

**SURPRISE**  
A PURE **SOAP.**  
HARD  
THE SOAP THAT  
MAKES CHILD'S PLAY OF WASH DAY.

**LEFT ESTATE OF  
OVER 14 MILLIONS**

One of the largest estates ever filed for probate in the Surrogate Court is the \$14,316,526 estate of the late James Ross of Montreal, who died September 20, 1913. Of this amount \$649,180 is held in Ontario in the following stocks:

5,080 shares of Brazilian Traction, Light and Power Company, \$457,200; 1,344 shares of Electrical Development Company, \$129,080; 629 Canadian General Electric, \$62,900; 400 Lake Erie and Northern Railway Company; and 250 Canadian Shipbuilding Company, given as having no market value.

**Huge Stock Holdings.**

The rest of his estate is made up of 17,500 shares C. P. R., \$3,937,500; 5,250 new issue of 1913, \$971,250; 538 shares Canada Cement, \$46,140; 1,711 Bank of Montreal, \$249,975; 2,000 Montreal Light and Heat Company, \$429,000; 380 Royal Trust Company, \$152,000; 1,900 Laurentide Company, \$304,000; 5,700 Dominion Bridge Company, \$570,000; 750 Lake of the Woods Milling Company, \$80,000; 200 shares Ritz-Carlton Hotel Company, no commercial value; 25 shares Montreal Jockey Club, \$1,250; 500 Eastern Cafeterias Limited, \$1,250; 721 shares St. John Railway, \$72,100; 4,321 Great Northern Railway, \$540,725; 4,195 Northern Pacific Railway, \$472,450; 3,000 Union Pacific, \$465,000; 1,500 United States Steel, \$410,250; 2,000 International Harvester, \$200,000; 2,449 Dominion Coal Co., \$224,900; Stocks held in England \$279,595; State of New York, \$326,000; 1,080 shares Southern P. & C., \$99,360.

**Real Estate.**

Secured by mortgages is the amount of \$39,141. The real estate holdings in Montreal represent \$720,729, and \$322,109 in Calgary and Edmonton. His "Lone Butte" ranch is valued at \$6,400; \$250,400 is held in Winnipeg, and his residence in Nova Scotia is valued at \$10,000.

Household effects and pictures in his Montreal residence come to \$487,700; cash \$159,246; three steam yachts, \$246,232; life insurance, \$32,675.

His liabilities are inventoried at \$966,587, and an account of \$5,598 payable to Sir William Mackenzie.

**Wife Gets Annuity.**

His will of June, 19, 1911, appoints his wife, Annie, his son, Kenneth, Vincent Meredith of the Bank of Montreal, his secretary, David Hogg, and the Royal Trust Company to be executors and trustees. His wife is to receive an annuity of \$75,000 and his other bequests total \$1,706,941.

The bequests to charitable institutions are valued at \$400,000 and are made up of \$50,000 each to the Royal Hospital, General, and Maternity Hospital, Montreal, \$100,000 to the Art Association, Montreal, \$100,000 to McGill University, and \$25,000 to the Ross Memorial Hospital, Lindsay, Ont.

To his son, Kenneth, is to be given \$11,904,599, \$60,000 is bequeathed to strangers.

**Bond Holdings.**

The bond holders of the deceased are: New York Central and Hudson River, \$78,000; Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific, \$14,000; Atchinson, Topeka, and Sante Fe, \$42,000; New York, Chicago, and St. Louis, \$63,750; Wisconsin Central Railway, \$42,000; New York Gas Company, \$50,000; Interborough Rapid Transit, \$53,000; Central Leather Company, \$23,250; Southern Pacific, \$26,400; United States Rubber, \$50,000; Minneapolis and St. Paul Railway, \$45,500; New York, New Haven, and Hartford, \$33,000; Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, \$22,500; Chicago and Great Western, \$35,500; Indiana National Gas Company, \$52,700; Atlantic Trust Company, \$35,000; Mexican Electric Light Company, \$138,750; Dominion Coal Company, \$324,425; Niagara Falls Railway Company, \$29,100; Dominion Cotton Mills, \$50,000; Rio Janeiro Light, \$49,500; Mount Royal Club, \$12,000; Canada Cement, \$77,

900; P. Burns Co., \$45,000; Province of Ontario, \$45,000; National Breweries, \$47,500; Montreal Herald, \$4,000. In the liabilities is included an item of \$301 against Lord Revelstoke, \$10,000 to His Servant.

