# The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XXXIX — LACHUTE, FRIDAY, MAY 7, 1915. — NO. 16



## CENTRAL ICE-CREAM PARLOR

We beg to inform our many customers that our Parlors will be open on Saturday, April 17th. Owing to the increasing demand for our ice-cream we have converted half of our store into a nice parlor, so that we can accommodate the general public. We guarantee all our goods of first quality. Our Ice Cream Sodas will sure to please. Try us

Always a good assortment of vegetables' lettuce, celery, tomatoes and fruits in season. We carry the Celebrated Neilson Chocolates.

**P. PAQUIN, - Lachute**


### Awarded Damages.

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Mr. Charles Hendry who took action of damages against the Laurentian Granite Company has been awarded by Justice Maclellan a life pension of $3.5 on account of the fact that, as the result of an accident which occurred in the course of his daily work, he had been rendered totally blind, and hence incapable of pursuing his daily avocation as a granite cutter. The judgment allowed that the plaintiff is entitled to compensation from defendant in a rent of $325.00 per annum from the date of accident, October 10th, 1913.

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Within a few days the Council will ask the citizens to make a general clean-up of their yards etc. Particulars will be made known by hand circulars and it is hoped that everyone will fall into line.

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PRIVATE G. W. WOOD.

Private G. W. Wood, reported wounded, is a native of town, his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Wood, having resided here until their removal to Montreal a few years ago. His grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. William McMullan.

The returned Baseball Match between the Lachute Academy and Bankers will be held on the School Grounds on Friday afternoon at four o'clock.


Z. N. RAYMOND, L.L.B.

NOTARY PUBLIC,

Money to Loan. Farms for Sale.

Office in Creswell's Building,

MAIN ST., LACHUTE.

Our Boy's Suits are well assorted qualities and prices. Come early as sizes get sold out.

W. BANFORD & SON.


—:o:—

Mr. J. E. Arnold regrets that he was unable to attend the Horse Show at Lachute, Saturday May 1st, on account of the disagreable weather, but he announces that he has his two first prize and Champion Percherons Stallions for service the four year old Grey Loin, and Roscoe L. the eight year old black

Although he has turned down good money for these horses, he is keeping them in Argenteuil to improve the draft stock. See Posters later.

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WANTED.—A desirable property on Main Street, or the East Ward Kindly make known to Watchman Office, Lachute.

—:o:—

FLAT TO RENT.—A flat in the Paquin block, Main Street, containing six rooms with modern improvements. Nice verandah. Apply to

P. PAQUIN,
Main Street, Lachute

—:o:—

We feel that we have not been calling attention sufficiently to our boy's clothing, It is worth looking over.

W. BANFORD & SON.

### OBITUARY.

### Sudden death of Thomas Smith

It is our sad task to record the sudden death of Thomas Smith, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. W. Smith of Beech Ridge, who was found dead in his bed on Sunday morning last. He, with his elder brother Stewart, retired on Saturday evening, and the latter after rising, found his brother lifeless. Dr. Drew was sent for and found that life had been extinct for some time, death being due to natural causes. Deceased was a young man of a cheery bright disposition, a beloved member of the Good Templars and his death came as a great shock to many of his young friends who had seen and talked with him on the previous evening. Loving tributes from the Oddfellows Lodge and Good Templars were placed around him as he lay in his last long sleep. The funeral service was conducted on Thursday afternoon by the Rev. Dr. Ross, of St. Andrews, in the midst of many sympathizing friends. Besides his parents he leaves to mourn his loss 3 brothers, Stewart at home, Kenneth of Saskatoon and Ross of Regina.

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### The late Genevieve Murphy.

The Academy to-day is in mourning because of the loss of one of its beloved pupils, Genevieve Murphy, only and dearly beloved daughter of Dr. and Mrs H. Murphy, who passed away on Wednesday evening last. Although not very strong she was able to attend school until about two weeks ago and her condition was not considered serious until a few days before her death, which comes as a dark shadow to her relatives and friends who loved her so dearly.

Then fell upon the house a sudden gloom
A shadow on those features fair and thin;
And softly from that hushed and darkened room
Two angels issued where but one went in.

### ST. ANDREWS

A largely attended meeting was held here last evening in connection with the proposed consolidation of the Schools of the Village and Parish. The chairman Dr. G. F. Shaw opened the meeting by stating the object of same in a clear and most interesting style. Mr. H. Slater, M.P.P., being called upon and after expressing his great pleasure at being present, spoke at some length on the importance of education and the great bearing it had on the success of individuals and the consequent progress of a people; and he congratulated the people of St. Andrews on the great interest they had always shown and were still manifesting in same. Mr. John Hay then followed in a few pleasing remarks, being succeeded by Mr. Sutherland the Inspector-General of the Province, who most ably and fully explained the plan of consolidation generally adopted. Inspector J. W. McOuat followed, furnishing most interesting data in conection with the different schools of the district. After which Mr. Chas. McBurney, B.A., Principal Lachute Academy, delighted the audience by a most pleasing and instructive address on School Work. On a show of hands being taken, the consolidation of the Schools was shown to be acceptable to the meeting was there-upon called of the Commissioners and Trustees to discuss the carrying out of same.


## CRESWELL'S

**Canada Cement**

**Prices Right**

R. Creswell, Regist'd.


### LOCAL NEWS

Mr. T. Jousse spent the week end in Montreal.

Mrs G. F. Calder was in Montreal for the week-end.

Mrs. A. McVicar of St. Jerome, spent this week in town.

Mr. H. N. Keighley spent a few days in Montreal this week.

Mr. Martin Elliott, of Montreal, spent Saturday last in town.

Mrs. Blais of Ottawa, is the guest of her son Mr. S. Blais of the Bank of Ottawa.

Miss Winnie Kyle, of Montreal, spent the week-end with her aunt Mrs. Matthew Rodgers.

Miss Margaret Hay, of St. Lambert, spent the week-end with her parents Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Hay.

Miss Meikle and Mr. Geo Barrington of Montreal, were guests of Mrs. Henry Giles on Tuesday last.

Miss Christina Drennan, of Montreal, was the guest of her father Mr. Wm Drennan on Sunday last

Mr. Lawrence Smith, of Aurora, Ill., arrived in town on Wednesday, to attend the funeral of his cousin the late Mr. Thomas Smith.

Private Leslie Parker of the McGill Overseas Contingent quartered at Ottawa, was the week-end guest of the Misses Buchan.

Messrs. J. R. Calder, Reid and Elmer Giles, left on Saturday last to spend a couple of weeks with the McGill Camp at Niagara.

Messrs Kenneth Smith, of Saskatoon, and Ross Smith, of Regina, with their parents this week attending the funeral of their brother.

An illustrated lecture, by Mr. Ames, M.P., will be given in Victoria Hall, Friday evening, May 14th, under the auspices of the Red Cross Society. Admission 40cts. A good musical program will also be rendered.

Messrs. Wm Banford and H. J. Giles undertook on behalf of the Canadian Red Cross Society, to procure funds for the provision of six beds in the Canadian Hospital at Clivedon Eng. They were successful, after a short canvas, in raising $218 towards the $300 necessary and will be pleased to accept any further donations that may be handed in from those in sympathy with the project.

ILLUSTRATED LECTURE

An illustrated Lecture on scenes of the present war will be given by the Rev. W. D. Reid, of Stanley Presbyterian Church, Montreal, in the Presbyterian Church Brownsburg, Tuesday, May 18th 1915. Admission 35cts

The lecture will be made realistic by the portrayal of over 100 views taken before and after the war, in which one is able to see vividly the terrible desolation created.

Services in connection with the Methodist Church, next Sabbath, May 9th inst., will be as follows. — Lachute 10.30 a.m. and 7 p.m. East Settlement, 3 p.m. St. Canute 3 p.m. Brownsburg 7.30

The adjourned meeting of the Quarterly Official Board will be held in the Church, Lachute, on Tuesday evening the 11th inst. at 8 o'clock.

The Ladies' Aid will hold their regular monthly meeting, in the Sunday School Hall, on Tuesday evening, the 11th inst at 8 o'clock (instead of their usual afternoon meeting.

The Annual Meeting of the W. M. S. of the Methodist Church, Lachute was held in the Parsonage, on Thursday the 29th. A most encouraging report was read by the Sec-Treas., which showed that the meetings had been well sustained throughout the year and that the finances were in a most satisfactory condition. After the routine business, the following ladies were elected to office for the ensuing year.

President, Mrs. (Rev.) J. H. McConnell.
Vice-Pres. Mrs. Robt. McIntyre.
Secretary Treas. Mrs. (Dr.) H. Murphy.
Corresponding Sec'y. Mrs. (Dr.) W. W. Alexander. Sup't of the Associate Helpers Mrs. Herbert Way.

*The Notarial business in the office of the late J. E. VALOIS, Notary will be continued immediately.*

*GAÏTAN VALOIS, L.L.L.*
*Notary.*

(Formerly established in Montreal).

Mr. John Martin has returned to the Dominion Bank, Montreal, after spending a weeks holiday as the welcome guest of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Pollock.

Mr. W. J. Boyd, licensed auctioneer, announces that he will sell for James Bain, his farm stock and implements, on May 20th. Posters out later.

You will soon be needing a nice straw hat for summer wear, and when you do remember that Geoffroy Bedard, the tailor on Main Street, is the place to buy yours. A splendid line just imported to choose from.

Mr. Z. N. Raymond, L.L.B., of St. Placide, has leased the Western part of Mrs. R. Creswell's residence on Main Street and opened his offices there, where he will be pleased to welcome any who are desirous of procuring his services.

Now if you want to get something that is real good and nice, just try the Ottawa Dairy Ice Cream. It is the genuine article and done up in nice blocks for home use. Try a package. S. Darlington, Main Street, Lachute.

The District Sunday School Convention for Lachute and surroundings will be held on Thursday, May 13th, in the Baptist Church. Sessions will be held at 2 and 8 p.m. Rev. Mr. Pulcher, General Provincial Secretary, will be present and all interested in S. S. work are cordially invited.

The marriage of Mary MacLean eldest daughter of Major and Mrs. S. E. Smith, Lachute, to Mr. Ross Allan Parker, of Cowansville Que. youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Parker Dunany, Que. is arranged to take place very quietly on Tuesday morning, May 18th, at the home of the bride's parents Lachute.

There was a splendid gathering in the Town Hall last Monday evening to the Patriotic Rally, at which the Rev. Captain A. P. Shatford, chaplain of the 24th overseas regiment, A. R. McMaster, K.C. Dean Adams of McGill, L. L. Legault, B.C.L. and others who gave some very interesting and instructive addresses upon the war situation and made a very urgent call upon the young manhood of Argenteuil to join the ranks in fighting for the cause of honor and justice.

### TOWN COUNCIL

The regular meeting of above Council was held in the Town Hall on Wednesday last; there being present Mayor G. F. Calder and Councillors E. H. Wilson, E. Lavigne, H. Filion, W. J. Boyd, A. D. McGibbon, W. M. Scott, F. Deslaurier, J. W. Gall and J. S. Giles.

Minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed, and reports of the road and finance committees were also received and amounts charged back to the parties liable.

It was moved by Councillor McGibbon, seconded by Councillor Lavigne that the Corporation buy five acres of dumping ground on the estate of Peter Cruise for $425.00 to be laid out and selected by the Police Committee, and that the Mayor and Secretary be appointed to accept the deed on behalf of Corporation.

Councillor Boyd moved that the application of Mr. Blair for extension of water to his property be adopted.

A petition was presented on behalf of B. Dorion asking that the question of granting him a license be reconsidered.

Councillor Lavigne moved, that the resolution limiting number of licenses to three be rescinded. Motion was lost on vote of six to three.

Application for hotel license by Mr. Descheneau. Moved by Councillor Giles, seconded by Councillor Scott, that inasmuch as the Council has decided to grant only three licenses this year that the application be not entertained.

A letter was read from the Sisters, praying for reduction of water-rate on the Convent. Same was left in the hands of the water committee.

It was moved by Councillor Scott, seconded by Councillor Giles, that the week commencing with May 10th, be set aside for a general clean up of the streets, lanes, yards and vacant lots, in the town and that notices thereof, as well as the fact that Lachute has purchased a dumping ground, for reception of all garbage etc., be made known by circulars in French and English and distributed to the ratepayers. The council then adjourned.


I have on hand a small quantity of household furniture slightly used. For Sale Cheap. — Apply to

W. J. BOYD, Main St. Lachute.

## Wall Papers!

We have put into stock a very large supply of wall papers this spring. It is, in fact the largest we ever stocked. We invite our friends to come in early and select what they need, as all is on exhibition now. We have large assortments, especially of low priced and medium grades.

**W. Banford & Son,**

Main Street, Lachute

**"HER FIRST LOVE"**

will be music—beautiful and ennobling—if you put a New Scale William Player Piano in your home. Remember, nothing will give your girl or boy, a love for musical knowledge like the correct playing of music itself. The tone of the

**New Scale William Player Piano**

is inherently true and beautiful. Even greater than this is the "Meister-Touch" Control—a wonderful feature.

**J. A. BEDARD & SON**

*MAIN STREET - - LACHUTE, P. Q.*

## ATTENTION!

That is the word of command in Military Circles just now, but we wish to draw your attention not AUTHORATATIVELY, but PERSUASIVELY to the quality of goods that may be found in our Store; which is replete with the Best that Money can Buy. All our Departments offer you splendid values. Come and see for yourself.

**R. McFAUL,**

*MAIN STREET, - - - LACHUTE.*

## *BE WISE!*

And show your wisdom by not neglecting your eyesight. We are practical opticians and our parlors are fitted up with latest mechanical devices for a perfect test. We can fit you with any sight requisite from our very large and complete stock of glasses. There is absolutely no need of your going to the city, Just come and confer with us.

—o—

Bear in mind that we carry a nice large assortment of Jewelry, etc., and it is with us that you can procure a suitable gift or present for your friend.

—o—

Agents for the Edison Phonograph.

**T. JOUSSE, Main St., Lachute**

*Watchmaker, Jeweller and Optician*

# SEED GROWING

## The Kind of Crop to Grow and How to Grow It—An Opportunity for the Ontario Farmer

In 1915 the farmers of Ontario will require 1,000,000 lbs. of root seed, made up as follows: 304,000 lbs. mangels, 222,500 lbs. sugar beets, 286,000 lbs. turnips, 8,586 lbs. carrots. Formerly these seeds came from England, France and Germany. This year those imports will be almost entirely cut off. The German supply, of course, will be entirely checked, while France and England engaged, as they are, in a momentous world struggle, cannot supply us as they have in past years.

Hence, at this time, it appears to be not only the duty, but the opportunity of the Ontario farmer, as it has never been before, to supply root crop seed for our own consumption. It has been proven in the past that such seed can be grown very successfully in Ontario. It has been shown by numerous experiments conducted at the McDonald College in Quebec, at the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph, and in various places by the Dominion seed branch, that a finer quality of seed can be produced in Eastern Canada, than that which we have been importing from Europe. The supply of seed, it is said, will be ample for this year's crop. In 1916, the real effects of the shortage will be manifested. Whether it will be a desirable thing for very many farmers to go into seed production on a large scale or not, is a debatable question, but in view of existing circumstances, any farmer cannot go astray by producing enough seed for his own use.

Mr. Paul A. Boving, in charge of the root crop investigation of the Cereal Husbandry Department of the McDonald College, Quebec, has conducted very complete experiments in growing seed, and gives some very instructing reports as to his methods. It has been found that the quality of the root seed, offered on the Canadian market, is not always the best, either in regard to trueness of type or to percentage and vitality of germination. Moreover, it is false economy at best to import practically all the seed needed for a crop valued at $20,000,000 when this seed can be raised within the country.

Excellent Models of Seed Roots to Select of the Globe and Intermediate types.

### The Kind of Crop to Grow.

The first problem for the future seed-grower will be the choice of kind. Shall he grow mangel, swede, or carrot seed? The answer to that depends largely upon locality and personal inclination. If a man prefers to grow mangels, he will very likely get better results from seed production from this crop. It must be remembered, however, in growing mangel seed, that the grower must be in a locality which does not suffer from early spring or fall frost. Young mangel shoots are more susceptible to frost injury in the spring than are those of swedes, and as the mangel seed ripen comparatively late, it is also more liable to become frost-bitten in the fall. Carrot seed ripen very unevenly, and must be picked by hand during a period of several weeks. This tends to make the culture rather expensive under our conditions. In the majority of cases, the culture of swede seed will probably give most satisfaction.

All our cultivated roots are biennials—that is, the first year they develop a large root, stored full of food material. The second year this food is drawn upon to form a fruiting portion and seeds. If a farmer wishes to grow seeds this year he must select roots now in storage. These should be large, sound, well-developed, true to type, and must possess an uninjured crown. They should also have a smooth surface, full, rounded tip, and be free from prongs. If such roots cannot be secured in storage, the only thing to do will be to select such roots this fall, and store them in a cool place, or in a pit this winter, and plant the same next spring.

### Storage That Gives Results.

Perhaps it would not be out of place just here to give a few directions for the proper storing of roots. Seed roots spoil very easily, and should be handled very carefully. They should be stored immediately after being raised, in a cool but not too dry place. Where a good root cellar is available it is advisable to store them there, if possible in a standing position, and surrounded in peat soil, or moist sand. Otherwise it is better to store them in an outside pit on well-drained ground. The pit is made about 6 feet wide, and the roots are piled up 3 feet high with slanting sides, so that the covering material will not slide down. After piling, the pit is immediately covered with a thin layer of straw, just enough to keep a 4-inch layer least 250 yards. Swedes and turnips require a greater distance. They will not only cross with a variety of their own kind, but will also intercross, i.e., a swede will cross with a turnip, and vice versa.

Land intended for seed growing should be well fertilized, well drained, and, if possible, sheltered from heavy winds. It should be very thoroughly cultivated also, and well packed with a roller and marked before planting. Common distances are 24 inches by 24 inches for small roots, and 30 inches by 30 inches for large roots. Where the soil is deep enough the roots should be planted firmly straight up and down, and should be set so deep that the crown barely of soil from falling in among the roots. The top of the pit is left without any soil, so that the heat may escape more readily until the weather gets colder. When it commences to freeze, the pit is further covered with 6 inches of straw, followed by 6 to 8 inches of soil, and when zero weather sets in, it must finally be protected with a layer of strawy manure.

Seed roots do not stand drought very well, and many growers, therefore, prefer to place the pit on or at least in the vicinity of the next year's seed field, in order to shorten the haul from pit to planting place. In this connection, it might be well to remember that the planting of the seed roots in spring time should be done on a cloudy and calm day in preference to a day with bright sun and heavy wind, which tend to dry out the exposed roots, and consequently to lower the yield of seed.

### When and How of Planting.

Roots are naturally cross fertilized, and different varieties belonging to the same kind should not be planted close to one another. Mangels should be separated by at reaches the surface. With long-shaped varieties, and on shallow soils, it may be advisable to tilt the root. Always remember to plant it as deep as the soil will permit with the crown reaching the surface. After planting, the root seed land should be kept cultivated as long as possible in order to preserve the moisture.

### Harvesting and Threshing.

Very often the field does not ripen quite uniformly, and all the seed on one and the same plant will not mature simultaneously. It is very important, therefore, that the seed be harvested at the right time. The first formed seed on the lower part of the seed stock usually ripens earlier than the rest. This seed is stronger and more valuable than the later formed seed, and the grower should endeavor to secure it before it falls off. When the true seed inside the brownish cluster on the mangel seed stock shows a mealy surface when cut with a knife, the harvest time has arrived. The swede seed should be harvested when the bottom pods get brown on the outside, and the upper ones become yellowish in color.

When seed is grown in small quantities, it is, of course, possible to dry the seed stocks by hanging them up in a well-aired place in the house or barn. In this case a sheet should be spread out on the floor so that no seed will be lost. If a larger area is planted, the stocks may be cured in the field. For this purpose the seed stocks are tied in loose sheaves and left in open stooks until such time as they may be dry enough for hauling to the barn. After that they should be threshed as soon as possible. The seed is cleaned with the fanning mill, and with the aid of hand sieves, and is then spread out in thin layers. It should be stirred daily until quite dry to prevent heating. After that it may be stored away in bags.

In laying plans to grow his own root seed, a farmer will want to know how many roots he will require. Professor C. A. Zavitz, of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, has found, by experiment, that plants yield on an average as follows: Mangels, 6.6 oz.; carrots, 2 oz.; swedes, 4-5 oz.

It would not be too much, perhaps, for a progressive farmer to plant two or three hundred mangels, turnips or other roots. From these he can obtain seed for himself and his neighbors. Three hundred mangels should produce about one hundred pounds of good seed, and, if care is taken in selecting shapely mother roots for transplanting, the quality of the seed will be much superior to that which is imported.—From The Canadian Countryman.

A False Forest Set Up to Conceal a German Position.

This illustration, from a German paper, has a special interest as affording an instance of the painstaking care the enemy take to conceal their positions of importance. The locality is stated to be in the Western war theatre." In order to create a background for the trenches at that point, and to serve as a screen for something else behind, in all likelihood a battery of big guns, a sparsely growing copse of straggling fir trees on the spot has been artificially thickened by transplanting fir poles and trunks brought from elsewhere in the neighborhood. The result of the process is to produce the appearance at a short distance of a dense, close-set wood of growing firs interspersed with larches which are naturally bare in winter.

# STRANGE WEAPONS IN WAR

### DEFEAT OF SCIENCE BY PRIMITIVE WEAPONS.

### Their Use in Battle Has Overcome Highly Armed and Skilled Forces.

The rifle and the 42-centimetre gun have not entirely ousted more primitive weapons, as reports from the front constantly remind us. The Anglo-Saxon, for instance, always loves to use his fists. One such incident occurred at Compeigne, early in the war. The farrier of the Sixth Dragoons, hearing the charge sounding, rushed from the forge, leaped to horse, and dashed at the Germans, wielding the hammer with which he had been working at the anvil with terrible effect upon the foe.

Among the members of the London Scottish who took part in their famous charge at Messines, is Private Greig.

"It was in the thick of the charge," he explained, "when hand-to-hand fighting was at its height, that my rifle and bayonet were knocked from my hands. At the same moment I found myself hemmed in by the enemy, three of whom confronted me with bayonets fixed. In a fit of desperation I seized the two outermost bayonets in my hand and forced them away from me, immediately ducking and striking at the third man with my fists. How I managed it I do not know, but the ruse proved successful, and in a few moments I was back amongst our own men, though my hands were too badly cut to allow of my participating further in the fighting at the time."

### Tommy Atkins as Boxer.

Many instances are on record where Tommy, with only his bare fists to defend himself, has dealt out severe punishment to his armed and fully equipped enemies. Away back in the Crimea we are told of an exploit which is but typical of many others. An advancing body of Rusian infantry bore down upon a gun battery, of which Lieutenant Miller had charge, when he was without any support. One last round was fired, and then bidding his men "Draw swords and charge!" he rode out under the hail of bullets straight into the enemy's midst. The gunners followed to a man, some armed with swords, others with ramrods, and one of them—a famous boxer—relying only on his fists, with which he was seen to lay many a Russian low!

Sword and bayonet have had many rough and ready substitutes in war. When the Civil War, for instance, was raging in Great Britain hundreds of rustics marched to battle carrying scythes, pruning hooks, flails, pick and axes and blacksmith's hammers; and in the South African war it was said that some of the enterprising Boers improvised bayonets out of broom handles and swords or daggers.

### An American Instance.

At least one regiment has gone into a fierce action armed with nothing more deadly than feet and fists; and, what is more remarkable came out of it almost unscathed. It was in the American Civil war, when the Federal movement from Nashville brought on the sanguinary fight of Murfreesborough. The 44th Mississippi Regiment, which had been isolated from the camp through an attack of measles, had given up their weapons to arm the shoals of recruits who were pouring up.

When they were ordered into position for the battle they were absolutely unarmed; and when the order came "to charge" they rushed at the enemy with "shouts and fists." So gallantly did they acquit themselves that when the battle was over, nearly every man in the regiment was found in possession of weapons which he had wrested from the enemy or borrowed from a fallen friend.

In 1878 a deluge of sticks, stones and boiling water made the Russians have cause to remember what was undoubtedly one of the most presumptuous things in war. This was when the great Russian Empire was set at defiance by the Tekkes of Turkomen, whose entire population—men, women and children—probably did not exceed 140,000 souls. They were able, at least, to give the Russians a "hot" reception.

### Russians Hotly Received

The Russian assault upon Geke Tepe, the Tekke stronghold, took place on a blazing hot day. As their infantry charged down the place seemed still as the grave; then, all at once, Hades was let loose. A gigantic hand-to-hand struggle developed, in which mod ern rifles were of no more use than crowbars. The best disciplined troops in the world became part and parcel of a howling screeching rabble. Women fought with sticks or stones, or threw boiling water over the attackers. Men rolled to the ground locked in a grim death embrace. No one asked for quarter or gave it. It was the Russians who eventually turned tail and fled from the awful scene, leaving their artillery behind. Stones and boiling water fixed Geke Tepe in the Russian memory in a very unforgetable fashion.

Absurd as it may appear, the humble domestic blanket upon one occasion decided the issue of a battle and led to the complete rout of an army. It was a generation when the Zakui Indians rebellion against the Gover Mexico, and the rebels were at last brought face to face with the Mexican army. When the Indians advanced to the attack they sent in advance a covering line of men carrying a bulwark of wet blankets. In vain the Mexicans tried to destroy this barrier with their bullets. Not a single blanket was penetrated, and when the Indians were sufficiently near they emerged from their shelter and, dashing at the Mexicans, put them to ignominious flight.

Willie was called in from his play to see his twin sisters. Willie had never heard of twins. He turned to the nurse. "Who is the other one for?" he asked.

# HOME

### Nourishing School Lunches.

During the period of school life, there is great activity as well as constant development and growth of the body, all of which has to be provided for in considering the food. If care is not taken at this time, the foundation is laid for future weakness and disease. The food must be abundant and well cooked, and all the food principles should be supplied. Monotony should be avoided.

The school luncheon takes the place of the noon meal at home, and should be substantial and attractive. Many lunches that are now discarded would be eaten if they were attractively arranged. Of all the containers for carrying lunch the paper bag is probably the best. The pasteboard or papier mache boxes are hard to keep in a sanitary condition. A tin pail is one of the best carriers as it keeps the food clean, and prevents drying. If used, it should be scalded each day.

The thermos lunch box has compartments which are very convenient and a thermos bottle for carrying hot cocoa, milk or soup. The first cost is high, but with good care it will last indefinitely. This, of course, should be aired and scalded after using. Sandwiches form a part of every lunch and fortunately there are numberless kinds that may be made. Two kinds may be made each day; one of meat or eggs or fish, and the other of some sweet.

Meat is rather more acceptable if finely minced and mixed with salad dressing than if sliced. Fish may be flaked and mixed with milk, lemon juice, pimento, or salad dressing. Cheese may be mixed with nuts. Green peas, greens, or baked beans may be mashed and seasoned, and prunes, figs, raisins and dates, may be chopped and spread alone or with nuts. The bread for sandwiches can be varied by the use of nut bread, graham or oatmeal. The home-made bread is best; it should be cut thinly and spread with creamed butter. Custards, stewed fruit, junket, rice pudding, jelly, etc., may be carried in a small glass jar. Cookies are more easily carried than cakes, and there are many varieties that may be made so that the child will not tire of them.

A little surprise in the form of two or three pieces of candy or an unusual fruit adds to the interest. The child should have a fresh paper napkin each day, and every article should be wrapped in waxed paper so that there may be as little mixture of odors and flavors as possible. The children should be taught to eat slowly, and not allowed to exercise vigorously directly after eating.—Lillian Randall, Instructor in Home Economics.

### How to Use Canned Goods.

There are a few things every housewife should know about the canned goods which she uses on her table.

Among these, according to Elizabeth B. Kelley of the agricultural extension service in home economics of the University of Wisconsin, are the sanitary conditions under which the goods are put up; whether or not she is saving herself labor at the cost of sweat-shop practices of oth r women; and how to buy and use canned goods in order to get the largest return for the money.

Following are a few rules which will be of help to the housewife in the purchasing, storing and use of canned articles.

"Don't buy a single can at a time; you can always save money by buying by the dozen cans or case.

"Don't store in a damp place, on account of rusting, or where the temperature is either extremely hot or cold. Freezing injures the consistency and flavor and may break the seal of the can. The average basement is all right.

"Don't let contents stand in the tin after it is opened. Should be emptied into glass or china dish if to be served without preparation, or into saucepan if to be heated.

"Don't pour the liquor off the peas or other vegetables; the best of the flavor is in the juice. Warm the peas in the juice. Save the juice for soups.

"Don't cook peas, string beans, etc., as they are already cooked. Simply heat and add butter and seasoning, if desired.

"Don't open can with a knife or a hatchet; get a good can-opener.

"Don't open or use the contents of any can that is "bulged" or "bloated" so the ends "swell out." A few cans, on account of defective soldering or faulty tin plate, will spoil, but they are always guaranteed by the canner and the "swells" are the spoiled ones. Take back to the grocer and exchange for a good one.

"Don't buy the most expensive canned peas if you want food value. Those that retail at the highest price, the tiny ones, are usually very small, tender, little peas, used principally for garnishing, and while extremely tender and considered very fine, are really not as good for family use, considered from the standpoint of food value, as the medium-priced peas which are usually the "Sifted" or size three.

### Some Timely Hints.

Have you ever tried (if your family is large and your kitchen sink small) using an oval tin foot tub instead of the orthodox round dish pan?

An ordinary tin can with a hole punched in the bottom as a soap saver, in place of the bought wire ones?

Washing the kitchen floor, the surbase, and the frame work about the sink with lye, at the first appearing of those pests, water bugs or roaches? Be sure to apply the solution with a brush and don't let it touch the hands.

Putting a lump of washing soda over the sink drain and pouring hot water over it after each dish washing, in order to keep the pipes from clogging? This will save many a plumber's bill.

Drying stale scraps of bread in the oven, mashing them to a meal with a rolling pin, and using them in place of the prepared cracker dust for frying cutlets, oysters, and the like?

Saving the bits of sage, thyme, etc., in the penny potherb that was not used in soups, drying them, and using them later in the stuffing for chicken? Some economical housewives find that by careful selection of these potherbs they can get enough parsley for garnishing of several dishes and usually the smallest bunches of parsley alone sold in the markets cost from three to five cents.

Scalding out tin syrup cans (the sort that have fitted tops) and using them to keep such things as rice, barley, hominy, beans, etc.

Using evaporated fruits—apples, peaches, apricots—in place of the fresh ones for duff, dumplings, pies, and brown Betty?

Flavoring deviled eggs with a dash of vinegar from sweet pickles and using olive oil instead of butter? A tiny pickled cucumber chopped fine and mixed with the yolk of the egg is an improvement.

Varying fried or broiled halibut steak by adding a rich brown gravy? The flour must be very brown (not scorched) for this, and a goodly lump of butter is required. And, by the way, when browning flour for gravy do it under the flame of the gas oven, using a fork to mix it. Fork-mixed thickening is apt to be smoother than spoon-mixed.

Some people like a thick gravy with sausage, and this is made by creaming the ordinary essence of the sausage and the flour just as you would butter and flour, seasoning to taste, and then thinning to the desired consistency with water. There are others who like a cream gravy with ham, and here you moisten the flour with the ham essence and use milk instead of water.

### Potato Meal in Bread-Making.

Baking experiments to test the value of making bread of potato-meal mixed with wheat flour are now being undertaken by the United States Department of Agriculture's Bureau of Chemistry. This is to test the possibilities of the potato in the same manner as Germany and Austria are now advising their people to do. The increased cost of living throughout the world has emphasized the fact that flour made of other substances than wheat, or of these substances mixed with wheat, might provide people with healthful food quite as nutritious as the pure wheat flour, and at the same time cheaper.

Austrian bakers are now compelled by law to use at least 30 per cent. potato-meal in making their bread. The Bureau of Chemistry's potato-meal bread has been baked with from 25 to 50 per cent. potato-meal, and the remaining percentage wheat. The most satisfactory loaves in combining economy and appearance were those made with the minimum percentage allowed in Austria or less. The loaves made with more than 30 per cent. potato-meal were not so satisfactory, as they were heavier and less attractive in form. The bread has a rather coarse texture and dark appearance, but possesses a distinctive and agreeable flavor. It also retains moisture for a much longer period than ordinary wheat bread.

The Bureau of Chemistry used the imported "potato flake" in some experiments, and in others meal made by slicing, milling and drying potatoes on a small scale in its laboratories. It should be added that such ordinary "potato flour" as is on our American markets is not the same as the German "potato flake" or Walzmehl, which has given such satisfactory results in the experiments.

The question has been raised as to whether the ordinary cooked potato might not be satisfactorily substituted for the prepared potato-meal. The experimenters believe that it might serve the same purpose if used in just the same proportion, but this would be difficult for the average housewife to determine, as there is great danger of using too much and producing a very soggy loaf. However, the custom of adding a very little potato is already used by many housekeepers to keep their bread moist, and this practice can very well be recommended for more general use.

## The Other Story

"That is a habit you must overcome," said Aunt Honora with decision as her niece, Mrs. Leeds, returned from bidding good-bye to Mrs. Stevens, the minister's wife. The walk from the sitting-room to the piazza was the longest Mrs. Leeds had taken unaided since she came back from the hospital the week before.

"Habit," she exclaimed, as she leaned against the door for a moment. "I thought the habit of walking was an excellent one for an invalid."

"Walking!" sniffed Aunt Honora. "Talking would be more to the point."

"Did I talk too much?" Mrs. Leeds asked. "I was so glad to see Mrs. Stevens that I forgot the doctor's advice."

Aunt Honora looked at her niece over her gold-rimmed glasses, crocheted another scallop, and asked:

"How many appendicitis recitals do you suppose Mrs. Stevens has listened to since she came to Norwall?"

"Why, I don't know," Mrs. Leeds answered. "Several of my friends have had operations for appendicitis during the last ten years."

"And as many who are not your particular friends," continued her aunt. "Mrs. Stevens doubtless called on every one of them within two weeks of their return from the hospital. I have no doubt she has heard the same story not less than twenty times."

"The same story!" Mrs. Leeds exclaimed. "My case was the worst ever——"

"They all are," quoth Aunt Honora. "One story differs from another only in the choice of adjectives."

"But Mrs. Stevens seemed interested——"

"In every detail of your operation," finished Aunt Honora. "Of course she did—that was her business. But I pitied her from the bottom of my heart, for I knew how much more interested she would have been in the side lights."

"The side lights!"

"Yes, the side lights," repeated Aunt Honora. "The side lights of hospital life that you have given me from day to day. The story of the poor woman who never once looked about her after the nurses put her to bed, but covered her face with the sheets and cried. And after she had enjoyed that luxury a few minutes, she felt something fall on her forehead, and putting out her hand, she found a slip of paper weighted with a lemon drop. And on the paper she read: 'Dear New Friend. Look out. I want to get acquainted with you. Your right hand neighbor.'"

"And the Woman did look out," Mrs. Leeds went on, "and saw in the bed next to hers the smiling, motherly face of the broken-hip patient—and decided that she, too, would like to get acquainted. And when her eyes were wholly dried, she was introduced to all the other patients in the ward. In half an hour the newcomer discovered that the dreaded hospital ward was only a large room in which there were eleven women who were anxious to become her friends. And so the woman forgot to worry about her husband and four small children, and laughed and told stories with the rest—and in three weeks she was renewed in body and in mind. Why, I never thought of telling Mrs. Stevens about her, or the laughing-eyed girl in the wheel chair who travelled from bed to bed writing letters for the patients—such letters! or the florist's wife who divided her beautiful flowers among us. I really wonder, Aunt Honora, if—yes, there is Deacon Lowry's wife. I will try it on her."

### Treatment of Smut.

Commissioner Clark, writing in the Agricultural War Book on "Treatment for Smut Prevention," says that in Eastern Canada there is considerable smut in the grain crops each year, but that it has not been sufficiently prevalent to make treatment for its prevention general. The losses, however, are much greater than is commonly realized, and the value of the crop could be considerably increased if treatment for smut prevention were more generally practiced. Over half the samples of fall wheat collected in Ontario contain smut, and it is also very common in the spring crops, especially oats. Reports on the samples treated indicate that formalin, one pound in forty gallons of water, is much more popular than bluestone as a preventive.

### Care for the Birds.

Dr. C. Gordon Hewitt, Dominion Entomologist, urges farmers to encourage birds by building nesting boxes and leaving birds undisturbed on woodlots. Bushes and thickets should be permitted to grow for their shelter. He says very few of our birds are really harmful, and most of them destroy enormous quantities of insects. Dr. Hewitt asserts that too much stress cannot be laid on the urgency of protecting native birds. Farmers should never permit shooting of wild birds.—Canadian Forestry Journal.

## WIT AND WISDOM.

Some men are good because they find it cheaper than being bad.

Some men who boast that they pay as they go never manage to get very far.

Men wouldn't care how much their wives talked if they would only use the sign language.

Newspaper advertising is the least expensive and most productive of all forms of advertising.

"Have you ever thought seriously of marriage, sir?" "Indeed I have; ever since the ceremony."

"Was it a bad accident?" "Well, I was knocked speechless and my wheel was knocked spokeless."

Things show the true nature of a man more than humor. The finest humor comes from the finest spirit.

"Somehow you seem to have grown shorter instead of taller since I last saw you." "Well, I've married and settled down."

Teacher—"Have you ever seen bananas growing?" Archibald—"No, ma'am; I never had time to stand and watch them."

If you succeed in convincing a girl that she has beautiful hands her mother will have to do the dishwashing thereafterward.

"What are the relations now between your wife and yourself?" "Oh, only her mother, two uncles, a sister and a few cousins."

"Did he propose to her?" "Well, he pressed his suit." "Why didn't he suit?" "Because he hadn't pressed his suit before he came."

A woman is capable of a higher, nobler and more unselfish love than that of a man, and she often sacrifices herself for those she loves.

"Do you mean to say, Pat, that your last master treated you better than I do?" "Yes, sorr," replied the Irishman—"and oftener."

Rich Uncle Ebenezer—"So you are named after me, are you?" Small Nephew—"Yes, ma said it was too bad, but we wanted your money badly."

If you would be happy keep your mind and your heart full of kind thoughts for others. If you would be miserable just think about and pity yourself.

Septimus (he delights to quote Scripture)—"The way of the transgressor is hard." Bobby Marshall—"Yes, but the trouble is that it's usually hard on somebody else."

"What's that piece of cord tied around your finger for?" "My wife put it there to remind me to post a letter." "And did you post it?" "No; she forgot to give it to me."

Old Husband—"Didn't you marry me for my money? Answer me that, madam!" Young Wife—"Certainly I did. And we'd get along splendidly if you were not so mean with it."

O'Brien—"Come home an' take supper wid me, Flannigan." Flannigan—"Shure it's past yer supper time, and it's furious yer wife'll be." O'Brien—That's just it; she can't lick the two av us."

Coronor—"We found nothing in the man's pockets, ma'am except three buttons, one handkerchief and a receipted bill. The Sobbing Inquirer—"A receipted bill. Then 'taint my husband!"

Marjorie—"Angelina doesn't like her new gown. It's pretty and all that, but she thinks it still needs something to improve its shape." Mabel—"Well, why doesn't she let some other girl wear it?"

Irishman—"What would a man be that was born in Ireland, christened in Scotland, married in England and died in America?" Englishman—"I don't know; what would he be?" Irishman—"A corpse."

"Tommy," said the Sunday school teacher, who had been giving lessons on the baptismal covenant, "can you tell me the two things necessary to baptism?" "Yes'm," said Tommy, "water and a baby."

"Well, my boy," said the visitor to Bobby, "I suppose some day you expect to step into your father's shoes?" "Oh, I suppose so," said Bobby, gloomily. "I been wearin' out everythin' else he wears since mother learned how to cut 'em down for me."

### Scot Invents Mine Destroyer.

Dr. Walford Bodie, who has already offered two of his latest electrical inventions to the British Government—a mine destroyer, and submarine searchlight — has just completed another invention, which he calls a Bodieite shell. He claims that when the shell is fired near a trench or amongst a regiment, the fumes, although perfectly harmless to the enemy, places them for a time hors de combat, making the foe helpless long enough for the allies to dash in and take them prisoners. Each shell is powerful enough to overcome at least 500 men. He has offered this invention to the Government, and his own services for base hospital work, besides offering his own home, the Manor House, Macduff, and 20 beds for an emergency hospital.

### Pushed Off the Dock.

"She hesitated a long while. I wonder how she finally came to decide to take the matrimonial plunge."

"I think her younger sisters pushed her off the deck, so to speak."

## KITCHENER, THE SILENT.

### Interesting Comment Made by an Authority.

"He lives," says Mr. A. G. Gardiner, in writing of Lord Kitchener, "in deeds, not words. No one of his time has at once said so little and done so much. Nor has any one of his time gone so far with so entire a reliance on his own merits and so complete a scorn of the arts of advertisement. There is about him something of the quality of General Kleber, of whom it was said that it made men brave to look at him. If he does not make you feel brave, at least he makes you feel strong. But he has not the magic that Napoleon exercised over the minds of men, nor the apocalpytic fervor with which Cromwell fired them, nor the swift instinct by which Charles XII. assured them of victory. His mind is slow and ponderous; but it moves with the ma's and the certainty of the Nasmyth hammer. Perhaps the man of genius would crack the nut without the hammer. But at all events Kitchener does crack the nut. He belongs to the school of Wellington or Grant more than to he school of Napoleon or Lee. He will "fight it out on that line if it takes all summer." He has the patience of Torres Vedras rather than the swift inspiration of Austerlitz. His merit, in short, is for organization rather than for battle. He is not a great warrior but, like Carnot or Moltke, a great organizer of victory. Both in Egypt and in South Africa his record was that of the engineer, slowly sapping and mining the fastnesses of the enemy, here building a railway to penetrate the desert, there carrying out a vast scheme of blockhouses to round up the Boers—striking only when his schemes were complete and the hour had struck.

"His probity is splendid. No army ever had such a cleansing fire. Corruption, jobbery, intrigúe flee before him. While he was in South Africa the contractor was held in an iron grasp. It was only when he left for India that the infamous tale of plunder, exposed by the War Stores Commission, began. In India he found the Army overrun with the friends of some powerful personage—not infrequently a lady. He swept the stables clean. It used to be said that the home-coming ships were filled with rubbish that he had ruthlessly discarded. He has only one test for men. It is no use pointing out that the candidate is good at polo, that his uncle is the Duke of Blankshire, and that he was at Eton. His test is Napoleon's—'What has he done?' If he doesn't answer that successfully he has no use for him even though he were his own brother. His fidelity to the public interest has made him the most economical general of his time. After his conquest of the Soudan, Lord Salisbury said of him that he was the only general who had fought a campaign for less—£300,000 less—than he promised to fight it for. And Lord Cromer declared that if he had not been one of the first generals of the world he would have been one of the first Chancellors of the Exchequer.

"Egypt, the land of mysteries over which the Sphinx looks out with inscrutable and immerorial calm, is the proper home of this silent, phinx-like man. It was there that he got his foot on the ladder. He left Palestine, where he had been working for the Exploration Fund, and offered himself for the new Egyptian cavalry. It is one of the little ironies of history that he was nearly rejected because he rode so badly. But for a complacent examiner he would have remained in the backwater of the Engineers, waiting for a pension. . . It is a comment on the futility of little tests. And it is in Egypt that his most epduring work has been done. He found the Egyptian troops 'splendid soldiers if only they would not run away.' He taught them not to run away. With them he won back the Soudan and brought peace and the railway into the desert."

### The Russian Commander-in-Chief.

The Grand Duke Nicholas (writes a visitor to North Berwick) has frequently played golf there. I have heard one of his caddies remark, "He isna muckle o' a gowfer; we dinna tak' muckle notice o' him here." Yet he is enthusiastic enough wearing little else when he plays than a shirt and grey trousers. Once the old plain-spoken worthy who kept the ginger beer shanty on the links flew a couple of flags in honor (as the duke thought) of his presence. "It is very good of you," graciously said the duke, "to pay me this compliment." "Na, na!" replied the Scot, "It's no' for you; it's for a better man nor you—it's for Mr. Balfour." Doubtless the duke, who speaks English well, understood the drift of this reply, which he took quite good-humoredly.

The increasing industrial use of wood alcohol has created conditions of carelessness in the handling of it. Wood alcohol is an active poison, and all bottles, cans or other containers of this liquid should be plainly and conspicuously marked "Poison."

## GRAEME THOMSON.

### "The Greatest Transport Officer Since Noah."

A few weeks ago the name of Graeme Thomson would have conveyed nothing to the great British public. To-day it suggests to everybody the sudden and well-merited rise to reputation of a man who has done the State some service during his months of warfare. The hour produces the man, and at the Admiralty, as well as at the War Office and in the field, the right person has appeared in not a few instances. It is in accordance with the generous and outspoken nature of the First Lord that when he sees outstanding merit in a colleague he permits no official pedantry to hold him silent. And so, in his memorable statement of February 15, Mr. Churchill let the nation know to whom it is indebted for the unparalleled feats of sea-transport by which our navy has been kept in abundant supplies and our vast armies carried overseas without the loss of a single life or mishap to a single ship. That man is Mr. Graeme Thomson, who four months ago was superintending clerk in the Admiralty transport under Rear-Admiral H. W. Savory, and who is now director of that department. During November Mr. Thomson was made assistant director, and on December 1, when Admiral Savory retired, he became director. Mr. Churchill has alluded to him as "one of the discoveries of the war." That discovery began when Mr. Thomson, as superintending clerk, first came into contact with the First Lord, who marked him as "a very likely man." Very soon he was placed in full control of a section of the transport, where he showed such

Mr. Graeme Thomson.

mastery of detail and administrative ability that he was promoted to the second step already noted. It was not long before the First Lord, now assured of his man by daily consultations, put him in his present position of huge responsibility. His rise has been extraordinarily rapid—it probably creates a "record"; but Mr. Thomson has earned it all. And long years of preparation, 14 in the Admiralty service, have gone to fit him for his task. He is a native of Cheshire; but, as his name implies, he is of Scottish lineage, a son in matters academic of William of Wykeham, for he is a member of both William's foundations, Winchester College and New College, Oxford. From New College he passed to the Admiralty as a higher division clerk. His record is now before the world in Mr. Churchill's eulogy: "A man who stepped into the place when the emergency came, who has organized and presided over performances and transactions the like of which were never contemplated by any State in history." Mr. Thomson is not yet 40; to be precise, he is 39, and he is the youngest director of naval transport the British Admiralty has ever known. He takes his blushing honors modestly. "There is really nothing in it," he said to the inevitable interviewer; but the public is inclined to think that there is a good deal in it. Over one million men, to say nothing of colossal stores, carried without mishap in the face of the enemy, is a considerable performance. At the Admiralty they are said to parody Sir George White's epigram on Sir Edward Ward and to call Mr. Thomson "the greatest transport officer since Noah."

### Overdraw.

The banks, by order, will agree
No overdrafts must honored be,
But what will ladywife now say
Should banks her cheques refuse to pay!

### War and Tips.

The Gourmand—I suppose you've had to put up with "Tipperary" ever since the war started?

The Waiter (his labors unrewarded)—Yes, sir, and tip a rarity.

### Knocked Her Abaht.

Rather unexpected was the reply of a Mrs. Tomm' Atkins to a gentleman who inquired if her husband was at the front. "Yus," she said; "an' I 'ope 'e'll serve the Germans as 'e served me.

### Life Insurance.

It is secretly and by stealth, and also with trepidation, that a man goes about the business of insuring his life. Intuition tells him that his wife, if he gave her his confidence, would denounce the project and be grieved by it; and for his own part, he cannot help shrinking at the thought of the steps that it demands. He contemplates the annual or semiannual payment that the engagement imposes on him with less concern than offering himself to the medical examiner for approval or rejection. Unaware of any serious physical disabilities, he yet does not know what fatal defects the skilled investigator may discover; and if he has indeed only a precarious hold upon life, he would much rather not be told of it.

But the persuasions of the life-insurance agent and his own uneasy conscience, which reminds him that he has not made provision for his family in the event of his untimely demise, prevail over his apprehension, and he presents himself for medical inspection. Let us assume that he finds it a less fearful ordeal than he had anticipated, and that the doctor, instead of looking grave and keeping an ominous silence, congratulates him on his large chest expansion and vigorous heart action—gives him, in short, a clean bill of health. He emerges from the interview a happy man, in a glow of kindliness for all the world and of particular esteem for himself. It has been, he thinks, worth his while to be thoroughly overhauled by a physician, if only to be told that he is all right; otherwise, he might have done a lot of needless worrying about his health. Now he need never give it a moment's thought. What a blessing. Also, the consciousness that he has done his duty by his family is elevating; feeling that he need no longer have a secret from his wife, and hopefully expectant of praise and gratitude, he goes home and tells her what he has done.

Perhaps she rewards him as he anticipates; but it is quite as likely that she will be distressed and disturbed, and feel that he would never have insured his life if he had not been going to die. Even after he has striven to remove this conviction from her mind, she will probably declare that the idea of life insurance is revolting to her; that she does not want to be financially compensated for his death, and that she wishes he had arranged to make some other use of his savings.

But this disconcerting attitude changes in time, and the wife as well as the husband comes to recognize the importance of life insurance. Just what proportion of savings should be invested in it is a question that each man must decide for himself; but that some proportion should be so applied is desirable in the case of almost everyone. The virtue of sacrifice is united to that of thrift, and the home that is the man's pride rests upon a more secure foundation.—Youth's Companion.

### When Animals Sleep.

Elephants sleep standing up. When in a herd a certain number will always stand watch while the others sleep, for the big, powerful beasts are timid and cautious at night and will not go to sleep unguarded.

Bats sleep head downward, hanging by their hind claws.

Birds, with few exceptions, sleep with their heads turned tailward over the back and the beak thrust beneath the wing.

Storks, gulls and other long-legged birds sleep standing on one leg.

Ducks sleep on open water. To avoid drifting ashore, they keep paddling with one foot, thus making them move in a circle

Foxes and wolves sleep curled up, their noses and the soles of their feet close together and blanketted by their bushy tail.

Lions, tigers and cat animals stretch themselves out flat upon the side. Their muscles twitch and throb, indicating that they are light and restless sleepers.

Owls, in addition to their eye lids, have a screen that they draw sideways across their eyes to shut out the light, for the sleep is daytime.

It takes an unusually cheerful liar to make a living at it.

### Treatment of Painful Feet.

The discomfort and distress that pain in the feet causes are very great, and few persons are likely to neglect a condition that forces itself so constantly on their attention. When corns cause the pain, they can be removed by moderate paring and the application of a salicylic acid paste every night. Any physician can write the formula for this paste. A bunion of ordinary severity is usually greatly relieved by forcing the great toe over toward the inner side of the foot by means of a pad between the first and second toes, and by wearing a bunion-plaster, which prevents friction on the apex of the bunion. Of course the shoe must be so shaped that it permits the toe to stay in the line of the foot.

The early pain of flatfoot can be quieted by having both sole and heel of the shoe made wedgeshaped, with the thick edge on the inner side. That throws the weight of the body on the outer side of the foot. Sometimes the sufferer has to have an "arch" in the sole of the shoe, but he had better do without it if he can, and discard it as soon as the arch ceases to show signs of giving way. Cold douches, or alternate cold and hot douches, will also strengthen the fibrous structures that normally hold up the arch of the foot.

It is much more difficult to relieve the opposite condition—an overhigh arch. Orthopedic treatment, by stretching with an appropriate apparatus, or even more serious operative work, is often necessary.

The gouty, rheumatic, or "uric-acid" foot is cured by the dietetic and medicinal measures that relieve the disordered condition of the system. Some alleviation will follow if the feet are bathed morning and evening in a strong solution of Epsom salts, and it is often possible to get temporary relief from "anti-gout" and "antirheumatic" remedies; but a permanent and lasting cure depends on strict attention to the diet. That should contain no animal food, except an occasional wing of chicken, milk, eggs (in great moderation), and a little fish, and there should be no tea or coffee or alcohol. A course of baths at some mineral spring often supplements the diet cure to advantage, but that is something for the physician to recommend.

### Dickens' Cat.

Charles Dickens was a lover of animals, and, like all true lovers, he was likely to become the slave of his pets. Williamina, a little white cat, was a favorite with the entire household, but showed an especial devotion to its master. She selected a corner of his study for her kittens, and brought them in from the kitchen one by one. Mr. Dickens had them taken away again, but Williamina only brought them quietly back. Again they were removed, but the third time of their return she did not leave them in the corner. Instead, she placed them at her master's feet, and, taking her stand beside them, looked imploringly up at him. That settled the question. There after the kittens belonged to the study, and they made themselves royally at home, swarming on the curtains, playing about the writing-table, and scampering behind the bookshelves.

Most of the family were given away; only one remained, entirely deaf, and known, from her devotion to Dickens, as "the master's cat." This little creature followed him about like a dog, and sat beside him while he wrote.

One evening Dickens was reading by a small table whereon stood a lighted candle. As usual the cat was at his elbow. Suddenly the light went out. Dickens was much interested in his book, and he proceeded to relight the candle, stroking the cat as he did so. Afterwards he remembered that puss had looked at him some what reproachfully while she received the caress. It was only when the light again became dim that the reason of her melancholy suddenly dawned upon him. Turning quickly, he found her deliberately putting out the candle with her paw, and again she looked at him appealingly. She was lonesome; she wanted to be petted, and this was her device for gaining her end.

Hard work is the only sure cure for an ingrowing grouch.

# The Watchman
AND
## OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE

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J. S. GILES, Proprietor.

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## *Hon. Robt. Rogers makes Plea for Early Election.*

Everyone who attended the lunch tendered by the Conservative Association to the Hon. Robt. Rogers, felt that the dissolution of parliament is near at hand, and in delivering his speech he asked "Which would be the more patriotic, to dissolve this Parliament and have the full and complete control which any Government must have if it is to render full service to Canada, and above all do its full duty by our gallant soldiers and those dependent upon them, that should and must be expected from the Government of our country in the great crisis of this solemn hour, or remain as we are, handicapped and crippled and interfered with at every turn, tarrying and disputing with an Opposition that have already refused us their support?"

Mr. Rogers contended that the Government, hampered by the tactics of the Liberal Opposition and blocked by the senate, is justified in appealing to the country for endorsation of its war policy and its general record

"I call upon heaven as my witness when I say that, under rational and reasonable conditions, neither myself or an other member of the Government, so far as I know, want an election," he said, and also poured hot shot at Rev. Dr. Bland of Winnipeg, who, preaching in Toronto recently strongly opposed a general election. Mr. Rogers styled Dr. Bland a "professional hypocrite"

No Prime Minister of Canada has ever had placed upon his shoulders such a heavy responsibility as Sir Robert Borden, and no one could have carried those responsibilities "with greater dignity and a greater consciousness of his lasting duty to Canada and the Empire."

The fact that Sir Robert had so honestly and so honorably discharged his great responsibilities apparently meant nothing to a horde of Grit grafters that are strong and powerful by reason of the wide scope given them in their field of operation during the fifteen years of Liberal reign. For example, who will deny the strength of the press of Canada to-day that represents Grit graft, Grit loot and Grit plunder? A press that in its desperation descends to the very lowest possible level, and I frankly acknowledge that I am thinking of The Montreal Herald, The Toronto Globe and The Winnipeg Free Press—all papers that have prospered in one form or another by the purchase and sale of influence with Liberal leaders, by the purchase and sale of Liberal principles, or by pure and unadulterated graft during the reign of the late Administration. It is to be expected that a press of this degenerate type will oppose the present Government, for reasons that are obvious, no matter what they do."

The Government had assumed office pledged to adopt a policy to unite Canada more closely with the mother country. The naval program which had resulted had been received with "general approval by Canadians everywhere, excepting the present Opposition in Parliament, and the press which I have just described."

That Opposition and that press, with the aid of an irresponsible majority in the upper Chamber, had prevented the Government from giving effect to that policy.

"We were challenged in season and out of season," said Mr. Rogers, "by this same combination to submit the matter to the country, and it is an open secret that Sir Robert had decided to appeal to the people in september last.

"The outbreak of war prevented Sir Robert from carrying out his original intention of dissolving Parliament in August last, and, besides, with the actual outbreak of war, we naturally thought that under these trying conditions some sense of reason and respectability would have governed the attitude of the present Opposition and their press. It is true for a time they were temporarily silent, nursing in shame their remorse of conscience for their conduct of the year previous, through which they were obliged to witness their own most ignominious downfall in the eyes of every good Canadian and for months and months they were treated by the Government and by the people generally with that reverence and respect that is always due to a political corpse.

"This war cannot be carried to a successful conclusion without money and without means, yet the Opposition declared by their voice and by their votes that we must not have this money, and moved a vote of want of confidence in the Government for asking it. And from that hour down until the present the Government have been subjected to the most dishonorable and dishonest misrepresentations, through the Liberal press, that has ever before been known in Canada.

"Not only that, but under our law and under our constitution we had the right as a Government to recommend additional appointments to the upper Chamber, but the irresponsible majority of that chamber to-day go the length and actually refuse to recognize the law and the constitution, and prevent the Government from making those appointments for the sole and only purpose of retaining their control, through which they are absolutely the masters of the situation.

"And some people say it would not be patriotic to hold an election during the war. Let me ask such an individual this question: Which would be the more patriotic, to dissolve this Parliament and have full and complete control which any Government must have if they are going to render that full service to Canada, and above all do our full duty by our gallant soldiers and those dependent upon them, or remain as we are, handicapped and crippled and interfered with at every turn, tarrying and disputing with an Opposition that have not only already refused us their support, but have declared by their voice and by their vote a want of confidence in our proposals?

"Then we have the memorable attitude of the Opposition on the bill introduced by Judge Doherty to provide that any of our soldiers who so wish could have the right to exercise their franchise. One would have thought that if ever any bill introduced to Parliament would receive hearty and unanimous support it would of been this one, but we were called upon to witness before the world the humiliating spectacle of the Opposition offering the most fierce objections to this measure in the House of Commons, and it was finally so mutilated by that irresponsible majority in the upper chamber that it is practically unworkable."


Our Men's Clothing is in all prices from $7.50 to $20.00

W. BANFORD & SON.


**War Horses Wanted**—Any parties having War Horses for Sale will bring same to J. D. Campbell Lachute, on Saturday morning next May 8th.

## BROWNSBURG

During the last two weeks there have been many homes throughout Canada saddened by the heavy casualties which have taken place among our brave lads at the front. While this is to be deplored we Canadians feel proud that we have been able to turn out such men, who have proven second to none, and while congratulations have rained in from all parts of the Empire in connection with the heroism of some of our officers and men and the magnificent work done by all in the recent fighting around Ypres and St Julien there are certain outstanding acts of heroism which make us doubly proud. To-day the citizens of Brownsburg, especially Mr. E. Matthews, are greatly enthused over a piece of news which appeared in the Montreal Gazette relating to the heroic deeds of one of our young men, Reg. Matthews.

"The night of April 22nd was a memorable one for the Montreal battalions, the Thirteenth and the Fourteenth. They were in the trenches at St. Julien under a heavy gun fire, and an awful smoke. An order was given to advance as the Germans had broken the French lines, so the Royal Montrealers went to the assistance of the Fifth Royal Highlanders. It was a costly advance, entailing heavy losses."

"During this advance Sergt. Volkert (of the Royal Montreals, among the wounded at Cardiff) saw three Montreal officers of the Fourteenth, Major Hanson Capt. Steacy, and Lieut. Knubly, fall. It was here that the stretcher-bearers did heroic work in picking up the wounded. One splendid piece of work was that of Pte. Matthews, who went out in the face of heavy fire and picked up Major Hanson and with the aid of bearers, brought him out of the danger zone. Matthews was an employee of the Powder works at Brownsburg before he enlisted. He also made a try for Capt. Steachy. About this time Sergt. Volkert himself was wounded by shrapnel and was removed to the dressing station. This was shelled and an order given for the wounded, who were able to walk or crawl, to get out the best they could. Getting back to Ypres shells burst around the ambulances containing the wounded."

