The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XXXIX — LACHUTE, FRIDAY, AUGUST 6, 1915. — NO. 29

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

TEACHERS WANTED.—With elementary diploma for Shrewsbury and Dunany scho is. term eight months commencing September 1st. Salary $30.00 per months.

Apply to

A. R. MOSLEY, Sec.-Treas.,
Lakefield, Que.

SEPERATE TENDERS WANTED.

For Roof of the St. Andrews Model School.

1st. For Galvanized Iron.

2nd. For a Gravel Roof with furrings, inch sheeting, taree ply felt paper and tar and gravel.

Will be received by the undersigned until Monday the 9th of August, roof a little over 13 squres.

G. R. DEWAR,
Sec'y Treas.

LOOK HERE FARMERS.

DYNAMITE ON THE FARM.

Free demonstration of the use of Dynamite on the farm will be given on Mr. Geo. Fraser's Farm, Bethany Road, (Rear of Davis,) on August 11th, and 12th. Don't miss it.

Remember the dates August 11th, at 11 a.m. August 12th, at 3 p.m.

LOST,—A year and a half old heifer, red with white spots. Finder will return to G. S Armstrong, Lachute Road, and be rewarded.

BOARDERS WANTED,—Any person desiring Board and Lodging for School Girls attending Lacuhte Academy, can procure same by applying to

8-13 MRS. S. GAIN, Lachute.

BIRTHS.

TOMALTY,—At Brownsburg, on Thursday, July 15th, 1915, to Mr. and Mrs. David Tomalty a daughter.

ARMSTRONG,—At Brownsburg, on Friday, July 30th, 1915, to Mr. and Mrs. P. R Armstrong a daughter.

DOIG,—At Lachute, on Friday, July 30th, 1915, to Mr. and Mrs. Wm. A. Doig a son.

BELANGER,—At Lachute, on Monday, August 2nd, 1915, to Mr. and Mrs Rene Belanger a son and daughter, (twins.)

CORRESPONDENCE

LACHUTE, QUE., Aug. 3rd, 1915

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WATCHMAN

DEAR SIR —

It is a pleasure to publish through your columns the generous response of the school districts of the Parish of St. Jerusalem, to the appeal of the Lachute branch of the Red Cross Society. This appeal was towards supplying beds for the Canadian Soldiers in Cliveden Hospital, London, and for supplies of various kinds. The total amount from the parish so far is $541.75, (a small amount of this is not yet in). The amounts from different school districts are as follows:

Upper Dachute and St. Canute..	$123 75
Genoa	124 00
Bethany	94 50
Hill Head and Seigniory	88 00
Thomas Gore	27 00
Lower Lachute	84 50
	$541 75
In addition to this as already acknowledged are Brownsburg, Dalesville, Mount Maple and Gun Club	$686 35
Proceeds Sir H. Ames address..	55 80
Lachute	505 15
and since received—	
Mabel Coneert	33 00
Granite Cutters, Brownsburg....	6 25
Mrs. E. J. Johnson, "	3 00
J. Stewart jr. selling post-cards.	1 00
	$1832 30

This total is very gratifying. The collectors speak of the very hearty response of the people both in town and country, saying they never saw such willingness to give. The need is truly appalling, and by present appearances it will continue through the coming winter. A very cheering word from some of the collectors is "We are ready to do the same thing again." Another call may soon be needed.

MRS. HARLOW GILES.
Sec. Lachute Branch Red Cross Society.

N.B.—Further amounts received will be regularly noted in the Watchman.

CARD OF THANKS,—Mrs. George O'Brien desious to thank the many friends for their kindness shown her during the illness and sad death of her late husband. MRS. G. O'BRIEN.

We are buying wool as usual, and will pay the highest market price.

W. BANFORD & SON.

SPOT CASH FOR WOOL

We will pay very attractive price for

WHITE WASHED WOOL

for immediate delivery at our Mills

Please communicate by Phone No. 23, and close sale for quantity on hand.

AYERS LIMITED, Lachute Mills, P.Q.

CRESWELL'S

Canada Cement
Prices Right

R. Creswell, Regist'd.

LOCAL NEWS

Mr. Stewart Campbell spent the week-end in Dalesville.

Miss Hazel Morrison is spending a weeks visit in the city.

Mrs Price of Montreal is the guest of her neice Mrs. Bryant.

Mrs. Jno. Hay spent the early part of the week in Petit Brule.

Mrs. Given and the Misses DeLisle are spending this month at Lakefield.

Miss Irene Riddle left on Friday last for a trip to Grand Rapids, Mich.

Miss A. Moore left on Monday for a months visit to friends in Ste. Adolphe

Mrs. Childe and Miss Earle of Montreal are guests of Mrs Wm. Potter this week.

Mr. Alex. McAllister of Brownsburg left on Saturday for a trip te the Pacific Coast.

The Misses Adams and Hallsworth were week-end guests of Mrs. V. A. Morrison.

Miss Ethel Moore and Mr. Roy, of Montreal, were guests of Mrs T. Moore this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Healey and family of Ottawa were the week-end guests of Mrs J. S. Giles.

Miss McAllister of Montreal is the guest of her sister Mrs. Jno. McGillivray this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Robinson and Mr. and Mrs. Kerr, of Montreal, are guests of the Misses Allan this week.

Mrs. John Toombs of Montreal, is spending a few days here, the guest of Mrs. Wm. James, Lachute Mills.

Miss Winnie Riddell, of the General Hospital Staff, Montreal, is spending a couple of weeks in town.

Mr. Reginald Third, who has been the guest of Mr. H. S. Hooper for the past two weeks, has returned to Kingston.

Mrs. Dr. Alexander entertained at afternoon tea on Friday last, in honor of her sister Mrs. Sykes of New York.

Miss Mary Drysdale, of Montreal, is spending a vacation in town the guest of her parents Mr and Mrs. H. Drysdale.

Miss Nettie Giles and Miss Reid, who have been spending a couple of weeks at Lake Louisa, left for Montreal on Saturday.

Several members of Laurentian Lodge, I.O.O.F. were in Montreal on Saturday last and joined the Encampment branch of the Order.

Where are you going this vacation? Why not take a beautiful trip to Quebec, Saguenay or Toronto. A delightful, restful trip. Particulars and tickets at the Watchman Office. Phone 27.

The many friends of Mrs. Geo. Joss will be sorry to learn that she was removed this week to the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, for treatment, but is progressing favorably and has every hope for a speedy recovery.

Services in the Methodist Church next Sunday, August 8th, Lachute 10.30 a.m. and 7 p.m. Short, bright services. The Pastor will preach Quarterly Official Board will meet in the Sunday School Hall on Monday evening, August 9th, at 8 o'clock sharp.

Services in the Methodist Church at Brownsburg will be held at 3 p.m. when the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered. The annual S.S. Picnic in connection will be held on Saturday, Aug. 14, on Mr. Van. Buren's grounds, (weather permitting).

TOWN COUNCIL

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

The minutes of previous meeting were read and approved.

Reports of the Road and Finance Committees were read and accounts ordered paid.

On motiou of Councillor McGibbon, seconded by Councillor Lavigne, the Secretary was instructed to notify all those in arrears for construction of sidewalks that the Council would exact 7 per cent from the time of completion of work done.

The question of opening Grace Street to the West End was brought up for discussion and after much consideration it was moved by Councillor McGibbon, seconded by Councillor Wilson that the Corporatation acquire the land necessary to open Grace Street as far as the middle of Mr. Slater's property and that the petitioners be requested to ascertain what amount could be raised as a contribution to assist the Corporation in opening the street from that point to the Main Street, opposite Fish's bridge.

The account of $629 35 from Messrs. Lafleur and Berniquer for making and acceptance of 307 feet of roadwork from the Catholic cemetery was received and ordered paid. The account also for work done on Bethany Street and Main Street, amounting to 2471 ft. was accepted and approved, and the bill for construction of same amounting to $4,860 45 be paid.

The water rate for the new Catholic School was on motion of Councillor Wilson, seconded by Councillor Gall, fixed at $25 00 per annum.

The Council then adjourned to meet again on Thursday, August the 19th.

Lachute Summer Training School for Teachers. Results of Examinations.

The Lachute Summer Training School for Teachers, has just brought to a close another successful session, under the following instructors,—Chas. McBurney B. A. Principal, Insp. J. W. McOuat B. A., and Rev. Insp. W. O. Rothney, B. A., D.D., regular lecturers; J. E. McOuat B.S.A., lecturer in Nature Study and in Agriculture, and Miss Dorothy Lambert, instructor in Physical Culture.

The course of study in this school covers two sessions with a year of actual practice in one of the rural schools between the two sessions. If a teacher satisfies the Instructors during the first session she is given a Provisional Diploma, valid for one year. She must then receive a first class ranking from the inspector of the school in which she is teaching, before being admitted to the second session, after which if the instructors are fully satisfied, she is granted a Permanent Rural Elementary Diploma. The permanent Diploma is, therefore a guarantee, not only of her theoretical knowledge, but of her success as an actual teacher in a rural school.

There were in all 113 teachers in attendance at the School this year, of whom 44 were completing the course begun last year. Of those who received Provisional Diplomas last year, seven failed to return this or furnish satisfactory reason for not doing so, and their diplomas have consequently expired. As a result of the work done this year, there were granted 35 Permanent Diplomas, and 77 Provisional Diplomas.

1. Passed with honors. Names in the order of merit.

Irene M. Adams, Westmount,
Aline A. Dufour, Montreal,
Louise S. Dufour, Montreal, and Margaret McKimmie, Lachute, equal.
Hazel Boast, Richmond.
Florence Ellis, Bury, and Edna Grady, Coaticook, equal.
Viola Rix, Barnston, and Elsie Swail Sawyerville, equal.
Julina Stewart, Howick,
Ethel de Mary, Coaticook,
Alice Fisher, Hemmingford,
Doris Ives, Georgeville,
Florence Adcock, Portneuf,

Received Permanent Rural Elementary Diplomas. Names in alphabetical order.

Janet Alexander, Leeds Village,
Bertha Bates, Cookshire,
Jessie Brown, Barrington,
Vera Brown, Ayer's Cliffe,
Ruby Burnett, Verdun,
Sadie Burns, Cookshire,
Marion Cady, Sweetsburg
Bella Crawford, Bury,
Florence Ellis, Bury,
Grace Gill, Salaberry,
Ruperta Hall, Knowlton,
Emily Harvy, Dunham,
Gladys " "
Clara Longmore, Leeds Village,
Jessie MaCullogh, Windsor Mills,
Margaret McKimmie, Lachute,
Goldie Parnoll, Lennoxville,
Emmeline Rexford, Magog,
Marjorie Robison, Granby,
Alice Robson, Huntingdon,
Eliza Robson, Gaspe Basin,
Ruth Rodgers, Lachute,
Maisey Salley, Ottawa,
Jessie Silverson, Dalesville,
Jessie Smaill, Beith,
Mary Stevens, Melbourne Ridge,
Mabel Stevenson, Franklin Center,
Eva Sweet, Knowlton,
Muriel Taylor, Richmond
Bertha Turner, Bury,
Ethel Walker, Lachute.
Miriam Westover, Sutton Jct.
Anna Wheeler, Cowansville,
Iva Weir, Richmond,
Hattie Williamson, Maple Grove.

The following have received Provisional Diplomas. Names in alphabetical order.

Jessie Adair, Three Rivers,
Irene Adams, Westmount,
Florence Adcock, Port Neuf,
Olive Bachelder, Sherbrooke,
Aldora Bellam, Sawyerville,
Margaret Black, Verdun,
Hazel B ast, Richmond,
Frances Boomhour, Clarenceville,
Jane Brien, Sandy Beach,
Cora Busby, Athelstan,
Edith Campbell, Encuminac,
Clemer Converse, Barnston,
Blanche Cook, Stanbridge East,
Eva Cook, Millfield,
Mary Cousens, Knowlton,
Laura Cousins, Grenville,
Mary Crane, Valleyfield,
Pearl Creighton, Waltham,
Hazel Cross, Knowlton,
Maude Dearden, East Angus,
Ethel de Mary, Cyaticook,
Helena Denovan, Notre Dame de Grace
Alma Dixon, Dalesville,
Inez Donnelly, Huntingdon,
Aline Dufour, Montreal,
Louise " "
Jessie Earl, Lachute,
Mary, Ferns, Dewittville,
Alice Fisher, Hemmingford,
Gertrude Funcheon, Beech Ridge,
Edna Grady, Coaticook,
Alida Grimes, Aylmer,
Dora " "
Jessie Harvy, Dunham.
Hattie Hogg, Inverness,
Doris Hughes, Lisgar,
Gladys Hyde, South Durham,
Doris Ives, Georgeville,
Kathleen Jackson, Brome,
Grace Johnston, Sherbrooke,
Ada Kerr, New Richmond,
Lemena Kerr, North Gore,
Clyda Kittell, Cowansville,
Florence Levers, Glenelm,

Continued on Editorial Page

WE INVITE

Your Kind Attention to the following lines of

WASH GOODS

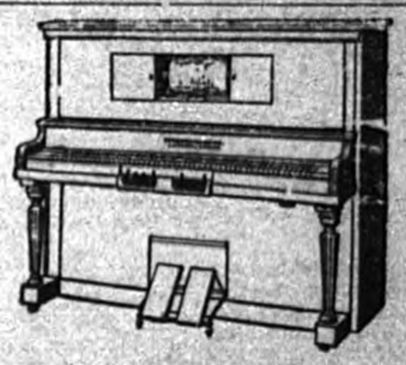
Just imported and placed in stock.

There are about **2,000 yards** of these goods in Shantings, Silk striped Voiles, Fancy Silk Stripes, Silk Fancies, White Nut Voiles, Silk Stripe Armures, Mère Pongettes, Crepes, Colored Dotted Muslins, Lace Cloths, Etc., Etc., Etc.

These are mostly in short lengths and are the prettiest goods we have offered for a long time

: : Price srun from : :
13c. to 30c. per yard.

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.

Campers' Supplies

Now is the time when your thoughts are turning holiday-ward and as you are making your camping plans, don't forget that we have just what you need to make your holiday a pleasant one. Everything in the campers' line can be had at our store. In this we specialize. Try us.

We are head-quarters for the BEST IN TOWN of Groceries, Dry Goods, Etc. Etc. Our Prices are Reasonable and our Service unequalled.

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 Charm of Eastern Fragrance
is typified in every sealed packet of
"SALADA"
Selected leaves from the finest plantations, famous for teas of subtle deliciousness.
SALADA is *fresh* and *free from dust.*
BLACK, MIXED OR GREEN B 77

Woman Against Woman

or A Terrible Accusation.

CHAPTER XXIII—(Con'd.)

Dying!

And as that thought surged through her overcharged brain, a scene came before her. It was the death-bed of her mother. She was only a little girl at the time, but she recalled it with startling distinctiveness. She heard the feeble voice saying:

"I am leaving my burden to you, my darling. Bear with it as patiently as I have, and may God reward you!"

And how had she borne that burden—that legacy of a dying mother? She had run away like a coward, hidden herself from it. And now she was dying!

How she wished she had stayed and borne it bravely!

How she cursed herself for her lack of fortitude!

"God has sent this other curse into my life because I refused the responsibilities He placed upon me," she moaned. "It was to teach me that He would not allow His will to be disobeyed. Oh God! I accept the punishment, only pleading for mercy!"

Joe heard the groan, and looked up uneasily.

"Don't go fur to cryin', Miss Ailsa," he said, gently. "The doctor said as you'd need all your courage. Will you come now?"

"Yes, in one moment."

She went to a writing-table, and seating herself there, wrote hastily:

"My father is dying. I have been summoned there. They tell me there is no time to spare, and therefore I do not wait to arouse you. Will return as soon as possible. AILSA.

When she had penned the hasty lines, she slipped them in an envelope and addressed it to Dunraven, then arose.

"I havn't even a hat or wrap!" she exclaimed, glancing about her. "They were all burned last night. But I can call a carriage from the office."

Together with Joe, she went downstairs and ordered the carriage, then placed the note in the hands of the bell-boy.

"Take that to Mr. Dunraven when he is up,' she explained; "but don't arouse him to give it to him."

Then, with Joe still beside her, she went out and got into the carriage.

The air was bitterly cold, but it seemed to comfort her. It was like the cut of a lash upon her face; yet she turned toward it, and looked steadily out the window, forgetting the boy's presence. She was going over the old days again—all of them—trying, with that peculiar charity we hold toward the dying, to remember some act of kindness toward her upon her father's part; but there was not one that she could recall.

It was singularly pitiful. There had not been one little tenderness in her childhood, not one little sympathetic word, not a soothing kiss for a childish hurt, not a murmur of regret at the sorrow he had brought upon her—nothing. Only drunkenness and blows and cursing. Yet she was ready to forgive him. With her whole heart she was ready to forgive.

Was there not something like unto Divinity in such charity as that?

The carriage stopped after a time. How well she remembered the door of that tenement! And how she had hated it! Yet she had not thought, when she left it, under what circumstances she should return there.

Her hands were like ice as she opened the carriage door and stepped into the street. Joe followed her.

"Collect at the hotel," she said quietly to the driver, then turned into the tenement.

The day had already begun there. Dirty children were standing about in the hall. Once she had been familiar by name to all of them, yet now they seemed not to recognize her as she passed through them. They stood back, with dirty fingers in their mouths, and eyed her silently as, with bowed head, she passed swiftly up the dingy, rickety stairs.

Top floor, turn to the left.

She had not forgotten, indeed.

The place looked fouler and dirtier than when she had left it. As she reached the door, she turned and smiled sadly into the face of the boy, who was still at her heels.

"Thank you, Joe. I may need you later. Will you remain around—if you can?"

"Yes'm."

Then she turned the knob and went in.

There was no one in the front room, and with a little gesture of disgust at the filth that surrounded her, she went swiftly toward the inner room, and once more opened a door.

It was closed behind her almost before she had stepped inside the room, and a hateful face looked smilingly into her own.

"Your dear father did not believe that you would come; but I know your kindly heart better than he!" exclaimed the voice of the man she hated and feared most upon earth—Simonson, the Jew!

"Where is my father?" demanded Ailsa.

"He will be in in one minute. I expected him before."

"Be in! Is he not ill, then?"

"Oh, no, my dear! That was only a little ruse we used to get you here. He insisted that you would pay no attention, but I knew you better than that."

"Where has he gone?" again demanded Ailsa, scarcely able to believe that he had been so cruelly deceived.

"To obtain the services of a clergyman," returned Simonson, serenely. "He is convinced, as am I, that we can persuade you to become my wife at once, and we wanted no more little delays that might on another occasion prove fatal to my hopes!"

CHAPTER XXIV.

Scarcely able to realize the calm audacity of the scoundrel that confronted her, Ailsa lifted her head and looked straight and unflinchingly into his hateful eyes.

Usually when she was attempted to do that, her own loathing had overcome her, and she shrank away; but now she forgot all that in her dismay and indignation.

"Do you really mean," she said, slowly, "that my father would force me into marriage with you?"

There was indescribable scorn in the tone, and Simonson's expression changed from smiling insouciance to wrathful determination, though the purring softness did not leave his treacherous voice.

"'Force' is such an ugly word to come from beautiful lips," he said, quietly. "'Persuade' is so much prettier. He hopes that he can persuade you to consent."

"He never can!" returned Ailsa, still looking into his eyes, her tall young form drawn to its full height, her lips firm and set. "You have trapped me into coming here. I confess that I was a fool to allow it, but having fallen into the power of scoundrels, you will discover that I know how to protect myself!"

"You forget the power of a father."

"I do not forget where it ends!" she cried, dramatictlly. "You can not force me into a marriage! You may kill me, if you like, but that is the worst that you can do!"

Still looking steadily into her eyes, Simonson went to step toward her. He did not speak, but set his eyes upon her with compelling force. Stealthily, step by step he was approaching her. A slow shiver was creeping over her. The situation was one of uncanny horror.

He stretched out a long, bony arm and was about to touch her on the face, when she shook off the influence that was slowly mastering her, and stepped back, uttering a low, mocking laugh.

"I understand your infernal design but too well," she cried out, tragically; "but it, too, shall fail. You can not make me obey your infamous will as you have made my father. Do you think I blame him now for the ruin that has been worked in his life? All these years yours has been the devil's power that has led him to ruin. Yours is the soul upon which the responsibility must lie. You are as much to blame for the death of my mother as if your hand had struck the blow that robbed her of life. The bestail desire that has led your sinful infatuation to me existed first for her. I see it all as clearly as I could read a printed page. You gained the control over my father because the love of God was so strong in her life that you could not secure it over her, and you ruined her, body and soul through him. You broke her heart, where you simply intended to drive her from him. She died, then you turned to me; but God has sent me intelligence sufficient to defy you. Now, then," —folding her arms across her heaving breast—"I am ready to die, if death it is to be, but never to obey your will; never to become the thing that you would make of me; never to be your wife! I despise, loathe you! Let him come when he is ready, with all the clergymen in the world, but he can not compel me against my will!"

Simonson's face was working with rage. There was a whitish foam about his lips, his eyes were glaring, his fingers opening and shutting with a peculiar clutching movement. Once or twice he put them up to his throat and tore at his collar, but he did not interrupt her, did not speak until she had concluded.

"But there is a way of forcing the will," he exclaimed, his voice heavy and hoarse and gutteral. "There is a way of forcing the will, and you will find out that we know how to do it. I would have given you the best of my life that there was to give if you let me; but since you will not have it so, since you force it from me, you shall accept it whether you will or not—anything I choose to give. Very well. I agree that your father is under my influence—entirely dominated, if you will. But he has committed a crime—the crime of murder! I was the witness! I can send him to the gallows if I so desire. His life and his honor are in my hands. They are yours to do with as you desire. Consent to the position I offer you, and my secret and his belong to you alone. Refuse, and it shall be given to the world. That is my ultimatum!"

Again Ailsa laughed mockingly but shortly.

"You think I believe you?" she demanded. "You think I can be fooled by the mere word of a man who would hesitate at no crime to carry an infamous point? Pouf! Give your secret to the world. Condemn him to death, if you will, still I should refuse the alternative. Better his life than my soul!"

She had not heard the opening of the door, had not seen her father enter, and did not know of his presence until he became aware that he was kneeling by her side, that his hands were lifted in supplication.

"Ailsa," he whispered, his voice trembling as if the tears were very near to falling, "don't say that, dear! Oh, my darling, think! It is your father's life! What this man has said is true! I did kill a man. He saw the act. He has been silent because of my promise that you should become his wife. Now, if you refuse, your father will be handed over to the law, and the law knows no pity. Think, Ailsa! Your father—your dead mother's husband!"

"Even if I would yield," she answered, drawing her skirts from his hands as if his very touch were pollution. "I have no proof that your story is true, any more than that you were dying, as the report came to me. You have lied, tricked me, and I will believe nothing! Do you think I would accept your word? What is it? Merely the thoughts and desires of that man put into your mouth! Pouf! You have become so much a part of him, so much a creature of his brain, that you are no longer my father! That man is dead, buried in the grave of my mother, and you are—nothing—nothing but the other self of Nathan Simonson!"

"Then you must save me! You must not, shall not refuse! The clergyman is outside waiting. The moment you become his wife, his power over me is done. My word is kept, and—"

"Your word to him—but what of your duty to me? No!" she cried, almost savagly. "No! Do you hear? No—no—no! Never! There is no argument that you can use, no plea that you can make, no threat that you can invent!"

Even before she had finished he was upon his feet, his haggard face close to hers, his breath bearing disgust to her nostrils. He had seized her wrist in a grasp like iron, and forced her to him.

"You defy me!" he cried, hoarsely, his evil face close to hers. "You dare to defy me! Very well, then; take threats if you prefer them to promises. You think that your fine friends will come here and demand your release. Listen. In the first place, you will not be allowed to remain here. You will be taken away to a place of absolute safety, where neither they nor the minions of the law can find you. But should that fail, should they seek you out, I will demand of the law that it give a father his rights against the married man who has stolen the honor of his daughter!"

For a moment the enormity of the charge did not reach Ailsa, then all the awful horror of it forced itself upon her. She staggered backward, and would have fallen but for Dowd Valworth's fierce grasp upon her wrist. He saw that the cruel shot had told, and once more drawing her triumphantly toward him, he exclaimed in her ear:

"Now are you ready to consent?"

But already she was herself again and had flashed upon him an expression of withering loathing.

"No!" she answered, scornfully. "The father, capable of a taunt like that, is not worthy either of obedience or of saving. I forgive you only because you are not yourself, but again I defy you to do your worst. Again I tell you that I do not fear you! Do you think your fool charge would be believed when I am the promised wife of Leslie Dunraven's wife's brother?"

"A mere blind—a pretence! We understand the situation, and we will prove it to the world. Do you think I am ignorant of where you spent the few days after leaving my house? Do you think I do not know who it was that paid your fine in jail? Do you believe you could convince the world that you were innocent? Pouf! It expects no such results from man or woman. You have pretended to love Mrs. Dunraven. Will you have these matters aired in the courts?"

She knew perfectly well from whom he had obtained his information — from Muriel Ogden—but she was too filled with scorn and indignation to tell him so, yet his last threat touched her in a tender point—his threat to bring pain to Ethel Dunraven. For a moment she stood silent, then once again drew herself up, and shook off the weight of his clutching fingers from her wrist, holding the wounded member with her other hand.

"You are a coward and a scoundrel!" she cried, scornfully. "You have destroyed even the pity that was in my heart, and only contempt remains. Neither threats of public shame nor violence can move me. The censure of the world is nothing to me, and Ethel Dunraven could never be made to believe what she knows to be false. You are at liberty to do your worst, and I am ready to accept the situation as God sees fit to allow it to be sent. You have gained nothing, save perhaps the murder of your own child by the dastardly trick you have played upon me. I am ready for anything, save to be that man's wife, and that neither you nor he can compel!"

Her arms were folded upon her breast, her flashing eyes fixed upon Simonson with incalculable contempt and distain.

For just a moment he seemed to shrink before her, and then he straightened himself for a renewed attack, knowing that if he were to succeed at all it must be done at once.

And the clergyman—an authentic man of God—stood outside waiting.

(To be Continued.)

COMMANDER OF THE AUSTRALIANS

Major-General W. R. Birdwood Has Had Most Distinguished Career.

The commander of the Australians and the New Zealanders, Major-General William Riddell Birdwood, was until recently Secretary to the Government of India in the Army Department, and has had a most distinguished career. His rise has been rapid, for he is not yet fifty. General Birdwood was born on September 13, 1865, and is the eldest surviving son of the late H. M. Birdwood, C.S.I., LL. D. He was educated at Clifton and Sandhurst, and in 1883 entered the Royal Scots Fusiliers as a lieutenant. Two years later he exchanged into the 12th Lancers, and in 1886 he was appointed to the 11th Bengal Lancers. He obtained his captancy in 1896, and four years later he was promoted to the rank of major. Another two years saw him lieut.-colonel, and his full rank of colonel followed in 1905. In four years more Colonel Birdwood rose to be brigadier-general, and another two years saw him major-general at the early age of forty-six. In the South African war he played a very distinguished part, and held various offices of importance. At the beginning of the campaign he acted as brigade-major, and in the following year he was appointed Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief in South Africa. In that capacity he served Lord Kitchener to the end of the war, and proved his value in a way that was to bring him a further appointment on the personal staff of the present Secretary of State for War. Returning to India after the peace, General Birdwood held further high offices. In 1902 he was Acting Millitary Secretary and Interpreter to the then Commander-in-Chief in India, and served also in 1904 as Assistant-Adjutant-General at headquarters, India. When Lord Kitchener took up the duties of Commander-in-Chief of H.M. forces in India, he again sought the services of the officer who had been his right-hand man during the later stages of the South African war, and Major-General Birdwood became his military secretary once more. Four years later, in 1909, he became brigade commander, which office he held until 1912, in which year he was appointed Quartermaster-General in India. The same year saw his appointment to be Secretary to the Government of India in the Army Department and Member of the Governor-General's Legislative Council. General Birdwood is a man of many decorations and distinctions. In the Hazara Campaign he won the medal with clasp; in the Isazai Expedition the medal with two clasps; in the memorable Tirah Campaign he was mentioned in despatches and added two clasps to his former decorations. In South Africa he was severely wounded, was mentioned five times in despatches, won the brevets of major and lieutenant-colonel, the Queen's medal with six clasps and the King's medal with two clasps. The Mohmand Expedition of 1908, in which he served as Chief Staff Oficer, brought the medal and clasp and the D.S.O. In 1906 he was appointed A.D.C. to King Edward VII. He holds the same position to the present King, is a Companion of the Bath, of the Star of India, and of the Indian Empire. In 1894 General Birdwood married the eldest daughter of Colonel Sir B. P Bromhead, C.B., fourth baronet of Thurlby Hall, Lincoln.

At German military manoeuvres every officer is given a command higher than that to which his rank entitles him.

In the Franco-Prussian War of 1870 the Germans possessed maps of France marked with roads which had not yet appeared on maps officially issued in France.



From the Middle West

D. F. Coxon, charged at Macleod with the murder of John Zoeteman, well known rancher, went to prison for life.

Mrs. John A. McDougall, of Edmonton, has given an ambulance and equipment for Red Cross work in the war.

The united farmers of Alberta favor throwing open for grazing all lands thirty miles or more from a railroad.

Scraping away the snow at Shellbrook, Sask., it was possible to pick wild strawberries.

Seventy Prince Albert mechanics registered for possible service in making munitions of war in Britain.

Trying to reach a duck he had shot, Edwin Freeman was drowned in a slough near his home, Macdownall, Sask.

R. W. Streek, of Saskatoon, in the 44th Battalion, is one of five sons with the British forces, the father of whom was congratulated by King George at Lee, Kent, England.

Goose Lake flax farmers say the frost in Saskatchewan did not hurt their crops.

The C.P.R. Depot at Cadillac, Sask., was burglarized and $250 stolen.

Shots scared away a midnight prowler from the shell factory at Moose Jaw.



Pretty London Girls Fight Fires While Men Fight the Enemy at the Front.

Another testimonial to the fact that the women of Great Britain are rapidly accustoming themselves to the new order of things, wherein they have taken the place in a great many walks of life vacated by the men who have gone to the front, is this photograph. In a London draper's shop the girls have taken the places of the men who composed the fire brigade of the establishment. During the drills, which are taking place daily, they answer the call as quickly as did the male members, and they are as capable of handling the hose and nozzle in a stubborn blaze as any male firefighter.

BABY'S GREAT DANGER DURING HOT WEATHER

More little ones die during the hot weather than at any other time of the year. Diarrhoea, dysentry, cholera infantum and stomach troubles come without warning, and when a medicine is not at hand to give promptly the short delay too frequently means that the child has passed beyond aid. Baby's Own Tablets should always be kept in homes where there are young children. An occasional dose of the Tablets will prevent stomach and bowel troubles, or if the trouble comes suddenly the prompt use of the Tablets will cure the baby. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

ACROSS THE BORDER

WHAT IS GOING ON OVER IN THE STATES.

Latest Happenings in Big Republic Condensed for Busy Readers.

U. S. seeks 4,000 aviators to be trained for military service.

Ott School Garden, Kansas City, has produced a radish 14 inches round and 13¼ inches long.

Kansas floods this spring have caused $2,000,000 losses in bridges, roads, and railroad property.

Fred Warranchuck, of Derry, N.H., having lost his job, faced a mirror and shot himself in the head.

Daniel Haviland of Putram County, has just retired after 75 years as shoemaker without a holiday.

Barry Steafen, barber at Akron, O., was fined $5.10 for stealing a kiss from a pretty girl on the street.

Detroit dentists are injecting emetine into sufferers' arms to stop toothache, it is said, with success.

The purchasing power of a dollar was double what it is now in New Jersey in 1898, say official figures.

Henry Fuchs, State street saloonkeeper, Chicago, has failed owing to sluggishness of the liquor business.

Kansas harvest hands are accused of placing iron bars in wheat fields so as to destroy farmers' machinery.

Firing at a fleeing burglar suspect, a police sergeant at Chicago killed Walter Hendrichsen, an innocent bystander.

A storm blew out the window of a jewellery store at Muskogee, Ok., and 200 diamond rings rolled down the street.

For six hours Fred Stratman was locked in a fruit refrigerator at Detroit and almost froze to death before being rescued.

William Bond, chemist, Wilmington, Del., stayed 7 hours in a sealed box under water to show his chemical discovery could purify air.

The bottom fell out of a mine north of Tonopah, Nev., and revealed a chasm of unknown depth, giving a steady cool draught of air.

Knox Booth, former chief of the Government internal revenue district of Tennessee and Alabama, was indicted for operating illegal distilleries.

The retiring president of the American Medical Association said army rules applied to city sanitation would make the average life 65 years instead of 42.

DAINTY FOOD

Turns Pale Cheeks to Pink.

Our best physicians of the present day seek to cure patients by the use of food and right living, rather than heavy drugs, and this is the true method, for only from food can the body be rebuilt.

Many people, after living on poorly selected or badly cooked food for a long time, and when their ailments become chronic, expect the doctor, with some magic potency, to instantly rebuild them.