To his servant, David Hogg, is given \$10,000; captain of his yacht, \$2,000; steward, \$2,000; cook, \$1,000.

**OPS COUNCIL**

Ops Council met December, 15th, at 10 a. m. All the members present. The minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed.

Moved by W. Walden, seconded by G. Maloney—That the report of the Board of Health and Medical Health Officer be received and filed and the accounts paid as recommended.—Carried.

Moved by W. Best, seconded by J. Brock—That the following accounts be paid:—

Robert Reed's fees inspecting tile drains (McNevin, Pogue, Calvert, Hickson) \$8.00.

The Clerk Fees re tile drains (Pogue, Calvert, Hickson) \$6.00; Dr. Blanchard, services as M.H.O., 1913, \$68.05; W. H. James for gravel, \$4.85; National Concrete Co., Tile \$8.60; John Carew, culvert timber \$37.48; J. H. Blackwell fees inspecting sheep worried, \$1.00; J. Robertson, Sessional allowance and mileage \$29.70; Com. \$35.62; 14 days services, \$35; W. Best Sessional allowance and mileage, \$34.10, Com. \$42.55; 12 days services, \$32.00; W. Walden sessional Allowance and Mileage, \$33.00; Com. \$46.00; 15 days services, \$38.75; G. Maloney Sessional Allowance and Mileage, \$30.80; Com. \$61.65; 21 days services, \$53.75; J. Brock, sessional allowance and mileage \$34.10; Com. \$37.00; 8 days services \$21.25; D. Sinclair for repairs re grader, \$5.85; for work on bridge, 10th Con. line, lot 5, W. Windrim, \$17.00; R. J. Patterson \$5.00; B. McGeough 18.00; E. F. Fleming for sheep worried, \$8.65; R. Deyell, Inspection, \$1.00; Thos. C. Neill work and gravel per account \$15.20; balance re McNevin Drain \$12.00; Thos. H. Reed's additional gravel \$3.80; Clerk, Reports to S. Inspectors \$5.00; First half 1912 wood old office \$7.00; Bal. 1913. Postage \$6.00; Co. Treasurer, Ops share repairs old West Cross Creek Bridge and Judge's order \$37.20. Ops share new Bridge \$527.34; J. J. Warde, additional gravel, \$19.50; P. Kennedy, Treas. Postage and Stationery, \$1.50; C. Wagstaff for tile, \$7.50; C. Reid for tile across road 2nd gr. line \$7.00.

Moved by G. Maloney, seconded by J. Brock—That the following refunds of taxes be authorized:—M. O'Halloran \$1.00; Thos. Reeds \$1.00; Wm. Skuce \$2.38; Rich Wellington \$3.50; Jas. Henry \$1.00; W. H. Wilson \$72; Helm \$2.00; Thos. Pogue \$8.00.—Carried.

Moved by G. Maloney, seconded by W. Walden—That the time for the return of the Collector's roll be extended a few days that the work may be completed.

A by-law imposing tile drain tax of \$29.44 per year for twenty years on the west half of lot 7, Con. 9 Ops, (J. Calvert) and a by-law imposing tile drain tax of \$7.36 per year for twenty years on the west half of lot 8, con. 9, Ops, (Harry P. Hickson), also a by-law authorizing the Nomination and election of Council for the year 1914, were duly passed.

Moved by W. Best, seconded by J. Brock—That \$25.00 of General fund (re grant to 4th gr. line in 1912) be transferred to Com. Walden's account, also \$3.50 of returns from Emly and \$20.12 from Fenelon be credited to Com. Maloney's account.—Carried.

Treasurer, P. Kennedy, presented his financial report for the year and on motion of W. Walden seconded by G. Maloney it was accepted and 100 copies ordered printed. Council then adjourned.

**Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA**

**HISTORY OF THE DOLLAR**

The world dollar is the English form of the German word thaler. The origin of the thaler is as follows:— In the year 1519 Count Schlick, of Bohemia, issued silver coins weighing one ounce each and worth 113 cents. They were coined at Joachimsthal, that is James valley or dale, in Bohemia; hence they became known as Joachimsthalers, soon shortened into thalers. On each coin was the figure of St. James. Through trade with the Dutch, these coins came into England in the sixteenth century and are referred to sometimes as "dealers." The word dollar is found in Shakespeare's Macbeth, act 1, scene 2.