Young Matthews at the outbreak of hostilities was among the first to volunteer, in the 1st Royal Grenadier Guards, and we all felt that while we were losing a bright young fellow from our midst we knew that he would make a name for himself, in this we have been more than satisfied and wish him further success.

## Lachute Protestant Cemetery

A fairly large and enthusiastic meeting of the members of the Lachute Protestant Cemetery Corporation, was held in Rice's Hall on Monday evening last, when a full report of the citizens' committee was presented, giving results of the work that had been done during the past year The committee had succeeded in consolidating the interests of the several bodies and individuals who had burial lots for sale, and provided for the transfer of all these interests to the incorporated body. These arrangements having all been satisfactorily made and Mr. Thos. Miller having generously supplied the funds necessary, a bill incorporating the Lachute Protestant Cemetery was prepared, submitted to the Legislature and passed. Consequently all the different parts of what constitutes the cemetery, the old parade ground as well as the vault, are now under the control and management of the Corporation.

The committee submitted the minutes of their proceedings, the act of incorporation, and all other documents in their hands, and asked to be discharged.

On resolution of the meeting, this report was received and the committee relieved

A special vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. Thos. Miller for the generosity and interest which he displayed in this work. The meeting also passed a vote of thanks to the committee which conducted the negotiations

By-laws of the Incorporation were submitted and after due consideration and amendment, the same were adopted. Under the by-laws as adopted, the board of directors will consist of twelve members, together with a representative appointed by each Church or congregation. They shall hold office for three year. The following directors were elected for three years. G. F. Calder, Jas R Compton, Wm Murray, Jas. A. McGibbon. The following directors were elected for two years. Dave Todd, E H. McCoy, Wm. Scott, W. Copeland. The first meeting of directors will be held in the Court House on Saturday at 2 o'clock.

## STONEFIELD

Mr J. F. Owens was in Montreal on Sunday.

Miss Ruby Dawson returned home on Tuesday.

Mr. Delmar McKenzie spent a few days in Ottawa last week.

We are glad to have Mr. Delmar Shirly in our midst again.

Mrs Andrew Derrick spent the week end with his family here.

Mrs Edward Dawson returned home from Ottawa on Wednesday.

Miss Mary Canning, of Boston, is visiting her brother Mr. Thos. Canning.

Mr. Earnest McMeekin returned home Monday after being a few days in Montreal.

Mr. Theodore Owens spent last Thursday with his brother Mr. J. F. Owens here.

Mr. Willie Villeneuve left on Saturday to resume his duties with the C. N. R. Ry. Co. at Portage du-fort after spending the winter months with his mother, Mrs. H. A. Villeneuve.

The C. N. Q. Ry. Co. have opened up their construction camp, and a number of our young men have returned to the positions they had before work closed down last fall.

We are pleased to report that Mr. D. W. Owens, who has been at Mrs C Cameron's has improved enough to be moved home. We hope his leg will soon be perfectly well again.


# McFaul Bros.

4,000 Yards Print, excellent patterns Regular value 14c for - - **10c**

New Cotton Crepe Goods, Good value at 15c for **12½**

Splendid Selection Steel Clad Galatea. Just the thing for Ladies' and Children's Clothing. Extra value 15c for - - - **13½**

New Spring Dress Goods. Old quality, old prices.

New Silks, 36 in. wide. Splendid selection of patterns and colors and best of all old prices and quality.

Our $1.00 House Dress is a wonder. All colors and sizes Hurry up and secure your supply before stock is broken up.

**McFAUL BROS.**
*WEST END*

# BARGAINS!

We are making steady progress in our business, but still we are anxious to increase it, so we are inviting you to call and see the bargains we are offering in

**Suit Cloths, Boots & Shoes**
**Dry Goods, Groceries, Etc., Etc.**

Farmers produce taken in exchange for goods

**Michel Malacket,**
Opposite McOuat's Foundry
**West End - Lachute.**


## GRENVILLE

The name of Mr. O. B Lefebvre, of Grenville, appeared in the list of successful candidates for degrees in Dental Science at McGill University.

The Quarterly Official Board of the Methodist Church met on Monday evening at the Parsonage. Mr. J. E. Arnold was elected as representative to the District Meeting in Montreal next week.

The Quebec Secretary of the Dominion Alliance visited our village last Sunday, and gave a splendid address on the work of that organixation and its prospects in Quebec. Mr. J. H Roberts has immediately associated himself with the movement he represents and is alive to the needs of the counties he is visiting.

Mr. and Mrs. Roland Matthews had a narrow escape from a serious accident on Monday evening, while coming to the village. A part of the harness broke, and their horse took fright, running a considerable distance before it could be checked. Mrs Matthews jumped from the rapidly moving rig, but beyond bruises and damaged clothing, neither she nor Mr. Matthews suffered any more serious injury.

On Wednesday next, May 12th, the annual Sunday-school Convention for this District will be held in the Methodist Church, Grenville. The Secretary for the Province, Rev. John G. Fulcher, will be present, and it is hoped that a large representation of the Sunday School workers of the District will come to both the afternoon and evening sessions. The singing will be in charge of Rev. Lloyd, and Miss Gladys Bradshaw is preparing for the tea, which will be served in the Anglican Mission Rooms. In the afternoon programme, which commences at 2.30 p.m. are included two addresses, one by Rev. J. Clark Reilly, on "Sunday-school Work, and Week-day Life" and one by the General Secretary on "Laws of Teaching" In the evening, at 7.30 p.m. reports will be read, and an address given by Rev. W. J. Ellis on "Jesus as a Teacher" while Rev J. G. Fulcher will speak on "Provincial Plans and Aims." The President of the Local Association, Mr. D. J. McLellan, will be glad to welcome all Sunday-School workers and friends at both these sessions.


## THE PROVINCIAL BANK OF CANADA

*Incorporated by Act of Parliament, July 1900.*

Capital authorized : - - $2,000,000.00
Capital paid up and Surplus : - - $1,637,873.49

It is the aim of this Bank to give courteous as well as efficient service in connection with all business entrusted to its care. The most careful attention is given to all enquiries.

JOINT Savings Accounts may be opened in this Bank, the money in which may be withdrawn by EITHER of TWO PERSONS.

Accounts opened and operated by mail.

Special attention given to Sale Notes.

General Banking Business Transacted.

Offices Lachute and Brownsburg.

Branch at Lachute, - - J. R. McOUAT, Manager.
Sub-Agency at Brownsburg, J. R. THOMPSON, Sub-Agent.

# Lachute Grist & Flour Mills.

Wholesale and Retail.

Flour, Bran, Shorts, Middlings, Cornmeal, Oat meal, Rolled Oats Graham and Buckwheat Flour, Oil Cake and Gluten Meals, and Grain of all kinds, at lowest market prices.

FINE GROUND FEED OUR SPECIALTY.

All grinding guaranteed. Grinding Tuesday's and Saturday's.

# J. D. CAMPBELL

Main Street. Lachute.

# 1915 SPRING 1915

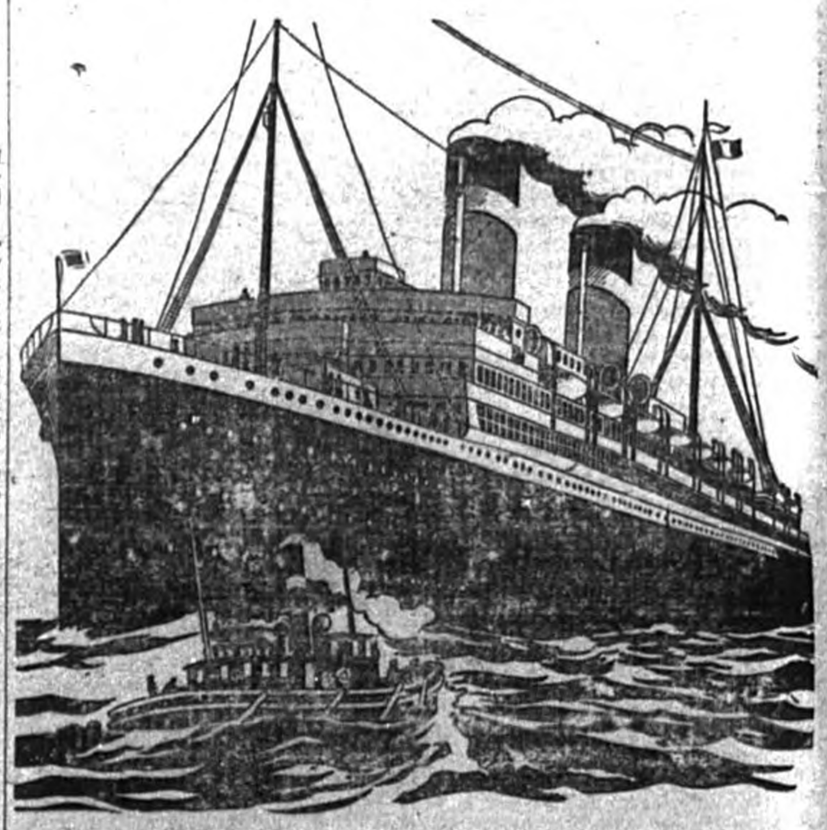
Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots & Shoes

Trunks, Valises and Handbags, etc.

Harness etc.

Timothy and Clover Seeds.

**GILES BROS.**
**Main St. - - Lachute**



**If you are thinking of taking a trip, remember we can book you**

**Steamship or Rail**

*Rates furnished upon application to*

**J. S. Giles,** P.O. Box 600, Lachute, Bell Tel. No. 27.

## DALESVILLE

—:o:—

Messrs. W. Burk and T. Morrow were in Montreal for the week-end.

Mr. Robert Kennedy, of Mabel, spent the week-end with his mother.

Dalesville B. Y. P. U. will hold their service Sunday Evening. All welcome.

Miss Lottie Murdoch, of the General Hospital spent the week-end at her home here.

Miss Maggie Seale, of Montreal, and Mr. David Seale of Lachute, spent Sunday at home.

Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Dixon and master Howard, visited Mr. Wm. Kennedy, of Edina on Sunday.

Misses Jessie Silverson, of Kilowen, and Annie of Lachute, spent the week with their parents.

The Dalesville Women's Mission Circle will meet on Sunday the 9th, at Mrs. John Tulley, at 3 p.m.

Pastor W. G. White will speak at Dalesville on Sunday morning May 9th at 11 a.m. and at Mabel at 3 p.m.

Messrs. B. and G. Graham, and A. Hendry, of Lachute Mills, were guests of Mr. John Graham for the week-end.

On Friday last the scholars held their May Day, and with their teacher visited all the houses from Mr. A. Burk's to Mr. H. Dixon's after which they separated and went home feeling that their afternoon was a pleasant one.

Monday last was moving day here. Mrs. Stephenson has moved into her house which she purchased from Mr. Wm. Burk last fall and Mr. A. Forrester who has been living there, has moved to house vocated by Mrs. Stephenson.

## AUCTION SALE.

—:o:—

There will be sold by Public Auction at the residence of

RICHARD MORRISON,

Shrewsbury, Que.

Friday, May 14 h, 1915.

The following effects.—One work horse, 1 colt three years old, (brown) 5 milch cows, 2 one year old heifers, 1 one year old bull, 5 Spring calves 1 lumber waggon, 1 double express, 1 buggy, 1 pair of bob sleighs, 1 box sleigh, 1 cutter, 1 steel snow plow with sleighs complete, 1 hay rack, 1 plow, 1 set Spring tooth harrows, 1 cultivator, 1 mowing machine, 1 horse rake, 1 set of heavy double harness, 1 set of light double harness 1 set single light harness, 1 No 4 cream separator, whiffletrees, neck-yokes, forks, shovels, and other articles unmentioned.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock a.m.

TERMS:—$10. and under cash, over that amount 6 months credit on furnishing approved joint notes. 6 per cent per annum off for cash.

W. J. BOYD, Licensed Auctioneer.

## AUCTION SALE.

—:o:—

I have received instructions from the executor of the estate of the late

ALEXANDER MURRAY,

Thomas' Gore, Que.,

Wednesday, May 26th, 1915

To sell by Public Auction the following effects:—One work horse, 13 milch cows, 1 two year old heifer, 3 one year old heifers, 1 reaper (almost new) 1 mowing machine, 1 horse rake, 1 lumber waggon and rack, 1 milk cart, 1 tumbril cart, 1 ex rac, 2 buggies, 1 rack sleigh, 1 pair of bob-sleighs, 1 box sleigh, 1 set of light harness, 1 set of cart harness, 1 set of double harness, 1 single sulky plow, 2 walking plows, 1 cultivator, 1 land roller, 1 seeder, 1 set of disc harrows 1 threshing machine, 1 double stove 1 farmers' boiler, 2 coolers, 1 set of fanners, churn, factory cans, milk cans, 1 cream separator, chains whiffletrees, neck yokes, and other articles unmentioned.

Sale to commence at 10 a.m sharp

Terms: $10 and under cash, over that amount 10 months credit on furnishing approved joint notes 4 per cent per annum off for cash.

W. J. Boyd, Licensed Auctioneer.

## Superior Court.

—o—

arada.

Province of Quebec

District of Terrebonne No. 309

GORDON BENNETT, trader of the Village of New-Glasgow, District of Terrebonne.

Plaintiff.

vs.

De. JESSEA McARTHUR IRVING, of the City and District of Montreal, wife separated as to property of Arthur W. E. Evans, of the same place and the latter to authorize his wife as much as wanted.

Defendant.

ADVICE

Defendants are ordered to appear within one month

Ste-Scholastique, Que. 26th, of April, 1915.

GEIGNON & FORTIER, P.C.S.

PREVOST & MARCHAND

Attorneys for Plaintiff.

5-14

We have a nice line of Boy's Suits, as low as $2.50 and $3.00.

W. BANFORD & SON.

will clear up your urine—neutralize uric acid—dissolve stone in the Bladder or Kidneys—stop the pain in the back—and cure all Kidney and Bladder Trouble. 50c. a box, 6 for $2.50. Trial treatment free if you write National Drug & Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited, Toronto. 266


## EDINA

—o—

Many of our young men who have been shantying all the winter, have now returned to work on the land.

It will not be long before we shall be getting all our old familiar friends again who are always welcome at their old homes.

Master Edwin Cousins is now much better than he was. He was confined to his home owing to a serious attack of Pneumonia. He was carefully attended by Dr. Favier, of Grenville, who safely brought him back to health again.

The many showers that we have so recently enjoyed have greatly benefitted the surrounding country and have made the fields into beautiful carpets of green. Farmers in consequence of the favorable weather are enabled to turn their cattle out a little earlier than last year This is an immense boon to many as the short crop of last year's hay is almost depleted.

Services are now to be started at Edina for the summer months. We trust that a Large attendance will be the result. Those who live in the vicinity who do not attend elsewhere, are earnestly invited to attend, not only will they be benefitted but they will help others to maintain an interest which will be beneficial to all concerned. Next Sunday the service will be at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and at 7 p.m. at Brown's School House. It is hoped that those interested will make these meetings as widely known as possible.

## MARRIAGES.

—:o:—

ROBERTS—DOIG.—At Kindersley, on Wednesday, April 14th, 1915, by the Rev. J. Leech, Margaret G Doig to James Roberts.

## DEATHS

SMITH.—At Beech Ridge, on Sunday, May 2nd, 1915, Thomas Smith, youngest and dearly beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. S. Smith in his 20th year.

MURPHY.—At Lachute, on Wednesday May 5th, 1915, Genevieve, beloved and only daughter of Dr. and Mrs. H. Murphy, aged 13 years.


Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA


## SUPERIOR COURT

—:o:—

Province of Quebec
District of Terrebonne No. 384

—:o:—

Peter Fishman, real estate agent of the City and District of Montreal.

Plaintiff

vs.

Frank Leguis, of the same place

Defendant.

The defendant is ordered to appear within the month.

St. Scholastique, April 10, 1915.

GRIGNON & FORTIER

Prothonotary, S.C.


CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

HOMESEEKERS' EXCURSIONS

Every Tuesday.

Winnipeg, Edmonton and intermediate stations. For further information apply to

J. S. GILES, Agent.

C. N. Q. Change of Time.

Commencing Monday March 29th, the present passenger train service between Ottawa and Joliette will be cancelled and mixed train service will run as follows. Leave Lachute Westbound 12.20 p.m. East bound 12.57 p.m.

M. ROBY Agent.

Are you Insured?

If not, why not! You owe it to yourselves and those who are near and dear to you. A policy in the London and Lancashire Life, Assurance Co., will mean a small outlay now and a big return by and bye. Think it over and then have a talk with R. A. GILES, Agent, Watchman Office.



# NOTHING BETTER FOR WEAK WOMEN

"I Never Spent Any Money That Did Me So Much Good as That I Spent for Vinol."

Bellefontaine, Ohio.—"I wish every tired, weak, nervous woman could have Vinol for I never spent any money in my life that did me so much good as that I spent for Vinol. My nerves were in a very bad condition, making me very weak, tired, and worn out and often drowsy headaches. I had tried cod liver oil, doctor's medicines, and other preparations without benefit.

"One day a friend asked me to try Vinol. I did and soon my appetite increased, I slept better and now I am strong, vigorous and well and can do my housework with pleasure."—Mrs. J. F. LAMBORN, Bellefontaine, Ohio.

Nervous, weak, tired, worn-out women should take Mrs. Lamborn's advice and try Vinol for there are literally thousands of men and women who were formerly run-down, weak and nervous, who owe their good health to Vinol.

It is the medicinal, tissue building elements of the cod's livers, aided by the blood making, strengthening influence of tonic iron, contained in Vinol, which makes it so efficient in all such cases.

T. Christie, Druggist,
Lachute, Que.


# HOUSEHOLD HINTS

Some of the Best Cookery Recipes From Leading Domestic Authorities

### Milk Rolls

Half a pound of flour, a pinch of salt, one teaspoonful of baking-powder, one ounce of butter, one egg, and a little milk. Mix the flour, salt, and butter, beat up the egg well, and mix into a stiff dough with the beaten egg or a little milk. Preserve a little of the egg to brush the rolls with. Turn on to a floured board, roll it out, and cut into eight pieces, and form into rolls. Lay them on a greased baking-tin, and brush them over with the remainder of the beaten egg.

### Chicken and Ham Pie

Cut up a chicken or other fowl, after being thoroughly cleaned and drawn, into about eight portions. Put these into a stewpan, with sufficient stock just to cover. Add a little chopped parsley, salt, pepper, grated nutmeg, and two cloves. Stew this up for about half an hour, then take out the chicken and put the flesh into a pie-dish with about half a pound of ham, boiled. Place near the top about two or three hard-boiled eggs, cut up into quarters. Set aside to cool, then cover with a puff or short paste, brush over with beaten egg. Bake in a good oven for about twenty minutes, just sufficient to well cook the paste. When cooked add a little gelatine to the gravy, or flour, make a hole in the top of the [illegible] pour the whole into it. Set [illegible]


# MIRACULOUS CURE OF ASTHMA

Suffered Terribly for 15 Years Until He Tried "Fruit-a-tives"

D. A. WHITE, Esq.

21 WALLACE AVE., TORONTO,

Dec. 22nd. 1913.

"Having been a great sufferer from Asthma for a period of fifteen years (sometimes having to sit up at night for weeks at a time) I began the use of "Fruit-a-tives". These wonderful tablets relieved me of Indigestion, and through the continued use of same, I am no longer distressed with that terrible disease, Asthma, thanks to "Fruit-a-tives" which are worth their weight in gold to anyone suffering as I did. I would heartily recommend them to all sufferers from Asthma, which I believe is caused or aggravated by Indigestion". D. A. WHITE

For Asthma, for Hay Fever, for any trouble caused by excessive nervousness due to Impure Blood, faulty Digestion or Constipation, take "Fruit-a-tives"

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


## Professional & Commercial

—:o:—

DR. JOHN McO DREW, B.A.

Physician and Surgeon,
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Night Phone No. 6

R. A. DRAPEAU,

ADVOCATE,

PAINTER HOUSE,

OPPOSITE POST-OFFICE,

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If you are the right size (not too big) we might find you a suit at $5.00.

W. BANFORD & SON.


# GEOFFROY BEDARD

THE TAILOR.

GENTLEMEN—I wish to advise you that I have received my Spring and Summer Suiting, Panting and Spring Overcoating.

Now—is the right time to place your orders when I have a full stock.

You all know that there has been a very large increase in all woollen goods, but having placed my orders before the increase and having bought much heavier than usual and having obtained the largest cash discounts I am in a position to give you much lower prices than ever before, and if you take advantage of the present stock you will get the benefit of the low prices.

Leave your orders early and get the pick of the patterns.

I keep as usual a full line of Gent's Furnishing, Hats and Caps.

I also have a special department for cleaning and pressing suits on short notice and moderate prices.

Main Street, - Lachute.



# Buy a Nice New Range or Gasoline Stove

We have a Splendid Selection from which you may choose, and instead of the kitchen being a burden it will be made a pleasure to you. Consult us at once if in need of one.

Leave us your order for Coolie Cans, Factory Cans and Dairy Supplies, also Refrigerators, etc.

G. Y. Deacon, - West End, Lachute.
Tinsmith and Roofer.



# THE BANK OF OTTAWA

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Head Office: - Ottawa, Canada.

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| Capital Paid Up - - - | $ 4,000,000 |
| Rest and Undivided Profits - | 4,978,299 |
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HON. GEORGE BRYSON, President. JOHN B. FRASER, Vice-President
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RUSSELL BLACKBURN, DENIS MURPHY,
SIR HENRY K. EGAN, HON. SIR GEORGE H. PERLEY,
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GEORGE BURN, General Manager.
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Lachute and St. Andrews Branch, - J. R. Parris, Manager.
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## Victor Records

Manufactured by

Berliner Gram-o-phone Company, Limited

MONTREAL

A Victor Victrola or a Berliner Gram-o-phone will do it.

Prices from $21.00 up Cash, or easy payment if desired.

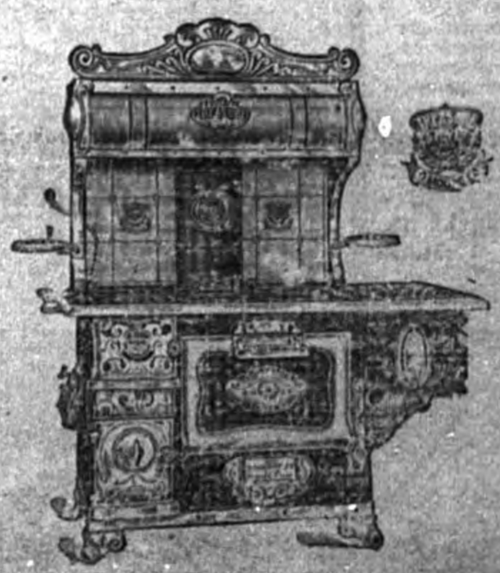
See our latest Machine and Record Catalogues.

Remember that you can have all the latest dances with Victor records and can be reproduced to suit yourselves, such as Waltz Hesitation, One, Two and Three Steps, Tangos, Fox trot, Gavotte, Lancers, Maxi's la Ronfi Ronfi etc. etc., at

Omer Paquette, Main Street, LACHUTE. Agent

We also handle Lowney's Canadian Soldier Buttons, Pure Milk Chocolate in 10c. boxes, as well as a general assortment of their famous chocolates.





# RANGES AND COMFORT

The two go together and if you want them we are able to supply you. We confidently tell you that this is the best that money can buy and you will do well to call and see them. We can fit you up in house old, furniture. Call and secure our prices. Better than elsewhere.

O. P. LEFEBVRE & Sons, Lachute.



# Hay and Straw at Close Market Prices

W. J. BOYD, Licensed Auctioneer.

MAIN STREET. LACHUTE.

# Woman Against Woman

## or A Terrible Accusation.

CHAPTER I.

"Ailsa!"

The tall, bulky, brutal form bent above the girl lying upon a miserable semblance of a bed in one corner of a wretchedly furnished room, but so soundly was she sleeping, that she failed to hear.

"Ailsa!"

He bawled the name out angrily, but even then it might have met with like results, but that he emphasized it with a kick from the toe of his heavy boot.

She groaned and sat up, rubbing her eyes like a tired child, and blinked up at him.

It was a face that would have touched one less hardened than Dowd Valworth—a lovely wan face surrounded with curling hair of Cimmerian darkness, great liquid dark eyes that would have been the glory of any owner, a clear, olive complexion which not even starvation and exposure to all kinds of weather had power to ruin. But if he saw it all, it only angered him.

"Did you want me, father," she stammered, sleepily. "I'm so tired!"

"Yes, I wanted you—father!" he sneered, as if in imitation of her tone. "When did any one ever see you when you were not tired! It is your chronic state. Get up!"

She staggered up from the wretched pile of straw with its one covering, and shivered.

"I didn't go to bed until—" she began, apologetically; but he interrupted her with a vile oath.

"Who cares what time you went to bed! Get up and get me some breakfast, and be spry about it!"

She went wearily toward an old cupboard, so broken and forlorn that no pawnbroker would advance a cent upon it, and opened the doors. There was not a thing in it but a few broken dishes—not even a crust of bread. She turned to him desperately.

"You know there is nothing here!" she cried out, defying his anger. "You know you—"

"Never mind what I know!" he cried, shaking his heavy fist in her face. "How dare you speak to me like that? Do you want to be carried to the hospital again? I'll break every bone in your body if you don't take care. Get me something to eat!"

"I gave you all the money I had last night. You have gambled and drunk it away, and now—"

Before she could finish the sentence a heavy blow from Dowd Valworth's fist sent her spinning into a corner, where she fell and lay still, stunned for a moment into insensibility.

When she did move, he walked over to her and touched her with his foot again, noting that she replied with a groan. It told him that she still lived—lived to suffer.

"You had no business goading me to it!" he exclaimed, sullenly. "You always make me hit you, whether I want to or not, by your infernal taunts. Suppose I did gamble! Wasn't there just as much chance of my winning as losing? And could I ask my friends here to play without offering them some kind of refreshment? You are the most inconsiderate person I ever knew, Ailsa! Why the deuce don't you get up? What are you lying there groaning for? Are you trying to tempt me to hit you again?"

She sat up, both hands pressed upon her breast, her face ashen, her beautiful eyes dull and deadened with suffering.

"You will kill me some day, father," she gasped.

"If I do, you will be to blame for it!" he answered, brutally. "I always thought you would send me to the gallows sooner or later. Go and get me something to eat, I tell you!"

She looked up helplessly. The scene was no new one to her. They had gone through it on an average of five times a week for the last year, but that did not help her to bear it better. She was worn out, prematurely old, under the suffering, and a hopeless misery had settled about her sweet mouth that was infinitely pathetic.

"Father," she panted, still holding her hands upon her breast as if the pain were almost unbearable, "when is this to end? Twice already I have been arrested for begging in the streets. The judge assured me the last time that if I came before him again he would send me to the Island. You will not let me work. Four times I have secured a place, and because my employer would not advance you money, you have forced me to leave. You know perfectly well that there is but one way for me to obtain money, and not to save my own life will I do that!"

"You are always thinking of your own life, and never of that of any one else!" he whined, as if he were the most cruelly treated person upon earth. "You never think of me at all. I may suffer everything and much you care! You know that Nathan Simonson is only too anxious to make you his wife. He is rich—so rich that he has promised to give me all the money I want of my own if you will only become his wife, and yet you are hard-hearted enough to refuse."

She tottered up and took a worn, dilapidated hat down from a peg, then wrapped a shawl about her, a little, thin, faded thing that would not have protected her from a zephyr.

There was a sob in her throat which she could scarcely restrain, and yet her voice was brave as she turned to him.

"The wife of that odious creature!" she exclaimed. "I had rather be the wife of any wild beast in the forests of Africa!"

There was such loathing, such disgust in the tone, that there could be no mistaking her meaning, and with an oath Dowd Valworth placed himself between her and the door. His brows were drawn together in a heavy frown, his eyes gleamed decerbly, his breath, hot and foul with the fumes of dead beer, swept sickeningly across her face. His former ill temper seemed to be only play compared with this.

"By the powers! you shall be his wife, or I'll know the reason why! I have fooled away time enough catering to your ladyish airs, but it is done now. I thought you would have sense enough to see the advantage of marrying him, but you only see that which you want to see. You know that I am not a man to be tempted. Money is necessary to me, and if you can not supply it one way, you shall another. To please your ladyship I have lived in this foul penury, sleeping upon straw, living upon the worst of food; but I shall continue it no longer. Refuse to become Nathan Simonson's wife, and I promise you that you shall regret it in sackcloth and ashes to the last day of your life. Now go! Return here in half an hour with money enough for a good breakfast and a glass of something warm to give a fellow an appetite, or you'll get the worst licking you ever had in your life. And mark you this: I give you until to-night to make up your mind about old Nathan. If you still refuse—well, you know I ain't a man to threaten, but you also know that I never fail to have a just and sweet revenge."

He threw her across the hall and out the door as he finished speaking, closing and locking it upon her. She leaned against the wall for a moment to get strength sufficient to descend the rickety stairs then made her way out of the tenement. The stinging air of the street seemed to put new vitality into her staggering limbs, and she walked along more quickly, the hopeless misery of her countenance deepening, if that were possible.

"He will keep his word!" she groaned. "He will keep his word if I refuse, yet how can I ever consent? How can I—"

She stopped suddenly with a little gasp, for there in her path stood Nathan Simonson himself, a coarse, heavy, thick-lipped brute, his long Jewish nose flattened out over his face, his small, beady, restless eyes fixed hungrily upon her. It seemed to her that she was looking into the eyes of some famished beast, which was ready to spring upon its long withheld prey.

She uttered a little cry and stood there as if fascinated, unable to move.

"I was just going to see papa," he said, smiling at her in a hateful way peculiar to himself, "and hoped for the pleasure of meeting his charming daughter there. Are you going out so early in the morning for a constitutional?"

There are no words to describe the guttural bestiality of the voice, or the despicable intonation of the inoffensive words. She would have turned and fled, but that she could not have removed her eyes from his if her life had depended upon it.

"He is—there!" she gasped. "I was just—just going for some—breakfast for him."

"Get enough for three," he said, "and I will breakfast with you. Your dear papa will be delighted to see me. I hope I shall have as warm a welcome from the pretty daughter."

Ailsa shuddered.

"Dear papa is always promising me a warm welcome from her," he continued, as she was silent; "but it never comes. Why, pretty one? I am going to ask him to confirm his words this morning. I am going to ask him—"

He had taken her hand, but suddenly, given a power which would have been impossible to her a moment before, she wrenched it from him and sped up the street as rapidly as her frail strength would carry her.

He turned and looked after her, his singularly white teeth gleaming under his bushy black beard, his beady eyes taking on a fierce gleam that would have put that of Dowd Valworth to the blush.

"I can compel Valworth to force her to do it, and I will, curse her!" he muttered. "We shall see, my beauty, who shall be the victor!"

But Ailsa had never paused to look backward.

She sped onward—onward, striving with all her might to shut out the sight of his hateful face, to shut out the sound of his despicable voice, until at last she fell from sheer exhaustion across the street. Once, twice, she tried to rise, but the effort was fruitless, and then—darkness and insensibility came to her relief.

CHAPTER II.

Ailsa had completely lost trace of time when she awakened from her long swoon.

Not knowing what had happened to her, she lifted herself up and looked about her. She was quite alone. There was nothing in the room to tell her where she was. In one corner was an old bench, the only furniture the room contained; but the stone floor, the barred windows and door, told her plainly enough where she was.

She stared up as she realized that she was in prison, but the ache in her head caused her to sink back in excruciating pain. She groaned aloud. She had no idea of the reason of her arrest, scarcely any remembrance of the events that had preceded it, and the terrible misery in her heart, aside from her physical anguish, caused her to care little either for what had or what might happen.

As she became more conscious of her surroundings, she heard swearing in the room adjoining, the grating of keys, the noise of rough voices of policemen, but still lay there upon the horribly cold stone floor until she heard the sound of a key in the lock of her own door.

She sat up, and with wildly staring eyes looked up at the man who entered.

"Oh!" he exclaimed. "So you've come round at last, have you. One more drunk like that, and it would be the end of you. Ain't you ashamed of yourself, and you scarcely more than a kid? Do you know how long you've been here?"

"No, sir," she stammered, lifting her hand to her aching head.

"Don't, eh? Well, I don't wonder. You've been here since yesterday morning. Yesterday morning—think of that! And I'll swear you ain't sober yet! Is this your first offense?"

She looked at him in a dazed sort of way, and did not endeavor to reply.

"Don't want to give yourself away, eh?" he asked, with a short laugh. "Well, you are a knowin' one, for your age. Come along, then. You ought to be sent to the care of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, instead of the Island."

"Where?" gasped Ailsa.

"The Island. Dear little innocent! Ain't never heard of such a place, have you? Just come through the doors of a Sunday school, didn't you? Come along! I reckon the judge will make short work of you."

Ailsa made no reply. It seemed to her that it mattered little where she was sent, so long as she escaped from the bondage which had held her soul and body. Her head was aching so that it was with difficulty that she followed the policeman, even held up and hurried on by him as she was. She glanced about her as she was thrust into the prisoners' pen, noting the sodden faces, the leering eyes, and sinking back into her corner with a shiver of repulsion and horror which even illness could not deaden.

Twice before in her short life she had been in that place, both times arrested for begging in the streets, forced to it by her wretched father; but now she had been brought there as a "drunk and disorderly," and as she glanced about her, she found herself sufficiently awakened to the horrors of life to wonder if her face looked like those others which she saw about her.

One or two of her companions made lewd jests at her expense; but her mind was as clean as that of an infant, in spite of her former surroundings, and she paid no heed, through innocence. She was too faint, too ill, to consider time, and had no knowledge of how long it was until the policeman who had brought her there returned to take her out.

The room was filled with those not prisoners—some wretched-looking people summoned for ejectment, with crying children dragging at their sides; some flashily dressed woman who cared little how they "put money in their purse," so long as they found it there; a few persons of eminent respectability, and some lawyers.

Not that Ailsa took in so much of her surroundings. On the contrary, she saw nothing, heard nothing. She sank into the chair toward which the policeman led her, and heard only the low-spoken words of the justice, as he asked:

"What is she here for?"

"Drunk and disorderly," answered the policeman. "I found her lying across the sidewalk early yesterday morning. It has taken her all this time to get sober."

"What have you to say?" asked the justice, sternly.

"I wasn't—drunk," she answered, her face flushing scarlet, as she seemed to realize for the first time the awful charge that had been brought against her. "I never touched a drop in my life. I—"

"Haven't you been here before?" asked the justice. "It seems to me that your face is familiar to me. Where have I seen you?"

"I was up for—"

She began the sentence bravely, but choked and could get no further. Still, it was enough; he remembered. He had been kind to her before, but kindness seemed to have availed her nothing.

"Ten dollars or ten days!" he announced.

Ailsa groaned. What was she to do? She turned away, with the bitterness of an awful despair in her heart, and struggled from the chair. She had no idea of making a plea to him for sympathy. She knew just how useless it would would. She must go to that awful place, and leave it with the odor of the workhouse upon her—leave it with a blight upon her life that nothing under heaven could ever lift!

She tottered and would have fallen down the one step leading to the court-room, but that she was suddenly caught by a strong hand and held not unkindly. It was not the touch of the policeman. She glanced up hastily.

What woman has ever forgotten the first glance into the face of him who is to be the ruling power of her whole after-life? What woman has ever ceased to remember the first expression of him who guides her future for good or ill?

The man who had caught her was not one of the usual "hangers-on" about the court-room. He was tall and handsome as Apollo, with his long, lithe, graceful limbs and magnificent physique. His hair was short and inclined to curl, and of that strangely beautiful reddish brown that one so rarely sees upon a man. His eyes were a dark violet, almost a velvety black in certain lights, and shaded by lashes that swept his cheek like those of a girl. His mouth was as sweet and sympathetic as that of a child, and yet from brow to throat there was not a weak line in the strangely handsome face. It was a combination of strength and beauty that had puzzled physiognomist and artist alike.

"Have you hurt your ankle?" he asked, gently, still holding her.

Ailsa could find no voice in which to reply. She tried to say something, to draw herself from him; but her efforts were only rewarded by a piteous flood of tears which she could not restrain.

He drew her even more closely to him.

"Poor child!" she heard him murmur.

He placed her in a chair, and, bending over her, whispered in her ear:

"Don't cry. I'll pay the fine. They shall not punish you this time."

Before she could find words to reply he was gone; and as she strained her streaming eyes to look after him, she heard two men sitting at a table remark:

"Leslie Dunraven is paying her fine. Wonder if he knows her? This is a sensation for the papers. Let's get at him."

And then their conversation was lost, as they moved away; but she heard one policeman remark to another:

"He comes to dispossess a tenant, and pays the fine of a drunk and disorderly! There ain't never any knowin' what these swells will do before they leave the court. I wonder how it would seem to have money enough to squander in that way? Darned pretty girl, though! I wonder what my lady will say when she hears of this?"

Then both men laughed.

But Ailsa had no time to think of what they meant, for almost at once Leslie Dunraven was bending over her again.

"It is all right!" he exclaimed. "Come away at once. The reporters are anxious to get the story, and I am equally anxious that they should not."

He had taken her by the arm and was leading her from the court-room. Her tears were dried suddenly, and as she reached the door and realized that she would probably never see this man again—this one human being who had been kind to her—an irresistible desire for his respect took possession of her.

She caught his arm and looked up appealingly into his face.

"It isn't true that I was drunk!" she gasped. "I swear it to you. I don't know how I came there. I only know that I ran away from—him—the man my father would force me to marry—the man whom I detest, abhor! I was frightened. I had eaten nothing for two days, and I ran away. As I ran I fell. That is the last I know. I wakened up and found myself in that awful place, I don't know how. The officer said I had been drunk since yesterday morning but I swear to you that I had not touched a drop, that I never—touched—"

She was swaying again. Her excitement had lent strength for a moment, but it was deserting her again.

Once more Leslie Dunraven caught her and held her up.

"Not eaten anything for three days!" he gasped. "Good heavens! I don't wonder you are done up. And you are almost frozen, too. Here, cabby, drive us to—"

(To be continued.)

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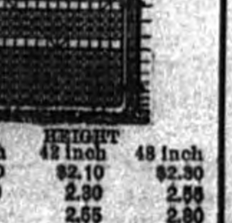


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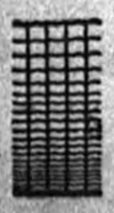
| 8 | 42 | 22 | 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6 | .29 |
| 8 | 42 | 16½ | 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6 | .31 |
| 8 | 47 | 22 | 4, 5, 5½, 7, 8½, 9, 9 | .30 |
| 8 | 47 | 16½ | 4, 5, 5½, 7, 8½, 9, 9 | .32 |
| 9 | 48 | 22 | 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6 | .34 |
| 9 | 48 | 16½ | 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6 | .36 |
| 9 | 52 | 22 | 4, 4, 5, 5½, 7, 8½, 9, 9 | .34 |
| 9 | 52 | 16½ | 4, 4, 5, 5½, 7, 8½, 9, 9 | .36 |
| 10 | 48 | 16½ | 3, 3, 3, 4, 5½, 7, 7, 7½, 8 | .38 |
| 10 | 48 | 12 | 3, 3, 3, 4, 5½, 7, 7, 7½, 8 | .41 |
| 10 | 52 | 16½ | 3, 3, 3, 4, 5½, 7, 8½, 9, 9 | .38 |
| 11 | 56 | 16½ | 3, 3, 3, 3, 4, 5½, 7, 8½, 9, 9 | .41 |



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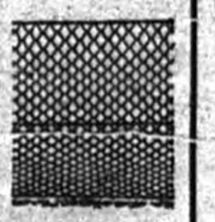

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# SPRING REMINDERS OF RHEUMATISM

## Raw, Damp Weather Starts the Pain, But the Trouble Lies in the Blood

Spring weather is bad for rheumatic sufferers. The changes from mild to cold, the raw, damp winds start the aches and twinges, or in the more extreme cases, the tortures of the trouble going. But it must be borne in mind that it is not the weather that causes rheumatism. The trouble is rooted in the blood—the changeable weather merely starts the pains. The only way to reach the trouble and to cure it is through the blood. The poisonous rheumatic acids must be driven out. Liniments and rubbing may give temporary relief, but cannot possibly cure the trouble. The sufferer is only wasting time and money with this kind of treatment, and all the time the trouble is becoming more deeply rooted—harder to cure. There is just one speedy cure for rheumatism — Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They act directly on the impure, acid-tainted blood. They purify and strengthen it and thus root out the cause of the rheumatism. Here is strong proof of the above statements. Mr. J. Routley, Sydney, Man., says: "I was so badly crippled with rheumatism in my hips and knees that I could hardly go about. I began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which I took steadily for a couple of months, by which time all traces of the trouble had disappeared. I can most strongly recommend the Pills to all rheumatic sufferers."

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With a resolute heart, and cheerful?
Or turn your soul from the light of day
With a craven heart, and fearful?

Oh, a trouble's a ton, or a trouble's a pound,
Or a trouble is what you make it;
But it isn't the fact that your hurt that counts
But only—how did you take it?

You're beaten to earth? Well, well, what's that?
Come up with a smiling face!
It's nothing against you to be knocked flat,
But to lie there—that's disgrace.

The harder you're thrown, the higher you bounce;
Be proud of your blackened eye!
It isn't the fact that you're hurt that counts,
But how did you fight—and why?

And tho' you be done to death, what then?
If you did the best that you could,
If you played your part in the world of men,
Why, the critic will call it good.

Death comes with a crawl, or comes with a pounce,
But whether 'tis slow or spry,
It isn't the fact that you're dead that counts,
But only—how did you die?

### Does It Now.

Hobbs—I wish someone would invent an alarm clock that would not only wake one, but make one want to get up.

Dobbs—Mine does that—it makes me want to get up and fire it out of the window.

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About 300 species of turtle and tortoises are known. Some of these attain a very large size.

In Austria a man and woman are supposed to be capable of conducting a home of their own from the age of 14.

The soil in China is so rich that a square mile is said to be capable of supporting a population of nearly 4,000 people.

False teeth of ivory, on plates of the same material, and held in place by gold wires, were in use in the year 1000 B.C.

The cold of Siberia is so great in winter that many kinds of provisions, which are with us either sealed up or salted, are there kept by simply freezing.

### THOUGHTS FOR THE DAY.

So long as there are increases in taxation there must be increases in rent.—Mr. John Harrison.

However mean your life is meet it and live it; do not shun it and call it hard names.—Thoreau.

Be charitable before wealth makes thee covetous, and lose not the glory of the mite.—Sir Thomas Brown.

When a man has got good reason for doing a thing he has a very good reason for letting it alone.—Scott.

Politeness has indeed about it something mystical; like religion, it is everywhere understood and nowhere defined.—Chesterton.

The comfort which poor human beings want in such a world as this is not the comfort of ease but the comfort of strength.—Kingsley.

The people who speak good English are those who have always spoken good English, and have not learned it in after-life—Prof. Wyld.

# When a Woman Suffers With Chronic Backache

### There Is Trouble Ahead.

Constantly on their feet, attending to the wants of a large and exacting family, women often break down with nervous exhaustion.

In the stores, factories, and on a farm are weak, ailing women, dragged down with torturing backache and bearing down pains.

Such suffering isn't natural, but it's dangerous, because due to diseased kidneys.

The dizziness, insomnia, deranged menses and other symptoms of kidney complaint can't cure themselves, they require the assistance of Dr. Hamilton's Pills which go direct to the seat of the trouble.

To give vitality and power to the kidneys, to lend aid to the bladder and liver, to free the blood of poisons, probably there is no remedy so successful as Dr. Hamilton's Pills. For all womanly irregularities their merit is well known.

Because of their mild, soothing, and healing effect, Dr. Hamilton's Pills are safe, and are recommended for girls and women of all ages. 25 cents per box at all dealers. Refuse any substitute for Dr. Hamilton's Pills of Mandrake and Butternut.

### Hints to Husbands and Wives.

Common, ordinary sense is as essential to a happy marriage as flour is to bread.

To Husbands.

When your wife is becomingly gowned, tell her so.

When she waits dinner until late for you, act pleased.

Call her the "dear" once in a while that you worked overtime before she took your name.

Don't demonstrate your affection as if from force of habit. Some men kiss their wives in the same manner that they glance at the clock before leaving for work.

Don't read the newspaper at the breakfast table.

Go into your own kitchen once in a while. Wash and wipe the dishes or scour the frying pan. Laugh while you are doing it.

Develop a sense of humor.

Don't complain about your wife's cooking, for when a man marries a woman he does not always marry a cook.

To Wives.

Don't permit yourself to get too stout.

Don't be cross when he is late for supper or when he returns late at night. Don't subject him to the third degree.

Don't burden all the household troubles on him.

Don't be backward in waiting upon him. Play and sing for him evenings whether his favorites be "Annie Laurie" or not. If you can't sing, learn to read aloud.

Have his slippers and easy chair ready for him, and if the telephone or doorbell rings while he is reading, don't complain but answer it.—Selected.

### The Connection Plan.

Brown—What a rig that woman has on.

Jones (looking)—By Jove, that reminds me I've got to get some castor oil for——

Brown—Eh! I fail to see how that rig can remind you of castor oil.

Jones—The bad taste of it, my boy.

Anger is the thunder that sours the milk of human kindness.

# Doing Wonders For Rheumatism

### WHAT PETER F. PATTERSON SAYS OF DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS.

### Gaspe County Man Gives Advice to All Who Want to be Cured of Kidney Troubles.

Haldimand, Gaspe Co., Quebec, April 12 (Special).—"I have just opened the third box of Dodd's Kidney Pills, and find they are doing me wonders of good for the Kidneys and Rheumatism," so says Mr. Peter F. Patterson, a well-known resident of this place.

"My troubles came through a cold and strain," Mr. Patterson continues, "and I suffered for many years. I had headache, backache and rheumatism. My sleep was broken and unrefreshing. I had a bitter taste in my mouth in the morning and I perspired freely with the slightest exertion. I was often dizzy; I was troubled with heart flutterings; I was nervous and my skin itched and burned at night.

"After using Dodd's Kidney Pills I recommend them to everyone who wants to be cured."

Everyone of Mr. Patterson's ailments was a symptom of Kidney disease. That's why he found such prompt relief in Dodd's Kidney Pills. They only cure Kidney disease.

### What Corn to Grow.

An investigation conducted by the Seed Branch shows that about sixty so-called varieties of corn are grown for ensilage in Ontario and Quebec, and many farmers do not know what variety they are planting. Late varieties are being used in districts where they will not mature one year in five to the glazing of the grain, which is the necessary condition to make sweet ensilage. Some ordinary feed corn imported from the Central and Southern States is used for seed. Most of this is of a late variety entirely unsuited to Canadian conditions and is often injured by heating.

The following recommended varieties of corn are arranged in order of their maturity: Quebec Yellow, Longfellow, Sandford or North Dakota, Compton's Early, Golden Glow, Early White Cap, Wisconsin No. 7. In selecting varieties for our Northern districts, later-maturing, heavier-yielding varieties may be planted on a warm sandy soil than on a cold clayey one. The proper maturing is essential to high quality ensilage, and this should be aimed at even although an increased acreage is needed to give the desired quantity.

There are now living in cities many men with fair-sized families who have had experience in truck farming and who are paying as much as $200 per year rental for a house and small lot. An equally good home with 20 acres of land suitable for truck farming might be had in the country at lower rental and be quite capable of yielding even larger net returns for the family than would the city occupations.—Seed Branch, Ottawa.

# Cure Children's Colds By External Treatment

### Mothers Will Find Nothing so Speedily and Reliable as Old-Time "Nerviline."

It's really a shame to upset a young child's stomach by internal dosing, when external treatment will so promptly break up a cold.

When your boy comes in after play with his feet soaking wet, his throat hoarse and sore, his little chest tight and congested, just apply Nerviline, give him a vigorous rubbing over his throat, and put lots of Nerviline on his chest and rub it right in. To make Nerviline penetrate more quickly cover his chest and throat with a hot flannel bandage. This treatment WON'T fail. Your boy will be feeling better in half an hour, and you will have the satisfaction of knowing you have warded off perhaps a cold, or grippe, or illness that might have laid him up.

Nerviline is mighty good for preventing colds and for breaking up a bad one, too. For general family use it cures all sorts of external aches and pains—you simply can't beat it. Try it for earache, toothache, neuralgia, sciatica, lame back, rheumatism, or lumbago. Wherever there is congestion, inflammation or pain in the joints or muscles, Nerviline will cure mighty quick. The large 50c. family size bottle is so economical, so useful, it should be in every home. There is also a small 25c. size. Dealers anywhere sell Nerviline.

### Heard Down Town.

"'Spose my face is dirty," said the office boy in the elevator, "what business is that of yours? You ain't my father."

"No, but I'm bringing you up," replied the elevator man.


LOW FARES TO THE CALIFORNIA EXPOSITIONS VIA CHICAGO & NORTH WESTERN RY.

Four splendid daily trains from the New Passenger Terminal, Chicago to San Francisco, Los Angeles and San Diego. Choice of Scenic and direct routes through the best of the West. Something to see all the way. Double track. Automatic electric safety signals all the way. Let us plan your trip and furnish folders and full particulars. B. H. Bennett, G.A., 46 Yonge St., Toronto, Ontario.




### Raising Heifer Calves.

The records of two herds of dairy cows owned by two neighbors furnish a striking example of the utility of dairy records to the man who really wants to build up a good herd. The first man has been cow testing for four years and has selected his cows carefully, studying their various preferences and capacities, each one as an individual. He raises heifers from his best cows; four two-year-olds gave last year an average of 7,144 pounds of milk, while his herd of ten gave an average of 8,059 pounds of milk and 259 pounds of fat.

The neighbor considers it simpler to buy just what cows he can, he does not raise any calves. Last year his nine cows, all upwards of six years old, except two heifers, gave an average of only 2,240 pounds of milk. This is only just about one-half as much milk per cow as in the first herd. The best cow gave only 6,355 pounds, less than the average of the four heifers in the first herd. He has nothing on which to start building up a good dairy herd, unless it be his judgment in "picking a winner," which judgment, by the way, does not appear to be of A1 quality. The owner of the first herd has the advantage of four years of dairy records, practically indispensable to the real dairy farmer, besides matured judgment in handling cows to better advantage. Cow testing pays.—C.F.W.

### Enough, But—

"Why didn't you enjoy the party, Harry? Didn't you have enough to eat?"

Young Hopeful — Oh, yes; but there's no fun in having just enough.


**Sore Corns Go!** Absolutely Painless. No cutting, no plasters or pads to press the sore spot. Putnam's Extractor makes the corn go without pain. Takes out the sting over-night. Never fails—leaves no scar. Get a 25c. bottle of Putnam's Corn Extractor to-day.


### The Borrower.

The borrower, at the 'phone: "Is this you, Miller? Yes, pretty well. Say, Miller, I've got half a dozen books of yours that you let me take last spring. I wish you'd stop for them as you go by. And, say, Miller, I want you to bring over your set of Plutarch and that early edition of Pepys and your French dictionary. If I'm not at home, you can leave them with the maid. Yes, that's all. Good-by."

### INFORMATION FOR INVENTORS

Messrs. Pigeon, Pigeon & Davis, the patent solicitors of 71a St. James St., Montreal, report that for the week ending March 9th, 1915, 138 Canadian patents were issued, 101 of which were granted to Americans, 23 to Canadians and 14 to residents of foreign countries.

Of the Canadians who received patents, 11 were residents of Ontario, 3 of Alberta, 2 of Quebec, 2 of British Columbia, 2 of Manitoba, 1 of Saskatchewan, 1 of New Brunswick and 1 of Nova Scotia.

In the United States for the same week, 954 patents were issued, 15 of which were granted to Canadian inventors.

### Advices to Heiresses.

Girls who marry for a title,
Ere their fortune's lost
Ought to count the cost and reckon
What the Count will cost.


Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.


### The Afterthought Sale.

"Every time I see grandfather's sword and medals," said Bill, "I long to take part in a universal war." Then, as an afterthought, Bill said, "but every time I look at grandfather's wooden leg I long for the advent of universal peace."


I consider MINARD'S LINIMENT the BEST Liniment in use.
I got my foot badly jammed lately, I bathed it well with MINARD'S LINIMENT, and it was as well as ever next day.
Yours very truly,
T. G. McMULLEN.


### Wail of a Dyspsptic.

"I used to think how I'd wine and dine to my heart's content when I got rich."

"And do you, now that you are rich?"

"Alas, no! I can only dine and whine."


Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.


The Scotch minister rose and cleared his throat, but remained silent, while the congregation awaited the sermon in puzzled expectancy, says The Ladies' Home Journal. At last he spoke: "There's a laddie awa' there in the gallery a-kissin' a lassie," he said. "When he's done ah'll begin."


Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.


### A Strange Rock Dweller.

One of the strangest creatures known to science is the pholas, or boring clam. When still very minute the animal bores into the sandstone ledges at extreme low water, by means of its sharp shell, which is replaced by secretions as it is worn away. It penetrates the rock to a depth of six or eight inches, and hollows out its burrow as it increases in size. Shaped roughly like a top, it could not leave its rock dwelling for food even if it wished to do so. For food, it depends on the animalcules that float in sea water, which it seizes by its long siphon, or tongue. The pholas is in great demand at the seaside resorts along the Pacific coast, for its meat is very tender, and makes excellent soup. The clams are dislodged in great numbers from the ledges by the use of dynamite, although it is possible to obtain them with a pick or crowbar.

# BABY'S OWN TABLETS USED ELEVEN YEARS

Mrs. McEachern, Glencoe, Ont., writes: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets for the past eleven years for my children and have every reason to praise them as they always do good." Once a mother uses the Tablets for her little ones she will use no other medicine. They are absolutely safe, pleasant to take and never fail to regulate the bowels and stomach. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

### Something To Go On With.

Gent (interestedly) — And what are you going to give your young brother for his birthday?

Little Boy—I dunno. I give 'im the measles last year.


Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.


### Way Back.

The Lady—"You say the dog has a long pedigree?"

The Dealer—"Yes, marm, 'e has. One of 'is ancestors chewed off th' corner of th' Magny Charter, an' another of 'em bit a hole in good King Halfred. Yes, marm."


**Sore Eyes** Granulated Eyelids, Eyes inflamed by exposure to Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by Murine Eye Remedy. No Smarting, just Eye Comfort. At Your Druggist's 50c per Bottle. Murine Eye Salve in Tubes 25c. For Book of the Eye Free ask Druggists or Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago


### Causes of Soft Pork.

Soft pork, unsuited to the production of a high quality of bacon, is due to unthriftiness and lack of exercise. Imperfect feeding, marketing before finished, held too long after finish, and undue forcing are causes. Feeding too much corn to young pigs is objectionable. Wheat and rye middlings are unsatisfactory, and beans, soy-beans, produce a soft, oily pork. Barley ranks first in producing the best grade of bacon, skim milk and whey with cereal grains, including corn, make a solid flesh particularly desirable. Rape, roots and clover are helpful, but must be judiciously used. Exercise favors firmness of flesh. Pigs properly fed, with exercise, up to 100 lbs., if in this condition may be finished on almost any of the common meal mixtures, and produce fine bacon. Feed slightly less than a full ration. A little corn can be used at all times, and a very considerable amount when finished, if combined with dairy by-products and barley, oats and peas.

Doctor—Are you feeling very ill? Let me see your tongue, please! Patient—What's the use, docor? No tongue can tell how bad I feel!

SEED POTATOES.

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

FOR SALE.

THREE IMPROVED HALF SECTION farms. John Scott, Whitewood, Sask.

NURSERY STOCK.

STRAWBERRIES, RASPBERRIES, POTATOES. Catalogue free. McConnell & Son, Port Burwell, Ont.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

PATENTS OF INVENTIONS
PIGEON, PIGEON & DAVIS
71a St. James St., - Montreal
Write for information

KERMATH Marine Engines
"America's Standard 4 Cycle Marine Motor"


"I want to sue Doctor Blank for heavy damages!" said the angry citizen, entering the lawyer's office. "What has he done?" asked the attorney. "When he operated on me he left a pair of surgical scissors in me. How much can I sue him for?" "Oh, don't sue him at all," counselled the lawyer; "just send him a bill for storage."

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

"Overstern" V Bottom Motor Boat $55.00
Freight Prepaid to any Railway Station in Ontario. Length 15 Ft., Beam 3 Ft. 9 In., Depth 1 Ft. 6 In. ANY MOTOR FITS.
Specification No. 2B giving engine prices on request. Get our quotations on—"The Penetang Line" Commercial and Pleasure Launches, Row boats and Canoes.
THE GIDLEY BOAT CO., LIMITED, PENETANG, CAN.

# G. L. Meikle & Co.

## aints, Oils and Varnishes

**Agents for the Canada Paint Co's. famous "PRISM BRAND"**

## Colin McArthur's Books Wall papers

**All Styles, at all Prices.**

White Front

## G. L. MEIKLE & CO.

# SEMI-READY TAILORING

YOUR NEW SPRING SUIT made to your order just as you want it.

Your choice of the best Worsteds, Serges and Tweeds imported from England.

Ready-made Suits for Men and Boys always in stock.

The Choicest Novelties of the Season in Men's Felt Hats are ready for your choosing.

Boots and Shoes for Everybody.

We can fit your feet and your pocket book from our large stock.

Extra special in Men's Working Boots.

**Telephone 65**

**Boot Repairing a Specialty**

# W. G. Staniforth

## LACHUTE MARBLE & GRANITE WORKS

*We deal in Foreign & Domestic Marble and Granite, first class work and best material in all the latest designs, always on hand.*

*Satisfaction guaranteed in all kinds of cemetery work, Monuments, Headstones, Posts. Fences etc.*

*Terms to suit Purchasers.*

## W. M. SCOTT, Prop.

DR. G. A. CLUNIE, L.D.S.
SURGEON DENTIST
Office over Banford's Store.
Absent Tuesday only.

L. L. LEGAULT B. C. L.,
ADVOCATE,
Roby's Block.
Main St., LACHUTE.

R. JOLY, UNDERTAKER,
First-class hearse. Embalming a specialty at lowest prices.
Agent for Marble and Granite Monuments. Telephone No 42.
BETHANY ST. LACHUTE.

DR. HUGH McCONNELL,
SURGEON DENTIST
Will be in his office every day except Tuesday.
Opposite T. Christie's Drug Store.

**FARM FOR SALE.**

Farm of 180 acres, three miles South of Lachute, in good state of cultivation. For full particulars, apply to
E. R. MORRIN,
R. R. No. 4, Lachute.
or R. SUMMERBY,
4-0. Macdonald College, Que.

DR. R. CHARLEBOIS, L.D.S
SURGEON DENTIST
397 Victoria Avenue,
cor Sherbrooke St.
Montreal, P. Q. Westmount,
Tel. Westmount 1849.

How Our ... ation Ha...

The Ter... on Januar... of the Can... respect to ... Canada" go... article refers p... to industry" It is a ... own fact ... the C.P.R. has d... been on the most enthusi... and consist supporters of the p... ase of t supplies wherever pos... e in Cana They know that by spending ... money in Canada it will come ba... to Canadians and to them quickes...

**Helps Workmen**

To quote the "Globe" article "From the time the steel works a he Canadian Soo started as a young ndustry to make steel rails, the Can dian Pacific Railway Company ha... een a consistent customer of tha ...stitution. It has bought rails on the ...ther side of the line only when sup plies were not available on this s de and, sometimes, has paid a higher price in the patronizing of home in dustry. But the C.P.R. looked at the proposition in this way: that by buy ing steel rails from the Canadian Soo it helped materially in the mainten ance of several hundred workmen whose economic welfare, in turn, meant traffic to the railway which carried supplies of various kinds to their town.

**Agitation is Necessary**

In short, the purpose of the 'Made-in-Canada' movement is told in that commercial relationship which exists between the C.P.R. and the Canadian steel industry. Just now it is very necessary that every wholesale and retail establishment through which

**Department of Railways & Canals, Canada**
**Beauharnois Canal**
Protection work for Valleyfield Government Dam.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned and marked "Tender for works for protecting the Government dam at Valleyfield," will be received at this office until 16 o'clock on Friday, May 7th, 1915.