This is not possible. The only true method is to run as quickly as can be, from poor food to good. A young lady says:

"I was variously treated for my nerves, stomach, lungs, etc., but none of the treatments gave me relief.

"About a year ago when my appetite failed completely and I began to have sinking spells similar to fainting, I took all manner of tonic and stimulants, but they were of no effect. I had been brought to quit drinking coffee and taking Postum in its place and gradually began to get a little better.

"Someone suggested that if I found Postum so beneficial I had better use Grape-Nuts food, as they were both the children of one brain. I commenced on Grape-Nuts food for breakfast, having Postum with it. I found the food so dainty, delicious, and appetizing that I always looked forward to breakfast with pleasure.

"Shortly after commencing this diet, the wretched pain in my side was greatly relieved, and now, a year later, it has gone entirely, also the sinking spells; in fact, my pale cheeks have changed to pink, I have gained back more than the twenty pounds I lost, and am thoroughly well in every way."

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.

POULTRY



MAKING THE MOST OF THE EGGS LAID AT THIS SEASON.

By A. P. Marshall.

As the price of eggs drops during the warm summer weather, and it becomes a question whether much profit may be derived from their sale in the regular way, the wise poultry grower will consider how he may keep up the price for what he sells, or preserve his stock as it accumulates, in such a way that he will obtain a much larger price and considerably more than pay him for the trouble to which he has to bring about this result.

In the first place any eggs required for sale as food products, and not for breeding purposes, should be infertile. Fertile eggs become unfit for human food almost as quickly as milk when subjected to the same temperature, and when we consider how carefully our health departments safeguard the sale of this product, it is some wonder that some method is not devised to absolutely prevent the marketing during the hot months of eggs less likely to spoil than is now in practice. It is a mistaken idea that eggs have to be put into an incubator or under a hen to start to hatch. The fact is that the germs begin to grow just as soon as it is subjected to a temperature of 90 or above. Whether this be behind the kitchen stove, or on a hot country road en route to market, on a platform at the depot awaiting shipment, in the country store waiting for the usual twenty or thirty cases before sending out, in the pantry waiting until the case is filled, or when you have a chance to go to town, or in the house under broody hens, when they are not gathered frequently.

Why produce such a perishable article at all when the remedy is so simple, just by "Swatting the Rooster," or removing him from the pens from which the eggs to sell come. An infertile egg will keep so much better than a fertile one that there is hardly any comparison between them. Infertile eggs could be placed in an incubator for twenty-one days,—the hatching time,—and used for cooking purposes, and it is doubtful if they would be found in the least objectionable. But what of the infertile egg that has not matured a chick? The stench from it is terrible! This is the relative condition of the fertile and infertile egg when subjected to heating under the same circumstances and gives some idea of the value of taking precautions to have only infertile eggs produced at this time of year.

By guaranteeing that all eggs are infertile, that they can be depended upon to keep as long as possible, and supplying them in attractive containers, it is possible to obtain always several cents better than the market price for them. If the price drops too low, it will pay anyone who will do so to use one of the many ways that can be used for preserving the eggs until later in the year, when eggs are scarce and good prices prevail for well-kept eggs.

Eggs to be stored, in the first place should therefore be from hens having no males running with them, because an infertile egg keeps longer, even without the use of the preservative, than a fertile egg; second, perfectly fresh, for not only will they keep better, but if an egg that has begun to decay is placed in the same vessel with fresh ones, it is likely to affect all the surrounding eggs; and, third, perfectly clean, for filth of any kind adhering to the shell will taint the preserving medium and thus taint the eggs. In placing eggs in the preservative be careful to see that none of the eggs get cracked. Keep them in a moderately cool room where the temperature may be kept fairly constant. A dry clean cellar is a suitable place.

There are several very good ways of preserving eggs, and one of them can be selected that will suit the ability of the user to obtain the ingredients in his own locality. Of the many methods for use on a small scale none has proved more successful than water-glass (sodium silicate). This is a very cheap product, and can usually be secured at not to exceed fifty cents a gallon, and one gallon will make enough solution to preserve fifty dozen eggs, so that the cost of material would not exceed more than one cent a dozen. Pure water that has been boiled and then cooled should be used. To each fifteen or twenty quarts of water one quart of water-glass should be used. The solution should be prepared, placed in the jar or other vessel, and the fresh eggs added from time to time until the jar is filled, but be sure that there are two inches of solution always covering the eggs. The eggs should not be washed before packing, for washing injures the keeping quality, probably by dissolving the mucilaginous coating.

A good limewater preservative may be made as follows: Thirty gallons of water, 10 pounds of salt, one-half bushel of finely slacked lime. After mixing thoroughly allow the solution to stand two or three days and then remove the clear liquid by dipping or by means of a siphon. Place the liquid in a tub or other suitable receptacle and place the eggs therein, or the eggs may be placed in the vessel first and the limewater placed over them. Have at least two inches of liquid covering the top of the eggs. Limed eggs can be discerned by the roughness of the shell. Before boiling eggs that have been preserved in the foregoing ways they should be punctured with a needle, otherwise they will be apt to crack as soon as placed in hot water, owing to the pores being closed and no outlet allowed for the air in the egg.

Eggs can be preserved for several months in dry salt. Bran can also be used with fair results, but neither of these methods is as satisfactory as the first two mentioned. There must always be at least two inches covering the eggs with these two methods also.

Cold storage is undoubtedly the best and most practical method of preserving eggs in large quantities in a commercial way. As the processes by which a low temperature can be maintained for an indefinite period have become more and more improved the greater has been the number of eggs stored, until the cold storage business has reached such proportions that it has a considerable influence on the price of eggs, tending to lower it in winter and raise it in summer.

A record of twenty crates of eggs stored last season in Buffalo will give some idea of the profit in this method. These eggs were shipped in when they were selling for table use at 17 cents per dozen. This would make the total $102.00. These same eggs were sold in December at an average of thirty cents a dozen, which made a total of $180.00, or a difference of $78.00 in favor of cold storage.

The cold storage plant charged two cents a dozen for the period, which made a total of $12.00 for storage. To this is to be added $6.20 expressage and the commission man's charge of $12.00, making a total of expenditures of $30.20 and leaving $47.80 clear and above what the cost of storage and other expenses amounted to. There is no question that storage in this way properly handled is very profitable.

Burns and Scalds.

In life we have to take risks—that is part of the game. And no one can play his part manfully who is not prepared to do this, when it is reasonable and needful so to do, when the chances of reward or benefit are sufficiently in one's favour, or when it would be pusillanimous or cowardly not to face the music. The wealthy travellers on the unfortunate Lusitania doubtless viewed matters in this light—the chances semed greatly in their favor. And, however bitterly we deplore the sad end of so many valuable lives, we cannot but profoundly admire their pluck, and ever regard with the deepest respect their brave constancy and determination not to be frightened out of what they had resolved to do.

But for all that it is unwise and even foolish to take risks that involve no appreciable reward in case of success, and that are easily avoidable. Andre went out to seek the North Pole. At the last minute some of his apparatus broke and the balloons had to go some hundred feet higher than had been intended—a serious matter in such a temperature. He would not pause for repairs. Consequently he and his comrades were never seen again. That was brave indeed, but at the same time it was a utter fool-hardiness.

This may seem a long way form the titular subject of our article. But so many burns and scalds are the result of sheer carelessness and neglect—particularly where young children are concerned. People leave them playing about the fire in cold weather without taking the most ordinary common-sense precautions that they shall not go near. Then comes injury, possibly death. As a student in hospital I well remmber the numbers carried in on a frosty morning, and mostly burnt all over. Although the parents were mostly poor and of the laboring classes, few probably could not have afforded to set up some sort of fire-guard, or to have otherwise kept their infants out of harm's way. They need not have taken useless and uncalled for risks. —A Physician.

Just As Good.

Tourist—"You have an unusually large acreage of corn under cultivation. Don't the crows annoy you a great deal?"

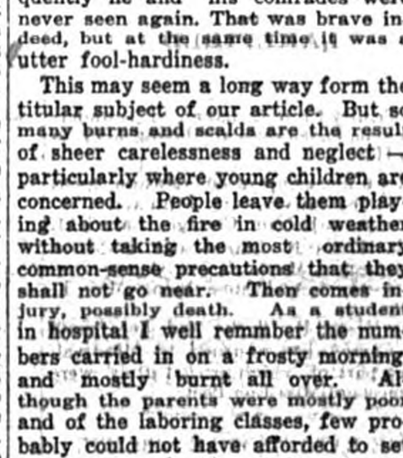
Farmer—"Oh, not to any extent."

Tourist—"That's peculiar, considering you have no scarecrows."

Farmer—"Oh, well, you see, I'm out here a good part of the time myself."

"Do you understand the language of flowers?" said the sentimental youth.

"No," replied Miss Cavenne. "I don't know that I should care to have my conversation regulated by the kind of vegetation that happened to be in season."



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 of Rogersville, is proof sufficient that Dr. Hamilton's Pills are a wonderful woman's medicine. Use no other Pills but Dr. Hamilton's, 25c. per box. All dealers or The Catarrh-ozone Co., Kingston, Ontario.

The Kaiser's Train.

Whenever possible the Kaiser when travelling between Berlin and the fighting-line uses his luxurious State train, which is a veritable palace on wheels. Six coaches, each weighing over sixty tons, compose the special train, and one of these four are reserved for the Emperor and his suite, and the other two are used for kitchens. The second coach in the train is the one reserved by the Kaiser for his personal quarters, and it contains a salon, bedroom, dressing-room, bathroom, and sleeping apartments for his bodyguard. The salon is panelled in the wood of an ancient cedar tree taken from Mount Lebanon, the gift of ex-Sultan Abdul Hamid of Turkey. The floor is of black wood taken from the piles of a wooden bridge built across the Rhine by Julius Caesar in the year 55 B.C., while the ceiling is decorated with a design representing the six great rivers of Germany.

The windows of the salon are protected by thick bars, and armed sentries stand at the doors of the apartment night and day. The last coach in the train is used by an engineer, who has charge of the machinery which operates a complicated system of emergency brakes. The Kaiser's two dachshunds, Wardl and Hexl, haye their kennels on the train, and they generally accompany their master on his travels.

New Record in Tea Prices.

Over eight million pounds of tea have been sunk in merchant ships during the war. This immense quantity could ill be spared at a time when the demand for tea throughout the world has reached a greater volume than ever. Anyway the cost of tea has risen to a higher level than history records for many years.

Rest.

Rest is not quitting
The busy career;
Rest is the fitting
Of self to one's sphere.

'Tis the brook's motion,
Clear without strife,
Fleeting to ocean
After this life.

'Tis loving and serving,
The highest and best;
'Tis onward, unswerving;
And this is true rest.
—Goethe.

INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITY

Wanted capital to develop one of the most valuable natural resources in the Dominion, unlimited quantity of raw material to be manufactured into a commodity for which there is an almost unlimited demand. If you have one hundred to five hundred dollars or more to invest where your investment will be well secured, then write for particulars and prospectus which will convince you of the absolutely sure and large returns. Address P.O. Box 102, Hamilton, Ont.

Diphtheria.

Diphtheria is caused by a bacillus that is called the Klebs-Loffler bacillus, from the names of the physicians who discovered it. The bacillus attacks the mucous membrane, generally of the throat, and sets up a local inflammation. During the course of the inflammation a membranous deposit appears, in which the bacilli rapidly multiply, and produce a poison that sometimes remains local and sometimes is absorbed into the system. A certain susceptibility to the germ is necessary in order that a person shall have an attack of diphtheria; for it is often discovered in the throats of healthy people who have been exposed, but who have an inherited or an acquired immunity—that may, however, be only temporary.

Although the diphtheria germ can attack any mucous membrane, it is when it affects the throat that it causes the disease commonly called "diphtheria." Cases of diphtheria are of all degrees of severity—mild, severe, and malignant. Even in mild cases the patient is unmistakably ill. There is a good deal of fever as the throat symptoms develop, the mucous membranes become red and swollen, patches form on the tonsils, pharynx, or uvula, the pulse is rapid, and there is a loss of appetite, with more or less prostration.

After a day or two local symptoms grow less, and except for a little anæmia and weakness, the sufferer will be virtually well. In more severe cases all the symptoms are more virulent, the swelling and congestion much greater, and the whole throat is covered with a thick, grayish, false membrane. In unfavorable cases, stupor or delirium appears, the false membrane spreads from the pharynx to the larynx and obstructs the breathing, or the heart fails.

In the malignant cases the outcome is inevitably fatal. The most dangerous complications in all cases of diphtheria are pneumonia, which is to be greatly feared in the laryngeal type; heart failure, which is possible in all severe cases; and paralysis, which sometimes occurs as a result of the poisoning of the system by the toxins. In ordinary cases the paralysis lasts only a few weeks, although in more severe cases there may be great atrophy of the muscles, and recovery may be delayed for months. The treatment of diphtheria is a matter entirely for the physician, for it consists first of all in the immediate administration of antitoxin. —Youth's Companion.

Corns Drop Out Instant Relief

Paint on Putnam's Corn Extractor to-night, 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.

Business Advice.

"Every employer wants a square peg, my boy."

"Yes, dad."

"In other words, there is no place for the rounder."

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Queer Badge of Winnipeg 90th.

Many curious badges are to be found on the caps of various British regiments. The 17th Lancers, or "Death or Glory Boys," as they are nicknamed, for example, have a skull and crossbones for their badge or crest. The most extraordinary, however, of all the crests worn by soldiers fighting for the Empire is probably that worn by one of the Canadian regiments, the 90th Winnipeg Rifles. The badge shows a little black devil with a pitchfork, and below it is a motto in Latin which means "Named by the enemy on the field of battle." The reason for this curious badge and its motto is to commemorate the way the Winnipeg Rifles fought when suppressing the Canadian North-West Rebellion of the Red Indians, who called them "the little black devils from Winnipeg," which has now become the nickname of the regiment.

During the first five months of the war Sir Edward Grey did not leave London for a single night.

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.

There is a dearth of females in Bulgaria, Japan, and Australia, but a large surplus in England, Scotland, Switzerland, and Scandinavia.

I fell from a building and received what the doctor called a very bad sprained ankle, and told me I must not walk on it for three weeks. I got MINARD'S LINIMENT and in six days I was out to work again. I think it the bst Liniment made.

ARCHIE E. LAUNDRY.

Edmonton.

It's a poor elevator that won't work both ways.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

One British criminal in every twenty has red hair.

WEAR FLEET FOOT



SHOES FOR EVERY SPORT AND RECREATION

Sold by all good Shoe Dealers
Worn by every member of the family

FARM FOR RENT.

IF LOOKING FOR A FARM, CONSULT me. I have over Two Hundred on my list, located in the best sections of Ontario. All sizes. 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.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FARMS FOR SALE IN THE County of Norfolk. Good choice. Prices ranging from $30.00 to $100.00 per acre. Terms reasonable. Apply R. W. Bartmann, Lynedoch, Ont.

KERMATH Marine Engines



A Model Son.

Fussy Old Gentleman (to chance travelling companion)—"Have you any children, sir?" "Yes, sir, a son." "Ah, indeed! Does he smoke?" "No, sir; he has never so much as touched a cigarette." "So much the better, sir; the use of tobacco is a poisonous habit. Does he frequent clubs?" "He has never put his foot in one." "Allow me to congratulate you. Does he never come home late?" "Never. He goes to bed directly after dinner." "A model young man, sir; a model young man. How old is he?" "Just six months."

SUMMER SKIN TROUBLES.

Sunburn, blistering, and irritation are the commonest form of summer skin troubles, and Zam-Buk ends these very quickly. It works in two ways. As soon as applied, its antiseptic powers get to work and kill all the poison in a wound, a sting or a sore. This generally ends the smarting and the pain. Then Zam-Buk begins the healing process, and fresh healthy tissue is built up. For sore, blistered feet, sore hands, heat rashes, baby's heat spots, sore places due to perspiration, etc., you can't equal Zam-Buk. It also cures cuts, ulcers, abscesses, piles, and all inflamed and diseased conditions of skin and subjacent tissue. Druggists and stores everywhere sell Zam-Buk, 50c. box. Use Zam-Buk Soap also, 25c. per tablet. All stores, or Zam-Buk Co., Toronto.

Among books which have had enormous sales are "Webster's Spelling Book," 55 million copies; "Uncle Tom's Cabin," a million and a half copies; "Pickwick Papers" 900,000 copies; and Longfellow's Poems, 520,000 copies.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

French cycling soldiers are provided with machines so constructed that they can be taken to pieces in two or three minutes and carried on the soldier's back, when he comes to some piece of ground over which he is unable to ride.

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.

Hampton Court possesses a grape vine which is stated to surpass any in Europe. In a single season it produced over two thousand bunches of grapes, weighing 18 cwt.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows



"Overstern" V Bottom Motor Boat $55.00

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

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

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

The Watchman
AND
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE

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J. S. GILES, Proprietor.

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Canada now a Partner with John Bull.

—:o:—

The growth and development of an Imperial Constitution made a wonderful stride by the participation of Sir Robert Borden in the cabinet councils of the British Government during his present visit to England. Although we were formerly consulted in Imperial defence measures, this was the first time that a Colonial minister participated in the deliberations of the home government on foreign policy. Sir Robert Borden has made Canada an equal partner with the Mother Country, and we have ceased to be an "adjunct" or "colony." An Imperial Federation has practically been accomplished and the "wards" of Britain have now been admitted into active partnership with John Bull.

Such has always been the view of Sir Robert Borden. He has steadily maintained that the growing importance of Canada must be recognized and that our participation in the defence of the Empire must necessarily bring participation in the defence of the Empire must necessarily bring participation in the councils that formulated the policy of Britain. His object has been accomplished and he has had the distinguished honor of being the first Colonial statesman admitted to an Imperial cabinet council. There he sat on equal terms with Premier Asquith, Sir Edward Grey, Hon. Bonar Law, Hon. A. J. Balfour, Hon. David Lloyd-George and other members of the cabinet in whose hands have been entrusted the destinies of the Empire.

In proposing in 1912 his measure for active co-operation of Canada in Imperial naval defence, Sir Robert Borden forecasted the development of Canada's participation in the foreign policy of the Empire. At that time on this question Sir Robert expressed these sentiments:

"It is not necessary to dwell upon the increasing power and influence of Canada within the Empire, due to its remarkable growth and expansion, and to the rapid and wonderful development of its resources during the past quarter of a century. With this increasing power and influence there has necessarily come by sure and gradual steps a certain development in our relations with the United Kingdom and the other dominions. The evolution of the constitutional relations within the Empire during the past half century has not been less marked than its material progress. In this constitutional development we are necessarily confronted with the problem of combining co-operation with autonomy.

"It seems most essential that there should be such co-operation in defence and in trade as will give to the whole Empire an effective organization in these matters of vital concern. On the other hand, each dominion must preserve in all important respects the autonomous government which it now possesses. Responsibility for the Empire's defence upon the high seas, in which is to be found the only effective guarantee of its existance, and which has hitherto been assumed by the British Kingdom, has necessarily carried with it responsibility for and control of foreign policy. With the enormous increase of naval power which has been undertaken by all great nations in recent years, this tremendous responsibility has cast an almost impossible burden upon the British Islands, which for nearly a thousand years have exercised so profound an influence upon the world's history. That burden is so great that the day has come when either the existance of this Empire will be imperilled or the young and mighty dominions must join with the mother land to make secure the common safety and the common heritage of all.

"When Great Britain no longer assumes sole responsibility for defence upon the high seas, she can no longer undertake to assume sole responsibility for and sole control of foreign policy which is closely, vitally, and constantly associated with that defence in which the dominions participate. It has been declared in the past, and even during recent years, that responsibility for foreign policy could not be shared by Great Britain with the dominions. In my humble opinion, adherence to such a position could have but one and that a most disastrous result. During my recent visit to the British Islands, I ventured on many public occasions to propound the principle that the great dominions, sharing in the defence of the Empire upon the high seas, must necessarily be entitled to share also in the responsibility for and in the control of foreign policy. No declaration that I made was greeted more heartily and enthusiastically than this. It is satisfactory to know that to-day not only His Majesty's ministers, but also the leaders of the opposite political party in Great Britain have explicitly accepted this principle and have affirmed their conviction that the means by which it can be constitutionally accomplished must be sought, discovered and utilized without delay

The principle enunciated above has been accepted and Sir Robert has himself given practical effect to its acceptance by attending the cabinet councils of the British parliament.

In the same address he conveyed the assurance to the Canadian Parliament of the willingness of the British statesmen to take into the councils of the nation the representatives of the Great Overseas Dominions.

"I am assured by His Majesty's Government that, pending a final solution of the question of voice and influence, they would welcome the presence in London of a Canadian minister during the whole or a portion of each year. Such minister would be regularly summoned to all meetings of the Committee of Imperial Defence, and would be regarded as one of its permanent members. No important step in foreign policy would be undertaken without consultation with such a representative of Canada. This seems a very marked advance, both from our standpoint and from that of the United Kingdom. It would give to us an opportunity of consultation, and therefore an influence which hitherto we have not possessed. The conclusions and declarations of Great Britain in respect to foreign relations could not fail to be strengthened by the knowledge that such consultation and co operation with the Overseas Dominions had become an accomplished fact.

"I think the question of Canada's co-operation upon a permanent basis in Imperial defence involves very large and wide considerations. If Canada and the other dominions of the Empire are to take their part as nations of this Empire in the defence of the Empire as a whole, shall it be that we, contributing to that defence of the whole Empire, shall have absolutely, as citizens of this country, no voice whatever in the councils of the Empire? I do not think that such would be a tolerable condition. I do not believe the people of Canada would for one moment submit to such a condition. Shall members of this House, representative men, representing 221 constituencies of this country from the Atlantic to the Pacific, shall no one of them have the same voice with regard to those vast Imperial issues that the humblest taxpayer in the British Isles has at this moment? It does not seem to me that such a condition would make for the integrity of the Empire, for the closer co-operation of the Empire."

Sir Robert in closing his address pointed out the necessity for the adoption of such a policy as has been put into effect during his present visit.

After the defeat of the Naval Aid Bill by the Liberal Senate, in a speech at Halifax, Sir Robert Borden re-affirmed his position on the great question in the following words:

"Let me make one point clear. Canada, leading in that respect the other dominions of the Empire, established three-quarters of a century ago that principle of self-government which has since developed into the complete control of our own affairs that to-day we enjoy. In one respect only have we failed to attain the full status of nationhood. This was clearly pointed out by Edward Blake in 1874 in these words:

"Our Government should not present this anomaly it now presents—a government the freest, perhaps the most democratic in the world with respect to domestic and local matters, in which you rule yourselves as fully as any nation in in the world, while in foreign affairs, your relations with other countries, whether peaceful or warlike, commercial financial or otherwise, you may have no more voice than the people of Japan.'

"There are two conceptions which it is proper that the people of Canada should consider. One is the conception of Sir Wilfred Laurier, who, in 1911, definately declared in the Imperial Conference that he desired Canada to have no voice or influence whatever in the foreign policy or the foreign relations of the Empire. The other is the conception of Edward Blake that such a condition is an anomoly which ought to be corrected and which must be corrected if the Empire is to be maintained."

This anomaly is being rapidly removed and the first great step has been taken by Sir Robert Borden during his present visit. Much remains yet to be done before the policy of full co-operation and consultation is accomplished, but as Sir Robert Borden has truly said, "the genius of our race is to proceed in such matters slowly and cautiously, and to depend for results rather upon experiments and experience than upon logic."

And results are being obtained.

In both England and Canada Sir Robert has been a consistent advocate of thir policy. In England he told the people that "Canada would not be an 'adjunct" even of the British Empire" but must be a partner, though at the same time there was no desire on the part of Canada to unduly force this recognition of equality. He declared that:

"Those whom these questions concern must always reckon with an inborn feeling in the Canadian breast that a British subject living in this Dominion must ultimately have as potent a voice in the government and guidance of this world-wide Empire as a British subject living in the United Kingdom. Whether our home is in the British Islands or in Canada we must be equals before the King. The full privileges as well as the full duties and responsibilities of citizenship are the right of the Canadian people."

That recogniition to a considerable degree has come. Sir Robert's attendance at British cabinet councils is a forward step towards complete fulfillment of our demands. The statesmen of the Overseas Dominions will now be heard in the councils of the Empire on all questions affecting the Empire.

(School Reports Continued.)

Margrette McGregor, Ogdensburg,
Bessie McKay, Scotstown,
Christie McMillan, Angers,
Ida McKay, East Angus,
Alice McKeage, Tingwick,
Lena McKenny, Frost Village,
Lucinda McVity, Aylmer,
Elizabeth Macklem, Carleton Place,
Mary Millar, Island Brook,
Irene Morrison, Trout River,
Lucy Morrison Lachute,
Maude Morrison, Arundel,
Myra Pariseau, Kingsbury,
Beryl Porter, Kirkdale,
Beulah " "
Hazel V. Rix, Barnston,
Lilian Rogers, Lachute,
Jessie Ronald, Louisa,
Douglas C. Silver, Danville,
Louisa A. Smith, Aylmer,
Alice E. Somerville, St Philippe,
Della A. Speck, Sawyerville,
Louisa Stewart. Lancaster,
Ethel M. Stewart, Richmond,
Julina A. Stewart, Howick,
Elsie M. Swail, Randboro,
Ferne Towne, Danville,
Angelina B. Turner, Bury,
Gertrude E. Walsh, Rawdon,
Dora E Watt, Westmount,
Elizabeth Wells, West Bolton,
Hazel M. Young, Lennoxville,
Mabel E. Young, Shigawake.

CUSHING

Mrs. Hamilton, of Montreal, is a guest of Mrs. A. Walford at Pine Cottage.

Mr. A. Walford and Mr. Hamilton were up from the city for the week-end.

Mrs Arthur Weir, of Rockland, was visiting her friends in this vicinity last week.

Mr. Willie Matthews of Stardale, was the guest of his cousin Mr. Percy Nicholls for the week-end.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Nicholls spent the latter part of the week at Clear Lake as guests of Mr. and Mrs R. H. McCoy of Lachute.

The Misses Ross, of Kingston, have arrived in Cushing much to the pleasure of their friends here and will occupy for the month of August the residence of their cousin Mrs W. Y. King.

A gang of men are employed this week on the construction of the new C.N.R. Station here which promises when completed to be quite a commodious building with sheds etc, attached for the storing of freight.

A number from this vicinity went over to Lachute on Sunday afternoon to attend the funeral of the late Mr. Geo. O'Brien, the deceased gentleman was for many years a resident of this place where he was highly esteemed and leaves many friends to mourn his loss.

GRENVILLE

—:o:—

Mr. Ted. Hoare paid a flying visit to Lachute last week.

We are sorry to report that Miss A. Ogilvie is still in very poor health.

The Misses Lizzie and Esther Lowe of North Dakota, are spending their vacation with their parents here.

Mr. Corl Gauley, spent Sunday in Montreal visiting his sister Bertha, who now ill in the Royal Victoria Hospital.

Miss Bella Clark, of Hill Head, is spending a few days with her cousin at "Riverside Cottage."

We are pleased to hear that Miss Myrtle Arnold who is ill in the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, with typhoid fever is now convalescent.

Too much talk of hard times has been forgotten by many for the present on account of the enormous quantity of blue berries that have been garnered in.

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

Z N. RAYMOND, L.L.B.
NOTARY PUBLIC,
Money to Loan. Farms for Sale.
Office in Creswell's Building,
MAIN ST., LACHUTE.

Mr. Willie Skelcher, Jr., was conveyed to the Royal Victoria Hospital where he is to undergo an operation for appendecitis.

Mr. Laurin has erected a siding at Crook's crossing for the purpose of conveying his white rock, which, if prospects are bright, will prove a boon to the unemployed men of this community

The inhabitants of Scotch Road were much startled by the appearance of what they supposed to be a huge German gun. But to their pleasant surprise was only a traction engine on its way to the white rock mine.

LAKEFIELD

—:o:—

As Trinity Church, Lakefield, is undergoing repairs, services are being held in Gibb Hall.

After a most enjoyable vacation spent with their relatives, Mrs. John and Wm. Robinson, at Balsam Cottage, Lakefield.

The Misses R. Clarke and M. Currie were guests at Maple Grove Cottage, on Wednesday last, hostess being Miss E. Hodge.

The Misses R Clarke and her friend Miss Carrie, has returned to Montreal, during part of which period they were the guests of Miss Ena Peet.

THE LATE GEORGE O'BRIEN.

—o—

The death occurred on Friday last, at his home in the West End, of Mr. Geo O'Brien, at the age of 73 after a long illness which he bore with Christian patience. Deceased had been married twice, first to Miss E. Moore of Quyon, and afterwards to Mrs. Wm. Donaldson, who survives him, with two brothers, John of Iowa, and James of Chatboro. The funeral took place on Sunday last and was conducted by the Rev. J. H. McConnell in the Methodist Church.

Good Bargain for ready purchaser. On account of sickness, I have decided to sell out my business in Brownsburg, and am offering my entire stock, including fixturers, furnishings, etc., horse and rig, gasoline engine, refrigerators, dining and kitchen furniture and crockery as well as the furnishings of eleven bedrooms. A snap. Price made known on application to P. GOYETTE,
7-30 Brownsburg, Que.

Our Men's Clothing is in all prices from $7.50 to $20.00
W. BANFORD & SON.

Carpenter and Builder.
The undersigned wishes to inform residents of Lachute and surrounding country that they are now residing in Lachute and is prepared to undertake any contract for general building of houses, bungalows or jobbing repairs, alterations etc. Telephone line 119, ring 1-2, or write to
R. MANSON & CO.,
8-13 Lachute, Que.

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

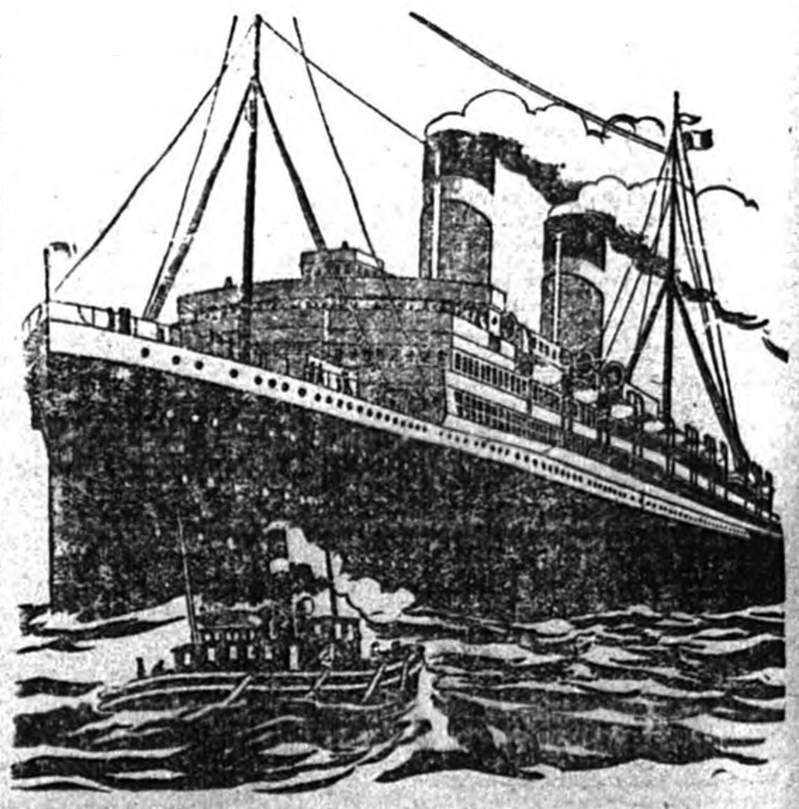
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Trunks, Valises and Handbags, etc.

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

Mr. W. Brown returned to Montreal on Monday.

Miss Louisa Titley has returned to Montreal.

Miss Bachelor is visiting Miss M. Murdoch.

Mr. D. Dale spent the week-end with his family here.

Miss Susie Barker spent last week with her father Mr. Charles Barker.

Miss Flossie White, of Montreal, is visiting Miss J. MacArthur this week.

Miss Nellie Hanson of Brownsburg, visited the Misses Murdoch on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Wert and son of Avonmore, spent the week-end with Mrs. J. A. Campbell.

Mr. and Mrs Wm. Cregeen and Mr. Frank and Miss Dorothy returned to Montreal on Saturday.

Miss Nettie Hughes who has been visiting Mrs. J. A. Campbell returned to Plantagenet on Saturday.

Mrs. Balinsky and family who spent the past month with Mrs. Titley returned to the city on Thursday last.

Mr. T. Davis returned to Montreal on Monday having spent his holidays with his family at Mrs. Dale's.

Mrs. D. R. Campbell of Revelstoke, and Mrs. P. C. Campbell of Salmon Arm, visited friends here last week.

Mrs. G. Moncreiff with her little son and daughter of Plaisance are visiting her mother Mrs. A. Burke.

Mrs. and Miss Gertrude Mooney, of Montreal, are staying with Mrs. McCormick. Mr. Mooney spent the week-end here.

Mrs. Jas. Cleland and family and Miss A. Grey who spent the past month at Mr. Garretsee's cottage returned to Lachute on Monday.