Sveno, the Norway's King, craves composition; Nor would we deign him burial of his men Till he dirbursed, at St. Colme's Inch, Ten thousand dollars to our general use.

But the dollar came to the American continent, not through the Dutch or English, but through the Spanish. This was due to the extent of the Spanish empire in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries and also the great quantities of silver which Spain drew from her mines in Mexico and South America.

The Spanish coin was, strictly speaking, a peso, better known as a piece of eight, because it was equal to eight reals (royals). As it was of the same value, the name dollar was given to the piece of eight about the year 1690.

The most famous Spanish dollar was known as the pillar dollar, because it had on one side two pillars, representing the pillars of Hercules, the classical name for the Straits of Gibraltar. It had also the motto "plus ultra." The old form of this was "ne plus ultra," but owing to Columbus' discovery of America, this had to be changed. This dollar was known as the cannon dollar by the Moors, who mistook the pillars for Cannon.

It is thought by some that the two pillars on this dollar are the origin of the upright lines in the dollar mark. Other suggestions are that the mark represents P. S.—that is, the Spanish peso, or possibly U. S. Combined.

Most probably, however, it represents the sign of the Roman unit of money, the sestertius. The sign was "II S." and meant two and a half, because a sestertius was equal to 2½ asses; the "as" being another Roman coin.

This Spanish dollar was current for a time even in Australia; it was common in Australia at the time of the war of independence.

The story of the United States dollar is well known. A dollar unit was fixed by an act of congress in 1792. The first silver dollar was coined in 1794. By an act of 1849 the coinage of gold dollars was ordered, and in 1873 the gold dollar was made the unit of value.

In 1878 the silver dollar was re-monetized, and from that date there were two standards. It was in this agitation that the silver dollar got the name of "the dollar of the fathers", soon turned into "the dollar of the daddies."

**TO HIGH SCHOOL WITHOUT ENTRANCE**

Under new regulations issued by the Department of Education pupils can now be admitted to High Schools without passing an entrance examination. While this has been the practice for some time, the wording of the regulation was not clear to a great many teachers.

The clause in the revised rules states that the certificate of the Principal of a school shall state that the candidate whom he recommends for admission shall have completed satisfactorily the course of study in the subjects to which the recommendation refers, and shall be accepted by the entrance board.

This change is not intended to do away with written examinations, and where any candidates are admitted to High School without a Principal's certificate they shall be required to take the examination as the Entrance Board may direct.

**Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills**  
owe their singular effectiveness in curing Rheumatism, Lumbago and Sciatica to their power of stimulating and strengthening the kidneys. They enable these organs to thoroughly filter from the blood the uric acid (the product of waste matter) which gets into the joints and muscles and causes these painful diseases. Over half a century of constant use has proved conclusively that Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills strengthen weak kidneys and

**WHEN WOLVES AND BEARS ROAMED**

**Story of Early Days in Victoria County**

(Written for The Weekly Sun by James E. Orr.)

"More than fifty years ago a couple of sisters and myself went to visit an uncle who owned a big sawmill at Mud Lake, in Victoria County," says James Burrows. "The land all around here was inclined to be rocky, and not very well adapted for cultivation. Timber, pasture, wild fruit and animals were principal products. During our recent visit the huckleberries were ripe, and many big parties went out picnicking and gathering the delicious berries. From my uncle's house there went a big double wagonload of us, all bound for the huckleberry bushes. We drove a fine span of horses, which were used in lumbering, so they were quite able to manage our company over the rough and hilly track.

"We carried a numerous assortment of different articles, but a good rifle was not forgotten. After our arrival at our destination we all started to gather the abundant crop of luscious berries, excepting one of my sisters, who was left to watch the outfit. This sister was also, woman-like left to prepare the picked fruit so that it could be carried home without crushing or bruising it badly. In our eagerness to make a good showing, we soon got scattered over a wide area, when suddenly from somewhere came screams of the most agonizing kind, and when we were satisfied that it was our camp watcher who was in trouble we all ran towards the point where the cry came from. We soon found that she was in sore distress, as we beheld her away up in the air on the top of an old burnt oak stub. This had been partly burned away, and there she clung to its blackened sides. She had seen a wild bear, and up there, holding her skirts tight about her, had sought safety, little dreaming that, if necessary, a bear could also climb.