Plans, Specifications and form of contract to be entered into can be seen on or after this date at the office of the Chief Engineer of the Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, and at the office of the Superintending Engineer, Quebec Canals, Montreal Que.

Parties tendering will be required to accept the fair wages schedule prepared or to be prepared by the Department of Labour, which schedule will form part of the contract.

Contractors are requested to bear in mind that tenders will not be considered unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms, and in the case of firms, unless there are attached the actual signature, the nature of the occupation, and place of residence of each member of the firm.

An accepted bank cheque for the sum of $3,000.00 made payable to the order of the Minister of Railways and Canals, must accompany each tender, which sum will be forfeited if the party tendering declines entering into contract for the work, at the rates stated in the offer submitted.

The cheque thus sent in will be returned to the respective contractors whose tenders are not accepted.

The cheque of the successful tenderer will be held as security, or part security for the due fulfilment of the contract to be entered into.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

By order
J. W. PUGSLEY,
Secretary.
Department of Railways and Canals,
Ottawa, 15th April, 1915.

Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the Department will not be paid for it.—44229.

the consuming public must purchase their supplies of food, clothing, and shelter should sell, in the largest measure possible, goods made in Canada. The Globe already has endeavored to show that the salesman has a more practical part to play in the furtherance of home industry than the purchaser. If the wholesale and retail trade of the country would undertake, in honor bound, to sell Canadian-made articles instead of those of foreign manufacture, wherever the former were available, and thus to develop the Canadian character of their stocks to the utmost, all the agitation urging the consuming public to buy 'Made-in-Canada" goods would be unnecessary."

# COAL and WOOD

**FOR SALE.**

**Give your order at once for next Season.**

## Harry Ayers

**Lachute Mills, Que.**

**SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTHWEST LAND REGULATIONS.**

—:o:—

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. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub Agency), on certain conditions.

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, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except where residence is performed in the vicinity.

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

Duties—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent, also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price, $3.00 per acre.

Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth $300.

The area of cultivation is subject to reduction in case of rough, scrubby or stony land. Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

W. W. CORY, C.M.G.,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of the advertisement will not be paid for. 64388

# ROBERT MILLER

*Successor to WILLIAM BERRY.*

DEALER IN

Farm Machinery and Engines, Deering and McCormick's also John Deere and J. B. Doré, Chatham and Petrolia Wagons and Carts, Buggies and Expresses, (a car load to choose from), a good stock of harness and harness parts always on hand, Whips, Rugs, Stoves and Ranges, Beatty Bros. Stalls, Stanchions and Litter Carriers, Wortman and Ward Co's. Hay Forks and Pumps, Churns, Washing Machines, Wringers etc, etc. One Car load of Peerless Field, Lawn and Poultry Wire Fencing and Gates. Lumber for sale.

All bought for SPOT CASH, and on sale at reasonable prices.

**BERRY'S OLD STAND**

**MAIN STREET - - - LACHUTE**

# Hay, Flour and Feed,

**In Large or Small Quantities**

## Bread, Cakes & Confectionery

**Wedding Cakes a Specialty.**

Ice Cream made to order. - - Fruits in Season

Fine Assortment of Ganong's Chocolates.
Splendid Line of Picture Post-cards.

We are agents for Caldwells Celebrated Meal and Calf Meal. You should try it. The best on the market.

*Robert Hamilton,*

*Phone. 80.* *Baker & Confectioner.*

# Are you Building?

We beg to remind those who are thinking of building that we are dealers in

**Builders' and Contractors' Material**

Such as Fire Bricks, Fire Clay, Drain Pipes, Farm Tiles, Chimney Linings, Portland Cement, Brick Lathe, Mortar Stain, Plaster Paris, Caldwell's Sand Plaster, Interior etc.

Any of the above materials can be had in large or small quantities. Bricks up to 3 millions.

**J. W. Cottingham,** **Phone 29 Lachute**

# Brighten Up!

**Spring is here, and so are we with a full line of**

Ready mixed Paints,
Pure White Lead,
Linseed Oil (boiled and raw)
Shellac's, Varnishes and Stains,
Dry colors and colors ground in oil
Best assortment of Paint and Kalsomine brushes in town.

# T. McOuat & Son,

**Founders & Machinists, - - Lachute Mills.**

## Martin's Tested Seeds.

Beans Golden Wax.—per packet 5c., per lb., 25 cents.
Beet Detroit Dark Red per packet 5c., per oz 18 cents.
Cabbage Winningstadt per " 5c., " oz 20 cents.
Cucumber Long Green " " 5c., " oz 15 cents.
Lettuce May King " " 5c., " oz 20 cents.
Tomato Earliana " " 5c., " oz 30 cents.
Onion Allsa Craig " " 10c., " oz 75 cents.
Onion Red Wethersfield " " 5c., " oz 20 cents.
Peas Prosperity " " 5c., " lb. 30 cents.
Sweet Peas, Spences Giant Mixed
All Waved, Large Flowers,—per packet 10c., per oz 35 cents.

**Martin's "Special" Collection of Vegetables and Flowers, Price $1.00.**

**FREE**—With every order for one of these splendid collections, we shall give absolutely free, one years subscription to "GARDEN LIFE." The new paper devoted to gardening. The paper will be mailed free each month. Now is the time. Send your order for one of our "SPECIAL" collections, and receive your copy of "Garden Life" for April.

**Martin's Tested Seeds,**

**60 Victoria Square, Montreal.**

**Price List on Application.**

# The Watchman,

## And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XXXIX — LACHUTE, FRIDAY, MAY 14, 1915. — NO. 19



## CENTRAL ICE-CREAM PARLOR

We beg to inform our many customers that our Parlors will be open on Saturday, April 17th. Owing to the increasing demand for our ice-cream we have converted half of our store into a new parlor, so that we can accommodate the general public. We guarantee all our goods of first quality. Our Ice Cream Sodas will cure to please. Try us.

Always a good assortment of vegetables' lettuce, celery, tomatoes and fruits in season. We carry the Celebrated Neilson Chocolates.

**P. PAQUIN, - Lachute**


Mr. Baily, of Buffalo, was the guest of Mrs. Wm. Banford for a few days last week.

### The Choral Concert.

Much satisfaction was expressed by those who were present at the choral concert last Friday evening and Mr. A. Howell came in for his well-earned praise for the painstaking manner in which he has brought the junior and senior classes along, as evidenced in the splendid rendering of the varied choruses and part songs.

The solos of Miss Draper were greatly appreciated as were also the cello selections by Mr. Davies, of Brownsburg. The Misses Savage and Carr, whose voices blended harmoniously together, sang very sweetly and their number met with a well merited encore, Messrs. Yelland and Van Dyke also sang their duett in good form.

The repeat chorus is being given in Brownsburg to-night.


Z. N. RAYMOND, L.L.B.

NOTARY PUBLIC,

Money to Loan. Farms for Sale.

Office in Creswell's Building,

MAIN ST., LACHUTE.

I have on hand a small quantity of household furniture slightly used. For Sale Cheap. Apply to

W. J. BOYD, Main St. Lachute.

—:o:—

Our Boy's Suits are well assorted qualities and prices. Come early as sizes get sold out.

W. BANFORD & SON.

—:o:—

WANTED.—A desirable property on Main Street, or the East Ward. Kindly make known to Watchman Office, Lachute.

—:o:—

FLAT TO RENT.—A flat in the Paquin block, Main Street, containing six rooms with modern improvements. Nice verandah. Apply to

P. PAQUIN,
Main Street, Lachute.

—:o:—

We feel that we have not been calling attention sufficiently to our boy's clothing, It is worth looking over.

W. BANFORD & SON.


### Automobile For Sale.

A five passenger touring car, in good running order. A snap to quick buyer.

Apply to

WATCHMAN OFFICE, Lachute.


**:: WOOL ::**

We pay SPOT CASH for WOOL and invite Merchants and Farmers, having any quantity to dispose of, to take matter up with us by telephone (No. 23) or mail.

**AYERS LIMITED,**
**Lachute Mills, P. Que.**


### St. Andrews East Branch Of The "Red Cross" Society.

The following amounts have been donated to-wards fund now being raised to build an $90.000 addition to the Canadian Base Hospital at Cliveden Buckinghamshire, England.
This has been asked for by the war office and will contain 5 0 beds, and is expressly for the care of the Canadians who may be wounded in battle.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mrs. Wm. Lamb | $25 00 |
| Dr. M. Abbot | 10 00 |
| Mrs Ross | 5 00 |
| Dr. Ross | 5 00 |
| Miss Lillian McMarten | 5 00 |
| Misses H. V. and B Wales | 5 00 |
| Miss Tita Wales | 5 00 |
| Mrs Chas. Wales | 5 00 |
| Mrs. Chas. S. Wales | 5 00 |
| Mr. Chas. S Wales | 5 00 |
| Mr. H. Cairns | 10 00 |
| Miss Mary Walsh | 5 00 |
| Miss Tina Walsh | 5 00 |
| Mr. Geo. Walsh | 10 00 |
| Miss Barclay | 5 00 |
| Miss M Lamb | 5 00 |
| Mrs. McKay | 5 00 |
| Total | $120.00 |

Lists are now prepared and will be sent to the Beech Ridge, Lachute Road, and River Rouge Districts. You all know the great need, so do something to at least help make our Boys, comfortable. This is not Charity, it is "your duty"

Quite apart from this $120.00 there has been collected for the Red Cross fund, from St. Andrews, Carillon, Beech Ridge Lachute Road and the River Rouge the total of $598.02, this includes, sale of stamps, and proceeds of the concerts.

The total amount that has been spent to May 1st. $427.65 leaving a balance of $170 37 of which amount we owe for Flannel and Wool.

The greater part of this money was spent on Wool and Flannel, bought at Almonte, Ont. $50 00 was sent with the McGill contingent, to help their hospital work. And Fifty Dollars to the Red Cross, Society Montreal.

If space will permit, the statement in detail will be later printed in the "Watchman".

The amounts donated to the Hospital fund, during the week, will be published in Two Week.

There will be held in the Town Hall St. Andrews Que., Monday May 17th, a Motion Picture Entertainment, under the auspices of the Red Cross Society. War films will be shown, so come and help this good cause.

The St Andrews Branch of the Red Cross Society, begs to thank the following donors for gifts of Maple Syrup and Sugar for our Soldiers at the front,—Messrs. Philias Charlebois, Placid Crevier Albert Dorion, Oscar Dorion, Seymon Dorion, Thos. E. Dobie, Wm. Bigelow, Edward Fournier, Mrs. Chas. Hunter, Messrs L. M. Hooker, Thos. Kelly, (Carillon) James Pitcairn (Point Fortune) R. Robillard, John Innes (Stonefield) and Geo. McClintock. It is a matter of regret that only fifteen of the twenty five cans allotted to St. Andrews were filled, due no doubt to the fact that it was not a good syrup year.

Miss Winnifred Banford, returned home from Belle Riviere on Friday last, to spend the summer with her parents in town.


## CRESWELL'S

**Canada Cement**

**Prices Right**

R. Creswell, Regist'd.


### LOCAL NEWS

Mrs. Nelson Pitts is visiting friends in Schenectady, N.Y.

Mr. T. McOuat and son Arthur were in Montreal on Wednesday last.

Miss Ruby Burnett, of Verdun, was the guest of Miss Margaret McKimmie last week.

Remember the Moving Pictures, on Monday May 17th, in aid of the Red Cross Work.

Mrs. Simmons, of Odessa, Ont., is the guest of her daughter Mrs. Dr. Murphy, for a few weeks

Mrs. Thos. McOuat and Mrs. (Dr) G. A. Clunie and daughter are visiting friends in Ottawa this week.

Mr. R. Evans, who has been spending the past few months in Lachute, left on Wednesday last for Winnipeg.

Mr. Wm. Banford was in Carleton Place this week attending the funeral of his friend the late Mr. McGuire.

Miss Aline Cooke returned to Montreal on Tuesday, after a months vacation the guest of her aunt Mrs. T. Marsil.

Mr. E. Charlebois is making good progress on the new College Building, and is now well started on the second story.

Mr. Wm. Painter left on Monday for Ballston, N.Y., to attend the funeral of his sister whose death occurred somewhat suddenly on Sunday last.

The Dance given last Tuesday evening in the Victoria Hall, by the Quadrille Club, proved a great success, and was largely attended by our young townsfolk

Mr. Albert Wilson left yesterday for Granby, Que., having been transferred to the branch of the Bank of Ottawa there and will be replaced by Mr. Wallace as an interchange.

Owing to the S. S. Grampian being withdrawn for transport service, Mr. R. D Mackenzie and family, who were expected to arrive last Saturday, will be unable to reach here before the 20th.

Mr. H. Hampton and daughter Miss Ruby, returned home on Thursday from a pleasant visit to the West.

Mr and Mrs James Armstrong, of Hill Head, Que., announce the engagement of Miss Blanche Record, to Mr. William Owen Whyte, of Lachute, Que. The marriage will take place quietly in June.

Mr. G. E. Bampton has received word that his son Edwin Charles, who enlisted at Victoria B. C. at the opening of the war, has been wounded. Word has also reached Mr. Thos. Boa that his son Archie is among the missing.

The annual District Sunday School Convention was held in the Baptist Church, Lachute, on Thursday of this week. The Rev. Mr. Fulcher, General Secretary was present at the Conference and gave some very interesting and inspiring addresses on the work throughout the Province.

### Post-office Rules

Our postmaster formulates the following rules for the benefit of his patrons and that you may know what you may expect: No letters given out until they have been received. If you don't get a letter or a paper on the day you expect it have the postmaster look through all the boxes and down the cellar also It ought to be there somewhere and he likes to hunt for it just to please you. If your friend doesn't write rave at the postmaster. He is to blame. If he tells you no, put on a grieved look and say there ought to be some. He is probably hiding your mail for the pleasure of having you call for it. Ask him to look again.

### Red Cross Concert.

Don't fail to attend the Red Cross Concert and Illustrated Lecture in the Town Hall, Lachute, on Friday May 14th A very interesting lecture, illustrated by a number of splendid views will be given by Mr. H B. Ames, of Montreal, as well as musical numbers from Mr. Joseph Fortier, Ste Scholastique, Miss Neve, of St. Andrews, Miss Draper, Messrs. Yelland and Van Dyke, and others.

The admission is 40 cents and every one is invited to help in making the Concert a great succes.

*The Notarial business in the office of the late J. E. VALOIS, Notary will be continued immediately.*

*GAÏTAN VALOIS, L.L.L.*
*Notary.*

(Formerly established in Montreal).

Mr. John A. McGibbon, in order to keep abreast with the times and to keep his reputation for running his up-to-date livery, has purchased a splendid "Overland" six cylinder car.

CARD OF THANKS.—Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Smith and family, of Beech Ridge, wish to thank the friends who so kindly assisted and furnished floral tributes in their recent bereavement.

You will soon be needing a nice straw hat for summer wear, and when you do remember that Geoffroy Bedard, the tailor on Main Street, is the place to buy yours. A splendid line just imported to choose from.

Among those who have received their B. A. degree at McGill this week, we are pleased to note Mr. E S. Giles, the degree of B. S. of Agriculture to John Egbert McOuat, and Leonard Christie McOuat of St. Andrews.

An illustrated lecture, by Mr. Ames, M.P., will be given in Victoria Hall, Friday evening, May 14th, under the auspices of the Red Cross Society. Admission 40cts. A good musical program will also be rendered.

Now if you want to get something that is real good and nice, just try the Ottawa Dairy Ice Cream. It is the genuine article and done up in nice blocks for home use. Try a package. S. Darlington, Main Street, Lachute.

Mr. Z. N. Raymond, L.L.B., of St. Placide, has leased the Western part of Mrs. R. Creswell's residence on Main Street and opened his offices there, where he will be pleased to welcome any who are desirous of procuring his services.

### ILLUSTRATED LECTURE.

An illustrated Lecture on scenes of the present war will be given by the Rev. W. D. Reid, of Stanley Presbyterian Church, Montreal, in the Presbyterian Church Brownsburg, Tuesday, May 18th 1915. Admission 35cts

The lecture will be made realistic by the portrayal of over 100 views taken before and after the war, in which one is able to see vividly the terrible desolation created.

The funeral of the late Genevieve Murphy took place from her father's residence on Saturday afternoon last to the Meshodist Church. The service was conducted by Rev. Mr. McConnel in the presence of a large and sympathetic audience, many of whom were schoolmates of the deceased girl. The floral tributes were of great beauty. The pall-bearers were Messrs. E. Jousse, W. Scott, C. McBurney, Wm. Doig, M. Gall and Dr. Clunie.

The following receipt and note of thanks has just been received for the money collected by Messrs. H. J. Giles and Wm. Banford.

Mrs. Harlow Giles,
Sec.-Treas. Red Cross Society,
Lachute, Que.

Madam:—I have very great pleasure in acknowledging receipt of your cheque for $250.00 which you have collected for five beds in the "Duchess of Connaught" hospital at Cliveden. The beds I note are to be named—

"Lachute, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5."

Will you, if possible, convey to all those who so kindly contributed to this fund the very grateful appreciation of the Quebec Provincial Branch for their exceedingly generous gift and ask them to accept our most sincere thanks for their generosity.

Yours truly,
J. M. COOTE,
Honorary Secretary.

### BIRTHS.

—:o:—

RICARD.—At Sudbury, on Monday, May 9th, a son to Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Ricard,

### DEATHS

DOUGLAS.—At Lachute, on Sunday May 9th, 1915, Mrs. Cecilia Douglas, in her 99th year.

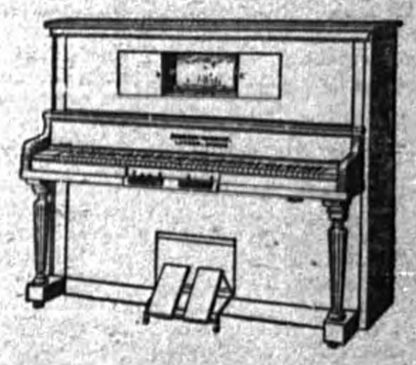
—:o:—

BROWN.—At St. Columban, on May the 8th, 1915, Mrs. Robert Brown in the seventeeth year of her age.


## Wall Papers!

We have put into stock a very large supply of wall papers this spring. It is, in fact, the largest we ever stocked We invite our friends to come in early and select what they need, as all is on exhibition now. We have large assortments, especially of low priced and medium grades.

**W. Banford & Son,**
Main Street, Lachute



**"HER FIRST LOVE"**

will be music—beautiful and ennobling—if you put a New Scale Williams Player Piano in your home. Remember, nothing will give your girl or boy, a love for musical knowledge like the correct playing of music itself. The tone of the

**New Scale William Player Piano**

is inherently true and beautiful. Even greater than this is the "Meister-Touch" Control—a wonderful feature.

**J. A. BEDARD & SON**
*MAIN STREET - - LACHUTE, P.Q.*

## ATTENTION!

That is the word of command in Military Circles just now, but we wish to draw your attention not AUTHORATATIVELY, but PERSUASIVELY to the quality of goods that may be found in our Store, which is replete with the Best that Money can Buy. All our Departments offer you splendid values. Come and see for yourself.

**R. McFAUL,**
*MAIN STREET, - - - LACHUTE.*

*BE WISE!*

And show your wisdom by not neglecting your eyesight. We are practical opticians and our parlors are fitted up with latest mechanical devices for a perfect test. We can fit you with any sight requisite from our very large and complete stock of glasses. There is absolutely no need of your going to the city, just come and confer with us.

—o—

Bear in mind that we carry a nice large assortment of Jewelry, etc., and it is with us that you can procure a suitable gift or present for your friend.

—o—

Agents for the Edison Phonograph.

**T. JOUSSE, Main St., Lachute**
*Watchmaker, Jeweller and Optician*

# THE BACKYARD GARDEN

### The Plot Profitable.

The scarcity of vegetables every year and the high prices paid for garden products, especially during the fall of 1914, should cause any woman on the farm to see that the raising of common vegetables during the year 1915 will prove more than profitable.

In any ordinary town there are always a number of people who are glad to regularly engage for fresh vegetables from farmers. Almost every grocer, too, is more than willing to exchange groceries for fresh vegetables. It is surprising how grocery bills are thus cut down.

For any able-bodied, energetic woman, a half an acre of ground is not too much.

Select some low-lying, well-enriched summer fallow, in size thirteen rods long and six rods wide. All rows should run lengthwise in a north and south direction.

The potato is always a paying vegetable to raise and should, therefore, be given a right goodly portion of the garden plot. Twenty rows of potatoes can be handled quite easily. As the highest prices for potatoes are paid in July and August, it is wise to select varieties maturing at that time. As soon as danger of frost is over (usually the middle of May), early potatoes should be planted. Cut the seed potatoes one or two eyes to each piece. To prevent scab, soak the cut potatoes in formaldehyde preparation (two gills of formaldehyde to one-fourth barrel of water). The rows should be three feet apart and the hills should be not less than sixteen inches apart. Keep the soil around the vines mellow and free from weeds. Especially is this loosening of the soil of value in a dry season.

Onions are rather difficult to raise, but they are very profitable. Eight rows may well be given to them, and the rows should be at least twenty inches apart. As to the variety of seed to be planted, let this be determined by the kind of soil and the location of the garden plot. Seed catalogues are a great help in solving this question. As frost does not injure onions, they may be planted as soon as the ground may be worked. The seed germinates more quickly if it is soaked in tepid water the night before planting. Drain off the water and mix with some dry soil, so that the seed may be handled more easily. Sow as thin as possible and cover to a depth of one inch. As soon as the faint green onion rows appear, cultivation should be commenced. Keep the soil well loosened and freed from weeds. As soon as the plants can be handled easily, they should be thinned, leaving a distance of three inches between each plant. As the season advances and the bulbs become quite noticeable, cultivate away from, rather than towards the bulb. In its ideal manner of growth, the onion bulb should almost all be visible above ground. Should onions be kept over winter, they should have the roots cut off, as this prevents sprouting.

Eight rows each (eighteen or twenty inches apart) of carrots, turnips and beets are none too many, when one considers the great demand there is for them. The thick, short orange-colored carrot is the best for market as well as for table use. The pure white or the purple topped turnips are seemingly in more demand than any of the others. The common red globe-shaped beets cannot be excelled. The middle of May is a suitable time to plant these. Sow as thinly as possible and never cover the seed more than an inch. Plants must be thinned out until they stand not closer than four or six inches apart in the row.

Of this garden, ten rows should be reserved for cabbage, and three rows for her first cousin—the cauliflower. Soak the seed as described for onion seed and plant in the hot bed the early part of April. Sprinkle the hot bed with tepid water every evening.

When the plants are six inches high, they should be set out. While filling in soil around the plant, pour in about half a pint of water. "Two feet each way and a cloudy day," is an adage well to be remembered in regard to setting out cabbage. For two or three days the young plants will appreciate protection from sun. A shingle, placed in the ground on the sunny side of each plant makes a good protection. Cabbage and cauliflower require thorough cultivation. If possible, cauliflower should be given a richer soil than cabbage. Should worms appear in the cauliflower heads, Persian insect powder should be dusted on them.

Numbers of market gardeners have found that it is indirectly profitable to occasionally give a pretty bouquet of flowers to their customers, along with their regular weekly supply of vegetables. Nasturtiums, candytuft, ten weeks stocks and phlox are easily raised, make up into pretty bouquets, and are always appreciated. — Western Home Monthly.

### To Starve the German Guns.

Besides food for man and beast, modern warfare requires food for guns of all calibres, from the soldier's rifles to the great guns that throw projectiles weighing close upon a ton. There are other absolute necessities, such as rubber, oil and gasoline. But to consider, for the moment, only the food for the guns, it is important to note that the stoppage by the British sea power of all supplies of cotton to Germany means the cutting off of a material of paramount importance in the manufacture of ammunition. A military authority, writing in one of the English reviews, figures it out that from one shipload of 20,000 bales of cotton enough nitro-celluloss, or gun-cotton, can be obtained for 3,000,000,000 rifle shots, or fifteen days' shooting for all the German armies. Of the ammunition for the big guns cotton forms 75 per cent. It is computed that Germany and Austria have been using 945 tons of cotton per day to keep up their ammunition supply. As for copper, of which there must be at least 75 per cent. in the brass used in cartridges and shells, the London Times makes it plain that an average of 1,300,000 German rifles firing an average of 20 shots daily have consumed 687,000 pounds of brass daily, and the machine guns and the heavy artillery, 125 tons, on an exceedingly conservative estimate, making a total of 430 tons of brass used daily. That is to say, more than 300 tons of copper a day. And the copper is absolutely essential; the projectile contents (chiefly lead) and the ammunition ingredients are only one part of Germany's problem. The container, the outer coating of cartridges and shells, must be three-fourths copper; otherwise cartridges are not dependable in army rifles, nor are the big shells in the big guns, the copper bands at the base of the shells being imperatively essential for accurate gunnery. That is to say, Germany must have more than 100,000 tons of copper a year to keep on fighting as they have been fighting thus far (to say nothing of the necessity of meeting the increase in the allies' guns and rifles). Now Germany has been producing only 26,000 tons of copper a year, and Austria less than 4,000. If that amount could be even doubled, and not a pound of copper used for industrial purposes in Germany or Austria, it would still fall very far short of 100,000 tons. Hence the commandeering of the copper bottoms of kettles, boilers and other kitchen utensils and of all other copper that can be laid hands on, and the desperately ingenious attempts to smuggle copper into Germany and Austria. The rigid tightening of the allies' grip on all communication between the outside world and Austria, whatever it will mean for the German and Austrian people, will mean gradual starvation of the German and Austrian guns.

### Potato Bread.

The "squeeze" we are putting on Germany is having many results. The order has gone forth that, to save flour, cakes are not to be made, nor "breakfast-breads." Night-baking is forbidden, which means that bread will not be eaten new. Further, potato flour is to be used in a certain proportion with ordinary flour.

We may feel inclined to pity the Germans with regard to the latter, but the pity would be wasted. As a matter of fact, potato flour is not only a cheapener of bread, but it improves the loaf. For those who bake their own bread—a big saving in itself—here is the method of making "war" bread of potatoes and flour.

Take 2½ lbs. of good potatoes, the "mealy" kind, peel them very thinly, and boil them as usual. Mash them very fine, and then add and thoroughly mix with them as much cold water as will allow the mixture to pass through a coarse sieve into 7½ lbs. of flour, which has been placed in the oven to warm. Add the yeast, etc., as in ordinary bread-making, but mix with more than ordinary thoroughness.

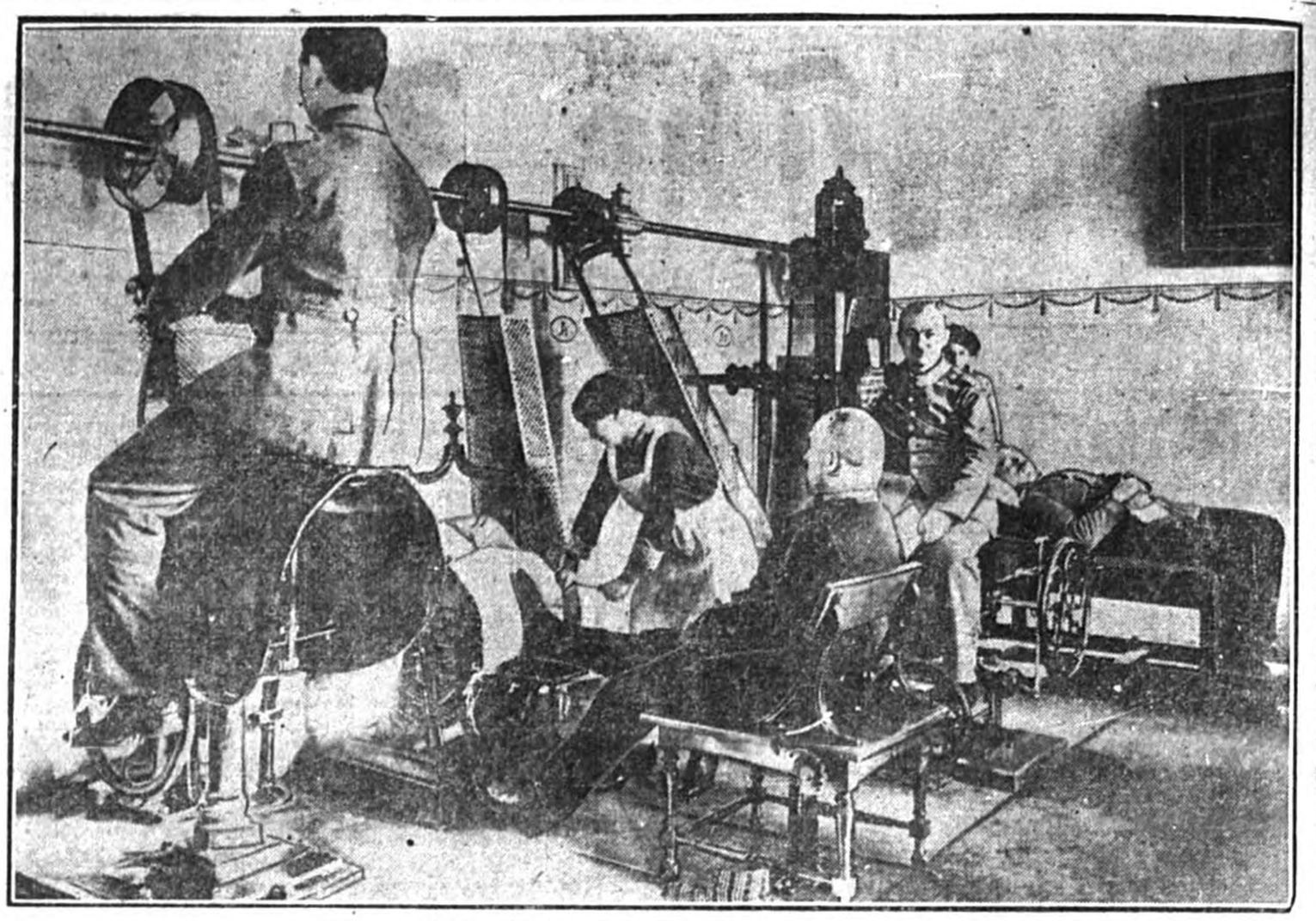
The resultant loaves will be most tasty and nutritious, and not only will you have saved money, but the flour you did not use increases the national stock in hand.

### Possible Reason.

"I don't understand a woman getting a divorce immediately after the honeymoon ended."

"Perhaps her husband spent all his money on the wedding trip."

Mrs. Hitherto—"Have you an experienced maid?" The Employment Agent—"I can send you one who's had so much experience she can break steel enamel against picnic dishes."



**Restoring Muscular Action to the Wounded—A German Invention.**

The "Zauder" electrical treatment, which is combined with exercises, is in full use by the German army medical authorities for restoring the muscular action of the wounded. Special buildings have been erected for this purpose. It is claimed that fully 75 per cent. of the wounded are enabled after a course of this method to return to the field. This is claimed to be far in excess of the cures effected in either the English, French or Russian armies.

## A Fight With a Grizzly

When Charlie Curtis came from the Rio Grande country in the early seventies to work on the Three Bar Ranch in the California cattle lands, his Texas outfit and his method of roping cattle excited no little curiosity among the Mexican and Californian vanqueros at the ranch. At first he was the target for much scornful criticism. His double-cinch saddle and his grass rope, which was hitched hard and fast to the pommel, incurred an especially large amount of ridicule.

'Some time you'll tie on to something you can't hold," the cowboys told him. "What will you do then?"

"I'll ride the other side of a tree," Charlie replied. "That way, if your horse gets the long end of the rope, you can hold anything."

It was not long before Charlie became unpopular among the vaqueros. His unfailing good humor and his ability to work hard had a good deal to do with their change of attitude; but so also did an adventure that the Texan had with Old Club Foot, the famous outlaw grizzly that had ranged the Pacific slope for many years.

Charlie was riding the range one afternoon when he crossed the trail of Old Club Foot which pointed straight to the mouth of Box Canon.

Charlie knew that Box Canon had only one entrance, and that, half a mile from the mouth of the gorge, it ended in a precipitous wall. Thinking that he had the famous grizzly cornered, he at once set off at a gallop for the house where he kept his rifle.

He had ridden less than a quarter of a mile when he suddenly remembered that early in the afternoon he had heard Minnie, the little daughter of the ranch owner, ask her mother whether she and her brothers, Bert and Robbie, could go to gather blackberries at the head of Box Canon. The children and the bear were probably heading for the same patch of blackberries! Charlie jerked the mustang back upon his haunches, whirled him round, and rode madly back over the ground that he had just covered.

At the mouth of Box Canon, Charlie saw that in places the sprawling tracks of the grizzly covered the footprints of the children. That was proof that Minnie and her brothers had gone up the canon ahead of old Club Foot.

Charlie's mount was a splendidly trained young cow horse, and the Texan set him in a sharp run up the canon.

When Charlie had ridden nearly to the end of the canon, he heard the children chattering beyond a low brushy ridge directly ahead. As he was floundering through the chamisal thicket, he heard the children scream suddenly; then, as he plunged forward into an open, he saw the bear charging. Minnie and Bert, dragging little Robbie between them, were scuttling toward a grove of sycamores. Old Club Foot, less than a hundred feet behind them, was lumbering toward them at a swift gallop.

Just as the children reached the grove with Old Club Foot only a few yards behind them, Charlie swung his rope; it shot out, and the noose settled over the grizzly's head.

For half a minute then it seemed to the cowboy that he was tied to a landslide. His frantic mustang surged back wildly on the rope; but the enormous weight of the bear, which kept straight on after the children, jerked the little horse along. Then Charlie, according to his oft-repeated rule, "rode the other side of a tree."

Fortunately, the noose of the lariat hit into the bear's neck so sharply that he whirled round to fight it.

The moment that Old Club Foot faced Charlie and the horse, he charged at them with his mouth wide open. That was altogether too much for the nerves of the mustang, and the frightened horse instantly bolted. With a bear and a horse both running on a rope that is held fast at the middle against a tree something has to go: the front cinch broke with a pop like a pistol shot, and the Texan was thrown to the ground

He rolled to his feet, dashed for the tree, and frantically scrambled up it. As he reached the lower branches Old Club Foot, showing his teeth and trying furiously to strike him, was only a few feet below him.

For several minutes the grizzly continued to claw the bark in an attempt to get at the cow boy. Now and then he would step on the trailing lariat, and each time, as he tried vainly to chew the noose where it bit his neck, his wild frenzy increased.

What if Old Club Foot spied a child! At once Charlie made as if he were about to climb down. That brought the bear raging back to the foot of the tree, and there the Texan kept him by pelting him with pieces of bark. Meanwhile he shouted to the children, "Where are you all?"

After a moment he heard Bert's frightened voice: "Here we are — up in the rocks!"

Up in the rocks! Charlie turned cold with fear. At the same moment he saw the grizzly cock his ears in the direction of the child's voice. Immediately the cowboy began to shout and to throw bark at the bear; and at the same time he hastily unbuckled his leather "chaps." Then he reached down and struck Old Club Foot over the head with the heavy chaps. Meanwhile he kept shouting to the children, "Don't you holler any more! Hurry up and climb a tree! But don't let him see you!"

After a while, above the growls and snarls of the infuriated grizzly, Charlie heard Minnie's quavering voice: "Robbie's afr-a-i-d! He's down in a hole and he won't come out. What'll we do!"

"Don't you holler any more!" Charlie shouted desperately. "You all stay right there! But don't holler!"

Meanwhile Charlie kept hitting the bear over the head with his chaps. He was so worried about the children, however, that for a moment he forgot to watch what he was doing. With a full-armed sweep of his paw, Old Club Foot caught the chaps and almost jerked Charlie from the tree. The cowboy let go the chaps and clutched a branch just in time to save himself from pitching headlong on the grizzly.

As Old Club Foot clawed and bit at the chaps, Charlie quickly climbed farther up into the tree and with his knife began to cut off a branch that he could use as a club. When he had almost cut through the limb he saw Old Club Foot throw up his head angrily and snuff the wind. The next moment the grizzly headed straight for the rocks where the children were.

Without a moment's hesitation Charlie slid down to the lowest branch and dropped to the ground. The bear, moving at a swift, lumbering pace, was already fifty feet away. In desperation the cowboy ran after him and threw a rock that hit the beast on the flank. The grizzly whirled frantically and came for him; the Texan turned, and took three long bounds and a flying leap for the lower limb of the sycamore. By a desperate effort he managed to swing himself astride the limb.

He felt weak and faint, and presently noticed that his leg was bleeding freely. He was wondering what he should do if the grizzly again started for the children, when Old Club Foot, showing his teeth in a last threatening grimace, wheeled in the direction of the rock pile. For a second Charlie searched his mind frantically for a way to stop the beast; then he hurled his pocket-book at the retreating bear. From another pocket he grabbed a handful of tenpenny nails, and threw them at the brute. A pair of wire nippers that he used for fixing fences followed the nails. The wire nippers hit the grizzly square on his flank, and brought him charging back to the tree.

But Charlie had used all his ammunition, and had nothing left with which he could keep the attention of the bear off the children and centred on himself. He saw the bear begin to glance toward the rock pile; in his desperation he kicked at the beast with his foot. But he was faint from the loss of blood, and knew that sooner or later he would not withdraw his leg quick enough from the bear's fierce strokes. Then an idea came to him. He hurriedly wrenched off one of his high-heeled boots. Stretching himself at full length along the limb he could, with little exertion, use the shoe as a mallet.

Ten minutes later a searching party of five caqueros rode swiftly into Box Canon. Charlie's mustang, still sweating with fear, had galloped up to the ranch, and the cowboys had at once ridden out on his back trail. Halfway up the canon they heard the bear's angry roars and the sound of Charlie's voice shouting reassuringly to the children.

When the cowboys came in sight they saw the grizzly suddenly rear to his full height, swing furiously at the Texan—and receive a rap on his paw from the heel of the boot. The next moment Old Club Foot saw the vaqueros, and charged them all a-bristle.

The cowboys turned and fled down the valley, in order to draw the grizzly out of the canon.

When Old Club Foot chased them out of the canon he kept straight on his way; he was never seen again in that part of the country.

Charlie's wound did not prove serious, although he became very faint from loss of blood. After resting for half an hour he was able to travel. Then he and Minnie and Robbie and Bert, each mounted behind one of the vaqueros, rode home in the gathering dusk. — Youth's Companion.

### Cleaning the Wardrobe.

Not all of us will be able to afford many new costumes this year, but we can all freshen up last year's dresses and hats.

First, last summer's coat and skirt must be cleaned.

If it is of Navy-blue serge, after brushing spread it out on the table, and remove any grease-spots with a cloth dipped in petrol. Then put half a pint of stout into a basin, and add the same quantity of boiling water. Sponge the serge over with this, rubbing any stained parts gently till the marks disappear, but do not make the serge too wet or it may shrink. A shilling is well spent in then letting the tailor press your costume.

Black straw hats should be well brushed to remove all dust, then rubbed over with a mixture of gum and jet-black ink (a penny bottle of each).

Chip and other straw shapes will be sufficiently stiff when dry, but black crinoline hats show better results if brushed over with a mixture of ink and oil (one part oil, two parts ink), and pressed with a warm iron.

To clean white straw hats: Rub well with breadcrumbs to remove the surface dust, then dissolve one pennyworth of oxalic acid in a pint of water, and scrub the hat thoroughly, using a small brush; rub with a cloth, and place in the open air to finish drying.

Panama hats can be washed in a warm Castle soap lather, to which a few drops of ammonia have been added, and rubbed dry with clean cloths.

For colored straws apply a little hat varnish of the same shade as the straw.

Artificial flowers and foliage can be made to look perfectly fresh and new if held for a few minutes before the steam from a kettle of boiling water.

Colored ribbons, figured black muslins, and very thin silks can all be thoroughly cleaned, without fading or spoiling, if washed in potato water. Peel and grate the potatoes and put them in cold water. Saturate the articles to be washed in the water, using the potato in place of soap, then shake dry, and iron.

To remove grass stains from white flannels, take equal parts of yolk of egg and pure glycerine, apply to the stain and leave on for an hour or longer, then wash in the usual way.

Grass stains can be removed from white serge costumes by spreading powdered magnesia over the marks, leaving it on for a day, then brushing off.

An enthusiastic meeting is that of two girl chums who haven't seen each other for nearly an hour.

A born shopper is a woman who can make the rounds of the bargain counters without spending a cent.

Many a man who is most lavish with his talk has to take it back, slightly damaged.

"Why did you never marry, sir?" inquired a young benedict of an old bachelor. "Well, you see," replied the single one, "when I was quite young I resolved that I wouldn't marry until I found an ideal woman. I was difficult to please, but after many years I found her." "Lucky beggar! And then——" "She was looking for the ideal man!" replied the bachelor sadly.

## Facts & Comment

The self-satisfied man is easily satisfied.

High is the Head of the Stag
That stands on his own Hill-crag.

One thing to put off until to-morrow is "getting even" with some one.

Some person with a gift for figures says that from B.C. 1496 to A.D. 1861, Europe had 227 years of peace and 3,130 years of war.

Poiret, the famous Paris designer of gowns, has gone to the war, but whenever there is a lull in the fighting he busies himself in making sketches of soldiers' dress. Out of them, when the war drum is no longer heard, will blossom new and wondrous designs for women's gowns.

If the average student in the business colleges has trouble in learning to write with a typewriter that prints only half a hundred characters, what would he say to one that prints 4,200 characters? Such is the first Chinese typewriter recently invented by a Chinese student.

Just how expensive forgetfulness may prove, even when it has to do with small sums only, appears in some figures recently compiled at the University of California. Last year the students paid a total of $1,129 in fines for failures to return library books on time, and $1,010 for failures to file their study cards when they were due.

Even the ragman has his ups and downs. Clippings from tailors' shops, which a year ago were worth only four and one-half cents a pound, now sell for ten and one-half, and those that are nearly all wool bring as high as twenty-two cents a pound. The next thing we know the ragman will be driving round in a six-cylinder car.

The great sugar refineries in New York can do business and pay dividends on a margin of one-eighth to three-sixteenths of a cent a pound, because modern methods enable them to manufacture 35,000 barrels of sugar a day. Fifty years ago, in the good old times when householders paid seventeen or eighteen cents a pound for sugar, the refiners made four or five cents a pound.

Englishwomen have hit upon an ingenious plan for providing motor ambulances for service in France. The idea is that the women who have the same Christian name shall contribute to buy a car that will represent them collectively, and that will bear their name. The response has been generous. Consequently the soldiers will soon see ambulances marked Beatrice, Alexandra, Blanche, Lois, Elizabeth, and other names that Englishmen know and love.

Like Queen Mary of England and the Czarina of Russia, Madame Poincare, the wife of the president of the French Republic, is of German ancestry. Her grandfather, Herr Mossbauer, was a distinguished German court musician. His daughter married an Italian painter named Benucci, and her four daughters grew up in Paris. Henriette Benucci, now Madame Poincare, spent much of her youth at Wolfratshausen in the Isar valley, at the home of her uncle.

Some years ago Prof. Samuel P. Langley, Dr. Alexander Graham Bell, and other authorities predicted that travel by air would eventually become the safest of all. Now it is reported that an officer of the Royal Flying Corps has asked to be permitted to rejoin his regiment, because he could not bear to see his brother officers running all the risks of the trenches while he himself was flying in safety above them. As a matter of fact, the number of casualties to flyers since the war began has been surprisingly small.

## FINISH LARGEST AQUEDUCT.

### Scheme to Supply Mountain Water to Italian Provinces.

Water from the Apennines was distributed recently for the first time to the provinces of Bari, Foggia and Lecce through the Apulia Aqueduct, the largest in the world, which was begun in 1905. More than 2,000,000 persons now are assured of a supply fresh from mountain streams brought through 1,875 miles of pipe. The territory served has suffered for centuries from lack of an adequate supply.

For the construction of the aqueduct, the cost of which is estimated at $30,000,000 and upon which 4,000 workmen have been engaged nearly ten years, the course of the Sele river has been diverted. A collecting basin has been built at its source, 1,370 feet above the level of the sea whence the waters are conveyed by tunnel for seven and one-half miles, penetrating a water shed, and then through the aqueduct which is 155 miles long. While the most important parts of the aqueduct have been completed it will take a year longer to finish all the minor details.

## Lessons of the War.

The war in the air and under the sea, so often and so dramatically prophesied, has come, and yet it has come with many limitations. Neither the air craft nor the submarine has proved to be a deciding factor in war. There is nowhere else in the world a better field for submarine activity than the North Sea and the near-by British waters. The British navy has been concentrated in those waters since the opening of the war and thus far it has not lost a single first-line fighting ship by submarine. So long as its battle fleet remains intact it is the deciding factor in naval supremacy. The loss of the smaller ships which the German submarines have sunk has not affected the battle fleet.

It has happened, as Sir Percy Scott prophesied, that:

"If we ever go to war with a country that is within striking distance of submarines, I am of the opinion that that country will at once lock up its dreadnaughts in some safe harbor."

But the facts will not support his deduction that:

"Now that submarines have come in, battleships are of no use either for defensive or offensive purposes, and consequently building any more in 1914 will be a misuse of money subscribed by the citizens for the defense of the Empire."

If the British battle fleet did not exist the German battle fleet would come forth as its raiding squadrons have come forth. It would not have to turn back as they have. Germany would control the seas. Submarines might make it an uneasy control as they now worry the English in their sea dominance. Nevertheless the battleship fleet is the supreme and deciding factor in the struggle for sea power.

Nor does the experiment of a submarine blockade seem destined to affect vitally British commerce. In the first two weeks of the blockade the submarines sank less than a dozen British ships, most of them small. Between January 21st, and March 3rd, 8,734 vessels of more than 300 tons each entered or cleared British ports. Of these the submarines destroyed fifteen. In the meanwhile, since the opening of hostilities six German submarines have been reported lost.

The London Board of Trade's summary of shipping casualties reported during February shows that the ordinary risks of navigation were responsible for a considerably larger number of British ships than were victims of German torpedoes, mines, or guns.

The number of steamers lost was thirty-three of an aggregate net tonnage of 34,947, with ninety-seven lives, of which nine steamers, aggregating 12,389 tons, were sunk by German submarines, with a loss of six lives, and one of 2,605 tons was sunk by a German mine.

Such are the results from what is probably the best submarine fleet in existence operating in a most favorable field. The threat of submarine operations has added tremendously to strategic and patrol problems in naval warfare, but it has not taken from the dreadnaught its place of primary importance.

Nor has the aeroplane become a deciding factor in war. It has fastened that honor more securely than before upon the guns. It has given eyes to the artillery so that supremacy in the air means chiefly better service of the guns and better intelligence of the enemies' movements. Attacks by aeroplanes and Zeppelins have had little or no direct military effect. The airship, like the submarine, has complicated warfare and added to its destructive powers. Neither has developed into a decisive method of attack in itself.

The automobile also has increased the speed of troops and increased the commissariat facilities so that larger bodies of men can be maintained at the front than would otherwise be possible. In a few instances armored motor-cars have served in direct attack. But like the aeroplane, the motor-car has chiefly been useful in its auxiliary services to the men and guns at the front.

Against all the increased effectiveness of war in killing, one single expedient has made defensive warfare more effective than ever before—the trench. It had its origin in the American Civil War. It was generally used in the Japanese-Russian War. With the advent of heavier and more accurate artillery it has become deeper, better protected, and better screened. Backed by the fire of modern guns the odds in favor of defenders in trenches are greater than ever before.

### Costliness of Sea Power.

The staggering money-cost of modern naval warfare is indicated in some degree by the following authoritative estimate. If the twenty-nine Dreadnoughts now in commission in the British navy were sent on an eight-hour full-power coal-burning run they would consume 4,320 tons of fuel, running up a bill of some $15,000. If a single Dreadnought battle squadron of eight ships were ordered to steam at full speed for twenty-four hours and to fire each gun and each torpedo tube once, the cost to the nation would be approximately $1,000,000, allowing nothing for the depreciation of material.

## German-American Denounces the Kaiser.

In a recent magazine article, a German-American, while loyal to his German ancestry, denounces the Kaiser in the following manner:

Possibly you have noticed how the Kaiser travels in following the army during the present war.

He has a special train, and lives in luxury. He has courtiers, servants and conveniences and amusements. When he leaves his special train, there is a special camp for his personal comfort. Hundreds of special soldiers and scouts look after his safety, and hundreds of courtiers and servants look after his wants. If a palace is in the neighborhood, this is taken possession of for the Emperor.

This is war for the Emperor. But for the men who do the fighting and share the danger, it means sleeping on the ground, subsisting on little food, probaby a wound, and possibly death.

A million better men than Emperor William live meanly and risk death, while he lives as well as when in his palace at home, and is in no danger.

The Emperor ordered the war: the million better men who make greater sacrifices because of war opposed it. Millions of dollars are paid in taxes that the Emperor and his family may live in an extravagant and luxurious style unknown to the people: the Emperor wastes more every year than a thousand average German families live on.

And who is this great Emperor William? The descendant of a poor but "noble" family called Hohenzollern, which has risen by politics to its present distinction. Frederick William was the prince to whose policy his successors have agreed to ascribe their greatness. Compared with the other crowned heads of Europe, he was a pitiable figure. The Elector of Saxony at first refused to recognize him. His taste for military pomp became a mania. The food of the "royal" family was so bad that even hunger loathed it. But he was always a maniac about fighting; he made a specialty of tall soldiers. His feeling about his troops seems to have resembled a miser's feeling about his money. He loved to collect them, to count them, to see them increase. The nature of Frederick William was hard and bad, and the habit of exercising arbitrary power made him frightfully savage. His rage constantly vented itself to right and left in curses and blows. When his majesty took a walk, every human being fled before him, as if a tiger had broken loose. If he met a lady in the street, he gave her a kick, and told her to go home and mind her brats. His son Frederick (afterwards Frederick the Great) was in an especial manner the object of his aversion. The business of life according to him was to drill and be drilled. The recreations suited to a prince were to sit in a cloud of tobacco smoke, to sip beer between puffs, to play backgammon, to kill wild hogs, and shoot partridges by the thousand.

### The Duty of the Canadian Hen.

Someone should stir up the Canadian hen and make her realize that we are at war, and that every part of the country should do its best. During the last fiscal year Canada imported 11,250,000 dozen eggs. The eggs came from Great Britain, Hong Kong, Japan, New Zealand and the United States. It is only a few years ago that we were exporting eggs to Great Britain.

## Machine Weaves and Stretches Wire Fence.

There is a little motor-driven fence-building machine which weaves and puts up wire fencing at a speed of about 250 feet an hour and can be equipped to build fences from 9 inches to 5 feet in height. Between 25 and 50 different styles of fence can be made by simply changing gears or leaving out line wires.

In building a fence with this type of machine the end and corner posts must be in place before the operation commences, but these posts may be placed at any distance apart up to two miles. Wires to show the line of the fence are stretched along the ground before the machine commences to weave, but these are not fastened to the posts until the mesh wire is woven in. The work of fastening the fencing to the posts is done just as fast as the weaving progresses. The weaving mechanism itself is simple. The line wires pass through tubes, just back of the hand of the operator, and the wire for weaving is carried on spools which make a figure-eight movement around the line wires as the machine travels ahead. Each spool holds 70 feet of wire and when one runs out it is quickly changed for a filled pool.

The fact that each line wire is stretched separately makes a tight fence, no matter how hilly and uneven the land may be. A 1½ horsepower gasolene engine operates the weaving mechanism and drives the machine ahead at the same time. The operator merely steers the machine and changes the spools when necessary.

### Value of Peat in Feed.

Peat is used by manufacturers of molasses feed as a filler and a carrier for the molasses. It has very little feeding value, considerably less than wheat straw. The use of peat in prepared foods makes the analysis of the feed misleading, as the protein is usually calculated on the basis of the nitrogen content, and the nitrogen in the peat is not in the form of protein. Beet molasses fed alone is very laxative and often serious effects result from its liberal use. Peat is said to have some corrective value when fed with such molasses. If this is true this is about the only real value it has in these prepared foods.

### Corn Improvement.

The greater part of the Report of the Ontario Corn Growers' Association, now ready for distribution, is taken up with valuable hints on the breeding of seed corn. Methods of improving the yield of husking and silage varieties are given by both college-trained specialists and by practical farmers, with the result that the report contains what may be termed the latest word in corn growing.

The raising of alfalfa as an alternate crop is advocated, and some excellent pointers are given concerning its cultivation.

The report also contains a homely but very timely talk by an Essex county man on "The Value and Intelligence of Birds on the Farm," which will be found most refreshing as well as informing reading. A brief but suggestive article is also given on the use of electricity on the farm.

In spite of the fact that money talks, it doesn't seem particularly garrulous with some of us.

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## GRAVE DANGER TO NATION

### GERMAN CENSORS CONDEMNED BY HERR STADTHAGEN.

### Socialistic Press Has Been Oppressed by Military Officials Passing on War News.

The newspapers in Copenhagen have obtained copies of the official report of the debate in the German Reichstag on the imperial budget, including the text of the speech made by the socialist Deputy, Herr Stadthagen, which the military censors refused to allow the German newspapers to publish. The speech deals entirely with the German press censorship. Herr Stadthagen said:—

"From all parts of the country come strong protests against the severity, the inequality, the injustice, the inefficiency of the censorship. The military censors have made the whole of the socialistic press a target for heir malicious attacks, which are not intended to preserve military secrets, but to suppress the free discussion of questions in regard to which the people of Germany have the fullest

### Right to Express Their Opinion.

The Volkszeitung, our local organ at Danzig, was suppressed for saying that there was no danger of a famine in Germany, but that the price of many necessaries of life was too high for the working classes and imposed considerable hardships on them. At Konigsberg our local daily newspaper was suppressed for saying that the victories won by the German army were due to the fact that universal manhood suffrage exists in Germany and to the right possessed by German workmen to combine in trade unions or in political associations.

"At Kattowitz our newspaper, the Freie Presse, had always appeared at three o'clock in the afternoon, but the military censor there insisted on seeing all the proofs before publication, and then declared that he had no time to read them before three o'clock, with the result that the publication of the newspaper had to be delayed until some hour of the evening, sometimes later, according to the whim of the august official who wielded despotic sway in those regions.

"The Vorwaerts received a warning from the military authorities because it protected against wildly sensational reports of English atrocities on German prisoners on the grounds that such reports stimulated public enthusiasm for the war, and hence to discredit them meant diminishing enthusiasm for the war. When the Vorwaerts protested against the publication of a report that the German army had captured Belfort and seven French army corps (about 350,000 men) at one stroke, the military authorities in Berlin warned the editor that he was doing a public disservice and exposed his newspaper to the penalty of suppression. The Vorwaerts was not allowed to reply to attacks made on it by another Berlin newspaper, the Neueste Naqhrichten, which is a conservative organ, although this journal had been permitted to libel the Vorwaerts in the greatest terms of abuse.

"On another occasion the Vorwaerts was not allowed to publish a speech made in the Berlin Town Council by Herr Wurum, in which the authorities were urged to prevent the prices of necessary commodities of everyday life from being raised above a certain level. The publication of the Vorwaerts was temporarily suspended for declaring that the hostility existing in other countries against Germany was due to the fact that the German method of government is based on

## UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL SUPPLIES.

The various committees in charge of supplies report satisfactory progress.

A sheet shower was held on Wednesday last in the Physics Building, which resulted in an addition to our store, amounting to about seventeen hundred sheets. In addition to this, the necessary quota of the following articles has been reached—Surgeons' gowns and masks, nurses' caps, covers for hot water bottles and pneumonia jackets.

In spite of efforts, however, the number of articles required is still great. In the first place, ten thousand sheets are still needed, and this is an urgent necessity not to be de ied. Next to sheets the most pressing needs are pajamas, of which nearly two thousand suits are required, and surgical nightshirts. Also let us not forget the need for socks. Each letter from the front emphasizes the urgency of the demand for them.

The writer will be glad of contributions to the wool fund, of offers from women who are willing to knit if wool is sent to them, as well as of contributions of socks.

(Mrc. A.) JEAN McPHEDRAN,
Convenor of the Ontario Red Cross Sock Fund.

MRS. F. N. G. STARR,
Treasurer.
University Hospital Supply Association.

### The Great Anomaly.

Compare this man, or his present representative, with the great Germans of learning and philosophy who are being murdered because of the Emperors craze for boar and man hunting.

Think of this man destroying the cities of a weaker people with whom he has no quarrel; think of his swaggering into Antwerp, like a freebooter of old, and demanding a ransom of a hundred million dollars.

The decent Germans must blush in secret because of their Emperor's violation of his treaty with Belgium—a solemn treaty to which he gave his imperial word by signing his imperial name. No one has ever pretended that there was any excuse for violating this treaty, except the Kaiser's wish to take a shorter route to the French capital, that he might destroy it, and again humiliate a people with whom he had no quarrel.

A million pamphlets may be written every year for the next million years, and no one, outside of Germany will ever say the recent cruel destruction of little Belgium by the Kaiser's great war-machine was justified.

The French admit they were to blame for the Franco-Prussian war, but the Germans will not admit they were to blame for the rape of little Belgium; they mistakenly call it loyalty to the Fatherland to deny truth and justice.

Lack of interest in a story is enough to prove its truthfulness.

Macintosh—"So you and your wife eloped?" Macpherson—"Yes but I have since had reason to believe that her father bought the ladder I used and placed it just where I couldn't help seeing it."

German Soldiers in Poland Pause In Their Work of Digging Trenches for Their Midday Meal.

# The Watchman
AND
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE

FRIDAY, MAY 14, 1915

The WATCHMAN will be published every Friday.

J. S. GILES, Proprietor.

The WATCHMAN will be mailed to subscribers in Canada for $1.00 in advance or $1.50 at the end of the year and the United States $1.50 in advance

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## The Tragedy of the Lusitania.

The sinking of the grear Cunarder Lusitania off the Irish coast by a German submarine was the result of no chance shot. It was a deliberate and carefully planned act of wholesale murder, intended to prove to the people of the United States that so long as the war continues it will be dangerous to travel to or from Europe on any ship flying the British or French flag. Before the Lusitania sailed from New York the German Imperial Embassy to the United States caused an advertisement to be published announcing that a state of war existed between Germany and Great Britain and her Allies; that the zone of war includes the waters adjacent to the British Isles; that in accordance with notice given by the German government vessels flying the flag of Great Britain are liable to destruction in those waters, and that travellers sailing in the war zone on ships of Great Britain or her Allies do so at their own risk. Passengers were also warned by people on the pier-head that the Lusitania would never finish her voyage. As the event proves, it has been determined by the Admiralty in Berlin to destroy the Lusitania. The warnings given out in New York were intended to break the force of indignation in the United States should the contemplated act of piracy result in the death of considerable number of American citizens. The authorities at Washington could be told that in sailing upon a British ship after being warned not to do so citizens of the United States were not to do so citizens of the United States were taking their lives in their hands and placing themselves beyond the protection of their government.

The great loss of life which accompanied the sinking of the Lusitania lies directly at the door of the pirates. They launched their torpedo without a moments warning. Germany's biggest and fastest submarines must have been concentrated in the vicinity of the headlands of Cork for no other purpose than to intercept and destroy the giant Cunarder. Old Head, Kinsale, juts out a considerable distance to the south of the general coastline, and the Lusitania would be nearer land there than at any other point of her progress along the Irish coast. Half a dozen submarines lying at intervals of a mile or more apart off shore would so intersect the line of the Lusitania's progress easterly that some one of them would be close enough to launch a torpedo as she passed. There was no possibility of giving warning under such conditions or of permitting the removal of passengers before sinking the ship. If wholesale murder was to be done at all it must be done secretly and by surprise. The plans of the pirates were carried out successfully, and without a thought as to the fate of the 2,000 souls aboard the Lusitania.

The people of Britain will regard the destruction of the Lusitania as another evidence that they are battling against a foe who has cast away all laws of war, and is prepared to bomb, burn, poison, or drown non-combatants as readily as men with arms in their hands. Recent indications of the remorselessness of German militarism will cause every Briton to vow that there shall be no peace till it is humbled in the dust.