EDINA

Divine Service will be held at Edina on Sunday, August 7th, at 3.15 and at Brown's School House at 7.45 p.m.

Rev. Mr. Chazeaud will be at the Scotch Road, Presbyterian Church, at the usual hour next Sunday afternoon.

Showers have been few and far between recently at Edina. All the other places nearly have been well favored but they do not come to our settlement where their presence would be very acceptable. The weather is ideal for getting in the hay, but the farmers claim that the oats are not filling out so well as they should.

The Box Social held last week at Ogdensburg at the home of Mr. John Heatlie proved to be a great success. Over $43.00 was raised which is a large amount considering the little publicity given to this entertainment. A good programme was provided in which Miss Miller of Chicago sweetly sang and played. Mrs. McKimmie also read. Those in charge of the entertainment were very pleased at the results. The funds are to be used in furnishing the new parsonage recently procured for the Pastor of the Baptist Church at Grenville. About one hundred people were present and the people of Ogdensburg have every reason to be proud of their achievement.

Grand Box Social at Grenville.

Grenville is to have a Grand Box Social to take place in the pretty Grove of Mr. James Stewart on Thursday evening next, August 12th, at 8 p.m. This entertainment promises to be the most unique of the season. Every feature of interest will be there. Two young ladies who live in the vicinity have complete charge. Miss Laura Trudeau and Miss Abigail Stewart.

Tickets of admission have been printed and are being distributed widely throughout the neighborhood. Many mysterious plans are being discussed by these fair originators of this social, in fact everything is being done that will bring a pleasant surprise to all those intending to be present.

Already 500 tickets have been sold and it is now thought that the 1,000 procured in the first place will be too limited a number for the large crowd that is now expected to be on hand.

In almost every home in the neighborhood the young ladies are working at their boxes which are the prettiest you ever saw, and lucky indeed will be the purchaser who is able to buy such a box as he is privileged to go to supper with the maker of the box, who in most cases is far prettier than the work of her hands.

A splendid musical programme is also being provided and the country is being scoured far and wide to procure the best talent possible.

We expect to see the prettiest girls of Calumet, Grenville, Ogdensburg, and in fact all that live anywhere within reasonable distance. Of course the presence of so many fair ones will be a great drawing card and all the boys will sure to be there.

Those who are privileged to be acquainted with the hospitable Grenville folk will need no second invitation to this Grand Social, and to those who have never been to Grenville, nor have had an opportunity in the past will find on accepting this invitation that half the good things concerning the Grenville people has never yet been told.

"IN MEMORIAM."

MORRISON,—In loving memory of our dear mother, Mrs. James Morrison, who died, August 2, 1914.

How we miss you, darling mother,
In our home as time rolls on,
None but those who've lost their loved ones
Knows the sorrow we have borne.

Inserted by her daughter Mary.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

Harvesters Excursions $12

August 19th and 26th, 1915
To WINNIPEG

From all Stations in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, Kingston, Sharbot Lake, Renfrew and East.
No change of cars between the East and Canadian West.

For Information and Tickets, apply to

J. S. GILES, Ticket Agent, LaCHUTE



"MADE IN CANADA"

Ford Touring Car Price $530

$25.00 Extra F.O.B. Lachute.

E. F. AYERS

Sole Agent for Argenteuil, Two Mountains, Labelle, Terrebonne, Vaudreuil and Soulange.

Ford
THE UNIVERSAL CAR

AUCTION SALE

There will be sold by Public Auction, on

Saturday, October 23rd, 1915
at 2 p.m.
the farm known as

Lewis Stalker's

and described on the official plan of the Township of Chatham, as being lot number eight hundred and seven No. (807), consisting of 100 acres of land, situated on the Brownsburg Road.

The house and lot at the road shall be sold sepaeate.

Sale to be held on the premises.

For further particulars, apply to

GAETON VALOIS, Notary, Lachute, or
RICHARD S. CLARKE, Curator, Brownsburg.

Under the Winding-Up Act.

In re:

"Cimon Shoe Company, Limit'd
Saint Jerome, Que.,
In liquidation.

Notice is hereby given that by order of the Court Superior of this district, I have been appointed, to-day, permanent liquidator in this matter.

Sworn claims must be fyled with me within thirty days from this notice, if not yet fyled.

R. DESCHAMBAULT,
Liquidator.

St. Jerome, August 4, 1915.

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

W. BANFORD & SON

LOUISA

The congregation of St Aidan's Church, Louisa, purpose (D.V) holding their Annual Thanksgiving Service, Dinner and Sale of Work on Thursday, August 12. Service in the Church at 10.30 a.m.; Dinner at the noon hour; Sale of work in the afternoon. It is expected the event will be better than ever this year.

GAËTAN VALOIS, L. L. L.,
NOTARY

Money to loan on security
LACHUTE, - QUE.

Depositor of the late J. E. Valois, notary's papers.

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

AGENTS WANTED.

TO SELL

MCINTOSH RED APPLE TREES, and other specialties in general Fruit and Ornamental Nursery Stock.

We offer for the season of 1915 and 1916 a splendid list of hardy varieties suitable for Quebec planting.

Liberal commission. Exclusive territory. Handsome free outfit. Write for full particulars.

STONE & WELLINGTON,
Fonthill Nurseries,
(Established 1837.)
TORONTO, ONTARIO.

FARM FOR SALE.

A good large farm comprising 200 acres, and one good bush lot, 1½ miles north of Dalesville. A commodious well finished house and new barns are also on the property. Suitable for a summer home and an ideal spot for summer boarders, being very close to a beautiful lake.

For full particulars write
CHARLES VARY, Dalesville.

7-30

HOW LONG WILL THE WAR LAST?

The War Against Health Is Quickly Ended By "Fruit-a-tives".



MRS. DEWOLFE

East Ship Harbour, N.S.

"It is with great pleasure that I write to tell you of the wonderful benefit I have received from taking 'Fruit-a-tives'. For years I was a dreadful sufferer from *Constipation and Headaches*, and I was miserable in every way. Nothing in the way of medicines seemed to help me. Then I finally tried 'Fruit-a-tives' and the effect was splendid. After taking one box, *I feel like a new person* and I am deeply thankful to have relief from those sickening Headaches".

Mrs. MARTHA DEWOLFE.

"FRUIT-A-TIVES", the medicine made from fruit juices, has relieved more sufferers from *Headaches, Constipation, Stomach, Liver, Kidney and Skin Troubles than any other medicine.*

50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size, 25c. At all dealers or sent on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

Insolvent Notice.

In re
JOHN SCARBOROUGH
General Merchant
St. Philippe d'Argenteuil, P.Q.

Sale by public auction at No. 69 St. James Street, Montreal, Friday August 6th, 1915, at 11.30 o'clock a.m. of the following described and well assorted stock in trade comprising as per inventory:

Groceries and Provisions	$ 458 90
Staple Dry Goods & Furs	2930 84
Gent's furnishings, Hats & Caps and Ready made Clothing	1032 54
Crockery, smallwares etc...	239 04
Boots, Shoes and Rubbers	1225 93
Stationery, Medecine, Tobacco, Pipes etc	514 69
Hardware Wallpaper Oils, Paints, Sadlery, Farm Implements etc	1079 85
Hay and Wood	101 31
Store Fixtures	339 50
	7902 60
Book debts, as per list	470 05

TERMS: CASH.

The store will be opened for inspection August 4th and 5th, and all other information can be obtained from the undersigned.

Prevost & Bedard
Joint Curators.
107 St. James St.

Marcotte Bros.
Auctioneers
Montreal, 22nd July, 1915.

COAL and WOOD FOR SALE.

Give your order at once for next Season.

Harry Ayers
Lachute Mills, Que.

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,
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H. C. WHITNEY.
GEORGE BURN, General Manager.
D. M. FINNIE, Asst-General Manager.
W. DUTHIE, 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 household, furniture. Call and secure our prices. Better than elsewhere.

O. E. LAFLEUR & Sons, Limited.

Hay and Straw at Close Market Prices

W. J. BOYD, Licensed Auctioneer.
MAIN STREET. LACHUTE.

TRENCHES ARE NOT ALWAYS BLOODY

The Health of the Troops Is as Good as That in the Barracks at Home.

One might have gone miles along the British front this week without hearing the sound of a gun. It seemed as if both sides were taking a holiday from war out of respect for the beautiful summer weather, or else the silence was significant of preparation and accumulation of shells by one side or the other for some great effort, writes Mr. Frederick Palmer from the British headquarters in France.

Beyond the occasional explosion of a mine and routine shelling to harass the enemy's guns, to destroy new fortification work, or to keep the enemy from taking life too easily, there has been no action. The soldiers in reserve have been swimming in the canal, resting under shaded trees, playing cricket and football and tending their flower gardens about their quarters, which have been made to look like those one sees in front of rows of cottages at this season in England.

Summer Transforms Flanders.

The flat and gently rolling country of Flanders and northern France, which was a forbidding, gray, leafless mire under chilling winter mists, has become a pleasant land of rich crops dotted with groves, while long lines of motor trucks of the transport pass along stately avenues between poplars which line the roads.

All fears of an epidemic of sickness in the hot months for the immense army billeted in the thickly populated lowlands are groundless. Thanks to anti-typhoid inoculation, the habitual personal cleanliness of the Englishmen and the strict enforcement of sanitary precautions by the Royal Army Medical Corps in the minutest details, the health of the troops is as good as that in the barracks at home.

Flies are being kept down to a minimum. There are few even around the camps of the cavalry and artillery horses. The paths, roadsides and yards where the men are billeted are kept as clear of litter as a first class golf course or the lawn of a fastidious suburbanite.

Tommy Helps Peasants.

Tommy Atkins frequently lends a hand to the French peasant, all of whom, from boys and girls of 6 or 7 to bent old men and women, are engaged in the harvest, and by the way Tommy uses his scythe or fork one knows whether he is city or country bred.

The correspondent has walked through the long communication trenches safely in broad daylight to the firing trenches which if approached in winter except over open ground and stumbling through mud under cover of darkness would have been worth one's life.

Siege warfare has been made comfortable. Some trenches even have become a sort of Sylvian paradise where meals and tea are taken al fresco, and flowers even have been planted on the parapets which support the trenches.

Trenches Comfortable Now.

Where in winter men stood freezing in water up to their knees, mud oozed from sand bags and only continual pumping and bailing kept them from complete immersion and walls continually falling in, now the only complaint of the trench housekeepers is the want of water for washing, for the spongy subsoil is as dry as a bone and as hard as cement.

The toll of casualties where there are only sniping and infrequent shelling has been much reduced owing not only to the increased adaptability of the men in self-protection—the result of experience in trench warfare—but to an immense improvement in the protective character of the work.

Though a trench may be on exactly the same line as it was in December, spade work in the spring and summer has completely transformed it, affording small chance for either shrapnel shell bullets or bullets fired by snipers from trees or buildings to hit the defenders.

Days Without Casualty.

You can move only a few feet in a straight line in this maze of human warrens. The zigzag traverses localize damage. On dull days in the stalemate part of the line there have been instances of not a single casualty for a distance of a mile in twenty-four hours.

It is when the artillery fire is concentrated and an effort is made to get through the barbed wire and take a trench by either side that the casualty list leaps like a thermometer thrust from an icebox into an oven.

So used have they become to trench life that some soldiers prefer life in an average trench on an average day to that in billets, because sniping has the elements of sport and excitement.

The confidence and patriotism of the fighting men at the front are shown in both officers and soldiers, even if they have only a few shillings put by, in subscribing to the war loan.

Officers Not Discouraged.

The professional opinion of officers at the front is that they are not discouraged by the German offensive in the east. They say the war must be won by the killing of Germans and that the further the Germans are drawn into the Russian quicksand the more wastage for them.

This period of the war for the entente allies is compared to that for the North in 1863, at the time of Lee's and Jackson's success in Virginia and the confederate advance in Pennsylvania, before Gettysburg was won.

Riding about the British front even an expert observer is unable to guess how many troops the British have in France, so easy of concealment is the thickly settled country. He passes bodies of infantry changing station or moving to the front without being any the wiser.

Only a Few Know.

Only Sir John French, commander in chief of the British expeditionary force, and a few staff officers really know. The average officer never asks, but attends strictly to his business.

In the hard fighting in the Festubert and La Bassee region and the French offensive in the Arras region, though the changes show so little on the map, gains of a very positive tactical value for the future were made. If the opinion of a lay observer counts for anything the British army is far from making anything like a maximum effort yet.

The anger of officers and men at gas attacks of the Germans has not yet passed. Tommy Atkins always is seen in new trenches with a respirator in a bag slung at his side.

In the trenches, these days at least, one hears no talk of any peace which is not gained by forcing Germany to her knees.



No. 8996-9020. No. 8978-8895.

Quaker Collars Are Fashionable.

The season has witnessed a great many changes or revivals which have been instrumental in affecting the methods of making up clothes, the materials used, and the styles themselves.

The separate skirts and waists that have returned to favor have practically superseded the one-piece gown, which, of course, is right in keeping with the revival of the fuller dresses; and they are, indeed, a pleasant relief from the tight skirts of a year ago.

More interesting, however, is the return of certain fabrics to popular favor. Although it is the season for cotton goods, one finds organdie, dotted swiss, voile, lace, net, and even mull, everywhere one turns. Many are the possibilities of choice in the popular materials of the season.

The return of separate waists and skirts will be particularly welcomed by the home dressmaker, who can readily make a shirt waist in a day's time. A simple and practical model is Ladies' Home Journal Pattern No. 8978, cut with a yoke, to which the waist is plaited in the back and gathered in the front. The pattern cuts in sizes 32 to 46 inches bust measure, requiring for size 36 3¾ yards of 27-inch material. Skirt No. 8895 is a three-piece circular model, opening in the front, and cutting in sizes 22 to 32 inches waist measure, requiring for size 24 3¾ yards of 36-inch material.

The wide popularity now enjoyed by Quaker dresses is quite satisfying, for one cannot help but admire their simplicity and grace. The Quaker dress illustrated by Ladies' Home Journal Patterns Nos. 8996 and 9020 is an excellent and comfortable smart summer dress. The blouse, No. 8996, has three tucks running around the waist just below the bust line, and the back of the waist extends over the shoulders to form a shallow yoke, to which the front of the waist is gathered. The sleeves may be full length or short, as desired, and the one-piece plaited skirt is finished with a hem and two tucks. Pattern No. 8996 cuts in sizes 32 to 42 inches bust measure and the skirt in sizes 22 to 32, waist measure; a dress in medium size requiring 3⅝ yards of 36-inch material with ½ yard 36-inch contrasting goods for collar and cuffs.

The patterns, 15c. each, may be obtained from your local Ladies' Home Journal pattern dealer, or from the Home Pattern Company, 183a George Street, Toronto, Ontario.

SETTLERS' SLASH.

A Prime Cause for This Year's Forest Fires.

While forest fires since the beginning of May have been kept down by the fire ranging systems to a fraction of last year's destruction, enough public and private-owned timber in this province has been given to the flames to compel a close investigation of the causes.

It is asserted by expert forest engineers that while railway and lumber companies can greatly reduce the risk to the forests from locomotive sparks and the debris that follows cutting operations, immediate steps must be taken by the Provincial Governments to curb the evil of settlers' fires.

Every wooded province attributes much of its great annual loss to the burning of brush by farmers. It is absolutely necessary, of course, that farmers should clear up thir lands and burning is usually the one cheap method. The only restriction asked by those concerned in forest protection is that permits shall be issued to those intending to burn the brush on the edge of the forests and that inspectors shall establish the safest method of doing it. Scores of cases could be cited where a settler, often innocent of any harmful intention, started a fire in his property to provide for a hundred dollar crop and ended up with destroying scores of thousands(and in one case three milions) of dollars worth of timber.

In the area covered by the St. Maurice Forest Protective Association in Quebec Province, 231 fires were encountered and fought last year and of this number no less than 80 were due to careless and unthinking settlers. In 1913, out of 306 fires, 161 were traced to the same cause. Had it not been for the highly-efficient system of fire-ranging, the timber burned through the attempt to clean off a few agricultural acres last year would have more than equalled the cost of the entire 80 farms. Every province shows annually just such unreasonable records of waste by settlers who take brush burning into their own hands.

In Ontario there is practically no restriction upon settlers' brush-burning operations and the province has paid up in charred and useless strips of woodlend. The Quebec authorities have a good law and make a serious effort to regulate the setting out of fires by establishing a closed season during which no fire shall be set unless by permit issued by a fire ranger. The enforcement of such a law is obviously difficult and a large staff will be required to give it the success which the situation demands.

British Columbia supplies a first-rate example of an act covering the permit system for settlers' slash. No forest engineer in that or any province attempts to hamper the farmer unnecessarily in clearing his land. At the same time it is established that no haphazard citizen, in a hurry to burn his waste stuff, shall have the right to lose the province half a million dollars of good timber and menace the safety of towns and villages. From May 1st to October 1st is the "closed season." Wherever possible the area to be burned is examined by a forest guard. The duration of the permit averaged last last year from seven to fifteen days. In certain districts, owing to dangerous weather, high winds and numerous fires, the permits of the district had to be cancelled altogether. Of 11,523 permits issued to settlers in 1914, only 128 fires escaped beyond control, which is about one per cent. This is a remarkably small proportion of damage to the credit of settlers, for in some districts of Canada the settlers are responsible for thirty to forty per cent. of all forest destruction. Even of this one per cent. in British Columbia, under the permit system, quite a number were due to extraordinary accidents; in several cases sudden high winds lifted the burning material into the forest and started a serious blaze. "Nothing is more certain," remarked Chief Forester MacMillan, "than that had there been no permit regulation the results would have been disastrous in the extreme."

NO ALUM MAGIC BAKING POWDER READ THE LABEL

NEW NERVOUS DISEASE.

Sir William Osler Tells of Types Developed by War.

Sir William Osler, regius professor of medicine at Oxford, gives another interesting sidelight on England as seen from the medical viewpoint. His letter is published in the Journal of the American Medical Association.

Types of nervous disorders seen very rarely in this country or in Europe have manifested themselves as a result of the extraordinary stress and strain of trench fighting. One of these disorders is a temporary paralysis without actual injury due to close proximity of an explosion. This is known to military surgeons as "Shell shock parapleia."

Another is the "Psychic knockout," in which the victim remains in a stuporous state, with loss of memory and complete speechlessness or stammering. Recovery follows in a few days as a rule, but extreme nervous irritability may persist for weeks. In many cases the walking gait is changed in all sorts of curious ways. One remarkable case is described in detail by the patient himself. Here the effort at balancing the body when walking resembled a tight rope walker's efforts.

Gas poisoning is spoken of also. The high explosive shells, the hand grenades and shrapnel all do great damage, but none of them is quite so frightful as the deadly gasses used by the Germans. Victims of gas poisoning do not always die at once, but drag out a lingering and painful death, caused by a suffocative swelling in the lungs.

Recently about six miles from Ashcroft, B.C., J. G. Collins and his son Bert found a nest of rattlesnakes and killed 96 of them.

AN INCIDENT OF THE WAR.

Starving Russians Receive Aid From the Austrians.

A touching story of one of those paradoxical friendships that occasionally spring up betwen two opposing forces in spite of the adverse conditions of modern warfare is told by Mr. Fritz Kreicler, in his book "Four Weeks in the Trenches."

Intermittent truces, sometimes accompanied by actual intercourse betwen the opposing forces, were quite common all along the battle line. That very night I was hurriedly summoned to the trenches of the 13th Company, about half a mile east of us, in order to act as an interpreter between the major commanding that battalion and two singular guests he had just received, a Russian officer and his orderly. The pair carrying a white flag, had hailed one of the numerous Austrian outposts placed during the night in front of the trenches, and had been sent blindfolded back to the major. The Russian officer spoke only broken French. He commanded one of the opposing trenches, and from his narrative it appeared that his men had not received any food supplies for some days, and were actually on the point of starvation. Not being able to stand their misery any longer, he had taken the bull by the horns and, with the utter confidence and straightforwardness of a fearless nature, had simply come over to us, the enemy,, for help, offering a little barrel of water, and a little tobacco in exchange for some provisions.

The major seemed at first, perhaps, a little perplexed and undecided about this singular request, but his generous nature and chivalry soon asserted themselves. One single look at the emaciated and worn face of our guests sufficiently substantiated the truth of the story, for both men were utterly exhausted and on the verge of collapse. The next minute messengers were flying to the diffrent trenches of the battalion to solicit and collect contributions, and the officers scrambled over each in their noble contest to deplete their own last and cherished reserves for the supper of the guests. Soon the latter were seated as comfortably as circumstances permitted before a feast of canned beef, cheese, biscuits, and a slice of salame, my own proud contribution, consisting of two tablets of chocolate, part of a precious reserve for extreme cases. It was a strange sight to see these two Russians in an Austrian trench, surrounded by cordiality and tender solicitude. The big brotherhood of humanity and for the time enveloped friend and foe, stamping out all hatred and racial differences. It is wonderful how the most tender flowers of civilization can go hand in hand with the most brutal atrocities of grim modern warfare.

In the meanwhile the messengers returned almost staggering under the weight of a sack filled with the gifts of our soldiers to the enemy—piecs of bread and biscuits, with here and there a slice of bacon or a lump of cheese, all thrown pell-mell together. Many a man must have parted with his last piece of bread in order not to be outdone by the others in generosity, for our own provisions were running very low. It is true that the bread and biscuits were moldewed, the cheese stale, and the bacon as hard as stone, but the boys gave the best they could, the very poverty and humbleness of the gifts attesting their own desperate plight, bearing proud witness to the extent of their sacrifice. With tears in their eyes and reiterated protestations of thanks, our guests staggered back through the night to their lines, undoubtedly carrying with them tender memories of Austrian generosity and hospitality.

LAMPS THAT LIGHT THEMSELVES.

The Panama Canal Is Now Illuminated by Them.

The Panama Canal from end to end is illuminated by a string of brilliant lamps, which light themselves at sunset and put themselves out when the sun rises again. This marvelous fairy tale of modern science is due to the efforts of Swedish engineers to find some economical means of lighting their long, sparsely populated coast. The reefs and narrow inlets are a menace to skippers and fishermen, but the expense of engaging lighthouse keepers and providing them wih the means of livelihood was so great that many dangerous points must necessarily be left unguarded, according to the American-Scandinavian Review.

The discovery that acetone dissolves great quantities of acetylene formed the basis of the invention by which Gustaf Dalen created his boon to mariners, the self-tending lamp. It afforded a practical and economical means of transporting large amounts of this highly illuminant gas; the Aga gas accumulator, which was finally evolved, contains 100 times its own volume of gas and is at the same time safe and nonexplosive. Instead of needing constant attention, it can be fixed to burn for a year or even a longer time without being touched. The Aga flashlight apparatus makes it possible to give the marine lights a distinctive character by producing flashes of any desired duration or combination. As the flash character now generally adopted requires the flame to burn for only one-tenth of the time, this means great economy. Most marvelous of all to the layman is the sun valve, which extinguishes the light during the day, thus farther diminishing gas consumption.

The lighthouse of Gasfeten on a little reef at the entrance to Ronneby in Sweden was the first in which the Aga light was installed. This was in 1904, and the experiment proved so satisfactory that it has since been adopted practically all over the world. Lighthouses and buoys have been placed where it was impossible for even the most hardy keeper to live. Difficult passages like the Straits of Magellan, where dangers known and unknown lurked in the way of the sailor, have had their haunting terrors dispelled by light. The most brilliant triumph of the Aga lamp, however, came when it was chosen in competion with all known lighting systems to guide the ships of the world through the new Atlantic-Pacific highway.

KAISER'S GIFT TO LONDON.

Statue Near Kensington Palace Was Sent From Germany.

It is not generally known that the statute of King William which stands outside Kensington Palace was presented to England by the Kaiser. It bears the following inscription:—"William III. of Orange, King of Great Britain and Ireland, 1689-1702. Presented by William II., German Emperor and King of Prussia, to King Edward VII., for the British nation, 1907."

A very short time ago the Kaiser presented a colossal statute to Norway. This is a statute of Frithjof, the great Norse hero, who is the subject of an Icelandic saga assigned to the fourteenth century, and relating his adventures. It is designated to commemorate the Kaiser's twenty-fifth cruise to the Land of the Midnight Sun. The figure of the mythical hero is forty feet high—about ten feet shorter than the Kaiser thinks himself— and stands on a pedestal thirty feet high. A dozen men lunched in the chest cavity of this colossal statute whilst it was in course of erection.



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TORONTO.

We want an Agent in every town.

ANNUAL REPORT OF HON. JAMES S. DUFF

Interesting Pointers By the Ontario Minister of Agriculture.

Farmers' Clubs in Ontario now total over 300.

Ontario's Horticultural Societies have 14,000 members enrolled.

The attendance at Farmers' and Women's Institute meetings last year totalled 361,237.

Methods of holding Celery Blight in check have been demonstrated by the Department.

District Representatives are taking a live stock census in the counties in which they are located.

Varieties of corn are being tested by the Department to ascertain the best for silage purposes.

Onion Smut is reported in Ontario for the first time, and means have been adopted to keep it under control.

Eighty-five short courses in stock and seed judging were held last year under the direction of the Department.

The Department last year published 290,000 bulletins and 261,000 annual reports; in addition to 35,000 crop reports.

Local apiary demonstrations, totalling 55, were held in the province last year for the better instruction of beekeepers.

Foul Brood among Bees, while held in check by the methods of the Department, does not seem to be disappearing.

The Ontario Veterinary College, which is under the Provincial Department of Agriculture, had an attendance last year of 334.

Two features of Women's Institute work last year were Demonstration-Lecture Courses in Sewing and Food Values and Cooking.

Last year the Stationary Engineers' Branch of the Department issued about 8,400 certificates and the Board examined 1,076 candidates.

In addition to the Winter Fairs at Ottawa and Guelph, the Department gave financial assistance to 25 Horse Shows and 44 Poultry Shows.

Seventy-five per cent. of the farm help placed through the Ontario Department of Agriculture have been placed in yearly engagements.

At the Macdonald Institute at Guelph the attendance continues to be limited by the accommodation. The attendance last year totalled 741.

Thirty-three dairy instructors were employed by the Department, and 232 district dairy meetings were held, with a total attendance of 12,446.

Thirty Courses in Agriculture for farmers' sons, and held in various sections of the country, were conducted last year by District Representatives.

"Junior Farmers' Improvement Associations are being organized in Ontario wherever young men have taken short or other courses in agriculture.

Yellow and Little Peach disease have been practically eliminated in Ontario, and measures have been adopted for the control of the Cherry Fruit Fly.

Alfalfa is being grown in various parts of the province under the direction of the Department, in order to supply farmers with seed suited to this climate.

Ontario's share of the Federal grant in aid of agriculture was $230,868.83, and of this $100,000 was expended on the work of District Representatives.

At the Demonstration Farm at Monteith many settlers purchased their seed last year, and the farm is also serving to improve the live stock of the district.

Large quantities of vegetables are imported into the province every year, and the Department is encouraging vegetable growers to raise more vegetables under glass.

In the acre-profit competition last year 501 bushels of potatoes were raised on one acre by a Middlesex competitor at a cost of $32.62, and with a net profit of $167,18.

The average net profit of the five coming highest last year in the acre-profit competition for potatoes totalled $124.06, and that of the lowest five was $18.49.

It is the aim of the Department to have pupils look upon the Rural School Fair as a children's organization, and separate from the township or county agricultural fairs.

The use of electricity on the farm in Ontario is increasing, owing to the facilities placed at the farmer's disposal to secure a supply from the Hydro-Electric Commission.

Vegetable growers in Ontario are warned of the necessity of developing a home seed supply, since the former sources of supply, chiefly Germany and Holland, have been cut off.

There were 992 dairy factories in operation in Ontario in 1914, with 38,092 patrons; 161 creameries, with 36,634 patrons, and a total output of about 23 million pounds of butter.

Legume bacteria cultures totalling 3,467, each culture sufficient to inoculate one bushel of seed, were distributed by the Bacteriological Department of the Ontario Agricultural College.

The war has stopped immigration from Europe, but notwithstanding this the Colonization and Immigration Branch of the Department handled 5,018 farm laborers and domestics last year.

In the dairy herd competition, conducted by the Dairymen's Association of Western Ontario in 1914, the first prize herd produced 7,923 pounds per cow for the six months from May to October.

Sweet clover, so long regarded as a weed, is attaining considerable popularity in some sections of the province as fodder, and is now being investigated at the Ontario Agricultural College.

Factory inspections last year under the direction of the Department numbered 10,059, an increase of 3,000 over the preceding year, and the territory covered includes 410 cities, towns and villages.

The Women's Institutes of the province raised over $40,000 last year towards the Hospital Ship, Red Cross and Belgian Relief Funds, and donated large quantities of hospital supplies and clothing.

The best cow of the imported Dairy Shorthorn herd at the Ontario Agricultural College gave 11,000 pounds of milk during the period of lacerations, while four cows averaged 8,600 pounds during their period.

Experiments at the Ontario Agricultural College continue to show that the variety of oats known as O.A.C. No. 72 is still at the front in all tests, and is being more generally grown by the farmers of the province.

The new dining hall at the Ontario Agricultural College is one of the finest of its kind on the continent. The large dining-room is equipped to seat 500, and is without pillar or post to obstruct the view or take up space.

The Department continues the work of making surveys and holding demonstrations in ditching and tile-laying free of charg. Last year 250 surveys were made, covering 13,389 acres, and 1,673 miles of drain were laid.

Rural school fairs are helping to interest the youth of Ontario in the land. In 1914 there were 148 fairs held in 37 counties, including the children in 1,391 schools. There were 75,602 entries and a total attendance of 95,310.

Several orchards are rented annually by the Department to demonstrate the value of proper cultivation, pruning and spraying. Demonstrations in packing apples, particularly in boxes, are given at fall fairs and elsewhere.

A Co-operation and Markets Branch has been established by the Department in order to assist the agriculturist in solving marketing problems to deal in an educational way with such matters as the name of the branch would embrace.

Pure bred surplus stock of the herds at the Ontario Agricultural College are sold periodically by auction. At the 1914 sale prices as high as 13 cents per pound was paid for steers on the hoof, and the proceeds of the entire sale exceeded $4,000,

To clear Ontario of "scrubs" and undesirable sires, the Department is proceeding to enforce the law which requires the compulsory inspection of stallions this law provides that no grade stallion shall be allowed to stand or travel after August, 1918.

In factories and mercantile establishments, with 229,439 employees, and inspected under the direction of the Department last year, only in 94 cases were employees found to be under 14 years of age, and in there cases the law was promptly enforced.

Despite the unsettled condition following the outbreak of the war, the attendance at the Ontario Agricultural College in 1914 totalled 1,551. Ontario students totalled 466, and those from other provinces 74. Ontario students the previous year numbered 449.

Farmers' sons take great interest in the Feeding Hogs for Profit Competition, and in the 20 competitions last year the average net profit of the 20 winners was $6.40, while the average of the first five winners was $10.10 per hog, and that of the lowest five $4.55.

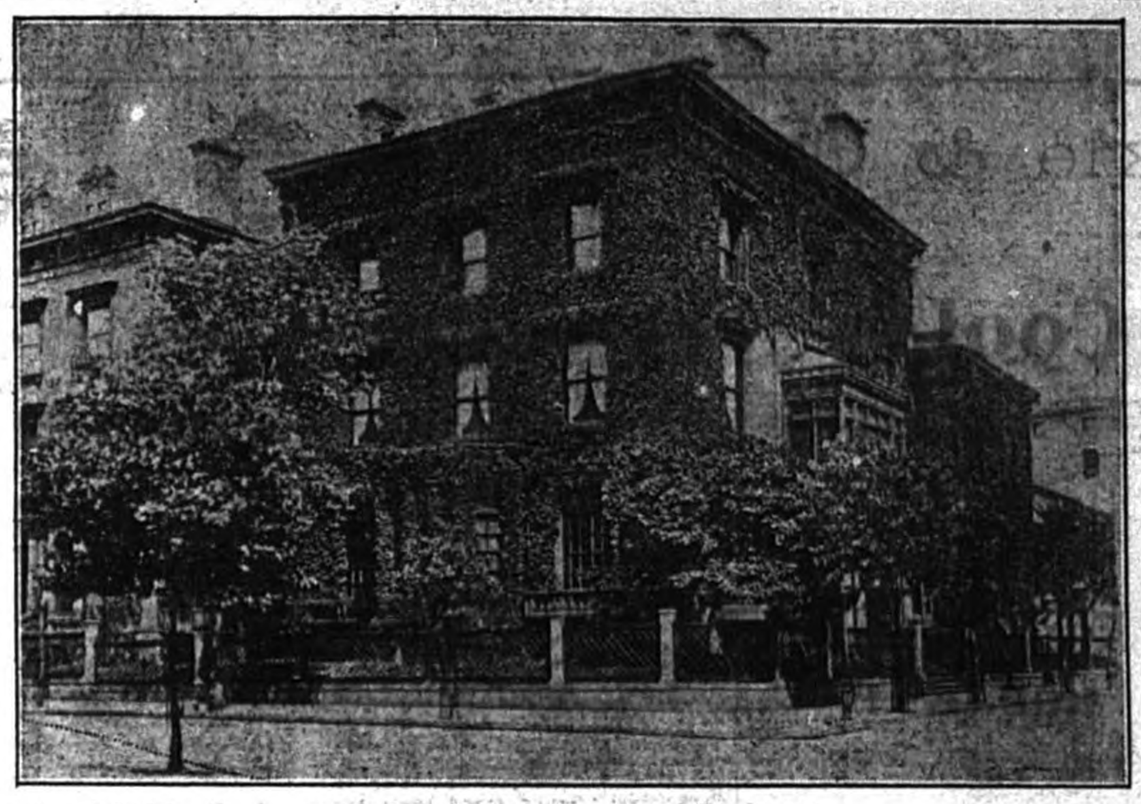
The ravages of the army worm last year were reported from 42 counties or districts and 234 townships. The last serious outbreak occurred in 1896. At that time Brant county escaped, while in 1914 the outbreak apparently began there, and this county was the chief sufferer.