"My sister's curiosity had been aroused by the unusual commotion of a herd of young cattle which came running and piteously bellowing near where the horses were tethered. The bear did not stop to molest her, although the horses snorted and stamped. About twenty rods away the cattle of which the bear was in pursuit stopped, and bidding defiance to bruin, like a well-drilled company of soldiers, formed a solid square. Before we could snatch the rifle and shoot the bear he had killed one heifer and had her partly torn to pieces, and when we examined the brand on the heifer we found it belonged to the very man who used the rifle so effectively. Our sister was soon rescued from her perilous position, and after a lapse of all these years we were talking about her thrilling adventure as I paid her a visit a short time ago. This incident, very naturally, took all the romance from remaining any longer in the huckleberry march. Therefore, after skinning and burying both heifer and bear, we gathered up our belongings and took our departure back to Dalrymple, where scenes more quiet and congenial awaited the ladies of our party than the wild excursions of a huckleberry wilderness."

**Prevent Telescope in Case of Wreck**

Montreal, Dec. 20.—An invention of Mr. J. Coleman, superintendent of the Grand Trunk Car Department, by which in collision the body of the car is kept on the truck, thus preventing telescoping which is so dreaded and so fatal, will, it is believed, soon be ordered to be used by all the railway systems in the United States by order of the Interstate Commerce Commission, which has examined it and pronounced that it fills the bill in every particular. At present, when a collision occurs, the body of the car is lifted off the truck and thrust forward on to the other cars; but the principle of the invention is the idea of a lock which effectually prevents the body of the car from budging.

**Stricken on Street**

About eleven o'clock this morning a boy of fifteen or sixteen years of age was suddenly taken ill on Kent-st. in front of Phillip Morgan's Drug Store and fell unconscious on the pavement.

He struck his head on the curb and cut himself badly over the temple. He was carried into the drug store and after medical aid had been obtained was removed to his home.

**WHO WILL BE WHITNEY'S SUCCESSOR?**

Toronto, Dec. 17.—There is unanimous hope throughout the Province that Sir James Whitney will fully recover his health and be able to continue his leadership of the Government. It is true, however, that the indisposition of Sir James Whitney this autumn has given rise to much speculation as to who would succeed him in case he should be compelled to retire from the responsibilities of the Premiership. It is generally thought that Mr. Hanna would have been his successor had it not been for the Proudfoot charges. But it is now frankly admitted even in Conservative circles that Mr. Hanna cannot succeed Sir James. Enough was admitted by the Prime Minister and the Provincial Secretary to put Mr. Hanna out of the running. When to this there is added what was proved by the enquiry and what even his own friends fear might have been proved had the Conservative members on the Committee not come to his rescue and blocked the investigation. It is easy to see that Mr. Hanna has lost his opportunity of becoming Prime Minister.

Mr. Hanna is also menaced by the opposition of Mr. Beck. It is well known that these two ministers do not waste any affection on each other and some of those who are best posted as to the relation between the two do not believe for a moment that Mr. Beck would serve under Mr. Hanna. The small public ownership wing of the Conservative party headed by Mr. Beck does not trust Mr. Hanna. It looks upon him as the corporate representative in the Government and considers that his relations are entirely too close to the Standard Oil interests to enable him to be a trustworthy Prime Minister.

Mr. Beck's own name has been mentioned for the position. He is very ambitious and it is generally believed he is anxious for promotion. He is strong at present in popular favor owing to his work on the Hydro Electric Commission but he is not popular among the Conservative members of the House. They look upon him as too distant and autocratic in his manner. Nor is he popular among his own colleagues in the Government and it is an open fact that he seldom attends Cabinet meetings. The choice of Mr. Beck as Prime Minister would probably upset the Government completely, for Mr. Hanna would not serve under him, and, it is said, that several other Ministers share Mr. Hanna's views.

A quiet rumor that has been going around for some time is that owing to the lack of material in the Whitney Cabinet, Sir William Meredith instead of becoming Governor of the Province, is slated to succeed Sir James as Prime Minister. It is not likely, however, that this would be acceptable to Sir James' colleagues, who strongly resent the influence of Sir William over Sir James and are restless because at present they feel Sir William's voice is much more potent than that of Sir James himself. If Sir William did accept, the murmurings which have been increasing of late about a "Family Compact" might break out in a noisy and indignant protest.

