELIOT

(44. Instalment.)

"Servant, Mister Tom," said he of the red locks, with a smile which seemed to break through a self-imposed air of melancholy. "You don't know me again, I doubt," he went on, as Tom continued to look at him inquiringly; "but I'd like to talk to you yourself a bit, please."

"There's a fire in the parlour, Master Tom," said Kezia, who objected to leaving the kitchen in the crisis of toasting.

"Come this way, then," said Tom, wondering if this young fellow belonged to Guest & Co.'s Wharf; for his imagination ran continually towards that particular spot, and uncle Deane might any time be sending for him to say that there was a situation at liberty.

The bright fire in the parlour was the only light that showed the few chairs, the bureau, the carpetless floor, and the one table—no, not the one table: there was a second table, in a corner, with a large Bible and a few other books upon it. It was this new, strange bareness that Tom left first, before he thought of looking again at the face which was also lit up by the fire, and which stole a half-shy, questioning glance at him as the eagerly strange voice said—

"Why! you don't remember Bob, then, as you get the pocket-knife to Mr. Tom?"

The rough-handled pocket-knife was taken out in the same moment, and the largest blade opened by way of irresistible demonstration. "What! Bob Jakin?" said Tom—not with any cordial delight, for he felt a little ashamed of the pocket-knife, and was not at all sure that Bob's motives for recalling it were entirely admirable.

"Ay, ay, Bob Jakin—if Jakin it must be, 'cause there's so many Bobs as you went after the spurs with, that day as I plumped right down from the bough, and bruised my shins a good un—but I got the squerril tight for all that, an' a scatter it was. An' this little blade's broke, you see, but I wouldn't hev a new un put in, 'cause they might be cheatin' me an' givin' me another knife istid, for there isn't such a blade i' the country—it's got used to my hand, like. An' there was niver nobody else gen me nothin' but what I got by my own sharpness, only you, Mr. Tom; if it wasn't Bill Fawks as gen me the terrier pup istid o' drowndin' it, an' I had to jaw him a good un afore he'd give it me."

Bob spoke with a sharp and rather treble volubility, and got through his long speech with surprising despatch, giving the table of his knife an affectionate rub on his sleeve when he had finished. "Well, Bob," said Tom, with a slight air of patronage, the foregoing reminiscences having disposed him to be as friendly as was becoming, though there was no part of his acquaintance with Bob that he remembered better than the cause of their parting quarrel: "is there anything I can do for you?"

"Why, no, Mr. Tom," answered Bob, shutting up his knife with a click and returning it to his pocket, where he seemed to be feeling for something else. "I shouldn't ha' come back upon you now ye're i' trouble, an' folks say as the master, as I used to frighten the birds for, an' he flogged me a bit for fun when he caught me eatin' the turnip, as they say he'll niver lift up his yead no more—I shouldn't ha' come now to ax you to gi' me another knife, 'cause you gen me one afore. If a chap gives me one black eye, that's enough for me: I shan't ax him for another afore I serve him out; an' a good turn's worth as much as a bad un, anyhow. I shall niver grow down'ards again, Mr. Tom, an' you war the little chap as I liked the best when I war a little chap, for all you leathened me, and wouldn't look at me again. There's Dick Brumby, there, I could leathen him as much as I'd a mind; but fers! you get tired o' leathenin' a chap when you can

niver make him see what you want to shay at. I'n seen chaps as 'ud stand starin' at a bough till their eyes shot out, afore they'd see as a bird's tail warn't a leaf. It's poor work goin' wi' such raff—but you war allays a rare un at shying, Mr. Tom, an' I could trusten to you for droppin' down wi' your stick in the nick o' time at a runnin' rat, or a stoat or that, when I war a beatin' the bushes."

Bob had drawn out a dirty canvas bag, and would perhaps not have paused just then if Maggie had not entered the room and darted a look of surprise and curiosity at him, whereupon he pulled his red locks again with due respect. But the next moment the sense of the altered room came upon Maggie with a force that immediately glanced from him to the place where the bookcase had hung; there was nothing now but the oblong unfaded space on the wall, and below it the small table with the Bible and the few other books.

"Oh, Tom," she burst out, clasping her hands, "where are the books! I thought my uncle Glegg said he would buy them—didn't he?—are those all they've left us?" "I suppose so," said Tom, with a sort of desperate indifference. "Why should they buy many books when they bought so little furniture?"