The benefits of tile drainage are being shown under the auspices of the Ontario Agricultural College by means of demonstration plots showing the results from drained and undrained land. Prior to 1914 eight of these had been started, and the first reports show an average increase per acre of $14.12 on drained land.

The increase in the use of electricity, which is rapidly overtaking steam power, is shown by the Factory Inspection Branch of the Department in a statement of the horse-power employed in provincial industries as follows:—Steam, 386,767 h.p.; electric, 273,357 h.p.; water, 58,896 h.p.; gas or gasoline, 7,042 h.p.

For promoting the study of agriculture in public schools the following were features of work at the Ontario Agricultural College; Normal Teachers' Class in Elementary Agriculture; Summer School Course for Public School Teachers; Summer School Course for High School Science Teachers, and the first Rural Teachers' Conference in Ontario.

Experiments being carried on at the Experimental Fruit Farm at Vineland, include one to determine the value of plum roots for the peach under certain conditions; another in pruning, in which 200 Spy trees are being used; one to determine the value of dynamited holes; others to test varieties of strawberries, plums pears, cherries, currants and gooseberries.



NEW YORK HOME OF WOUNDED FINANCIER.

The palatial residence at 231 Madison avenue, New York City of J. P. Morgan, who was shot to-day at his Glen Cove summer home.

The Hand-Smocked Middy Blouse Is Here.

The middy blouse, in sailor style, is fighting for existence, for the hand-smocked middy blouse is doing its best to supercede it. It must be acknowledged that the touches of smocking in brilliant-colored threads, with front lacing to match, add a very smart note. That this style is more than successfully competing with the middy blouse is not odd when one considers that not only is it far prettier and dressier, but it is simple and easy to make. The smocking is also carried out on the reverse side of the blouse with strikingly pleasing effect. Ladies' Home Journal Patterns for this blouse are cut for



No. 8953-8923.

Ladies and Misses in sizes 32 to 42 inches bust measure under number 8953, as shown above. They can also be had for little girls under number 8970. In size 36 it requires 3⅝ yards of 36-inch material. There are many skirts that go with this blouse very nicely, but the four-piece circular skirt cut by Ladies' Home Journal Pattern number 8923, to be made with or without suspenders and belt, is particularly appropriate and smart. It is cut in sizes 22 to 36, waist measure, size 24 requiring 3⅛ yards of 36-inch material.

Patterns, 15 cents each, can be purchased at any Ladies' Home Journal Pattern Agency, or from the Home Pattern Company, 183 George Street, Toronto, Ontario.

A knot is 795 feet more than a mile.

Whales sometimes live for 500 years.

Byron was King Edward VII.'s favorite poet.

One kangaroo eats as much grass as six sheep.

Officially the Kiel Canal is called the Kaiser Wilhelm Canal.

The person who does not pay as he goes seldom succeeds in accumulating anything. It is better to deny yourself at times than to run in debt for unnecessary things.

A good luncheon dish is made of leftover ham and chicken, put through the chopper. Put in a baking dish with layers of boiled macaroni, with the top layer of bread crumbs.

Cayenne pepper is excellnt to rid cupboards of mice. The floor should be gone over carefully and each hole stopped up with a piece of rag dipped in water and then in cayenne ppper.

About the Household

Sandwiches and Sandwich Filling.

Chicken and Bacon.—Mix equal quantities of minced chicken, broiled bacon and celery. Add one teaspoonful minced green pepper and a few drops of vinegar or salad dressing. Lay shreds of lettuce on sandwich before putting on top and, if at hand, a slice of tomato over each before top crust is put on.

Paste Cheese.—This can be made at home by grinding sharp cheese through the meat grinder. Add paprika, salt, a little olive oil and onion juice. Mix well and pack into jars. Before using, add chopped chives, parsley or cress to give color and additional flavor.

Cucumber Sandwich.—Lay slices of cucumber, thinly cut, into a small bowl of French dressing for one-half hour. Drain and lay on buttered slices of entire wheat bread covered with lettuce strips. Thin chicken slices will combine excellently with cucumbers. Tomatoes and cucumbers both combine well with cream cheese and nuts.

Harlequin.—Spread slices of brown and white bread with different colored butters or fillings. Place four slices together. Press down and lay under a weight for an hour or more. Slice the opposite way, which will give sections of white and brown, like a checkerboard.

Ham Sandwich Nouveau.—Mince ham or use very thin paperlike slices. Lay on white bread and cover with thin slice of Swiss cheese. Cover, press firmly together and lay in oven until bread heats and cheese melts. Serve with sweet gherkins, either hot or cold.

Veal, Tongue or Ham.—Run each meat through food chopper instead of using whole slices. To 1-2 cup ham and 1 1-2 cups veal and 1 teaspoonful of vinegar, 3 drops tabasco, 1 teaspoonful of French mustard, horseradish and tomato catsup. Blend and add mayonnaise enough to spread. Use on white bread only.

Egg Sandwiches.—Yolkes of 2 hard-boiled eggs, French mustard, celery salt, paprika, salted chopped almonds, mayonnaise. Mash yolks and add seasoning, working until smooth, and then adding enough mayonnaise to spread smoothly. This amount can be doubled or trebled as necessary. Spread either on white or brown bread, using cress, lettuce or other salad plant, between.

Two Rice Dishes.

To boil rice—Place the rice in a pan of fast-boiling water, and be careful to choose one large enough for it; 1 ounce to 1 1-2 ounces of rice should be cooked in a quart pan, which should be three-parts full of water, and have half a teaspoonful of salt and few drops of lemon juice in it, the latter to preserve the whiteness of the rice. Stir occasionally. Boil the rice from 10 to 15 minutes, but test it at the former time by pressing it between the finger and thumb. When the grains feel soft remove the saucepan from the fire at once and drain off the water; return the rice to the pan and set it on the corner of the stove to dry, shaking it occasionally. Some grains of rice will always stick to the pan, and to remove these put a small pat of butter in the pan, and as this melts the grains will fall away. The rice will take quite 10 minutes to dry, and should never be served until the moisture has been got rid of and the grains separated. If the rice is boiled too slowly or for too long a time, the result will be a sticky mass.

A good plan is to pour in a pint of cold water when the rice is sufficiently cooked. This stops the boiling and helps to separate the grains; if put close to the stove when the rice is first put into the pan, the cook will be able to throw in into the pan the moment the rice is tender. If the rice is to be served with meat in place of a vegtable, the rice should only be partly cooked, and the water all drained off and then half a pint to one pint of stock put in the pan. This should be simmered until quite cooked, drained and served.

Risotto.—Chop half an onion very finely and fry it in half ounce of butter. Place 4 ounces of rice in a sauce pan with half a pint of stock, add the onion and cook until the stock is absorbed. Stir in 1 ounce of grated Parmesan cheese, pepper and salt to taste. Make very hot and serve. If liked, serve the rice as a border to a center of scrambled egg.

Rice Rissoles.—Make some risotto, as above, but omit the cheese, and add a little tomato sauce. Lay the rice on a dish to cool. Then form into balls, egg, crumb and fry a golden brown.

Household Hints.

Cabbage leaves contain a great deal of gluten; therefore, are very nourishing.

Rag rugs made of cotton wash well, are inexpensive and are often just the thing for the kitchen.

To make pulled bread, pull pieces of crumb out of a freshly baked loaf, then bake these pieces in a quick oven till brown.

To make a filling of hickory nut cake whip cream very stiff, sweeten and flavor to taste and add nuts cut rather fine.

Olives and shrimps chopped together make an excellent salad, with the addition of mayonnaise.

A girl with clever fingers can make good little shirtwaist bows out of her brother's cast-off ties.

A stub pen can be usd in an emergency for tightening the tiny screws in a pair of eyeglasses.

A red brick kitchen floor will keep beautifully clean and red if a drop of paraffin oil be used in the water it is washed with.

Potatoes, other vegetables and pork chops are among the edibles that may be cooked in the casserole to advantage.

Never throw away the skin of oranges. The grated yellow rind is a good flavoring for cakes, etc., and is cheaper than extracts.

If your wash boiler springs a leak on wash day, stop the holes temporarily with a piece of bread rolled into a ball and pressed over the leak.

Use ammonia water always instead of soap if you are cleaning white paint. It has the advantage of not dulling the surface.

Whole wheat bread filled with a mixture of dates, raisins and nuts is not only delicious, but so nutritious one could almost live on it alone.

Mock cauliflower can be made of half a head of cabbage and half a bunch of celery chopped together and boiled 30 minutes. Add milk, salt, pepper and butter.

Greens should be cooked in their own moisture in the double boiler or plunged into rapidly boiling water, salted, and cooked and drained while they are still green.

It is a wise housekeeper who does one piece of housecleaning every few weeks, so then the dreadful turmoil of the usual long spring and fall outturnings is entirely avoided.

To keep apples through the winter in a barrel bore holes in bottom and sides of the barrel and store on a dry platform a foot or more high.

Never feed a baby before you give it the nightly bath. The order should be reversed, and then the youngster should sleep the sleep of the clean and well fed.

BRUTAL GERMANS CUT OFF A RUSSIAN PRISONER'S TONGUE

Torture Becoming a Regular Authorized Practice of the German Military Authorities

That the military spirit which has been so carefully cultivated in Prussia is a spirit essentially brutal and degrading has been proved over and over again by the savage and senseless acts of those intoxicated by it, ever since the first days of the war, writes H. Hamilton Tyfe from Petrograd.

It is hard to conceive any act more hideous than that of a soldier who tortures another soldier in order to force him to betray his comrades. The very notion of it fills the mind with shame and disgust—disgust that any man could so debase his nature; shame at belonging to the same order as the miscreants who thus offend against the most sacred law of God and man. I mean that law which enjoins respect for the fearless execution of duty, whatever the circumstances may be.

I related not long ago the treatment of Porfirio Panasuk, whose ears I saw for myself, cut almost to the head. Here are two more cases so suspiciously similar that they point clearly to the countenance by authority of this damnable plan of extorting information from unfortunate Russian soldiers who fall into the Germans' hands.

Vassili Vodyanoi is an Orenburg Cossack. He was scouting near Shavli, in the Baltic Province about a fortnight ago. Making his way through a woods he ran into three Germans, a non-commissioned officer and two privates. The two privates seized him and held him by the arms while the non-commissioned officer cross-questioned him. Vodyanoi refused to give any information. At once the corporal threatened to cut his ear off. "Russian pig," he snarled, "we will make you speak." He drew the short sword which German non-commissioned officers carry. Vodyanoi was thrown to the ground. One soldier knelt on his chest. The other sat upon his legs. The sergeant began to cut ayaw the lobe and shell of his left ear. Not a word would the brave Cossack utter, though he admits that he had to bite his lip hard to prevent himself from shouting with pain.

Finding his "treatment" ineffectual, the sergeant next threatened to cut out Vodyanoi's tongue. The Cossack now spoke; but all he said was "You are bandits, not soldiers," and I am sure everyone who reads this will agree that he was right. To the everlasting shame of his nation the sergeant then cut off about a third of poor Vodyanoi's tongue.

He fainted, and either the Germans decided that it was useless to "question" him further or else they were alarmed by the sound of firing near by and thought it wiser to decamp. At all events, when Vodyanoi came to he was alone. He managed to get back to the Russian lines and at once wrote down a report for his colonel. It was an ambulance of the Moscow Traders' Society which picked him up and took him to his regiment, and now he is in a Moscow hospital. Here he wrote down for the chief Moscow newspaper, Susski Slovo, the account of what befell him. He cannot speak and it is doubtful whether he will ever be able to articulate so as to make himself understood.

That is one of the two cases which are the most recent to be inquired into by the army authorities. The other concerns a Cossack also. Ivan Pitchueff is from the Amoor region. He was made prisoner near the East Prussian frontier and examined by an officer, who, in order to induce him to betray the Russian positions, had him hung up by the arms first and then by the legs, gashed his thigh with a knife, which went dangerously near his femoral artery, and then attacked his ears. About a quarter of the left ear-shell was sliced off and part of the right ear as well. In spite of this fiendish cruelty no information could be got out of Pitchueff, and, fortunately for him, he managed to escape. How many prisoners have been practised upon in this fiendish way and have not escaped we cannot tell. Many may have died under torture. Some may have yielded to it. Certainly it has been applied in more cases than we are yet aware of. We only have at present the testimony of victims who were lucky enough to regain their liberty.

Such practices put the Germans quite outside the group of nations who have consented together to be bound by considerations of humanity and honor. With these may be joined a new white-flag treachery dodge by which they have lately disgraced themselves in the neighborhood of Raigrod. A number of men came forward unarmed and with their hands up. They carried a white flag and cried "Don't shoot. We want to surrender." At fifty paces from the trenches these men fell to the ground, and behind them came on a party who tried to rush the Russian position. In this dastardly trick they failed completely. They were caught by a cross-fire when they reached the barbed wire and had to return as quickly as they could, leaving many dead and wounded behind them.

Much will be forgotten when the war is over, but the memory of these and such-like infamies will persist for generations. We must not let it perish. It must remain active to show the world how debasing and damnable is the spirit of militarism, the "belief in war."

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FEATURES OF THE OTTAWA EXHIBITION.

—:o:—

The Central Canada Exhibition Association is announcing the main features of its 1915 Fair. A new Dominion Government grant of $5,000 has been put into the prize list, making the total premiums amount to $25,000. For the third year, the Association is paying the freight to Ottawa on live stock exhibits from all points in Ontario and Quebec. An excellent show of field and garden produce is foreshadowed for the new Agricultural and Horticultural Hall, finished last year. The prizes on these things, as well as live stock, have been increased. Altogether, the Ottawa Fair has now a total display space in pavilions of nearly 300,000 square feet. The manufacturers' exhibits promise to be very large, as space and motive power are furnished free. In the list of attractions are daily aeroplane flights, series of baseball matches, horse races, band music, day fireworks, live stock parades, and an unusually large Midway. Night Shows will present a novel fireworks display and will also have a new feature, moving pictures, which will illustrate the war in particular. Grand stand seats are reduced in price and six-for-a-dollar admission tickets are again offered up to the opening of the Fair. The railways have granted low passenger rates and free return of Live Stock exhibits. As in former years there will be six days and six nights [september 13th to 18th] of complete programm . The final day will be marked by amateur sports in the afternoon.

C. P. R. Upper Lake Service.

Steamers Keewatin, Assiniboia, Manitoba and Alberta are now plying between Port McNicoll and Fort William, leaving the former port on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday of each week, on arrival of steamship express which leaves Toronto at 12.45 p.m on day of sailing. Passengers from Montreal should leave Windsor St. Station at 10.00 p.m. or 10.50 p.m the evening previous. Reservations can now be made at City Ticket Office, Dominion Express Building, or Station Ticket offices

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$25,000 in prizes, - - 10,000 dssplays

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FREIGHT PAID on live stock exhibits from Ontario and Quebec
Horse races, Baseball Matches, Live Stock Parades, Aeroplane flights, Night shows presenting the Eighth wonder of the World "The Birth of a nation." Griffith's stupendous $500,000 motion picture.

Reduced railway rates. General admission 25 cts. 6 for $1.00 tickets on sale in advance. Grand stand rates reduced. Entries close Sept 3rd Write for Prize Lists, entry forms, programme, information to

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VOL. XXXIX LACHUTE, FRIDAY, AUGUST 13, 1915. NO. 30

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.

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Apply to
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BOARDERS WANTED,—Any person desiring Board and Lodging for School Girls attending Lachute Academy, can procure same by applying to
8-13 MRS. S. GAIN, Lachute.

We are buying wool as usual, and will pay the highest market price.
W. BANFORD & SON.

Grand Euchre & Raffle.



A Euchre Party will be held under the auspices of the Argenteuil Band, in the Skating Rink Lachute, on Tuesday Aug. 24th. Tickets 50cts. At the close of the Euchre, there will be a draw for a fine phonograph, with 12 selections, and valued at $30.00.

WANTED,—A young girl for General House Work to go to Montreal in September. Apply to
MRS. J. C. COPPING,
care of Mrs. Mrs. G. H. Holland,
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WEDDING BELLS.

ROSS—McEWEN.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. McEwen, River Rouge, St. Andrews East, was the scene of a very happy event on Saturday evening, when their daughter Phyllis Dorothy, became the bride of Mr. Douglas Hodgson Ross, Barrister of Winnipeg. The ceremony was performed by the groom's father, Rev. Dr. Ross, in the presence of a few intimate friends of both parties. The bride was attended by Miss Marjory Smith, of Montreal, as flower girl. After a dainty lunch the wedding party left by automobile for Lachute, where they boarded their train for Montreal and Toronto, thence to their home in Winnipeg by the Great Lakes. The decorations on the table and throughout the house were sweet peas and ferns. Among the guests present were Dr. and Mrs. Ross, St. Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen B. Centre, Mr. Erwin Centre, Centreville, Mrs. H. Smith and daughter, Montreal, Mrs. LaLuene, Ottawa, Miss Hodgson, Toronto, Miss Barclay, Carilton, Miss Norah Christie, Lachute, Miss Chloris Little, Ottawa, Miss Elsie Dawson, St. Andrews, Mrs. P. H. Centre, Martintown. The numerous presents which consisted of Cut-glass, Silver and several substantial cheques, testify to the popularity of the young couple.

CUSHING

Mr. Hugh Hughes Jr., is spending this week in Montreal.

Miss Iva Bromby is at present visiting friends in Cushing.

Miss Elsie Clark, of Mount Maple, spent some time in Cushing the guest of Mrs. Wm. Canning.

Mr. Owen Williams of the Highland Cadets, of Montreal, spent the week-end with Mrs. Hugh Hughes.

The Misses Denis, of Montreal, who have been the guests of Mrs. R. Davidson for the past three weeks returned to town on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Smith entertained a large number of friends at a dance on Thursday evening of this week, a good time was reported.

Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Williams and family, of Montreal, who have been spending the past week with Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Hughes have returned home.

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LOCAL NEWS

Mr McLean was in Montreal on Tuesday last.

Mr and Mrs. Chas McBurney are visiting friends in Hancock.

The Misses Dulour, of Montreal, are visiting with friends in town.

Mr. and Mrs Joseph Lafleur spent Tuesday last in Montreal.

Mr. Albt. Scott spent a few days with friends in Montreal this week.

Mrs. Fielders and children of Montreal are spending their holidays in town

Mr. and Mrs. Thos Boa, of St Agathe, spent a few days in town this week.

Fair days on Sept. 8, 9, and 10 Keep the date open and come out for a good time.

Mr. Tremblay has purchased the property near the Paper mill and will occupy it shortly.

Mr. and Mrs Hawthorne, of Montreal, were week-end guests of Mrs Wm. Todd, Brownsburg.

Mrs. Kingsbury and two sons, James and Gordon, of Toronto, are visiting in this vicinity.

Don't forget the dates of our exhibition Sept. 8 9. and 10. Prize list will be announced later.

Mrs. Buchan, of Detroit, Mich., is the guest of her brother Mr. Jno. A. McGibbon, for a few weeks.

Mrs. J. Drysdale and two children, of Westfield Mass are guests of her mother Mrs. P. R McGibbon.

Rev Mrs. Brown and two children, of Montreal, were in town last Wednesday, renewing old acquaintances.

Rev. W. J. Ellis of Grenville, conducted the Harvest Thanksgiving service at St. Aidan's Church, Louisa, last Thursday.

Brownsburg Methodist Sunday School intend holding their annual picnic in Mr. Van Buren's Grove, on Saturday next, August 14th.

Miss Ruby Smith, of Beech Ridge, who has been spending the past week with friends in Montreal, returned home on Tuesday evening last.

At the universary service held in St.-Simeon's Church last Wednesday, the collection, which amounted to 3.59 was donated to the Red Cross Fund.

Mrs. Jeffry and Miss Hendry, of St. Andrews, and Miss Morrison of Pte. Fortune, were guests of Miss Hird at Clear Spring Farm, St. Canute, for the week-end.

Services in the Methodist Church on Sunday next, as follows, Lachute at 10 30 a.m. and 7 p m., St. Canute at 3 p.m., East Settlement at 3 p.m. and Brownsburg at 7 30 p.m.

Where are you going this vacation? Why not take a beautiful trip to Quebec, Saguenay or Toronto. A delightful, restful trip. Particulars and tickets at the Watchman Office. Phone 27.

Rev. Father Labelle, of St. Joseph's College, New Brunswick, who is leaving for the front with the 69th. Rgt as Chaplain, was the week-end guest of his cousins, Mr. and Mrs. P. Chabot.

Mrs. Griffen, Master Woods, Mrs. and Miss Hinchcliffe, Mr. Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Brown and family, Mrs Dallison and children, Mrs. Salter and son, and the Misses Lane, Stroud, Scott and Kett were recent guests at "Kloverdale," St. Canute.

Mr. H. R. Hammond would like to know if this county can give ten machine guns. The mayors and other officials of the different municipalities should get together and talk the matter over and act together and at once Our boys are going to fight, so let us give them something to fight with.

The Rev. Rural Dean Lackey has been called to Toronto to visit his brother there, who is very ill. His son Arthur will accompany him as far as Ottawa. Mr. Lackey expects to be absent for two or three weeks, but the Sunday services will be held in the parish as usual, a supply having been arranged for. Mr. G. H. Jenkins of Montreal will take the services next Sunday. It has been found necessary to cancel the service appointed for Brownsburg on Tuesday, 17th inst.

EDINA

It was raining a little at Edina for two or three days. It helped the dust a little

There will be no service at Edina Methodist Church on Sunday morning next August 15th.

Rev. Mr. Chazeaud will preach at St. Scholastique on Sunday therefore there will be no services held at Scotch Road.

Divine Service will be held at Belt's School House, Rawcliffe at 3.15 on Sunday afternoon and at Brown's School House on Sunday evening at 7.45.

We are pleased to see our friend Mr. Wm. McGillivray about again. He is just as happy. It is a pleasure to see his smiling face. He was dangerously sick for a few days and there is not a single acquaintance of his who is not happy to see him restored to health once more.

Our worthy Postmaster at Pine Hill is just as busy as ever at his work. He has done remarkably well since he took hold of his farm. His prosperity has made not only himself glad but all his friends rejoice at his success. Mr. Joseph Kennedy is only a young man but what he has achieved has surprised all his acquaintances and friends.

CORRESPONDENCE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WATCHMAN
DEAR SIR,—

Your readers will be pleased to hear that maple syrup was much appreciated by the soldiers. A consignment from Ottawa reached the base hospital at Etaples, France, and proved a pleasure to the convalescent "Tommies" who had never tasted it before.

The Militia Department suggest that young ladies undertake the preparing of literature for the hospitals.

Choose bright, short stories from magazines, and punch them, tying with ribbon or cord, each story separate, and cover with brown paper By doing this only interesting matter is forwarded, and the advertisements and unsuitable matter being left out reduces the bulk considerably, making it lighter for the invalid, and transportation.

I am assured that cake and shortbread packed in tin boxes would be acceptable. The cake must be rich enough to keep moist for a considerable time.

We all want to help, and there are many avenues, so that no one need be useless.

Anyone having chairs, a rug, a piece of carpet, a dishpan, washboard, saucepans, frying pan, table oilcloth etc, can help the Soldiers Wives League, of Montreal, who are giving some of their clients an outing at Lachute. Send articles to me or deliver them at the McIndoe house which will be the rendezvous.

I shall be pleased to place anyone in touch with various ctivities for the benefit of the soldiers and sailors. Don't forget the letter writing to the wounded in our defence.

KATE S. MASSIAH.

GRENVILLE

Miss Bella Clark returned to her home last week.

We are sorry to hear that Miss Gladys Goudy is ill with typhoid fever.

Mrs. G. A. Lowe and family spent a few days last week visiting friends in St. Philippe.

Master Tommie McMichael has returned home after spending a few days visiting his friends in Avoca.

Miss Marcilla Cameron and her cousin, Miss Miller of Chicago motored to Arundel last week, to spend a few days visiting friends there.

We are pleased to report that Mr Wesley Dodd, who has undergone an operation at the hospital for appendecitis, is expected home in a few days.

DALESVILLE

Miss Susie Barker is visiting here.

Mrs. George Aiken returned to Ottawa on Tuesday.

Miss C. MacDonald is visiting Miss Cora Graham.

Miss Lottie Murdoch returned to Montreal this week.

Miss E. McKimmie returned to Montreal on Sunday.

Miss M. Seale is spending her holidays with her mother Mrs. Wm. P. Seale.

Mr. E. Mooney spent the week-end with his family at Mr. McCormick's.

The Misses Murdoch entertained a few friends at five o'clock tea on Wednesday.

Miss Maggie Vary, of Brownsburg, spent the week-end with her cousin Miss C. Graham.

Miss Olive Boyd who was visiting her cousin Miss Alma Dixon returned to Lachute on Sunday.

Mrs. Thompson and little daughter also Miss Winnie Hadley are staying at Mrs. Hadley's cottage.

Mr. E. Turney and Miss E. Titley spent the week-end in Thomas' Gore the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Titley.

Mrs. Goal and Master David who were spending their vacation with Mrs. McCormick returned to Montreal on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Young and little grand daughters Misses Margaret and Nancy Scott are spending some time with Mrs. McCormick.

The funeral of Roberta Eleanor infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Dixon took place on Sunday last from their residence to Edina cemetery. A large number of friends attended. Mr. and Mrs. Dixon have the sympathy of our neighborhood.

Sunday, August 15th, pastor White will speak at Dalesville morning and evening.

The Women's Mission Circle will meet with Mrs. A. Kennedy on Sunday afternoon, at three o'clock.

Pastor D. D. Fournier, of Ottawa, will preach in French and English at the Roussillon Baptist Church, on Sunday, August 15th, afternoon and evening.

THE LATE MRS. PAUL.

The death occurred on Wednesday last of Mrs. Elizabeth Doig Paul, an old resident of this vicinity. Deceased lady was born in Montreal some eighty years ago, but had spent most of her life around Lachute. She leaves to mourn her loss one daughter, Miss Maggie, who resided with her, and two sons, David and John, all of Lacnute.

BIRTHS.

KETTYLE,—At Bethany, on Friday, August 6th, 1915, a son to Mr. and Mrs. Eddie Kettyle.

WE INVITE

Your Kind Attention to the following lines of

WASH GOODS

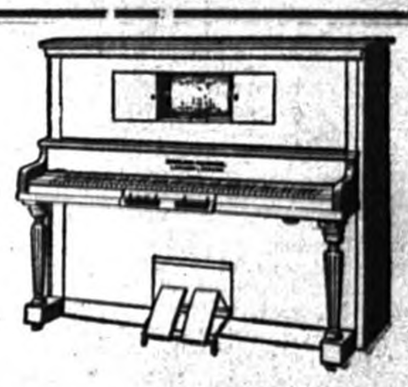
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The Triumph of Mrs. Harvie.

It was their first quarrel. That was not entirely due to Mr. Harvey's amiability of temper; during the two years of his married life he had ruled with a firm hand, and generally managed to get his own way.

He was not an aggressive man himself, but his chief friend, Danny Walker, had ideas about the management of women, born of long observation as a married man, and, before Mr. Harvey's marriage and after, he had dinned them into the latter's ears.

"You want to take a strong line from the start," he had said. "Women are all right when once you get the upper hand of them, but if you show a weakness in the beginning they'll lead you no end of a dance. You're a young man, Bert, and I'm an old one, and I tell you it's so. Never back down, even when you're in the wrong."

That was the sort of advice Mr. Harvey received every evening that he met Danny Walker in the Green Man, and it had become part of his philosophy of life. He had steadily set out to be the strong, masterful man, and there had been no friction in the house, for Emma had given way every time.

She was a soft, yielding little thing, and she thought her husband quite the most wonderful man in the village, or, for that matter, in the world beyond.

But this time, for once, she was resolutely determined.

"I must go over to my people this afternoon," she said. "It's Elsie's birthday, and I've baked her a cake. Besides, I promised we'd both go over this afternoon, and take baby. Sunday's the only day I get free."

Mr. Harvey looked sulky.

"Why not go yourself?" he said. "I don't mind you going, but I'd rather stay quietly at home."

Mrs. Harvey looked up with tear-wet eyes.

"What's the use of talking like that, Bert? I can't carry baby all that way myself. If I'd only a perambulator like the Dunnings——"

That was the last straw for Mr. Harvey. He could not bear any allusions to the new perambulator that was paraded by the people next door. Besides, the takings at the shop the night before had been bad, and he had lain awake with uneasy thoughts about a steady diminishing business and final bankruptcy.

"You're always harping on that," he snapped. "Remember, the Dunnings aren't as poor as what we are. No, I won't go."

But the strain and tension in the house all the morning had weighed upon his spirit. The ham and eggs at breakfast had been cold, and Emma had not spoken a word. She had gone about her work with set face, and hard, resolute eyes, and it seemed as if she were determined never to speak again.

Their first quarrel was likely to be more serious than he had expected. After all, he thought, Danny Walker's recipe for domestic happiness might not be as effective as the old man asserted. When they had eaten dinner in silence he rose from the table, and said with bad grace:

"All right. If you're set on going I'll have to go with you. Put on your hat and things, and don't be too long."

But there was a new spirit about Emma.

"Oh, it's no use going if you don't want to!" she said proudly. "I'm not going to ask you to do it as a fovar."

Mr. Harvey looked agast. Never before had he known Emma to speak like this, and he felt that he must check any signs of revolt in the beginning.

"Don't talk nonsense!" he said peremptorily. "When I say I'm going to do a thing I mean to do it. You know that as well as I do.'

And he bounced out of the room, and went to change his clothes. His irritation had increased to a deep sense of injury, and he felt angry at the whole universe, and especially at Emma.

What right had she to drag him out when he did not want to go? Those Sunday afternoons might be very pleasant for her, but they were quite uncomfortable for him. He was tired of walking round her people's back garden while his father-in-law, in smoking cap and slippers, asked embarrassing questions about the shop, and boasted about his prize tomatoes.

The irritation increased an hour later when he took the baby in his arms, and set off across the fields. His new boots were tight, and pinched at the toes, and he had a feeling that his collar was climbing up the back of his neck.

But the most humiliating thing was the knowledge that for the first time in his married life he had weakened and given away. It made him snap out surly monosyllables in reply to his wife's remarks till at last she turned round in protest.

"Seems to me, Bert,' she said, "that if you're not inclined to be more sociable it wasn't any use coming at all.'

"Well, who wanted to come out?" he demanded.

"Oh, I don't know!" she replied [illegible] "But it isn't healthy to lie [illegible] in a chair all the afternoon. [illegible] as if you got any exercise dur[illegible] the rest of the week."

"[illegible]" he repeated scornfully. [illegible] isn't enough to stand on your feet day in and day out."

"Not in a stuffy shop, serving lollies and gingerbread to children," she replied. "A man wants something more than that. Ever since George Peters enlisted, and had to march his thirty miles a day he's been twice as healthy."

The face of Mr. Harvey grew red, and he wanted to say something sharp and stabbing; but there rose in him a feeling that if it came to scarcastic repartee he might get the worst of it.

"That'e enough," he said angrily. "It's no use going over all that again. Here, take the baby while I light my pipe."

"No," she said determinedly. "You've been smoking all the morning. It's smoking so much that spoils your temper."

A look of amazement spread over his face as she walked on, gazing straight ahead of her. It was something quite new for Emma to act this way; he did not know what had come over her.

"Oh!" he said. "Oh, I suppose I can't have a pipe if I want to. I suppose I'll have to ask leave if I want a glass of beer next. And it's a nice woman who won't look after her own child.'

"It's your child as well as mine, Bert," she said eweetly.

The exasperating way in which she crossed the stile ahead of him, and tripped lightly to the other side disturbed his balance. He did not know that a couple of nights before, when Danny Walker had been laying down the law to him in the Green Man, Mrs. Walker had taken the opportunity of speaking a few words to his wife, and had given her some sound advice.

It had been Mrs. Walker's opinion that Bert Harvey was growing too fond of his own way, and that a firm front would have to be presented to him at once.

"Men are all right," she had said, "when you've once got the upper hand of them, but if you show a weakness in the beginning, they'll lead you no end of a dance."

These words were echoing in Emma's head now as she tripped on, and Mr. Harvey stood still with the baby in his arms and his mind in a whirl.