But what of the United States? Does President Wilson proprose to let German submarines destroy the lives of American citizens because they choose to cross the Atlantic in a passenger ship flying the British flag? Does he still think the mad dog of Europe can be trusted at large? Is it not almost time to join in hunting down the brute?

## CUSHING

Quite a number from this vicinity attended the funeral of the late Mr. Frank Bryerton at Carillon on Friday morning last.

The ladies Association of St. Mungo's will be entertained on Wednesday afternoon by Miss Nicholls and Mrs. Robt. Davidson, president of the association.

Mrs. Cleland has arrived and opened her residence here for the summer, the remaining members of her family will arrive shortly, their many friends extend them a hearty welcome.

Mr. Geo. Nicholls who has been somewhat ill for several weeks with Dr. Drew of Lachute in attendance, is now we are pleased to state able to be about again.

The construction trains on this section of the C. N. R. are very busy handling ballast from St. Andrews and a number from this vicinity have found employment on the line.

Mr. Amedeé Allard has purchased the cheese factory here for Mr. G. A. Lowe, of Grenville the former owner, and commenced operations for the season on Monday. During the several seasons which Mr. Allard has operated this factory he established a record for cheese making which is not easily surpassed, and there was a good attendance at the opening of the factory on Monday morning.

## CARILLON

On Wednesday morning the 6th inst. there passed to his eternal rest a well known resident of this place in the person of Mr. Frank J Bryerton. The deceased who was in his 45th year had been ill for some time but bore his sufferings bravely and died in faith and resignation to the will of God

He was one of a family of seven sons and seven daughters, children of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Bryerton, of whom all with the exception of one sister, Miss Ella Bryerton who passed away a few years ago, survise to mourn the loss of their beloved brother. Three brothers and two sisters are living in the States, two sisters in Toronto another brother Mr. Theo Bryerton is a resident of Centerville, while the remaining brothers Messrs W. and Arthur and two sisters Miss Lottie and Annie live in Carillon; the latter being her brother's devoted and tender nurse during his long and trying illness. Besides a large gathering of friends and relatives from the surrounding country who assembled at the funeral on Friday morning, there were also present his sister Mrs Chas. Chanfty of Carthage N. Y., a brother-in-law Mr. T. O'Reilly, of Toronto, and cousins Mr. and Mrs Chas. O'Neill of Montreal. The service was conducted in St Andrews Church by Rev. Father Longpré and interment took place in the adjourning cemetery. The bearers were Messrs T. O'Reilly, R. V. Gauthier, A. Gray, W. Chambers, C O'Neill, and B. Whelehan. The floral tributes were numerous and beautiful testifying to the place held in the hearts of all by one who even had a smile and cheery word for old and young. He has passed away in the prime of his manhood, but his memory will linger long in the hearts of his friends. May he rest in peace.

## EDINA

A few months ago some of the leaders of our Empire suggested that as much soil be cultivated as possible this year to supply our Empire's needs. Many are taking the advice. It will be interesting to see how the experiment turns out

The abundant rains have been more than a joke this year They have retarted the farmer more than he likes. A dry May and a wet June, makes the farmer sing a merry tune. But the weather we have recently experienced fills him with dismay.

On Sunday next May 16th, Divine Service will be held as usual It will be conducted at Brown's School House at 10.30 a m. and in the afternoon at 3.30 at Edina Methodist Church, and at 7.15 in the evening at Belts School House, at Rawcliffe. The recent heavy rains that came on Sundays as well as other days prevented as large an attendance as was wished. Rev. J. Denny will preach at each service.

Farmers are anticipating bigger prices for their cheese this year and also for other commodities. It is time the patient man of the soil came into his own. He has not been appreciated in the past as he deserved People are now realizing that the farmer is an immense power in the world and it would be difficult to get along without him. We need our farmers just as much as we need our manufacturers, if not more so.

Mr. Joseph Moncrieff, our worthy postmaster, is going to rent his prettiest cottage for the summer. The lesses of this charming residence will indeed be fortunate for there is no better built dwelling house for miles around. A good opportunity is thus afforded any who wish to enjoy the beauties of Edina as well as finding a place whose health giving propensities place it foremost in the whole of the Laurentian Range

## Well Worth Reading.

The following very pungent poem by Mr. G. F. Vieth of Virginia, in answer to the German "Chant of hate" against England and is appropriate in view of the latest German atrocity;—

Full many a hate has been our share
From those who would our laurels wear,
But none so causeless and none so foul
As that long-nursed in your sullen soul!
We've given you freedom, shelter and food,
An open mart for your stingy brood,
An equal chance, and an honest hand.
Beneath our flag in every land.
Heedless the Nations went their way
Peaceful and happy, day by day,
But You—in treach'rous silence spent
Your days and years on murder bent!
Out of the Sea and out of the Sky—
Murder below and murder on high!
And your bloated captains hailed "The Day"
When your murderous will should work its way!
Hear! at the Judgment Seat, our Vow—
We hated you not, but we hate you NOW!
Now we hate with a righteous hate.
By the outraged Heart of the World we hate
Hate of Freemen for driven slaves,
The hate of Honor's soul for knaves,
Hate for your infamy, hate for your Creed,
Hate for your murderous Prussian breed!

## STONEFIELD

Mr. Andrew Derrick was here over Sunday.

Miss Enid Owens returned to Montreal on Friday last.

Mrs. MacDougal, of Aylmer, is visiting her sister Mrs. J. D. Dermody here.

Miss Mary Canning, left on Tuesday to undergo an operation in the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal.

Messrs. W. McMeekin, R. McMeekin and H. Villeneuve, of St. Andrews spent Sunday here.

Miss Martha Canning, of Montreal, was the guest of her brother Mr. Thos. Canning on Monday and Tuesday.

The Montreal Health Department's Inspector was here on Tuesday and and visited some of our local shippers

Messrs. E. McMeekin and Thomas Derrick, were out trout fishing on Tuesday and report a good catch. Mr Derrick proving the better fisherman.

Mr J. F. Owens returned on Tuesday after spending a few days in Montreal. Mr. Owens was accompanied by Mrs Owens who will remain here a few weeks.

The Government employees are building a new bridge over the "By-wash" here. This being a very pretty place in summer, we would suggest that they built a few rustic seats while they are at it.

## GRENVILLE

The Annual Sunday School Convention for the District of Grenville was held in the Methodist Church here on Wednesday 12th inst.

At the afternoon session Rev. J. Clarke Reilly gave an interesting address on the Sunday School and the Week day Life. He showed how the idea of what the Sunday School work is, has grown in recent years. The old idea of the Sunday School teacher task as contained in one hour per week, having passed into a task that is vitally connected with the whole life of the pupil. He closed his address with an appeal for the Sunday Schools of the country to interest themselves in the social and recreational activities.

An enjoyable feature of the convention was the social hour spent around the supper table in the Anglican Mission hall where a bountiful supper had been provided by the ladies under the direction of Miss Gladys Bradshaw.

The evening session was very bright and interesting and much good will doubtless result.

## DALESVILLE

Mr. Jno. Tomalty moved to his farm last week.

Mrs. R S. MacArthur spent a few days in Louisa, the guest of Mrs I. Robinson.

Mr. and Mrs. Jones and baby are visiting her parents, Rev. W. G. and Mrs. White.

Mr. Geo Gunn has purchased Mr. I. V. Smith's farm and moved there with his family last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Turcotte arrived on Monday last to attend the funeral of the late Miss Eva Robinson.

Mrs Webster, who has been spending the past two months with Mrs. Markham returned to Montreal on Friday last.

Private W. A. White spent the week end here bidding his friends farewell He sailed on Monday for or the front

Our sympathy is extended to Mrs. I. Robluson and family, in the loss of her daughter Miss Eva, whose death occurred in Newton Centre Mass, on Saturday last.

## OBITUARY.

### THE LATE MRS. R. BROWN.

It is our sad duty to record the death of Miss Annie Forrester, dearly beloved wife of Mr Robert Brown, of St. Columban, which occurred on Saturday morning last Although in failing health for more than a year she continued able to be up and around until within a week of her death when her sickness became more serious and on May 8 h, she passed peacefully away, having borne her suffering with Christian patience. Besides a loving husband she leaves to mourn her loss, 3 sons and 4 daughters, Gregory, of Saskatchewan, Annie, of New York, William, Mrs. La Blanche and Mrs Quesnel, of Montreal, Robert and Susan, who reside in the home.


# McFaul Bros.

4,000 Yards Print, excellent patterns Regular value 14c for - - **10c**

New Cotton Crepe Goods. Good value at 15c for **12½**

Splendid Selection Steel Clad Galatea. Just the thing for Ladies' and Children's Clothing. Extra value 15c for - - - **13½**

New Spring Dress Goods. Old quality, old prices.

New Silks, 36 in. wide. Splendid selection of patterns and colors and best of all old prices and quality.

Our $1.00 House Dress is a wonder. All colors and sizes. Hurry up and secure your supply before stock is broken up.

**McFAUL BROS.**
*WEST END*

# BARGAINS!

We are making steady progress in our business, but we are anxious to increase it, so are inviting you to call and see the bargains we are offering in

**Suit Cloths, Boots & Shoes**
**Dry Goods, Groceries, Etc., Etc.**

Farmers produce taken in exchange for goods.

**Michel Malacket,**
Opposite McOuat's Foundry
**West End - Lachute.**


## Public Notice.

### To the Citizens of the Town of Lachute

By a resolution of the Town Council, this week commencing last Monday, has been appointed for a "Clean Up" in our Town. This means that our citizens are called upon to assist the Council in placing streets, yards vacant lots, etc., in a perfectly clean and sanitary condition, by removing all debris, old tins and rubbish of every kind.

It was recognised that up to the present, no dump ground for such rubbish had been provided for the people, and consequently the Corporation secured five acres of land from the estate of the late Peter Cruise for this purpose, so that hereinafter it is expected and the Council will insist that no rubbish or dirt be dumped on the banks of the river. Our river banks are in a filthy state, and the Council must take means to improve their condition at once, but in future any violation of this regulation will be dealt with severely

In order to assist the citizens in this work and facilitate its removal, the Corporation will, on Saturday next, undertake to collect and take to the dump ground, all rubbish deposited in boxes, barrels or other receptacles and placed on any of the following streets,—Main, Bethany, Foundry, Grace, Chatham, Milway and Princess Avenue

In behalf of the Corporation,
G. F. CALDER, Mayor.
Lachute, May 10th, 1915.

FOR SALE,—A Stallion eight years old, well broken in and has proved himself as a good stock breeder, weighing a little over 1,300 pounds. At reasonable terms.
Apply to J. BTE.-BIGRAS,
Browns' Gore, Que.

Our Men's Clothing is in all prices from $7.50 to $20.00.
W. BANFORD & SON.


# THE PROVINCIAL BANK OF CANADA

*Incorporated by Act of Parliament, July 1900.*

Capital authorized: - - - - $2,000,000.00
Capital paid up and Surplus: - - $1,637,873.49

It is the aim of this Bank to give courteous as well as efficient service in connection with all business entrusted to its care. The most careful attention is given to all enquiries.

JOINT Savings Accounts may be opened in this Bank, the money in which may be withdrawn by EITHER of TWO PERSONS.

Accounts opened and operated by mail.

Special attention given to Sale Notes.

General Banking Business Transacted.
Offices Lachute and Brownsburg.

Branch at Lachute, - - J. R. McOUAT, Manager.
Sub-Agency at Brownsburg, J. R. THOMPSON, Sub-Agent.

# Lachute Grist & Flour Mills.

Wholesale and Retail.

Flour, Bran, Shorts, Middlings, Cornmeal, Oatmeal, Rolled Oats Graham and Buckwheat Flour, Oil Cake and Gluten Meals, and Grain of all kinds, at lowest market prices.

FINE GROUND FEED OUR SPECIALTY.
All grinding guaranteed. Grinding Tuesday's and Saturday's.

# J. D. CAMPBELL

Main Street, Lachute.

# 1915 SPRING 1915

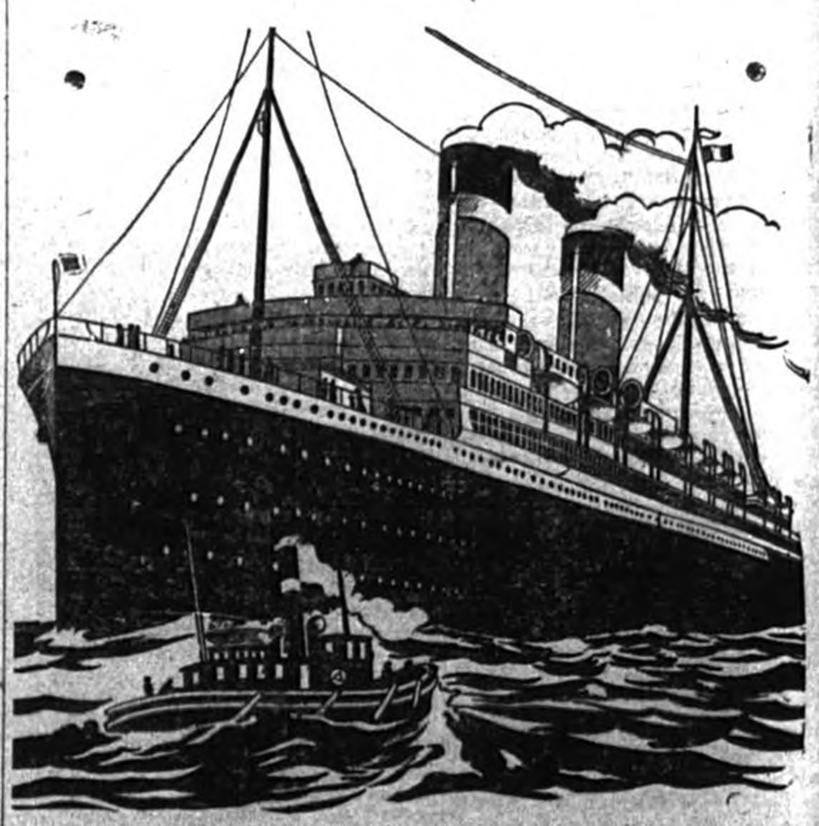
Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots & Shoes

Trunks, Valises and Handbags, etc.

Harness etc.

Timothy and Clover Seeds.

**GILES BROS.**
**Main St. - - Lachute**



**If you are thinking of taking a trip, remember we can book you**

# Steamship or Rail

*Rates furnished upon application to*

**J. S. Giles,** P.O. Box 600, Lachute, Bell Tel. No. 27.

## OUR BUSINESS INSTINCT

### It's Good For Canada to Buy Canadian Goods

In a democracy like Canada manufacturers and consumers meet on a common level. Each looks to the other to do his part in this Made-in-Canada campaign. We need no paternal government to advise us. We need no ten commercial commandments as they have in Germany. This is a land of liberty. We think and speak as we like in loyalty to our own commercial interest. If we don't recognize that buying things made in this country is good for our pockets, our homes or our businesses, we naturally buy things made somewhere else. It's because we are finding out for ourselves without any paternal commandments from the supreme bureau, that it pays in every way to buy Canadian goods, that we are entering a campaign to do it. The German decalogue treats German consumers like a pack of children. The business sense of the average liberty-loving Canadian demands to be treated like a full grown man. We don't need to be told that it's good for Canada that we buy goods made by Canadians. We know that; the same as we know that fresh air and good food are beneficial to the health. We don't even call it patriotism. It's just ordinary everyday, selfish business instinct.

It is practical patriotism to give the preference to goods "Made-in-Canada," and it is practical self-interest as well. Your money stays in Canada—livens up Canadian trade generally—and so helps to create a prosperity in which you share.

## AUCTION SALE.

—:o:—

There will be sold by Public Auction at the residence of

JAMES BAIN, Brownsburg Road,
Thursday, May 20th, 1915.

The following effects:—One mare five years old 1 yearling colt, 13 milch cows, 1 pure bred Oxford ram, 1 buggy, 1 gang plow, 2 factory cans, 6 four gallon cans, and other articles unmentioned.

Sale to commence at 1 p m. sharp.

TERMS:—$5. 0 and under cash, over that amount 6 months credit on furnishing approved joint notes. 6 per cent per annum off for cash.

W. J. BOYD, Licensed Auctioneer.

## AUCTION SALE.

—:o:—

I have received instructions from the executors of the estate of the late

ALEXANDER MURRAY,
Thomas' Gore, Que.,
Wednesday, May 26th, 1915

To sell by Public Auction the following effects:—One work horse, 13 milch cows, 1 two year old heifer, 3 one year old heifers, 1 reaper (almost new), 1 mowing machine, 1 horse rake, 1 lumber waggon and rack, 1 milk cart, 1 tumbril cart 1 ex rest, 2 buggies, 1 rack sleigh, 1 pair of bobsleighs, 1 box sleigh, 1 set of light harness, 1 set of cart harness, 1 set of double barness, 1 single sulky plow, 2 walking plows, 1 cultivator, 1 land roller, 1 seeder, 1 set of disc harrows, 1 threshing machine, 1 double stove, 1 farmers' boiler, 2 coolers, 1 set of fanners, churn, factory cans, milk cans, 1 cream separator, chains whiffletrees, neck yokes, and other articles unmentioned.

Sale to commence at 10 a.m sharp

Terms: $10 and under cash, over that amount 10 months credit on furnishing approved joint notes 4 per cent per annum off for cash.

W. J. Boyd, Licensed Auctioneer.

## SUPERIOR COURT

—o—

Canada.

Province of Quebec
Distirct of Terrebonne No 309

GORDON BENNETT, trader of the Village of New Glasgow, District of Terrebonne.

Plaintiff.

vs,

De. JESSEA McARTHUR IRVING, of the City and District of Montreal, wife separated as to property of Arthur W. E. Evans, of the same place and the latter to authorize his wife as much as wanted.

Defendant.

ADVICE

Defendants are ordered to appear within one month

Ste Scholastique, Que. 26th, of April, 1915.

GRIGNON & FORTIER, P.C.S.
PREVOST & MARCHAND
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

5-14

We have a nice line of Boy's Suits as low as $2.50 and $3 00.

W. BANFORD & SON.


## Sovereign Cure for Rheumatism

Mrs. E. W. Hazlett, 168 Wyandotte Street, Windsor, Ont., says there is only one Kidney Remedy in the world for her—GIN PILLS.

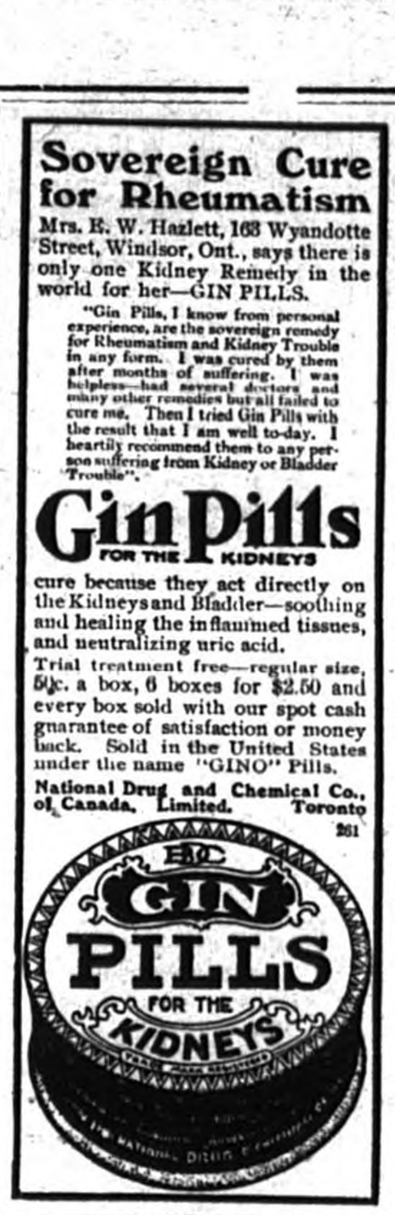
"Gin Pills, I know from personal experience, are the sovereign remedy for Rheumatism and Kidney Trouble in any form. I was cured by them after months of suffering. I was helpless—had several doctors and many other remedies but all failed to cure me. Then I tried Gin Pills with the result that I am well to-day. I heartily recommend them to any person suffering from Kidney or Bladder Trouble".

**Gin Pills** FOR THE KIDNEYS

cure because they act directly on the Kidneys and Bladder—soothing and healing the inflammed tissues, and neutralizing uric acid.

Trial treatment free—regular size, 50c. a box, 6 boxes for $2.50 and every box sold with our spot cash guarantee of satisfaction or money back. Sold in the United States under the name "GINO" Pills.

National Drug and Chemical Co., of Canada, Limited. Toronto 261





## LOYALTY TO CANADA AND HER WORKSHOPS

### Women Shoppers Can do Most For "Made-in-Canada" When They Are Making Purchases

The editor of the "Department Store Magazine," a United States publication, has a strong article on the "Made-in-America" movement, which is a feature of United States commercial life to-day. Speaking of the place that women occupy in the nation's purchasing, he says:

"Upon the great mass of intelligent American women, who daily stream through the doors of our forty-five hundred department stores, rests a heavy weight of responsibility. It is for them to say whether some of the greatest industries in the country shall suffer or whether they shall come through the crisis stronger and more prosperous than ever.

"America can make everything that is necessary to the life and happiness of any man or woman. The most luxurious and beautiful fabrics can be produced here. Our carpets and rugs imitate the cunning of the Oriental weaver and often surpass in workm

originality of pattern. The furniture made in America is unsurpassed, and our glass and china compare favorably with the finest importations."

The remaining three paragraphs are also taken from Mr. Platts article, but in each case we have substituted the word "Canada" for "America," as there is no doubt that what Mr. Platt says about the goods made in United States applies equally as well to those made in Canada. In fact there is an even greater reason why Canada should be loyal to the products of her own workspeople and her own workshops. Canada is a young country in the early stages of industrial development. It has a small population spread thinly over a large area. Unless all interests in Canada combine to promote the general welfare, our progress is sure to be much slower than we have been accustomed to during the future years of reconstruction which will inevitably follow the war.

### Revised Version

"Made in Canada" should be the motto of every shopper who enters a store. It is more than a mere trade slogan; it is a precept of patriotism.

"Made in Canada" means busy factories in Canada; it means happy working people in Canada; it means fat pay envelopes in thousands of Canadian homes on Saturday night; it means the banishment of the bugaboo

## SUPERIOR COURT

—:o:—

Province of Quebec
District of Terrebonne No. 381

—:o:—

Peter Fishman, real estate agent of the City and District of Montreal.

Plaintiff.

vs.

Frank Leguia, of the same place

Defendant.

The defendant is ordered to appear within the month.

St, Scholastique, April 10, 1915.

GRIGNON & FORTIER.
Prothonotary, S. C.


CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY — CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

**HOMESEEKERS' EXCURSIONS**

**Every Tuesday.**

Winnipeg, Edmonton and intermediate stations. For further information apply to

**J. S. GILES, Agent.**


**C. N. Q. Change of Time.**

Commencing Monday March 29th, the present passenger train service between Ottawa and Joliette will be cancelled and a mixed train service will run as follows. Leave Lachute Westbound 12.20 p.m. East bound 12.57 p.m.

M. ROBY Agent

**Are you Insured?**

If not, why not! You owe it to yourselves and those who are near and dear to you. A policy in the London and Lancashire Life, Assurance Co., will mean a small outlay now and a big return by and bye. Think it over and then have a talk with R. A. GILES, Agent,

Watchman Office.


## MOTHERS OF DELICATE CHILDREN

### Should Read the Following Letter—Mrs. Slack's Story About Her Child's Recovery Is Entirely Reliable.

Palmyra, Pa.—"Three years ago my little girl had black measles which left her with a chronic cough and so awfully thin you could count all her ribs, and she coughed so much she had no appetite.

"Nothing we gave her seemed to help her at all until one day Mrs. Neibert told me how much good Vinol had done her little girl, so I decided to try it for my little one, and it has done her so much good she is hungry all the time, her cough is gone, she is stouter and more healthy in color and this is the first winter she has been able to play out in the snow, coasting and snow-balling without any ill effects."—Mrs. ALFRED SLACK, Palmyra, Pa.

We know Vinol will build up your little ones and make them healthy, strong and robust, therefore we ask parents of every frail and sickly child in this vicinity to try a bottle of Vinol, our delicious cod liver and iron tonic without oil.

If we can induce you to try a bottle of Vinol as a body-builder and strength-creator for your child, and you do not find it is all we claim, we will return your money on demand.

T. Christie, Druggist,
Lachute, Que.

## WOMAN'S BEST MEDICINE

### Mrs. Kelly Advises all Women to Take "Fruit-a-tives"

HAGERSVILLE, ONT., AUG. 26th, 1913.

"I can highly recommend 'Fruit-a-tives" because they did me an awful lot of good and I cannot speak too highly about them. About four years ago, I commenced taking "Fruit-a-tives" for a general break-down and they did me a world of good. We bought a good many dollar's worth, but it was money well spent because they did all that you claim for them. Their action is so pleasant, compared with other laxatives, that I found only pleasure, as well as health, in taking them. They seemed to me to be particularly suited to women, on account of their mild and gentle action, and I trust that some other women may start taking "Fruit-a-tives" after reading my letter, and if they do, I am satisfied the results will be the same as in my own case".

MRS. W. N. KELLY

"Fruit-a-tives" are sold by all dealers at 50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size, 25c, or sent postpaid on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.


## Professional & Commercial

DR JOHN McO DREW, B. A.
Physician and Surgeon,
Front entrance Dr. McConnell's residence Main Street,
Phone No 6. LACHUTE QUE.

R. A. PEAU,
ADVOCATE,
PAINTER HOUSE,
OPPOSITE POST-OFFICE,
LACHUTE, - QUE

If you are the right size (not too big) we might find you a suit at $5.00.
W. BANFORD & SON.

of hard times and the return of prosperity for all of us despite the war. And after the war is over it means a greater Canada than ever before, a Canada that will supply the world and reap the reward of a higher patriotism than that which is being voiced by European cannon.

All this can be accomplished if every purchaser who enters a store will choose Canadian made goods. The great merchants are eager to meet this demand and it is up to the shopper to see that the good things made in Canada do not lie idle on the shelves.

## 'HIS MASTER'S VOICE'
## Victor Records

Manufactured by

**Berliner Gram-o-phone Company, Limited**
MONTREAL

**A Victor Victrola or a Berliner Gram-o-phone will do it.**

**Prices from $21.00 up Cash, or easy payment if desired.**

See our latest Machine and Record Catalogues.

Remember that you can have all the latest dances with Victor records and can be reproduced to suit yourselves, such as Waltz Hesitation, One, Two and Three Steps, Tangos, Fox trot, Gavotte, Lancers, Maxi's la Rouli Rouli etc. etc., at

**Omer Paquette,** Main Street, LACHUTE. **Agent**

We also handle Lowney's Canadian Soldier Buttons, Pure Milk Chocolate in 10c. boxes, as well as a general assortment of their famous chocolates.

## GEOFFROY BEDARD
### THE TAILOR,

GENTLEMEN—I wish to advise you that I have received my Spring and Summer Suiting, Panting and Spring Overcoating.

Now—is the right time to place your orders when I have a full stock.

You all know that there has been a very large increase in all woollen goods, but having placed my orders before the increase and having bought much heavier than usual and having obtained the largest cash discounts I am in a position to give you much lower prices than ever before, and if you take advantage of the present stock you will get the benefit of the low prices.

Leave your orders early and get the pick of the patterns.

I keep as usual a full line of Gent's Furnishing, Hats and Caps.

I also have a special department for cleaning and pressing suits on short notice and moderate prices.

**Main Street, - Lachute.**

## Buy a Nice New Range or Gasoline Stove

We have a Splendid Selection from which you may choose and instead of the kitchen being a burden it will be made a pleasure to you. Consult us at once if in need of one.

Leave us your order for Coolie Cans, Factory Cans and Dairy Supplies, also Refrigerators, etc.

**G. Y. Deacon, - West End, Lachute.**
**Tinsmith and Roofer.**

## THE BANK OF OTTAWA

ESTABLISHED 1874

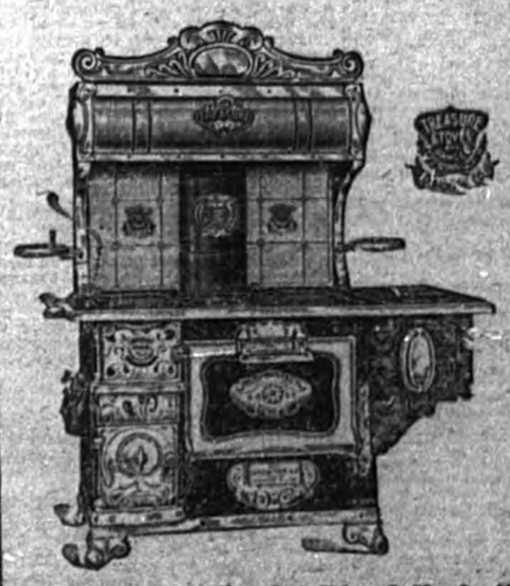
Head Office: - Ottawa, Canada.

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

**Board of Directors:**

HON. GEORGE BRYSON, President. JOHN B. FRASER, Vice-President
SIR HENRY N. BATE, DAVID MACLAREN,
RUSSELL BLACKBURN, DENIS MURPHY,
SIR HENRY K. EGAN, HON. SIR GEORGE H. PERLEY,
E. C. WHITNEY.
GEORGE BURN, General Manager.
D. M. FINNIE, Asst-General Manager.
W. DUTHIR, Chief Inspector.

Lachute and St. Andrews Branch, - J. R. Parris, Manager.
Grenville Branch, - - E. W. Richards, Acting Manager.



## RANGES AND COMFORT

The two go together and if you want them we are able to supply you. We confidently tell you that this is the best that money can buy and you will do well to call and see them. We can fit you up in house old, furniture. Call and secure our prices. Better than elsewhere.

O. R. LAFLEUR & Sons, Limited.

## Hay and Straw at Close Market Prices

*W. J. BOYD, Licensed Auctioneer.*
MAIN STREET, LACHUTE.

# Woman Against Woman

## or A Terrible Accusation.

CHAPTER III.

But he had thrust Ailsa inside, and she did not hear the address he gave the driver.

She leaned back on the cushions of the coupe, too exhausted to thing, much less ask questions, conscious only that Leslie Dunraven had taken the vacant seat beside her.

She had even lost the little shawl that had been about her when she left home, and was shivering with the cold. She did not know that he had taken his great warm overcoat and wrapped it about her, did not know that he was chafing her hands, did not realize that the coupe had stopped at last, and that Leslie Dunraven, the millionaire, had taken her in his arms as if she had been the smallest child, and carried her up to a private room which he had secured in a restaurant.

It was only when they had placed her upon a couch beside a glowing fire and had poured brandy down her throat, only when the warm glow was penetrating all her being, that she opened her eyes again and looked into those bent anxiously above her—the beautiful purple eyes of Leslie Dunraven. He was kneeling beside her, holding her hands with one of his, while the fingers of the other hand smoothed back the tangled hair from her brow.

Many a society belle had trembled beneath a less tender look than that from those same eyes. No wonder poor little Ailsa felt her very soul being drawn through her lips as she looked up at him.

As still as death Ailsa lay, thrilling under the first happiness her barren life had ever known, yet not realizing for one moment why she was happy. Leslie Dunraven smiled down at her, and held her hands more closely.

"You are feeling better?" he asked, gently.

She nodded, not able yet to command her voice.

"That's good," he continued, with satisfaction. "When you have eaten something you will be all right again. Will you drink this bouillon for me?"

Drink bouillon for him? What would she not have done for him even then when she had known him barely an hour!

He put his arm about her, and held her up as gently and tenderly as if she had been a princess, while she obediently swallowed the contents of a cup he held to her lips.

Under his care the pain in her head grew fainter, her strength returned, and after an hour of such happiness as she had never known before, she sat up and smiled at him with the sweetness of an infant.

"You have been so good," she stammered. "I don't know how I am ever to thank you. I didn't realize all the trouble I was putting you to. It was such an unusual sensation to have some one look after me, that I think I forgot in the enjoyment of it all."

The speech surprised him. It was not one that fitted her clothing, her station, although anything might be expected from the refinement and beauty of her face.

"Don't get up yet," he said gently. "You are better, of course, but not fit to go out. Besides, I want you to tell me something about yourself. I want to know how I can be of use to you in the future."

A crimson glow stretched from throat to brow as she remembered the surroundings of her life and she shrank back a trifle.

"You must let me go," she stammered. "There is nothing that you can do—that you must do. It would only contaminate you an entrance into my life. There is nothing that can save me. It is too late now."

A peculiar emotion thrilled through him. He felt himself grow pale, and there was an interest in his voice and eyes as he bent toward her that were unusual even to him.

"What do you mean by that?" he questioned, slowly. "You need not be afraid to trust me!"

"And I need not be afraid—ashamed to speak out after what you saved me from this morning!" she cried, passionately. "You have been so good—you are so good to take the smallest interest in a—vagrant! But I wasn't always that! My mother was a good woman, the daughter of a clergyman. They were not wealthy, but of one of the first families in the country, so far as gentle birth is concerned. She married my father against the will of her parents, but they never deserted her. He broke her heart and theirs. There was a time when he was a well-bred, accomplished, handsome man, but vice will always leave its trace. My grandparents died in poverty, dragged down by my father, and after a year of the most heartbreaking agony, my mother followed. I was almost glad when she died! It relieved her of such suffering! I was only a child, only fourteen years old at the time, and yet I stood beside her poor, plain coffin without a tear—without a regret. If I could have called her back beside me I would not. If I could have listened to her voice, I would have shut my ears."

"Poor little girl!" Dunraven murmured. "And since then you have borne this burden all alone?"

"Yes. There was none other to help me."

"What is his fault?"

"The old story of the gambler who loses his money and drinks to buoy his courage. Many times I have found work, but he will not let me keep my employment on account of demands for money. He compels me to beg, and—beats me when—"

She was startled to silence by Dunraven's sudden leap to his feet, his quick movements up and down the room, but more than all by the extreme pallor of his countenance.

There was absolute silence in the room for a moment, then he stood beside her once more. His hands were thrust in the pockets of his trousers, his brows were drawn to a heavy line.

"You said something as we were leaving the courtroom about a marriage he was striving to force you to. What of that?"

She shivered slightly, then answered bravely:

"It is Nathan Simonson the pawnbroker, whom he would force me to marry — a great, rough brute. I am afraid of him. He has those big, staring, horrible eyes that one must obey, and—"

"And is it to that life you are going back?" demanded Leslie Dunraven, with a passion that surprised himself.

"I must!" she answered, wistfully, 'I must!'

"You shall not!" he cried, fiercely. "It would mean degradation of soul as well as body. It is absurd to think that God commanded obedience to a wretch like that! What did he care what became of you? He has beaten and starved you, and when you were in trouble he left you to care for yourself, to go to the workhouse or the penitentiary, he cared not which. I rescued you from that—and it is to—to—me you belong now. Tell me, little one, that you will remain!"

She looked up at him, a wild, passionate worship dawning in her eyes. She leaned forward—with her elbows on her knees, and lifting the hem of his coat, pressed it to her lips.

"God bless you!" she murmured. "You are the only person who has ever spoken kindly to me since mother died. For your sake I can't do what you ask! I must go back! He would find me, and then—then—"

"He would find that your bondage had ceased!" cried Dunraven, finishing her sentence as she had not intended it, but speaking the words fiercely, in curious contrast to her hopeless tone. 'You shall not go back! I will not have your poor little life made one long burden! You belong to me now, and I—I forbid it!"

How her quivering, madly beating heart thrilled under that tone of possession! A woman may prate of emancipation, and cavil for her rights but she huge her slavery to her heart and glories in a blind obedience to the man she loves.

She was silent for a moment, a tremulous smile upon her lips—poor lips that were so unused to smiles—then came the tears to her eyes and trickled slowly down her cheeks.

"I will—work for you!" she gasped, brokenly. "I will be your slave—anything. You are so good! I shall never grow tired. I—"

"Nonsense! I fancy you have had work enough. Suppose you take a little play for awhile. Look at your poor little hands. Not larger than a child's, and yet as hard as flint. Do you think I don't see the bruises upon your face, the prints of brutal fingers upon your throat? It seems so strange that creatures like that are allowed to live."

"Ah! you don't know him," she cried, warningly—"you don't know him! He will find me if you try to benefit me, and he will hound the life out of you; he will never let you rest. If you refuse to listen he will find some means to satisfy his revenge. He—"

"Wait a minute. He wanted to—sell you to the pawnbroker, didn't he?"

There was withering disgust in his tone; but she answered, bravely:

"Yes."

"Very well, then. He can't be very particular as to your purchaser. I think I may be able to pay as much as the pawnbroker, if it comes to that; but I don't propose it shall. You are mine, and you are going with me. There is only one power that can ever take you from me, and that is your own desire. Will you tell me your name?"

"Ailsa—Ailsa Valworth."

"You will trust me, little Ailsa?"

The scene was so new, so strange to her, so filled with the romance of which her empty life had been piteously robbed, is it surprising that she lost her self-control?

She rose, and before he could prevent it she had flung herself at his feet, sobbing.

"Trust you?" she gasped. "Yes. Oh, how can I ever thank you? How can I ever repay you?"

The words were incoherent, but he heard them, and a very tender smile hovered about his lips as he lifted her up and placed her upon the sofa. She was sobbing so, trembling so violently, that he sat down beside her and put his arm about her, holding her to him soothingly.

"There, there!" he exclaimed, almost with the same caressing tone that he would have used to a troubled child. "You will make yourself ill, and I want you to be well and happy now, you poor little forlorn thing! Look up and let me see you smile again, Ailsa. Your smile is a thousand times prettier than your tears. Dear little one, we all have our sorrows in this world. Goodness knows there are times when mine seems harder to bear than I can endure; but we can only try to help others who are as sorely afflicted as ourselves, and do the best we can."

She looked up at him in wonder that was almost amazement.

"You have sorrow, too?" she questioned.

"One almost as hard to bear as your own. We will help each other, Ailsa — teach each other patience—shall we not?"

"Oh, if I only could do something to help you!"

"You can, little one, and you shall."

He was not looking at her, but she saw the shadow of a horrible suffering in his eyes.

He was still holding her closely to him—she could even feel the throbbing of his heart—and yet it never occurred to that man of the world to think strangely of his position. It is even possible that in that moment he had forgotten it; but he heard her murmur:

"Thank God for that! And I will serve you faithfully, even to the giving up of my own life!"

CHAPTER IV.

A week passed all too quickly, a week of bliss for Ailsa. She never forgot those seven days. It was a glimpse into paradise for her. Even if she had known the price she was to pay for them, even if she had realized that she was purchasing them with years of sorrow and pain, she would have yielded it gladly, willingly, for that experience of unalloyed happiness, the first her wretched life had known.

And how she changed in that short time! The bruises left her face; the lovely form rounded out, even in those few days, under the change from almost no food, and that of the coarsest, to the best that could be secured; her beautiful hair took on a new sheen; and, clothed in the gowns which Leslie Dunraven purchased, she was as exquisite as an artist's dream.

She never hesitated to accept the presents he gave her. They were not sumptuous—in fact, they seemed quite plain to him—but to her they were gorgeous. It was her delight to owe all she had, all she could ever obtain, to him; and as each hour passed, her adoration increased until her worship of him became sinful. Perhaps that was why God sent the punishment upon her which followed.

And Dunraven?

It was more difficult to analyze his emotions. There were times when his eyes were fastened upon her with a passionate admiration that was almost uncontrollable; but at such times he always turned away hurriedly and left her presence, returning only when he could do so without a trace of the bewildering ecstasy that had shone from his eyes before.

"Do you ever look in the mirror, dear?" he asked her one day, as he leaned against the mantel-shelf and looked down at her.

She was sitting on the white bear-skin rug, with the fire-light gleaming about her, warm, thrilling in its beauty—a picture which no man could look upon unmoved.

She looked up at him with the innocent pleasure of a child.

"Yes," she answered. "Why?"

"Do you see the change in yourself from the day you came?"

"Indeed I do. Happiness has worked that."

He had been standing with his hands in his pockets, but at her reply he flushed, and in response to an impulse which he could not control, he bent suddenly and took her face between his hands, looking yearningly into her eyes.

"Are you happy, little one?" he asked, wistfully.

She knelt up, pressing both her little cool hands upon his wrists and returned his gaze.

"So happy!" she answered. "So happy that I think an angel in heaven might fashion her ecstasy after mine. So happy that I am afraid to draw my breath lest I awaken to find the beautiful vision but a dream conjured by a fevered brain. I am so glad to feel the touch of your hands because I know that is real. I am so glad to hear the sound of your voice, because I know that can not deceive me. I am so glad to look into your eyes, because I know that God is near and will never desert me."

"My—darling!"

He had not intended it. There was not a single thought in his heart toward her save of purity and truth. But he had tempted fate too far, that is all. He had played with fire under the vain delusion that he was proof against the flame. He had placed his humanity upon the pinnacle of divinity, and not until he awakened to the fact that his arms were about her, that his lips were strained against hers, did he realize his own awful fall.

He held her even more closely, his heart throbbing against her in bitter rebellion, and looked straight over her head into the face of his own conscience.

How he hated himself! How he loathed himself for all his treachery and deceit! He realized suddenly that he had been striving to lie to himself. That he had endeavored to make himself believe his feelings toward her were influenced only by charity, when a consuming love was searing and blistering his heart like a red-hot iron.

He cursed himself, and yet he held her, and when he felt her stir in his arms, he bent his head and kissed her again full upon the lips.

The wonder is that she did not die of joy there in his arms. Would it have been more merciful?

And then at last that conscience which had ruled his life, which had kept him out of the way of temptation, which had kept his soul as clean and pure as that of a religieuse, became the master.

He opened his arms and turned away with a bitter groan.

She watched him with the dawning of that awful horror which stunned her later, watched him throw himself miserably into a chair, and bury his face in his arms, which he had flung upon a table before him.

And then Ailsa followed him.

For a long time she hovered there, not daring to touch him, not daring to utter his name; but he had already taught her to suffer as not all the blows and anguish of her former life had ever made her suffer. She yielded at last to her uncontrollable anxiety and knelt at his side, pressing her sweet moist lips upon his hand.

"Have I made you—unhappy?" she whispered. "Have I brought you—suffering in exchange for all the joy you have given to me? Mr. Dunraven, won't you speak to me?"

He lifted his head and looked into her eyes.

His own were black as night, and filled with an expression that caused her to shrink back muttering a hoarse cry. She staggered to her feet, her hands pressed upon her breast.

"Let me go—back!" she gasped. "Let me go back—there! I have brought you to this—this despair, I who would have given my life for you! Ah! surely there is a curse upon me! Let me go back!"

But already he had flung his arms around her waist and drawn her forcibly to her knees beside him.

"It is too late," he answered, his voice not less hoarse than her own. "It is too late. You couldn't give me back my heart. You couldn't give me back the honor which I have compromised. We have made our own future, and must abide by it. Not that! No, no, not that! It was I who made you remain when you would have gone, but it is too late to undo it now. The blame is mine, mine only, but the consequences must be upon you as well."

"What are consequences to me when you are near?" she cried out passionately.

He caught her to him suddenly and looked eagerly into her eyes, but what he read there caused him to drop his head in shame. It was only innocence, only truth haloed by a pure, if passionate, idolatry.

She heard him groan, and the sound pierced her soul.

She drew herself closer to him, touching him timidly.

"Tell me what I am to do, and I will do it," she whispered, her voice heavy with pain. "If it is to go back to the old life, I will obey you without a murmur, grateful beyond words for the happiness you have given me, the very first I have ever known. If it is to remain, I will obey you, facing any misery, fighting every danger."

Once again he caught her hands in his.

"You said the day you came that you would serve me to the giving up of your own life. Did you mean that, Ailsa, or were they but idle words, Ailsa—an unconsidered expression of gratitude?"

"Heaven knows I meant it all and more."

"Think, dear, think. I may be about to put your words to the test. I know that the kindest thing I could do would be to send you back to your father, but I haven't the courage for that. If I were to let you go away from me I should go mad thinking of the fate that had befallen you. I could not bear it. I know my own strength, and I have learned my own weakness, God help me. Think well, Ailsa. If I were to ask the greatest sacrifice of you that man could ask of woman, would you yield it?"

"To give up not only life, but my own soul!"

He could not look into her earnest eyes and doubt. He bent his head once more and kissed her, kissed her as a father does his dead infant when he touches the baby lips for the last time.

"I am the greatest coward on earth to ask it," he returned, hopelessly. "I despise myself as you will despise me one day, but I can't rob my life of everything. I can't send you back to—that. There is only one demand I have to make, Ailsa. You must forget my weakness of this night. You must forget that words have ever passed between us such as these. You must forget that I have held you and kissed you. My darling—my darling, you must forget that I love you!"

She staggered up once more, and to his surprise she placed her arms about his neck, pressing her lovely cheek to his.

"I can't do that," she answered tenderly. "I can't forget the greatest happiness I have ever known. Never speak of it again, if you will, never touch my hand, never look into my eyes, and I will be content if I must be, but I cannot forget this one little hour. You would not wish it so."

For just a moment he strained her to him. For just a moment it seemed to him that his whole madly throbbing heart was bursting through to meet her.

"It is an eternal farewell to our love, Ailsa!" he groaned. "To continue it would desecrate your purity. To-morrow you will know the curse that is upon my life. To-morrow morning I will come here for you and take you away with me to enter the new home that will be yours ever afterward. Then you will understand the terrible misery to which I referred the day before you came. You must meet me then as a stranger, but for this one little hour let us forget that to-morrow will ever come. Darling, if you will say but once 'I love you,' I can go back to the misery of it all with more courage. Ailsa, look into my eyes, dear heart!"

She obeyed.

"Now, say, 'Leslie, I love you, and under happier circumstances I would have been your—your wife'."

"Your wife!" she moaned, pressing her cheek against his shoulder. "Your wife! Ah, I should have died of happiness."

"But 'Leslie, I love you!'" he repeated, with passionate insistence.

And then she said it, slowly, tenderly: "Leslie, I love you!"

And he heard it for years, just as she said it, just with the same lingering music in her caressing voice; heard it in his sleep; heard it in his waking hours; heard it always until there seemed times when he should go mad from listening in memory only.

"It is the last time you must ever utter those words to me, love!" he groaned. "The last time—the last time. To-morrow you shall know why."

(To be continued.)

## FARMERS PLOUGH BETWEEN FIRES.

### Stories from the Front by Two Canadian Boys.

**From Pte. James Owens:**

"We were in the trenches at Fleurbaix for four days, and it was the worst time I ever had," he writes.

"On the first day the Germans shelled us, and two of our men were killed. The trenches were about three feet wide, but after the shelling stopped they measured about eight feet. There were no dug-outs in the trenches so we had no protection from the wind and, worst of all, we could get no sleep.

**Demolished Headquarters.**

"The four days seemed more like four years. On the second day the Germans began shelling our headquarters, with the result that ten minutes later there was no headquarters left. Our artillery replied by dropping six shells into their trenches, which put a damper on them for that day.

"The rain changed to snow, then to sleet, than it began to freeze. By this time our boots were soaked through by being in the water so long.

**The "Listening Post."**

"There is a hale in the ground half way between our trenches and the Germans. Your duty is to lie still, and watch the Germans don't come and cut the barbed wire entanglements. This is a very dangerous post because you have to lie still unless you want a lump of lead in you. It is called the listening post.

**Now in Hospital.**

"When we came out of the trenches on the ninth day before the battle of Neuve Chapelle we were held in reserve ready to reinforce the firing line. This was our third time in the trenches. We were in them twice at Armentieres. On the night of March 10th I was taken by motor ambulance to Salley. I stayed there for one night, and then was taken to Merville. I was then taken to Hazelbrouck, then to St. Omer, where we got into the train for Le Havre. The train journey took us 36 hours. They put me aboard the hospital ship Asturio. Three days later we set sail for Southampton. Then they sent us by train to Netley. I have been in bed ever since, and will likely stay here for a while."

**From Sapper Bates.**

"This is a curious war," he says. "The people here seem to regard it as a business now. You can see any day, down our road, two batteries of artillery firing away as hard as they can go, and between them a couple of farmers ploughing away as though there was no war. I have also seen a brewery, larger than any in Toronto, running full blast within sound of the rifle fire from the trenches.

"We are living more comfortable than in England at present, but, of course, we change often. We have been at different places, a cow stable, a Bavarian Prince's ex-residence, an abandoned civic hospital, and a millionaire's house, and are now domiciled in the attic storeroom of a farm house. It is situated quite convenient to the trenches, about 1,800 yards, and is comparatively comfortable.

**Made Huge Hole.**

"Our last quarters were in a city and we enjoyed ourselves hugely until the ding-busted Germans started to bombard the place. It was unpleasant while it lasted. When I heard the big Jack Johnsons zi-i-i-p, zipping overhead, I had a sudden yearning for Summerhill Avenue. Gee, but there is some crash when one of those big shells strikes a building. The whole place simply flies to pieces, and amid a tremendous cloud of red smoke, caused by the pulverizd brick dust.

"You can take it from me that modern warfare is as unlike the moving-picture, short-story variety as one could imagine. It is simply a business to be worked at so many hours per day, and consists of standing around in what looks like a ditch dug by the Electric Light Co. to lay pipes in, with a low wall of sand bags on one edge of it, and at varying intervals a widened-out space in which are a few houses built of corrugater iron. Very often you will listen for hours and not hear a single shot, then again I have heard artillery and rifle fire so steady that it was like a single roar.

"Our opportunities to procure anything are very limited, as we are only paid one franc per day, exactly the price of one bar of chocolate."

## FIGHTING IN OIL.

### A Discovery Which Has Greatly Helped the Health of Our Trench Heroes.

There has never been a war in the whole history of the world when the health of the troops in the field has been so good as that of the British and French Armies.

The same diseases which carried off thousands of men in other wars—far more men than were lost by bullets—are still ready to make their attacks; but these attacks, by the exercise of care, vigilance, and knowledge, have, to a great extent, been warded off.

One of the most efficient protections against disease is that of oiling the troops in the trenches. By the use of oil or lard, with which the men rub themselves all over, cases of frostbite, rheumatism, sciatica, and other such ailments among the troops in the trenches have been reduced, comparatively speaking, almost to vanishing point. Less than three per cent. of our troops are now suffering from these ailments.

Dr. Reinhardt-Rutland, the well-known physician, in speaking to the writer on this subject, said:

"The idea of using oil as a protection against such diseases as frostbite or rheumatism is, of course, very old. The Romans and Greeks tried it; but it is, none the less, efficacious. The oil keeps the body not only warm, but clean; moreover, if some carbolic-powder be added, the oil is rendered antiseptic, and acts as a protection against many diseases that might be conveyed to the troops by lice and other disease-carrying insects.

"Almost any sort of oil will have this effect; even lard would answer the purpose, and has, I believe, been used. But perhaps olive-oil is the best. Even at home, oil as a protection against disease might be tried with good effect. I have often advised some of my patients, who have weak circulation, and are disposed to suffer from cold feet, to try rubbing their limbs with oil once or twice daily."

At first, many of the troops objected to oiling their skin; but the obvious beneficial effects of doing so on those who tried this protection against disease, quickly removed all objections to it.

Never in any campaign was so much attention paid to those rules upon the observance of which the good health of the troops depend.

Not a drop of water is served to the troops that has not been boiled, except when it is beyond all suspicion of being contaminated. The food is of the best—plain and wholesome—and there is plenty of it. All overcrowding in billets is avoided, and all cases of illness or sickness, when they do occur, are at once attended to, and the patient removed to a hospital, where he receives the best medical attendance and treatment.

These measures for the preservation of the health of the troops, at a rough estimate, cost about £100,000 a week; but the money is repaid a hundredfold in the splendid health of the troops.

## "NO MAN TO BE SAVED."

### Why Germans Leave British Sailors to Perish in Seas.

A sailor who has returned home after nearly six months' absence declares that several of the prisoners captured during the fight off the Falklands told him that the Germans could have saved many members of the crew of the ill-fated Monmouth, but they had received definite instructions that no man was to be saved.

"We brought home nearly 30 prisoners," he said, "and one of them told me that before Admiral Sturdee's squadron got on their track they had received orders that none of the crews were to be rescued."

The Germans were confident that everything was going well with the grand fleet. One of the prisoners explained that every other day the ship's company was assembled on deck and the commander read the "news" from a typewritten paper. They knew all about the losses sustained by the British Navy, but they had not been told of the destruction of even a single German ship. In fact, they were told that the Germans had secured control of the North Sea.

The sailor added that it was difficult to get the Germans to believe that the British squadron in the North Sea had not been destroyed.

"These prisoners looked to me in blank astonishment," he said, "when I told them that our only trouble in the North Sea was to get the Germans to fight. I don't know whether they believed me or not, but after I left them there was a heated argument in the German lingo."

It takes a quick-witted man to know when to say nothing.

Delicious with Blanc Mange

Have you never tried "Crown Brand" with Blanc Mange and other Corn Starch Puddings? They seem to blend perfectly—each improves the other—together, they make simple, inexpensive desserts, that everyone says are "simply delicious".

EDWARDSBURG "CROWN BRAND" CORN SYRUP

is ready to serve over all kinds of Puddings—makes a new and attractive dish of such an old favorite as Baked Apples—is far cheaper than butter or preserves when spread on bread—and is best for Candy-making.

"LILY WHITE" is a pure white Corn Syrup—more delicate in flavor than "Crown Brand". Perhaps you would prefer it.

ASK YOUR GROCER—IN 2, 5, 10 AND 20 LB. TINS.

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Head Office - Montreal 30

New Catapult Device Used by the French.

This huge catapult is being used in a French trench to hurl bombs at the German positions in Eastern France.


Barn Roofing

Fire, Lightning Rust and Storm Proof

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Let us know the size of any roof you are thinking of covering and we will make you an interesting offer.

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MANUFACTURERS
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FOR DISTEMPER PINK EYE, EPIZOOTIC SHIPPING FEVER, and CATARRHAL FEVER.

Sure cure and positive preventive, no matter how horses at any age are infected or "exposed." Liquid, given on the tongue, acts on the Blood and Glands, expels the poisonous germs from the body. Cures Distemper in Dogs and Sheep, and Cholera in Poultry. Largest selling live stock remedy. Cures La Grippe among human beings and is a fine kidney remedy. Cut this out. Keep it. Show it to your druggist, who will get it for you. Free Booklet, "Distemper, Causes and Cures."

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

# SPRING BLOOD IS WATERY BLOOD

## How to Get New Health and New Strength at This Season

Spring ailments are not imaginary. Even the most robust find the winter months most trying to their health. Confinement indoors, often in overheated and nearly always badly ventilated rooms—in the home, the office, the shop and the school—taxes the vitality of even the strongest. The blood becomes thin and watery and is clogged with impurities. Some people have headaches and a feeling of languor. Others are low-spirited and nervous. Still others are troubled with disfiguring pimples and skin eruptions; while some get up in the morning feeling just as tired as when they went to bed. These are all spring symptoms that the blood is out of order and that a medicine is needed. Many people take purgative medicines in the spring. This is a serious mistake. You cannot cure yourself with a medicine that gallops through your system and leaves you weaker still. This is all that a purgative does. What you need to give you health and strength in the spring is a tonic medicine that will enrich the blood, and soothe the jangled nerves. And the one always reliable tonic and blood builder is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. These Pills not only banish spring weakness but guard you against the more serious ailments that follow, such as anaemia, nervous debility, indigestion, rheumatism and other diseases due to bad blood. In proof of this Mrs. D. E. Hughes, Hazenmore, Sask., says: "About a year ago I was badly run down, my nerves were all unstrung, and I could not go up stairs without stopping to rest. As I was a long ways from a doctor I decided to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and in the course of a few weeks I felt like a new person. As an all round restorative I can heartily recommend this medicine."

If you are ailing this spring you cannot afford, in your own interest, to overlook so valuable a medicine as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

### GOOD ROADS CLUBS.

One of the greatest drawbacks to the profitable marketing of farm products in our land to-day is bad roads. It has been found that good roads are an essential factor in getting produce to market at the least expense and trouble. Fortunately, a good many of our farmers have awakened to this fact, with the result that some farming sections of Canada have fine highways, while the condition of the roads of many other sections have been materially bettered. But the work is only half begun, if we take into consideration the vast amount of mileage in our public highways.

Farmers should investigate and see if this condition exists in their own district, and, if so, let them try to get the appropriation raised. If they fail in this, then circulate petitions for subscriptions to the road fund among the farmers. Even the business men of the towns into which the highways lead will often subscribe toward such a fund, as they, too, are interested in good roads, for they have found them good business "boosters."

If some of the farmers feel they cannot give any money toward the road fund, let them give work—which is just the same in the long run. They will certainly find plenty of work to do in grading, hauling gravel, etc.

If anything is to be accomplished, everybody must act in unison. Form a Good Roads Club and let its motto be: "We will have good roads all over our district." Furthermore, never let up on the spirit of that motto, but let it be the watchword of every member.

Heretofore farmers have given their whole attention to crops and things in general about the farm, never hardly giving a thought to roads—their outlet to the markets—and it is high time for them to give this vital subject their serious consideration.

## AN EXCELLENT REMEDY FOR LITTLE ONES

Mrs. Sidney Dalby, Audley, Ont., writes: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets for the past twelve months and have found them an excellent medicine for my little girl." Thousands of other mothers say the same thing—once a mother has used the Tablets she would use nothing else. They are pleasant to take; the result is sure, and above all they are guaranteed by a government analyst to be absolutely free from injurious drugs. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

There are desirable kinds of monopolists. Among them is the man who attends to his own business.

## BIG AID TO BRITAIN.

### The British Navy and Canadian Railway Expansion.

The present conflict in Europe has demonstrated beyond the possibility of doubt that the maintenance of Britain's superiority at sea, and the expansion of the wheat areas in British Dominions, have been linked together as basic factors in the consideration of plans for Imperial offense and defence. The lawmakers in London, as a matter of policy, have allowed nothing to interfere with the building up of an all-powerful navy, and they have steadfastly ignored the protests of Englishmen who have contended that Great Britain would be in an impossible position if a war should develop with a powerful maritime power. There were numerous men in England who believed that in the event of an important European struggle involving Great Britain, 'the hunger of London would dictate terms of peace." But the Admiralty were convinced that the sea power of Britain would keep all the routes open for foodstuffs. The lands in the British Isles which might have been devoted to the growth of more wheat were left as before, and the investors of Britain by placing their funds in the bonds of railways in Canada, in South Africa, in Australia, and in New Zealand, where vast stretches of fertile country remained to be opened up encouraged the production of a steady supply of foodstuffs which might be called upon in case of emergency. The under-water craft of Germany have failed to throttle the shipping of Great Britain. Her ships come and go almost as they please. And the resources of wheat lands, in themselves many times the area of the British Isles are available for the need of the people of Britain.

In facilitating the expansion of the various companies in the Dominion during the last thirty years, the successive governments, federal and provincial, have enabled Canada to take up the burden of a greater production in this year of the Empire's peril. Canada is measuring up to her advertised destiny as the "Granary of the Empire," or, more emphatic still, "Bread Basket of the World." The prophecies of leaders of thought for three decades are on the verge of fulfillment. The large exportable surplus of the wheat fields in Canada will go to feed a fair proportion of the dependent millions of England, and probably the war-harassed Belgians as well. The railway lines which have been constructed east and west and north and south throughout the country have made her present position possible. Without these essential traffic arteries the Dominion would have been merely a helpless spectator while the greatest war in history rumbled through to a conclusion. Canada's most important contribution to the cause of Empire is in wheat and flour and bread.

The bulk of supplies of Canadian wheat for export are drawn each year from the wheat fields of the prairie provinces. The total supply may be computed by a study of the carryings of the railways. During the crop year 1913-4, the Canadian Northern alone handled from the territory served by its western lines, 47,295,000 bushels. Estimating the increase this year at 20 per cent., this road should haul out approximately 56,750,000 bushels of wheat from the provinces lying between the Great Lakes and the Rocky Mountains. That quantity of wheat, converted successively into flour, and into standard loaves of bread, would feed Greater London, with its estimated population of 7,252,963, for more than four and a half years.