**HYDRO SITUATION TROUBLES PETERBORO**

(Special Despatch to The Globe.) Peterboro', Dec. 17.—Considerable trouble is developing here over the Hydro-electric situation. A year ago the people carried the Hydro-electric by-law by a very large majority, and the City Council passed a by-law to provide for expropriation of the plant of the Light & Power Company. The city failing to get a satisfactory valuation from the company, two arbitrators were appointed, with the selection of a third pending. Meanwhile the city made application to County Judge Huycke for possession of the plant of the company on the basis of a valuation of \$94,000, made by Mr. Jeffrey, engineer of the Hydro Commission.

At an adjourned sitting today affidavits were filed by the Light & Power Company of Harold A. Almert, electrical engineer and valuator of Byllesby & Co., Chicago, electrical engineers and appraisers, and of W. H. Munro, engineer of the Light & Power Company. Both placed the value of the plant covered by the expropriation by-law at \$500,000, exclusive of development costs and other intangible values. The hearing was adjourned without any approximation to a settlement.

ADV. IN THE POST

**THE VICTORIA LOAN and SAVINGS COMPANY**  
DIVIDEND NO. 46

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Dividend at the rate of Seven per cent per annum has this day been declared on the Paid Up Capital Stock of the Company for the quarter ending Dec. 31st, 1913, and the same will be payable at the office of the Company on and after January 2nd, 1914.

The Stock Transfer Ledger will be closed from the 20th December instant to January 2nd 1914. By order of the Board.  
C. E. WEEKS, Manager  
Lindsay, Nov. 29th, 1913

**THE STANDARD BANK OF CANADA**  
ESTABLISHED 1873  
SENDING money to any point in Canada, the United States or Europe is safe, economical and expeditious when this Bank's drafts and money orders are used.  
HEAD OFFICE TORONTO  
LINDSAY BRANCH  
S. ALCORN, Manager.  
Branches also at Beaverston, Blackstock, Brechin, Cunningham, Dundas, (S. Albion), Manager, Little Britain (R. H. Shortt, Manager), Newfane Station (R. H. Cecil, Manager), Pefferlaw, Sunderland and Woodville.

**THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE**  
SIR EDMUND WALKER, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L., President  
ALEXANDER LAIRD General Manager JOHN AIRD Assistant General Manager  
CAPITAL, \$15,000,000 REST, \$12,500,000

**FARMERS' BUSINESS**  
The Canadian Bank of Commerce extends to Farmers every facility for the transaction of their banking business, including the discount and collection of sales notes. Blank sales notes are supplied free of charge on application.  
H. A. HOLMES, Manager Lindsay Branch

**BANK OF MONTREAL**  
INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT. ESTABLISHED A.D. 1817  
Lindsay Branch Established A.D. 1858  
Every description of Banking business transacted. Savings Department at every Branch.  
Branches in every Province of the Dominion, every important city of the Dominion, Newfoundland, London, England, New York, Chicago, etc.  
Paid up Capital..... \$16,000,000  
Rest..... \$16,000,000  
Undivided Profits..... \$1,046,217  
\$33,046,217  
H. B. Black - Manager Lindsay Branch  
OFFICE HOURS: 10 to 3 o'clock. Saturdays, 10 to 1 o'clock

**THE HOME BANK OF CANADA**  
ORIGINAL CHARTER 1854  
There are many savings accounts opened with the Home Bank for special purposes; for instance—a householder may be saving up to make payment against a mortgage on his house; or to pay a premium on his life insurance. It is a regular practice with many Home Bank depositors to open special accounts for such purposes and to withdraw the money at the end of the six months, or year, when they have sufficient to make the necessary payment.  
LOCAL OFFICES  
LINDSAY JANETVILLE  
PETER KENNEDY - Manager  
**AUTOMOBILE AND BICYCLE COLLIDE**  
A collision between a bicycle and automobile occurred this morning on Kent-st, between William and Cam-bridge-st. Dr. McAlpine was west in his car, travelling about miles an hour, when a bicyclist, was on the wrong side of the highway, came east. His caught in the front wheel of the automobile occurred this morning on ment. He escaped unhurt.