"Very well," he said, with extravagant coolness. "We'll leave it here by the hedge, will we? It's sure to be nice and comfortable."

"Please yourself," said his wife lightly. "You mostly do."

He wrapped the shawl well round the baby and laid it down. When he looked up she had not turned round, but was gazing at the roofs of the village in the distance.

"S'pose we can get it coming back?" he said, with an attempt at indifference.

The astonished determination in her manner nearly took his breath away. He caught up to her, and they walked on together without speaking. The squash of their boots on the slippery grass was the only sound to be heard, but in Mr. Harvey's head Danny Walker's words were buzzing as loud as hornets. It was a conflict of wills, and he had to conquer at all costs.

"I die before I go back now," he thought fiercely.

They were fifty yards away from the hedge now, and in spite of himself Mr. Harvey began to show signs of disquietude. He stole a secret glance at his wife, but her face was as set and determined as his own.

It was almost uncanny to see Emma setting herself against him like this, after the cheerful way she had always hurried to fetch his pipe and slippers. He told himself he had to win now or he would never be his own master or the head of his house again.

"She's bound to turn back in a minute," he said to himself reassuringly.

They were a hundred yards away now, and Mr. Harvey slipped a pace behind in order to look back at the baby, but, fearing she might think she had triumphed, he caught up with her again. The suspense was beginning to get his nerves, but he nourished his stubborness on his pride and kept on.

They had come to the second stile now, and Emma slipped quickly ahead of him and grabbed up her skirts.

"Look here——" he burst out explosively.

But from the top of the stile her eyes were sweeping the lower part of the field they had crossed. A low cry escaped her. Her face became pale and her legs seemed to totter under her.

"Oh, Bert," she sobbed—"the strawbery bull! They warned me against it."

She turned to run back to the baby, but in a flash he had sprung past her. The strawberry bull was the talk of the village, and it was not only women who were scared when it was let out in the fields.

Forgetting the tightness of his boots, he raced up the footpath and gathered up the sleeping baby from under the hedge. He was breathing heavily when he came back, but his face was full of triumph as the baby stirred in his arms.

His wife was leaning against the stile, apparently still exhausted by her terror.

"No," he said steadily. "I'm going to carry it now I've got it."

"It's my child,' she pleaded.

"It's mine as much as yours," he replied.

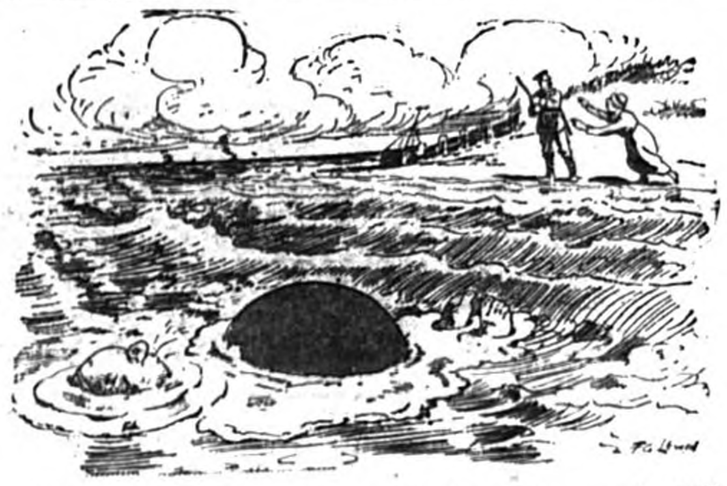
He hugged it tightly to him and marched exultantly down the path towards his father-in-law's house. After all, he said to himself, it was the man who came out top in moments of danger, and he had vindicated his position once and for all as lord and master.

The sense of triumph sustained him till they were near the house, and then a horrible suspicion penetrated his slow brain.

He struggled with it, but the more he thought about it, the more his feeling of superiority seemed to ooze away.

"I didn't see no strawberry bull," he muttered to himself ungrammatically.

But they were near the gate, and his wife did not need to reply. But her husband did not see the little smile on her lips. She had found out there are other ways of getting your own way besides doing it by force.—London Answers.



"Don't shoot! It's my husband!! Not a floating mine!!!"

—London Opinion.

HEALTH AT SUMMER RESORTS

Sanitary Conditions Should be the Chief Attraction.

The sanitation of summer resorts is a matter of supreme importance. A summer resort shoud be a place where people may go for rest and recreation, to store up energy for work, to live for a time in closer touch with nature, and not a place whence one returns suffering with disease contracted thereat.

In the choice of a location for the summer vacation the most important questions to be considered are good sanitary conditions and pure air, food and water.

Plenty of pure air is one of the boons of the summer resort, and every effort should be made to secure to the visitors this recreative element. The air should be fresh and free from disagreeable odors. In too many cases, especially at summer hotels, or large boarding houses, the air is tainted by foul odors, sometimes the result of unsanitary conditions, as the improper disposal of waste and garbage, or of the too close proximity of stable or outside closet, while sometimes it may be caused by a stagnant pond of water or a cesspool.

Too often also the bedrooms in these hotels are small and poorly ventilated. In any case the windows should be as large as possible, easily opened and properly screened, to prevent the entrance of flies and mosquitoes.

Summer resorts usually depend upon wells for water supply. In such places the water supply should be carefully considered, as bad water is a prolific carrier of disease. The location should be such that the natural drainage is away from the well, and should be as far as possible from closet, stable, cesspool or other contamination.

Where outside closets are used, they should be frequently cleaned and always properly deodorized by the use of lime, a solution of copperas, wood ashes or even dry earth.

Garbage should be kept in a closed fly-proof receptacle and two or three times a week it should be removed and buried at least a foot under the ground.

On account of lack of conveniences, greater care of sanitary conditions is required in the country than is usually necessary in the city. Summer visitors should, therefore, take care that their surroundings are such as will not result in their returning to their homes with the germs of typhoid to offset any advantage of the summer's change.

From Toys to Shells.

Great activity prevails at the engineering shops at Liverpool in preparation for utilizing the machinery for an immediate output of shells. Mr. Lloyd George's stirring appeal has met with an instant response, and the engineers are working together unanimously in the resolve that, so far as they are concerned, there shall be no delay in meeting the urgent demand for shells. Some time ago certain engineers engaged on private work patriotically put it on one side and turned to the maunfacture of munitions. One firm employed in making mechanical toys put some of their most skilled men to manufacturing parts of shells. Another prominent engineer offered to place his works at the disposal of the War Office some weeks ago, and others were equally anxious to do the same. Although there are no very large engineering works in Liverpool as in other centres of industry, there are many small ones, and with a unanimous will to make the most of their machinery it is believed that the output of shells will not be inconsiderable.

Seemed Classical to Her.

"Why do you call that song she's singing 'classical?' As a matter of fact, it's just a popular ballad."

"Is that so? I thought it must be classical. I can't understand a word she's singing."

CATCHING A TIGER.

How the Natives of the Malay Peninsula Manage It.

Orientals show the greatest ingenuity in the methods they adopt in the capture of wild beasts. Nothing affords the natives of the Malay Peninsula so much sport as catching tigers. One was taken in a pit dug in a Chinaman's garden; and it is interesting to learn of the clever fashion in which they got the beast out of the pit.

This pit was circular in shape, eleven feet deep and three feet in diameter at the top. It was slightly smaller at the bottom. It was in sandy clay, and as the sides were clean-cut, the tiger could not scramble out. The pit was situated on the margin of a jungle, and it had been contrived, not to capture tigers, but wild hogs. It was covered with a thin roof of sticks, grass, and leaves.

As soon as the owner of the pit became aware of the nature of his prize he covered the mouth of the pit with strong planks. Then he looked about for a purchaser, who was soon found. The money was paid over while the beast lay at the bottom of the pit. The sum agreed upon was £25, but it cost £50 to remove, cage, and convey the animal to Singapore.

For six days the captive was allowed to lie in the pit; he was fed very sparingly, in order to reduce his strength and energy. Six Malays with a thorough knowledge of the ways of wild beasts were engaged to cage him.

Their first step was to rig a strong beam at a height of about nine feet over the pit; the beam was supported on well-secured uprights, to which it was strongly lashed with withes. Next, the men prepared two cylindrical baskets of green rattan. One basket was two feet in diameter and eight in length; the other was just large enough to be passed into the larger one, in order to give additional strength to the contrivance. One end of each basket was open, and bride is a remnant of the do wpurse the other was closed, except for a hole about three inches in diameter.

The smaller basket having been jammed into the larger one, the two were firmly laced together throughout with withes.

Finally, two new hempen ropes nearly three inches in circumference were prepared with running nooses. As soon as the Malays had cut a few long poles and prepared them, with forks on some and pieces of wood lashed on others to form hooks, they were ready for the tiger.

They separated the planks that covered the mouth of the pit so that they could pass down the ropes and poles. The noose of one of the ropes was lowered, and in spite of the tiger's resistance, the men, by skill and patience, got the noose over his head and round his neck. As soon as the noose was in position it was drawn fairly tight. The other rope was then passed down and secured in a similar manner. The operation of placing the two nooses round the neck of the captive occupied twenty-five minutes.

The ends of the ropes were then passed through the cylindrical baskets. The baskets were placed mouth downward over the pit, and when all was ready they began to haul on the ropes. The tiger was drawn up headforemost into the basket, which was just large enough to receive him. As soon as he was well within the basket the Malays drew up the whole contrivance, laid it on its side, and laced up the mouth of the basket so that only the tiger's tail protruded. When all was fast the nooses were slackened in order that the tiger might breathe more freely. The basket was then slung on a pole and borne to the cage that was in readiness to receive the captive.

THOUGHTS FOR THE DAY.

It is one thing to show a man that he is in error and another to put him in possession of the truth.—Locke.

It is futile to attempt to live in sections, separating business from religion and work from faith.—Hugh Black.

The best of men and the most earnest workers will make enough mistakes to make them humble. Thank God for mistakes and take courage. Don't give up on account of mistakes.—Dwight L. Moody.

A gifted, gentle, patient, valiant human soul, which buffets its way through the billows of time, and will not drawn, though often in danger, cannot be drowned, but conquers, and leaves a track of radiance behind it.—Carlyle.

AERIAL ATTACK UPON GERMANY

Great Britain Will Soon be in a Position to Launch Big Surprise on the Huns.

According to a writer in the New York Sun, who is said to have had unusual facilities for gathering information, and who was in England for several months after the war broke out, Great Britain is preparing for the greatest aerial assault ever made. The announcement is interesting in view of the agitation that has been carried on by H. G. Wells and some aviation and military enthusiasts for some such attack. In the opinion of these writers to the English press it would be possible for British aviators, if they were numerous enough, to bring the war suddenly to an end by dropping tons of explosives upon the Krupp works and upon other strategic points well within the flying radius of modern British aeroplanes. Two or three raids have been made upon German and Belgian territory, and it is said that as a result of one of the latter there remain no Zeppelins upon Belgian soil.

When the war broke out Germany in the matter af aeroplanes and balloons was better equipped than the Allies, but is was not long before the individual daring of British and French aviators had more than counterbalanced the German superiority in numbers. The most daring aerial exploits of the war have been performed, not by Germans, but by British and French aviators. As the months went by the Allies overtook Germany to the number of fighting and scouting aeroplanes, though they may be behind her still with reference to dirigibles, which have proved a tremendous disappointment. Now it is believed that Great Britain has been secretly preparing the greatest aerial flotilla ever assembled, and that it is about to undertake a series of attacks upon German fortified towns and other strategic positions that will have an immense bearing upon the conduct and duration of the war.

Britain Has 7,000 Aviators.

It was announced recently in the House of Commons that Great Britain had then ten times as many aviators as at the outbreak of the war; and this means that at the present time she must have about 7,000 of them. If there are 5,000 in France and Flanders, which is, of course, an absurd allowance, and another 1,000 in the Gallipoli Peninsula, which is equally impossible, she has another thousand at home. If half the number at home were required for purposes of driving off Zeppelins, this would leave, at the lowest possible estimate, 500 aviators, and with this force available there is no good reason why attacks of unprecedented magnitude could not be made upon Essen, the Keil Canal, the vital bridges in Germany's possession in France and Belgium and other points. The new British fighting aeroplanes, which carry a pilot and a man to operate a machine gun or drop bombs, are admitted to be the fastest ever constructed, and have a speed of more than one hundred miles an hour. According the the Sun correspondent, the manufacture of these machines has been going forward with the greatest rapidity. He mentions the case of a relative who has had a War Office contract to build 100 aeroplane wings a week till further orders, and says that other small manufacturers in the same neighborhood are equally busy.

Within Striking Distance.

This certainly looks as though a great effort might soon be made, and according to such writers as H. G. Wells and others less imaginative, there is nothing inherently improbable in the supposition. Flying at a rate of one hundred miles an hour or even faster, the machine could reach territory now occupied by Germany in an hour, and could even fly across the whole of Germany and back in the course of a long day. Anti-aircraft guns have not been developed to such a state that they are a serious menace to the fast flying aeroplanes, and since the German machines are for the most part smaller and less speedy they would have the greatest difficulty in repulsing an attack in force by a hostile squadron.

It Looks Feasible.

Nor would the Zeppelins be of the slightest use in warding off such a blow. They are much slower than the aeroplanes, and cannot be manipulated so handily. Indeed, it is difficult to see just how a combined attack by one hundred British aeroplanes, each well supplied with bombs, could be warded off, and the probability of its success strongly suggests the likelihood of the attempt being made if, as is asserted, a great number of aeroplanes has been constructed. It is to be remembered to the credit of Winston Churchill that while he was in the Admiralty he took the keenest interest in the aviation wing of the service, and was said, indeed, to have qualified as an aviator. In defensive operations and as scouts British aviators have already won imperishable fame.

Training the Troops.

Lord Kitchener trains his men for six or nine months before putting them in the fighting line; Wellington in the Waterloo campaign had to rely on raw youths and untrained militia. "I never saw such a set of boys, both officers and men," said old General Mackenzie, who inspected a battalion at Brussels; and Lord Albemarle stated that his corps, the 3rd Battalion of the 14th Foot, had 14 officers and 300 men under 20 years of age. Yet it was these boys who faced Napoleon's veterans and won the day.

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About the Household

Dainty Dishes.

Blackberry Cottage Pudding.—One-third cup of butter, one cup of sugar, two cups of flour, three teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one-half cup of milk, one egg and one cup of blackberries. Cream the butter; add the sugar and egg well beaten. Sift flour, baking powder and salt together and add to the other mixture. Beat well; add the berries. Bake in a buttered shallow cake pan thirty minutes. Serve with blackberry sauce.

Blackberry Sauce. — Beat three-quarters of a cup of heavy cream and one-third cup of powdered sugar until stiff; add one cup of crushed blackberries and one-half teaspoonful of vanilla.

Cabbage Salad.—Take half a head of cabbage, shred very fine, and plunge into cold water until crisp. Drain well and put in a bowl. Make a good salad dressing of half a cupful of cream. Add a tablespoonful of sugar and one teaspoonful of salt. If you like a sour flavor, put in a teaspoonful of vinegar.

Rice Croquettes with Cheese Sauce.—Boil a cupful of rice in two and a half cupfuls of milk. If not tender, add more milk. Season with two tablespoonfuls of butter, a pinch of salt, a dash of paprika, and mix with two beaten egg yolks, and chill. When cold and stiffened mold into cones, balls or cylinder forms. Dip in crumbs, then in egg whites and in crumbs again. Cook the sauce well before adding the cheese. Serve as soon as it is melted.

Carrots.—Peel and cut in rounds, in cubes or long strips. Cook in boiling salted water until tender. Serve with cream sauce or toss the carrots in the following mixture: For two cupfuls of the cut carrots take one tablespoonful of sugar, lemon juice, a little salt and pepper. Pour into a saucepan and shake till the mixture is absorbed. Carrots and peas served together are appetizing.

Browned Chicken in Cream Gravy.—This is an excellent way to cook an old fowl. Clean and disjoint a two-year-old hen, and put to cook in a kettle containing at first only one pint of boiling water. Let simmer at least three hours over the low burner or on the back of the range, watching rather closely. As the water boils away, add more, but only enough to keep the chicken from browning. When half done season with one teaspoonful of salt and one-fourth teaspoonful of pepper. Half an hour before dinner bring to greater heat and brown on all sides, sprinkling with flour lightly as it browns. Just before serving add one teacupful of cream and let boil up once.

Gelatin Dishes.

Tomato Aspic. — Two tablespoonfuls of granulated gelatin, half a cup of cold water, three and a half cups of tomato pulp, celery stalk, bay leaf, whole clove, two tablespoonfuls of Tarragon vinegar, paprika and salt. Dissolve gelatin in cold water. Mix other ingredients, heat and add gelatin, stirring until perfectly dissolved. Strain into ring molds, place on ice and unmold on lettuce leaves, filling centre with mayonnaise to which whipped cream has been added. Or fill with cucumber, cabbage or other salad.

Beef Tongue Molded in Aspic.—Make aspic as follows: Four tablespoonfuls of granulated gelatin, one quart of highly seasoned stock, one and a half cupfuls of cold water, juice of one lemon. Dissolve gelatin in cold water. Add hot stock and allow to dissolve perfectly. Strain and use as desired. Have a beef tongue trimmed and partly sliced. Arrange in deep pan, with garnish of egg-whites, capers, etc. Fill in with aspic and allow to chill. Unmold and serve with boiled mayonnaise.

Stuffed Tomatoes in Aspic.—Have as many peeled and chilled small perfect tomatoes as desired. Chop cucumbers and radish, add mayonnaise, and stuff tomatoes with mixture. Partly fill small custard molds with aspic. Lay in a stuffed tomato, top side down. Finish filling with aspic, and set away on individual lettuce leaves, and garnish with star of mayonnaise.

Grape Sherbet.—One tablespoon of granulated gelatin, one pint of grape juice, one pint of water, one cup of sugar, two lemons, one orange. Soak gelatin in half a cup of cold water. Boil sugar and water to syrup and add dissolved gelatin. When partly cooled add juice of lemons, orange and grape juice. Freeze and serve in sherbet cups with mint leaf garnish.

Household Hints.

If peas are a trifle old, try boiling them with a lettuce leaf and a tablespoonful of sugar in the water.

Summer bed spreads should be made of material that is easily washed. There is nothing prettier than the inexpensive dimity.

Tin is an undesirable material for a coffee pot. Tannic acid acts on such metal and is apt to form a poisonous compound.

To iron raised lace, place it between blankets. Or do not iron it at all. If not ironed it should be stretched, while wet, with a pin at each point.

A very satisfactory way to mend shirts that are worn around the collar band is to sew a narrow yoke to fit the neck and to come just below the worn place.

If the fire is running low and a quick oven is needed, try opening the oven door, filling it with cool fresh air. Then close the oven door, and it will heat much more quickly.

To remove water spots from a dress dampen it in lukewarm water. Place a piece of cloth over water spots on right side and press until both pieces of material are dry.

When making baked or boiled custard, the milk to be used should be scalded and set aside to cool. Then make the custard in the ordinary way, and it will be perfectly smooth.

To remove iodine stains from a garment, mix cold starch with water and put the garment to soak in it. Let it remain in this mixture until the stain has entirely disappeared.

For those who are going to buy a large quantity of potatoes for winter use, a much more economical method than repeated small purchases, it should be noted that a dry, dark place is needed for storage, and that all shoots which appear should be broken off.

To fry bacon so as to have it straight, light brown and crisp, invert a perforated pie tin over a larger pie tin, lay slices of bacon smoothly over the perforated tin and place in oven. An even brown color is obtained as the grease trickles into the plate below. This method prevents any spattering of the stove. The bacon is evenly cooked and the grease is perfectly clear for frying eggs. This method is a great advantage when one uses oil or gasoline, especially as the cooking of the bacon can be combined with the baking of muffins or other things.

Zinc is often the hardest thing in the house to clean, especially under kitchen stoves, where it becomes badly discolored. One of the simplest and surest methods is to dry thoroughly the zinc and then go over it with kerosene oil, which must be allowed to stand over night. In the morning this should be wiped with a soft cloth, and more kerosene applied. The oil eats out all the grease and dirt which adheres to the zinc and makes it white and spotless. Zinc-lined sinks or bathtubs can be treated the same way, but must be thoroughly dried afterward.



Italians Use Bulls to Charge Defences.

During the attack on the fortifications of Monte Corada, the Italians employed savage bulls, which were rushed against the barbed wire with their horns lowered. This novel method of attack was completely successful, and the infantry, following up, carried the fort which was being attacked. The garrison, after a short resistance, threw down their arms.



Washable Clothes the Tiny Tots will Need.

8691-8902.

Particularly in summer must the children have a copious supply of sturdy, cool, washable dresses. The two shown above, Ladies' Home Journal Patterns 8691 and 8902, are excellent examples of the variation in the waistline in children's clothes, the former having an Empire and the latter a French waist. Pattern 8691, a Girls' Empire Dress, is suitable for challis, lawn, batiste, or any soft material, with yoke and sleeves cut in one, a shield opening in front, a turn-down collar, three-quarter length sleeves with band and turn-back cuffs. Pattern 8902, a Girls' Long-Waisted Dress, opens in front, has turndown collar, full-length sleeves, with turn-back cuffs and a four-gored skirt with inverted box-plaits at each seam.

The first is made in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years, requiring in size 4, 2¼ yards 27 inch, 1⅞ yards 36 inch, or 1¾ yards 42 inch material, with ⅝ yards of 24 inch contrasting material. The latter is made in sizes 4 to 12, requiring in size 8, 4 yards 27 inch, 3¼ yards 36 inch, or 2¼ yards 42 inch material.

Patterns, 15 cents each, can be purchased at your local Ladies' Home Journal Pattern dealer, or from The Home Pattern Company, 183-A George Street, Toronto, Ontario.

HEALTH LESSONS FROM THE WAR

WHAT SURGEON-GENERAL OF U. S. ARMY SAYS.

Development of Preventive Methods and of Surgery are Most Important Results.

Here is what General William C. Gorgas, Surgeon General of the United States Army, has to say about the sanitary aspects of the Europeon war. It is the first statement he has made.

General Gorgas is best known as the man who made the construction of the Panama Canal a healthful job for the American workers, whereas it had been a deathful job for the French workers who previously attempted it.

In the minds of many it is regarded as a probability that without his genius as a sanitary expert the canal never could have been built.

He had actual battlefield experience in the Spanish War, and he literally worked magic in Havana, changing it from a yellow fever plague spot to one of the healthiest of tropical cities.

His observations on the sanitary aspects of the European war cannot fail to be of great interest and great value.

"Undoubtedly great sanitary lessons will be learned through the experiences of the medical officers of the warring powers in Europe." Surgeon General Gorgas further said, "But so far we have received no reports and do not know just what they will be.

"Probably the most important of the unusual sanitary conditions will prove to have developed through the character of the wounds.

"The second and the more serious thing is the fact that by the nature of the trench fighting it frequently becomes impossible for the contending forces to leave shelter so that they may gather up their wounded.

"Thus, first, unusually large proportionate numbers of the fighters suffer lacerated wounds, and, second, these wounded often lie without attention for an unsually long time upon the field where they have fallen.

"Thus, forced to remain unsuccored upon the ground for hours, and sometimes, even for days, every condition favorable to wound infection is created, and a situation which very nearly approaches that of the old days before the development of aseptic surgery results.

New Diseases Unlikely.

"A great change has been worked in ambulance service by the general introduction of automobiles, and doubtless many lives are being saved through the speed with which the motor ambulances can work, which is much greater than that at which horse or mule equipage can be operated.

"We scarcely can expect the present war to develop much new knowledge with relation to disease. Fought in temperate or cold climates, it offers few or no new disease problems; but it will go far toward demonstrating the practical efficiency or inefficiency of several comparatively recent medical discoveries.

"Among these undoubtedly will be typhoid vaccination. The application of this preventive method to millions of men—and literally millions have been vaccinated in the various armies—undoubtedly will prove it and perfect it.

But in this war the surgical side is infinitely more important than the medical side. As I have said, conditions in this war, for one reason or another, have returned to something very closely akin to those existing during our civil war.

"Before the development of asepsis almost all the gunshot wounds of war became infected, although this fact was not understood. Even as late as 1880, when I was getting my medical education, we considered what was really the effect of wound infaction to be one of the natural stages of the healing process.

"But there came Pasteur's discovery of micro-organisms, and this was followed by Lister's development of methods by means of which to prevent the entrance of these micro-organisms into wounds. Thus it was demonstrated that wounds healing properly show neither suppuration nor inflammation.

Treating Typhus.

"Just how effective inoculation for tetanus will prove to be we cannot, of course, know until after the war ends and the final records are checked up, but I have no doubt that we shall then find that it has done much to reduce war's horrors.

"Typhus is looming up very threateningly in the eastern theatre of war, particularly in Serbia and Austria, and ere long may appear in the western armies.

"Much has been learned of this disease in recent years. For this new knowledge the world is indebted principally to two American investigators, Drs. Anderson and Goldberg, whose most notable work was done in Mexico some three years ago. Typhus is due to the bite of a louse, as yellow fever and malaria are due to the bites of mosquitoes.

"Nicole, a Frenchman, had done something before this in Morocco. He also developed the louse-transmission theory, which now has been established. The serum for its relief has not yet been given a severe military test under war conditions.

"It has been less absolute in its efficacy than anti-typhoid inoculation and anti-smallpox vaccination have been in theirs, but it has been demonstrated to be a very useful addition to mankind's armory of weapons against disease.

"The mere fact that such a treatment has been developed simplifies the great human problem of this campaign, for in conditions which would have been normal to such a war before the discovery of this inoculation, cholera would have constituted one of the most terrible threats."

London Bridge has been burned down six times.

Gray's immortal "Elegy" took him seven years to write.

Color blindness is more than twice as common in men as in women.

There are more ducks in China than in all the rest of the world.

Bamboo-trees do not blossom until they attain their thirtieth year.

An Army baker has to be capable of making 400 lb. of bread daily.

When a Parsee dies a dog is brought in and made to look at the body.

An official song-book is issued by the Lords of the Admiralty for the use of bluejackets.

Lord Tennyson, Darwin, Gladstone, and Oliver Wendell Holmes were all born in the same year.

MANY MILITARY REPUTATIONS ARE LOST

General Joffre Has Led in the Wholesale Weeding Out of Incompetent Leaders.

If war brings laurels to a few military and naval commanders, it proves the grave of the reputation of many of those who have figured most largely in the public eye. The great international conflict which has been raging since the commencement of last August has been fertile in surprises of this kind, writes F. Cunliffe-Owen.

Several admirals have been summarily shelved, while 400 generals have been ruthlessly deprived of their commands and placed on the retired list as inefficient.

Perhaps the greatest holocaust of incompetent generals has been that made by France, or rather by her wonderfully able commander-in-chief, Joseph Joffre. When at the end of August last he launched his armies upon the Germans he had every reason to look for victory. But owing to factors alluded to above, and which only the test of war can reveal, he sustained defeat.

The blame for the failure of the allies was distributed among all ranks. The men exposed themselves in the most foolhardy manner to fire. The reservist officers showed by their company leading that they had forgotten many of the lessons of their training. Battalions were launched across fire-swept fields to attack impregnable positions. There were premature advances and premature retreats. Above all scores of generals showed themselves wholly incapable of holding their commands.

Joffre was thereupon urged that since the attempt to crush the German centre had failed it was his duty to fling every available man on the Teuton left. But he decided against this course, and determined before anything else to pull his army together.

French Reorganization.

He wanted time to remove incompetents and to choose a place for giving battle again which satisfied him in all respects.

But in order to obtain time for this and in order to choose his own field of battle it was necessary to carry out a retreat—a long retreat—which meant a tremendous draught upon the morale of his troops. Fortunately for France Joffre had the boldness to adopt this course. The retreat was of a purely voluntary character and not under compulsion.

Durig this retreat Joffre found time to purge the army of incompetent commanders in the most wholesale fashion. No less than forty-three generals were removed from posts that they held at Charleroi alone and in the month of September the Paris Official Gazette contained the names of 120 generals who had been placed on the retired list by Joffre.

After the shelving of Admirals Sir Berkeley Milne and Thomas Troubridge for allowing the German warships Goeben and Breslau to escape from the Bay of Messina to Constantinople, Admiral Sackville Carden, who was in command of the naval operations in the Dardanelles, has been superseded by Vice-Admiral John de-Robeck, while France, in token of her dissatisfaction with the management of the land campaign against Constantinople, has withdrawn Sir Ian Hamilton's friend, Gen. Albert d'Amade, and has appointed in his place Gen. Gouraud, who by his superb leadership in Morocco and more recently in Western France, won for himself the sobriquet of "the Lion of the Argonnes."

Russian Dismissals.

Within the last week news has come by cable from Petrograd of the removal of Gen. Soukhomilnow from the post of Minister of War, which he has held since the beginning of the conflict. He is charged by Grand Duke Nicholas Nicholaiovitch, the masterful and brilliant Generalissimo of the Muscovite forces, with being responsible for the serious shortage of arms, and especially of ammunition, which has rendered necessary the temporary retirement of the Czar's armies from the Austrian Provinces of Galicia and Bukowina.

The general, who is one of the chief reorganizers of the modern Russian army and who has a splendid record as a commander of cavalry, has never been persona grata at Petrograd, owing to his ruthlessness in ridding the army of incompetent and incapable officers, no matter how lofty their social rank and court influence.

Another Russian general who has been jettisoned by his Government since the beginning of the present war is Paul Charles von Rennenkampf. He was one of the most brilliant figures of the Manchurian campaign against Japan ten years ago, was indeed the one commander on the Russian side who won fame and honor in that struggle. At the head of his cavalry, and especially of his Cossacks, he gave more trouble to the Japanese under Field Marshal Ayama than all the other generals put together.

Von Moltke's Revoval.

In Germany the most notable instance of punishment inflicted upon a general has been the virtual disgrace of Field Marshal Helmuth von Moltke, who was summarily removed from his post of Chief of the General Staff of the German army last autumn, superseded by a court favorite, Gen. von Falkenhayn, and sent back to Berlin, in order to recover from a wholly imaginary malady, from which he made no attempt to pretend to be suffering. His dismissal is ascribed to his differences with the Kaiser, and to his determined opposition to those plans for capturing Calais which were so largely responsible for the failure of the march upon Paris.

In Austria, the two most signal cases of military disgrace during the past year have been those of Gen. von Potiorek, who, after having been praised to the skies and honored by his sovereign for his conquest of Serbia, was only a few weeks afterward retired in disgrace for having permitted his troops to be driven out of King Peter's dominions in disastrous rout, and Gen. von Auffenburg, formerly Chief of the General Staff and at the outbreak of the present war in command of the First Army Corps.

You don't need bank references in order to borrow trouble.

As a rule, one mile of railway takes 270 tons of rails.

The Watchman
AND
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE

FRIDAY, AUGUST 13, 1915.

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J. S. GILES, Proprietor.

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Address all communications to
The WATCHMAN
LACHUTE. QUE.

Germany's Conquered Territory.

—:o:—

After a year of war, the German general staff claims that the German forces occupy 29,000 square kilometres in Belgium, 21,000 in France, 130,000 in Russia and 10'000 in French Alsace. The achievement is pointed to with pride, as an indication of the success of German arms. But the pretension of success is a hollow mockery to the German war lords. They know that the occupation of 200,000 square kilometres of foreign territory, much of it held most precariously and all of it temporarily, is a dismal failure to German militarism. Had they known in advance how little a year of the great adventure was to bring them and how much to cost them, would they have made the plunge? German casualty lists show over two million names. Real German losses are nearer three than two. Is the occupation of about 140,000 square miles, temporarily, at that price "success"? The German Government longs for peace.

The success of German militarism must be judged not by the area of territory held at any one time, but by reference to the original ambitions and purposes. German armies were primed to the second for the all conquering march to Paris and to Petrograd. Calais was to be obtained to menace Britain. The Balkans were to have been dominated on the fall of Slav. The hedgemony of Continental Europe was to be won. Arter six months the German armies in the west, held only one twentieth of France and not all of Belgium. The first great impetus of their march had carried them so far, and no farther could they get. On the east, the Russians, recovering from the first Teutonic invasion, had occupied part of Eart Prussia, held most of Galicia & Bukowina, and threatened to invade the very heart of Hungary, After a year the tide on the east has temporarily reversed, but Russia's strength and determination assure us that a fate of the Russian advance on Austria and Prussia will in turn be the German and Austrian fate in the advance into Russia. At Moscow, Napoleon would have been as justified in pointing to his march to the Kremlin, as evidence of his success in occupying Russian territory, as the German armies are now entitled to claim a triumph because they hold 130,000 square kilometres of Russian soil, a minute fraction of the great Russian empire.

The disposition and strength of military and navel force, and the financial and other material resources behind them to sustain them, are the things that count in this struggle. In that the Allies are ever growing stronger, intrinsically and comparatively, while Germany is passing the zenith Her decline and fall may come gradually, but it is coming none the less surely, and it will be marked off by the progress of the Allies in forcing her to relinquish her hold on the 200,000 square kilometres of foreign soil she boasts of holding. If she did not have those now she would be in a hopeless position. With them, she is merely postponing the inevitable defeat. They are the buffer that saves her for the time.