"Oh but, Tom," said Maggie, her eyes filling with tears, as she rushed up to the table to see what books had been rescued. "Our dear old Pilgrim's Progress that you coloured with your little paints; and that picture of Pilgrim with a mantle on, looking just like a turtle—oh dear!" Maggie went on, half sobbing as she turned over the few books. "I thought we should never part with that while we lived—everything is going away from us—the end of our lives will have nothing in it like the beginning!"

Maggie turned away from the table and threw herself into a chair, with the big tears ready to roll down her cheeks—quite blinded to the presence of Bob, who was looking at her with the pursuant gaze of an intelligent dumb animal, with perceptions more perfect than his comprehension.

"Well, Bob," said Tom, feeling that the subject of the books was unseasonable, "I suppose you just came to see me because we're in trouble? That was very good-natured of you."

"I'll tell you how it is, Master Tom," said Bob, beginning to untwist his canvas bag. "You see, I'n been with a barge this two 'ear—that's how I'n been gettin' my livin'—if it wasn't when I was tention' the furnace, between whiles, at Torry's mill. But a fortnit' ago I'd a rare bit o' luck—I allays thought I was a lucky chap, for I niver set a trap but what I caught something; but this wasn't a trap, it was a fire i' Torry's mill, an' I doused it, else it 'ud ha' set 'th' oil alight, an' the gentleman gen me ten suxreigns—he gen me 'em himself last week. An' he said first, I was a sperried chap—but I knowed that afore—but then he outs wi' the ten suxreigns, an' that war summat new. Here they are—all but one!" Here Bob emptied the canvas bag on the table. "An' when I'd got 'em, my head was all of a boil like a kettle o' broth, 'th'inkin' what sort o' life I should take to—there war a many trades I'd thought on; for as the barge, I'm clean tired out wi' for it pulls the days out till they're as long as pigs' chitterlings. An' I thought first I'd ha' ferrets an' dogs, an' be a rat-catcher; an' then I thought as I should like a bigger way o' life, as I didn't know so well; for I'n seen to the bottom o' rat-catchin'; an' I thought, an' thought, till at last I settled I'd be a packman, for they're knowin' fellers, the packmen are—au' I'd carry the lightest things I could i' my pack—an' there'd be a use for a feller's tongue, as is no use neither wi' rats nor barges. An' I should go about the country far an' wide; an' come round the women wi' my tongue, an' get my dinner hot at the public—lors! it 'ud be a lovely life!"

Bob paused, and then said, with defiant decision, as if resolutely turning his back on that paradise picture—

"But I don't mind about it—not a chip! An' I'n changed one o' the suxreigns to buy my mother a goose for dinner, an' I'n bought a blue plush wescoat, an' a seal-skin cap—for if I meant to be a packman, I'd do it respectable. But I don't mind about it—not a chip! My yead isn't turnin', an' I shall p'r'aps have a chance o' dousin' another fire afore long. I'm a lucky chap. S' I'll thank you to take the ten suxreigns, Mr. Tom, and set yours up with 'em some how—if it's true as the master's

broke. They mayn't go fur enough—but they'll help."

Tom was touched keenly enough to forget his pride and suspicion. "You're a very kind fellow, Bob," he said, colouring, with that little diffident tremor in his voice, which gave a certain charm even to Tom's pride and severity, "and I shan't forget you again, though I didn't know you this evening. But I can't take the nine sovereigns: I should be taking your little fortune from you, and they wouldn't do me much good either."

"Wouldn't they, Mr. Tom?" said Bob regretfully. "Now don't say so 'cause you think I want 'em. I aren't a poor chap. My mother gets a good penn'orth wi' picking feathers an' things; an' if she eats nothin' but bread-an'-water, it runs to fat. An' I'm such a lucky chap: an' I doubt you aren't quite so lucky, Mr. Tom—th' old master isn't, anyhow—an' so you might take a sice o' my luck, an' no harm done. Lors! I found a leg o' pork i' the river one day: it had tumbled out o' one o' them round-sterned Dutchmen, I'll be bound. Come, think better on it, Mr. Tom, for old 'quintance sake—else I shall think you bear me a grudge."

Bob pushed the sovereigns forward, but before Tom could speak, Maggie clashing her hands, and looking penitently at Bob, said—

"Oh, I'm so sorry, Bob—I never thought you were so good. Why, I think you're the kindest person in the world!"