So long as Britain holds command of the seas, the available supply of foodstuffs from Canada alone should suffice to overcome the handicap her critics maintain she imposed upon herself by producing but a quarter of the wheat she annually consumes.

### PROVERBS.

Don't let your life become a mere money-getting humdrum. Get out into the open and live.

The object of life is not money, but more and always better living.

Selling is not teaching; teaching is the art of making a man learn.

Work exists for life; not life for work.

When you are attending to business be all there. But for heaven's sake do not become a machine yourself.

Know something besides business and the everlasting business point of view. Most men are branded with the trade-mark of their business.

If you are not a big man the job in time will get you, hypnotize you, swallow you up.

We need more men who are big enough to tower above their economic interests and give us a vision of something better.

An executive is a man who decides quickly and is sometimes right.

### Diplomatically Speaking.

"I want to answer Gwendolyn's letter and say something that means nothing."

"Tell her you love her."

# It All Came From Strain and Cold

### BUT G. K. MACDONALD FOUND RELIEF IN DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS.

#### Nova Scotia Man After Fifteen Years' Suffering Found a Cure Through Reading an Advertisement.

Harrigan Cove, Halifax Co., N. S., April 19th (Special).—After suffering for fifteen years from lame back and kidney trouble Mr. George K. MacDonald, a well-known resident of this place, is telling his neighbors of the great benefit he has received from using Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"My trouble started from a strain and a cold," Mr. MacDonald states. "I was troubled with stiffness of the joints and cramps in the muscles. My sleep was broken and unrefreshing, my limbs were heavy and I had a dragging sensation across the loins.

"My back ached and I suffered from rheumatism, when reading an advertisement led me to try Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"I am only too pleased to say that the treatment was successful. Dodd's Kidney Pills have done me a great deal of good."

Mr. MacDonald's symptoms show that he was troubled with Kidney disease. That's why Dodd's Kidney Pills cured him.

### WISE RULES OF CONDUCT.

Keep good company or none.

Never be idle.

If your hands cannot be usefully employed, attend to the cultivation of your mind.

Always speak the truth.

Make few promises.

Live up to your engagements.

Keep your own secrets, if you have any.

When you speak to a person look him in the face.

Good company and good conversation are the sinews of virtue.

Good character is above all things else.

Your character cannot be essentially injured except by your own acts.

If any one speaks evil of you, let your life be so that none will believe him.

Drink no kind of intoxicating liquors.

Ever live (misfortunes excepted) within your income.

When you retire to bed, think over what you have been doing during the day.

Make no haste to be rich, if you would prosper.

Small and steady gains give competency with tranquility of mind.

Never play at any kind of game of chance.

Avoid temptation, through fear you may not withstand it.

Earn money before you spend it.

Never run into debt unless you see a way to get out again.

Never borrow if you can possibly avoid it.

Never speak evil of any one.

Be just before you are generous.

Keep yourself innocent if you would be happy.

Read these rules at least once a week.

### A FOOD DRINK

#### Which Brings Daily Enjoyment.

A lady doctor writes:

"Though busy hourly with my own affairs, I will not deny myself the pleasure of taking a few minutes to tell of the enjoyment obtained daily from my morning cup of Postum. It is a food beverage, not a stimulant like coffee.

"I began to use Postum 8 years ago; not because I wanted to, but because coffee, which I dearly loved, made my nights long, weary periods to be dreaded and unfitting me for business during the day." (Tea is just as injurious as coffee, because it, too, contains the health-destroying drug, caffeine.)

"On advice of a friend, I first tried Postum, making it carefully as suggested on the package. As I had always used 'cream and no sugar,' I mixed my Postum so. It looked good, was clear and fragrant, and it was a pleasure to see the cream color it a light golden-brown.

"Then I tasted it critically and was pleased, yes, satisfied with my Postum in taste and effect, and am yet, being a constant user of it all these years.

"I continually assure my friends and acquaintances that they will like Postum and receive benefit from its use. I have gained weight, can sleep and am not nervous."

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

Postum comes in two forms:

**Regular Postum** — must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages.

**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. 30c and 50c tins.

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

"There's a Reason" for Postum.

—sold by Grocers.

### Nature's Guide for Garden Planting.

Nature furnishes guides for garden planting which are even more reliable than the calendar, according to the Agricultural Department's garden specialist. The old residents of the soil, such as the maple, dogwood and white oak, are the best interpreters of nature's moods in spring, and quickly reflect them, so that the gardener who follows their silent suggestions may arrange the planting of his vegetables accordingly.

When the silver maples begin to put forth their leaves and the "catkins" appear on the willows and poplars, nature is indicating that the season is right for the planting of such vegetables as lettuce, mustard, onion seeds and onion sets, parsley, the round seeded peas, early Irish potatoes, radishes, spinach and turnips. This, of course, provided that the soil is in good order, which can be determined by taking a handful at a depth of three or four inches from the surface, compact it in the hand by closing the fingers, and if upon opening them, the ball of earth gradually falls apart, it is ready to be spaded. Manure should then be buried a full spade depth below the surface and the soil should be made fine and compact with an even surface.

Not until about ten days after nature has set the date for the above mentioned vegetables should such garden truck as beets, carrots, and kohlrabi be planted. A second sowing of peas can also be made at this time.

The dogwood and the white oak begin to show signs of awakening at a time when other vegetables may be planted. These include bush and pole beans, sweet corn, cucumbers, musk melons, water melons and various kinds of squash. The gardener will rarely plant too early if he but wait for nature to tell him what to do.

# A Nova Scotia Case Of Interest to All Women

#### Halifax Sends Out a Message of Help to Many People.

Halifax, N.S., Dec. 15.—When interviewed at her home at 194 Argyle St., Mrs. Haverstock was quite willing to talk of her peculiarly unfortunate case. "I was always 'blue' and depressed, felt weak, languid and utterly unfit for any work. My stomach was so disordered that I had no appetite. What I did eat disagreed. I suffered greatly from dizziness and sick headache and feared a nervous breakdown. Upon my druggists recommendation I used Dr. Hamilton's Pills.

"I felt better at once. Every day I improved. In six weeks I was a well woman, cured completely after different physicians had failed to help me. It is for this reason that I strongly urge sufferers with stomach or digestive troubles to use Dr. Hamilton's Pills."

Dr. Hamilton's Pills strengthen the stomach, improve digestion, strengthen the nerves and restore debilitated systems to health. By cleansing the blood of long-standing impurities, by bringing the system to a high point of vigor, they effectually chase away weariness, depression and disease. Good for young or old, for men, for women, for children. All dealers sell Dr. Hamilton's Pills of Mandrake and Butternut.

### Mighty Hard.

First Shopper—"It's so hard to find just what you want."

Second Shopper—"Yes, especially when you don't know what it is."


**LOW FARES TO THE CALIFORNIA EXPOSITIONS VIA CHICAGO & NORTH WESTERN RY.**

Four splendid daily trains from the New Passenger Terminal, Chicago to San Francisco, Los Angeles and San Diego. Choice of Scenic and direct routes through the best of the West. Something to see all the way. Double track. Automatic electric safety signals all the way. Let us plan your trip and furnish folders and full particulars. B. H. Bennett, G.A., 46 Yonge St., Toronto, Ontario.


### A Result of Bigness.

"It's getting to be a big city, isn't it?"

"Yes. We no longer get mad when our friends don't invite us to all the parties they give."


**Minard's Liniment for sale, everywhere.**


### Source of the Golden Egg.

"Is it true that the appendix is absolutely useless?" asked the medical student.

"Useless!" thundered the professor, "why, sir, it's a veritable gold mine for surgeons."


Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Gentlemen,—I had my leg badly hurt, the pain was very severe and a large swelling came above the knee. I expected it would be serious—I rubbed it with MINARD'S LINIMENT, which stopped the pain and reduced the swelling very quickly. I cannot speak too highly of MINARD'S LINIMENT.

AMOS T. SMITH.

Port Hood Island.


### His Little Joke.

The bigamist turned back to say,
Before they put the handcuffs on,
"One cannot lead a double life
As cheap as one.


**Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.**





# Best Liniment of All Destroys Every Pain But Never Burns

"How thankful we are to get hold of such a wonderful household remedy as Nerviline," writes Mrs. E. P. Lamontagne from her home near Wetaskawin, Alberta. "In this far-away section, far away from a doctor or druggist, every family needs a good supply of liniment. Nerviline is the best of all. It destroys every pain, but never burns. We use Nerviline in a score of ways. If it's rheumatism, aching back, pain in the side, sciatica or stiff neck,—you can laugh at them if you have lots of Nerviline handy. For earache, toothache or cramps I don't think anything could act more quickly. For a general all-round pain remedy I can think of nothing more valuable and speedy to cure than Nerviline."

The above letter is convincing—it tells how reliable and trusty this old-time remedy is. Nerviline for forty years has been a household word in Canada. Scarcely a home in Canada you can find without Nerviline. Every community has its living examples of the wonderful curative properties of Nerviline which will cure pains and aches anywhere in the joints or muscles. It's penetrating, soothing, warming and safe for young and old to use. Get the large 50c. family size bottle; it's the most economical. Small trial size 25c. at any dealer's anywhere.


### The Canning Industry at a Glance

Annual production in Canada — about 125,000,000 tins—more than 200 every minute of the year.

Capital invested—$10,000,000 approximately.

Land required for growing fruits and vegetables—40,000 acres.

Number of persons engaged in growing raw materials—12,000.

Value to growers—$1,250,000.

Cost of manufacturing—$1,000,000.

Number of Canadian people benefited annually by the canning industry—75,000.

Classes of persons benefited — manufacturers of tin cans and their employees; the growers of fruits and vegetables; the fishermen; the farmers who raise cows for milk and cattle for canning; lumbermen; employees of lumber mills and of box factories; the makers of nails; artists who design, and lithographers who manufacture the labels; the Canadian railways; wholesalers and retailers.—Canadian Grocer.

### Remarkable.

"She's a remarkable woman in more ways than one."

"Is that so? Name one."

"She has a checking account at the bank, and hasn't once overdrawn it."

### All He Wanted to Know.

"Do you remember that three dollars you loaned me a few weeks ago?"

"Yes, perfectly. Have you come to repay it?"

"No. I just dropped in to see if you had forgotten it."


**Corns Drop Out** Instant Relief

Paint on Putnam's Corn Extractor tonight, and corns feel better in the morning. Magical the way "Putnam's" eases the pain, destroys the roots, kills a corn for all time. No pain. Cure guaranteed. Get a 25c. bottle of "Putnam's" Extractor to-day.


### With the Proceeds.

"So Tom soaked his watch. What did he get on it?"

"Soaked."


**Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.**

**SEED POTATOES.**

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

**NURSERY STOCK.**

STRAWBERRIES, RASPBERRIES, POTATOES. Catalogue free. McConnell & Son, Port Burwell, Ont.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS, GOOD PLANTS, guaranteed, Senator Dunlap $3.50 per thousand, $2.00 for 500, $1.25 for 250, f.o.b. Bloomfield. Leavens Orchards, Howard Leavens, Bloomfield, Ont.

**NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE.**

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

**MISCELLANEOUS.**

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

NO MORE DANDRUFF.
**DANDRUCURE**
Will stop your falling hair, cure the itching, and make your hair glossy and smooth. At your Druggist, or sent postpaid, 2 oz. size, 50c. 604 Traders Bank Bldg., Toronto, Ont.

Success assured in rearing Baby Chicks if you feed them
**Purina Chick Feed**
Send dealer's name and ask for particulars.
The Chisholm Milling Co., Ltd.,
Dept. 6, Toronto, Ontario.

KERMATH Marine Engines
"America's Standard 4 Cycle Marine Motor"

KERMATH MFG. CO. Dept. Detroit, Mich.

KEELEY CURE
1253 DUNDAS TORONTO
FOR ALCOHOLIC & DRUG ADDICTIONS

**HAWK BICYCLES**
An up-to-date, High Grade Bicycle fitted with *Roller Chain, New Departure Coaster Brake and Hubs, Detachable Tires*, high grade equipment, including Mudguards, Pump, and Tools $22.50
Send for FREE 1915 Catalogue, 70 pages of *Bicycles, Sundries, and Repair Material*. You can buy your supplies from us at Wholesale Prices.
T. W. BOYD & SON,
27 Notre Dame St. West, Montreal.


### Deadly Sex.

He—I've finished my speech.

She—What is the subject?

He—"A Lady Who Strikes Her Husband Is No Man."


**Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.**


### After Marrying.

"Tell me, Vanessa, does your music help to make your home happy?"

"Not much. A sonata is of little interest to a man when he wants a boiled dinner."

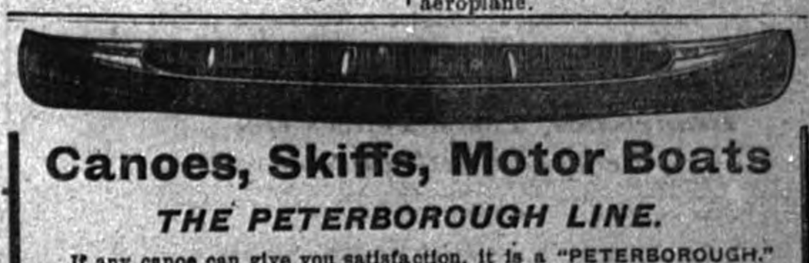
### That Broken Look.

"How did you guess I was having financial troubles?"

"I noted the change in your face."


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


Cheer up. The fool who rocks the boat may live to ride in an aeroplane.

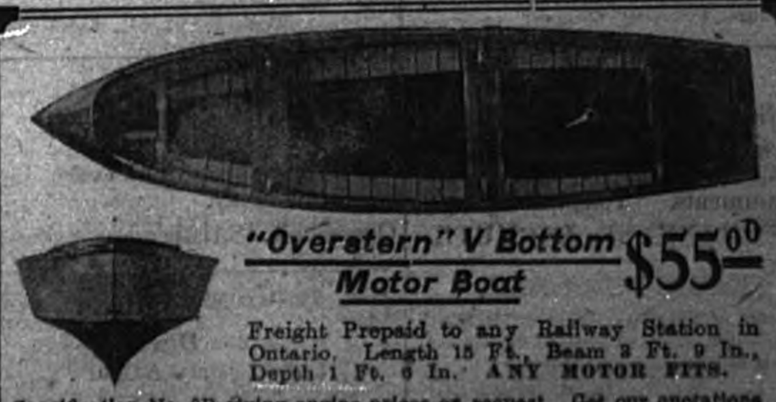



**Canoes, Skiffs, Motor Boats**

***THE PETERBOROUGH LINE.***

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

THE PETERBOROUGH CANOE COMPANY, LIMITED,
PETERBOROUGH, ONT.



*"Overstern" V Bottom Motor Boat* $55.00

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

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

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

# G. L. Meikle & Co.

## Paints, Oils and Varnishes

**Agents for the Canada Paint Co's. famous "PRISM BRAND"**

## Colin McArthur's Books Wall papers

**All Styles, at all Prices.**

White Front

G.L. MEIKLE & CO.

# SEMI-READY TAILORING

YOUR NEW SPRING SUIT made to your order just as you want it.

Your choice of the best Worsteds, Serges and Tweeds imported from England.

Ready-made Suits for Men and Boys always in stock.

The Choicest Novelties of the Season in Men's Felt Hats are ready for your choosing.

Boots and Shoes for Everybody.

We can fit your feet and your pocket book from our large stock.

Extra special in Men's Working Boots.

**Telephone 65**

**Boot Repairing a Specialty**

# W. G. Staniforth

# LACHUTE MARBLE & GRANITE WORKS

*We deal in Foreign & Domestic Marble and Granite, first class work and best material in all the latest designs, always on hand.*

*Satisfaction guaranteed in all kinds of cemetery work, Monuments, Headstones, Posts, Fences etc.*

*Terms to suit Purchasers.*

## W. M. SCOTT, Prop.

DR. G. A. CLUNIE, L.D.S.
SURGEON DENTIST
Office over Banford's Store.
Absent Tuesday only.

L. L. LEGAULT B.C.L.,
ADVOCATE,
Roby's Block.
Main St., LACHUTE.

R. JOLY, UNDERTAKER,
First-class hearse. Embalming a specialty at lowest prices
Agent for Marble and Granite Monuments. Telephone No 42.
BETHANY ST. LACHUTE.

DR. HUGH McCONNELL,
SURGEON DENTIST
Will be in his office every day except Tuesday.
Opposite T. Christie's Drug Store.

**FARM FOR SALE.**

Farm of 180 acres, three miles South of Lachute. In good state of cultivation. For full particulars, apply to
E. R. MORRIN,
R. R. No. 4, Lachute.
or R. SUMMERBY,
4-9. Macdonald College, Que.

DR. R. CHARLEBOIS, L.D.S
SURGEON DENTIST
397 Victoria Avenue,
cor Sherbrooke St.
Montreal, P. Q. Westmount,
Tel. Westmount 4849.

## THE GOLDEN EGG AND THE GOOSE

**Old Fable Applies to "Made-in-Canada" —How Merchants Often Stand In Their Own Light**

The following statement has been circulated in connection with the "Made-in-Canada" movement, and is well worthy of the attention not only of merchants to whom it is particularly addressed, but also of the average consumer who often sends his money away from his own town and outside of Canada when he could spend it just as advantageously in his own town for goods "Made-in-Canada."

**"The Goose That Lays the Golden Eggs"**

Don't kill her!

Don't do anything that will lessen her laying power!

On the contrary, feed her and nourish her so that you'll get more eggs from her! She needs your help and your good-will.

Did it ever occur to you that, out of every dollars worth of Canadian made goods you buy, about 50 cents goes to the Canadian workman living in some Canadian town or city, and enables him to buy about 50 cents worth more goods from his tradesmen?

Did it ever occur to you that, out of every dollars worth of foreign-made goods you sell, about 75 cents or more disappears from Canada forever, and the buying capacity of the Canadian workman is correspondingly reduced. The wages that should be in his pocket have been paid to the foreign workman.

In 1913, over $692,000,000 of Canadian money was spent for foreign goods. Think of it—six hundred and ninety two millions! Half of these goods could have been made in Canada and Canadian workmen and Canadian retailers would then have been $100,000,000 to $150,000,000 better off than they are to-day.

This tremendous leak of nearly $2,000,000 per day is still going on. You can help to stop some of it, and, moreover, you owe it to yourself and your own business to do all you can to check this drain on the country's resources.

So, decide now, to help feed the goose! Decide now to increase the sale of Canadian-made goods! Decide now to keep more money in Canada.

**Department of Railways & Canals, Canada**
**Beauharnois Canal**
Protection work for Valleyfield Government Dam.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned and marked "Tender for works for protecting the Government dam at Valleyfield," will be received at this office until 16 o'clock on Friday, May 7th, 1915.

Plans, Specifications and form of contract to be entered into can be seen on or after this date at the office of the Chief Engineer of the Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, and at the office of the Superintending Engineer, Quebec Canals, Montreal Que.

Parties tendering will be required to accept the fair wages schedule prepared or to be prepared by the Department of Labour, which schedule will form part of the contract.

Contractors are requested to bear in mind that tenders will not be considered unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms, and in the case of firms, unless there are attached the actual signature, the nature of the occupation, and place of residence of each member of the firm.

An accepted bank cheque for the sum of $3,000.00 made payable to the order of the Minister of Railways and Canals, must accompany each tender, which sum will be forfeited if the party tendering declines entering into contract for the work, at the rates stated in the offer submitted.

The cheque thus sent in will be returned to the respective contractors whose tenders are not accepted.

The cheque of the successful tenderer will be held as security, or part security for the due fulfilment of the contract to be entered into.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

By order
J. W. PUGSLEY,
Secretary.
Department of Railways and Canals,
Ottawa, 15th April, 1915.

Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the Department will not be paid for it.—44229.

# COAL and WOOD

**FOR SALE.**

**Give your order at once for next Season.**

## Harry Ayers

**Lachute Mills, Que.**

**SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTHWEST LAND REGULATIONS.**

—: o :—

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. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub Agency), on certain conditions.

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, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except where residence is performed in the vicinity.

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

Duties—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent, also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price, $3.00 per acre.

Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth $300.

The area of cultivation is subject to reduction in case of rough, scrubby or stony land. Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

W. W. CORY, C.M.G.,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of the advertisement will not be paid for.—64388

## Martin's Tested Seeds.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Beans Golden Wax | —per packet 5c., | per lb., 25 cents. | | |
| Beet Detroit Dark Red | per packet 5c., | per oz 18 cents. | | |
| Cabbage Winningstadt | per " | 5c., " | oz 20 cents. | |
| Cucumber Long Green | " " | 5c., " | oz 15 cents. | |
| Lettuce May King | " " | 5c., " | oz 20 cents. | |
| Tomata Earliana | " " | 5c., " | oz 30 cents. | |
| Onion Ailsa Craig | " " | 10c., " | oz 75 cents. | |
| Onion Red Wethersfield | " " | 5c., " | oz 20 cents. | |
| Peas Prosperity | " " | 5c., " | lb. 30 cents. | |

Sweet Peas, Spences Giant Mixed
All Waved, Large Flowers,—per packet 10c., per oz 35 cents.

**Martin's "Special" Collection of Vegetables and Flowers, Price $1.00.**

**FREE**—With every order for one of these splendid collections, we shall give absolutely free, one years subscription to "GARDEN LIFE." The new paper devoted to gardening. The paper will be mailed free each month. Now is the time. Send your order for one of our "SPECIAL" collections, and receive your copy of "Garden Life" for April.

## Martin's Tested Seeds,

**60 Victoria Square, Montreal.**
**Price List on Application.**

# ROBERT MILLER

*Successor to WILLIAM BERRY.*

**DEALER IN**

Farm Machinery and Engines, Deering and McCormick's also John Deere and J. B. Doré, Chatham and Petrolia Wagons and Carts, Buggies and Expresses, (a car load to choose from), a good stock of harness and harness parts always on hand, Whips, Rugs, Stoves and Ranges, Beatty Bros. Stalls, Stanchions and Litter Carriers, Wortman and Ward Co's. Hay Forks and Pumps, Churns, Washing Machines, Wringers etc, etc. One Car load of Peerless Field, Lawn and Poultry Wire Fencing and Gates. Lumber for sale.

All bought for SPOT CASH, and on sale at reasonable prices.

## BERRY'S OLD STAND

**MAIN STREET - - - LACHUTE**

# Hay, Flour and Feed,

**In Large or Small Quantities**

## Bread, Cakes & Confectionery

**Wedding Cakes a Specialty.**

Ice Cream made to order. - - Fruits in Season

Fine Assortment of Ganong's Chocolates.

Splendid Line of Picture Post-cards.

We are agents for Caldwells Celebrated Meal and Calf Meal. You should try it. The best on the market.

*Robert Hamilton,*

*Phone. 80.* *Baker & Confectioner.*

# Are you Building?

We beg to remind those who are thinking of building that we are dealers in . . . . . .

**Builders' and Contractors' Material**

Such as Fire Bricks, Fire Clay, Drain Pipes, Farm Tiles, Chimney Linings, Portland Cement, Brick Laths, Mortar Stain, Plaster Paris, Fertilizer, Land Plaster, Asbestos etc.

Any of the above materials can be had in large or small quantities. Bricks up to 3 millions.

## J. W. Cottingham, Phone 29 Lachute

# Brighten Up!

**Spring is here, and so are we with a full line of**

Ready mixed Paints,
Pure White Lead,
Linseed Oil (boiled and raw)
Shellac's, Varnishes and Stains,
Dry colors and colors ground in oil
Best assortment of Paint and Kalsomine brushes in town.

## T. McOuat & Son,

**Founders & Machinists, - - Lachute Mills.**

# The Watchman,

## And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XXXIX — LACHUTE, FRIDAY, MAY 21, 1915. — NO. 18



## CENTRAL ICE-CREAM PARLOR

We beg to inform our many customers that our Parlors will be open on Saturday, April 17th. Owing to the increasing demand for our ice-cream we have converted half of our store into a nice parlor, so that we can accommodate the general public. We guarantee all our goods of first quality. Our Ice Cream Sodas will sure to please. Try us.

Always a good assortment of vegetables' lettuce, celery, tomatoes and fruits in season. We carry the Celebrated Neilson Chocolates.

**P. PAQUIN, - Lachute**



Z. N. RAYMOND, L.L.B.

NOTARY PUBLIC,

Money to Loan. Farms for Sale

Office in Creswell's Building,

MAIN ST., LACHUTE.

FOR SALE.—One Grand Upright Piano, (Heintzman & Co.) almost new. A splendid instrument, with beautiful tone. One Duet Bench, dull mahogany finish, to match piano. One Music Cabinet. Two Quebec Heaters, No. 4, latest pattern.

Apply to,

J. CLARK REILLY, Grenville, Que.

I have on hand a small quantity of household furniture slightly used. For Sale Cheap. Apply to

W. J. BOYD, Main St. Lachute.

—: o :—

Our Boy's Suits are well assorted qualities and prices. Come early as sizes get sold out.

W. BANFORD & SON.

—: o :—

WANTED.—A desirable property on Main Street, or the East Ward. Kindly make known to Watchman Office, Lachute.

FLAT TO RENT.—A flat in the Paquin block, Main Street, containing six rooms with modern improvements. Nice verandah. Apply to

P. PAQUIN,

Main Street, Lachute.

—: o :—

We feel that we have not been calling attention sufficiently to our boy's clothing. It is worth looking over.

W. BANFORD & SON.

**Automobile For Sale.**

A five passenger touring car, in good running order. A snap to quick buyer.

Apply to

WATCHMAN OFFICE, Lachute.

—: o :—

**:: WOOL ::**

We pay SPOT CASH for WOOL and invite Merchants and Farmers, having any quantity to dispose of, to take matter up with us by telephone (No. 23) or mail.

**AYERS LIMITED,**
**Lachute Mills, P. Que.**

—: o :—

FOR SALE.—A Stallion eight years old, well broken in and has proved himself as a good stock breeder, weighing a little over 1,800 pounds. At reasonable terms.

Apply to J. BTE.-BIGRAS,

Browns' Gore, Que.

—: o :—

TO RENT.—A front room (furnished) in the old French School.

5-21 Apply to,

CHARLES BLOW, Grace St.


### How Our Canadians Die.

—: o :—

"Deeply regret to inform you 24529 Private R. Randolph Piché 13th Battalion, officially reported killed in action."

The above message was received by Mrs Piché, at St. Canute, on Sunday last.

The following day a letter reached her describing the death of her son. It was in the terrible battle of Langemarck in which the Canadians by conspicuous bravery, not only covered themselves with Glory, but, "Saved the day," that brave Randolph Piché, through his death won imperishable fame. Under an awful fire he went to the rescue of some wounded Turcos. Having carried one to a place of safety, he returned for the second and for the third, but was killed almost immediately on his return to the front. "Greater love hath no man than this that a man lay down his life for his friends."

Canada, the Empire and the World are richer to-day because of there deeds of heroism performed by our heroic Canadians. Well has one said, "They just did what we expected they would do."

May the God of battles comfort the thousands of wounded and bleeding hearts, made such by this awful war "the greatest crime since Calvary."

News has reached here that Bombadier G. Arthur McClintock, of the 2nd, Field Artillery has been wounded. His brother Delmar is in the same battery.

You will soon be needing a nice straw hat for summer wear, and when you do remember that Geoffroy Bedard, the tailor on Main Street, is the place to buy yours. A splendid line just imported to choose from.

Now if you want to get something that is real good and nice, just try the Ottawa Dairy Ice Cream. It is the genuine article and done up in nice blocks for home use. Try a package. E. Darlington, Main Street, Lachute.

Miss Ruby McPhail was the hostess on Tuesday afternoon at her home "Pleasant Banks" at a china Shower given in honor of Miss Blanche Record who is to be one of the Seasons Brides. Those assisting in the tea room, were Mrs. Duncan McPhail, Mrs. A. A. McGibbon, and Miss Paul.

### CARD OF THANKS.

—o—

Mrs. L. Robinson, of Louisa, desires to thank the many friends for their kind sympathy and help in the recent sad loss of her daughter Eva, whose death occurred in Boston, on May 8th, 1915. The remains were interred in the Louisa cemetery on Wednesday, May 13.

### IN MEMORIAM

—: o :—

IN loving memory of Dr. Geo. Christie who passed away on May 12th 1914.

Gone, but not forgotten by his many friends.

### DEATHS

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TOWNSEND.—On May 12th, at Cypress River, Man. Catherine Helen McGibbon, wife of John Townsend, and adopted daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Heatlie, Ogdensburg. Aged 28 years.


## CRESWELL'S

**Canada Cement**

**Prices Right**

R. Creswell, Regist'd.


### LOCAL NEWS

—o—

Mrs. Chas. Calder spent Thursday last in Montreal.

Mr. Malcolm Smith was in Montreal on Tuesday last.

Miss Gladys McOuat is spending a few days in Montreal this week.

Miss Butt of Montreal is the guest of Mrs. Conlin for a couple of weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. John Mackie, of Montreal spent the week-end with his mother in town.

Miss F. McGillivray, of Montreal, was in town over Sunday, the guest of her parents.

Miss L. Barr of Montreal, was the week-end guest of her sister Mrs. Jas McFaul.

The Misses Violet and Frankie Joss, of Montreal, spent Sunday with their parents in town.

Miss A. Smith, of Notre Dame de Grace spent the week-end the guest of Mrs. R. Hamilton.

Miss C. Palliser, of Montreal, was the guest of her father, Mr. T. Palliser on Sunday last.

Among those spending the week-end in town were Messrs. Clunie, H. Kearns, and H. Hammond.

The Ladie's Aid of the Presbyterian church, intend holding their annual sale Thursday, June 3rd.

Miss Grace Bradford, of St. Hyacinthe and Miss Eva, of Howick, spent the week-end with their parents.

Mr. John Forbes, accompanied by his daughter Miss Jenny, spent a pleasant week-end with friends in town.

Mrs. J. S. Boa and daughter, of Montreal, spent a few days last week at their summer home in St. Andrews.

Mrs. R. H. McCoy, spent a few days in town this week, and returned on Tuesday accompanied by her daughter Miss Hattie.

A number of our enterprising horsemen have formed themselves into a society which will shortly be incorporated under the name of the Argenteuil Horse Breeders Association. They have effected the purchase of the pure-bred Imported Clydesdale Stallion "General Graham" No 15694 weighing well over the ton. He is a deep, thick low-set horse and one that should tend to raise the standard of draft horses in this country.

The following report shows what the people of our vicinity are doing to aid the good work of the Red Cross Society. Received from the pupils of Lachute Academy $5 30. Brownsburg has sent $800 for six beds in the Cliveden Hospital in England, 3 to be called 'Brownsburg, one 'Mount Maple,' one 'Dalesville' and one 'Mabel.' $350 more has been subscribed and will be paid in towards the end of the month.

The sum of $48 5' was also sent in for the 'Gazette Tobacco Fund,' $38 50 being collected by Miss K. M. Giles and $10 00 by Miss Adrienne Nadeau.

### ST. ANDREWS

The moving picture entertainment given in the Town Hall on Monday evening last passed off quite successfully and a nice little sum realized for the Red Cross Society.

In consideration of the recent School Question of Amalgamating the Protestant schools of the Parish of St. Andrews a vote was taken on Monday last, May 17th and declared unaminiously in its favor. The move will tend to better conditions and will doubtless prove a great benefit to those interested, for it is generally conceded that the attendance in rural Schools only covers about 55 p.c. while that of the consolidated schools averages around 95 p.c. This percentage is based on the Inspector generals report. The new system will go into effect on the 1st of September and takes in the Beech Ridge, Lachute Road and River Rouge, Schools. Rigs will be furnished to convey the children to and from the St. Andrews School.

From Monday next, May 24th, Mr. Z. N. Raymond, Notary Public, will be in his office in the Creswell Building every day, to attend on those desiring his service.

*The Notarial business in the office of the late J. E. VALOIS, Notary will be continued immediately.*

*GAÏTAN VALOIS, L.L.L.*
*Notary.*

(Formerly established in Montreal).

The many friends of Lieut. E. Todd, of Sherbrooke, will be sorry to learn that he is in the hospital with an attack of scarlet fever.

Mrs. D. McClenaghan, of Ormstown, and Mrs. Jas. Holmes and two children, of Ormstown, are the guests of their brother Mr. R. Hamilton.

Messrs. R. McArthur, A. Hills, V. Morrison, F. Jordan, H. Slater are in Sherbrooke this week attending the Grand Lodge meeting of the Independent Order of Oddfellows.

Messrs. D. Mitchell, Fred Walker, and A. Nadon, who have been in training at Toronto, in the Cycle Corps, left on the Corinthian for overseas service on May 16th. Good luck to them.

Messrs. Reid Giles and J. R. Calder returned home on Tuesday after a two-weeks camp with the McGill Regiment at Niagara. Mr. E. S. Giles has enlisted with the 2nd McGill Over-seas Contingent.

Mr. A. C. Bradford has been appointed agent for the Russell Motor Car and their good qualities and reliability can be ably seen in the one recently purchased from him by Mr. J. R. McOuat. Call and ask for particulars.

The "Clean-Up" campaign of last Saturday was taken to in a kindly manner by the citizens generally and it is hoped that the interest will be maintained and that the public will take a legitimate pride in keeping their yards and gardens free of rubbish, etc. We have a naturally pretty little town and it is up to the residents to keep it so.

Services next Sunday, May 23rd, in connection with the Methodist Church are as follows.—Lachute 10.30 a.m. and 7 p.m. St. Canute 3 p.m. Brownsburg 7.30 p.m. At Brownsburg, a special collection will be taken up in behalf of the Repair Fund of the Church.

The regular monthly meeting of the W. M. S. will be held at the home of Mrs. R. McArthur Lachute on Thursday afternoon, (May 27th) at 3 o'clock.

The regular weekly prayer meeting will be held in the S. S. Hall, on Wednesday evening, (May 26th) at 7.30 o'clock.

### Lecture on the British Navy.

A most descriptive lecture was given in the Town Hall last Friday evening by Mr. H. B. Ames, M.P., of Montreal, under the auspices of the Lachute Red Cross Society. There are lectures that one can soon tire of, but Mr. Ames held his audience in rapt attention from start to finish, as with the assistance of a number of lantern slides he carried his hearers back some 150 years, showing them the old "Victory" lying to-day in the Portsmouth harbor and then on through the many stages unto the great super-super-dreadnought like the Queen Mary of the present day. It was a wondrous revelation to many as the speaker explained so fully the relative merits and comparisons of the different classes of warships, their speed, gunnery etc. He also shewed the torpedo and its inner mechanism, how they are fired and operated, and gave pictorial demonstration of the damage effected.

Mayor G. F. Calder presided over the meeting and related in brief what the local branch of the Red Cross Society had been privileged to accomplish. In addition to the 1756 garments which have been forwarded to Montreal the sum of $937.35 has already been collected. Dr. H. B. Fraser of Brownsburg reported that during a three days campaign he had collected $654.25, of which $350.00 had been subscribed by the Dominion Cartridge Co. employees. He also spoke of a plan by which he hoped to secure a weekly 10c. contribution from 1500 subscribers in the district.

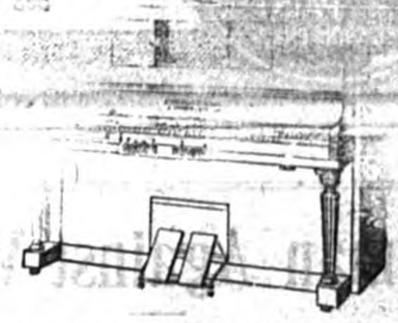
The thanks of the meeting was tendered to Miss Neve of St. Andrews, Mr. Jos. Fortier of Ste. Scholastique, Miss Draper and Messrs. Yelland and Van Dyke of Lachute, for their vocal selections (with the assistance of the Misses McIntyre and Savage as accompanists) which were all highly appreciated, as was also the address in French by Mr. R. A. Drapeau. The National Anthem was then lustily and everyone went home with a more comprehensive idea of what it means to be "Mistress of The Seas."


## Wall Papers!

We have put into stock a very large supply of wall papers this spring. It is, in fact, the largest we ever stocked. We invite our friends to come in early and select what they need, as all is on exhibition now. We have large assortments, especially of low priced and medium grades.

**W. Banford & Son,**
Main Street Lachute





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is inherently true and beautiful. Even greater than this is the "Meister-Touch" Control—a wonderful feature.

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*MAIN STREET - - LACHUTE, P.Q.*



## ATTENTION!

That is the word of command in Military Circles just now, but we wish to draw your attention not AUTHORATATIVELY, but PERSUASIVELY to the quality of goods that may be found in our Store, which is replete with the Best that Money can Buy. All our Departments offer you splendid values. Come and see for yourself.

**R. McFAUL,**

*MAIN STREET, - - - LACHUTE.*

## BE WISE!

And show your wisdom by not neglecting your eyesight. We are practical opticians and our parlors are fitted up with latest mechanical devices for a perfect test. We can fit you with any sight requisite from our very large and complete stock of glasses. There is absolutely no need of your going to the city, just come and confer with us.

—o—

Bear in mind that we carry a nice large assortment of Jewelry, etc., and it is with us that you can procure a suitable gift or present for your friend.

—o—

Agents for the Edison Phonograph.

**T. JOUSSE, Main St., Lachute.**

*Watchmaker, Jeweller and Optician*

# FARMERS

**Consider *Purity* in *Paint* in *Preference* to Price.**

**You wouldn't pay the regular price for Sugar that analyzed 10% of sand. You wouldn't pay "all wool" prices for cotton-and-wool clothing Why should you pay your good money for impure Paint, when you can get**

# MARTIN-SENOUR "100% PURE" PAINT

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# Woman Against Woman

## or A Terrible Accusation.

CHAPTER V.

The waiting, the dread, the horror of facing an unknown suffering, had not the power to rob Ailsa of the exquisite joy of the hours that followed. All night she lay alone in her pretty room, hugging her happiness to her, repeating his words in her own heart, living through the scene again, not wishing to sleep, and arising with the sun, a snatch of a song upon her lips.

"It cannot be eternal separation!" she murmured. "But even if it were, I should thank God always for what has been. He loves me! That king among men! He loves me! Ah, surely it is enough! And I shall have the joy of being near him, of helping him in his affliction, whatever it may be. I shall hear his voice, sometimes touch his hand. What more could one ask?"

She was ready and waiting when he came. She knew the sound of the footsteps in the hall, knew the gentle tap upon the door, and flew to open it; but the sight of his white, set face, the ghastly misery of his expression, made her speechless.

She shrank back without a word, and in a low, tense voice, from which all the sweetness and music had fled, he asked:

"Are you ready, Ailsa?"

She nodded, unable to reply.

"Have you got the key of your trunk?"

"Yes," she whispered.

"A man will call for it some time this morning. There is a carriage waiting. Come!"

She stepped backward and took up a hat, which he had given her, and pinned it on. She didn't even glance toward a mirror, but straight into his rigid face she gazed. She placed her warm, heavy wrap about her shoulders, and going toward him, said in a choked, hoarse voice:

"I am ready."

He looked about the room, and her eyes followed his own. There was the rug before the warm, glowing fire upon which she had sat the night before when she discovered his love for her. There was the table across which he had thrown himself in his wild grief, the chair in which he had sat when she confessed her love. A sob choked in his throat, but he forced it back.

"I am going to keep this room just as it is forever," he said, quietly.

It was the only reference he made to the events of the night before, and she had not the courage to reply. In painful silence she followed him downstairs, and allowed him to place her in a coupe, never listening to the address he gave the driver, never caring whither she was going.

He took his seat beside her, then leaned back upon the cushions and closed his eyes. Life had been bitter enough before, but surly no suffering had ever equaled this.

He aroused himself after a time, and leaning toward her, placed his hand upon hers.

"Ailsa," he whispered, 'are you quite sure, dear, that you are prepared for anything that may happen—anything?"

"Quite sure. I can bear anything for—your sake."

He smiled at her tenderly.

"My brave little girl," he murmured. "I am accepting a terrible sacrifice at your hands, but if it proves too much for you, you can always go away, you know. God bless you, little one!"

The coupe stopped, and with the expression of anguish deepening upon his countenance, if that were possible, he stepped out and assisted her to alight.

They had stopped before a residence of such splendor that Ailsa drew her breath hard in great surprise; but if she showed surprise at its exterior, it reached amazement upon her entrance there.

The door was opened by a footman in livery. Faintly she heard Dunraven say: "Ask your mistress to come to the drawing-room."

The footman bowed and left them, then Dunraven led her to the drawing-room. It was such a one as she had never dreamed of, even when, as a child, she had read the extravagant descriptions of the "Arabian Nights." It contained the gorgeousness of the old world combined with the new, and all in such exquisite taste as only an artist can display.

And then, almost before she had recovered her breath, she observed that Dunraven had gone forward to meet some one. She saw him take the hand of a tiny creature who had entered, with all the tenderness and respect which he knew so well how to show to a woman, and Ailsa looked beyond him to her.

And ah, what a vision it was that met her eyes! The daintiest, airiest, most exquisite little fairy that Ailsa had ever seen!

The pale gold hair lay upon her brow in little clinging curls like those of a child, the porcelain-blue eyes were opened wide, the sweet lips trembled under their smile as she welcomed the man who had taken her hand.

She wore a morning-gown of white and gold, the clinging folds sweeping back from her graceful little body, and she came forward, as he led her, with the dignity of a queen.

"Miss Valworth"—it was Dunraven who was speaking—"this is the lady whose companion I have asked you to be. I hope you will like each other. Let me introduce you to—my wife!"

If her life had depended upon it, Ailsa could not have bowed, could not have moved. She seemed like a petrified thing as she stood there. She knew that that beautiful, child-like fairy had taken her hand; that she was saying some words of welcome in a sweet, silvery voice that fitted her appearance to perfection, but Ailsa could not hear what they were. Those two words seemed suddenly to have stricken her deaf and dumb—my wife!

They rang out above the words he had spoken to her the night before. They mingled with these: "My darling, my darling, you must forget that I love you!" but were lost in those others of a thousand times greater import: "My wife!"

And Dunraven saw and understood it all. He made her look at him by the power of his gaze, as he said, softly:

"You will try—to be friends?"

She unfastened her eyes from Mrs. Dunraven's face and glanced up at her husband. The pleading of his expression could not be mistaken. She could not understand it at all, but there was no sacrifice she would not have made for him.

She took Mrs. Dunraven's hand in both her own and pressed it gently.

"Please forgive me!" she murmured. "The kindness of my reception dazed me for a moment. Perhaps your—your husband has told you—Mrs. Dunraven, that my life has not always been a happy one, and to find friends among strangers is a new experience for me."

And then, to add to her surprise, she saw a moisture rise to the sweet, blue babyish eyes, and lifting herself upon tiptoe, Mrs. Dunraven kissed the strange girl upon the lips.

"Yes, he told me," she answered, 'in that same sweet voice. "He told me how friendless and alone you were. He said that I would like you, and I do, Miss Valworth. We will try to make up to you for some of the sorrows of the past, will we not, Leslie?"

"Yes," he murmured, faintly, turning away and shading his eyes with his hands.

"But," she continued, "you are not going to make me call you by that stilted name, are you? Miss Valworth is very pretty, and it suits you admirably, but we couldn't be friends with that formality between us, could we? What is your other name?

"Ailsa!" stammered the girl, helplessly.

"Ailsa Valworth! Isn't it pretty, Leslie? I am sure we shall get on famously together, Ailsa. Come upstairs and see your rooms. I am going to show them to you myself. I have selected those next to mine for you. I shall be just between you and my husband, so that I can have one or the other at any time I want to."

She did not hear the little groan that arose to Dunraven's lips, but linking her arm in that of her new "companion," she led her from the room. At the door she paused and looked back.

"Miss Valworth and I are going to have a cup of coffee, Leslie. If you will come up in ten minutes, and are real good, you may join us. Come to my boudoir."

Ailsa did not look back. It seemed to her that every word spoken by that dainty little creature was a new stab in her heart.

What right had she to rob this charming little woman of her husband's heart? What right had she to enter that home, knowing that this woman's husband loved her? And how was it that his heart could wander to another, with this beautiful, gracious, warm-hearted lady bearing his name and sharing his life?

The situation was growing more mysterious.

She followed Mrs. Dunraven upstairs in silence.

"These are your rooms," Mrs. Dunraven said as she flung open a door at the end of the hall. "The view is charming from this window. See! It overlooks the park. I think that view would make an artist of any one. Do you paint?"

"No," answered Ailsa, glancing about the beautiful room with keen pleasure, in spite of her numbing suffering.

"Perhaps some day you will let me teach you. Do you like the rooms?"

"They are exquisite. I never saw anything so beautiful."

"I am so glad you like them. I was afraid if you were inclined to be critical the decorations would not please you. The flesh tones of the Cupids are altogether too white, and some of them are ridiculously proportioned. But I have concealed it all as much as possible with the draperies. Come into my rooms."

She led the way through Ailsa's own room, and the girl gave a gasp of astonishment as she looked around.

Beautiful as the other rooms were, they were nothing to the careless luxury of these. Mrs. Dunraven smiled in childish pleasure over her delight.

"My husband is always bringing me some beautiful new thing which I do not need, and which is really absurd; but—oh, he is so good to me! There was never a man on earth so good as Leslie. You must not laugh at me, Ailsa, will you?" wistfully. "My sister will not listen to me talking of him, but—I must. Some day, when you love some one very dearly, you will understand how absolutely necessary it is to talk to some one else of him."

Ailsa groaned.

Fortunately Mrs. Dunraven was busying herself with making a comfortable corner for her "companion," and did not hear. To conceal her emotion Ailsa glanced about her, but it was only into some reflection of Leslie Dunraven's face that she looked. He was everywhere. The pictures upon the wall were almost all of him; here and there in some fancy costume he had worn to a ball, once in shooting clothes, and again in rowing undress. They occupied every position, and were in every kind of frame that could be devised.

Mrs. Dunraven laughed merrily.

"Now, I know you are going to laugh at my sentimentality. Leslie does. But I don't mind any time I see him in any odd-looking me, I make him have his photograph taken, or I make him sit to me for his portrait. I have nine of him that I have painted myself. I am going to ask you a question. Of course you have had very little opportunity of judging, knowing him so little, but did you ever see a handsomer man than he?"

Ailsa could have cried out. It seemed to her that the childish prattle of that little creature would drive her mad, and yet with those innocent blue eyes upon her she must find an answer to her questions.

"I am not much of a judge," she said, forcing herself to smile, "but certainly I think I never saw a handsomer man than he."

And then to her horror Mrs. Dunraven lifted herself upon her toes and again kissed her.

"I love you for that!" she announced. "But there, I forgot all about the coffee. I always forget everything when I speak of Leslie. You run into your own room and take your hat off, while I ring for Elaine."

Glad of any excuse to escape, Ailsa went into the next room and closed the door. She knew there was only a moment of respite, but she flung herself into a chair and buried her face in her hands.

What was the meaning of it all?

With a woman whom he loved sufficiently to make his wife, a sweet, beautiful, tender little creature who adored him, what was the trial of Leslie Dunraven's life? And why had he brought her there to be the companion of his wife?

CHAPTER VI.

Before Ailsa had removed her hat, Mrs. Dunraven came to call her.

"You see, I shall never let you have a moment to yourself!" she exclaimed, laughing. "I am the most restless, nervous person under heaven. I can't keep still for five minutes at a time to save my life, unless I have some one to talk to, and then I must be constantly doing something. It was that which made Leslie think I must have a companion. Do you like driving?"

"I never drove in anything except a street car, and very rarely in that," answered Ailsa, whimsically.

To her surprise, Mrs. Dunraven did not laugh, but instead put her arm impulsively about Ailsa's waist.

"You poor girl!" she murmured. "Leslie told me all about it, and I ought to have remembered. But you'll never have anything to contend with again such as you have had in the past. He did not know much of the story, but you'll tell it all to me some day, won't you? Not now, you know, but when you have quite forgotten it. When you can speak of it as if it were the troubles of another person you were repeating. You don't think so now, but that time will come. Oh, I know all about trouble. We've had lots of it, Leslie and I. Some day I will tell you about that."

The sweet face had grown sad and pathetic, and answering an impulse which he could not control, Ailsa did that which she would never have believed possible—she bent her head and kissed Leslie Dunraven's wife.

There were tears in her eyes when she lifted her head.

"Some day we will trust each other," she said, brokenly. "You are very good to me, ten thousand times better than I deserve, but I swear to you that I will never prove ungrateful. I swear to you that I will be your friend first of all, no matter what it may cost me, no matter what it may cost—others!"

She went unsteadily into Mrs. Dunraven's boudoir after that, blinded by the tears that filled her eyes, stunned by this new experience that had come into her life, an experience which she could not in the least understand.

Leslie Dunraven was there standing in the centre of the floor.

She was not quite sure whether he had heard or not, but his wife went quickly toward him, and putting out both her hands, lifted her face to be kissed.

He hesitated, flushing crimson.

"Ailsa won't mind!" she exclaimed. "We must not begin making a stranger of her. She is to be one of our family, you know, and will get quite accustomed to seeing you kiss me, by and by."

He bent his head.

Ailsa tried to remove her eyes, but to save her life she could not. She looked as if fascinated and saw him touch those pretty, tremulous lips with his own. But oh, how different it was from those he had pressed upon her lips only the night before! This was the kiss we give a sweet baby whose tender little life we must protect because it belongs to us; but those were the mad, passionate, worshipful kisses that a man gives to the woman he adores.

What did it mean?

But Mrs. Dunraven was thoroughly content.

Ailsa turned away with a shiver.

To cover his confusion, Dunraven asked:

"Where is your sister?"

"Oh, Muriel? She's gone out shopping. She ordered the carriage before you went this morning. I was so glad. I didn't want her here when Ailsa came. Ailsa, you won't like my sister!"

Under happier circumstances, Ailsa would have laughed, the tone was so confident, so frank, so filled with something very nearly approaching absolute certainty. Even as it was, she turned to her patroness with a faint smile.

"Why?" she asked.

"Oh, she is so—so difficult—in a way! You tell her, Leslie! I can't!"

"I hope you will not—dislike Miss Ogden," said Dunraven, quietly. She is one of our family circle, and has been since the death of her mother. We are rather a curious family, Miss Valworth. Miss Ogden is not in the least like—like—Mrs. Dunraven. She is tall and stately, and extremely dignified, rather repelling in her manner at times, but she is exceedingly warm-hearted and lovable when you know her. She is a little difficult to become acquainted with, that is all."

"No, it is not all!" asserted Mrs. Dunraven, laughing. "She can make herself—detestable when she wants to, only Leslie will never see it. But you will like my brother Lloyd. He is simply—Leslie! I have an idea! Suppose—suppose Lloyd should fall in love with Ailsa?"

She was scarcely prepared for the crimson flush that spread from her husband's throat to brow. He was a man who seldom lost his self-control, but to have his life he could think of no words in which to reply.

After all, suppose Lloyd should fall in love with Ailsa, what then? Might it not be possible that Ailsa was mistaken in the feeling she had given to him? Might she not have confounded a profound gratitude, the emotion of an impulsive nature, with love?

He glanced toward her swiftly, and for the first time in his life a wild, passionate jealousy tore his heart.

She was not looking at him, but at a cut-glass bottle she had picked up from the table; but he observed that she, too, had flushed painfully.

Still he did not reply to his wife's question; and thinking she had offended him by her unconsidered remark, she hastened to cover her error.

"Ah, here is the coffee!" she cried, gayly. "Ailsa, I can drink more coffee than any woman you ever saw! I always have it at this hour. If you are not fond of it, you may have tea or a glass of wine."

"I never drink wine," answered the girl, thankful of an opportunity to change the subject. 'Coffee will do quite well, and that is delicious. Am I to sit here. Thank you."

She took the cup which was poured out for her, and was about to lift it to her lips, when the door was suddenly opened, and a tall, handsome young man, remarkable for his distinguished manner rather than for his perfect features, entered the room without knocking. Mrs. Dunraven arose at once.

"Halloo, Leslie! you here?" he exclaimed. "I thought Ethel was alone, or I shouldn't have intruded."

"Have a cup of coffee, old fellow?" asked Dunraven, while his wife kissed the young man affectionately.

"I'm so glad you've come, Lloyd!" she exclaimed, brightly. "I wanted you to meet my—my new companion, Leslie calls her, but it is too ridiculous. My new friend, I say. Miss Valworth, my brother, Mr. Ogden."

Still with his arm about his sister, Lloyd Ogden put out his hand to Ailsa and pressed her fingers gently. Dunraven was not blind to the glance of enthusiastic admiration his brother-in-law bent upon her; but, apparently, Ailsa had not much more than seen him, so intently was she regarding Mrs. Dunraven.

"I am always glad to meet any one who is a friend to my little sister, Miss Valworth," Lloyd Ogden announced.

And Ailsa's bewilderment increased.

(To be continued.)


# BENSON'S Corn Starch

In the famous

## Yellow Package

Don't ask merely for 'corn starch' or even for 'the best starch', but insist on BENSON'S —the 'Quality Starch' with a reputation gained by half a century's experience.

AT ALL GROCERS


usefulness as a soldier or as a worker.

At the military hospital in Calais Prof. Guermontprez of Lille University has received much praise for the treatment employed by him, not a new one, but one which has been very successful. He begins his treatment of "after stiffness" while the healing is going on and before the stiffness has in really set in. Special splints are used on all broken bones. They are made of very light wood and are not allowed to interfere with the movement of any joint. Massage is an important part of Prof. Guermontprez's treatment.

In cases where patients have been submitted to long exposure before any treatment is possible a special apparatus, known as mechano-therapeutic aparatus, is used. At the military hospital in Calais, as in many others, special work rooms and forges have been installed in the basement where instruments are constructed to loosen rigid joints at various parts of the limbs.

**No Complaint From Her.**

"Why did you leave your last place?"

"The master kissed me, mum."

"And you didn't like it, eh?"

"Oh, I liked it all right, mum, but the missus didn't."

Glasgow School Board are to institute a tooth-brush drill.

## STIFF JOINTS.

### Difficult to Alleviate After Healing of Wounds.

What is called "after stiffness," or the condition of immobility in joints and muscles, which so often follows the healing of a fracture or wound, is one of the most difficult problems which confront medical men treating the wounded in England and in France. The treatment is a matter of especially grave concern to the subject himself, since on the result depends his future

# Watch Your Colts

For Coughs, Colds and Distemper, and at the first symptoms of any such ailment, give small doses of that wonderful remedy, now the most used in existence.

SPOHN'S DISTEMPER COMPOUND

at any druggist, Turf Goods house, or

SPOHN MEDICAL CO.,

Chemists and Bacteriologists, Goshen, Ind., U.S.A.

# Redpath SUGAR

## The inherited preference

for Redpath Sugar that exists in so many thousands of Canadian homes to-day, is based on genuine satisfaction for three generations. Satisfaction first with "Ye Olde Sugar Loafe", made in Canada by John Redpath 60 years ago—then with Canada's first Granulated Sugar, made by the Redpath Refinery in 1880—now with the modern 2 lb. and 5 lb. Sealed Cartons of Redpath Extra Granulated—

**"Canada's favorite sugar, at its best"** 121

**Get Redpath Sugar in original packages—then you are sure of the genuine!**

CANADA SUGAR REFINING CO. LIMITED, . . . . MONTREAL.

# GOOD MEDICINE FOR THE SPRING

## Do Not Use Harsh Purgatives —A Tonic is All You Need

Not exactly sick—but not feeling quite well. That is the way most people feel in the spring. Easily tired, appetite fickle, sometimes headaches, and a feeling of depression. Pimples or eruptions may appear on the skin, or there may be twinges of rheumatism or neuralgia. Any of these indicate that the blood is out of order—that the indoor life of winter has left its mark upon you and may easily develop into more serious trouble.

Do not dose yourself with purgatives, as so many people do, in the hope that you can put your blood right. Purgatives gallop through the system and weaken instead of giving strength. Any doctor will tell you this is true. What you need in spring is a tonic that will make new blood and build up the nerves. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is the only medicine that can do this speedily, safely and surely. Every dose of this medicine makes new blood which clears the skin, strengthens the appetite and makes tired, depressed men, women and children bright, active and strong. Mrs. S. E. Stephens, Ponoka, Alta., says: "I suffered severely from headaches, and was badly run down in health. I had tried several remedies with no benefit, until I was advised to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and these have fully restored my health, and I can recommend them with confidence to all weak women."

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

### FLIERS NOT MEANT FOR WAR.

**Zeppelin Did Not Originally Intend Them for Fighting.**

When, seven years ago, the first Zeppelin landed at the Kaiser's feet, William II. saluted the inventor with the words:

"I salute the greatest man of the twentieth century."

Count Zeppelin has devoted twenty years to his work on dirigible balloons with metal bodies. "I intend," he explained when he began his first effort, "to construct a vessel able to go to places that cannot be approached by other means except with great difficulty, able to reach unknown coasts and interiors by always moving in a straigh line above earth and sea, able to move from one naval base or army to another, carrying men or despatches, so as to observe the movements of fleets or hostile armies, but not for active participation in operations of war."

Count Zeppelin is an old acquaintance for France. On July 20, 1870, when war was declared, he and four young officers with seven cavalrymen started to make reconnaissance just before Marshal von Moltke was to open hostilities. They hoped to return before being discovered, but soon found themselves obliged to beat a hasty retreat. They were pursued, but succeeded in passing through Wissembourg, Worth, and some other villages. At Retchshof, however, a squadron of chasseurs barred the way, and one officer, Lieut. Winsloe, was killed. He was the first German to be killed in the war. Three other officers and seven dragoons were surrounded and compelled to surrender.

Zeppelin, mounted on a French horse, which he had taken, managed to escape. He was promoted Colonel when peace was signed and General in 1891. Soon afterwards he retired and devoted himself to his dirigible balloon work. He was 76 years old when war was declared last summer.

### CAREFUL DOCTOR

**Prescribed Change of Food Instead of Drugs.**

It takes considerable courage for a doctor to deliberately prescribe only food for a despairing patient, instead of resorting to the usual list of medicines.

Some truly scientific physicians recognize and treat conditions as they are and should be treated. Here's an instance:

"Four years ago I was taken with severe gastritis, and nothing would stay on my stomach, so that I was on the verge of starvation.

"I heard of a doctor who had a summer cottage near me—a specialist—and, as a last hope, sent for him.

"After he examined me carefully he advised me to try a small quantity of Grape-Nuts at first, then as my stomach became stronger to eat more.

"I kept at it and gradually began to have color in my face, memory became clear, where before everything seemed a blank. My limbs got stronger and I could walk. So I steadily recovered.

"Now after a year on Grape-Nuts I weigh 153 lbs. My people were surprised at the way I grew fleshy and strong on this food."

Name given by Canadian Postum Co., Windsor, Ont. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

**Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.**

### OVER 1,000,000 MEN.

**Perfectly Armed and Equipped to the Last Button.**

Italy to-day has 1,200,000 first line soldiers under arms. They are from twenty to wenty-six years of age. They are perfectly armed and equipped otherwise "to the last button."

General Zupelli, the Italian Minister of War, speaking on the military situation in Italy, said that a miracle had been accomplished in that a country which for about twenty years had maintained a military organization merely for the preservation of peace had created what he termed one of the most perfect war machines. The change was not easy, General Zuppeli said, as was proved wherever the same work was attempted. Great Britain, for example, had faced the same problem, and though possessing greater resources was even less prepared than Italy. The War Minister said that the equipment of the army with weapons was superior proportionately to that of the German army at the beginning of the war.

Eagerness of the soldiers concentrated along the frontier to begin action is so great that their officers are compelled to hold them closely in check, for fear of disturbing border incidents.

In view of the extensive preparations which have been made the question is asked with increasing frequency why Italy does not enter the war. Men in a position to speak with authority say that a majority of the people prefer and the Government still hopes to obtain territorial concessions from Austria without a rupture of friendly relations.