Germany's Peace Offer.

—:o:—

Peace overtures by Germany, if sincerely conceived and intended for general good, would be made to Great Britain and France, as well as Russia. Germany, in making her peace overtures to Russia, only displays her guilty intentions. She attempts to work upon what she believes to be the weakened part of the enemy alliance, to her own supreme advantage

The world is not yet at the mercy of Germany. Germany declared war and began the present conflict. Let her declare peace, also, and the world will be at her mercy.

Germany's offer of peace to Russia is concrete evidence that she realizes her failure. She realizes she is losing, and she wishes to shift the basis of national endeavor from war to peace while yet she is able to raise a stout voice in international affairs. Her offer is a compliment to the Allies just as it is an insult to Russia.

The New York Globe asserts that if Germany began the war, the Allies are responsible for continuing it, since Germany is now willing to make peace. That is not so. Germany commenced the war with brutal deliberation, and there must be a continuation of the war until she is taught her lesson, until the wrongs she has committed have been righted, and the power she possessed to break up the peace of the world has been taken away.

Germany offers peace only to those she thinks she has defeated. The immunity from harm she is willing to grant is the same immunity the victim gets from the holdup man. Germany will not be permitted to return with her booty to her robbers' cave to plan fresh outrages. She will go back in irons after law and order have been re-established in the world by the strength of the forces of righteousness.

LOUISA

—o—

Mr. John Hope spent Sunday here with his family.

Miss Elizabeth Cruise spent Sunday visiting friends at the Lake.

Mrs J. D. Campbell, of Lachute, is the guest of Mrs. James McFaul.

Miss W. Riddell and Miss Eva Deacon, are guests of Mrs. J. A. Middleton.

Mr J. S. Giles and family have opened up their "Bonnie View" Cottage.

Messrs. Harlow Giles, A. Burnett and C. McFaul, of Montreal, were week-end visitors.

Messrs. W G. Staniforth and Wm. Berry spent Sunday last visiting their friends.

Mrs Barr, of Montreal, is the guest of her daughters Mrs. James McFaul and Mrs. Robert Hamilton.

Mrs. (Dr.) Mason returned to Lachute on Thursday after spending the past month in her cottage here.

Mrs Morrison and the Misses Rice of Ottawa, also Miss Buchan, of Lachute, are guests of Mrs. D. D. McGibbon.

Mr. Wm. Griffith, Fish and Game Warden of this Province, left on Monday last on a business trip to Father Point.

Mrs J. A. McGibbon, Master Howard Morrison, Ian Hay and Miss Aggie Hay were guests of Mrs. John Hope this week.

The Misses Myrtle and Margaret Cottingham, who have been spending a pleasant holiday as guests of Mr. and Mrs. D. Paul at Kill Kare Kamp returned on Monday last to their home in Ottawa.

Mr. and Miss Albright, of River Rouge, Messrs. J. and W. and Miss Watson of Lachute Road, and the Misses Cullens, of St. Eustache spent Sunday with friends at the Lake.

Though passing their pleasing vacations at the Lake, the ladies have not been forgetful of the European situation and a couple of meetings of the Red Cross Society have been held and a large number of bandages and garments made for the needs of our Canadian boys.

On Saturday evening a number of friends gathered for a musical evening at the summer homes of Messrs. Young and Mr. Griffith and had a most enjoyable time. Their island had been prettily illuminated by varied colored lights and Chinese lanterns and during the evening a huge bonfire was set in which the Kaiser was burned in effigy. He took some time to "catch on" and it was only with the help of a little gasoline that he ultimately met his finish.

We have a nice line of Boy's Suits, as low as $1.50 and $3.00.
W. BANFORD & SON.

BUY "MADE-IN-CANADA" GOODS AND SUSTAIN THE PAY ROLL

STORY OF A STORE

Tom Tasker had a corner store. He got it from his father who built up his trade from the farmers that spent their money for things made in Canada. Taskerville grew into a little town of cement sidewalks and electric lights. Tom's business developed and he got an automobile, a $10,000 house, and a big new store with plate glass, patent show-cases and a stenographer.

The blacksmith shop grew into a carriage factory; the local cabinet-maker became a furniture manufacturer.

A few years ago when a wide-awake man discovered that the country around Taskerville had the very best kind of soil and climate for raising tomatoes, cucumbers field peas, corn and small fruits, and reckoned it a good stroke of business to start a canning factory in Taskerville, the farmers fetched their truck to the factory which became as good a purveyor of canned goods as any in Canada. Its products were found in the mining camps and the kitchens of the wealthy that went to grand opera. But whenever any farmer went to the store of Tom Tasker, built up from their farms in two generations, they never could find a blessed tin of the Taskerville factory's goods on his shelves. When they asked him why he wouldn't encourage home industry and stock up with home goods, he said he reckoned he knew his own business.

Wherefore the farm folk round about Taskerville boycotted the Tasker store, and Tom Tasker made an assignment. Which, to most sensible folks' way of thinking was the only way to prove to the Tasker intellect that you can't expect both boots to fit the same foot.

This is a homely illustration and localized to Taskerville; but if it doesn't prove that it's the business of the retailer in Canada to keep on his shelves the goods made in Canada by Canadian workmen at a time when Canada is making the fight of her life to stay industrially efficient—then there must be something wrong with the argument. Think it over.

"MADE IN CANADA" MEANS WORK FOR ALL AND BUSINESS AS USUAL : : :



Staylate: "You have such dreamy eyes."
Miss Dimples: "No, I'm just sleepy."

AN UNSATISFACTORY ATTEMPT

While on a visit to London, a professor of art, noted for his absence of mind, had occasion to require a cab. Looking round, he espied one coming in his direction, drawn by a miserable specimen of a horse.

Hailing the cabman, he was about to enter the vehicle, when, looking at the horse he appeared dumbfounded, then said:

"What's this, driver?"

"An 'oss o' course, sir," replied the cabby.

"A horse, eh," said the professor, abstractedly, 'well, rub it out and do it again."

IT WORKED



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

Z. N. RAYMOND, L.L.B.
NOTARY PUBLIC,
Money to Loan. Farms for Sale
Office in Creswell's Building,
MAIN ST., LACHUTE.

CANADIAN NORTHERN

Help Wanted
HARVESTERS' EXCURSIONS TO WINNIPEG.

¼cent per mile beyond in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. **$12.00**

Going August 19th and 26th.

For tickets and further particulars apply at Ticket Offices, 230 st. James St., or local agent, M. ROBY.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA



He: "How much are your corkscrews?"
She: "Five cents straight."
He: "But I couldn't use a straight one."

Our Men's Clothing is in all prices from $7.50 to $20.00.
W. BANFORD & SON.

Carpenter and Builder.

The undersigned wishes to inform residents of Lachute and surrounding country that they are now residing in Lachute and is prepared to undertake any contact for general building of houses, bungalows, or jobbing repairs, alterations etc. Telephone line 119, ring 1-2, or write to

R. MANSON & CO.,
8-13 Lachute, Que.

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

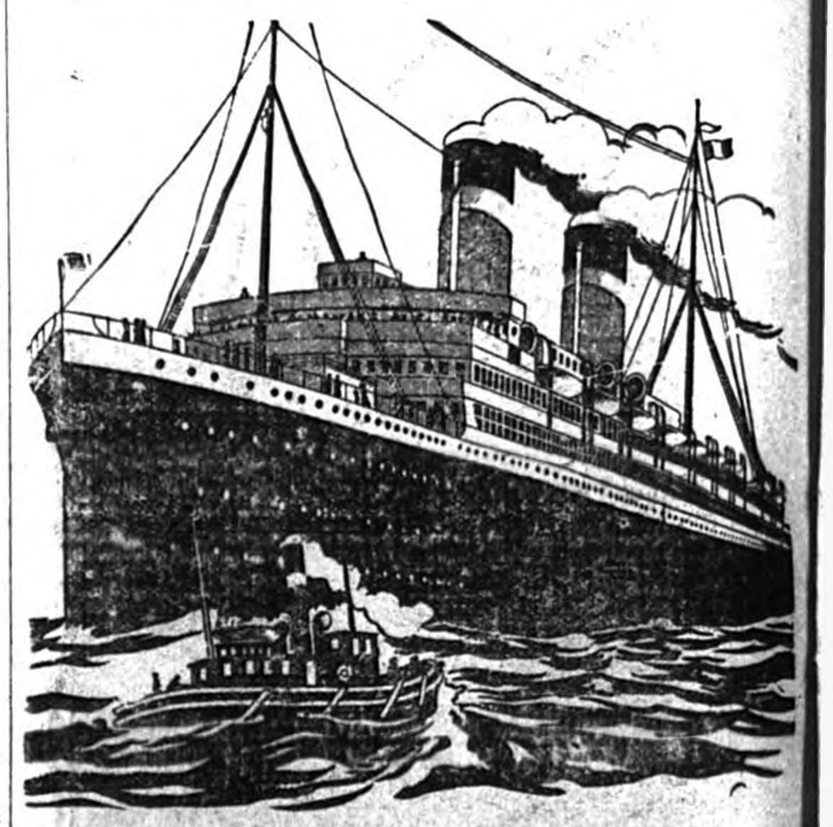
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Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots & Shoes

Trunks, Valises and Handbags, etc.

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

Steamship or Rail

Rates furnished upon application

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

TEAGH CHILDREN VALUE OF MONEY

One Writer Favors an Allowance of a Certain Amount Every Week —Lessons for Boys

"I tell you, mother," remarked a twelve-year-old lad, "that the boy who works and earns his own money isn't as likely to waste it on candy or trash as the one who has it given to him. It don't pay. He wants something to show for it—something worth while."

Mothers are oftentimes afraid of their boys working vacations, but more often it is their salvation. One boy of fifteen, from choice, spent six weeks of his last summer's vacation on a truck farm, and not only earned over $50, but learned many lessons of usefulness and self-reliance which will be of value to him through life.

One boy who has been saving money for a new bicycle for a long time was told by his father that if he would paint the fence two coats and the job was satisfactory, he could have the same pay that the painter who usually did their work charged. After it was completed and measured the lad was given a ten-dollar gold piece, which nearly took his breath away.

All boys and girls need an allowance and many of them learn the value of money in no other way. It may be only a very small one, but it should be enough to cover certain needful articles.

Five cents a week for very small children is sufficient to start with. One boy whose parents despaired of his ever learning to save a penny or make the ends meet, was given an allowance at the age of twelve years of one dollar a week, which was to cover clothing, school-books and almost every necessary article.

It was a great education to him, for he soon found out who kept the most reliable goods and where you could always depend upon what they said. He found out that almost invariably mercerized suits contained some cotton.

It has taught that boy self-reliance, what to buy and how to buy and the true value of money as no other experience could have done.

He has studied textures, and can generally detect a poor piece of goods. Now, at fifteen, he is able to take his small brother and select a suit of clothes, cap, shoes, hose, etc., for him. This is a great help when the mother is busy or tired.

A girl who has the reputation of having excellent judgment and taste in the selection of goods and can never be imposed upon, was made to rely upon herself at an early age because her mother had been brought up in ignorance of any such thing.

At twelve years of age she was sent to the city to match goods, select dresses for herself and sisters and to do marketing. She displayed great judgment and taste even then, and rarely made mistakes, and has always taken great pride in her ability.

As a wife, she cannot help being a great help to her husband financially and otherwise.

Every week we see men and women who are lacking in judgment and knowledge, who do not know the difference between a cheap, shoddy piece of goods and one of good quality.

They do not realize why their things always wear out or why they never look as well as their neighbors.

HE WENT HUNGRY

"What kinds of breakfast foods have you?" the dyspeptic inquired of the waitress at Cherryville Inn, who stood before him with arms akimbo.

"We got all the reg'lar kinds," said the waitress who was a Cherryville girl; "ham an' eggs, fried steak, brook trout, doughnuts, an' apple pie. You can have 'em all if you like, an' a cup o' coffee an' griddle cakes. We calculate to charge enough so folks can eat all they want."



"Taking the stand."

BETWEEN TO FIRES

Hokus—"Why, don't you get a job?"

Pokus—"Employers prefer to hire married men."

Hokus—"Then why don't you get married?"

Pokus—"A girl won't marry a fellow until he has a job."

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

Harvesters Excursions $12

August 19th and 26th, 1915
To WINNIPEG

From all Stations in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, Kingston, Sharbot Lake, Renfrew and East.
No change of cars between the East and Canadian West.

For Information and Tickets, apply to

J. S. GILES, Ticket Agent, LaCHUTE



"MADE IN CANADA"

Ford Touring Car Price $530

$75.00 Extra F.O.B. Lachute.

E. F. AYERS

Sole Agent for Argenteuil, Two Mountains, Labelle, Terrebonne, Vaudreuil and Soulange.

Ford — THE UNIVERSAL CAR

AUCTION SALE

There will be sold by Public Auction, on

Saturday, October 23rd, 1915
at 2 p.m.

the farm known as

Lewis Stalker's

and described on the official plan of the Township of Chatham, as being lot number eight hundred and seven No. (807), consisting of 100 acres of land, situated on the Brownsburg Road.

The house and lot at the road shall be sold sepaeate.

Sale to be held on the premises.

For further particulars, apply to

GAETON VALOIS, Notary, Lachute, or
RICHARD S. CLARKE, Curator, Brownsburg.

Under the Winding-Up Act.

In re:

"Cimon Shoe Company, Limit'd
Saint Jerome, Que.,
In liquidation.

Notice is hereby given that by order of the Court Superior of this district, I have been appointed, to-day, permanent liquidator in this matter.

Sworn claims must be fyled with me within thirty days from this notice, if not yet fyled.

R. DESCHAMBAULT,
Liquidator.

St. Jerome, August 4, 1915.

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

W. BANFORD & SON

GAETAN VALOIS, L. L. L.,
NOTARY
Money to loan on security
LACHUTE, - QUE.
Depositor of the late J. E. Valois, notary's papers.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

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

AGENTS WANTED.

—: o :—

TO SELL

MCINTOSH RED APPLE TREES, and other specialties in general Fruit and Ornamental Nursery Stock.

We offer for the season of 1915 and 1916 a splendid list of hardy varieties suitable for Quebec planting.

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Liberal commission. Exclusive territory. Handsome free outfit. Write for full particulars.

STONE & WELLINGTON,
Fonthill Nurseries,
(Established 1837.)
TORONTO, ONTARIO.

FARM FOR SALE.

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A good large farm comprising 200 acres, and one good bush lot, 1½ miles north of Dalesville. A commodious well finished house and new barns are also on the property. Suitable for a summer home and an ideal spot for summer boarders, being very close to a beautiful lake.

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7-30

PARALYSED AND HELPLESS

Prominent Merchant Restored to Health by "Fruit-a-tives"

BRISTOL, N.B., July 25th, 1914.

"I had *a stroke of Paralysis* in March, and this left me unable to walk or help myself and the Constipation was terrible. Finally, I took 'Fruit-a-tives' for the *Constipation*. This fruit medicine gradually toned up the nerves and *actually relieved the paralysis*. By the use of 'Fruit-a-tives' I grew stronger until all the palsy left me. I am now well and attend my store every day."

ALVA PHILLIPS.

Fruit juice is nature's own remedy and 'Fruit-a-tives' is made from fruit juices. 50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size 25c At dealers or sent on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

SOME GOOD HINTS

Odds and Ends of Information Valuable About the House

To Drink Sweet Milk after eating onions will purify the breath so that no odor will remain.

Use a Clean Brick instead of the ordinary iron stand, and you will then retain the heat of the irons much longer.

To Frost a Bath-Room Window make a very strong solution of Epsom salts and vinegar. Apply it with a brush, and afterwards go over it with some white varnish.

The Discolorations caused by striking matches can be removed by rubbing with a slice of freshly cut lemon, and then follow with a damp cloth dipped in whiting.

Tumblers that have contained milk should be rinsed in cold water before being washed in hot. Putting the milky glass in hot water has the effect of clouding the glass permanently.

To Brighten up Colors in faded wool-work wash the work in soda and water and dry in the open air. Faded colors become bright under this process, as soda brings the colors up.

To Open Windows Easily that have become stuck by paint or wet weather, brush over the inside of the frames with ordinary blacklead, and they will slide up and down without the slightest difficulty.

Cayenne Pepper is excellent as a means of ridding a cupboard of mice. The floor should be gone over carefully, and each hole stopped up with a piece of rag dipped in water, and then in cayenne pepper.

After Every Washing is Done it is a good plan to rub all the inside of the copper while still warm with soap rather thickly. You will not find this wasted, because next washing day it makes the first water nice and soapy to start with, and also keeps the copper beautifully clean.

A Little Salt placed at the bottom of the oil reservoir of a lamp will cause it to burn with a brighter light. When short of oil fill up the reservoir with water till the oil is all at the top. It will burn till every drop of oil is used up. This is also a useful expedient in the case of short wicks.

A New Broom should be dipped in scalding suds to toughen its bristles. Shake it free of water, and then hang it up to dry. The same treatment every week or ten days will keep the broom clean and make it last far longer than is usually the case. Another point to be remembered is that a broom should never be left to stand on its bristles; hang it up, or stand it on its handle.

Carpet Cleaning is a duty which should precede spring-cleaning. Both mats and carpets should, in turn, be taken in hand. Among the various methods which are given for the cleaning and freshening of a shabby carpet is to wipe it over with a cloth which has been wrung out of warm water and vinegar in the proportion of a cupful of the latter to a pailful of water. This process must not be carried out, however, until the carpet has been carefully and assiduously brushed, and care must be taken to let it dry thoroughly before it is walked over.

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FOR SALE.

Give your order at once for next Season.

Harry Ayers

Lachute Mills, Que.

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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 Splendlid 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.

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Rest and Undivided Profits -	4,978,299
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"SALADA"

The cool, tempered breezes of the hill-top gardens in Ceylon, produce a tea of delicate, yet rich and flavoury quality. A careful selection of the finest growths is blended to make "SALADA". B 78

Settling the Land

From the Toronto Daily News.

When one talks of State-aided colonization as a means of solving the unemployment problem and of getting more immigrants on the soil, the mind goes back to earlier experiments in land settlement by more or less direct Government intervention. It was largely owing to the activities of the company of One Hundred Associates and their successors under the French regime that Quebec secured its present population of over 2,000,000. One of the original company's obligations was to bring out 200 settlers from France every year, free of charge, to provide them upon landing with free lands, and to support them on the land until they became self-supporting. The King of France often assumed much of the expense.

When the company grew lax in its efforts at colonization its privileges were withdrawn, and the country was converted into a Royal Province. For the next 100 years, or until the British occupation, the French court granted tracts of land to seigneurs upon a modified feudal system, the grantees undertaking to bring out settlers and get the land under cultivation. The King continued to assist with shiploads of immigrants, but then, as now, it was often found difficult to keep the adventurous newcomers to the "prosaic task of tilling the soil." In those days the fascination of the forest and the lure of the Indian fur trade drew the settlers from the land as the amusements and attractions of cities and railway construction have drawn them in this age.

On arrival at Quebec the newcomers were met by officials and friends, who quartered them and cared for them until they got a start on the land. The immigrants of the last twenty years have not been looked after nearly so well. Instead of being taken to their destination, located on the land, and shepherded through the difficulties of the first few months or years in a new country, they have been left to go where they would in the summer and drift into the cities in the winter. From the French seigneurs the immigrants got farms on nominal terms. In fact the conditions were so light that any settler of reasonable industry and intelligence could meet them without difficulty.

In time the seigneuries occupied all the fertile territories bordering upon the rivers, which were the only through transportation routes. In time also some of the seigneurs refused to allow settlement on favorably-situated water frontages. They began to hold their choicest lands out of use, in the hope of ultimate gain. In 1707 the Intendent complained to the King of this new "spirit of business speculation, which has always more of cunning and chicane than of truth and righteousness in it." Those greedy seigneurs were the fore-runners of the railways and other large speculators who for years have withheld accessible lands in Western Canada out of cultivation in the hope of larger profits.

Rebuked by Royal Decree.

A Royal decree characterized the seigneurs' attitude as "repugnant to His Majesty's intentions," and forthwith forced their hands. They had to give free deeds to would-be settlers whether or no, and, however the value of his land grew, no seigneur could exact more than the original nominal rental from his tenants. Under this system both banks of the St. Lawrence, from Montreal to below Quebec, were occupied, as were also both banks of the Richelieu and other tributary streams. For some time past The Daily News has advocated such arrangement with the transportation companies and other speculators in the West as will make the accessible land in their possession available for actual productive settlers on equitable terms. Such a departure would close up the gaps of untilled sections along the transcontinental railways and greatly add to the national food output, and therefore to the national wealth.

Get Soldiers On the Land.

As early as the middle of the seventeenth century the Carignan regiment was disbanded and settled upon the soil, as were some British regiments in Upper Canada after the Napoleonic wars. Here again history is about to repeat itself. The close of the present war should witness the settlement of tens of thousands of Canadian and British soldiers upon lands of their own in the several Provinces. Earl Grey has proposed in London the creation of a huge Imperial fund for this purpose and there is need for adequate organization of the project while the war is still on. The soundest, sturdiest and most progressive element of the Canadian population sprang from such military stock, and this blood flowing in the veins of our people, has had much to do with the eager response of the country in the present conflict. The character and standards of the people who are to inhabit the Dominion is quite as important a consideration as their productivity in dollars and cents, and therefore it is that for more than one reason disbanded soldiers will be welcomed as pioneer farmers.

Useful To-Day.

Charles Le Moyne, probably the best of the seigneurs, gathered the stones from the land near Longueil and used them in building houses for the settlers. His grist mill and his brewery operated upon the products of the settlers' farms. It was the custom of the day for the seigneur to grind his tenants' grain. Le Moyne spent money on roads and other useful improvements, so that he soon had a model seigneury, supporting a large number of comfortable and happy habitants. Some of the more industrious and intelligent settlers themselves became seigneurs. Thus, despite primitive conditions and many defects the seigneurial system did much for Lower Canada in the early days. Its strength lay in its use of what was virtually State-aid in the promotion of settlement on the land, and in the support of the settlers until they got on their feet. The earliest chapters of Canadian history thus present a precedent for carrying settlers directly to the soil and financing them until they become securely established. The same plan adapted to modern conditions has worked out successfully in Argentina, New Zealand, and Australia. In the twentieth century Federal and Provincial Governments must take the place of the seventeenth century seigneurs. No time should be lost if the existing unemployed and the immigrants who are to come after the war are to be handled in a way that will be most advantageous to them and to the country.

In ancient Media it was considered a reproach to a man to have less than seven wives.

Woman Against Woman

or A Terrible Accusation.

CHAPTER XXV.

The note left by Ailsa for Dunraven was forgotten at the office of the hotel for several hours after she had left it, then it was sent upstairs.

Dunraven was not in his own room so the note was taken to that of Lloyd Ogden. It was received at the door by Muriel.

She glanced at the superscription, then smiled contemptuously. She knew who had written it, and could have told almost word for word what the missive contained.

She tore it across the face, the sneering smile making her hideous as she watched it burn after she had dropped it in the fire.

She was standing just there, watching the little blackened heap as it lay among the crimson embers, when Doctor Paxton suddenly entered the room.

Even had she not been an observer of the smallest trifles, she must have noticed the ghastly pallor of his face. He went quickly toward her, and in the lowest tone possible, exclaimed:

"Our troubles are coming in battalions. Your sister has left the hotel, and Miss Valworth is not to be found. Do you know anything of them?"

She raised her eyes, endeavoring to summon to them an expression of consternation and fear, but for the first time in her life she met a look stronger than her own, an eye that seemed to pierce right through her very soul. She quailed beneath it for a moment, but Muriel was not the person who would yield without even a struggle.

"What of that?" she forced herself to ask, quietly. "Ethel and Miss Valworth were great friends. May they not have gone together for a walk or a drive? I confess that you frightened me for just a moment."

"Neither of them had a hat, and Ailsa had no wrap. They were burned in the fire. Would they drive or walk in the snow under those circumstances for pleasure? Something has happened, Muriel."

"What?"

"I can't say exactly. Miss Valworth has left no message, but Ethel left a note—for Leslie."

"A note?"

"Yes. She tells him that she has gone to—death! She speaks of a note which he had written or was written to Miss Valworth, which was saved from the fire. Who saved that note, Muriel?"

He was looking straight in her eyes, but she was fully mistress of herself.

"How should I know?" she questioned. "What could Leslie have written her?"

In spite of the perfect self-command of the tone, it did not deceive Doctor Paxton. It may be that it contained too much self-control. He was about to speak again, when a voice from the bed startled him.

"What is it, Doctor? You spoke Miss Valworth's name. Has anything happened to her?"

To Muriel's intense relief, Paxton hurried to the side of his patient.

"Nothing serious, Lloyd," he answered, soothingly.

"Your tone indicated that it was. For goodness sake, don't keep me in suspense. Has that father of hers—"

He did not seem able to complete the sentence, but it seemed to give Doctor Paxton an idea.

"That's it, Lloyd!" he exclaimed, eagerly. "Her father has done something, the Lord knows what, but we are going to find out at once. Don't worry, old fellow! There will not be a moment lost. She said nothing to you about leaving the hotel, I suppose?"

"Not a word! Not a word! They have hatched some foul plot against her. It is all the work of that Jew! She feared and loathed him. Her father was too much of a drunken sot to care what became of her so long as he had money enough to gratify his appetite for rum, but that Jew had had the influence of the devil over him. She told me so. Find the Jew, Doctor! How hard it will be to lie here in this eternal darkness, knowing that she needs me! I can't do it, Doctor! I—"

"Hush, my boy! The only relief in this whole cursed situation is in the knowledge that you are doing well. You must think of your own health now first of all. It will be the greatest benefit that can come to her now."

"But you will—"

"Do everything that lies in the power of mortal man to do!"

The doctor motioned to the nurse to take his place, then led Muriel forcibly from the room.

"He must know nothing whatever of what has happened to Ethel," he said to her, sternly. "You understand that?"

"I understand."

"It is the only hope of saving him from a fever which would certainly cost him his life."

"What are you going to do?"

"Find them both; Ethel, if she be dead; Ailsa, if she be living!"

It required a tremendous effort of the will to control the sneering smile that insisted upon curving her lips and convert it into an expression of anxiety, but she managed it only fairly well, exclaiming, under her breath:

"For the love of Heaven, let me know the progress you make!"

But before her sentence was finished, Doctor Paxton had turned away and was half-way down the hall.

"Paxton," he muttered, "you are either the most heartless scoundrel on earth, or you are about to unearth as great a piece of villainy as the world ever saw. Which is it? I hope it is that you are a fool—a soulless blackguard, for I should hate to believe that you had been the means of bringing into the world as great a rascal as that girl is, if your suspicions are well grounded."

He entered Dunraven's room, and the young man sprang forward.

"Well!!" he exclaimed.

"I discovered nothing—from her!" answered the doctor, dejectedly, "but Lloyd is positive that Ailsa's father has had something to do with her disappearance, influenced by that Jew whom he kicked down-stairs—you remember. There is something in it. I hate to make a sensation of it, but we have got to inquire at the hotel office."

With a gesture of deprecation, Dunraven followed him from the room.

Both clerk and bell-boys had been changed, but the clerk was summoned who had been on duty early in the morning.

Through him it was discovered that Miss Valworth had left the hotel hatless and without a wrap, in a carriage at seven o'clock in the morning, accompanied by a young and very illy dressed boy. Mrs. Dunraven had not accompanied her. A little later, perhaps an hour or two, Mrs. Dunraven had gone out with a seal-skin cape wrapped about her. She was alone.

Dunraven and the doctor looked at each other. Dunraven remembered to have placed the wrap about his wife the evening before.

"Can you find the coachman who drove Miss Valworth?" the doctor asked, observing that Dunraven was too unnerved to take the initiative in anything.

"Easily."

"Then do so at once. Have him here upon our return. Order a carriage for us, please."

"What are you going to do?" questioned Dunraven, his voice trembling so that he could scarcely articulate the words.

"Going to the Pinkerton office for the best men in his employ. This is a case which can not wait."

Both men turned from the office toward the door, but as they did so a man, poorly dressed, inquired at the desk for Mr. Dunraven.

"I am he!" exclaimed Leslie, turning quickly toward him. "What is it you want?"

The man took off his hat and stood there with uncovered head.

"Was it your house that burned last night, sir?" he inquired.

"Yes. Why?"

"I found something that I think belongs to you, sir. I am a fisherman. I was out looking at the nets this morning, and in one of them I found—"

He paused and looked earnestly at Leslie before continuing.

"Go on!" exclaimed Dunraven, uneasily.

"In one of the nets I found a—a seal-skin cape," he announced, slowly.

Dunraven threw out his hand. The doctor caught it and prevented his falling.

"Gor goodness sake, bear up!" he whispered. Then to the fisherman: "Go on, sir. How do you know this cape belonged to Mr. Dunraven? And where is the cape?"

"It was so heavy that I did not bring it with me, sir," returned the man. "You see it was soaked through with sea-water, but in the pocket of it I found this letter, this handkerchief, and this pair of gloves."

He handed them separately to Dr. Paxton, each wet and stained. In one corner of the handkerchief was Ethel's name in full, on one glove were her initials, and on one corner of the letter, blurred and soiled, were Dunraven's monogram and the residential address in gold script.

The unhappy man gasped, and almost fell as he recognized the letter. It was the one he was writing to Ailsa at the time of the fire!

Was ever punishment meted out with surer or swifter measure?

Had not his hand struck the blow that deprived her of life? Was not he as much the murderer of his wife as if he had held her bleeding heart in the palm of his hand? Could he be more guilty if his life were the forfeit of his crime.

With this evidence of her awful act in his hands, he did not spare himself, but of what use is self-censure when atonement is impossible?

With an awful cry he turned away; but once more Doctor Paxton came to the rescue.



CHAPTER XXVI.

Sternly and commandingly Doctor Paxton placed his hand upon the younger man's arm, realizing that heroic measures alone would be availing under such grief as he felt sure Dunraven would feel, for what grief can equal that in which the strongest element is self-condemnation?

"This is no time for weakness or yielding to one's own selfish sorrows!" he exclaimed, his voice matching the touch of his hand. "There is work to be done, and not one moment to be lost. Her—her body must be found! And then there is—Miss Valworth to consider! She must not be abandoned because of our grief!"

He knew that his tone was hard and cold, but he did not endeavor to make it otherwise. He was thinking and acting for the good of the family, as he had thought and acted many times before. He loved Dunraven with the affection of a father, but his sympathy was all given to that unhappy wife who had met death so tragically, so cruelly.

Dunraven bowed. The tone, more than anything else, seemed to make him feel the force of the words. He looked like a man more dead than alive, with the exceeding pallor of his face, the blue tracing about his mouth, the singular lines of care around the eyes deepened and intensified. He was haggard almost beyond recognition.

"You are right," he answered, hoarsely; "as you always are. What should I do without your friendship, Doctor? You will still help me? You will act for me?"

"I will act with you!" corrected Doctor Paxton. "I shall need you as much as you will need me. But first we, you and I, must tell Muriel. The news must not go to her through another."

It was an ordeal from which any man would have shrunk, but Dunraven followed the doctor obediently, and they entered the room adjoining Lloyd Ogden's together.

Muriel was there.

She stood like a statue while their news was told, never so much as moving a muscle, her face rigid as iron. There was but one change, and that the ghastly whiteness that overspread her countenance. She asked not a question when the entire situation was told to her, but the questioning came from an unexpected quarter.

"I do not believe it!" a voice exclaimed firmly. "I will never believe it until her body is before me. Ethel is not a suicide. There is work to be done, and ill or well, I must bear my part in it! My sister and my betrothed wife must be found!"

Aghast, Doctor Paxton had glanced beyond Muriel to the door, and saw there Lloyd Ogden, the bandages still before his eyes, his face still plastered over, but there was that of firmness and determination in the voice that gave positive evidence that what he said he meant.

"My dear boy!" exclaimed the doctor, "this is indeed suicidal! You must return to your room at once!"

"Under one condition. I realize the necessity for care of myself but too cruelly well, but I can not, will not remain there unless I am kept fully cognizant of all that is occurring. Quiet would mean madness now if coupled with suspense."

The doctor looked toward Dunraven, and laid his finger upon his lips, then he gently led Ogden from the room.

"My dear Lloyd," he said, "you must remain in bed, or I shall not be answerable for the consequences. If you keep yourself perfectly quiet, and no fever occurs, you shall not be kept in ignorance, I promise you that. As you say, there is work to be done, and we must do it. I hope you are not going to make our task the harder by any further illness upon your part. It would complicate matters hopelessly."

"There is no need for worry about me," answered Lloyd, bitterly. "The worst is over. The worst that I must lie like like a log while another does the work that should be mine. But there is no time for useless words. As for my sister, why was she not with her seal-skin cape when it was found, if she fell into the river with it? You know the large clasp with which she fastened it always. It would not have come undone, but would have weighted her down, and she would have sunk to the bottom with it. See the clasp. See if it is broken or bent in any way. My firm conviction is that you will find her yet. What object could she have in committing suicide?"