Bob had not been aware of the injurious opinion for which Maggie was performing an inward act of penitence, but he smiled with pleasure at this handsome eulogy—especially from a young lass who, he informed his mother that evening, had "such uncommon eyes, they looked somehow as they made him feel now."

"No, indeed, Bob, I can't take them," said Tom; "but don't think I feel your kindness less because I say no. I don't want to take anything from anybody, but to work my own way. And those sovereigns wouldn't help me much—they wouldn't, really—if I were to take them. Let me shake hands with you instead."

Tom put on his pink palm, and Bob was not slow to place his hard, grimy hand within it.

"Let me put the sovereigns in the bag again," said Maggie; "and you'll come and see us when you've bought your pack, Bob."

"It's like as if I'd come out o' make-believe, o' purpose to show 'em you," said Bob, with an air of discomfiture, as Maggie gave him the bag again, "a-taking 'em back i' this way. I am a bit of a Do you know; but it isn't that sort o' Do: it's on'y when a feller's a big rogue, or a big flat, I like to let him in a bit, that's all."

"Now, don't you be up to any tricks, Bob," said Tom, "else you'll get transported some day." "No, no; not me, Mr. Tom," said Bob, with an air of cheerful confidence. "There's no law again' flea-bites. If I wasn't to take a leg in now and then, he'd niver get any wiser. But, lors! he's a suverign to buy you and miss summat, on'y for a token—just to match my pocket-knife."

While Bob was speaking he laid down the sovereign, and resolutely twisted up his bag again. Tom pushed back the gold, and said, "No, indeed, Bob; thank you heartily; but I can't take it." And Maggie, taking it between her fingers, held it up to Bob, and said more persuasively—

"Not now—but perhaps another time. If ever Tom or my father wants help that you can give, we'll let you know—won't we, Tom? That's what you would like—to have us always depend on you as a friend that we can go to—isn't it, Bob?"

"Yes, miss, and thank you," said Bob, reluctantly taking the money; "that's what I'd like—any thing as you like. An' I wish you good-bye, miss, and good-luck, Mr. Tom, and thank you for shakin' hands wi' me, though you wouldn't take the money."

Kezia's entrance, with very black looks, to inquire if she shouldn't bring in the tea now, or whether the toast was to get hardened to a brick, was a seasonable check on Bob's flux of words, and hastened his parting bow.

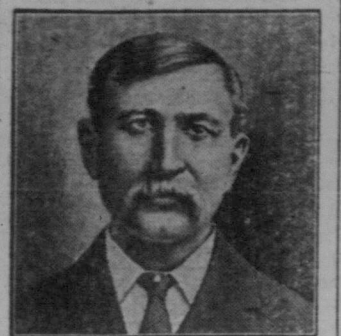
(To be continued)

## TWELVE DIE IN EXPLOSION

CARLEIGH. — Twelve persons were killed in the explosion on board of the British tank steamer Roseleaf. The explosion was caused by an accumulation of gas. The ship was undergoing repairs here at the time of the accident.

## Friends Thought He Would Die

"FRUIT-A-TIVES" Conquered Dyspepsia and Restored His Health.



MR. ROBERT NEWTON.

Little Bras d'Or, C. B. "I was a terrible sufferer from Dyspepsia and Constipation for years. I had pain after eating, belching gas, constant headaches, and did not sleep well at night. I lost so much weight—going from 185 pounds to 146 pounds—that I became alarmed and saw several doctors who, however, did me no good. Finally, a friend told me to try 'Fruit-A-Tives'."

In a week, there was improvement. The constipation was corrected; and soon I was free of pain, headaches and that miserable feeling that accompanies Dyspepsia. I continued to take this splendid fruit medicine and now I am well, strong and vigorous."

ROBERT NEWTON.  
50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size 25c. At all dealers or sent postpaid on receipt of price by Fruit-A-Tives Limited, Ottawa.

## TRANSPORTATION IN GERMANY OPENS

BERLIN. — The strike of employees of the tramways has ended after having lasted a fortnight. Following a vote by the strikers Monday night, in which 10,643 ballots to 6,545 were cast in favor of a continuation of the strike, four mass meetings were held and it was resolved to resume work forthwith. Work will begin immediately in all branches of the transportation service, including tramways and elevated railways.

Agitation has been started in all provinces calling for a general strike of agricultural laborers, just prior to the coming harvest.