# Death Nearly Claimed New Brunswick Lady

**Was Restored to Her Anxious Family When Hope Had Gone.**

St. John, N.B., Dec. 15th.—At one time it was feared that Mrs. J. Grant, of 3 White St. would succumb to the deadly ravages of advanced kidney trouble. "My first attacks of backache and kidney trouble began years ago. For six years that dull gnawing pain has been present. When I exerted myself it was terribly intensified. If I caught cold the pain was unendurable. I used most everything, but nothing gave that certain grateful relief that came from Dr. Hamilton's Pills of Mandrake and Butternut. Instead of being bowed down with pain, to-day I am strong, enjoy splendid appetite, sleep soundly. Lost properties have been instilled into my blood—cheeks are rosy with color, and I thank that day that I heard of so grand a medicine as Dr. Hamilton's Pills."

Every woman should use these pills regularly because good health pays, and it's good, vigorous health that comes to all who use Dr. Hamilton's Mandrake and Butternut Pills.

### HAVE MOVIES AT THE FRONT.

**British Soldiers Enjoy Bath and Pictures in Rest Periods.**

The British at the front are nearly all devotees of the "movies" and now they have a picture palace of their own. It is situated in the town hall of the village which is the headquarters of the Fourth Division and it is crowded every day with soldiers taking their rest from the trenches.

In the same village is a brewery fitted up as a bath house. The first thing the men do after issuing from the steaming vats and putting on fresh clothes is to flock to the picture show.

At first films were obtained at great expense from Paris and the mechanism was rigged up by soldiers who were movie operators before the war. Afterward one of the London agencies acquired some 16,000 feet of film and presented it to the brigade. Returning officers now make a point of bringing back fresh films with them.

**The First Step.**

"Pa," plaintively coaxed Mrs. Nookoyne, "I want to git in society."

"All right," resignedly assented Mr. Nookoyne. "I s'pose we kin hire a reporter to write somethin' scandalous about us."

**The Hope of His Side.**

Kaiser: "The strain is terrible. I'm afraid I shan't keep the wicket long!"—Melbourne "Punch."

# Suffered For More Than Two Years

**THEN JOSEPH GAGNE FOUND A CURE IN DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS.**

**Quebec Man Took His Wife's Advice and Is Now Enjoying a New Lease of Health.**

Ste. Marguerite Bay Mills, Saguenay Co., Que., April 26th (Special).—"Yes you can tell the public of the great relief I got from Dodd's Kidney Pills." The speaker was Mr. Joseph Gagne, a well-known resident of this place, and he has every reason to be enthusiastic over the great Canadian Kidney remedy.

"For more than two years I suffered from Kidney disease," Mr. Gagne continued. "It finally developed into pleurisy and I was a very sick man when my wife persuaded me to give Dodd's Kidney Pills a trial.

"I took just three boxes and they made me well."

Dodd's Kidney Pills make their users enthusiastic because they not only cure the particular ailment aimed at but they spread good health all over the body. They do this by curing the Kidneys. Cured Kidneys strain all the impurities out of the blood. That means pure blood and new health all over the body.

### A SQUARE DEAL.

In any organization so large as that of the C.P.R., where under normal conditions over 100,000 employees are on the payroll, one great problem is that of keeping the employees, so to speak, dynamic, part of a living organization and not of mere machines. Zeal and ambition must be kept burning. Just as every soldier of Napoleon carried a field marshal's baton in his knapsack, so every office boy in the Company must feel he is a possible president, not merely earn his dollar a day till pension day. One system introduced on the Western lines with this in mind has proved exceedingly efficient. Each superintendent or foreman or head of a department makes two reports a year on his staff. Bright men are thus earmarked for special promotion. If any man is criticized the report is shown to him and initialled by him before it goes to Winnipeg. He gets a square deal, and if he has any life in him he mends his ways so that no such criticism can be made twice. Then again there are independent scouts, looking for the bright men, the tidy station agent, the courteous trainman, the man cool in an emergency, the inventive mechanic, the stenographer who can run the office when the chief is absent. These scouts are searching for merit only, not for faults.

Over the whole system of the Canadian Pacific ideas and suggestions made by employees are not only welcomed, but lead to promotion. They go to the Record Office, where a statement of the employee's career is attached to the suggestion before it is considered by a committee. If the idea is adopted the record of the employee's career is then before the eyes of the powers that be, and recognition is sure to follow. The needle in the haystack is easy enough to find with a magnet, and there are a dozen magnets looking out for merit among the 100,000 employees of the C.P.R.


**No More Corns** — Cure Guaranteed

Never known to fail; acts without pain in 24 hours. Is soothing, healing; takes the sting right out. No remedy so quick, safe and sure as Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor. Sold everywhere—25c. per bottle.


### AN APPRECIABLE GIFT.

**Appeal for Maple Syrup and Sugar for Red Cross Society.**

The Canadian Red Cross Society has sent an urgent appeal to Mr. J. H. Grimm, who is well known in the maple syrup industry, for a donation of syrup and sugar for the boys at the front.

A letter from Colonel Gorrel, of the First Canadian Contingent, tells of the enthusiastic reception accorded a recent case from Canada containing, among other things, a few cakes of maple sugar. He states, "the men went fairly crazy with delight when it was given to them."

To a Canadian away from home it would be difficult to conceive of a more acceptable gift in the spring of the year than some genuine sugar or syrup from "the land of the Maple."

There are few farmers who could not spare at least a gallon of syrup or ten pounds of sugar for such a worthy and patriotic object. Those who respond,—and it is hoped there will be many,—are asked to pack carefully and express to The Canadian Red Cross Society, 58 Wellington St., Montreal, Que.

The express companies will carry such parcels free if plainly marked for "The Red Cross."


**Ask for Minard's and take no other.**




### THINGS WORTH KNOWING.

What is believed to be the most durable highways in the world have been made in France of a concrete composed of iron shavings, cement and sand.

From ordinary sea weeds a London chemist claims to have extracted a gum that is proof against fire, acids and moisture and that is a better insulator against electricity than vulcanite.

A new electric torch for use about automobiles or machinery has an electric-magnet in its base, energized by the battery that supplies the light, to hold it against any iron or steel surface.

So that the huming of telephone wires fastened to a house will be lessened a new German system incloses the wires in cement cylinders, the inner surfaces of which are softer than the outer.

To test the strength of newly invented automobile inner tube it was used to tow a street car behind a traction engine in a California city and it withstood a strain esimated at seven tons.

Economy of fuel consumption in steamships often requires the mixing of two or more kinds of coal, and an Englishman has invented a coaling barge that mixes coal as it delivers it into a bunker.

An eastern railroad has built a machine operated by compressed air that loads two cars at once with steel rails or unloads them and places the rails ready for laying at a rate of four a minute.

The Russian government has been convinced by a number of Swiss engineers that it is perfectly feasible to bore a sixteen-mile tunnel through the Caucasus Mountains to join the Black and Caspian seas.

### SICKLY CHILDREN PROMPTLY CURED

Baby's Own Tablets are an ideal medicine for little ones. They regulate the bowels and stomach and promptly cure constipation, indigestion, cold and simple fevers, expel worms, cure colic, and give baby health and happiness. Concerning them Mrs. Fred VanGorder, Dunnville, Ont., writes: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets for my four children and find they always give perfect satisfaction." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

**Some System.**

Rankin—What do you think of the plan of giving cabaret patrons little hammers with which to pound on the tables for applause?

Phyle—It is an extremely ingenious method of turning a knock into a boost.


**Sore Eyes** — Granulated Eyelids, Eyes inflamed by exposure to Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by Murine Eye Remedy. No Smarting, just Eye Comfort. At Your Druggist's 50c per Bottle. Murine Eye Salve in Tubes 25c. For Book of the Eye Free ask Druggists or Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

**Minard's Liniment Lumberman's Friend.**


Boxing is now one of the subjects of physical instruction in the State schools of Australia.

# Good-Bye, Old Backache Nerviline Will Fix You!

**Stiffness is Rubbed Right Out; Every Sign of Pain Disappears.**

Gee whiz—think of it!

No more stomach dosing necessary to cure your lame back.

Every trace of lameness, every bit of stiffness, every sign of weakness in the back's muscles can be rubbed away for all time to come by good old "Nerviline."

No other liniment can do the work so quickly, can penetrate so deeply, can bring ease and comfort to the back-weary sufferer as Nerviline invariably does.

Backache isn't the only malady Nerviline is quick to cure. For lumbago or sciatica you would go far to find relief, so speedy as Nerviline gives. For chronic rheumatism there are pain-destroying properties in Nerviline that give it first rank. The way it limbers up a stiff joint and takes soreness out of strained or rheumatic muscles is simply a wonder.

If you have an ache or a pain anywhere, if you have a sore back, a stiff neck, a stiff joint, a strained muscle—if you have lumbago, congested chest or sore throat, just try Nerviline. Rub it on plentifully—it won't blister, it can't do anything but cure you quickly. The large 50c. family size bottle is the most economical, of course, but you can, from any dealer, also get the 25c. small size of Nerviline, the king of all pain-relieving remedies.

**A Base Libel.**

She—I gave Rover one of my doughnuts to-day, and what do you suppose he did with it?

He—I don't know. Did he eat it?

She—No! Really? And yet they say dogs have no reasoning powers.

Jarrah trees in the Australian forests grow to a height of 120 feet; kari trees to 200 feet.


Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

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

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


**An Economy.**

"No money, no trunks," said the irate landlord. "If you don't pay your board bill, we hold your trunks till you do."

"Splendid!" said Dedbroke. "That'll save me the expense of storage on these things of mine until next season. By-by, old man!"


**Minard's Liniment used by Physicians.**


Errand Boy to Employer—"I wish to leave at the end of the week!" Employer—"Why do you want to leave? I thought you were satisfied with your work." "So I am," replied the boy, "but I don't like doing a horse out of a job."


**SEED POTATOES.**

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

**NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE.**

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

**MISCELLANEOUS.**

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

KERMATH Marine Engines

"America's Standard 4 Cycle Marine Motor"

**Just a Scratch**

BUT it needs looking after. Carbolated "Vaseline" will help it to heal quickly and prevent risk of infection. First aid treatment with

**CARBOLATED Vaseline**

Trademark
*Made in Canada*

It is a most effective antiseptic dressing for cuts, bruises, boils, and skin irritations of all kinds, such as eczema, poison ivy and barber's itch. Also good for corns.

AVOID SUBSTITUTES. Insist on "Vaseline" in original packages bearing the name. CHESEBROUGH MANUFACTURING CO., Consolidated. For sale at all Chemists and General Stores.

*Free booklet on request*

CHESEBROUGH MF'G CO. (Consolidated)
1880 CHABOT AVE., MONTREAL


**Contributory Negligence.**

Mrs. Phatpurrs—Percy Bargoolt married? Taken in by a designing parlor maid? How shocking!

Mrs. Stufdrol—Deserves it, I say. Ought to have looked up her references before he hired her.

**Just That.**

Johnny—What is an expert, pa?

Pa—A fellow who tells others how to do the things he can't do himself.


**Keep Minard's Liniment in the house.**



NEW PERFECTION OIL COOK STOVES

"NOW SERVING 2,000,000 HOMES"

THE NEW PERFECTION Oil Cookstove, for years manufactured in the United States, is now made in Canada.

The Perfection Stove Company, Ltd., at Sarnia, Ont., is manufacturing these stoves for distribution by The Imperial Oil Company, Ltd., throughout the Dominion.

The NEW PERFECTION is the best-known and most-liked oil stove in the world. Over 2,000,000 are now in use—saving money and labor for their users and keeping kitchens clean and comfortable.

The NEW PERFECTION brings gas stove conveniences to the kitchen. It lights like gas, cooks like gas. 1, 2, 3, and 4 burner sizes.

Ask your dealer to show you a NEW PERFECTION Oil Cookstove—made at Sarnia, Ont., by Canadian workmen. If he can't supply you, write us direct.

ROYALITE OIL GIVES BEST RESULTS

THE IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY Limited

*BRANCHES IN ALL CITIES*

Made in Canada

# The Watchman
AND
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE

FRIDAY, MAY 21, 1915

The WATCHMAN will be published every Friday.
J. S. GILES, Proprietor.

The WATCHMAN will be mailed to subscribers in Canada for $1.00 in advance or $1.50 at the end of the year and the United States $1.50 in advance

Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths inserted free to subscribers.

5c a line for Poetry accompanying Memoriam Notices.

Advertising Locals, constituting 4 lines or less 25 cents per each insertion

All transient advertising matter charged at 10c. per line nonpareil measurement.

Address all communications to
The WATCHMAN
LACHUTE. QUE.


## Canadas Honored.

How the world rings with the fame of the Canadian battalions that saved the situation in the Battle of Ypres! As their comrades in other parts of the field read of that exploit, as the contingents of our troops that are yet to go to the front dwell upon the glorious record, there will be mingled with their pride in the Canadian name and their admiration of fellow-Canadians' prowess a touch of pensiveness because of the rareness ot opportunities for our men so to distinguish themselves. The boys who withstood the German tide on Thursday and Friday of last week thereby wove a name into their colors that will be handed down through all ages. Had any other divisions of the Canadian army been in the same position the story would have been the same. When again will it happen that so much turns on the valor of a Canadian force? True, the line of battle is a long one, and the German assaults are not confined to any one portion of it. They are made with almost irresistible fury now at La Bassee, now at Pont a Mousson, now at St. Mihiel, now at Les Eparages, now at Ypres, now at other points in the long line. But seldom is the attacking force so great and the battle such an inferno as at Ypres. Then, too, while the line is long, the French British and Belgian troops are numerous. In an allied force of more than 2,000,000 troops extended along a front of nearly 300 miles, Canadian contingents cannot expeet to have many chances to save the day and balk a movement of the enemy so well designed to have a tremendous influence in shaping the issue of the war. Our Canadian troops in xhatever brigades, in whatever situations, in whatever trials, will behave in the same heroic manner as did those at Ypres. It is too much to expect, however, that it will ever again fall to a few thousand of them to save a situation on which so much depended as on that one. British, French and Belgian troops have performed prodigies of valor since the war began, but how few are the divisions, brigades or corps that have stood out alone as an unconquerable promontory against a German onset with such a tremendous military object in sight? Well may the world resound with the praises of Canada's heroes.

If you want to get rid of graft in public life you will have to get tid of it in your private life, Sir George Foster told an audience at Frederickton, N.B. In other words, purify the spring at its source, and let every reformer first reform himself.

A British officer leaped into the water to rescue Germans as their torpedo boat sank, carrying with it to the bottom of the sea a couple of English prisoners who were locked up therein. There appears to be both human nature and German nature.

# A Plea for Help.

The need of money supplies for the hospitals is appalling, and this need increases daily. The hospital at Cliveden, London, donated by Sir Wm. Astor began with 106 beds, it quickly increased to 500, and now is being extended to hold 1000 beds. Besides there are hospitals all over England and through France, now taking in the suffering and crippled crowds of Canadians.

Let us realize a little what this means. We send few os our fathers, sons, husbands or brothers to the battle line to shed their blood. We have no armies spreading over our farms, villages and towns, destroying buildings and stock, and killing and maiming our children. Let us do then, the leust we can do, and give largely, in our prosperity, to alleviate the awful sorrows and crying ueed of the Canadian soldiers.

*Ladies of the Red Cross,*
*Lachute.*

## WEDDING BELLS.

PARKER—SMITH.

A very pretty wedding took place on Tuesday morning last, at the home of Major and Mrs. S E. Smith, East Ward when their eldest daughter Mary MacLean, was united in marriage to Mr. Ross Parker, of Cowansville, the ceremony being performed by Rev. Mr. Lackey. The bride who looked charming in her travelling suit of navy blue, was attended by her sister Grace and cousin Mildred Hammond, and was given away by her father. Two beautiful solos were rendered by Mrs. Lackey, "The voice that breathed o'er Eden" and "A Perfect Day". After the wedding breakfast had been partaken of, Mr. and Mrs Parker left on the morning train for their new home in Cowansville, followed by the good wishes of their many friends.

## STONEFIELD

Mr. Andrew Derrick was here over Sunday.

Mr. Delmar Mackeuzie left last week for Toronto.

Mr. Frank Lormier spent last Sunday with friends here.

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Owens visited friends in St. Andrews Sunday.

Miss Pearl Dawson spent last Sunday the guest of Miss Forman in Grenville.

Messrs. Thos. Derrick and Earnest McMeekin were in Vankleek Hill on Friday evening last.

The heavy rains have delayed seeding considerably here, our farmers being as yet far from through.

Messrs, Russell McMeekin, Walter McMeekin, and Hayes Villeneuve, of St Andrews spent Sunday here.

## CUSHING

Miss Ella Watson left this week for a visit to her friends in Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Hartley, of Montreal, paid a flying visit to their friends here last Sunday.

The Misses Leila and Annie Cleland arrived Saturday and joined their mother and sister at their Cushing residence.

Mrs. C. L. Cooke is absent in Lachute in attendance on her uncle Mr. Geo. O'Brien who is very seriously ill.

Mr. C. P. Kairns who recently underwent an operation for appendicites at Dr P Patty's hospital at Hawkesbury is about again apparently much improved in health and spirits

With much regret we read last week in the list of killed at the battle of Langemarch the name of Lance-Corporal Thomas Robert Noyes, "Bert" as he was familiarly known here was a Cushing boy, a son of Mr John O. Noyes, he went West some years ago and enlisted at Naramatta, B. C going to the Front with the first contingent, was a great favorite with his friends here.

## DALESVILLE

Miss J. Hainshaw is visiting friends here.

Miss Myrtle Lalanne visited friends here recently.

Miss Maude Warwick, of Ogdensburg, is visiting Mrs H. Morrow.

Miss R. Vowels of Brownsburg visited Miss Hilda Aiken on Sunday.

Miss R and A. Silverson were guests of their parents for the week-end.

Mrs S. Kerr, of North Gore, spent the past week with Mrs. R. McCormick.

Mr. and Mrs. Jones and Miss Mary Jones returned to Toronto on Monday.

Mr and Mrs W. Wert and family spent the week-end with Mrs. H. Morrow.

Mr. and Mrs. A. J Campbell and family were in Mabel on Sunday.

Mrs Hadly and Miss McIntyre, of Montreal, spent a few days at the former's cottage

Messrs. W. J. Boyd, J. S. Dixon, and R S McArthur, spent a few days fishing. A good catch is reported.

Mr. J. Maher, Mrs. M. Graham, and Miss B. Tomalty visited Mrs. Valley of Louisa recently.

Mr. and Mrs L. Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs, J. L. Kennedy and family, were guests of Mrs. Chas. Vary on Sunday.

Invitations have been issued for the marriage of Miss Ada A. Morrow and Mr. Albert J. Titley, of Dalesville on June 2nd, 1915, at 2.30 p.m in the Dalesville Church.

Miss Florence Prosser, and Messrs. C. King, and C. Prosser, of Brownsburg and Messrs. G. Graham and A. Hendry of Lachute, were guests of Mrs. J. Graham on Sunday last.

Sunday May 23rd, at Dalesville, Pastor White will preach at 11 a.m. and at Mount Maple at 3 p m. The B. Y. P. U. at 7.30. Miss Ruby Silverson will give the address All Welcome


Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA


## CALUMET

THE LATE MISS JANE LANIGAN,

On Monday, the 18th inst, Miss Jane Lanigan slept peacefully to rest, after a month's illness She came to Calumet with her brother, the late Richard Lannigan, about fifty years ago and celebrated her ninety-third birth-day on New Year's Day. For many years she was an active worker in the Methodist Church, Calumet, and taught a class in the Sunday School. In spite of her advanced years, she retained the full use of her faculties to the last, and could read fine print without ever needing spectacles. Her Christian character will long remain a precious memory in the hearts of those who were privileged to know her.

The funeral service was held on Wednesday 19th inst., in the Calumet Methodist Church. Rev J. Clark Reilly preached from Number 23-10: "Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like his". The chief mourners present were,— Mrs. W H Duffett, Mrs Chas Lannigan, Mr. Fred Lannigan and Mr. Arthur Lanigan. The pall bearers were Messrs. McNeeley, Brennan Prophet and Gill. Interment took place in Calumet cemetery.

## LOUISA

Messrs. G. R. Tomalty, T. Boyd and H. Neill spent part of last week in town.

Mr and Mrs. J. Creswell spent Saturday last with Mr. and Mrs. A. Hall.

Mrs. R. Tomalty has returned home from a pleasant visit with friends in Mt. Maple.

We extend our sympathy to Mrs. Robinson and family in the recent loss of her daughter Miss Eva, whose death occurred in Newton Centre Mass., on Saturday, May 8th.

## LAKEFIELD SCHOOL No. 1

EXAMINATIONS.

Grade IV, Max. Marks 1100.—May Evans 10 5, Gordon Arnott 896, R. Evans and Miles Copeland equal 736 Laura MacDonald and Naylor Mount absent.

Grade III, Max. Marks 1000.—Isaac Evans 589, Muriel Peet 755, R. Evans 724 Garnet Rogers 570 Melville MacDonald and H. MacDonald absent.

Grad. II, Sr., Max. Marks 700,—M. Rogers 536, Russell Rogers absent.

Grade II. Jr., Max marks 700, - Roy Evans 516 Henry MacDonald, Sarah Beattie and James Beattie absent.

Grade I. Jr.,—Hazel Evans, Percy Rogers, Hadden MacDonald

Grade I. Jr.,—George Beattie.

RUTH RODGERS, Teacher.


Our Men's Clothing is in all prices from $7 50 to $20.00
W. BANFORD & SON.



# McFaul Bros.

4,000 Yards Print, excellent patterns Regular value 14c for - - **10c**

New Cotton Crepe Goods. Good value at 15c for **12½**

Splendid Selection Steel Clad Galatea. Just the thing for Ladies' and Children's Clothing. Extra value 15c for - - - **13½**

New Spring Dress Goods. Old quality, old prices.

New Silks, 36 in. wide. Splendid selection of patterns and colors and best of all old prices and quality.

Our $1.00 House Dress is a wonder. All colors and sizes Hurry up and secure your supply before stock is broken up.

McFAUL BROS.
WEST END

# BARGAINS!

We are making steady progress in our business, but still we are anxious to increase it, so we are inciting you to call and see the bargains we are offering in

**Suit Cloths, Boots & Shoes**
**Dry Goods, Groceries,**
**Etc., Etc.**

Farmers produce taken in exchange for goods

# Michel Malacket,

Opposite McOuat's Foundry
**West End - Lachute.**


## GOOD EVIDENCE.

In a country police-court recently a man was charged with shooting a number of pigeons, the property of a farmer. In giving his evidence the farmer who was so careful that he seemed nervous, and the solicitor for the defence endeavored to frighten him.

"Now," he remarked, "are you prepared to swear on oath that this man shot your pigeons?"

"I didn't say he'd shoot them," was the carefully-worded reply. "I said I suspected him of doing it."

"Ah, now we are coming to it! What made you suspect that man?"

Well, firstly I caught him on my land with a gun; secondly, I heard a gun go off, and saw some pigeons fall; thirdly, I found four of my pigeons in his pocket, and I don't think the birds flew there and committed suicide."

TRADING TIME.

"Father, buy me a watch."
"What do you want it for?"
"I want to swap it with Freddy for his air-pistol."


# THE PROVINCIAL BANK OF CANADA

*Incorporated by Act of Parliament, July 1900.*

Capital authorized: - - - $2,000,000.00
Capital paid up and Surplus: - - $1,637,873.49

It is the aim of this Bank to give courteous as well as efficient service in connection with all business entrusted to its care. The most careful attention is given to all enquiries.

JOINT Savings Accounts may be opened in this Bank, the money in which may be withdrawn by EITHER of TWO PERSONS.

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Branch at Lachute, - - J. R. McOUAT, Manager.
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Wholesale and Retail.

Flour, Bran, Shorts, Middlings, Cornmeal, Oatmeal, Rolled Oats Graham and Buckwheat Flour, Oil Cake and Gluten Meals, and Grain of all kinds, at lowest market prices.

FINE GROUND FEED OUR SPECIALTY.
All grinding guaranteed. Grinding Tuesday's and Saturday's.

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Main Street. Lachute.

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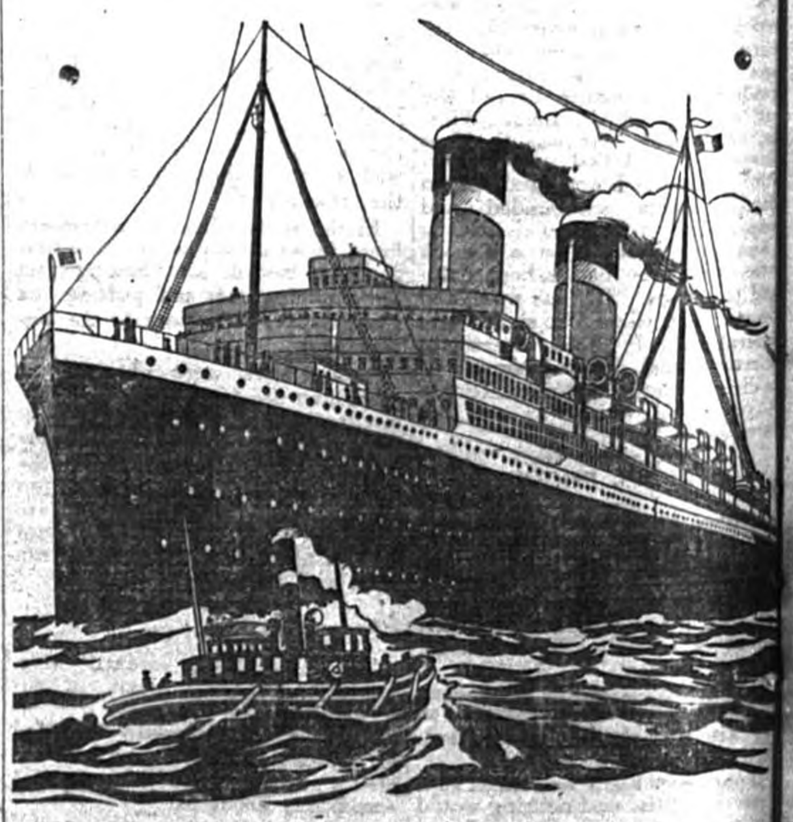

**If you are thinking of taking a trip, remember we can book you**

# Steamship or Rail

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*to*

**J. S. Giles,** P.O. Box 600, Lachute.
Bell Tel. No. 27.

## LOCAL MARKETS HELPS FARMERS

**Extension of Industries Provides a Market for Produce**

A despatch to the Toronto Globe from St. John, N.B., says: "An encouraging feature of the outlook for farmers in the Maritime Provinces is the growth of the towns, which provide a growing market for produce. While there is no phenomenal growth it is steady. Take for example, the town of Amherst. The Board of Trade met recently to discuss the housing problem. It was stated that from 100 to 150 men working in Amherst factories lived elsewhere, because of a lack of houses in the town, and President Curry of the car works stated that the population of Amherst would be increased by 1,000 this year if houses could be provided. The increase would be almost wholly due to enlargement of the number of industries requiring skilled workmen. In Sydney a new nail mill is nearing completion, which will give employment to about 800 hands, and other industries in that town are also growing. Other towns in Nova Scotia are showing substantial growth, and this all means a better local market for the farmer."

## AUCTION SALE.

I have received instructions from the executors of the estate of the late ALEXANDER MURRAY,

Thomas' Gore, Que.,

Wednesday, May 26th, 1915

To sell by Public Auction the following effects:—One work horse, 13 milch cows, 1 two year old heifer, 3 one year old heifers, 1 reaper (almost new), 1 mowing machine, 1 horse rake, 1 lumber waggon and rack, 1 milk cart, 1 tumbril cart, 1 ex rese, 2 buggies, 1 rack sleigh, 1 pair of bobsleighs, 1 box sleigh, 1 set of light harness, 1 set of cart harness, 1 set of double barn ss, 1 single sulky plow, 2 walking plows, 1 cultivator, 1 land roller, 1 seeder, 1 set of disc harrows, 1 threshing machine, 1 double stove 1 farmers' boiler, 2 coolers, 1 set of fanners, churn, factory cans, milk cans, 1 cream separator, chains whiffletrees, neck yokes, and other articles unmentioned.

Sale to commence at 10 a.m sharp

Terms: $10 and under cash, over that amount 10 months credit on furnishing approved joint notes 4 per cent per annum off for cash.

W. J. Boyd, Licensed Auctioneer.

## OAKWOOD.

A. T. R. No 48043. — Record 2:21¼
Canadian No. 1008

By Oakland Baron 2:019-4 by Baron Wilkes 2.18, by George Wilkes 2.22.

Dam May Jackson 2.17¼ by Jewett 2.15, 2nd Dam Alma Wilkes, Dam of 4 by Baron Wilkes, 3rd Dam Almeta, Dam of 2 by Almonte.

HAMPTONLAND OAKWOOD is a beautiful coal black stallion, stands 15.3 hands, and weighs 1,160 pounds; foaled 1907. Bred by Hudson River Stock Farm, Poughkeepsie N Y

Will stand at proprietor's stables during season 1915.

Terms: $16.00 to insure, with usual return privilege. To insure living foal $15.00 as follows:—$5.00 cash on day of service, balance of $10.00 due upon birth of living foal. Money refunded if mare does not prove in foal. If mare in foal and loses same return privilege is given. Any owner parting with a mare after she has been bred forfeits all insurance or return privileges and service fee must be paid at once. All mares at owner's risk

J. A. MACKAY, Proprietor.
St. Andrews East, Que.

## Imported Clydesdale Stallion.

"GENERAL GRAHAM"

No. 15694 Canadian No. 12102

Inspected, enrolled and approved under the Ontario Stallion enrolment Act No 3054.

Dam
May Queen (24921) (16701)
Lily of Wysonby Hill (9152) (14232)
Nancy of Wysonby Hill (9153) (14231)
Overtown Darling (4883) (8148)
Congeith Darling (4890) (712)

Sire
Gallant Fauntleroy (7253) (11716)
Lord Lothian (1513) (993)
Prince of Johnstone (3517) (9986)
Lyon of Purdonstown (2893) [4549]
Young Lofty [99.]
Lochfergus Champion [4936] [449]

General Graham [Imp] is a bright bay, with beautiful feet and pasterns great body and shoulders stands 16.2 and girths 96 inches, 2,140 pounds.

Monday and Tuesday, Paquins Hotel, St. Philippe. Wednesday and Thursday, Fortier's Hotel, St. Andrews, Friday and Saturday, Windsor Hotel, Lachute.

Terms to insure $12.00 All mares disposed of before foaling time will be charged whether they prove in foal or not. All accidents at risk of owners of mares.

For further particulars apply to
J. WAGG, Groom,
J. A. MACKAY, Secretary,
P. O. Box 120 St. Andrews, P. Q.

We have a nice line of Boy's Suits as low as $2.50 and $3.00.

W. BANFORD & SON.


**WE'LL SEND THE FIRST**

few doses of Gin Pills to you free—if you have any Kidney or Bladder Trouble. After you see how good they are—get the 50c. size at your dealer's.

National Drug & Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited Toronto

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### Be as Happy as Possible in Double Harness

Every wedded couple naturally tries to be as happy as possible in double harness, but sometimes both are apt to overlook the vital point of giving in to one another over small trifles. It is the give-and-take of married life and the way of giving and taking, that makes or mars happiness.

One or the other will no doubt give in, sooner or later, over some big thing, for the sake of bringing the matter to a head. It was a wise woman who once remarked that, if young married couples would learn to give in to one another over trifles, the big, important affairs would take care of themselves. It is the small, irritating affairs of life that so frequently cause friction between husband and wife.

Sometimes pride stands in the way, and forbids the acknowledgment of wrong. Let there be no false pride. Learn to give and take graciously, and be appreciative of one another's impulses to please.

## ENGAGED COUPLES

**They Must Remember Others Have Some Claim on Their Time**

When a young couple become engaged, they are apt to become so wrapped up in one another that they almost forget that there are others who have a claim upon their time. Neither should lose sight of the fact that it is not only selfish to become too much absorbed in one another, but they also stand the chance of hurting the feelings of some of their friends.

It is sometimes difficult to "keep in" with everyone during the happy days of courtship, because so many new and unexpected demands are made upon the time of the two sweethearts, and they naturally like to consider one another first.

But a mutual arrangement could be made between them whereby each could see their friends on certain days of the week; if not every week, say, once a fortnight. However devoted a man is to his fiancee, it does not show any less love if he expresses a wish to meet some of his men friends some times. The same thing applies to a girl. Each should study the other on this point, and come to some arrangement; for it has often, and very foolishly, been a bone of contention.

## SUPERIOR COURT

Province of Quebec
District of Terrebonne No. 384

Peter Fishman, real estate agent of the City and District of Montreal.

Plaintiff.

vs.

Frank Leguia, of the same place

Defendant.

The defendant is ordered to appear within the month.

St. Scholastique, April 10, 1915.

GRIGNON & FORTIER,
Prothonotary, S. C.


CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

**HOMESEEKERS' EXCURSIONS**

**Every Tuesday.**

Winnipeg, Edmonton and intermediate stations. For further information apply to

**J. S. GILES, Agent.**


**C. N. Q. Change of Time.**

Commencing Monday March 29th, the present passenger train service between Ottawa and Joliette will be cancelled and a mixed train service will run as follows:
Leave Lachute Westbound 12.20 p.m.
East bound 12.57 p.m.

M. ROBY Agent

**Are you Insured?**

If not, why not? You owe it to yourselves and those who are near and dear to you. A policy in the London and Lancashire Life, Assurance Co., will mean a small outlay now and a big return by and bye. Think it over and then have a talk with R. A. GILES, Agent,

Watchman Office.

### Small Wages and National Labor Unrest

A London, England, cable to the Toronto Star (Liberal) reads:—

"The outbreak of small strikes in the Midlands has assumed proportions and the character of an epidemic. The most striking feature is the rapidity with which unrest springs up among the unskilled serfs of the black country. Whole masses of the poorest class of laborers, male and female, are out, and more are following daily. Their condition may be inferred from the fact of their having demanded a minimum wage of $5.75 a week, which means an advance of $1.25 over the present standard. The trouble is likely to spread further, for there has recently been a large but imperfectly known mushroom growth of trade unions among unskilled and unorganized workers. The truth is that some amelioration in the condition of this class is long overdue. Only poverty and lack of combination has delayed the agitation for it so long."

Sir Robert Perks, the prominent English Methodist and contractor, who has paid many business visits to Canada was interviewed recently on his return to the Old Land. He denied that the tariff had unduly raised the cost of living in the Dominion and declared that it had certainly improved the wages of workmen.


## COULD NOT SLEEP, COULD NOT EAT

**Woman So Weak and Nervous Could Not Stand Her Children Near Her — Vinol Changed Everything for Her**

Plant City, Fla.—"I wish I could tell everybody about Vinol. For nine years I was in bad health. I got so I could not sleep, and I could not stand it to have my children come near me. I could not even sew or do any heavy housework. I was simply tired all the time. I tried so many medicines I could not recall them all, but nothing did me any good. One day a friend asked me to try Vinol and said it was the best tonic she ever saw. I did so, and soon got the first good night's sleep I had had for a long time. Now I sleep well, my appetite is good, my nervousness is all gone and I am so strong and well I do all my housework and work in my flower garden without feeling tired or nervous. Vinol has made me a well and happy woman." —Mrs. C. H. MILLER, Plant City, Fla.

Vinol contains the curative, healing principles of fresh cod livers (without oil) and tonic iron.

We ask every weak, run-down, nervous person in this vicinity to try Vinol, our delicious cod liver and iron tonic without oil, on our guarantee to return their money if it fails to benefit.

T. Christie, Druggist,
Lachute, Que.

## THE BLOOD IS THE STREAM OF LIFE

**Pure Blood Is Absolutely Necessary To Health**

**"FRUIT-A-TIVES" PURIFIES**

**These Wonderful Tablets, Made of Fruit Juices, Are The Best Of All Tonics To Purify And Enrich The Blood.**

Pure, rich blood can flow only in a clean body. Now, a clean body is one in which the waste matter is regularly and naturally eliminated from the system. The blood cannot be pure when the skin action is weak, when the stomach does not digest the food properly, when the bowels do not move regularly, when the kidneys are strained or overworked.

Pure blood is the result of perfect health and harmony of stomach, liver, bowels, kidneys and skin.

"Fruit-a-tives", by their wonderful action on all these organs, keeps the whole system as clean as Nature intended our bodies to be clean.

"Fruit-a-tives" tones up, invigorates, strengthens, purifies, cleans and gives pure, rich, clean blood that is, in truth, the stream of life.

"Fruit-a-tives" is sold by all dealers at 50c. a box, 6 for $2.50 trial size 25c. or sent postpaid on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.


## Professional & Commercial

DR JOHN McO. DREW, B.A.
Physician and Surgeon,
Front entrance Dr. McConnel's residence Main Street,
Phone No 6. LACHUTE QUE.

R. A. DRAPEAU,
ADVOCATE,
PAINTER HOUSE,
OPPOSITE POST-OFFICE,
LACHUTE, - QUE

If you are the right size (not too big) we might find you a suit at $5.00.

W. BANFORD & SON.


Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

## 'HIS MASTER'S VOICE'
## Victor Records

Manufactured by

**Berliner Gram-o-phone Company, Limited**

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**A Victor Victrola or a Berliner Gram-o-phone will do it.**

**Prices from $21.00 up Cash, or easy payment if desired.**

See our latest Machine and Record Catalogues.

Remember that you can have all the latest dances with Victor records and can be reproduced to suit yourselves, such as Waltz Hesitation, One, Two and Three Steps, Tangos, Fox trot, Gavotte, Lancers, Maxi's la Rouli Rouli etc. etc., at

**Omer Paquette, Main Street, LACHUTE. Agent**

We also handle Lowney's Canadian Soldier Buttons, Pure Milk Chocolate in 10c. boxes, as well as a general assortment of their famous chocolates.



## GEOFFROY BEDARD
**THE TAILOR,**

GENTLEMEN—I wish to advise you that I have received my Spring and Summer Suiting, Panting and Spring Overcoating.

Now—is the right time to place your orders when I have a full stock.

You all know that there has been a very large increase in all woollen goods, but having placed my orders before the increase and having bought much heavier than usual and having obtained the largest cash discounts I am in a position to give you much lower prices than ever before, and if you take advantage of the present stock you will get the benefit of the low prices.

Leave your orders early and get the pick of the patterns.

I keep as usual a full line of Gent's Furnishing, Hats and Caps.

I also have a special department for cleaning and pressing suits on short notice and moderate prices.

**Main Street, - Lachute.**



## Buy a Nice New Range or Gasoline Stove

We have a Splendid Selection from which you may choose and instead of the kitchen being a burden it will be made a pleasure to you. Consult us at once if in need of one.

Leave us your order for Coulie Cans, Factory Cans and Dairy Supplies, also Refrigerators, etc.

**G. Y. Deacon, - West End, Lachute.**
**Tinsmith and Roofer.**



## THE BANK OF OTTAWA

ESTABLISHED 1874

Head Office: - Ottawa, Canada.

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

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## RANGES AND COMFORT

The two go together and if you want them we are able to supply you. We confidently tell you that this is the best that money can buy and you will do well to call and see them. We can fit you up in house old, furniture. Call and secure our prices. Better than elsewhere.

O. H. LAFLEUR & Sons, Limited.



## Hay and Straw at Close Market Prices

*W. J. BOYD, Licensed Auctioneer.*
MAIN STREET. LACHUTE.

# INDICTMENT AGAINST GERMANY

## Her Certain Defeat Predicted by President Emeritus of Harvard—Utter Lack of True Political Liberty

Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard University, has drawn up and signed an extraordinary document; an indictment against official Germany for its part in the present European war; an arraignment of the principles, methods and systematic practise which may be regarded as little short of terrific in its thunderbolt quality. Withal, there is no heat, no anger, in the whole series of charges. They are placed, one after another, in calmness of spirit, in logical order. Whether the individual reader agrees with them or not, taken as a whole they constitute a picture of the present conflict and causes thereof as seen by one of the most distinguished of living Americans. For that reason alone the document is of inherent interest and corresponding importance.

Among other things President Eliot declares that the Government of Germany is the most autocratic in Europe; that the people of Germany "do not know what political and social liberty is." He adds without reserve that "Germans do not know how free peoples regard the sanctity of contract, not only for business purposes, but for political purposes, to say nothing of 'honorable obligations.'"

In particular, Dr. Eliot delivers a scathing analysis of German efficiency, as he sees it, "which takes hold of every child in Germany at birth, and follows every youth and every man and woman through life until death." And this efficiency, he declares, has not brought forth a single one of many great discoveries in surgery, preventive medicine, chemistry, physics or complex business organizations, a list of which he draws up in proof of his assertion.

Regarding American attitude toward Germany, he says: "It seems to a native American profane to mention Bismarck and the German Emperor in the same breath with Washington and Lincoln."

In the opinion of the distinguished educator the prospect is that the war in Europe will last until one or other of the combatants is thoroughly exhausted. "One cannot conceive of Germany submitting to defeat until she has exhausted her supplies of men, money and food." He is also sure that equal difficulty will be encountered in conceiving that England will stop until she is thoroughly exhausted.

"Fortunately from our point of view," he adds, "there is no more resolute or dogged people in the world than the English, and we remember in that connection with satisfaction that many of us are of English extraction.

"As to France—a new thrill of feeling and sentiment has gone through France. Every one that returns from France says that the people seem changed, externally and internally. They are sober and serious, and they go about their daily work with a grave determination to prevent by any sacrifices the extinction or the reduction in power of the French nation.

"But what shall I say of Russia? It is the momentary, yes, the rather permanent, belief in Germany that the Russians may be justly described as barbarians, semi-civilized people, Oriental people, incapable of that high degree of organization and that practice of individual liberty under law which characterize the promising Occidental peoples. And it is true that the Russians are an immense mass of people only lately risen from the condition of serfs, and that they are ruled by a despotic ruler who is surrounded by an autocratic group of high public officials.

"But we Americans have learned in recent years a good deal about the Russians; and we find in them some qualities which give us hope for the huge nation, which often seems slumbering or half awake, as regards both commercial and political activity. We have had a large number of Russians poured in upon us of recent years, and we have found them to be an industrious, intelligent, romantic people, capable of all the highest sentiments of human nature, and having at heart a great ambition toward liberty and expanding and improving life. I had occasion to observe while I was president of Harvard College that there were no more intelligent students in the university than the Russians. They had the defects of peoples that have been for generations under despotic rule, and doubtless on an immense scale they still exhibit those defects.

"Many Americans have made acquaintance within the last fifteen years with modern Russian literature. It is in high degree imaginative, hopeful and pathetic, though often revolutionary in the proper sense of that word—that is, looking to great changes in family and social life and in the life of the Government. Tolstoy represents an immense movement of the Russian mind. It was the Czar of Russia that called the first Hague Conference. The Czar instituted the Duma, which has had already an interesting and truly remarkable career, considering that none of its members had any experience of Political liberty. I admit that none of these things may go very deep, except the Russian literature. That goes deep into the heart and mind of the nation. That makes a deep impression on the heart and mind of the whole civilized world.

"We have further to observe that three important steps have already been taken by Russia since this war broke out, all of them of a highly progressive nature. One is the offer to the Poles to reconstitute the Kingdom of Poland; another is to give the Jews full civic rights in Russia, and the third is the imperial order prohibiting the manufacture and use of the strong alcoholic spirit that the Russians have been in the habit of drinking. That last outcome of this sudden war is a very striking one. What if an immense temperance reform should date from August, 1914, all over Russia?

"We must not, therefore, accept the German view that his war is really waged to resist a new irruption of the barbarians into Europe. It is more than doubtful whether the Russians are barbarians. It is more than doubtful whether the spirit in which the Russians are now fighting be not more accordant with the American spirit than the spirit which animates the German Empire."

As to the dire possibility that the United States may be most vitally affected by the colossal conflict, Dr. Eliot is emphatic.

"We must hope and pray," he says, "that we shall not be drawn into this most horrible war of all time. But that escape will be due to the fact that Russia, England and France have succeeded in defeating Germany and Austria-Hungary."

Some people, Dr. Eliot remarks, ascribe this widespread war to the German Emperor or Cabinet or to some particular German teachers or authors or to the growth of a strong, united military caste in Germany.

"All these influences," he admits, "doubtless contributed in some measure to the outbreak; but the real cause of the successive military aggressions on the part of Germany since 1864 lies in the gradual prevalence throughout that nation, and particularly throughout its educated classes, of an exaggerated estimate of the bodily and spiritual merits of the German people and of a belief that the national greatness and the progress of characteristic German civilization were to be obtained through the development of the most tremendous national force that could possibly be contrived and brought into being and through the gratification of the intense German desire for domination in Europe, and later in the world.

"The government of Germany is the most autocratic in Europe. It has always been so in Prussia; and since German unification in 1871 that description applies to the whole of Germany. One of the most extraordinary phenomena in connection with this ferocious war is the unanimous opinion among German scholars, historians, statesmen and diplomats, and indeed throughout the educated classes, that—as was lately said to me in a letter from a German friend, 'We Germans are just as free as you Americans are.'

"They really believe that," Dr. Eliot continues. "This unanimous opinion is a complete demonstration of the effect of the autocratic government which has long existed in Germany on the spirit and temper of the German people as a whole.

"They do not know what political and social liberty is. They have no conception of such liberty as we enjoy. They know nothing at all about the liberty England has won through parliamentary government, through party government. Their complete ignorance on that subject is the explanation of the fatal mistake the German Government made in going to war last summer before they knew what England was going to do or could do.

"The German Government thoroughly believed that in the existing condition of party government in England, with the Ulster disturbance still unsettled and the trade union difficulties on hand, England not only would not go to war but could not. One could not have a better illustration of the complete ignorance of the German people as to what political and social liberty really is.

"The German diplomats misinformed their Government about the state of Great Britain and Ireland and of France, in spite of their ample system of resident informers, because neither they nor their informers understood the political action of a free people. At this moment the German Government is being misinformed in like manner about the state of American public opinion. To the German mind political liberty means public incapacity and weakness—particularly in war.

"In the earlier steps of the war Germany met with a series of surprises; because the German Government and the military caste in Germany did not understand what comparatively free people value, what their ideals are and what they are capable of undertaking and enduring in defence of their ideals. For instance the German doctrine about the justifiableness of violating a contract or a treaty on the ground of military necessity was universally accepted in Germany as right. Germans do not know how free peoples regard the sanctity of contract, not only for business purposes but for political purposes, to say nothing of honorable obligation.

"Nothing could be franker than the original explanation which the German Chancellor gave of the breaking of the treaties concerning the neutrality of Belgium; but his frankness is evidence that he did not understand in the least the freeman's idea of the sanctity of contract—the foundation of all public law and usage in a free country. In a country despotically or autocratically ruled there is no such condition of public opinion.

"More and more, as time goes on this conflict develops into a conflict between free institutions and autocritic institutions. Of course the position of Russia as an ally of France and England somewhat shrouds or complicates this fact, because the Russian people is by inheritance and in some respects by nature a people which submits to despotic government. Her exceptional position as an ally of two free countries is due to a long nourished indignation against Austria-Hungary and Germany for presenting obstacles year after year and generation after generation to the gratification of Russian ambition for aggrandizement in the Balkan countries and the Near East. That ambition and some stirrings toward liberty may have put Russia in its exceptional position by the side of two free countries."

In Dr. Eliot's view, the real issue this war is to decide is the vast question between free and autocratic institutions in Europe, the question of more public liberty, the question of civilization developing under the forms of free government rather than under the forms of autocratic government; and he adds, it becomes a very interesting study for all the freer peoples how German efficiency is going to turn out in competition with such efficiency as the freer nations develop.

### What Wounded Talk About.

It is a strange experience, writes a medical correspondent of the London Times in France, to visit a military hospital. You must make the visit not as a sightseer, but as a friend. You must come prepared to listen to stories that have no relation to the war—most soldiers are reluctant to speak of the things they have seen, but to stories that concern home ties and the doings, real and conjectured, of children—queer, sentimental stories woven round old ideas like the Christmas idea and the idea of home.

A few days ago I sat by the bed side of a wounded sapper—a reservist—and heard him tell of his life in a signal box on a branch line in the north of England. The man was dying. I think he knew it. But the zest of his everyday life was still strong in him. He described how, on leaving the army originally, he had obtained his post. There were three trains each way in the day, and on winter nights the last train was frequently very late. That meant a late supper, but his wife saw to it that everything was kept hot. Sometimes his wife came to the box to meet him.

In the next bed there was a young Scotsman from a Highland district that I know very well. We were friends as soon as he learned that I knew his home. He was a roadman, and we talked of his roads and the changes that motor traffic had wrought in them. He recalled a great storm, during which the sea wall round a certain harbor was washed away, and the highway rendered impassable. Then, rather diffidently, he confessed that he had lost a foot, and would be handicapped in his work. I asked him if he regretted the decision that had led to his being maimed for life. He shook his head. "No, because I've had a good home. A man with a good home should be ready to fight for it."

At the far end of the ward there was a German, who spoke a little English. He was a married man and came from Saxony. His wife and children, he said, would miss him at Christmas. I suppose by all the orthodox canons that German should have told me that he was glad to be a prisoner, or else should have declared his conviction that the German army would speedily carry everything before it; but some how he forgot to say either of those things, and I forgot to ask him about them. They seemed far away in the quiet ward, even grotesque and uninteresting.

By the touchstone of the men it has broken this war is judged, and the makers of this war. More than ruined villages and desecrated churches, the soldiers pronounce condemnation. The war is revealed as a thing gross and dull-witted, a crime even against the ancient, chivalrous spirit of war.

### Protection Against Clothes Moths.

The various substances used to keep away moths, such as tobacco, camphor, naphthalene cones or balls, tarred paper and cedar chips have no effect if the moth eggs are already present in the clothes, and entomology specialists therefore recommend, before they are laid away for the summer, a thorough beating, shaking and brushing of all articles likely to attract moths. The brushing of garments is especially important in order to remove eggs which may have escaped notice. If the articles are quite free from eggs when laid away, the odor from the various repellents or from cedar chests and wardrobes will serve to keep the moths away. The odor, however, lessens with age, so that the protection it affords is greatly decreased after a few years. For this reason when furs and other valuable garments are wrapped in tarred paper the containers should be renewed every year or two.

In general, moths are likely to affect only articles which are put away and left undisturbed for some little time. Apartments and closets that are frequently aired and swept are not apt to be seriously affected. In fact, airing and sunlight are probably the best, as well as the oldest, remedies. When circumstances demand that the articles be put away, however, a convenient and effective device is to place them in large pasteboard boxes, such as tailors use, and gum a strip of wrapping paper around the edge so as to seal up the box completely and leave no cracks. If the garments have been thoroughly cleaned before being placed in these boxes no additional protection is necessary and there is none of the objectionable odor which is characteristic of so many moth repellents.

For valuable articles the safest plan is to place them in cold storage. Recent experiments have shown that the larvae of the clothes moth will resist for a long time low temperatures if these are uniform, but that the alternation of low and high temperatures quickly results in death.

# HOME

### Tested Recipes.

**Cream of Tomato Soup.**—Put into a saucepan a pint of strained tomatoes; add a sliced onion, a bay leaf and a small piece of mace. Cover the saucepan, and cook for five minutes. Put into a double boiler a quart of milk. Rub together two tablespoonfuls of butter and two of flour; add to the milk, and stir until thick and smooth. Strain the tomatoes into a soup-tureen, add a saltspoonful of bicarbonate of soda, season with salt and pepper, stir, and, while this is frothing, add hastily the thickened milk; stir just enough to mix and serve. There is not the slightest danger of this curdling if you add the milk quickly. This soup cannot be reheated. If necessary to keep warm any length of time, keep the materials in separate vessels, mixing at the last moment.

**Cream of Carrot Soup.**—Grate three good-sized carrots; cover them with a pint of water; add a slice of onion and a bay leaf; cover and simmer gently for thirty minutes. Remove the onion and bay leaf, and add a quart of milk. Moisten a tablespoonful of cornstarch in a little cold milk, add it to the soup, and stir until thick; add a rounding teaspoonful of salt, a saltspoonful of white pepper, and just at serving time stir into the mixture two tablespoonfuls of butter. Serve this soup just as soon as it is made.

**Omelette Souffle Chocolate.** — Cream two ounces of castor sugar with three yolks of eggs, add one tablespoonful of finely grated chocolate and a few drops of essence of vanilla, then add lastly the whites of five eggs beaten very stiff. Turn into a souffle pan coated with clarified butter, bake in a moderately hot oven, dish up, and serve at once dredged with castor sugar. This will take from ten to twelve minutes to bake.

**Filippini Banana Omelet.** — Add half a gill of cream to eight eggs. Season with half a teaspoonful of salt and two saltspoonfuls of white pepper. Beat with a fork for two minutes. Fry two peeled and sliced bananas in melted butter for five minutes. Toss the pan frequently while the bananas are frying; then turn the eggs into the pan. Beat them for two minutes and then let them rest half a minute. Let the omelet stand for a moment and then turn out on to a hot dish and serve. This omelet may be used as an entree at luncheon.

**Hot Scotch Rolls.**—Boil and mash fine one large, mealy potato. Scald one pint of flour with boiling water; add one teaspoonful salt, one heaping tablespoonful of sugar, the white of one egg, and half a compressed yeast cake dissolved in warm water. Set to rise and when very light add sufficient flour to knead it thoroughly. Do not knead too stiff. It can be thoroughly kneaded without sticking to the hands and yet not be too stiff. An hour before bed time work in two ounces of butter or lard. Roll it up in woollen cloths and let rise until morning. Then make out in rolls, if possible, an hour before you commence breakfast. Let get very light and then bake ten or fifteen minutes.

**Cream of Celery Soup.** — Wash three or four roots of celery. A better way, however, is to save the green portions of celery for soup, leaving the white inside part for eating raw. Chop the celery fine, using the better part of the green leaves. You should have one quart by measure. Cover his with one quart of water, and simmer gently for twenty minutes. Press through a colander. Put a quart of milk in a double boiler. Rub together two tablespoonfuls of butter and two of flour; add, and stir until smooth and thick. Add a rounding teaspoonful of salt, a saltspoonful of white pepper; add the celery mixture. Strain the whole through a fine sieve, and serve at once.

**Dandelion Spring Salad.** — Crisp three cups of dandelion leaves and cut into shreds with a sharp knife. Quarter four sweet oranges and cut into small pieces. Rub the salad bowl with a cut clove of garlic, put in a level teaspoonful of salt and half a teaspoon of pepper, a leek cut into bits and a tablespoon of wine vinegar. Now add drop by drop two tablespoonfuls of olive oil, stirring all the time, then a hard-boiled egg cut into rings, and lastly the dandelion and oranges. Toss all lightly with a silver fork and serve at once.

**Dandelion Potato Salad.** — Wash young dandelion leaves in several waters, cut fine and add to potato salad made with potato, bacon cut fine, Fresh dressing and salt and pepper.

**Chiffon Salad.**—Heart of a white cabbage, cut into slivers as thin as paper, the length of a match; red-skinned radishes cut in the same way, with the red skin left for the artistic effect, and tiny pieces of the hearts of celery. Mix and let stand for an hour or two before serving in a French dressing of olive oil, vinegar, pepper and salt. Drain this off before serving. Place in a large white cabbage which has been scooped or hollowed out, the crisp outer leaves turned down to form the effect of a rose. Pour over the mixture a rich mayonnaise dressing.

### Useful Hints.

All suet puddings require long cooking to render them digestible.

The following are a few simple rules in economy: Never buy a cheap material when you can get a better product. Pay cash; credit is costly. Buy non-perishable food products in quantities. Watch the household closely and eliminate all waste.

A very good way to dispose of slices of toast and scraps of bread is to brown all in the oven, then roll and sift, then when you bake cookies or sand tarts three to four cups of crumbs are used in place of part of the flour called for in the recipe.

If spinach can be washed in many waters immediately upon being brought in from garden or market, and then placed upon a cloth laid on the ice, the result will be surprising.

A piece of garden hose makes an ideal carpet beater. While stout to dislodge the dust, its flexibility prevents the wear and tear given by the ordinary stick or rattan beater.

The shoots from onions at this time of year will be found excellent for giving a flavor to a salad or other dishes. Rub the bowl in which the salad is served with the shoots.

The best way to warm up a roast is to wrap it in thickly greased paper and keep it covered while in the oven. By having it covered the steam will prevent the meat from becoming hard and dry.

A most delicious sandwich is made by taking two-thirds minced chicken and one-third ham and tongue, and moistening the mixture with mayonnaise. A lettuce leaf might also be added.

Serge, after constant wear, becomes shiny and therefore loses its original beauty. If sponged with hot vinegar and pressed in the usual manner the shiny appearance will entirely disappear. The vinegar does not stain or leave an odor.

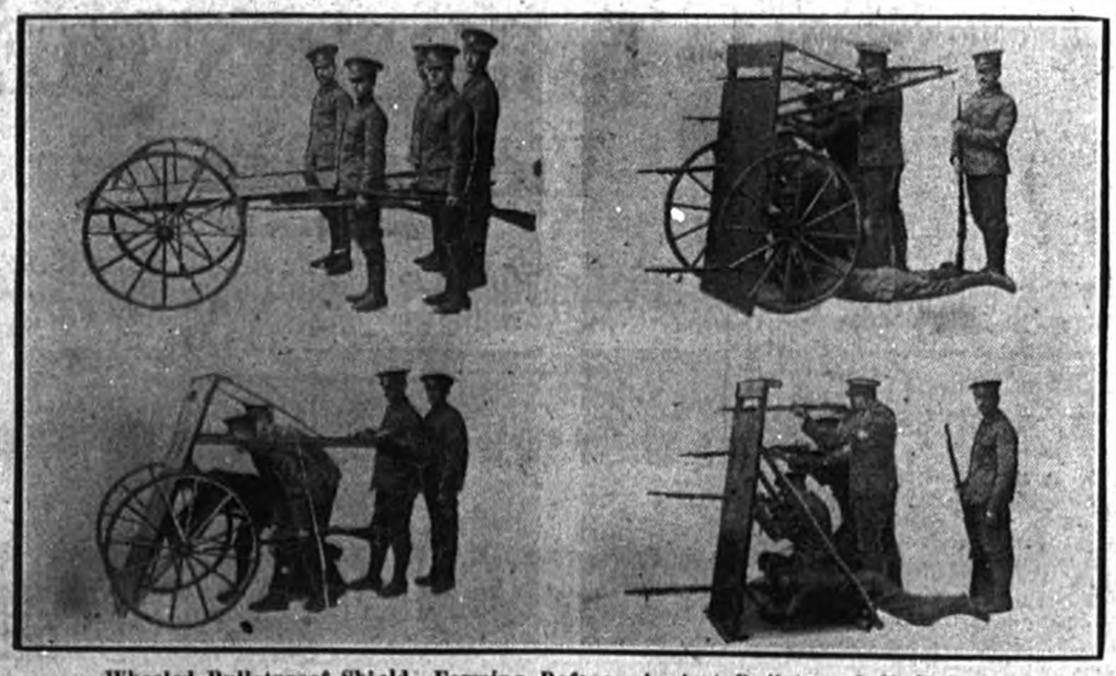
Much unnecessary talk manages to escape from a tiny mouth.

At least half a dozen hairdressing establishments in London employ lady barbers.

Germany's exports of aniline dyes to Great Britain were formerly worth £1,800,000 a year.

Non-commissioned officers and men who have the Victoria Cross conferred upon them enjoy a pension of £10 a year; but at the option of the authorities the pension may be increased to £50 a year in cases of necessity.

Some time ago the mistress of a home went into the culinary department with instruction for the concoction of a new pudding. "And in order that you may know when it is done, Norah,' said the mistress, in conclusion, "just stick a knife into it. If the knife comes out clean, the pudding is ready to serve." "Yis, ma'am," responded Norah, preparing to get on the job. "And, by the way, Norah," remarked the mistress, suddenly pausing at the door like one suddenly seized with an afterthought, "if the knife does come out clean, you had better stick in all the rest of them."