His blind eyes prevented his seeing the sudden flush that rose to the doctor's brow, but he heard the sudden sob that escaped Dunraven, and a great pity filled his heart for his brother-in-law, that might have been changed to hatred had he known the truth.

"Temporary aberration of the mind," answered the doctor, speaking his falsehood chokingly. "Surely the curse upon her life was reason enough."

Lloyd shook his head.

(To be continued.)

RED CROSS PUBLICITY.

News of All Countries.

The British Red Cross has collected and administered over $7,000,000 at an expense of 1½ per cent. The cost of the stores management including distribution was only 3¾ per cent.

An order was received for a complete hospital at Calais. In five hours there was dispatched from London a train containing a complete personel, 120 beds, a large amount of stores, 3 motors, and 4 ambulances.

The Red Cross hospitals at Boulogne handled 7,000 wounded in one day. The Russian Red Cross are running laundry and bath trains in which 2,000 men can bathe daily.

The French Red Cross owing to the suspension of industry in France has had to make appeals for money in England. Its hospitals contain over 1,000,000 beds.

France has stationed German prison camps in Corsica and Algeria. The French Red Cross is sending supplies to the German prisoners.

Henri Dunant, the founder of the Red Cross, died in 1910 in poverty, having given his whole fortune to the society.

The Argentine Republic sent 50,000 francs to the French Red Cross. It was distributed equally amongst the belligerent countries.

The American Red Cross is supporting one thousand beds in fifteen hospitals in Turkey. It is the only neural branch of the International Red Cross which is conducting operations in the Ottoman Empire.

The Japanese Red Cross is conducting a hospital at Netley, England. It has a hospital also in the Champs Elysees, Paris, and another in the "Italianskaya," Petrograd.

Packages sent to prisoners of war in Germany through the agency of the Red Cross are exempt from customs duties.

The British Red Cross has 865 auxiliary hospitals containing 25,000 beds in addition to the military hospitals.

A French Red Cross medical bulletin authorized by the French Ministry of War states that the mortality rate amongst wounded has been 3.48 per cent.

The Better Way.

"Can you save my husband?" earnestly queried a highly-strung woman to the doctor as he descended the stairs.

"Certainly! He only needs complete rest, and I have prescribed an opiate."

"Very well, doctor; and how often shall I give it to him?"

"Don't give it to him at all, madam—take it yourself."

Correct.

"In what state does it cost the most to live?"

"In the state of matrimony."





NERVOUS CHILDREN

Hard Study and Too Little Exercise Leads to St. Vitus Dance.

There is much criticism of modern educational methods that require too much work of school children, allowing them too little time for play and preventing sufficient out-of-door exercise. When the study of music or any other accomplishment, with the necessary practice, is added the strain is increased. Under these conditions the blood becomes impoverished and fails to nourish the nerves. The child becomes restless, and twitching of the muscles follow. Sometimes the child stumbles in walking and drops what it tries to hold. Pallor, listlessness and irritability are symptoms that early show that the blood and nerves are failing to meet the demands made upon them, and that St. Vitus dance has fastened its hold upon the child.

In this condition there is no tonic can equal Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which build up the blood, strengthen the nerves and safely help to meet the demands of the growing child. Out-of-door exercise, nourishing food, plenty of sleep with these tonic pills will cure even the most severe cases of St. Vitus dance. We offer the following proof: "Up to the age of ten years," says Mrs. Johnson, of Hemford, N.S., "my son Calvin was as healthy and rugged as any child could be. Then he began to complain that his eyes hurt him, and of pains in the head, and began to fall back in his studies at school. Then I noticed a twitching of the muscles of his face and arms, and later his whole body seemed to be in constant motion. Our family physician was called in and pronounced the trouble a severe attack of St. Vitus dance. He was under the doctor's treatment for some three months, but did not seem to improve. We had taken him from school, and were careful that nothing should excite him, but notwithstanding he grew worse, and the least start would bring on attacks of hysteria. This went on for some months until Dr. Williams' Pink Pills were brought to my attention, and we decided to give him this medicine. After using a few boxes there was a noticeable improvement, and by the time he had taken nine or ten boxes he had recovered his former good health. There has been no sign of a return of the trouble, and I can scarcely say how thankful we feel for the complete restoration o four son's health."

Parents who find their growing boys or girls becoming nervous should lose no time in giving them Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. You may ward off an attack of St. Vitus dance, or if the trouble has reached that stage the pills will effect a cure. 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.

A SHORTAGE OF SHIPS.

Serious Handicap on the Lumber Trade of British Columbia.

It is evident from reports on trade conditions in British Colubia which have just been received by officers of the Canadian Northern Railway Company, that the war in Europe was not the entire cause of the business depression, from the effects of which the people in the coast province are now recovering. Representative business men from Vancouver and Victoria almost unanimously advance the opinion, that speculations of the boom period in real estate, account for the greater portion of their troubles. They add that the European conflict has had the effect of complicating conditions of trade, but contend that the slowing down of provincial commerce may justly be attributed to the economies British Columbians were forced to resort to in order to meet the payments for the real estate they had purchased long before, in the hope of obtaining a prompt and excessive profit. But it also seems from the reports, that the days of discipline have resulted in the formation of a new perspective towards business generally, and the revival which now appears to be imminent will find the people without illusions and with a more intelligently directed courage waiting to take advantage of its opportunities. These reports to the C. P. R. are supplementary to those published recently in connection with the survey of trade conditions in Canada, which was conducted by that company.

In British Columbia, the worst effects, commercially, of the war overseas, have been experienced by the men engaged in the lumbering industry. The demand for building material from the people in the Prairie provinces fell off sharply almost immediately after the outbreak of hostilities, and has not yet returned to former volume. This undoubtedly adversely affected a number of small-scale operators, or at least those enterprises lacking adequate backing, but the larger concerns which were well financed have been able to easily weather the re-adjustment period. At present, it would appear that the mills in British Columbia would be doing a much larger business if ships were available to move the product to destination. A shortage of bottoms as a matter of fact, appears to be the chief handicap. While prices have eased off somewhat, the shrinkage has been taken up, possibly more than taken up by better, and what a manufacturer describes as "more profitable" labor. A remedy for the price trouble is being sought in plans for the organizing of a central selling agency, similar to that operating in the State of Washington.

The mill men on the coast say that stocks of lumber all over the world are badly in need of new supplies. If from the confidence engendered by the harvesting of a good crop, building resumes its former activity in the Prairie Provinces, and vessels are able to clear to newly developed markets in Great Britain, the West Indies, and the American Atlantic Coast States, they expect a business which will tax all their available facilities. In the meantime, it is shown that one mill in Vancouver is working overtime on new orders, which will keep it busy for a considerable period, and other lumber men are in daily expectation of orders for large quantities of building materials for reconstruction in Europe. There are evidences that the clear spruce of British Columbia is meeting with favor for the construction of aeroplanes, and several small supplies have been delivered.

The credit situation in the Province is improving, and it seems to be the general opinion that obligations have been well met when conditions are considered. Lumbermen report that their collections are satisfactory. The weaker dealers are not in the market to any extent, and the stronger firms are able to meet demands made upon them. Export lumber is sold on a basis of cash on delivery.

The Department of Agriculture for British Columbia, reports by wire that the agricultural situation is distinctly encouraging, and that weather conditions are favorable for growth. Increases are reported in land clearing, and in the areas devoted to crops of all kinds. The profits of poultry raising have been reduced to some extent owing to the high price of grain, but there has been satisfactory increase in dairying. In small fruits there is a fair crop. The selling organizations have been improved, and prices have been excellent so far. Truck farming is increasing, and the British Columbia produce is largely displacing imports from the United States. The prices for beef, pork and mutton are good and likely to so continue. There is a satisfactory increase in hog raising. The establishment of public markets is proving very satisfactory, and is reducing the cost of living. Unskilled labor at low prices is plentiful; skilled labor is difficult to obtain, and fairly good prices are paid. The report adds that comparatively little grain will be imported from the Prairie Provinces this year on account of the larger area sown. The tendency appears to be for city people to exchange town properties for farm lands, and many appear to be anxious to leave the town and engage in agricultural work. A large increase in production is looked for in the next few years.

Prince at the Front.

An interesting picture of the Prince of Wales at the Front is drawn by Sir William Robertson-Nicoll, who tells us that His Royal Highness continues when circumstances permit, to take a six-mile walk before breakfast. When asked if he went to bed very early in order to accomplish this, the Prince replied that he could not go to bed very early, as he wrote to his father, mother, and sister every night.

The only way that has been found to induce the Prince to take some precaution when under shell fire is, according to Sir William, to represent to him that serious inconveniences might be caused if he were taken prisoner. For to any remark about his being killed, the Prince answers cheerily that he has many brothers at home, so it wouldn't matter.

BUILT A MONUMENT

The Best Sort in the World.

"A monument built by and from Postum," is the way a man describes himself. He says:

"For years I was a coffee drinker until at last I became a terrible sufferer from dyspepsia, constipation, headaches and indigestion. (The effects on the system of tea and coffee drinking are very similar, because they each contain the drug, caffeine.)

"The different kinds of medicine I tried did not cure me, and finally some one told me to leave off coffee and take up Postum. I was fortunate in having the Postum made strictly according to directions on the pkg., so that from the start I liked it.

"Gradually my condition changed. The old troubles disappeared and I began to feel well again. My appetite became good and I could digest food. Now I am restored to strength and health, can sleep sound all night and awake with a fresh and rested body.

"I am really a monument built by Postum, for I was a physical wreck, distressed in body and mind, and am now a strong, healthy man. I know exactly what made the change; it was leaving off coffee and using Postum."

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.

USIT

Has Removed Wrinkles For Over 2,000 Years

Since the time of Cleopatra, the beauties of the East have preserved their fresh bloom of youth and kept their skins free from all wrinkles by the application of a combination of Oriental oils, the preparation of which is a secret handed down from generation to generation.

A Canadian traveler in Egypt was fortunate enough to secure the secret from an Arab. After exhaustive tests of the preparation in England, United States and Canada, the preparation has been placed in the hands of druggists everywhere under the trade marked name of Usit.

Usit Mfg. Co., Ltd., 476 Roncesvalles avenue, Toronto, Ont.

100 Years of Peace

It is a hundred years since the Treaty of Ghent ended the last war between the British Empire and the United States of America; for a full century two great powers, with interests which occasionally conflicted and with tempers which were not invariably conciliatory, have lived at peace and in steadily increasing goodwill. Plans were on foot to celebrate this great event, and had not Fate—and Germany—willed otherwise, this summer would have seen a celebration of great magnitude and of exceptional interest and value. But the war came. Canadians are bending all their energies, and devoting all their thoughts, to the work of fighting for the British Empire, and our friends of the United States have been confronted with anxious and absorbing problems. In the circumstances, the plans for a great commemoration of the First Century of Peace between the Great Empire and the Great Republic had to be reconsidered.

Those in charge of the movement, after consulting the leading men connected with it both in Canada and the United States, decided on a modified programme. That aspect of the plans which contemplated public rejoicing has been postponed, but those portions—the larger portions, it should be said—of the plans, which laid emphasis on education and on the cultivation of a reasonable frame of mind in the conduct of international relations are being prosecuted. The public rejoicings are only postponed, and the organizations formed to carry out the commemoration were encouraged to continue their work of preparation and education, so that when the war is over and victory has crowned the British and allied forces, fitting festivities might be held. These festivities are likely to be all the more impressive in view of the fact that we shall be celebrating not only the conclusion of a century of peace with our neighbors but the overthrow of those forces which have, for so many years, menaced the peace of the whole world.

The Canadian Peace Centenary Association—which, by the way, is not and never has been a "Peace Society" has just issued a pamphlet which sheds an interesting light on the temper prevailing between the Canadian and American peoples. The ratification of the Treaty of Ghent took place on February 17th, 1815, and on the centenary date great numbers of messages were exchanged between the President of the Canadian Peace Centenary Association, Sir Edmund Walker, and the Governors of the States; between cities and towns on both sides of the line; between Boards of Trade, and even between individual firms and their correspondents across the border. These are printed in the pamphlet, and bear witness to a cordiality of spirit which affords a welcome contrast to the dark animosities which make other continents so dreadful a spectacle to-day.

These messages display a wonderful unanimity of conviction, and it may be added that many of those from the neighboring Republic convey the heartiest good wishes for the success of our cause. Another feature of the pamphlet is the description of the services held on Sunday, February 14th, in an extraordinary number of churches in both countries.

The public celebrations of this triumph of reasonableness and good will should be one of the earliest events after the conclusion of the present dreadful struggle. The Canadian Peace Centenary Association, and its corresponding body in the United States, the American Peace Centenary Committee, have made all the necessary preparations, and it is to be hoped that their work will be crowned with success.

A Clearer Statement.

The Nervous Guest (asked to sit next to his hostess and opposite the goose)—Am I to sit so close to the goose? (suddenly feeling this may be misunderstood)—er—I mean the roast one.

In Henry VIII.'s reign land was let generally in England for one shilling an acre.

"Uncle, why did you never marry?" "I never found a girl who would have me." "Uncle, somebody's been fooling you. Our sex isn't that particular."

There are 374 inhabitants per square mile in the United Kingdom, 193 in France, 19 in Russia, 311 in Germany, 222 in Austria, 658 in Belgium, 143 in Serbia, 29 in Turkey, and 356 in Japan.

Will Quickly Cure Any Sour Stomach

Relieves Fullness After Meals.

"When I was working around the farm last winter, I had an attack of inflammation," writes Mr. E. P. Dawkins, of Port Richmond. "I was weak for a long time, but well enough to work until spring. But something went wrong with my bowels for I had to use salts or physic all the time. My stomach kept sour, and always after eating there was pain and fulness, and all the symptoms of intestinal indigestion. Nothing helped me until I used Dr. Hamilton's Pills. Instead of hurting, like other pills, they acted very mildly, and seemed to heal the bowels. I did not require large doses to get results with Dr. Hamilton's Pills, and feel so glad that I have found a mild yet certain remedy. To-day I am well—no pain, no sour stomach, a good appetite, able to digest anything. This is a whole lot of good for one medicine to do, and I can say Dr. Hamilton's Pills are the best pills, and my letter, I am sure, proves it.

Refuse a substitute for Dr. Hamilton's Pills of Mandrake and Butternut, sold in yellow boxes, 25c. All dealers, by The Catarrhozone Co., Kingston, Ont.

TO CRIPPLE WAR CARS.

Germany Is Transporting Bottles to Belgium.

From the German point of view everything leads to the necessity of her endeavoring to cripple the motor transport services of her enemies, according to one of the English motoring writers. This is not as easy as dropping bombs on airship sheds, railway stations, and the like, because the motor vehicles are dispersed all over the theatres of war and are to be counted by tens of thousands.

"Therefore Germany is seeking the means of crippling our use of such machines," he says, "when the time comes for us to make our advance. As usual, her methods are characterized by that most uncommon quality, common sense.

"Large quantities of empty bottles have been sent into Belgium, there to be broken up and in due course strewn on any roads along which it might be necessary for the Germans to make a retreat. Inasmuch as the bulk of the motor transport service of a modern army necessarily consists of vehicles equipped with solid tires, it might be assumed that the proposed tactics would prove more or less a waste of enterprise on the part of the enemy.

"His calculation, however, is based on the fact that the faster classes of motor vehicles used by the nations now at war, including varieties of armored cars, which could be used effectively for following up and harassing a retreating enemy, are equipped with pneumatic tires. Of course, various preparations exist for filling these tires so that they become immune from puncture, nor would there be any difficulty in equipping a few armor-plated cars with apparatus for sweeping the road surfaces in front of a train of vehicles pursuing a retreating foe.

"Undoubtedly, the armored motor car as an instrument of offence is destined to play a larger part in the war than it has so far assumed."

Tea Is a War Munition.

Tea is being used as the most portable beverage ration in the trenches in Europe. The belligerent Governments are buying immense quantities and the troops are acquiring a taste for tea that will greatly increase the future consumption. Cheap tea is a thing of the past now that the new demand has arisen, and rising prices may be expected for some time.

Starving the Belgians.

It is reported in Rotterdam that the German military authorities in several of the Belgian provinces, in an effort to force the civilians to work for the army of occupation, have withheld food supplies sent in by the commission for the relief of Belgium.

In Malines the supply of food is said to have been stopped because the mechanics refused to work in the railroad shops. At Courtrai the workers are reported to have been deprived of food because of their refusal to work in barbed wire factories, while similar action was taken at Roubaix on the refusal of the workers to make sandbags for trenches.

General von Bissing, Governor of Belgium, has issued a decree providing for the expropriation of the grain crops for the feeding of the civilian population. The decree, it is stated, aims at preventing a speculative advance in prices, and at an equable distribution of supplies.



FLOWER OF INDIAN ARMY.

The Sikhs Are Unhampered by Caste Prohibitions.

Mr. C. H. Payne (late of the Bhopal State Service) gives us a small volume of immediate interest in "A Short History of the Sikhs." It begins with Baba Nanak, whose birth in 1469 represents the first date in Sikh history, and concludes with a chapter on "Annexation—and After." It was Nanak who gave his disciples the name of "sikh," which means "disciple," and to him is due the most authoritative portion of the "Adi Granth Sahib," or Sacred Book of the Sikhs. A copy of the Sikh Scripture is still carried at the head of every Sikh regiment. The greatest Sikh leader was the military despot, Ranjit Singh (born in 1780), who never wore a royal head-dress and never used a throne. "My sword," said he, "is the only distinction I require." In his talent for military organization Ranjit Singh ranks first among Indian leaders, and as Mr. Payne observes, "his conquest of the Punjab was an achievement of which Napoleon himself, with the same means at his disposal, might have been proud."

There are now in the service of the Government 30,000 Sikh troops, who constitute the flower of the Indian army. Unhampered by caste prohibitions, the Sikh soldier will go anywhere and do anything—which explains his joy at serving for us now in France. He is hardy, good-tempered, patient under privations, and obedient to discipline, while his courage is such that he never knows when he is beaten. Sir Lepel Griffin thinks "that the Sikhs, infantry and light cavalry, are, when well and sufficiently led by English officers, equal to any troops in the world, and superior to any with whom they are likely to come in contact."

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.

Italy's Pretty Queen.

Pretty, dark, very charming in her own circle and very reserved out of it, the Queen of Italy is a devoted wife and mother. Visitors to Rome are apt to comment on the fact that she and the King do not go driving together; strangers are unaware of the court etiquet that makes it impossible for them to do so. "The two Queens!" cry the street children as Margheritta and her daughter-in-law go by, the one in black, the other in the inevitable gris-perle. The pretty daughters are sometimes with them, the King never. The Queen's pearl-grey is the one complaint the Roman people have against her. They accept her pretty shyness, they like her looks, but her shopping habits they wholly disapprove. Dressing on one note, she never makes a strange color fashionable and profitable for a brief season; she is never responsible for the whims that give a fantastic interest to the crowd on the Pincio, and bring success to the dressmakers. It is a standing jest in the capital that every report of a garden party or bazaar attended by royalty finds the same phrase in print: "Her Majesty was present, in a gown of gris-perle."

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

Not Her Own.

"Do you think," asked the widower, "you could learn to love my children as you would if they were your own?"

"Oh, yes," replied the anxious maiden, "I think I should care more for them, really, than if they were my own, because I shouldn't have to worry so much about them if they got hurt or were sick."

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

An old soldier after leaving the British army wrote to his Colonel in the following terms: "Sir: After all I've suffered you can tell the army to go to Jericho." A week or so later he received a reply in the usual official manner: "Sir: Any suggestions or inquiries as to the movements of troops must be entered on Army Form 137, a copy of which is enclosed."

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows

WEAR FLEET FOOT SHOES for Every Sport and Recreation



Sold by all good shoe dealers
Worn by every member of the family

FARMS FOR RENT.

IF LOOKING FOR A FARM, CONSULT me. I have over Two Hundred on my list, located in the best sections of Ontario. All sizes. 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.

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.

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FARMS FOR SALE IN THE County of Norfolk. Good choice. Prices ranging from $30.00 to $100.00 per acre. Terms reasonable. Apply R. W. Bartmann, Lynedoch, Ont.

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FOR FALL 1915—DIRECT FROM Holland. Bulbs of first quality, guaranteed true to name and color. Low prices. Send for our catalogue. Dorval Nurseries, Dorval Station, P.Q.

KERMATH Marine Engines



"America's Standard 4 Cycle Marine Motor"

A Joy Ride.

"Where were you last night?" asked one girl of another.

"I was out riding with father in his car."

"But I didn't know your father had an automobile."

"He hasn't; he's a motorman."

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.

Explicit.

Counsel—Now, where did he kiss you?

Plaintiff—On the lips, sir.

Counsel—No! no! You don't understand! I mean, where were you?

Plaintiff (blushing)—In his arms, sir.

This is to certify that fourteen years ago I got the cords of my left wrist nearly severed, and was for about nine months that I had no use of my hand, and tried other Liniments, also doctors, and was receiving no benefit. By a persuasion from a friend I got MINARD'S LINIMENT and used one bottle which completely cured me, and have been using MINARD'S LINIMENT in my family ever since and find it the same as when I first used it, and would never be without it.

ISAAC E. MANN.

Muffling the Third Party.

Officer (to wounded soldier) — So you want me to read your girl's letter to you?

Pat—Sure, sir; and as it's rather private will you please stuff some cotton wool in your ears while ye read it?

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

In the last thousand years the sea has snatched 524 square miles of land from England, and every year the loss is increased by about 1,500 acres.



"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.

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Keep Cool!

Use our NEW PERFECTION Coal Oil Stoves, and keep your kitchen nice and cool.

Straw Hats!

All Straw Hats at HALF PRICE.

KODAKS! KODAKS!

Vacation time! Take a Kodak with you, it will bring back many fond remembrances.

High Class Chocolates. Willard's fork dipped, always on hand.

White Front

G.L. MEIKLE & CO.

Summer Shoes

For Men, Women and Children.

We want to announce that we are displaying the largest and choicest stock of good Shoes for the Summer Season. All these Shoes have come to us from the best Canadian makers. Having bought before the rise in prices I am in a position to offer you some great values. Your inspection is invited.

SUITS, (Ready-to.wear) for Men and Boys, Semi-Ready Custom Tailoriug, Gent's Furnishings, Shirts, Collars, Ties, Light Underwear, Silk and Thread Socks, Alpaca Coats

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Terms to suit Purchasers.

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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.

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Montreal, P.Q. Westmount,
Tel. Westmount 4849.

FEATURES OF THE OTTAWA EXHIBITION.

—: o :—

The Central Canada Exhibition Association is announcing the main features of its 1915 Fair. A new Dominion Government grant of $5,000 has been put into the prize list, making the total premiums amount to $25,000. For the third year, the Association is paying the freight to Ottawa on live stock exhibits from all points in Ontario and Quebec. An excellent show of field and garden produce is foreshadowed for the new Agricultural and Horticultural Hall, finished last year. The prizes on these things, as well as live stock, have been increased. Altogether, the Ottawa Fair has now a total display space in pavilions of nearly 300,000 square feet. The manufacturers' exhibits promise to be very large, as space and motive power are furnished free. In the list of attractions are daily aeroplane flights, series of baseball matches, horse races, band music, day fireworks, live stock parades, and an unusually large Midway. Night Shows will present a novel fireworks display and will also have a new feature, moving pictures, which will illustrate the war in particular. Grand stand seats are reduced in price and six-for-a-dollar admission tickets are again offered up to the opening of the Fair. The railways have granted low passenger rates and free return of Live Stock Exhibits. As in former years there will be six days and six nights (September 13th to 18th) of complete programme. The final day will be marked by amateur sports in the afternoon.

C. P. R. Upper Lake Service.

Steamers Keewatin, Assiniboia, Manitoba and Alberta are now plying between Port McNicoll and Port William, leaving the former port on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday of each week, on arrival of steamship express which leaves Toronto at 12.46 p.m on day of sailing. Passengers from Montreal should leave Windsor St. Station at 10.00 p.m. or 10.50 p.m the evening previous. Reservations can now be made at City Ticket Office, Dominion Express Building, or Station Ticket offices

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Train Service:

10.30 a.m. }
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All trains with up-to-date equipment.
Particulars and descriptive matter on application.

HOMESEEKER'S EXCURSIONS.
Every Tuesday.
Winnipeg, Edmonton and Int. Stations.
10.30 a.m. 10.15 p.m.

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The 1915 Central Canada

EXHIBITION OTTAWA

SEPTEMBER 10 to 18

$25,000 in prizes, - - 10,000 dssplays

This Fair has a new $5,000 Dominion Grant all added to utility classes of horses, cattle, sheep, swine and poultry.

FREIGHT PAID on live stock exhibits from Ontario and Quebec

Horse races, Baseball Matches, Live Stock Parades, Aeroplane flights, Night shows presenting the Eighth wonder of the World "The Birth of a nation." Griffith's stupendous $500,000 motion picture.

Reduced railway rates. General admission 25 cts. 6 for $1.00 tickets on sale in advance. Grand stand rates reduced. Entries close Sept 3rd. Write for Prize Lists, entry forms, programme, information to

E. McMahon, Manager, 26 Sparks Street, Ottawa



This is the Farmer's Year in Canada

It will be a Year of Profits because Farm Products will be high.

Part of these extra Profits will be expended in Farm Improvements, painting buildings, etc., and the wise farmer will make very sure that the B-H "ENGLISH" label is seen on every can of paint that he buys.

B-H "ENGLISH" is the only paint that contains as its base:—70% of Brandram's B. B. Genuine White Lead and 30% of Pure White Zinc.

A Guaranteed Formula of Best Materials.

Call in and see us about Painting and Painting Problems.

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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.

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Hay, Flour and Feed,

In Large or Small Quantities

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Wedding Cakes a Specialty.

Ice Cream made to order. - - Fruits in Season

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Gasoline, Cylinder oil, Spark Plugs, etc., etc.,

Flash lights and Batteries of all kinds.

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The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

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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.

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FOR SALE.—One Victoria Rubber Tire Cab, also one-three seated cab steel tire, (bran new), at very reasonable price. Apply to FELIX BLAIS,
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—:o:—

CARD OF THANKS.—Mr. and Mrs. J. S Dixon desire to thank their many friends for their kindness shown them during the illness and sad death of their little daughter.

We are buying wool as usual, and will pay the highest market price.
W. BANFORD & SON.

Grand Euchre & Raffle.

—:o:—



A Euchre Party will be held under the auspices of the Argenteuil Band, in the Skating Rink Lachute, on Tuesday Aug. 24th. Tickets 50cts. At the close of the Euchre, there will be a draw for a fine phoneograph, with 12 selections, and valued at $30.00.

WANTED,—A young girl for General House Work to go to Montreal in September. Apply to
MRS. J. C. COPPING,
care of Mrs. Mrs. G. H. Holland,
Ivan Bower, Lachute.

GENERAL STORE FOR SALE OR TO LET.

—:o:—

Also General Stock for Sale. Good Business Stand in a great manufacturing center. Reason selling out sickness. For further information apply to PARISEAU BROS.,
Brownsburg, Que

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

Saved from Drowning.

—:o:—

Through the bravery and prompt action of Robt Carpenter, little Alpha Paquette, the 7 year son of Hormidas Paquette was saved from a watery grave on Tuesday afternoon. It appears that the lad was in swimming, and fell into an eight foot hole near the dam of the paper mill, and had gone down for the third time. Carpenter, ran to the rescue and divesting himself of his coat dove twice before he succeeded in bringing the lad to the surface. It was some time before he came to, but the little chap is now alright again and apparently none the worse for his close call. In the meantime "Bob" goes round as if nothing had happened, but his noble deed is something to be proud of and he is worthy of all praise.

Entire change at the Albert Hall.

The proprietor of the Albert Hall, Mr. A Bishop wishes to inform his patrons that he has decided to vary his usual Saturday programme by running a thrilling story "The Perils of Pauline," which for the next two weeks will be given in part by three reels each evening and 2 reels on every succeeding Saturday until its completion. In addition to this will be shewn the "Pathe Weekly Gayette" giving all current events and happenings at the Front, and the programme will also include the regular comics.

This will afford the residents of Lachute and vicinity a varied programme that should prove interesting and instructive. The old prices will prevail.

BIRTHS.

GORDON.—At Vide Sac, on Tuesday August 10th, 1915, to Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Gordon a daughter.

DEATHS

DIXON.—At Dalesville, on Saturday, August 7th, 1915, Roberta Eleanor, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Dixon, aged two months and five days.

EMSLIE.—At Lachute, on Monday, August 16th 1915, Rachel Stephens, widow of the late James Emslie in her 85th year.

SPOT CASH FOR WOOL

We will pay very attractive price for
WHITE WASHED WOOL
for immediate delivery at our Mills

Please communicate by Phone No. 23, and close sale for quantity on hand.

AYERS LIMITED, Lachute Mills, P.Q.

CRESWELL'S

Canada Cement
Prices Right

R. Creswell, Regist'd.

LOCAL NEWS

—:o:—

Miss L. Davis, of Lachine, is the guest of Mrs. Robt. Davis

Dr. Wm. Lowe, of South Dakota, is the guest of Mr Jas. Earl.

Mr. Gordon Anderson, of Montreal, spent the week-end the guest of Mrs. R. McArthur.

Mr. and Mrs. P. Monette and son, are spending their vacation with friends at Cochrane.

Mr. W. Clarkson, of Montreal, was in town on Tuesday the guest of Mr. Robt. McArthur.

Miss Gladys Grey, of Rockliffe is the guest of her sister Mrs. Jas. R. Cleland for a short visit.

Mrs. Davis of Montreal, and Mrs. Morris of Halifax are guests of Mrs. Thos. Moore this week.

Rev. J. A. MacKenzie, of Peterboro, Miss Jennie White, of Flint Mich., were guests of Mrs. J. N A. Rice.

Mr. and Mrs. Narcisse Robinson returned on Monday from a pleasant visit with friends at Mount Tremblant.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Sutton were in Papineauville over Sunday attending the funeral of the late Mr. Ed McCluskey.

The Misses V. and A. Charette, of Ottawa, and Miss M. Giroulx of Thurso, are guests of Mrs. Alderic Lavigne this week

Miss M. McArthur and Mr. H. Burrows, of Montreal, were guests of Miss Ruby Smith of Beech Ridge over the week-end.

Miss Myra Bradford, Hilda Lambert of St. Hyacinthe, and Ruth Patton, of Montreal, were guests of Miss Grace Bradford during the past week.

Mr. Phileas Rodrique has sold the vacant lot adjoining his hotel on the Main St. to Mr Adolphe Raymond for the sum of $1,500.00 cash.

Miss Rachel Rodgers accompanied by Miss Grace Bradford left on Tuesday for Winchester and from there will go on to meet her sister Miss Eva returning from the Panama exposition.

Where are you going this vacation? Why not take a beautiful trip to Quebec, Saguenay or Toronto. A delightful, restful trip. Particulars and tickets at the Watchman Office. Phone 27.

Mr. Felix Blais wishes to inform the public that he runs his automobile service to meet the local trains and other appointments. Anyone wishing to reserve accommodation will kindly notify.

Mr. Jas. Morrison, assistal General Passenger Agent of the Canadian Northern Railway was in town on Monday last in the interest of the Company. He was also accompanied by Mrs. Morrison.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Tomalty, of Mount Maple, announce the engagement of their daughter Miriam Laura to Mr. Arthur Cleveland Pollock, of Lachute. The Marriage to take place early in September.

Owing to the serious illness of Mr. Gavin J. Walker, and consequent inability to continue the secretaryship of the Agricultural Society, which position he has honorably filled for the last forty years, Mr. Jas. W. Gall was appointed as successor for the unexpired term.

The Rev. Rural Dean Lackey, having returned home from Toronto sooner than he expected, will be able to conduct his regular services at Lachute and Brownsburg next Sunday. It had been arranged that Mr. R. H. Buchanan, of Montreal, should conduct these services, but his kind offer of assistance will no doubt remain open and be gratefully accepted on some future occasion

The Rev. Mrs. Forsythe received word of her sister's death which occurred in Cobourg on Saturday last and left on the afternoon train to attend the funeral accompanied by Miss May McCaughley who had come to Lachute as guest of Mrs Forsythe for a few days. Miss Annie Battelle was here last summer and had made many friends who will be sorry to hear of her sudden demise.

Services in the Methodist Church, next Sunday, August 22nd as follows,—Lachute 10.30 a m. and 7 p.m. Brownsburg 3 p.m. The Rev. H. E. Livingstone, from Belturbet, Ireland, will officiate.

The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered next Sunday, Aug. 22nd at Mille Isles, Lakefield, and the Seigniory by the superintendent of the Mission.

The Advisory Committee of the Ontario Retail Hardware and Stove Dealers Association have requested Messrs. T. McOuat & Son to collect razors for soldiers at the front, anyone having any at their disposal, whether old or new and being desirous of assisting in this particular will kindly bring them in to Mr. T. McOuat who will see that they are forwarded to proper parties.

While out motoring last Sunday afternoon Mr. Jno McGibbon and his party had a pretty narrow escape. Four men were travelling on a hand-car at Dobbies crossing, Cushing, and as Mr. McGibbon realized the danger he slowed up, but not before his car had run on to the track. The hand-car struck the motor full force throwing the men off the car, though fortunately none of them appeared to be seriously injured. Mr McGibbon's car, however, was much damaged.