## GOLD DISCOVERY IN NORTH ONTARIO

KENOGAMIE, Ont. — A gold discovery of considerable promise has been made on the Four Nations gold claim, situated a mile or two northwest of Kenogamie station, in the township of Grenfell. The vein in which the gold has been discovered has been traced for about 300 feet, being found at Outcrop, on both sides of the Blanche river.

The Four Nations gold claim derives its name from being owned by four men, one of whom is a French-Canadian, one a Scotchman, one a negro from the United States, and one a Russian.

## GERMAN CONTROL OF ALL IMPORTS WILL BE STRICT

BERLIN. — In connection with the imminent raising of the blockade, it is stated that a portion of necessities such as footwear and clothing will be imported freely, but the cabinet intends to admit luxuries and materials only to the extent thought advantageous from an economic viewpoint. Some individual firms lacked credit facilities; the cabinet takes the standpoint that import syndicates must be formed and that these can only succeed if the government participates in their direction.

## AIRPLANE LAWS FOR PROTECTION

OTTAWA. — On recommendation of the air board, the privy council has approved of regulations forbidding dangerous flying. Trick or exhibition flying over urban areas is absolutely prohibited as is also such flying at regattas or other public assemblies, except where specially arranged for by the promoters. Dangerous flying is forbidden everywhere and flying over cities or towns must be at a height which permits the machine to land outside in the event of engine failure.

Nothing dangerous must be dropped under any circumstances from a flying machine. The penalties provided are six months imprisonment, or a fine of one thousand dollars or both and not only the pilot, but the owner of the machine is liable.



## SOCIALISTS OPPOSE RATIFICATION OF PEACE TREATY

PARIS. — The national council of the Socialist party decided to oppose ratification of the peace treaty. The vote was 1,420 to 114, with 387 abstentions.

The moderate element, which formerly formed a majority, led by Albert Thomas, ex-minister of munitions, and Paul Renaudel, once editor of L'Humanite endeavored to secure a vote favorable to the treaty on account, as they said, of the results which might be obtained through the League of Nations and with the hope of securing revision of the treaty subsequently. They were overwhelmed by the extremists, however.

## LIKE A BUCKETFUL OF POTATOES

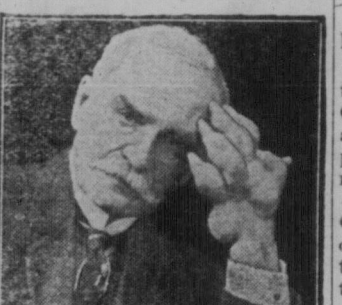
"There is something fascinating about buying War Sav. Stamps," said a big business man the other day. "You may buy at one time all that you think you can afford for the year," said he, "but before very long you find that you will be able to buy more."

This man's experience is like the bucket of potatoes to which the habit of buying War Savings Stamps has been likened.

"You may fill a bucket with potatoes to the top until you cannot get in another potato; but the bucket is not yet filled for you will find that you can still add a quart or so of beans; then there will be room for a pint or two of peas; and after that a pound or more of sugar; and when the pail is full to the brim there is still room for a couple of quarts of water."

## COST OF FOODS STILL SOARING

OTTAWA. — The cost of living is still going up. Labor department returns show the increase during June to have been slight, however. The average cost of a list of twenty-nine staple foods in some sixty cities at the middle of the month was \$13.72 as compared with \$13.53 at the middle of May, \$12.79 in June, 1918, and \$7.35 in June, 1914.



## NEW TREATMENT THAT KNOCKS RHEUMATISM

75c BOX FREE TO ANY SUFFERER. Up in Syracuse, N. Y., a treatment for rheumatism has been found that hundreds of users say is a wonder, reporting cases that seem little short of miraculous. Just a few treatments even in the very worst cases seem to accomplish wonders even after other remedies have failed entirely. It seems to neutralize the uric acid and lime salt deposits in the blood, driving all the poisonous clinging waste from the system. Soreness, pain, stiffness, swelling, just seem to melt away and vanish. The treatment first introduced by Mr. DeLano is so good that its owner wants everybody that suffers from rheumatism or who has a friend so afflicted, to get a free 75c package from him to prove just what it will do in every case before a penny is spent. Mr. DeLano says: "To prove that the DeLano treatment will severely, stubborn or long standing the case, and even after all other treatments have failed, I will, if you have never previously used the treatment, send you a full size 75c package free if you will just cut out this notice and send it with your name and address with 10c to help pay postage and distribution expense to me personally."