**Wheeled Bulletproof Shield, Forming Defence Against Bullets and Shell Splinters.**

There was submitted to the War Office a few days ago a bullet-proof shield, and the maker, Mr. Fred Wallis, of Birmingham, was complimented on the ingenuity of his invention. The first photograph shows the shield, which is bullet-proof at from twenty to fifty yards, in position for rapid travelling, and able to carry ammunition, etc. In the second photograph the sheld is place to protect men firing, and shows positions in which four or six men can fire from behind it, allowing two spare firing-holes for changing positions. The third photograph shows how men can advance or retire protected by the shield. In No. 4 the wheels and springs have been removed. Ten shields placed side by side in this position form a thirty-foot barricade, a very useful defence across roads, etc. The inventor notes that his device will protect infantry wherever it can be got into the firing-line, and is especially valuable to those engaged in approaching barbed-wire entanglements or cutting barbed-wire. It is claimed that eight good marksmen behind one shield will more than equal in effectiveness eighty men beginning action at five hundred yards over an extended front of fifty yards. The manufacturers of the steel guarantee that a plate five millimetres thick is bullet-proof at fifty yards against the service rifle with service charge. The value of the novel invention in cases, especially, of necessarily slow advance, or stationary work, is indisputable.

# POULTRY

### Ventilation a Frost Protection.

Ventilating poultry houses is one of the most discouraging things with which the farmer has to contend. With a judicious use of curtains the most of the frost can usually be kept out, but during a severe winter it is almost impossible. The best authorities advise a combination of curtains and over them some kind of an absorbent straw ceiling with a flue. To prevent frost on the wall and ceiling it is necessary to keep the walls warm and not in contact with the chilly air of the outer wall or at the same temperature as the outer air. The latter, of course, means a cold henhouse, with the thermometer around zero. If the house is well planned and you have the necessary number of windows and curtains to provide ventilation. It would be a good plan to put in a flue, but be sure to make it large enough so as to take out enough air. Be sure and arrange it so you can control the outlet. A flue 14 x 14 or 18 x 18 inches will help in reducing the frost. If the flue in your dairy barn is too small, you will find it well to have at least one more. You can see by observing that less frost collects near the flue. It is better to have another one, instead of one flue too large.

### Preserving Eggs at Home.

Many recipes for preserving eggs have been tried with more or less success, but best results are secured with two. Neither of these, however, is as good as cold storage. Their chief use lies in their application to home conditions. They are applicable where eggs are cheap in the spring but rise considerably in price in the fall. Eggs preserved by them can be used for all cooking purposes except boiling. In order to boil them without cracking the shells, a needle hole or two may be made in the shell to let the air escape. The quality is good provided the eggs were fresh when put down, and especially so if they are not fertile.

The prime requisites for success in keeping eggs by these recipes are, first, strictly fresh or new laid eggs, and second, a cool, dark place. The eggs may be laid in a stone jar or a wooden tub where no metal is exposed on the inside. After almost filling the receptacle with eggs, a solution is poured over until every egg is completely covered, preferably half an inch to an inch deep with the solution.

Waterglass or silicate of soda is one preservative that can be obtained of most druggists at 10 to 30 cents a pound. It is a colorless, heavy liquid which must be diluted with 10 parts of pure rain water. Eggs in this solution will keep perfectly for eight to twelve months.

Another mixture of lime is made by using the following proportions of ingredients: To each pound of fresh stone lime add a half pound of table salt and four quarts of boiling water. The lime is first slaked with a little of the water so it will break down in a crumbly mass before the balance of the water is added. Water is added in half cupfuls at a time, until the breaking down is complete; then the mixture is stirred until of the consistency of cream, when the balance of water and salt may be added. Stirring is continued until the salt is all dissolved. This process is done the evening before the solution is to be used. In the morning after the sediment has settled, the clear liquid is siphoned off and poured over the eggs.

If it is desired to sell eggs stored by either of these methods, a price of about 5 cents lower than the current market price can usually be secured.

### Charcoal for the Chickens.

Charcoal is a health promoter for the fowls. If you will put some ears of corn in a hot oven and let them burn quite black and feed when the grain gets cold enough you will perhaps be astonished to see how greedily the poultry will partake of the charred corn. Give such a feed every two weeks. We do not mean that the fowls should have to depend on the charred grain for the meal, but an opportunity to eat what they wish from the cob.

## OFFICERS' HIGH MORTALITY.

### British Lost Number Equal to 15 Per Cent. of U.S. Quota.

It may be interesting to Americans, especially army officers, to note that in the ten days' fighting about Neuve Chapelle 700 officers were killed. This represents 15.3 per cent. of the total number of commissioned officers in the United States army. This fight was practically nothing more than a skirmish as compared with the great engagements in France at the beginning of the war.

The total casualties among the British officers are estimated at over 700 a month. It is estimated that if the United States were plunged into a war on a huge scale every single trained officer would have been killed at the end of eight months of fighting.

## HINTS FOR THE HERD.

### Careful vs. Careless Methods in Feeding and Marking.

Know what each cow produces over and above her keep, and promptly get rid of unprofitable ones. A 4,000 and 8,000 pound cow costs about the same to keep. One just pays for her keep, the other nets a profit of $50 to $60 per annum. Ascertain carefully, your best market, whether for whole milk or butter fat. Co-operate and reciprocate with your neighbors; nothing else pays quite so well as co-operation.

### Use Only Pure Bred Bulls.

Keep and use only a pure bred bull. Upon this depends the upkeep and improvement of the herd. There is very little difference in the cost of raising calves of superior and inferior breeding, but there is a great difference in the profits obtainable from superior and inferior cattle. If necessary, go into debt for a good bull.

### Feed Liberally.

Note that a balanced ration of 17 pounds gives as much butter fat as an unbalanced 21 pound ration, and that continuous silage is sometimes cheaper than pasture. A ton of alfalfa hay equals in food value 60 bushels of oats. Keep in mind that only 100 pounds of butter fat yearly per cow cost the producer on an average 35 cents per pound; and that 300 pounds yearly cost 12½ cents about per pound. Thus does it pay royally to improve the herd.

### Produce the Feed.

It pays better to market your hay and grain in the form of milk, butter fat, steers and hogs. Erect one or more silos, grow alfalfa, corn, sorghum, sweet clover, kaffir corn and soy beans. Beet tops, siloed with corn, have made excellent silage. Rotate your crops. Use silage and thus secure milk-producing fodder the year around, which will enable you to keep up your milk yield during the entire year. Silage requires one-eighth the storage space of hay.

### Use the Manure.

Remember that $100 worth of hay (clover) contains $85 worth of plant food; that when this is fed to the cow, three-fourths of the plant food is returned in the manure. $100 worth of cream contains but $1 worth of fertility while $100 worth of butter contains but ten cents worth of fertility. This makes it plain that feeding hay to the cow leaves nearly all its fertilizing constituents in the manure to be returned to the land, while had the hay been sold, this fertility would have been a total loss to the soil. Either use the manure daily upon the farm, or store it in a shallow concrete pit, at a reasonable distance from the barn or milk-house, and thus save the valuable nitrogen that the ground, sun and rain would help eliminate. Keep the pasture highly fertilized. The addition of lime phosphates, etc., to a cow pasture, has meant a large increase in the yield of milk. Mortgage your farm for a manure-spreader.

### Keep the Cows Comfortable.

Remember that the dairy cow is a daily revenue producer and is the most valuable asset on the farm. She requires work, and is profitable in proportion to the attention she receives. She is a source of immediate income, and at the same time helps keep up the fertility of the soil. Also remember that the dairy cow is a mother, and that good care, kind and gentle usage, liberal feeding, and healthful environment are necessary if she is to give good profit from her motherhood. As you measure to the cow, so shall it be measured to you in return.

### Be Considerate to the Cows.

During milking time use no profane language. Keep dogs and strangers out of the barn. Become acquainted with and know your cow. It pays. Under no circumstances permit a cow to be kicked or abused by the hired man — it never pays. It is mean and brutal as well. There always is some reason for a cow's being restless. Find the cause and remove it.

### Provide Shade and Wind Protection

Provide ample wind protection, shade, salt and clean water. He who obeys all of these commands will reap abundant profits, for he who sets apart the gross product of a succession of single good cows regularly for 50 years, and keeps the accumulations at 6 per cent. interest will, at the age of 70, have to his credit not less than $30,000.00. Note well, that a thrifty steer may gain 500 pounds in a year which 500 pounds reduced to a dry food basis of weight amounts to but 60 or 70 pounds. A cow yielding 8,000 pounds of milk per annum will produce 960 pounds of dry food matter, milk solids. And note that the dairy cow has increased the total bank deposits of one of the western states three hundred per cent. in ten years. A business asset.—Western Home Monthly.

You never can tell. The college student with the broadest shoulders isn't always the one who carries off most honors.

# FROM BONNIE SCOTLAND

## NOTES OF INTEREST FROM HER BANKS AND BRAES.

### What Is Going On in the Highlands and Lowlands of Auld Scotia.

Altogether 30,000 Scottish miners have enlisted in the army since the outbreak of the war.

Official intimation has been received in Glasgow that Lieut. T. Aitken Gray, 9th Glasgow Highlanders, is missing.

The death has occurred at Lenzie, of ex-Bailie Robert Crawford, a prominent Glasgow citizen, at the age of 70 years.

Cambuslang contemplates erecting a new gas holder with a capacity of 760,000 cubic feet at a cost of about $75,000.

The death is announced of Mr. Robert Johnstone, saddler, Market Place, Selkirk, a former standard-bearer of the town.

Fraserburgh Town Council have resolved to impress upon the War office the advisability of billeting troops in Fraserburgh.

On the petition of the Glasgow Corporation, the recent rise in house rent in the city is engaging the attention of the Government.

Mr. J. J. Watson, Ballenard, Broughty Ferry, has gifted $2,500 each to Dundee Institution for the blind and Dundee Y.M.C.A.

It has been decided to provide an institute for Liberton village, to include reading and recreation rooms, as well as a miniature rifle range.

A hall for the Lenzie Troop of Boy Scouts erected at a cost of $850, has been opened by Mrs. Wordie, Millersneuk. Provost Walker presided.

Dundee Town Council have decided that no steps should be taken in connection with the housing and town planning scheme until the close of the war.

An alarming explosion occurred at Langloan Ironworks, Coatbridge, when a bogie of hot slag exploded. Much damage was done but no one was injured.

News has just been received at Ballachulish of the death in action in France of Sergeant Verney R. Campbell of the Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders.

The employes of the Dumfermline Corporation Gas Works, are negotiating for a rise of not less than 4 cents per hour, and the lamplighters for 48 cents weekly.

Mr. Andrew Stewart, F.E.I.S., headmaster of Lairdsland School, Ochiltree, who has been in the service of the Board for a period of 40 years, has resigned.

At a meeting of the West Kilbride School Board, several applications were submitted, asking that children should be exempted to allow them to assist in potato planting.

At a meeting of Cowlairs Ward Committee, it was stated that owing to 1,900 men having enlisted, it was difficult to maintain the present service of the street cars.

The Parks' and Galleries' Committee have agreed to offer the use of the Art Galleries at Kelvingrove to the military authorities for the housing of wounded soldiers.

A committee of ladies and friends of the Glasgow Highlanders is endeavoring to raise a fund to provide a pipe and drum band for the 3rd battalion of the regiment.

At Ayr, Dean of Guild Court, plans were passed for the erection of a tuberculosis hospital at Hunter's Avenue, for the Corporation of Ayr, at an estimated cost of $17,400.

Private Wm. Hodge of the Royal Scots, son of David Hodge, Arbroath, is among those mentioned in General French's despatches for distinguished service in the field.

Two miners named Brown and Simpson, both of Bothwellhaugh, were severely injured in a fall of stone in Hamilton Palace Colliery, belonging to the Bent Colliery Co.

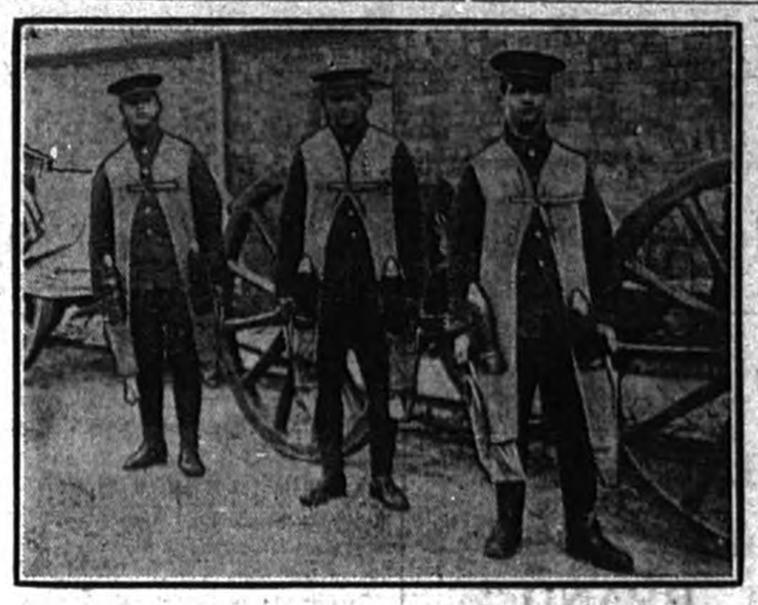
At a meeting of the Edinburgh Town Council, a resolution was passed calling on the Government to take action to keep the price of necessities within the purchasing power of the people.

Mr. S. M. Murray, secretary of the Educational Institute of Scotland, and editor of the "Educational News," has intimated his resignation. He has been in poor health for some time.

The Rev. George Edward Mackenzie, M.A., B.D., the senior assistant of Glasgow cathedral, has been gazetted a lieutenant in the Seaforth Highlanders, and has joined his battalion at Bedford.

The chief constables of Scotland by a majority, have adopted a resolution in favor of the appointment of female constables, and application will be made to the Secretary of Scotland for authority to appoint them.

Two men were talking of hard times. "Does your wife ever grieve because she threw over a wealthy man in order to marry you?" queried Hall. "Well, she started to once," was the reply, "but I cured her of that without delay." "I wish you would tell me how," said Hall. "I started grieving with her," replied the other; "and I grieved harder than she did!"



### Ingenious Jackets for Carrying Shells.

Our illustration shows men of the Royal Artillery wearing coats which are supplied for use in special emergencies, for carrying ammunition on the person directly to the guns in circumstances where it is impossible to get ammunition up to the firing-line otherwise, or for use in rushing up supplies to a battery running short to save time when other methods are rendered impracticable. The jackets have deep pockets and supporting straps and handles. The weight of the British field artillery shells is 18 lbs. each. Modern field artillery ammunition is made in one piece, the cartridge and detonator and the shell being all enclosed and attached in a single copper case, exactly in appearance like the ordinary rifle bullet. Thus its porterage, as shown, presents no difficulty.

# HE WAITED UPON ROYALTY

## KING OF SPAIN THE JOLLIEST OF ALL MONARCHS.

### An Ex-Servant of the British Royal Household Talks of the Kaiser and Others.

When I was in the Royal service it was part of my duty to be in attendance in the apartments at Windsor Castle or Buckingham Palace set aside for the reception of foreign Royalties who were visiting the British Court. In the performance of this duty I have attended on almost every crowned head in Europe, says a writer in London Answers.

Perhaps the most kindly and courteous foreign monarch I ever waited on was the King of Italy, who last visited this country in 1905 as the guest of the late King.

The King of Italy is a very early riser, and the night he arrived at Windsor his Majesty asked me to have the fire lighted in the writing-room adjoining his bed-room by seven on the following morning, and a cupful of chocolate ready for him at the same hour. He told his aide-de-camp to apologize to me for giving me this trouble. Every morning he was at Windsor his Majesty rose at 6.30, and would read and write in his room until his breakfast was served at 9 a.m.

**Consigned to the Basement.**

The most bumptious King I ever attended was certainly the Kaiser. It was his habit to criticize the various objects of art about the rooms allotted to him, and point out to his attendants their defects, comparing them unfavorably with some of his own possessions.

The one work of art at Windsor Castle with which his Majesty had no fault to find was a head and shoulder bust of himself, which he had given to King Edward shortly after the latter's accession.

The Court happened to be at Windsor Castle the day it arrived, and when King Edward saw it he said, with a laugh, to the late Sir Arthur Ellis, who was standing by, and who was the Comptroller of the Royal Household:

"Well, Arthur, we must not forget to have this bust put in a prominent place when the Emperor comes here, but in the meantime let it be kept in the Armory."

The Armory was the name given to a room on the basement floor, where a number of indifferent pictures, busts, and valueless pieces of old armor were stored, to which the bust of the Kaiser was added.

**A Matter of Tact.**

A couple of years later the Kaiser came to Windsor. The night before he arrived the late King came down to Windsor to have a look round, and to see that all the necessary preparations for his guest had been properly made.

After he had made an inspection of the rooms with Sir Arthur Ellis, his Majesty suddenly stopped and asked:

"Where on earth is the bust of the Emperor?"

"In the Armory, I believe, sir," replied Sir Arthur.

"Well, then," said his Majesty, "for mercy's sake get it brought up and put in the most conspicuous place you can, or you will have the Emperor clearing out of this tomorrow in a huff, and goodness knows what complications will follow!"

The Kaiser's bust was accordingly put in a most conspicuous place in the Blue Drawing Room, which was used then as the chief reception-room at Windsor. The Kaiser was delighted when he saw it, and declared that it was the best piece of work the artist who had made it had ever executed.

**Alfonso's Mistake.**

The King of Spain was one of the jolliest monarchs we ever had at Buckingham Palace. A funny thing happened the first time he visited London, in 1905—that was before his marriage. King Alfonso was given the usual suite of rooms set apart for reigning monarchs on the left wing, which was on the same floor as the private rooms of King Edward.

When the Spanish King went up to get ready for dinner on the night of his arrival he entered King Edward's apartments by mistake. His Majesty was in his dressing-room putting on his shirt when his guest suddenly entered. King Alfonso, of course, apologized profoundly for his mistake, which the late sovereign took in the utmost good humor. He asked King Alfonso to remain in his rooms till he had finished dressing, and then escorted him to his own rooms.

Most of the reigning Sovereigns when guests of our King, breakfast in their private apartments, and it was part of my duty to look after the serving of their morning meal.

Kings have a variety of tastes in the kind of things they like for breakfast.

The late King of Denmark, in his later years, never had any breakfast, but at noon would take a mutton-chop served on a piece of buttered toast.

The King of Spain generally breakfasts entirely on chocolate, of which he drinks three large cupfuls. After the first he lights a cigar, and smokes it while he drinks two more cups of his favorite beverage.

**Some Royal Menus.**

The Kaiser had by far the heartiest appetite of any reigning monarch I ever met.

For breakfast he would have, in addition to eggs and bacon, fish and a large helping of game, and conclude with a plate of fruit. He drank a small cup of black coffee at the end of the meal, and then smoked a very strong and enormously long cigar.

The late King of Portugal was another monarch who had a fairly good appetite. He had an extraordinary liking for eggs, and would eat as many as four or five at breakfast. A favorite dish of his was a couple of eggs, very hard boiled inside a couple of lemons, a method of cooking that gave them a most peculiar flavor.

The Tsar's breakfast used to consist of the strongest black coffee and a few pieces of dry toast. The coffee was always made for his Majesty by his own valet, who was, by the way, one of the most remarkable men I ever met. He spoke English, French, German, and Italian absolutely perfectly, and had travelled all over the world. He was very fond of going to the theatre, and went every night during his master's stay in London. He had written several plays himself which had been successfully produced in Russia.

### Unwise Modes of Punishment.

Years ago, a little girl, wearing an old plaid shawl folded cornerwise over her shoulders and a Quaker bonnet with a green silk cape, left her home, one rainy Sunday morning, for Sunday-school.

Choking sobs and a tear-stained face marked her as a very unhappy child. Her appearance at Sunday-school in this unusual rig had been chosen by her conscientious mother as the most effectual mode of punishment at her command for some, to her mind, grievous offence of her little daughter. Nellie was an extremely sensitive child, and her mother reasoned that her dread of ridicule would cause this wearing of her oldest clothes on Sunday to be a punishment which she would not soon forget. And herein her mother's judgment did not err; for years afterwards the memory of that day of torture to her sensitive spirit would always stand out in all its unjust proportions whenever she saw a child being compelled to undergo the same harsh mode of punishment.

It is not necessary to mortify a child to make it aware of a fault. A few judiciously chosen words, or if more stringent methods are deemed advisable, a withholding from it of some anticipated enjoyment, may often have the same salutary results without the attendant mortification of this harsher mode of punishment.

There is a certain dignity to which every young person is entitled, and which it is often very difficult for an oversensitive boy or girl to acquire. One such instance as that cited in the opening sentence of this article may be the means of robbing such a boy or girl of a self-possession and ease of manner very desirable to one of a naturally self-conscious temperament.

In the instance just narrated, which is an actual occurence, nothing was gained by the over-zealous mother save the stirring up of a rebellious feeling towards herself in the heart of that little girl, coupled with a certain self-abasement which in after years was sure to return in all its stinging force whenever memory rehearsed the scene.

It takes a long time to age whisky, but it won't take whisky long to age you.

**Canoes, Skiffs, Motor Boats**

**THE PETERBOROUGH LINE.**

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

THE PETERBOROUGH CANOE COMPANY, LIMITED,
PETERBOROUGH, ONT.

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

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

Specification No. 21 giving engine prices on request. Get our quotations on—"The Penetang Line" Commercial and Pleasure Launches, Row boats and Canoes.

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

# G. L. Meikle & Co.

## Paints, Oils and Varnishes

**Agents for the Canada Paint Co's. famous "PRISM BRAND"**

## Colin McArthur's Books Wall papers

**All Styles, at all Prices.**

White Front

## G. L. MEIKLE & CO.



# SEMI-READY TAILORING

YOUR NEW SPRING SUIT made to your order just as you want it.

Your choice of the best Worsteds, Serges and Tweeds imported from England.

Ready-made Suits for Men and Boys always in stock.

The Choicest Novelties of the Season in Men's Felt Hats are ready for your choosing.

Boots and Shoes for Everybody.

We can fit your feet and your pocket book from our large stock.

Extra special in Men's Working Boots.

**Telephone 65**

**Boot Repairing a Specialty**

# W. G. Staniforth



# LACHUTE MARBLE & GRANITE WORKS

*We deal in Foreign & Domestic Marble and Granite, first class work and best material in all the latest designs, always on hand.*

*Satisfaction guaranteed in all kinds of cemetery work, Monuments, Headstones, Posts, Fences etc.*

*Terms to suit Purchasers.*

## W. M. SCOTT, Prop.



DR. G. A. CLUNIE, L.D.S.
SURGEON DENTIST
Office over Banford's Store.
Absent Tuesday only.

R. JOLY, UNDERTAKER,
First-class hearse. Embalming a specialty at lowest prices
Agent for Marble and Granite Monuments. Telephone No 42.
BETHANY ST. LACHUTE.

**FARM FOR SALE.**
Farm of 180 acres, three miles South of Lachute, in good state of cultivation. For full particulars, apply to
E. E. MORRIN,
R. R. No. 4, Lachute.
or R. SUMMERBY,
4-0. Macdonald College, Que.

L. L. LEGAULT B. C. L.,
ADVOCATE,
Roby's Block.
Main St., LACHUTE.

DR. HUGH McCONNELL,
SURGEON DENTIST
Will be in his office every day except Tuesday.
Opposite T. Christie's Drug Store.

DR. R. CHARLEBO .S
SURGEON DENTIST
397 Victoria Avenue,
cor Sherbrooke St.
Montreal, P. Q. Westmount,
Tel. Westmount 4849.


## NATIONAL CAMPAIGN FOR OUR OWN GOODS

**Galt Editor Urges Country-wide Organization to Promote Sale of "Made-in-Canada" Products**

The Galt "Reporter," a few days ago, had the following timely and interesting editorial under the heading "Buy Canadian-made Goods" on the economic situation in Canada arising out of the war:

"While one of the immediate effects of the European war was the disorganization of trade in Canada, a secondary result should be of a stimulating character. Owing to the fact that the continent of Europe is the centre of hostilities, a considerable amount of manufactured goods formerly imported from Germany, France, Austria, Belgium and other countries will now have to be produced here. Reports show that every year millions of dollars worth of manufactured goods from these countries are sold in Canada. Our own mechanics and artisans can produce such articles as well as the foreign workers and if the manufacturers take advantage of the opportunity provided, the war should result in more work, instead of less for their employes.

"But the whole responsibility of making the best of the present situation does not lie with the manufacturers. If the people will demand Canadian made goods they will be not only supplying their personal needs but creating work for their fellow-citizens. When the Empire is involved in such a tremendous crisis as the present there is something for all to do. We cannot all go to the front but those who stay at home can do a great deal towards creating demand in every case possible for goods "Made in Canada." There should be a well defined campaign carried on throughout the country urging Canadians to purchase goods of home manufacture. If an accelerated demand for Canadian goods is created during the war, it will doubtless be maintained after normal conditions return in Europe.

"In this way we stand to benefit permanently by insisting that what we buy must be Canadian-made."

**Department of Railways & Canals, Canada**
**Beauharnois Canal**
Protection work for Valleyfield Government Dam.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned and marked "Tender for works for protecting the Government dam at Valleyfield," will be received at this office until 16 o'clock on Friday, May 7th, 1915.

Plans, Specifications and form of contract to be entered into can be seen on or after this date at the office of the Chief Engineer of the Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, and at the office of the Superintending Engineer, Quebec Canals, Montreal Que.

Parties tendering will be required to accept the fair wages schedule prepared or to be prepared by the Department of Labour, which schedule will form part of the contract.

Contractors are requested to bear in mind that tenders will not be considered unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms, and in the case of firms, unless there are attached the actual signature, the nature of the occupation, and place of residence of each member of the firm.

An accepted bank cheque for the sum of $3,000.00 made payable to the order of the Minister of Railways and Canals, must accompany each tender, which sum will be forfeited if the party tendering declines entering into contract for the work, at the rates stated in the offer submitted.

The cheque thus sent in will be returned to the respective contractors whose tenders are not accepted.

The cheque of the successful tenderer will be held as security, or part security for the due fulfilment of the contract to be entered into.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

By order
J. W. PUGSLEY,
Secretary.

Department of Railways and Canals,
Ottawa, 15th April, 1915.

Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the Department will not be paid for it.—41220.

"How do you manage to make your wife vote as you want her to?"
"By telling her I'm going to vote the other way. It's easy."


# COAL and WOOD

**FOR SALE.**

**Give your order at once for next Season.**

## Harry Ayers

**Lachute Mills, Que.**


**SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTHWEST LAND REGULATIONS.**

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. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub Agency), on certain conditions.

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, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except where residence is performed in the vicinity.

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

Duties—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent, also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price, $3.00 per acre.

Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth $300.

The area of cultivation is subject to reduction in case of rough, scrubby or stony land. Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

W. W. CORY, C.M.G.,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.—64388


## Martin's Tested Seeds.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Beans Golden Wax.—per packet 5c., per lb., 25 cents. | | | | |
| Beet Detroit Dark Red per packet 5c., per oz 18 cents. | | | | |
| Cabbage Winningstadt per | " | 5c., | " | oz 20 cents. |
| Cucumber Long Green | " | 5c., | " | oz 15 cents. |
| Lettuce May King | " | 5c., | " | oz 20 cents. |
| Tomata Earliana | " | 5c., | " | oz 30 cents. |
| Onion Ailsa Craig | " | 10c., | " | oz 75 cents. |
| Onion Red Wethersfield | " | 5c., | " | oz 20 cents. |
| Peas Prosperity | " | 5c., | " | lb. 30 cents. |

Sweet Peas, Spences Giant Mixed
All Waved, Large Flowers,—per packet 10c., per oz 35 cents.

**Martin's "Special" Collection of Vegetables and Flowers, Price $1.00.**

**FREE**—With every order for one of these splendid collections, we shall give absolutely free, one years subscription to "GARDEN LIFE." The new paper devoted to gardening. The paper will be mailed free each month. Now is the time. Send your order for one of our "SPECIAL" collections, and receive your copy of "Garden Life" for April.

## Martin's Tested Seeds,

**60 Victoria Square, Montreal.**
**Price List on Application.**



# ROBERT MILLER

*Successor to WILLIAM BERRY.*

DEALER IN

Farm Machinery and Engines, Deering and McCormick's also Jonh Deere and J. B. Doré, Chatham and Petrolia Wagons and Carts, Buggies and Expresses, (a car load to choose from), a good stock of harness and harness parts always on hand, Whips, Rugs, Stoves and Ranges, Beatty Bros. Stalls, Stanchions and Litter Carriers, Wortman and Ward Co's. Hay Forks and Pumps, Churns, Washing Machines, Wringers etc, etc. One Car load of Peerless Field, Lawn and Poultry Wire Fencing and Gates. Lumber for sale.

All bought for SPOT CASH, and on sale at reasonable prices.

## BERRY'S OLD STAND

**MAIN STREET - - - LACHUTE**



# Hay, Flour and Feed,

**In Large or Small Quantities**

## Bread, Cakes & Confectionery

**Wedding Cakes a Specialty.**

Ice Cream made to order. - - Fruits in Season
Fine Assortment of Ganong's Chocolates.
Splendid Line of Picture Post-cards.

We are agents for Caldwells Celebrated Meal and Calf Meal. You should try it. The best on the market.

*Robert Hamilton,*

*Phone. 80.* *Baker & Confectioner.*



# Are you Building?

We beg to remind those who are thinking of building that we are dealers in . . . . . .

**Builders' and Contractors' Material**

Such as Fire Bricks, Fire Clay, Drain Pipes, Farm Tiles, Chimney Linings, Portland Cement, Brick Laths, Mortar Stain, Plaster Paris, Fertilizer, Land Plaster, Asbestos etc.

Any of the above materials can be had in large or small quantities. Bricks up to 3 millions.

## J. W. Cottingham, Phone 29 Lachute



# Brighten Up!

**Spring is here, and so are we with a full line of**

Ready mixed Paints,
Pure White Lead,
Linseed Oil (boiled and raw)
Shellac's, Varnishes and Stains,
Dry colors and colors ground in oil
Best assortment of Paint and Kalsomine brushes in town.

## T. McOuat & Son,

**Founders & Machinists, - - Lachute Mills.**

# The Watchman,

## And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XXXIX — LACHUTE, FRIDAY, MAY 28, 1915. — NO. 19



## CENTRAL ICE-CREAM PARLOR

We beg to inform our many customers that our Parlors will be open on Saturday, April 17th. Owing to the increasing demand for our ice-cream we have converted half of our store into a nice parlor, so that we can accommodate the general public. We guarantee all our goods of first quality. Our Ice Cream Sodas will sure to please. Try us.

Always a good assortment of vegetables, lettuce, celery, tomatoes and fruits in season. We carry the Celebrated Neilson Chocolates.

**P. PAQUIN, - Lachute**



Z. N. RAYMOND, L.L.B.

NOTARY PUBLIC,

Money to Loan. Farms for Sale.

Office in Creswell's Building,

MAIN ST., LACHUTE.



FOR SALE.—A good driving horse 7 yrs. old, weighing about 1150, together with harness, buggy and sleigh. All in first-class condition. A snap to ready buyer. Apply to Watchman Office, or to F. O VOWLES, near saw mills, Brownsburg

—:o:—

FOR SALE.—One Grand Upright Piano, (Heintzman & Co.) almost new. A splendid instrument, with beautiful tone. One Duet Bench, dull mahogany finish, to match piano. One Music Cabinet. Two Quebec Heaters, No. 4, latest pattern.

Apply to, J. CLARK REILLY, Grenville, Que.

—o—

I have on hand a small quantity of household furniture slightly used. For Sale Cheap. Apply to W. J. BOYD, Main St. Lachute.

—:o:—

Our Boy's Suits are well assorted qualities and prices. Come early as sizes get sold out.

W. BANFORD & SON.

—:o:—

WANTED.—A desirable property on Main Street, or the East Ward Kindly make known to Watchman Office, Lachute.

FLAT TO RENT.—A flat in the Paquin block, Main Street, containing six rooms with modern improvements. Nice verandah. Apply to P. PAQUIN, Main Street, Lachute.

—:o:—

We feel that we have not been calling attention sufficiently to our boy's clothing, It is worth looking over.

W. BANFORD & SON.

**Automobile For Sale.**

A five passenger touring car, in good running order A snap to quick buyer. Apply to WATCHMAN OFFICE, Lachute.

—:o:—

**:: WOOL ::**

We pay SPOT CASH for WOOL and invite Merchants and Farmers, having any quantity to dispose of, to take matter up with us by telephone (No. 23) or mail.

**AYERS LIMITED, Lachute Mills, P. Que.**

—:o:—

TO RENT.—A front room (furnished) in the old French School. 5-21 Apply to, CHARLES BLOW, Grace St.



## CRESWELL'S

**Canada Cement**

**Prices Right**

R. Creswell, Regist'd.


### LOCAL NEWS

Mr. and Mrs. M. Jones spent the 24th in Montreal.

Mrs. A. E. Westwood spent the 24th with friends in Montreal.

Mrs. W. Staniforth and children spent the week-end in Montreal.

Miss Moore left on Thursday to spend a couple of weeks in Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Christie spent a few days in Montreal this week

The Misses Katie Warwick and Mabel Boa, spent the holiday in Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Calder spent the holiday with friends in Ogdensburg.

Miss Lillias Brown, of Onge, was the week-end guest of Mrs. Jas. McFaul.

Mrs. I. Masson left on Saturday last to visit her three sons at Espanola, Ont.

Mrs. N. T. Truell of Montreal was the week-end guest of Mrs P. R. McGibbon.

Miss McAllister, of Montreal, was the guest of her sister Mrs. McGillivray this week.

Mr. Alfred Rice, of Montreal, was the guest of his cousin Mr. John Rice this week.

Miss Norah Christie, of McDonald College spent the holidays with her mother.

Mr. Elbert Dew, of Montreal, spent the week-end the guest of Russell Rodgers.

Mrs. F. Forsythe left on Wednesday for Coburg, owing to be serious illness of her sister.

Mrs Holland has returned from Toronto and reopened her pretty summer cottage Ivan Bower.

Mrs. McCormick and Miss E and Mr. H. McCormick of Ottawa were guests of Mrs. S. Blais this week.

Mrs. R. W Carkener and Master Lloyd, of Maxville, Ont spent the holidays in town the guests of her mother Mrs. R. E. Carkner.

Miss Margaret Hay, of St. Lamberts, also Miss V. Hendry, and Mr. A. McLeod, of Montreal, were guests of Mrs. Geo. Hay, for the 24th.

Mr. Gilbert Evans of the 28th Battalion Winnipeg spent the holidays with Mr. and Mrs. Wm. V. Walker prior to his departure to the front.

Miss O Hara, and Mr. Harlow Giles of Montreal, and Pte. Elmer Giles, of the McGill overseas Rgt. were guests of Mrs. Henry Giles this week.

Mrs. Hawthorne and Miss Jean Hawthorne and Miss Helen Barry, of Montreal, were guests of Mrs. W. S. Todd and Miss Rodger of Brownsburg this week.

Mr and Mrs. Thos. Pollock, Hill Head, announce the engagement of their daughter Pearl to Mr. Albert Wallace, of Ross, Ont. The marriage will take place in June.

Mr. Fred Roberts and Miss Ethel Vasey, of Montreal, were guests of Mrs Wm J. Deacon. A motor trip with Mr. Geo. Deacon, to Christieville added much pleasure to their visit.

Among those who spent the week-end in town were, the Misses G. Riddell, I. and A. Kearns, D. Peebles, C. Drennan, M. Smith, V. and F. Joss, C. and T Palliser, and Messrs. C. McPaul, A. Burnett and D. Campbell.

Gilbert Evans was in town this week visiting his friends before going to the front. Gilbert Evans is the youngest son of the late Mr. and Mrs. John Evans of Dunany. Gilbert having been training in Winnipeg for the past six months.

Come to the sale of Aprons, Fancy Work, Plants, Candy, and Home Cooking in the Lecture Hall of the Presbyterian Church, next Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Refreshments served afternoon and evening. Everybody welcome.

Ptes T. Hall and H. Hooker, of the 5th Mounted Rifles Sherbrooke, R. Giles, and L. Parker, of the McGill Regiment, also J. Drennan and F. Berniquer who have recently joined the Royal Scotts, were in town for the week-end

Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Lemoine, of Montreal, and Miss May Wilson and Lorne McArthur, spent the holiday the guest of Mr and Mrs. R. McArthur.

### EDINA

—:o:—

Miss M. E. Moncrieff, of Montreal, was the holiday guest of her parents at Maple Grove.

Services for May 30th will be as follows In Edina Methodist Church at 3.15 p.m. in the afternoon and in the evening at Brown's School House at 7 30 p m. The preacher will be Rev. J. Denny at both services.

Lovers of fruit anxiously await the effect of the frost on the apple and strawberry blossoms. So far it has not affected them much. If present prospects continue the chances are that the fruit will be most abundant.

This is the age of the farmer; but it is a lamentable fact that when he has anything to sell he can only get the lowest prices but if he wishes to purchase he must pay the tip top price. The price of cheese however is giving him an opportunity of reaping some of the benefits that belong to him, When one considers his hard and laborious work that gives him no rest from day to day, it is only fair that he should receive the full reward that without doubt belong to him

The roads in this vicinity are in a very bad state, owing to the continuous wet weather which never seems to end. Sometimes we wish that some good angel could open the eyes of those in power at Quebec, and show them our benighted state and they then perhaps, in pity, would grant us the boon of good thoroughfares that have been denied so long. Even in fine weather we suffer and in wet weather we swim through mud and mire.

### STONEFIELD

Mr. G. W. Holt was here over Sunday.

Mr. Andrew Derrick spent Sunday here.

Mr. Thomas Derrick was in Ottawa for the 24th.

Miss Geraldine Owens spent the week-end with her parents here.

Miss Hanna Smith spent the 24th at "The Pines" of St. Andrews.

We are glad to welcome Mr. James and the Misses Pearcy back again for the summer months.

Mrs. MacDougal returned home on Thursday last after spending a week here with her sister, Mrs. J D. Dermody.

We were pleased to hear that Mr. D. W Owens has improved so much that he is now able to get round with the aid of crutches.

Owing to the inclement weather, a number of our young people were disappointed at not being able to go to the "Hop" in St. Andrews last Friday evening.

Now if you want to get something that is real good and nice, just try the Ottawa Dairy Ice Cream. It is the genuine article and done up in nice blocks for home use. Try a package. E. Darlington, Main Street, Lachute.

Our Men's Clothing is in all prices from $7.50 to $20.00.

W. BANFORD & SON.

*The Notarial business in the office of the late J. E. VALOIS, Notary will be continued immediately.*

*GAÏTAN VALOIS, L.L.L.*
*Notary.*

(Formerly established in Montreal).

Master Ernie and Jas. Calder were guests of Master Harold McFaul at Lake Louisa on Monday.

Mrs. A. Beers and Miss Louisa Parker left on Wednesday to visit friends in Merritton, Ont.

Mrs. Harry Champ and daughter Sarah, spent Victoria Day the guests of Mrs. W. W. Hume.

Mr. and Mrs. Floyd of Verdun spent the holidays with their parents Mr. and Mrs. John Simons.

Mr. and Mrs. Tom Raitt, of Toronto, spent a few days in town this week the guest of Mrs. Jas. Drysdale.

Mr. Grey and son Eddie, of Notre Dame de Grace, were guests of Mrs. Jno. McGibbon for the holidays.

Miss Fenton, and Mr. Ivan Fraser, of Montreal, were holiday guests of his mother Mrs. Hugh Fraser Sr.

Mr. Geo. Calder and sons Geo. and John, and Mr. A. D. Hogg, spent the holidays at 16 Island Lake.

Mr. Leonard Morrison, of Montreal, spent the holiday very pleasantly with his sister Mrs. Jack McGibbon.

The Misses Florence and Gladys McGillivray, of Montreal, were guests of Mrs. John McGillivray over Sunday.

Mr. Sterling Pollock, of the Dominion Bank, Montreal, spent the holiday with his parents Mr. and Mrs Hugh Pollock.

Lieut. W. H. Dawson, "c" Squad, 17th Duke of York's R. C. Hussars, left on Tuesday to report for duty at Toronto.

Miss Annie McArthur, of Montreal, and Mr H. O'Reilly, of Ottawa, were guests of her parents for the week-end.

Private L. Parker of Barrisfield, and Mr. J. S. Anchan and sons of Montreal were guests of the Misses Buchan this week.

The Misses Maggie Currie and Grace Marshall, of Montreal, spent a pleasant week-end as guests of Miss Margaret McKimmie.

Mrs. Morris of Chicago, Mrs. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Moore and Miss Ethel Moore of Montreal, were guests of Mrs. Thos. Moore this week.

### CALUMET

GRAND BOX SOCIAL AT BROWN'S SCHOOL CALUMET.

—o—

An event that is expected to eclipse all previous socials in the country will take place at Brown's School House, Calumet on Thursday evening June 3rd to celebrate the birthday of our illustrious sovereign King George the fifth.

The Commissioners and Managers of the School House are heartily in favor of the scheme, and a gang of men on, to be put on the grounds to provide for a large concourse of people, a crowd which is to far exceed anything previous in the history of Calumet.

Mrs. Filoon, of Calumet has kindly consented to provide chinese lanterns which will add a wierd touch to the celebration. Other arrangements are being made to provide illuminations of an extensive nature As the whole proceedings are to be of a patriotic nature the event of the evening will be a huge bonfire on which an effigy of his Infernal Majesty, Wilhelm II of Germany, will be placed, and from which he will depart to the nether regions at precisely at the hour of nine when Mr. Duncan J. McLellan, of Grenville will apply the torch.

Mrs. D. J. McLellan will favor the Company with some select renderings from her gramophone which always delight and charm the ears of any audience

As saleman of the boxes one of the most brilliant auctioneers from Montreal has been procured who is retiring from business and has promised to do everything in his power to aid on this auspicious occasion.

The proceeds from the sale of the boxes are to be used in the purchase of an organ for religious purposes which are so often conducted in Brown's School House and its deficiency for some time has been sadly felt.

As everything possible has been done to make this entertainment a huge success, a large crowd is expected.

Anyone who has visited this charming spot has gone away fascinated with the locality and so no disappointment can possibly be entertained on this occasion.


## Wall Papers!

We have put into stock a very large supply of wall papers this spring. It is, in fact, the largest we ever stocked. We invite our friends to come in early and select what they need, as all is on exhibition now We have large assortments, especially of low priced and medium grades.

**W. Banford & Son,**

Main Street, Lachute

**"HER FIRST LOVE"**

will be music—beautiful and ennobling—if you put a New Scale Williams Player Piano in your home. Remember, nothing will give your girl or boy, a love for musical knowledge like the correct playing of music itself. The tone of the

**New Scale William Player Piano**

is inherently true and beautiful. Even greater than this is the "Meister-Touch" Control—a wonderful feature.

**J. A. BEDARD & SON**

*MAIN STREET - - LACHUTE, P.Q.*



## ATTENTION!

That is the word of command in Military Circles just now, but we wish to draw your attention not AUTHORATATIVELY, but PERSUASIVELY to the quality of goods that may be found in our Store, which is replete with the Best that Money can Buy. All our Departments offer you splendid values. Come and see for yourself.

**R. McFAUL,**

*MAIN STREET, - - - LACHUTE.*

## BE WISE!

And show your wisdom by not neglecting your eyesight. We are practical opticians and our parlors are fitted up with latest mechanical devices for a perfect test. We can fit you with any sight requisite from our very large and complete stock of glasses. There is absolutely no need of your going to the city, just come and confer with us.

—o—

Bear in mind that we carry a nice large assortment of Jewelry, etc., and it is with us that you can procure a suitable gift or present for your feiend.

—o—

Agents for the Edison Phonograph.

**T. JOUSSE, Main St., Lachute.**

*Watchmaker, Jeweller and Optician*

# Why Men Only Are Color Blind

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

# HEAVY TOLL OF SUBMARINE

## HAS COST MANY LIVES IN ITS DEVELOPMENT.

### Principal Causes of Accidents Have Been Collision With Other Vessels.

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

### Many Terrific Fatalities.

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

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

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

### Submarine Disappeared

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

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

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

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

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

### Made an Attempt to Escape

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

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

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

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

### Rose to the Surface

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### With Their Rescuers

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Found in the Conning Tower.

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

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

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

### The Entire Crew Was Rescued

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

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

### SOLD FIRST TEA IN ENGLAND.

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

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

# Scheme to Invade Britain

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

# FLEETS OF FORMER DAYS

## WAR CRAFT OF EARLIER DAYS NUMERICALLY STRONG.

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

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

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

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

### Mark Antony's Fleet.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

# What the Land Needs

## How to Use Farmyard Manure and the Artificial Fertilizers

"To hold what we have"—that is why the British Empire and Canada is at war with Germany. Progressive farmers will follow a similar line of action in regard to the fertility of their soils. Loss of fertility cannot be prevented, but by a proper rotation and the use of farmyard manure and artificial fertilizers the fertility of the soil can be maintained at that level that will give the maximum profit from the crops that are produced. Some of our agricultural advisers seem to think that the farmer should spend a lot of money in increasing the potential supply of plant food in his soil for the benefit of future generations. Regarding this one is very apt to ask, like the Irishman when he was told to think of posterity, "What has posterity done for me?" This is a very natural feeling, but there is no doubt that on the majority of farms it will be profitable for the present owners to not only replace, but even increase the fertility that is taken out of the soil by the crops.

**No Hard and Fast Rule.**

It is impossible to lay down hard and fast rules as to how one should fertilize one's soil. So much depends on the fertility of the soil, its physical condition, the climate, the nearness of markets, and numerous other factors. As a rule, however, the higher priced the land the better it will pay to use artificial fertilizers. Thus it probably would not pay to use fertilizers out West on land that is only worth fifteen dollars an acre, but it would very likely pay very well to use them on land in Eastern Canada that is worth seventy-five or one hundred dollars an acre, even if the latter were more fertile. In dealing with fertilizers one has to consider the kind of crop that it is desired to grow. Thus wheat, which is a deep-rooted crop and most often sown in the fall, is able to get from the soil the mineral constituents—the phosphoric acid and potash—it requires; but unless the land has been well manured for the previous crop, it is benefited by a top dressing of nitrogen. Oats and barley, on the other hand, are shallow-rooted crops, and cannot make such good use of the mineral matter in the soil, and they are specially benefited by an application of some mineral fertilizer. Roots and corn are gross feeders, and do best when lots of farmyard manure is used. Corn and turnips also respond well to a liberal application of some phosphatic manure, such as basic slag or acid phosphate. Mangels, on the other hand, require lots of nitrogen and potash, and therefore farmyard manure and wood ashes or some other source of potash, should form the chief manure here.

The soil has also to be considered, and will modify and alter our methods of fertilizing. Thus clay soils are rich in potash, but often deficient in phosphoric acid. Suppose we are going to grow a crop of mangels on a soil of this type. Mangels, as has been said, require a liberal supply of nitrogen and potash. Lots of farmyard manure will be required to supply the nitrogen, but no potash fertilizer will be required, as the soil already has an abundance of this constituent. If we were growing mangels on some sandy soils, which are often deficient in both potash and phosphoric acid, an extra amount of potash would have to be used, and some phosphatic fertilizer as well, though, as a rule, phosphatic fertilizers are not required on mangels.

Thus the kind of crop grown and the nature of the soil have to be taken into consideration before we can use fertilizers to the best advantage.

As an example of how the type of soil and the original state of its fertility modifies the method of treating the soil, it was found that in the State of New Jersey, when corn was grown on good, loamy soil, that phosphoric acid and potash were of much more importance than nitrogen. On the sandy soils, however, nitrogen and potash were of relatively more importance than phosphoric acid. Corn, as has been said, is a crop that, as a rule, requires nitrogen and phosphoric acid more than potash.

The peculiarities of the different farm crops as regards fertilizer requirements and the elements of fertility that are most likely to be deficient in the various types of soils have been dealt with in recent issues of The Countryman. The different fertilizers have also been described and their properties and effect discussed. It but remains now to consider how these fertilizers can be most profitably used in ordinary farm practice.

In dealing with the application of fertilizers to crops, no conclusions can be drawn as to the proper methods of manuring unless the place the crop occupies in the rotation is taken into account and also the character of the land and the style of farming considered. On some of the rich soils of the prairie provinces, where the wheat crop takes about thirty-five pounds of nitrogen per acre from the soil annually, nitrogen is being lost through cultivation at the rate of seventy pounds a year. These soils at present are very fertile, and fertilizers would be thrown away on them; but in a few years' time they will become so depleted that manure will have to be used if anything like a profitable crop is going to be grown. But just now land in these sections is so cheap that it pays better to grow wheat after wheat without adding any kind of manure at all, and then, when the soil reaches a certain stage of exhaustion, to move off to new land. But in ordinary farm practice we have to consider not only the particular requirements of the crop and soil with which we are dealing, but also, as has been said, its place in the rotation. For example, if we are dealing with wheat we have to take into consideration what crop it is grown after, as this will affect the fertilizer which would be appropriate for it. Coming after oats, the fertilizer required would not be the same as if it followed clover.

Furthermore, one man may have good land in high condition and be farming high for big crops; while another man, who is perhaps an equally good farmer, may have poorer land where it may be more economical to be content with lower yields and less expenditure. The manuring must be considered as a whole, as a system to be shaped as much by the widely-varying conditions of cost of production, markets, and condition of soil as by the requirements of the crop itself.

Fertilizers, as a rule, do not pay as well on land that is in a poor state of preparation as on land that is in nice, fine condition. The amount of labor available, then, is an important consideration in the question as to how far it is profitable to use fertilizers.

**Systems of Fertilization.**

Various systems of fertilization have been recommended—most of them with some useful points. One system is to add a large excess of the mineral elements of fertility—phosphoric acid, potash and lime—and add nitrogen in small doses as it is required by the crop. As we pay in commercial fertilizers about three times as much for nitrogen as for the mineral substances, it is claimed that this system will be very economical, as by applying the nitrogen as top dressing just at the time the plant can make most use of it a great saving in the fertilizer bill will be effected. Besides, as the clovers and leguminous crops are especially dependent on the mineral elements, large crops of these will be obtained, and this will result in the further enrichment of the soil, in the nitrogen obtained from the air.

This system could be used to good advantage where phosphates and potash can be obtained cheaply, as in some parts of the States, but with prices as they are in Canada at the present time it is very doubtful if it could be worked profitably.

Another system that has been advocated is to apply fertilizer heavily to the chief money crop—such as potatoes or wheat. The other crops in the rotation are dependent on the residues left in the soil after the chief crop has been taken off.

A system that is too often followed is—to use an Irishism—no system at all. Fertilizers are applied haphazard without any regard as to the nature of the crop or the condition of the soil at the time they are applied.

Ville of France was one of the first to put forth any ideas concerning systems of fertilization, and his teachings are the basis of all successful use of fertilizers at the present day. His idea was that for all plants there was a certain element of fertility that was more necessary than the others for the successful growth of the plant. This he called the dominant ingredient.

Thus nitrogen is the dominant ingredient for wheat, oats, barley, rye, mangels and meadow land. Phosphoric acid is the dominant ingredient for turnips and corn. Potash is the dominant ingredient for clover, potatoes and flax. This idea of dominant ingredients is a perfectly sound one, and is found to work out in practice pretty well.

**Importance of Legumes.**

In the older parts of Canada farming cannot be carried on successfully without a proper system of rotations. Clover or some other leguminous crop has to be used somewhere in the cycle, and usually the poorer the land is the oftener a leguminous crop will be introduced. At Rothamsted in England where experiments with fertilizers used in rotation of wheat, roots, barley and clover have been going on for the last sixty years, it has been shown that a yield of forty-one bushels of wheat and thirty bushels of barley can be maintained where the mineral elements are supplied and where the roots are fed on the land. Where no clover was grown but a bare fallow used instead the yield of wheat dropped to thirty-two bushels and that of barley to seventeen bushels.

This shows the effect of clover on the yields of the other crops, and the effect would have been still more striking if instead of the bare fallow a non-leguminous crop had been grown. A two-ton crop of clover hay will add fifty pounds of nitrogen per acre to the soil. In commercial fertilizers this nitrogen would cost about ten dollars. Growing clover is a cheap way to enrich the soil and get an increase in the yields of the other crops. The eastern part of Canada is chiefly a stock country. It is very seldom that one crop is grown year after year, as is done in the prairie provinces with wheat, and in the corn belt of the States with corn. In the older provinces a rotation is followed more or less systematically and live stock are kept to a greater or less extent.

**Amount of Fertility Removed.**

In considering a system of fertilization for our farm it is well to see how much fertility is removed by the crops. On a farm following a four-course rotation of wheat, roots, oats and clover where these crops yield thirty bushels of wheat, fifteen tons of roots, forty bushels of oats and two tons of clover hay, and where only the grain is sold off the farm, the annual loss of fertility would be about 30 pounds of nitrogen, 10 pounds of phosphoric acid and 6 pounds of potash. Fifty pounds of nitrogen per acre would be added to the soil by the two tons of clover hay.

This is somewhat more than is removed from the soil by the crops, but there are other ways in which nitrogen is lost, such as by bacterial action and oxidation, so that it is rather difficult to say with certainty just how much nitrogen is really lost. From Rothamsted results we may conclude that in such a system as this—where only the grain is fed off the farm and a leguminous crop is included in the rotation—that the soil would just about be maintained at the same level of fertility as regards nitrogen. If three hundred pounds of acid phosphate or basic slag per acre were used somewhere in the rotation, preferably on the root crop, all the losses of phosphoric acid would be made good, and with soils containing a fair amount of clay, the weathering of the soil and the consequent liberation of potash may be relied upon to make up any loss in potash. Thirty bushels of wheat and forty bushels of oats to the acre is not a very high average to aim for.

As has been said, we may expect to maintain an average of thirty bushels of wheat and forty bushels of oats to the acre by feeding everything produced on the farm, except the grain, where clover is included in the rotation, and once every four years three hundred pounds of acid phosphate is applied. But this is not a very high average to aim at. It is the man that does an ordinary day's work "and then some" that gets on in this world, and it is the man that grows an average crop "and then some" that is making money on the farm. It is the "and then some" part of the crop that usually produces the profit.

**Fertilizers in Ordinary Practice.**

The following system of fertilization is adapted for soils in fair condition, and where the conditions of markets and labor are such as are found in Eastern Canada to-day. It is taken for granted that live stock is kept on the farm and that a fair amount of farmyard manure is produced.

For purposes of illustration it is assumed that a five-year rotation of corn or roots, oats or barley, wheat, hay and pasture is followed. When the wheat is seeded down it is presumed that at least half of the grass mixture will consist of the clover.

Corn is a gross feeder and therefore can use a lot of nitrogen to advantage. It also requires a fair amount of phosphoric acid. After pasture when the sod is plowed up in the fall and the action of the frost allowed to act on it all winter, the land will be in very good shape for the corn crop. Part of the farmyard manure should have been applied in the fall or hauled out during the winter. In the spring all the fertilizer that will be required to give a good crop will be 200 pounds to the acre of acid phosphate, or basic slag.

When turnips follow pasturage a good dressing of manure should be applied, as before indicated, and 250 pounds of some phosphatic fertilizer applied. Mangels require abundance of nitrogen and a good supply of potash, so that a liberal application of farmyard manure should be made as before, and 200 or 300 pounds of wood ashes applied in the spring as soon as possible to supply the potash. A top dressing of 150 pounds of equal parts of nitrate of soda and salt will be useful afterwards as a top dressing, more especially if the farmyard manure is not plentiful.

**Fertilizers For Grain Crops.**

In the second year when oats or barley are grown the land will be in good shape from the residues of the manures applied to the roots or corn and from the cultivation these crops received. These crops are specially dependent on phosphoric acid, however, so a light application of 150 pounds of some phosphatic manure should be applied. For barley no nitrogenous manure should be used, as it will very likely spoil the quality of the grain, but for the oats fifty pounds of ammonium sulphate per acre applied with the phosphatic manure will increase the yield.

The third year, when wheat is grown, the soil has become somewhat depleted by the former crops and the remainder of the farmyard manure should be applied after the land has been plowed. In the spring, if the wheat does not seem to be coming along well, a mixture of equal parts of ammonium sulphate and nitrate of soda should be applied at the rate of 100 pounds to the acre.

Immediately the wheat is harvested 100 pounds per acre of some phosphatic manure and some potassic manure that will supply 30 pounds of potash per acre should be applied. The clovers are able to get their nitrogen from the air and are more especially in need of the mineral substances.

By understanding the special manurial requirements of the different crops and taking into consideration the kind and condition of the soil on which these crops are grown and the position of the crop in the rotation farmyard manure and artificial fertilizers can be used with profit. By applying them as indicated above and knowing the requirements of the different crops the crop yield may be increased anywhere from 15 to 50 per cent.—Dan McKee, B.S.A., in Canadian Countryman.

**Telephone as Hospital Aid.**

Those of you who regard the telephone merely as an instrument for conversation will be surprised at a recent article in the British Medical Journal by Sir James Davisson. It describes the method of locating bullets by telephone, which is superseding X-rays.

To one end of the telephone wire is attached a small piece of platinum placed upon any part of the patient's skin, which is moistened with salt water; the other end of the telephone wire, in the form of a disinfected thread of silver, is attached to the surgeon's instruments, such as knife, probe, needle or forceps.

The surgeon then attaches the telephone receiver to his ear and begins to use the instruments upon the patient's tissues. He will hear with great distinctness the characteristic microphonic rattle the instant the instrument touches any metal imbedded in the patient's tissue.

**Similarity.**

"Bragson makes me think of a river."

"Where's the similarity?"

"When a river's head is swollen you are made aware of the fact by its mouth."

**The Bicycle is Playing a Big Part in the War.**

A German bicycle squad carrying their wheels over an embankment in Poland. The bicycle corps of the German army has proved to be most efficient. The scouts can move about from place to place quickly and almost as much equipment can be carried as on a horse.

# About the Household

**Selected Recipes.**

This is a good recipe for cheese puffs: In a saucepan of boiling water melt two tablespoonfuls of butter. When the water and butter are boiling, stir into them four tablespoonfuls of flour, wet with cold water, and four tablespoonfuls of grated cheese. Cook for three minutes, stirring all the time. Remove from the fire, and when the mixture is cold add two eggs and beat hard for 15 minutes. Line a baking dish with greased paper and drop the mixture upon it, a spoonful at a time, leaving ample space between each puff for the swelling caused by baking. When puffed up and brown they are done and must be eaten at once.

When making toast it improves it both in taste and digestibility if the slices of bread are laid in the oven for a little while before toasting them. They will toast better and more evenly for the advance treatment.

To make chicken croquettes take some cold chicken, which should be cut from the bone and minced fine, then season with salt, pepper and juice of a lemon. Let this stand one hour, then make a batter of two eggs to a pint of milk, a little salt, and flour enough to make a batter not too stiff. Stir the chicken in this and drop it by spoonfuls in boiling fat. Fry brown, drain and serve.

These toasted cheese wafers are very nice for the afternoon tea table: Get the round soda crackers; with a thin knife split them in half and put them for a moment in cold water; remove from the water and place in a buttered pan. Dot with bits of butter and put in hot oven until a golden brown. Then sprinkle grated cheese over each wafer and replace in the oven until the cheese is slightly melted. Serve while hot.

Sweet potatoes stuffed and glazed form a tempting dish. Cut baked sweet potatoes and mash; return to the shells; boil one-fourth cupful of molasses and one level tablespoonful of butter together for three minutes. Brush the tops of the potatoes with this syrup, and put them back into a quick oven to brown. If properly done there should be a rich golden glaze over the top.

Mock terrapin, a tasty luncheon dish, may be made from cold calves' liver or from roast beef. Make a roux of two teaspoonfuls of butter and two teaspoonfuls of flour, and then add two cupfuls of gravy or two cupfuls of soup stock. Let the mixture boil up once and then add four cupfuls of cold meat, cut in cubes, and simmer slowly for half an hour. Season highly, adding a little cider or sherry, if one wishes. Pour on a hot platter and garnish with four hard-boiled eggs sliced.

The real Scotch scone is made with buttermilk as follows: Put a pound of flour into a basin and make a hole in the middle of it; put in a teaspooful of soda and half a teaspoonful of cream of tartar, then pour in a pint of buttermilk, or enough to mix to the constituency of common dough; roll out to the thickness of an inch; cut the scones out with a tumbler; place on a buttered and warmed griddle, and bake and turn until nicely browned on both sides.