P. H. DeLano, 761 N. Wood Blvd., Syracuse, N. Y. I can send you one Free Package to an address.

NOTE.—Orders for DeLano's Rheumatic Compound will be filled from their Canadian Laboratories without duty.

## LOSES HIGH VALUED SECURITIES

LONDON. — Securities valued at \$2,000,000 belonging to former King Ferdinand of Bulgaria, which have been in London since the beginning of the war were declared forfeit to the crown recently. The forfeiture was made after proceedings before a commissioner and a jury.

## HUGE GASOLINE BLAST

BAYONNE, N. J. — Eighty thousand gallons of gasoline, contained in eight tanks exploded on the switching track of the Texas Oil company here, causing a fire which resulted in the serious injury of four persons with many others suffering burns. The property loss to the company was about \$1,000,000.

## NINE OUT OF TEN

of the common ailments have their origin in impure blood, caused by a weakened condition of the vital organs.

**Forn's Alpenkräuter**

is without an equal for strengthening the vital organs, improving the blood and building up the system. It is an old, plain herb-remedy and contains nothing, but what will do you good.

Do not ask the druggist for it, as it is supplied by special agents only.

For further particulars address,  
**DR. PETER FAHRNEY & SONS CO.,**  
2501-17 Washington Blvd. CHICAGO, ILL.  
(Delivered in Canada free of duty)

## Germany As Defined By Peace Treaty

The political and territorial changes to which Germany is being required to submit are embodied in Section III. of the Peace Treaty. As the map of the former German Empire shows, these changes are most extensive in the west and in the east. Minor rectifications both north and south are contemplated at the expense of the predatory ex-Kingdom of Prussia.

**Western Frontier**  
Germany's frontier with Holland remains provisionally unchanged.

On the Belgian border Germany is to recognize the full sovereignty of Belgium over the contested territory of Moresnet and over part of Prussian Moresnet; and she is further to renounce all rights over Eupen and Malmédy.

Luxemburg passes from the German sphere of influence.

The Saar district, extending as far east as Homburg, is to be subjected for 15 years to a special regime under the auspices of the League of Nations, after which the wishes of the population are to be ascertained by plebiscite.

Farther south the eastern frontier of France is to be restored to its full limits as it ran before the war of 1870, thus once more embracing the whole of Lorraine, together with Alsace.

**Southern Frontier**  
Germany's frontier with Switzerland remains unchanged.

The frontier with German Austria, whose complete independence Germany is to recognize, will run as on August 3, 1914, up to the point where the boundary of the new Czechoslovak state begins.

Germany's frontier with the new Czechoslovak state will follow the old frontier of Bohemia in 1914, up to the point where the territory of the new state of Poland begins.

**Eastern Frontier**

In the east the situation is dominated by the partial resurrection of historic Poland. The eastern frontier of Prussia-Germany will now follow in the main the watershed between Oder and Vistula, including the greater part of Upper Silesia, of Posen, and of West Prussia, west of the Vistula.

Upper Silesia which, under the first draft of the treaty, was transferred outright to Poland, is under the revised treaty to decide its own fate by plebiscite, meanwhile passing to the control of Poland. The provisions for a plebiscite show that the vote will be taken in virtually all of upper Silesia, except small areas in the southwestern and northern corners, which were awarded unconditionally to Czechoslovakia and Poland, respectively. The plebiscite must be held between the sixth and eighteenth month after the signature of the peace treaty.

There is also a provision for exercise of the right of self-determination by the Protestant Polish inhabitants of the Mazurian districts of East Prussia, and by other Polish elements in West Prussia east of the Vistula.

To the northeast, moreover, the Province of East Prussia is definitely to be shorn of its northeastern corner about Memel, the fate of which is to be decided by the Allies.

**Northern Frontier**  
On the North Prussia's Baltic frontage is to be further interrupted by the coastline of Poland's new corridor to the sea, the outlet of which is to be the Free City of Danzig.

The Free City of Danzig is to be constituted, with territory of its own, under guarantee of the League of Nations.

In the revised draft "the principal Allied and associated powers" undertake to establish Danzig as a free city. This language, in which the responsibility of the five great powers for the creation of the new city and state is definitely assumed, is substituted for the original phraseology declaring merely that "Danzig is established as a free city."

Germany's frontier with Denmark, moreover, is to be regulated in North Schleswig and in part of Central Schleswig in accordance with the wishes of the population.

## The Territorial Losses

The curtailment of German territory, excluding Alsace-Lorraine and Malmédy, has been made at the expense of Prussia. Before the war the total area of the German empire was 208,780 square miles, of which 135,000 square miles were Prussian. The population of Germany numbered 68,000,000, of whom over 40,000,000 were Prussian.

The following table shows approximately how these figures have been affected by the terms of peace:

Territory	Area sq. miles	Population
Alsace-Lorraine	5,600	1,874,000
Malmédy	400	1
Posen	11,000	2,000,000
E. and W. Prussia	8,000	1,600,000
Total	25,000	5,474,000

The future of the following territories will be determined by plebiscite:

District	Area sq. miles	Population
Silesia	5,000	1,200,000
Upper Silesia	5,000	600,000
Schleswig	2,600	500,000

Among the large towns which have been lost to Germany are the following:

Town	Population
Strasbourg	178,000
Metz	78,000
Thionville	30,000
Bremerhaven	50,000
Oppeln	29,000
Lissa	15,000
Königsberg	10,000

## Free City of Danzig

The proposal to constitute Danzig as Free City and a territorial unit revises ancient memories. The actual boundaries of the city and its territory have yet to be delimited. By the Treaty of Tilsit in 1807 Danzig was re-established as an independent city-state with a territory extending for a radius of two leagues. This miniature creation was placed under the protection of the Kings of Prussia and Saxony and it survived for about seven years. The city authorities were required to pledge themselves in no wise to interfere with the free navigation of the Vistula.

## CASTORIA

For Infants and Children  
In Use For Over 30 Years  
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IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF JOHN WILME, LATE OF THE VILLAGE OF VILANK IN THE PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN, FARMER, DECEASED.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having claims upon the Estate of John Wilme who died on or about the 11th day of November, A.D. 1918, are required to send to Messrs. Doerr & Guggisberg, Barristers, 203 Northern Bank Chambers, Regina, Saskatchewan, on or before the 2nd day of September, A.D. 1919, full statement of their claims, and of any securities held by them duly verified, and that after that date the Executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which notice has been filed with Messrs. Doerr & Guggisberg.

Dated at Regina, Saskatchewan, this 24th day of July, A.D. 1919.

DOERR & GUGGISBERG,  
Solicitors for Barbara Wilme, Executrix of the Estate of the late John Wilme.

203 Northern Bank Chambers, Regina, Saskatchewan.

## TENDERS for bridge abutments

Sealed tenders will be received up to 4:30 o'clock Tuesday, August 12th, 1919, for each of the undermentioned works:—  
(a) Two reinforced concrete abutments for a bridge over Dog Hills Creek, at Tadoussac, C. E. Railway.  
(b) Two reinforced concrete abutments for a bridge over Swan River, North East to Arisa on C. E. Railway.  
(c) A reinforced concrete bridge over Wascana Creek, near Regina.  
The contract will be let separately for each individual work.

Tenders may be mailed under one cover, but tenders for each individual work must be accompanied by an accepted cheque or other satisfactory deposit for the amount of \$250.00. Deposits of unsuccessful tenders will be returned when the contracts are awarded.

The right to reject any or all tenders or to waive any defects or irregularities therein is to be at the discretion of the Minister, Department of Highways.  
Plans, specifications, forms of tender and all information may be obtained on application to the undersigned.  
The usual iteration of this advertisement will not be paid for.  
H. S. CARPENTER,  
Deputy Minister of Highways,  
Government of Saskatchewan,  
Regina, Saskatchewan,  
July 22nd, 1919.

## GALL STONES

REMOVED IN

24 HOURS

WITHOUT ANY PAIN WHATSOEVER

INDIGESTION, Bile and Liver Disorders, Appendicitis, Peritonitis, and Kidney Stones are often caused by Gall Stones, which is a dangerous complaint and misleads persons to believe that they have stomach trouble, chronic dyspepsia and indigestion, until these bad attacks of Gall Stone Colic occur; then they realize what the trouble is. Ninety out of every hundred persons who have Gall Stones don't know it. Proceed today and avoid an operation. Can be obtained at

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Maple Leaf Block.  
Write in English or German.