Clear soup is a stimulant rather than nutriment, and should be served either with a substantial dinner or have added to it such nourishing food as a poached egg. The egg may be poached in some of the soup, put on toast in the bottom of the soup plate and the clear soup poured about it.

The first essential in soup-making from meat is to draw out the juices of the meat and retain the flavor. The former is accomplished by putting the meat—cut in small pieces and the bones sawed or broken—to cook in cold water. A good flavor is obtained by slow cooking. Never boil but simmer for several hours, the length of time depending upon the meat to be cooked. The meat should cook to pieces and become colorless. The vegetables may be cooked with the meat and stock if enough time is given them so that they do not boil during cooking.

Gelatin things are always good when made right. Here is a good dessert recipe: Milk, one quart; gelatin, one ounce; flavoring, two heaping tablespoonfuls; white sugar, three-quarters of a cupful. One quart of milk, one ounce of gelatin, a tablespoonful of almond flavoring, with a tablespoonful of rose water, three-fourths of a cup of white sugar; heat the milk to boiling, turn in the gelatin, which should have been previously soaked for an hour in a cup of the milk; add the flavoring and stir all together 10 minutes before putting in the sugar. As soon as the gelatin has dissolved, remove from the fire, strain through a thin muslin bag, wet a mold with cold water, pour the blanc mange into and set in a cold place till solid.

**Useful Hints.**

Grass stains on any material can be removed if moistened with a solution of chlorate of tin, and then washed immediately in plenty of cold water. It is wise always to keep a bottle of this solution. If the stained article cannot be washed, then alcohol must be used.

Flowers wither quickly in the heat, but a small piece of camhpor in the water will keep them fresh much longer.

Freckles, if objected to, can be removed by taking a quarter of a drachm of powdered borax, half a drachm of sugar, and one ounce of lemon-juice, mixing thoroughly, and letting the mixture stand for two or three days in a bottle to clear. Dab on the face three times daily, and the freckles will go.

Cakes get very dry in warm weather, but if placed in a tin box with an apple, they will keep moist. Renew the apple when withered. The cake will not "taste."

Rain spots on cloth need not be regarded hopelessly. Wipe off the way of the nap with a silk handkerchief or very soft brush. If this be done quickly, no marks will remain.

Soup quickly goes sour in the warm days, but it will keep sweet if a pinch of carbonate of soda is added to every quart.

Sunburn is not becoming, but it can be removed by washing the face in warm water in which a lemon has been squeezed and a pinch of borax added.

Fruit stains are very "springish." To remove them from white material, boil milk and hold the stained part in it for a minute. On linen apply powdered starch at once, and leave for a few hours.

Hot and stuffy rooms can be made cool and fresh by suspending a sheet wrung out in cold water over the open doorway. If a visitor comes it can be removed in two seconds, and your friend will surely remark how deliciously cool your room is.

Perspiration — excessive — is a trial to many. Extreme cleanliness, and dusting with powdered boracic acid mixed with fine starch is the best preventive.

Face feeling is another warm-weather trouble. To prevent this beginning, lightly rub the face before going out with a little fresh cream. At night rub in a little good cold cream.

Untidy hair is, of course, more noticeable in sunny, hatless days than in winter. The following will really keep your hair in curl. You could make it yourself, but if you hand the recipe to a chemist he will do it quite cheaply. Carb. of potash, one drachm; powd. cochineal, half a drachm; liquid of ammonia, one drachm; essence of rose, one drachm; glycerine, a quarter of an ounce; rect. spirit, one and a half ounces; distilled water, eighteen ounces. Mix well, leave for a week, frequently stir, and then filter through fine muslin. Moisten the hair with it while dressing.

Sunstroke. — Cold-water rags should be applied to the head, which should be kept well raised. Clothing should be removed from the neck and chest. No stimulants must be given.

**A Magic Bowl.**

Which do you prefer, fat gravy or lean gravy?

Fat gravy may be the answer. Well, don't you find it difficult to pour from the dish? Or the answer may be lean gravy. Isn't it equally as hard to do without getting some of the fat on your potatoes?

Of course it is. An inventor has come to the rescue. He has patented a gravy dish of such design as to permit of pouring out fat gravy from the top of the dish to lean gravy from the bottom, at will. A cross-section of the dish would show that the device is partitioned off so that when the dish is tipped on one side the gravy is drained from the bottom, while on the other side the gravy comes from the top.

# The Watchman
AND
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE

FRIDAY, MAY 28, 1915

The WATCHMAN will be published every Friday.

J. S. GILES, Proprietor.

The WATCHMAN will be mailed to subscribers in Canada for $1.00 in advance or $1.50 at the end of the year and the United States $1.50 in advance

Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths inserted free to subscribers.

5c a line for Poetry accompanying Memoriam Notices.

Advertising Locals, constituting 4 lines or less 25 cents per each insertion

All transient advertising matter charged at 10c. per line nonpareil measurement.

Address all communications to
The WATCHMAN
LACHUTE. QUE.


## Italy now in the Fray.

There was some disappointment that Italy did not project herself into the war soon after it began, but she will do what is more to the purpose now. The help she can give now is much greater than what she could have given six months ago, and the same may be said of Greece and Roumania, the two powers whose course in regard to the war has been guided largely by Italy's. All three States have added greatly to their war strength during the outbreak of hostilities. In men, money, equipment and general military efficiency Italy, Greece and Roumania are far more formidable to-day than they were at the beginning of August. While these three nations have been building up their forces, those of the belligerent powers have been subjected to the wear and tear of war.

Italy's soldiers will be fired with a patriotic spirit akin to that of the soldiers of France. They are well trained, better equipped than their enemies after a ten months campaign, and will enter the war fresh and keen to oppose armies which have little to expect but defeat, and are fighting now not for victory, but for terms. It seems probable that Italy will throw at least a million well-trained men into the fight, and she has a population of 36,000,000 to draw upon for resorves. Her coasts are protected against attack. Her land frontier is very short, and only 484 miles touches that of an enemy. For the most part this frontier is along mountain ridges easily defensible.

## Canada's part in the War.

Already sixty thousand Canadians have crossed the Atlantic to take part in the struggle against German militarism. There are at present in the Dominion 50,000 men under arms in process of training, or performing guard duty. A call has been issued for the immediate enlistment of 7,000 additional infantrymen and enough artillerymen for the manning of from twelve to sixteen four-gun batteries. It is estimated that from now till the end of the war it will be necessary to send abroad from 8,000 to 10,000 men monthly to make up the wastage in the Canadian army corps of 40,000 men, and in the cavalry regiments now at the front. If the war lasts for another year, which is not now so improbable as it seemed a few months ago, Canada will have contributed almost 200,000 men to the field armies of the Allies. When it is remembered that expert opinion credited the entire British Empire with a maximum strength of 200,000 men available to take part in a continental war, it will be seen that Canada's contribution is one of which the Dominion need not be ashamed.

When hostilities began the belief was general that a conflict upon such a world-shaking scale as that now going on in Europe could not last long. Lord Kitchener's statement that he was preparing for a three-years' war came as a distinct shock. He plainly announced that he was laying his plans not upon the assumption that some decisive action would result in the collapse of the Germanic powers, but on the fact that the Allies had larger reservoirs from which to draw their supply of men. The wastage of trench warfare waged over a vast area under entirely new conditions would bring Germany and Austria to the end of their man-power, while Russia and Britain—though perhaps not France—would still be able to put fresh millions into the field and maintain their armies at full strength.

In the figures sent out from Ottawa may be seen the application of Lord Kitchener's ideas to the forces of the Dominion. The question to be settled was not: How many men can Canada put in the field at a given time? but, How many men can she keep at the front every day till victory is assured? To keep 50,000 men in the trenches is a much more serious task than to put 10,000 men into them. If the wastage from 60,000 men is likely to range from 8,000 to 10,000 a month it is clear that the maintenance of 100,000 men at the battlefront would have been beyond the power of the Dominion. The equipment of the troops already raised has strained the country's resources to the utmost and it is doubtful if the 20,000 men a month needed to make good the losses of 100,000 in action could be secured without a resort to some form of compulsion.

This is Canada's war no less than Britain's, and Canadians are determined to leave nothing undone that will contribute to the victory of the Allies.

## An Urgent Appeal.

The need of money supplies for the hospitals is appalling, and this need increases daily. The hospital at Cliveden, London, donated by Sir Wm. Astor began with 106 beds, it quickly increased to 500, and now is being extended to hold 1000 beds. Besides there are hospitals all over England and through France, now taking in the suffering and crippled crowds of Canadians.

Let us realize a little what this means. We send few of our fathers, sons, husbands or brothers to the battle line to shed their blood. We have no armies spreading over our farms, villages and towns, destroying buildings and stock and killing and maiming our children. Let us do then, the least we can do, and give largely, in our prosperity, to alleviate the awful sorrows and crying need of the Canadian soldiers.

*Ladies of the Red Cross,*
*Lachute.*

## CUSHING

The "Maggie May" left on Wednesday morning with a full crew ... to Kingston, and is expected to be away several weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. O'Brien and little daughter of Boston, Mass., who are visiting Mr. George O'Brien at Lachute were guests of Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Cooke on Monday.

The C. N. R. construction gang are engaged this week in preparing the ground for the station which is to be located on the site of the old station of the C.N.R. known as McCormack's, midway between Greece's Pt. and Cushing and which, since it appears to be their intention to have only one stopping place between Carillon and Grenville, is surely the most desirable location.

The "hard times" attendant on the war has already affected this locality, more particularly the village of Greece's Pt., the majority of the inhabitants of which depend on the river for their livelihood, and owing to the lumbering business being so dull very few have found employment at their old occupation on the lumber barges and the outlook is somewhat serious in that heretofore happy and prosperous little village.

## BROWNSBURG

The Dominion Cartridge Co. Gun Club held their "Empire Day" Trap Shooting Tournament at Brownsburg on Monday last and it turned out to be a huge success, the total proceeds will be turned over to the Red Cross Society. A large number of competitors attended the shoot and spent a thoroughly enjoyable days sport, the weather being all that could be desired.

Mr. John Hay of Lachute was present and kindly consented to give away the prizes which were highly appreciated by the winners. It was especially noticeable that the ladies carried away a good share of the prizes, and the Feminine Section of the Club are to be congratulated on the great advance they have made during the last year in their shooting. Owing to such a great number of contestants and competitions it was decided to adjourn for refreshments from 12.30 a.m. to 2 p.m. when the tournament was resumed and the scoring seemed to improve after lunch, owing no doubt to the strength of the competitors after attending to the wants of the inner man. There were quite a number of new shooters, including Mr. Hay, who took great interest in the proceedings. On account of an insufficient number of novices returning after lunch, Mr. E. J. Johnson who so kindly donated the prizes for this competition proposed to put them up for Consolation prizes, to be competed by all who had not been successful in winning a prize during the day.

The club wishes to thank the donors of prizes for their kindness in coming forward so generously on such an auspicious occasion, and as a result of the tournament the sum of $33.70 will go to the Red Cross Society.

The following are the scores for the day, showing the winners:

| | Club Spoon 15 birds | Dupont Sp'n 25 birds | Gent's Handi 25 birds |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mr. F. Brunelle | 11 | 16 | 14 |
| " Ed. Johnson | 10 | 18 | 20 |
| " M. C. Fletcher | 7 | 16 | 17 |
| " S. A. Wilson | 8 | 18 | 14 |
| " A. Griffin | 7 | 12 | 16 |
| " P. Burt | 10 | 21 | 20 |
| " H. Heale | 13 | 18 | |
| " E. H. Secker | 11 | 18 | 18 |
| " J. R. Thompson | 9 | 16 | 12 |
| " R. Golphin | 11 | 17 | 19 |
| " E. J. Johnson | 14 | 18 | 14 |
| " John Kettyle | 14 | | |
| " M. Gagne | 9 | 12 | |
| " W. Talbot | 10 | 14 | |
| " R. Fraser | 2 | | |
| " T. G. Pasco | 12 | 10 | 17 |
| " C. King | 8 | | |
| " J. Connolly | 14 | | |
| " C. Kennedy | 11 | 14 | |
| " W. Riley | 4 | 17 | |
| Sergeant Lock | 4 | | |
| Mrs. E. H. G. Secker | 11 | 17 | |
| " E. J. Johnson | 7 | 23 | |
| " S. A. Wilson | 8 | 17 | |
| " F. Brunelle | 13 | 17 | |
| " Heale | 12 | | |
| Miss Kennedy | | | |
| " F. Pasco | 6 | | |
| " E. Secker | 2 | | |
| Mrs. Talbot | 8 | | |

Ladies' Handicap, 25 birds, Mrs. E. J. Johnson 20, Mrs. S. A. Wilson 17, Mrs. F. Brunelle 16, Mrs. E. H. Secker 14, Miss F. Pasco ".

Consolation Handicap 15 birds, Mr. T. G. Pasco 12, Mr. M. C. Fletcher 11, Mr. S. A. Wilson 10, Mrs. S. A. Wilson, Mrs. E. H. G. Secker 8, A. Griffin 6, Mrs. E. H. Secker 5.

Club Spoon Winner, Mr. E. J. Johnson, presented by D. C. C. Gun Club.

Dupont Spoon and Button, Mr. E. J. Johnson. Prize presented by Dupont Powder Co.

Gentlemen's Handicap.—Master E. J. Johnson 1st, Presented by Mr. Russell. Mr. P. Burt 2nd, Presented by Mrs. J. R. Thompson, (also long run prize presented by D. C. C. Gun Club), Mr. R. Golphin 3rd, Presented by D. C. C. Club.

Ladies' Handicap, 1st Mrs. E. J. Johnson presented by Mr. J. S. Bain; 2nd, Mrs. S. A. Wilson, presented by Messrs. Watson and Denty.

Consolation.—1st Mr. T. G. Pasco, 2nd M. C. Fletcher, 3rd Mrs. F. Brunelle, prizes presented by Mr. E. J. Johnson


# McFaul Bros.

4,000 Yards Print, excellent patterns. Regular value 14c for - - **10c**

New Cotton Crepe Goods. Good value at 15c for **12½**

Splendid Selection Steel Clad Galatea. Just the thing for Ladies' and Children's Clothing. Extra value 15c for - - - **13½**

New Spring Dress Goods. Old quality, old prices.

New Silks, 36 in. wide. Splendid selection of patterns and colors and best of all old prices and quality.

—:o:—

Our $1.00 House Dress is a wonder. All colors and sizes. Hurry up and secure your supply before stock is broken up.

**McFAUL BROS.**
*WEST END*

# BARGAINS!

We are making steady progress in our business, but still we are anxious to increase it, so we are inciting you to call and see the bargains we are offering in

**Suit Cloths, Boots & Shoes**
**Dry Goods, Groceries,**
**Etc., Etc.**

—:o:—

Farmers produce taken in exchange for goods

# Michel Malacket,

Opposite McOuat's Foundry

**West End - Lachute.**


## MABEL

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Heatlie and family spent Sunday last in Greenville.

Mr. John Brown of Montreal, spent the week-end at the home of Mr. John McAdam.

Mr. Laurence Warwick spent the holidays at his home, accompanied by Mr. Donald Beers.

Miss Mabel Heatlie is spending a few days the guest of her grandparents Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Murdoch.

Mr. and Mr. S. Goldsworthy and daughter Elizabeth spent a few days recently at the home of Mr. Archie Warwick.

A social will be held in the Ogdensburg school on Friday evening, May 28. A silver collection will be taken up.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas Calder of Lachute and Mr. and Mrs. Cregeen of Montreal spent the 25th at Mr. W. Heatlie's sr.

Miss Anna Tomalty of Ogdensburg, accompanied with Miss Lola Hetherington spent the holidays at her home in Mount Maple.

## WEDDING BELLS.

BENETTE—CAMPBELL

—:o:—

A very pretty wedding took place in the Methodist Church, Brownsburg, on Wednesday afternoon the 26th inst. at three o'clock, when Miss Lillie Cecilia Benette was united in marriage to Mr. John Campbell, of Brownsburg.

The floral decorations in the church, and the many beautiful presents were tokens of the high esteem in which the young couple were held.

At the Annual Meeting of the Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Oddfellows held in Sherbrooke last week our respected townsman Mr. Robt. McArthur had the distinctive honor of being appointed Deputy Grand Master of the Province of Quebec.


**Children Cry**
**FOR FLETCHER'S**
**CASTORIA**

# THE PROVINCIAL BANK OF CANADA

*Incorporated by Act of Parliament, July 1900.*

Capital authorized - $2,000,000.00
Capital paid up and Surplus: - $1,637,873.49

It is the aim of this Bank to give courteous as well as efficient service in connection with all business entrusted to its care. The most careful attention is given to all enquiries.

JOINT Savings Accounts may be opened in this Bank, the money in which may be withdrawn by EITHER of TWO PERSONS.

Accounts opened and operated by mail.

Special attention given to Sale Notes

General Banking Business Transacted.

Offices Lachute and Brownsburg

Branch at Lachute, - - J. R. McOUAT, Manager.
Sub-Agency at Brownsburg, J. R. THOMPSON, Sub-Agent.

# Lachute Grist & Flour Mills

Wholesale and Retail.

Flour, Bran, Shorts, Middlings, Cornmeal, Oatmeal, Rolled Oats Graham and Buckwheat Flour, Oil Cake and Gluten Meals, and Grain of all kinds, at lowest market prices.

FINE GROUND FEED OUR SPECIALTY.

All grinding guaranteed. Grinding Tuesday's and Saturday's.

# J. D. CAMPBELL

Main Street. Lachute.

# 1915 SPRING 191

**Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots & Sho**

**Trunks, Valises and Handbags, etc.**

**Harness etc.**

**Timothy and Clover Seeds.**

**GILES BROS.**
**Main St. - - Lachut**

**If you are thinking of taking trip, remember we can book y**

**Steamship or Rail**

*Rates furnished upon applicat*

*to*

**J. S. Giles,** P.O. Box 600, Lach
Bell Tel. No. 27.

## GRENVILLE

—o—

On Friday evening at 8 15 p m in the Methodist Church, there will be shown an excellent set of lantern slides of a patriotic nature, dealing with war subjects. Admission will be silver collection.

Last Sunday morning a very interesting ceremony took place in the Anglican Church, when the Rector, Rev. W J Ellis, baptized two little babies, one being his own little girl, and the other the Clearihue baby boy.

Mrs. Prentice, widow of the late Dr. Prentice, died on Wednesday evening after a short illness. The funeral will be held on Friday afternoon, at three o'clock, from the Grenville Methodist Church, and will be conducted by Rev. Mr Lloyd, Baptist minister.

A number of City friends took advantage of Victoria Day to visit Grenville, among them being Mrs Fred Wade, Miss Millie Cummings, Miss Kate Bradshaw Mr and Mrs George Clearihue and family, Miss Dora King, and Messrs. Weymouth, Victor Gaudry, and Mr Fred A Matthews.

## OAKWOOD.

A. T. R. No 48043. Canadian No. 1008 — Record 2:21¼

By Oakland Baron 2:019-4 by Baron Wilkes 2.18, by George Wilkes 222.

Dam May Jackson 2 17¼, by Hal-wood 2 15, 2nd Dam Alma Wilkes, Dam of 4 b. Baron Wilkes. 3rd Dam Almeta, Dam of 2 by Almonte.

HAMPTONLAND OAKWOOD is a beautiful coal black stallion, stands 15 3 hands, and weighs 1,16[illegible] pounds; foaled 1907. Bred by Hudson River Stock Farm, Poughkeepsie N.Y

Will stand at proprietor's stables during season 1915.

Terms: $10.00 to insure, with usual return privilege. To insure living foal $15.00 as follows:—$5 00 cash on day of service, balance of $10 00 due upon birth of living foal. Money refunded if mare does not prove in foal. If mare in foal and loses same return privilege is given Any owner parting with a mare after she has been bred forfeits all insurance or return privileges and service fee must be paid at once. All mares at owner's risk

J. A. MACKAY, Proprietor.
St. Andrews East, Que.

## Imported Clydesdale Stallion.

"GENERAL GRAHAM"

No. 15694 Canadian No. 12102

Inspected, enrolled and approved under the Ontario Stallion enrollment Act No 3054.

Dam

May Queen (24921) (16701]
Lily of Wyseby Hill (9152) (14232)
Nancy of Wyseby Hill (9153) (14231)
Overtown Darling (4889) (8448)
Congelth Darling (4890) (712)

Sire

Gallant Fauntleroy (7234) (11716)
Lord Lothian (4513 ( 998)
Prince of Johnstone (3517) (9986)
Lyon of Purdonstown (2893) [4549]
Young Lofty [99.]
Lochfergus Champion [4936] [449]

General Graham [Imp] is a bright bay, with beautiful feet and pasterns great body and shoulders stands 16.2 and girths 96 inches, 2,140 pounds.

Monday and Tuesday, Paquins Hotel, St. Philippe. Wednesday and Thursday, Fortier's Hotel, St. Andrews, Friday and Saturday, Windsor Hotel, Lachute.

Terms to insure $12.00 All mares disposed of before foaling time will be charged whether they prove in foal or not. All accidents at risk of owners of mares.

For further particulars apply to
J. WAGG, Groom.
J. A MACKAY, Secretary.
P. O. Box 120 St. Andrews, P. Q

## PERCHERON STALLIONS FOR SERVICE.

Champions and Grand Champions

### ROSCOE L. 3477

Is a massive black draughter, weighing over 1900 pounds. He has already proven himself a sure foal getter, and the quality of his stock is up to a high standard.

This horse will stand for the season of 1915 as follows:—Monday Noon Bay View Hotel Pointe-au Chene Tuesday, David Bates Avoca, Wednesday McVicar' Corners, Harrington, Thursday till noon at William McAndrews, Connaught, Thursday afternoon at McCormick's Blacksmith Shop, Dalesville, Friday, Paquin's Hotel, St. Philippe, Saturday at proprietor's stables. Terms $12.00 to insure.

### LION 3901.

Is a beautiful grey, four year old weighs 1,800 pounds. This horse has won first in his class and championship over all ages at all the leading fairs in the Province since a two year old This horse certainly possesses id al Percheron type, character and action and cannot fail to prove himself a good breeder.

Terms:—$12.00 to insure

### CHANCELLOR 3479.

Is a massive dark grey, four year old, standing on excellent bone legs, weighing about 1,700 pounds.

Terms:—$8.00 to insure.

### PROSPECT 23495.

Is a light grey, weighing about 1,700 pounds. This horse has already proven himself a great stock-getter as several of his colts can be seen throughout the country. Terms to insure $7 00.

Lion, Chancellor and Prospect will stand at proprietor's stables. All mares at owner's risk.

**J. E. ARNOLD, Prop.**
GRENVILLE, QUE.


## CRIPPLED BY RHEUMATISM

434 N.Y. Ave., Whiting, Ind. Jan. 20th.

"Will you please send me a box of Gin Pills? When I sent for the last box, I was all crippled up with Rheumatism and my face was so badly swollen, that I could hardly see out of my eyes, but after taking about six of the pills, I felt some better; and after a few days, I had no more pain. I have recommended Gin Pills to some of my friends who are troubled in the same way. I never intend to be without them as I have tried so many other pills and got no results

Mrs. ED. DEAN.

**Gin Pills** FOR THE KIDNEYS

You can readily tell if your kidneys or bladder is affected. You will have pains in the small of the back, groin or hips, your urine will be highly colored, brick dust or mucus deposits will show in the morning, your wrists or ankles may swell, all due to inactive kidneys which Gin Pills will soon put right. 262

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

## DALESVILLE

—o—

Mrs M Graham is visiting in Pine Hill

Miss Irene White spent the holidays with Mrs Chas Vary

Miss Maggie Seale visited her parents over the holiday

Miss Mina Dixon also spent a few days with her parents

Messrs. E Turney and J. Maher, were in Weir for the week-end

Mrs W Brown and daughter Emma are visiting Mrs. A Burk this week

Mr and Mrs A MacArthur spent the holiday with Mrs. John MacArthur

Mr T R. Cregeen, of Montreal, spent the holidays with Mr J S Dixon

Mrs Elsie Ganley and Alma Dixon, visited Mrs J S Dixon last week-end

Mr and Mrs. J V Smith, of Brookdale, visited Mrs George Gunn this week.

Mr, and Mrs Wm. J. Tomalty and Master Urban were in Pine Hill recently.

The Misses Jessie, Ruby and Annie Silverson spent the week-end with their parents

Mr. H Brady, of Ste-Agathe-des-Monts, was the week-end guest of Miss M Murdoch

Mr Mercer and party of friends spent the holidays at Mr. Garretsee's cottage at Very's Lake

## SUPERIOR COURT

—o—

Canada.
Province of Quebec
Distirct of Terrebonne No 186.

IN THE MATTER OF:

John Scarborough, of the Township of Chatham, District of Terrebonne, merchant.

Insolvent

and

Hyacinthe Paquin, of the same place,

Creditor Petitioner

The said John Scarborough having made an abandonment of his properties for the benefit of his creditors, this 26th May, 1915, notice is hereby given to the said creditors to be present at the office of the undersigned prothonotary at Saint Scholastique, the fifth of June, 1915 at ten o'clock of the forenoon to give their advice on the appointment of curator and inspectors to the said insolvent.

Ste. Scholastique, May 26th 1 15.

GRIGNON & FORTIER,
5 28, Prothonotary S. C.


CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

**HOMESEEKERS' EXCURSIONS**

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Commencing Monday March 29th, the present passenger train service between Ottawa and Joliette will be cancelled and mixed train service will run as follows, Leave Lachute Westbound 12.20 p.m. East bound 12.57 p.m.

M. ROBY Agent.

**Are you Insured?**

If not, why not! You owe it to yourselves and those who are near and dear to you. A policy in the London and Lancashire Life, Assurance Co., will mean a small outlay now and a big return by and bye. Think it over and then have a talk with R. A. GILES, Agent,


A number of [illegible] fishing at the [illegible] a good catch.

Miss Gladys [illegible] number of friends on Monday [illegible] of her 12th birthday

Mrs T R. Creegen and the Misses Elsie and Elizabeth returned to Montreal on Wednesday.

Mrs J. Turcotte, and Misses Irene and Dorothy, of Ottawa, visited Mrs R S. McArthur on Friday last.

A number of young folks banded together and spent Victoria Day at Lake Louisa A very enjoyable day was spent

Mr and Mrs. T Davis and Master Danny Davis, of Montreal, and Mrs. D McOnat, of Brownsburg, visited friends here on Sunday.


**IF YOU ARE A CONSUMER**

**Establish the fact in your mind that home-made goods are as good or better than those made abroad. Demand of your tradesman that he offer you goods made in Canada. : : : :**



## HOW TO CURE A CHRONIC COUGH

**Told in the Following Letter by a Jackson Man Who Knows from Experience. His Word Is Good.**

Jackson, Miss.—"I am a carpenter, and the grippe left me not only with a chronic cough, but I was run-down, worn out and weak. I took all kinds of cough syrups but they did me no good. I finally got so weak I was not able to do a day's work, and coughed so much I was alarmed about my condition. One evening I read about Vinol and decided to try it. Before I had taken a quarter of a bottle I felt better, and after taking two bottles my cough is entirely cured, all the bad symptoms have disappeared and I have gained new vim and energy." —JOHN L. DENNIS, 711 Lynch Street, Jackson, Miss.

The reason Vinol is so successful in such cases is because the active medicinal principles of cod liver oil contained in Vinol rebuilds wasting tissues and supplies strength and vigor to the nerves and muscles while the tonic iron and wine assist the red corpuscles of the blood to absorb oxygen and distribute it through the system, thus restoring health and strength to the weakened, diseased organs of the body.

If Vinol fails to help you, we return your money.

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## ANY DYSPEPTIC CAN GET WELL

**By Taking "Fruit-a-tives" Says Capt. Swan**

Life is very miserable to those who suffer with Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach and Biliousness. This letter from Captain Swan (one of the best known skippers on the Great Lakes) tells how to get quick relief from Stomach Trouble.

PORT BURWELL, ONT., May 8th, 1913.

"A man has a poor chance of living and enjoying life when he cannot eat. That was what was wrong with me. Loss of appetite and indigestion was brought on by Constipation. I have had trouble with these diseases for years. I lost a great deal of flesh and suffered constantly. For the last couple of years, I have taken "Fruit-a-tives" and have been so pleased with the results that I have recommended them on many occasions to friends and acquaintances. I am sure that "Fruit-a-tives" have helped me greatly. By following the diet rules and taking "Fruit-a-tives" according to directions, any person with Dyspepsia will get benefit".

H. SWAN

"Fruit-a-tives" are sold by all dealers at 50c. a box 6 for $2.50, or trial size 25c. or sent postpaid on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

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Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
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Remember that you can have all the latest dances with Victor records and can be reproduced to suit yourselves, such as Waltz Hesitation, One, Two and Three Steps, Tangos, Fox trot, Gavotte, Lancers, Maxi's la Rouli Rouli etc. etc., at

**Omer Paquette, Main Street, LACHUTE. Agent**

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# GEOFFROY BEDARD

THE TAILOR,

GENTLEMEN—I wish to advise you that I have received my Spring and Summer Suiting, Panting and Spring Overcoating.

Now—is the right time to place your orders when I have a full stock.

You all know that there has been a very large increase in all woollen goods, but having placed my orders before the increase and having bought much heavier than usual and having obtained the largest cash discounts I am in a position to give you much lower prices than ever before, and if you take advantage of the present stock you will get the benefit of the low prices.

Leave your orders early and get the pick of the patterns.

I keep as usual a full line of Gent's Furnishing, Hats and Caps.

I also have a special department for cleaning and pressing suits on short notice and moderate prices

**Main Street, - Lachute.**



## Buy a Nice New Range or Gasoline Stove

We have a Splendid Selection from which you may choose and instead of the kitchen being a burden it will be made a pleasure to you. Consult us at once if in need of one.

Leave us your order for Coolie Cans, Factory Cans and Dairy Supplies, also Refrigerators, etc.

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*MAIN STREET. LACHUTE.*

# Woman Against Woman

## or A Terrible Accusation.

CHAPTER VI.—(Continued).

She was absolutely beginning to consider that Leslie Dunraven must be mad to have given expression to such wild emotions as he had only the night before. She glanced up at him. He was looking at her with a strained eager expression in his handsome eyes, but they dropped as they met her own.

She had lost part of the conversation between brother and sister; but as she forced herself to listen again, she heard Mrs. Dunraven saying:

"We must have a dinner-dance, Lloyd; it is so much nicer than a ball. Fewer people, you know, and Ailsa will get to know them better before the evening is over. You dance, Ailsa, of course?"

Ailsa colored under the look Lloyd Ogden bent upon her.

"No," she stammered; "I have never—"

"Oh, how stupid of me to forget!" exclaimed Mrs. Dunraven, leaning over and patting the girl's hand gently. "Of course you don't dance, but I'll tell you what we'll do. With your natural grace, it is simply impossible that you should not know it in one or two lessons. I'll play on the piano, and Lloyd and Leslie shall teach you to dance after dinner to-night, and every night until you learn. Then we'll have the dance. Won't Muriel be wild?"

She clapped her hands in evident delight over the annoyance she was about to cause her sister, and Lloyd Ogden laughed lightly.

"What a little fiend you are, to take such evident pleasure in the 'wildness' of another. Our sister is not such an ogre as she is painted Miss Valworth. I hope you will not think Ethel means half she says. They are absolutely devoted to each other, only you could not imagine any two more unlike."

"I am glad you add that!" cried Mrs. Dunraven, pouting like a spoiled child, but doing it with the sweetest ingenuousness possible. 'I wouldn't be like Muriel for all the world."

And then, rather to her horror, the door opened, and Muriel entered.

There was something so extraordinary in the appearance of this new edition to that strange Dunraven family, that Ailsa started as her eyes rested upon Muriel Ogden's own.

She was tall, slight, willowy, with a beautifuly set head, and rounded, sloping shoulders that gave her a peculiar style all her own. She was dressed for the street in an inconspicuous tailor-made gown that fitted her with a perfection that suggested molding.

Her hair was brown, her skin of that clear, creamy white, without a shadow of color, and yet not in the least unhealthy; but it was the eyes that held one as if fascinated.

They were not beautiful eyes, although they were larger and darker than Ailsa's own. They were prominently set, curious eyes that sent a thrill of distrust to the girl's very soul. They looked at each other long, earnestly, and Muriel Ogden knew the thoughts she had inspired in Ailsa's mind as well as Ailsa knew them herself. An antagonism was born of the moment that both recognized, though why Ailsa could never have told.

She did not hear Ethel Dunraven introduce them, but a peculiar tremor passed over her as she felt the touch of Muriel's soft, cool fingers upon her hand. They did not touch her as hands usually meet, but with a strange, gliding motion, that made her feel as if a snake had swept its slimy coils over her.

And then she saw Muriel turn to Leslie Dunraven, saw his eyes light with a curious expression she could not fathom, and then, totally ignoring the presence of his wife and her own brother, Muriel Ogden sat down between her sister's husband and began to talk to him in that low, subdued way which shuts out all others, and Ailsa found herself forced into a conversation with the brother and sister.

CHAPTER VII.

The old life, the life of toil and beatings, and starvation, was left as completely behind as if it had never existed.

There was not a single thing in this to remind Ailsa of that. Had she been suddenly transferred to another world, things would have contained as great a similarity.

She thought of that only with a shudder and yet, Heaven knows, she was far from happy in this. Not but that every one was kindness and consideration itself. Even Muriel Ogden had gone out of her way to show the friendless girl attention, but the spirit of mystery which pervaded everything, the atmosphere of unreality in the house oppressed her.

She loved Mrs. Dunraven, too, and a feeling of remorse so tugged at her heart for the unconscious wrong she had done, that it seemed to her there was rest of mind neither night nor day.

She rarely ever saw Leslie Dunraven, and then only in his wife's presence. She was not submitting herself to any temptation, and he seemed to understand and appreciate her position.

She seldom went out, and then only to drive with Mrs. Dunraven, excursions in which Muriel never intruded herself, and on these occasions she observed that Mrs. Dunraven never lost an opportunity to say some cutting thing regarding her sister, remarks with which, but for the expression of those singular dark eyes, Ailsa could not have agreed.

To the surprise of Mrs. Dunraven, Muriel did not even object to the dancing lessons which took place in the evening.

At first Leslie had withdrawn himself from them because he saw plainly that Ailsa desired it, but on the evening before the ball he entered as the lesson was about to begin, and stood in the doorway.

Lloyd Ogden had been rather a devoted club attendant before, but had offered himself too cheerfully as instructor, and as Leslie Dunraven saw the flushed expression upon his cheeks upon that last evening he stepped forward.

"Miss Valworth will learn your step so exactly that she can dance with no one else," he said, carelessly. "Let me try with her once."

Lloyd was about to advance some argument, but his sister, from the piano stool, cried out:

"Yes, Lloyd, I have been afraid of that. Let her try with Leslie."

Ogden stepped back and Dunraven took his place. It was the first time he had touched Ailsa since her entrance into that house, and as he laid his arm about her waist, clasped her hand once more, she felt the old thrill pass through her which she hoped she had conquered. She knew then how useless a struggle it had been, knew that all her love for the wife could not conquer that wild worship of the husband, and faltered in her step as she realized all the hopelessness of her position.

Down the room they floated to the strains of "Mon Reve," played in that exquisite, dreamy way, down the long hall that was kept for dancing purposes alone. She could feel his breath upon her cheek, she knew that his arm was tightening about her. They had reached the end of the room and were about to turn. He bent his head. Intuitively she knew that he was about to speak, to break the silence, the sweet, exquisite silence that had well-nigh suffocated her, and against her will—she listened.

"Have you—forgotten" he whispered.

She looked into his eyes just a moment. Ah! why—why had he done it?

"You bade me do so," she replied, scarcely conscious that she spoke.

He turned again in the old way down at the end of the room. "Mon Reve" was swelling out in passionate reverie.

"And yet—I would not have you do so for ten thousand worlds. Answer me. Ailsa, have you forgotten?"

Yes—forgotten his wife, that sweet friend whom she already loved; forgotten heaven, forgotten hell, forgotten everything but—him. It was only a gasping monosyllable:

"No!"

He stopped suddenly down there and released her. To her surprise, Muriel was standing there, standing in the large archway that led to the conservatory. She gasped slightly as she caught the curious expression in the great, dark, staring eyes; but the girl came forward with a smile upon her lips—such a curious smile that Ailsa's heart stood still.

"You are quite a perfect waltzer," she said, slowly, "but you dance better with Mr. Dunraven than with my brother. There is more poetry, more rhythm in the movement. I hold a theory that there is union of souls in such accord as that."

She knew her remark was absurd, but her eyes were fixed upon Ailsa as she said it, and intuitively Ailsa understood that she knew. Knew of that horrible love between her sister's husband and her sister's friend—the protegee on which she had showered her tenderest kindness.

For the first time in her life Ailsa felt like a traitor. Before she knew of this barrier between Dunraven and herself, she had not been to blame, but now, when she had promised herself and that sweet young wife that their friendship should occupy the first place in her heart, when she had felt so strong in the bond that united them, the bond of sympathy and affection, to yield to the first temptation that had been thrown in her way, it seemed to her that all the purity had gone suddenly out of her life, and she hated herself with a fierce passion that she had never felt before.

It never occurred to her to blame Dunraven. The censure was all of herself. And a feeling of humiliation such as she had never known filled her heart as she looked into Muriel's accusing eyes. Yet she forced herself to answer lightly:

"I think you attach too much meaning to a mere physical attainment. The soul governs the mental part of us rather than the body, does it not? I confess I am not equal to arguing so fine a point, but I am quite sure that the mere fact of waltzing could never bring out the attributes of my soul."

She laughed slightly and joined the others, leaving Dunraven and Muriel alone.

But there was no rest for her that evening.

She went up to her own room and to bed; but the thought of her guilt stunned her with a new despair. She loathed herself. She realized, toward morning, that her duty was quite plainly marked out before her. There was no one in that house who needed her, and she must go. Back to the old life which she hoped she had left behind forever, back to all the old hopeless despair, back to her father and—Nathan Simonson.

Suddenly it occurred to her that there was a strange resemblance between Nathan Simonson and Muriel Ogden.

She sat up straight in bed, there in the darkness, and clasped her hands closely over her madly throbbing heart. It was not in feature, not in form, but in the expression of those horrible eyes which she could see before her quite as plainly there in the darkness as she had seen them in the light.

She shuddered and hid her face under the clothing of the bed.

What did it mean?

She arose in the morning with a full determination to leave that household, not to interfere with Mrs. Dunraven's happiness, let the cost to herself be what it might; but that was the day of the dinner-dance, arranged for her, and the little woman's happiness in all the details of the affair was too great to be spoiled upon that one day. Ailsa had not the courage.

"I will tell her to-morrow," she said to herself, with a groan. 'One day can make no difference. To-morrow I will shut all this out forever, and go back."

The day passed in a sort of bewildered dream to her. She went about the house with Mrs. Dunraven, who flitted from one room to another like a fairy, watching the preparations for the dance, and at last Mrs. Dunraven laughingly pushed her into her room.

"You will find your first present from me upon the bed!" she exclaimed. "You are to wear it to-night, and remember that I love you."

She did not give Ailsa time to reply, but closed the door upon her laughingly, her eyes bright as twin stars, and dancing under the excitement of it all.

It was a gown, sweet and simple, but beautiful enough for the daughter of a millionaire. The tears came to Ailsa's eyes as they rested upon it. Yes, she would wear it this once—wear it to please her sweet friend—and then to-morrow she would go like the little Cinderella who must return to her slavery and her despair.

When she was all ready, exquisitely beautiful, her lovely shoulders gleaming like tinted marble above the white, flower-trimmed corsage, she went to Mrs. Dunraven's room for her approval. She knocked, but received no answer, then opened the door and entered.

For a moment she stood appalled upon the threshold, then rushed forward.

Mrs. Dunraven, in her creamy satin and diamonds, lay in a little heap upon the floor. With a cry of fright Ailsa lifted her. The wild eyes met her own, the sweet crimson lips muttered some words which Ailsa could not comprehend. An awful fear seized upon her heart.

She started toward the bell to call a servant, but some influence, she knew not what, stayed her hand. Acting under the impulse, she flew to Leslie Dunraven's door and flung it open.

He was standing before the mirror in his shirt-sleeves; but she did not hesitate.

"For goodness sake, come quick!" she gasped. "Some awful thing has happened!"

He did not wait for more, but with blanched face sprang by her and into his wife's room. He saw it all at a glance. Quickly he lifted her and carried her to the next room, laying her upon the bed, then he turned to Ailsa.

She never forget that stern, set, rigid look upon his countenance, the numb, white lips which he forced into action, as he exclaimed:

"It is the old curse which I hoped was dead—the old curse come back. You know the secret of this household now."

CHAPTER VIII.

But Ailsa did not know.

She had seen her father look like that—had seen those glazed, roving eyes, those crimson, mumbling lips, that hectic glow in the cheeks—but with him there had been the foul odor of whisky or beer. There was not even the scent of wine here, and it never would have occurred to her, even if there had been, to accuse Mrs. Leslie Dunraven of intoxication.

"What is it?" she gasped, gazing straight up into the despairing eyes of the anguished husband; and the answer came in one horrible word that turned her sick and faint with disgust and shame for him:

"Morphine!"

She never forgot the expression of his face as he said it, the look of humiliation, the set, rigid despair.

There was nothing she could say, no word of courage. It was simply an awful fact set before her and him in undeniable evidence, and she was forced to stand beside him and witness it dumbly.

And then the incoherent words from the beautiful lips, swollen and distorted now, became audible.

"Help me up, Leslie. They are coming—the guests—and I must be there to receive them. Help me up, Leslie."

She had lifted herself upon her elbow, and was struggling to get off the bed, her head falling back helplessly, as if it were too heavy for her body, her tongue thick, and tottering over her words like the unsteady steps of a child learning to walk. Dunraven pushed her back not ungently.

"You must lie still, Ethel," he said, quietly. "You know that you cannot get up now. Lie still, dear, and—"

"No, no; I must get up! I must, I tell you! The bell will be ringing in a minute. My head is dizzy; that is all that is the matter with me. I need a little stimulant. I promised you that I would never take it again; but if you will only give me a little morphine I shall be all right."

Dunraven turned away with a groan.

"Oh, Ethel, Ethel!" he moaned. "And I had faith in this last promise, as I have had faith so many times."

"Only a little, Leslie," she pleaded.

"You have already had enough now to kill two men."

"Indeed I have not—not one-thousandth part of a grain! You are wrong, Leslie; indeed you are. I swear to you that I have not. I am only dizzy, that is all. Won't you give me just a little—just a very, very little?"

"Can she be right?" questioned Ailsa, desperately. "Can it be something else?"

Dunraven flung out his hand with a gesture of disgust.

"It is always like that—always," he answered, his face ghastly in its whiteness. "She has been longer without it this time than for months—years—and I was actually beginning to—hope. Bah! fool that I was! You can see now why, with all our wealth, we are practically hermits. With poverty you can expect such as that; but in a sweet, charming, otherwise lovable woman, the sin is a thousand-fold the greater. The curse is more than I can endure. What is life, with a burden like that to bear? I can't do it—I can't do it! What have I done that I should be yoked to a mountain of shame?"

He flung himself into a chair and buried his head upon a table, as Ailsa had seen him do once before, in an abandonment of grief. She glanced toward Ethel Dunraven. The wife was lying back upon the bed, sleeping the heavy, noisome sleep of drunkenness.

With a shudder she could not control, Ailsa went toward the husband and placed her hand heavily upon his shoulder.

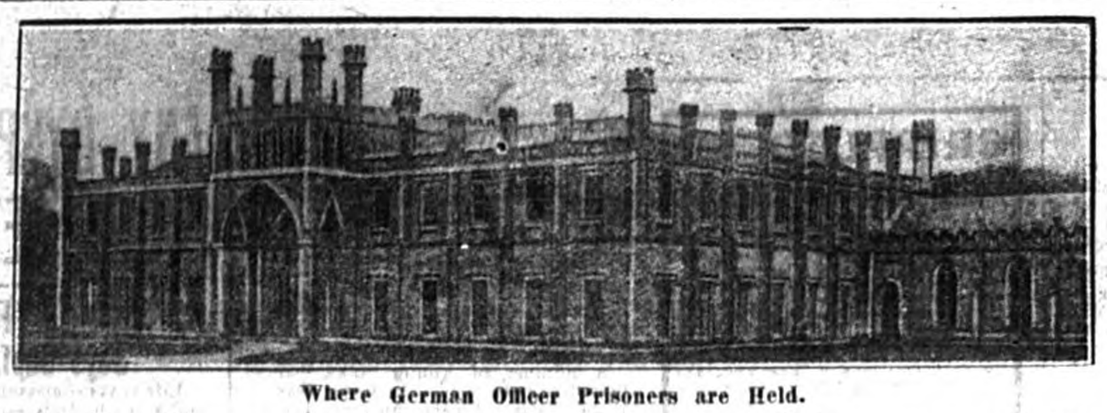
"Listen to me!" she exclaimed, huskily. "It is your duty—the duty imposed upon you. You are not the first, and you will not be the last, God help us! but you have not the right to shrink from it. Remember you took her 'for better, for worse,' and because the worst has come is no reason why you should shirk the responsibility. You—"

"Oh, for goodness sake, hush!" he cried, desperately, lifting his head and looking at her with such anguish as she had never seen before. "I was brought up to worship women as only a trifle lower than angels. Even in fallen ones I saw some good—something that was noble, some misfortune which overshadowed their fault. But here there is no excuse. I should have adored her if she had let me. I surrounded her with every luxury that wealth could purchase. I would have made her life a poem of beauty if she had let me. But wilfully and deliberately she began this. She takes every excuse possible for it. She does not care for the shame, the disgrace she puts upon me. She cares nothing for the grief she causes me; it is only her own depraved appetite which she considers at all. I have grown weary of it all—heart-sick, desperate. I will endure it no longer. What do I know of the future that should induce me to accept my hell here, when heaven is waiting for me to enter. I can't do it. It is asking too much of the human, and I never claimed to be a god. Come and go with me. I swear that I will never pollute your innocence by a single word; I swear to ask that which you yield of your own grace alone. I am not ashamed to say even here in her presence that I adore you—worship you. Come with me."

She never forgot that awful scene—that awful, ghastly white face, with its passionate, despairing pleading. She understood for the first time what he had borne and only those who have suffered a like affliction can understand it all. It seemed to her in that moment that she would have given a thousand souls, had she possessed them, to have put her arms about his neck and comforted him, to yield that which he demanded in his awful desperation; but there was that—thing upon the bed, that creature not deserving the name of woman, and yet whom with all her heart and strength she pitied.

And Ailsa had sworn an oath that she would be her friend—the friend of the wife in preference to the husband.

(To be continued.)



**Where German Officer Prisoners are Held.**

Donington Hall, an English country residence, remodelled at great expense, to accommodate German officer prisoners.

# A GIGANTIC UNDERTAKING

## HARBOR WORK IN TORONTO WELL ADVANCED.

### One of New Docks Completed, Waste Land Reclaimed, Western Sea Wall and Ship Channel Progressing Rapidly.

The harbor commissioners of Toronto are proceeding with the expenditure of $24,190,000 on improvement of the harbor and the creation of a new waterfront calculated to meet the needs of shipping for a long period of years to come while also keeping in view the idea of developing the city's attractiveness.

Work began in the spring of 1914 and at the end of that year one concrete dock 600 feet by 176 feet had been completed, 75 acres of land reclaimed in the industrial district and served by railroad sidings, 4000 feet of the crib foundations for the western seawall completed in readiness for the concrete super-structure and over 5,000 feet of the foundations for the retaining walls in the ship channel made ready for the concrete superstructure, 5,600 feet of

**Permanent Concrete Docks**

built along both sides of the channel into the harbor. The entire cost of the works completed to date, including the new dock referred to, amounts to about $1,653,000, of which sum $900,000 has been spent by the harbor commissioners and the balance by the Dominion Government.

Agreements with the Grand Trunk Railway and the Canadian Pacific Railway have freed the western half of the inner waterfront from their control and makes it available for development.

The work undertaken by this lake port, a city of 500,000 population, for the purpose of developing its maritime trade and encouraging the establishment of industries furnishes an object lesson in the way of courageous building for the future. In 1910 an ocean tramp sailed from Scotland with a cargo of scoria blocks for Toronto. The steamer reached its destination, but found upon arrival that there was no public dock where the cargo could be landed, that for accommodation at privately-owned docks

**Heavy Charges were Made,**

that after paying these charges there was not sufficient water alongside the dock to accommodate the vessel, and a big part of her cargo had to be lightered to the shore at a great additional expense.

The captain laid the case before the Board of Trade, whose president was Lionel H. Clark. The result was public agitation for the improvement of the harbor and the construction of adequate docking facilities; this resulted in 1911 in the formation of a new board of harbor commissioners, endowed with absolute powers of expropriation to construct and operate railways, to construct and operate docks and to issue debentures for the purpose of raising the necessary money.

Toronto owned about 83 per cent. of the waterfront, which extends for 10 miles along the north shore of Lake Ontario, but the greatest portion of this ownership lay to the east and west of the harbor, which extends for two and a half miles along the centre of the city, the harbor being protected from the waters of the lake by a natural island. Of the inner waterfront, on the harbor, the city owned about 50 per cent. All this waterfront property owned by the city and including an area of waste land east of the harbor, covering 1,300 acres, was deeded to the harbor commissioners.

The new board was formed in the beginning of the year 1912 and the plans were made public in November. They called for an expenditure of $24,190,088.91. The plans include filling in a strip of land, now covered by water, across the entire inner waterfront to provide a new pierhead line and the construction of new docks in deep water; reclamation of the waste land by pumping sand in from the harbor and from the bed of the lake outside the island to create an industrial district; construction of a seawall along the waterfront east of the harbor for more than three miles to protect the shore of this industrial district, and construction of a seawall along the western city front more than four miles to protect the western waterfront and create

**A Protected Waterway**

to connect the inner harbor with the Humber River, which bounds the city on the west. The work also includes the deepening of the entire protected harbor to a depth of 35 feet. To use the words of the commissioner's chief engineer, E. L. Cousins, "There will be only two conditions in Toronto's harbor, either land or deep water, so that a vessel of any draft can safely enter the harbor, anchor in any part of it or tie up at any of its wharves."

Toronto owns the island and a great portion of it is used for public park purposes. The commissioners have kept in view a city beautiful and plan to construct a boulevard and driveway 200 feet wide across the entire waterfront of the city, crossing from the mainland to the island and from the island to the mainland again, over the two channels which afford entrance to the harbor from the lake, by means of modern lift bridges. This boulevard will be 13 miles long and the city parks department has prepared plans to carry the boulevard

**Completely Around the City,**

affording a driveway along the waterfront and through the ravines which surround Toronto for 40 miles. In constructing the waterfront boulevard 986 acres of adjacent lands are being reclaimed and devoted to park purposes.

The ship channel will be 7,800 feet long, 400 feet wide and 24 feet deep, through the centre of the industrial district. The lift bridges to connect the island with the mainland were denominated as harbor extension and harbor protection work and the Dominion Government was asked to appropriate $6,123,284.68 for them.

Dredging operations undertaken by the Toronto Harbor Commissioners constitute the largest hydraulic dredging work ever undertaken in the world. The new docks will all be of permanent concrete construction with at least 24 feet of water alongside, and will be served by railroad sidings connecting with all the railway lines entering Toronto.

### Work for a Co-ed.

A professor in the economics department of the University of Missouri who was assigning subjects for papers to be written, asked one of the girl students the other day what she was going to do after graduation.

"I'm going to get married," replied the co-ed.

"Very well, then you may write a paper on the high cost of living," said the professor.

The wages of sin are paid in full—there are no deductions.


**Silver Gloss**
**LAUNDRY STARCH**

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

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

AT GROCERS

The Canada Starch Co. Limited

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**INFLUENZA**

Catarrhal Fever
Pink Eye, Shipping Fever, Epizootic

SPOHN'S DISTEMPER COMPOUND

And all diseases of the horse affecting his throat, speedily cured; colts and horses in the same stable kept from having them by using Spohn's Distemper and Cough Compound, 1 to 6 doses often cures; one bottle guaranteed to cure one case. Safe for brood mares, baby colts, stallions, all ages and conditions. Most skillful scientific compound. Any druggist.

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




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The Redpath "Sugar Loafe" of 1854 was the first cane sugar refined in Canada. "Redpath Granulated" of 1880 was the first Canadian granulated sugar. "Redpath Cartons" of 1912 marked the introduction to Canadian Stores of this new and better way of marketing sugar.

**Redpath**
**EXTRA GRANULATED SUGAR**

For Sixty Years Redpath Sugar has consistently led in purity, in quality, and in the appreciation of the thousands who use it. It is the product of a thoroughly modern refinery, operated by men of skill and experience, whose one aim is sugar perfection.

**Get Redpath Sugar in Original Packages—it's well worth while!**

2-lb. and 5-lb. Sealed Cartons. 10, 20, 50 and 100 lb. Cloth Bags.

CANADA SUGAR REFINING CO., LIMITED, MONTREAL. 124

# NEW STRENGTH IN THE SPRING

## Nature Needs Aid in Making New Health-Giving Blood

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

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

### VOYAGE IN AN AIR SHIP.

**How It Feels to be in a Zeppelin Raid.**

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

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

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

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

### CROSS, SICKLY BABIES

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

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

**A Brave Englishwoman.**

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

### SOME HISTORIC SWIMS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Beware the Thermometer!**

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

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

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

# They Helped Him and His Friend

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

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

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

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

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

### KNITTING NEURITIS.

**Ailment Which Slightly Resembles Writer's Cramp.**

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

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

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

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

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

### IN A SHADOW

**Tea Drinker Feared Paralysis.**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Postum comes in two forms:

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

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

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

"There's a Reason" for Postum.

—sold by Grocers.

### THOUGHTS ON MISTAKES.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

# Magic "Nerviline" Ends Stiff Neck, Lumbago

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

**GET TRIAL BOTTLE TO-DAY**

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

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

**Army Precedence.**

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

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

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

**Wonderful.**

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

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

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

Minard's Liniment Lumberman's Friend.

**Makes a Difference.**

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

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

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house.

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



# How a Sick Woman Can Regain Health

### READ THIS VERY CAREFULLY.

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

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

**World's Waste.**

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

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

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

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

**Lady Not Thrown In.**

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

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

**Corns Cured Quick**

Applied in 5 Seconds

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

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

**SEED POTATOES.**

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

**NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE.**

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

**BUFF ORPINGTONS.**

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

**MISCELLANEOUS.**

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

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

KERMATH Marine Engines

KEELEY CURE
1253 DUNDAS TORONTO
FOR ALCOHOLIC & DRUG ADDICTIONS

**Thoughtful of Him.**

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

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

Ask for Minard's and take no other.

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

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

**According to Father.**

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

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

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

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

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

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

Minard's Liniment used by Physicians.

**Canoes, Skiffs, Motor Boats**

THE PETERBOROUGH LINE.

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

THE PETERBOROUGH CANOE COMPANY, LIMITED,
PETERBOROUGH, ONT.

"Overstern" V Bottom Motor Boat $55.00

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

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

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

# G. L. Meikle & Co.

## Paints, Oils and Varnishes

**Agents for the Canada Paint Co's. famous "PRISM BRAND"**

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**All Styles, at all Prices.**

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## G. L. MEIKLE & CO.



# SEMI-READY TAILORING

YOUR NEW SPRING SUIT made to your order just as you want it.

Your choice of the best Worsteds, Serges and Tweeds imported from England.

Ready-made Suits for Men and Boys always in stock.

The Choicest Novelties of the Season in Men's Felt Hats are ready for your choosing.

Boots and Shoes for Everybody.

We can fit your feet and your pocket book from our large stock.

Extra special in Men's Working Boots.

**Telephone 65**

**Boot Repairing a Specialty**

# W. G. Staniforth



## LACHUTE MARBLE & GRANITE WORKS

*We deal in Foreign & Domestic Marble and Granite, first class work and best material in all the latest designs, always on hand.*

*Satisfaction guaranteed in all kinds of cemetery work, Monuments, Headstones, Posts, Fences etc.*

*Terms to suit Purchasers.*

## W. M. SCOTT, Prop.



DR. G. A. CLUNIE, L.D.S.
SURGEON DENTIST
Office over Banford's Store.
Absent Tuesday only.

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First-class hearse. Embalming a specialty at lowest prices.
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DR. HUGH McCONNELL,
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Will be in his office every day except Tuesday.
Opposite T. Christie's Drug Store.

**FARM FOR SALE.**

Farm of 180 acres, three miles South of Lachute, in good state of cultivation. For full particulars, apply to
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397 Victoria Avenue,
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Montreal, P. Q. Westmount,
Tel. Westmount 4849.


## CAUSES LEADING TO IMMIGRATION

**Low Wages Often a Determining Factor—The Situation in Canada, England, Germany and France**

There is no question that even with the higher cost of living, a foreign workman in Canada is better off than in the country of his birth. Canada's immigration policy has been the cause of a good deal of study during the past few months. One fruitful source of investigation is the causes which have led the vast number of immigrants who have come to our shores in the past few years to change their abode. It seems generally agreed that the wages question is a big factor.

**Some Comparisons**

In a statement in the "Journal of Commerce" of Montreal, recently the relative wages and hours of labor at a comparatively recent date in Canada, Great Britain, Germany and France were given.

As the economic status of wage-workers is much higher in the three latter countries than in southern and eastern European countries the approximate difference between wages in such countries and in Canada may be inferred.

A few examples of differences in wages will suffice. The wages, in cents, per hour, for the following trades, in the countries mentioned are:

| | Canada | Britain | Germany | France |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boilermakers ..... | 28 | 17 | 11 | 15 |
| Bricklayers ..... | 55 | 21 | 13 | 13 |
| Carpenters ..... | 36 | 20 | 13 | 15 |
| Laborers ..... | 17 | 10 | 8 | 10 |
| Machinists ..... | 27 | 17 | 13 | 13 |

As before stated, there are available but little data relative to wages in southern and southeastern Europe, but it is a well known fact that they are much lower than in Great Britain, Germany or France. This is particularly true of Italy, Austria-Hungary, Greece, Turkey, Russia and the Balkan States. In fact, it may be safely said that in the latter countries the average wage of men engaged in common and agricultural labor is less than fifty cents per day, while in some sections it is even much lower. It is true that in some countries agricultural laborers receive from employers certain concessions in the way of fuel, food and so forth, but the value of the concessions are insufficient to effect materially the low wage scale.

**Low Living Conditions**

It is a common but erroneous belief, that peasants and artisans in the European countries, from which the new immigrant comes, can live so very cheaply that the low wages have practically as great a purchasing power as the higher wages in the United States and Canada. But the low cost of living among the working people, especially of southern and eastern Europe, is due to a low standard of living rather than to cheapness of food and other commodities. As a matter of fact, meat and other costly articles of food, which are considered almost essential to the Canadian workingman, cannot be afforded among laborers in like occupations in southern and eastern Europe.

Canada welcomes immigrants from these countries, but it is questionable whether we should welcome the products of the workers they left behind them in their old homes. Canada's policy thus far has been to ensure as far as possible the manufacture within her borders of the bulk of the products which she consumes, and we welcome the co-operation of immigrants in this work in Canada. There are some who would take down the bars and allow a flood of goods made in the sweat shops of Europe, among the low living conditions indicated above, to come in and compete freely with the product turned out by the Canadian workman who is paid a high wage and enjoys good living conditions. A study of the question would seem to indicate that it is better to raise the foreign workman to Canadian standards in Canada than to keep him working at his old standards at home and import his products.

**Buy at Home**

It is an extraordinary thing that the people of Canada should try to make money plentiful by sending it out of the country to purchase foreign manufactures.

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During the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1914, we bought $455,322,535 worth of goods from the United States and $138,761,568 worth of goods from the United Kingdom.

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**SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTHWEST LAND REGULATIONS.**

—: o :—

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. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub Agency), on certain conditions.

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, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except where residence is performed in the vicinity.

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

Duties—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent, also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price, $3.00 per acre.

Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth $300.

The area of cultivation is subject to reduction in case of rough, scrubby or stony land. Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

W. W. CORY, C.M.G.,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior

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