DALESVILLE

—:o:—

Miss C. McDonald returned to Montreal on Sunday last.

Miss Irene White is spending her vacation with Mrs. C. Vary.

The B Y P.U. will elect officers on Sunday evening at 7 30 p.m

Dalesville services by the pastor, at 11 a.m. and Mount Maple at 3 p m

Mr. Mooney spent the week-end with his family at Mr. McCormicks.

Mr. and Mrs. Scott are spending a few weeks with Mrs. McCormick.

Mrs W Wert and family, of Lachute, are visiting Mrs. H. Morrow.

Messrs D. Dale and T. Davis spent the week-end with their families here.

Mr. and Mrs. J Turney and Miss Eva visited Mrs H. Cleland on Sunday.

Miss Emily Talbot, of Montreal, is spending this week with Miss Jessie McArthur.

Mrs. Valley and Mr. G. MacPherson, of Louisa, visited Mrs. M. Graham, on Friday last.

Mr. and Mrs. Atkinson and daughter Mabel are spending some time with Mrs Stephenson

Mr. Jas Morrow, of Eastman, spent the week end here attending the funeral of Mr. H Morrow.

Mrs. G. Moncrieff and family who have been visiting friends in Dalesville and vicinity returned home on Saturday.

Mrs. W. Brown and little daughter, who have been visiting Mrs. A. Burke, returned to Montreal on Saturday last.

THE LATE HUGH MORROW.

Dalesville has lost another of its old settlers in the person of the late Mr. H Morrow, whose sudden death occurred on Friday evening last. Deceased was in good health until Thursday evening when he was suddenly taken ill, and although Dr. Mason was summoned, nothing could be done. Mr. Morrow was born in Dalesville in 1839, and was married to Janet McFaul, who survives him He also leaves four sons and five daughters and four sons, all of whom were able to attend the funeral.

Mr. Morrow was a member of Dalesville Baptist Church and of the Orange Lodge.

The funeral, which took place on Sunday was largely attended. The pallbearers were his four sons, William, Jas. Thomas and Austin, his nephew Wm. Morrow and his son-in-law, Walter Wert We extend our sympathy to Mrs. Morrow and her family.

CUSHING

Mr. Geo. Nicholls and his daughter Miss Dolly were in Lachute on Saturday.

We regret to learn of the somewhat serious illness of Mr. G. O S. Conway of Stonefield.

Miss Annie Weir returned on Saturday from a visit to her brother Mr. Arthur Weir at Rockland.

Mr. James Robertson and son Douglas of Montreal, are guests of Mrs. George Nicholls this week.

Mrs Geo. Bromby and little daughter, of Outremont, are guests of her parents Mr. and Mrs. T. Weir at present.

Little Miss Olive Hartley entertained a number of her young friends on Monday last on the occasion of her sixth birthday.

Mrs. Cleland and her daughter Miss Leila, who have spent the summer with friends on the Pacific Coast arrived home on Tuesday.

Miss Mary Roberts, of Quebec city, who is on a visit to her friends at St. Philippe and vicinity was the guest of Miss Whelan.

Mrs. Dowd, of Ottawa, spent the week-end here visiting her daughter-in-law Mrs. Norman Dowd at the home of the latter's mother Mrs. Jas Watson.

Mrs D. Campbell, of Revelstoke, B.C., also Mrs. P. Campbell, of Salmon, Arm., spent the week very pleasantly as guests of their sister Mrs. A. Wilford of Pine Cottage.

The C. N. R. have completed the building of their station here and moved on to St Andrews. In addition to a freight and waiting room they have erected a tection house, all of which add considerably to the attractiveness of the neighborhood.

We much regret to report the illness of Mr. Walter Mann, who was taken to Dr. Smith's hospital at Hawkesbury this week suffering from typhoid fever and his little son Clifford, aged seven, has also developed the same disease probably contracted from the same source which as yet remains a mystery.

MT. MAPLE

Mrs. Thos. Tomalty is spending a few days in Lachute, the guest of Mrs. S. Goldsworthy.

Mrs. McKimmie, of Montreal, is spending a couple of weeks with Mrs. Geo. Murdoch, Sr,

Miss Emma Stewart, of Brownsburg, was the guest of the Misses Maude, and Hazel Warwick this week.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Ernest Tomalty, and Miss Gladys Davies, of Montreal, were week-end guests of Mrs. A. Tomalty.

Mr. Walter McGregor, and the Misses E. McGregor, and Embyl Yuille, of Ottawa, are spending their vacation, the guests of their uncle, Mr. Geo. Clarke, Sr.

Mr. Jas. Gauley spent a few days last week in Vars, Ont., being called there, owing to the shmewhat serious illness of his mother. Latest report is that Mrs. Gauley is improving.

WE INVITE

Your Kind Attention to the following lines of

WASH GOODS

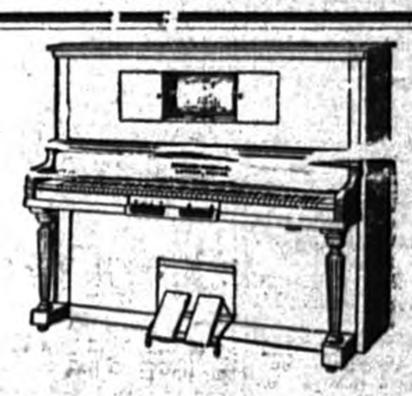
Just imported and placed in stock.

There are about **2,000 yards** of these goods in Shantings, Silk striped Voiles, Fancy Silk Stripes, Silk Fancies, White Nut Voiles, Silk Stripe Armures, Mère Pongettos, Crepes, Colored Dotted Muslins, Lace Cloths, Etc., Etc., Etc.

These are mostly in short lengths and are the prettiest goods we have offered for a long time

: : Price srun from : :
12c. to 30c. per yard.

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.

Campers' Supplies

Now is the time when your thoughts are turning holiday-ward and as you are making your campling plans, don't forget that we have just what you need to make your holiday a pleasant one. Everything in the campers' line can be had at our store. n this we specialize. Try us.

We are head-quarters for the BEST IN TOWN of Groceries, Dry Goods, Etc. Etc. Our Prices are Reasonable and our Service unequalled.

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.

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.

Agents for the Edison Phonograph.

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

Woman Against Woman

or A Terrible Accusation.

CHAPTER XXVI.—(Cont'd).

"Not reason enough to overcome the fear of God in her heart," he answered. "You will find her! There is grief in my heart only for her suffering—not for her death. Temporary aberration of the mind has taken her away, but she is not dead! You will find Ailsa with her father!"

There was such firmness and decision in his manner that it carried conviction even to the doctor. He paused a moment, then exclaimed:

"Leslie!"

Dunraven went forward, his own eyes lowered before the blind and bandaged ones.

"Yes," he returned, hoarsely.

"Promise me that you will find her!"

"I promise you that I will find her and that I will bring her back. Oh, Lloyd, if you knew what I am suffering for my sin against her—your sister—"

"Don't, old fellow! I know you to have been the simplest-hearted, the most unselfish man on earth! Whatever occurs, whatever has occurred, I have no word of blame for you, but only the warmest friendship—the most pure brotherly love!"

He was wringing Dunraven's hand, and Doctor Paxton turned aside, tears dimming his own eyes. His back was toward the door, but in the mirror facing him he saw Muriel's face reflected.

She was smiling, but the expression upon her countenance was that of a demon. Doctor Paxton started, barely repressing a cry that would have betrayed what he had seen.

He watched her, fascinated.

She looked at them contemptuously until their hands had fallen apart, until Dunraven had turned away, bowed and broken, from the bed; then she lifted her handkerchief to her eyes, and a gentle sob issued from it.

The doctor turned and looked at her, but in the shaking figure there was nothing to indicate that she was not torn with grief. He watched Dunraven go up to her and lay his arms about her shoulders—heard him murmur softly:

"My poor Muriel, what sorrow have I not brought into your life?"

She looked up at him for just a moment, but it was enough. Doctor Paxton was satisfied.

"Good Heavens!" he muttered. "Who would ever have believed it possible?"

"Come, Leslie!" he exclaimed aloud. "We have no time to consider ourselves now. Sorrow is a luxury we can't afford. Come!"

There are some miseries too deep for tears, and with dry eyes Dunraven turned toward him.

There was a pain at his heart—an excruciating, gnawing pain that even he could scarcely understand—but he did not hesitate. He followed Doctor Paxton in silence from the room.

The doctor did not speak as they passed downstairs, but Dunraven was too preoccupied to notice the silence.

At the foot of the stairs they found the coachman who had driven Ailsa that morning, and easily discovered the address to which she had been driven; but knowing they would be denied admission should they go there and seek her, they determined to be guided by the men at the Pinkerton office regarding her as well as in their other search.

With what information the man could give them, and accompanied by the fisherman, they went at once to the Pinkerton office and laid the two cases before the great detective.

"One is simple enough!" he exclaimed, when he had heard the two cases. "I will detail men upon each at once—the best men in my employ. We can easily obtain a charge which will give us a warrant to search Valworth's house. The girl has reached the age of consent, and he can not keep her there if she does not desire to remain. The other will require more careful consideration. First of all, the river near the fisherman's nets must be dragged. I will send a man with you for the seal-skin cape at once. Is there anything by which you could especially identify it?"

And remembering the clasp of which Lloyd had spoken, the doctor answered:

"Yes; a large gold clasp of unusual workmanship—Venetian, I think—but peculiarly strong and secure."

"That is good. I will attend to everything. There is absolutely nothing that you can do in this case except to think of every point you can in order to assist the men whom I shall send you; but it may be as well if both of you should be with my man when he demands an entrance to Valworth's house. And now I must look up his record and see what charge will be possible against him."

"And if none should be?"

The great detective smiled.

"Then we shall make one," he answered.

But he did not know the man with whom he had to deal. It was not poor, weak, drunken Valworth, but a stronger power—a demon in disguise, a frenzied wolf in the clothing of a sheep—Simonson, the Jew!

CHAPTER XXVII.

"Listen to me!" exclaimed Simonson, fastening his eyes upon Ailsa, and lifting his finger with a curiously compelling gesture.

In spite of the sentence, which indicated that he had something of importance to say, he did not speak, but stood there in the same attitude, his finger lifted, his ugly, bulging eyes holding hers, a sort of fire leaping from them in dull, fitful glow, like the waking and sleeping of a serpent's eye. It made her shiver and turn faint with loathing, but there was absolutely nothing of that yielding to the influence which he had expected.

Simonson was not slow to see it, and a crimson glow of rage surged through his swarthy skin. He hated her then more than he had ever loved her. Going up quite close to her, he put out his ugly face so that it almost touched her, his hot breath scorching her cheek.

"You stand now proud and defiant," he hissed, "but you have yet to learn the power of my revenge! You pretend to love those friends whom you have just left. Well, then, my revenge shall not fall upon you alone, if you refuse what I have asked in love and humility. You wish to know what it will be? I shall not keep you in the dark. Who taught Muriel Ogden the art by which she controls all around her? I! Who holds the secret of her heart regarding her love for Leslie Dunraven? I! Who told her the way to remove obstacles from her path, and place herself in the position she covets? I! Who planned a revenge upon Leslie Dunraven for stealing you from me, and upon Lloyd Ogden for kicking me down-stairs, when I found you there in their house? I! I! I! And how have I carried it all out? The house in which Dunraven had lived for years, in which his father and grandfather had lived—in which he had all the articles of inestimable value, which it had taken him years and years to collect—is burned to the ground! Not one stone rests upon another! And Lloyd Ogden is lying at the door of death, his sight destroyed forever!"

He straightened himself with a sudden snap, the gleaming of his eyes giving place to a smile that was more hateful than all his frowns could be, and looked down upon her with pride in his achievements.

"You did that?" she gasped. "It is to you that Mrs. Dunraven owes all her misery, and Mr. Ogden his sight?"

"To me!" he answered, touching his breast with one long, bony, dirty finger.

"You scoundrel!" Ailsa panted, her own eyes flashing fire. "You incalculable villain! Much as I loathed you before, it was friendship and esteem compared with the abhorrence I feel now! Since you force it from me, know that I would lie rotting in perdition before becoming the companion of such a whelp of cowardliness and dastardliness as you!"

"Beware!" he cried, taking one step nearer her, his face again upon a level with her own, his fingers holding her wrist in a grasp like iron. "Beware! I give you one more trial! Refuse, and Ethel Dunraven shall die before the morning, Muriel shall take her place as Leslie Dunraven's wife, and I shall think of a more bitter revenge still upon the man who would have sacrificed his life to save yours. You know I am not a man to threaten uselessly. You know that I am able and capable of carrying out my desires. In addition to this, your father shall answer for his crime—the full penalty of the law. And you—you—you shall still be mine! If not my wife, then another position less respectable, and even less to your tastes. You are in my power as absolutely as if a cave in the woods contained us both. You think you can escape, but there is no possibility of it. You see this vial? I have but to open it, to wave it once before your nostrils, and you will lie there before me like a dead thing. Mine! Mine in body and soul! Mine, with no hand lifted to save you! Mine, without the saving clause of matrimony! Which shall it be? My wife—or my—"

He did not complete the detestable sentence, the diabolical threat, but looked at her, smiling like a demon, watching the white and crimson that flitted through her cheeks. She had seen the fatal skull and cross-bones that marked the bottle—had seen the word "poison" in huge type at the top, and the smaller, but more potent ones beneath: "Nitrate of Amyl!" A loaded pistol held at her head would have held less terror than that, for the one would have meant death, with a merciful God to face, the other meant life, after certain unconsciousness, in the power of an insatiable beast!

Instead of the paralysis of mental force that usually results from a situation so fraught with terror, Ailsa seemed to think with the quickness of lightning. She realized at the same moment the absolute necessity for control of every feature and emotion.

She hesitated, then lifted her hand to her head with a dazed gesture.

"And if I agree," she said at last, you will promise that Ethel Dunraven shall be free of the influence that is spoiling her life? You will promise that?"

He lifted his head exultantly.

"I promise," he answered readily enough.

There was disgust beyond all power to control upon her features, but he was too exultant to understand.

"Then, God help me, I yield!"

She bowed her head upon her hands and Simonson sprang toward the door. He threw it open, and motioned the man outside to enter.

With a slow, quiet step the clergyman entered the room, and stood there looking from one to the other of the singular trio—Dowd Valworth, as silent as if suddenly stricken dumb; Nathan Simonson, flushed and triumphant; Ailsa, bowed and bent with anguish. But he had not long to remain in ignorance of what was desired of him.

"We wish you to marry us, sir, this young lady and I," announced Simonson his hands rubbing each other with a washing motion, his guttural accent and smiling visage giving the words a peculiar sound.

But almost before they were finished, Ailsa had flung up her head.

She started slightly when she saw before her a man of great age, his white beard hanging over the front of his shirt, his long white hair reaching his shoulders, his hands thin and white as blue-lined paper. Still, it was her last hope, though a forlorn one.

"It is false, sir!" she cried desperately, rushing forward and catching his hand in hers. "I beseech you to help me! These two men—one my own father, Heaven help me!—have betrayed me into a trap. I abhor this man as a scoundrel and a criminal! I entreat of you to save me from them! Death would be a thousand times preferable to becoming that man's wife! I entreat you to save me!"

The unhappy man looked from one to the other of the two men, Dowd Valworth still silent, Simonson still smiling.

"What does this mean?" he asked, helplessly. "Does the young lady speak the truth?"

"Unhappily, she does, sir," answered Simonson, insinuatingly. "But it is in order to save her from absolute ruin that her dear father and I have thought of this at least honorable marriage. Look at her, sir! Does she look as if she belonged to such surroundings as these? Her dress is that belonging to the daughter of a millionaire! Only to-day, by a ruse, we persuaded her to come back to her dear father, whose heart is breaking over her conduct. He might bear it were she living in this gilded shame with a man who might be persuaded to make her his wife; but, sir, he has a wife already—a wife whose heart is breaking because of his neglect."

Simonson had never even glanced toward Ailsa while telling his foul lie; but even had he done so he would have proceeded without a quiver in his treacherous voice.

She was looking at him in dismay, stunned by his cold audacity, quivering in every nerve with indignation, yet powerless to repudiate the loathsome charges he was bringing against her.

The clergyman looked at her reproachfully, her gown lending truth to the statement that had been made.

"My child," he said, slowly, "I regret more than I can say to hear this. There is nothing that I can do in the case. I can not marry you to this just and good man against your will; but let me advise you, for the sake of your soul to do what he asks, and leave the life of sin and shame into which you have fallen. Think of the God whom you will be forced to one day meet, and, before it is eternally too late, redeem the error of your past. This noble man will save you, if you will but listen to his prayer. In the name of Heaven, I entreat you to hear him! You are beyond the age when you can be commanded as a child, but I appreciate the desperation of a father that stops at nothing to save a wayward daughter upon the downward path to destruction."

During the long harangue Ailsa had had an opportunity to control herself to some degree, and as the old man, accustomed all his life to preaching, paused for breath, she cried out:

"Stop, sir! You shall not believe the foul lie they have uttered against me, originated by this man, and acquiesced in by my father through his silence. It is not true! I left home because my father would have beaten and starved me into a marriage with this wretch, whom I despise. I found friends—loyal, true friends—who will convince you of their sincerity as well as mine, if you will but assist me to return to them. As a man of God, I charge you not to commit the error of abandoning me to these wretches! Surely my own father can not speak the vile falsehood that this man has uttered! Speak to him! Ask him!"

In bewilderment, the old clergyman turned to Dowd Valworth. Already the weak, blurred eyes had wandered toward Simonson. Slowly, almost imperceptibly, the old Jew had made his way across the narrow floor to his side, and, without being seen, had laid his hand upon Valworth. The shifting eyes of the drunkard glazed slightly, and he stood there in stolid silence.

"What have you to say, Mr. Valworth?" the clergyman asked, impressively.

"What this man has said—is true," answered Dowd Valworth, in mechanical assent.

(To be continued.)

A VAIN HOPE.

German Shipping Cannot Recover From the War for a Generation.

As an extraordinary instance of the triumph of hope over experience, two extracts from an article by Dr. W. Stein, a German shipping expert, in The Hamburg Fremdenblatt, on "The Future of German Shipping," may be submitted, says the Wall street Journal. Here is his estimate of the capitalisation of the German maritime trade, which is probably below the mark:

"It would not be excessive to place this amount as high as 1,000,000,000 marks. The two largest German shipping companies, the Norddeutscher Lloyd and the Hamburg-American Line, have between them a working capital of 400,000,000 marks. In addition to these, there are the German East Africa Line, the Woermann Line, the Hansa and many other companies and private owners, both large and small.

"Since the beginning of the war all these have lain idle."

Not to say that German vessels have been captured and sunk, and others are eating their heads off in neutral or German ports. The real loss is apalling. Doctor Stein thinks that it will all come back, and that it will be made up by compensation and indemnities. The prospect for indemnity for anybody, in any event, grows more improbable with every day of war.

But Dr. Stein assumes a sweeping victory for Germany, including the destruction of the allied fleet, which is the only thing that could restore the German merchant marine. It is a task that would take years to accomplish, and would leave a world so exhausted that compensation would be hopelessly out of the question, while the vessels laid up would be largely worthless. But the Herr Doctor's optimism is incurable:

"The loss and destroyed ships must be replaced as soon as possible. Our shipbuilders will have enough employment for all their hands, for we shall be very unwilling to allow any of our ships to be built at English yards. There is every prospect that after the war there will be more ships sailing under the German flag than ever before. It may certainly be expected that the community of interest agreement entered into between the Norddeutscher Lloyd and the Hamburg-American Line will become closer than ever after the war. That the pool will again be brought to life is hardly probable."

He does not realize that those favorable trade treaties extorted by Germany have been abrogated, that she has incurred the enmity of the whole world. This is bound to make itself felt in just such discrimination as Germany exercises against her own competitors in her colonial ports, in spite of the freedom and equal treatment she was allowed in every port of the British Empire.

And he forgets that the concession of favorable rates on the German railroads came out of the German taxpayers' pocket. With the terrific burden of the war cost, how can anything more be laid upon the shoulders of the German taxpayer without driving him to abandon the country in despair, even as the Eastern Roman Empire depopulated itself in similar circumstances?

Rehabilitation of the German mercantile marine, within the lifetime of any but her younger citizens, is improbable to-day, and will be an impossibility if the war continues for another year.

EMPRESS EUGENIE.

Now in Her Ninetieth Year With Face Furrowed With Sorrow.

Eugenie, once Empress of the French, entered upon her ninetieth year May 4, passing the day at Farnborough, her country seat in England, in the midst of British soldiers quartered in the convalescent hospital she has established in a wing of her house.

An old woman, with snow-white hair gathered into a tight little knob at the base of the neck, the eyes shielded by big goggles, and the forehead by the drooping black veil of an antiquated hat, the stout frame enveloped in the shapeless folds of a black woollen ulster and the throat swathed in a black woolen muffler, the former Empress made her appearance upon the lawn where the men who were able to be wheeled out in invalid chairs awaited her. In one hand grasping the ancient umbrella which has never been opened, to any one's knowledge, being a subterfuge for a crutch, her companion for many years, and in the other the ebony cane which is frankly an aid to infirmity, she made her way among the soldiers extending her hand in greeting and receiving their congratulations with bowed head.

Thus she has held her last court.

The tragic-eyed nonagenarian dressed in mourning, whose face is furrowed with care and figure bent with sorrow as well as age, bears to-day little trace of the radiant beauty which enraptured the world when she was crowned as the consort of Napoleon III. And the sick soldier boys in their rough khaki uniforms, who smiled gratefully upon her as their benefactor, bore small resemblance to the courtiers who used to crowd her salons at the Palace of the Tuileries.

With a fortune of $15,000,000, the bulk of it to be dedicated after her death to the restoration of the Bonapartist regime in France, and a voluminous biography compiled by a staff of genealogical experts and secretaries to be published three years after she is gone, Eugenie has arranged her own niche in history. The mausoleum in the Benedictine Abbey at Farnsworth, which she built as the last resting place of her husband and son, has long since had an addition constructed after her plans for her own coffin.

Eugenie was trained for a brilliant marriage by her mother, a young widow in Paris in 1834.

Napoleon III. fell in love with her at a hunting party. He married her and Eugenie became the acknowledged empress of fashion; she decided the styles of two continents; $20,000 was expended every month upon her own wardrobe and her dresses sparkled with diamonds or shimmered with lace worth $1,000 a yard. Her collection of fans, furs, laces, and jewels was the most magnificent of any sovereign. She was brilliantly accomplished. Her features were as delicately chiselled as a Greek medallion, her complexion exquisitely fair, and her abundant hair was of the richest auburn.

In 1869 she was the cynosure of all eyes and the most feted person among the numerous royal visitors gathered at Cairo for the opening of the Suez Canal. In 1870, when Germany utterly defeated France, she was glad to steal out of Paris in the carriage of the American dentist, Dr. Evans, and, arriving in London, to lose herself in the crowd. Napoleon III. died in England three years after Sedan.

The Rule Applied.

A school teacher of more than generous proportions was giving her class of boys a certain informal rule of measurement. She began: "Twice around my thumb, once around my wrist; twice around my wrist, once around my neck; twice around my neck, once around my waist—"

"And twice around yer waist, once around de city hall," added a rude youngster.

Nothing Lost.

Hobson—"My wife never wastes anything."

Dobson—"No."

Hobson—"No. If it's edible it goes into the hash; and if it isn't, it will do to trim a hat."

There's a Flavour of Distinction in every cup of

"SALADA"

—something intangible but truly entrancing. Skilful blending of the finest 'hill-grown' teas and scrupulous cleanliness in preparation is the secret. This flavour constitutes the individuality of SALADA and will never change, no matter how costs may rise. B 79



60 years ago Grandfather got an *individual* sugar package—"Ye Olde Sugar Loafe" made by John Redpath, in what was then Canada's *only* Sugar Refinery.

The Redpath Carton of Today

Now, at less than half the price, his granddaughter gets a much improved article, also "*individual*"—

Redpath

Extra Granulated Sugar

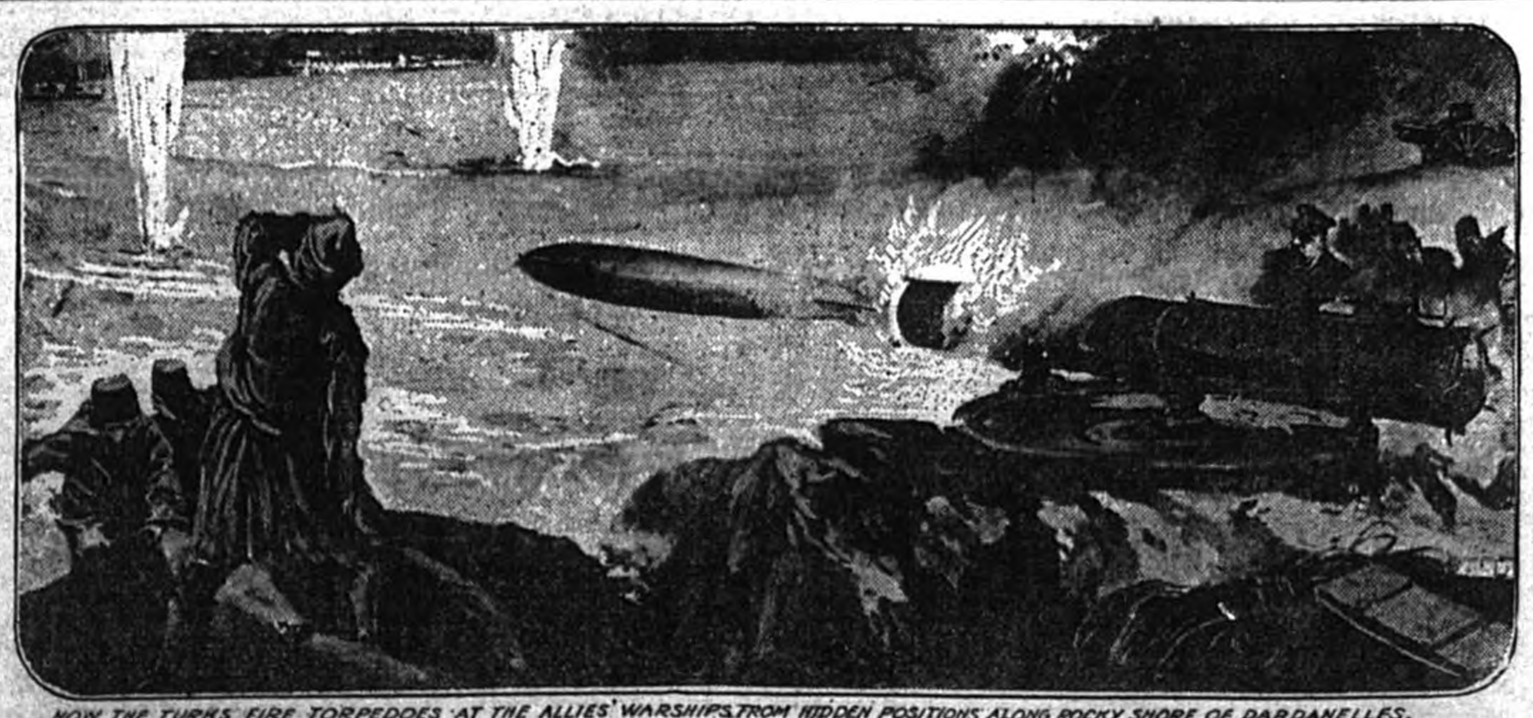
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2-lb. and 5-lb. 10, 20, 50 and 100 lb.

"Canada's Favorite Sugar for three Generations"

CANADA SUGAR REFINING CO., LIMITED, MONTREAL.

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NOW THE TURKS FIRE TORPEDOES AT THE ALLIES' WARSHIPS FROM HIDDEN POSITIONS ALONG ROCKY SHORE OF DARDANELLES.

This picture gives some idea of the fighting at the Dardanelles and the difficult task before the Allies' warships. Not only is there serious danger from mines and submarines, but the Turks' torpedoes fired from carefully concealed positions among the rocks are a constant menace and make it dangerous for the ships to operate close to shore. Torpedoes fired from the land were used in the Russo-Japanese war. The picture shows a torpedo just leaving one of the guns.

SUMMER COMPLAINTS KILL LITTLE ONES

At the first sign of illness during the hot weather give the little ones Baby's Own Tablets, or in a few hours he may be beyond cure. These Tablets will prevent summer complaints if given occasionally to the well child and will promptly cure these troubles if they come on suddenly. Baby's Own Tablets should always be kept in every home where there are young children. There is no other medicine as good and the mother has the guarantee of a government analyst that they are absolutely safe. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

PIE CULTURE.

(By Peter McArthur.)

An article published some days ago in which I mentioned the fact that the cherry pie was at one time considered the supreme test of a housewife, or rather, the test by which it might be discovered whether a girl was competent to be a housewife, has brought me a good story from Dr. Hugh MacCallum, of London. According to him the cherry pie plays a much wider part than I suggested in the life of the New England States. He says:

"At a medical banquet which I once attended our great Dr. Osler, of Oxford, stated that Dr. Weir Mitchell, of Philadelphia, had once put his culture to the final test. Dr. Mitchell, who was present, nodded gravely.

"'He gave me a piece of cherry pie to eat and watched me while I ate it.'

"Once more Dr. Mitchell nodded.

"'And,' continued Dr. Osler, 'I ate it to his entire satisfaction.'

"Dr. Mitchell applauded enthusiastically."

Naturally the assembled medical men wanted to find out how a cherry pie should be eaten for the test was one that any of them might be obliged to face at any time.

"All we could learn," said Dr. MacCallum, "was that he ate it with a spoon and that he rejected the pits."

This information contains the possibilities of much further discussion. It will be news to the eaters of factory made pies and even to housekeepers who are making their own cherry pies during this cherry season, that the cherries should always be used with their pits. Also the writers of books of deportment must record the fact that in the case of the cherry pie the fork must give place to the spoon. But the most important fact is that no matter how a cherry pie is eaten it is the best pie that is made.

EMBRACE ON BATTLEFIELD

Relatives Who Were Enemies Figured in Moving Incident.

A moving incident is related by an Italian soldier in a letter home. He writes:—

"The other day, before the morning mists had cleared, one of our patrols found themselves opposite a trench containing about 20 Austrians. Our men, eight in number, charged with the bayonet, and taking the enemy unaware, put them to flight.

"Six were taken prisoners, and another tried to hide. One of our men saw him, and gave chase. The Austrian fired at his pursuer, who fired back.

"At last the Italian came up with the fugitive and sprang on him to take him prisoner. They pitched into one another for some minutes, and then the Austrian surrendered.

The two men looked at one another, and suddenly rushed into one another's arms again, and kissed each other like long-lost brothers.

It turned out they were brothers-in-law from the frontier district. The Austrian had married the Italian's sister. They were horrified when they found they had been shooting at one another, but delighted that neither had been sucessful.

Getting Back.

"My cook left this morning merely because I asked her to get dinner for a few friends of mine."

"I hired her, my dear, and I don't mind giving you a chance to get back at her. Bring your friends over to my house for dinner."

CHANGE THE VIBRATION

It Makes for Health.

A man tried leaving off meat, potatoes, coffee, etc., and adopted a breakfast of fruit, Grape-Nuts with cream, some crisp toast and a cup of Postum.

His health began to improve at once for the reason that a meat eater will reach a place once in a while where his system seems to become clogged and the machinery doesn't work smoothly.

A change of this kind puts aside food that is slow to digest and takes up food and drink of the highest value, already partly digested and capable of being quickly changed into good, rich blood and strong tissue.

A most valuable feature of Grape-Nuts is the natural mineral elements (phosphate of potash, etc.,) grown in the grains from which it is made. These elements are absolutely necessary for the well-balanced rebuilding of body, brain and nerves.

A few days' use of Grape-Nuts will show one a way to physical and mental strength well worth the trial.

Look in pkgs. for the little book, "The Road to Wellville." "There's a Reason."

STEIBER, MASTER SPY OF GERMANY

MAN WHO BUILT UP INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT.

Stieber First Claimed to Be Socialist to Betray His Friends.

In 1818 at Merseberg, in Prussia, was born the man who if not the father of the Prussian spy system, at any rate was its chief organizer and its developer to the point at which improvement seems impossible, writes Mr. Morley Acklom.

The parents of Stieber were of the middle class and in easy circumstances, and they apparently destined their son for the Prussian bar, for he became an unsuccessful lawyer.

In 1847 we find him attached as legal adviser to a factory in Silesia owned by two brothers named Schoeffer. Silesia was in those days the breeding ground of socialism, and the Schoeffer factory was honeycombed with the new doctrines.

Stieber was on the lookout for some way of advancing himself in the social scale, and he not only managed to marry the daughter of one of his employers but he induced the other to join the Socialist brotherhood of which he himself had already become a member with the idea of penetrating its secrets and methods for the information of the Berlin police.

Incited by Stieber, Herr Schoeffer became such an ardent recruit and so violent in his utterances that he was arrested and imprisoned for urging Silesia to revolt.

Having thus shown the authorities, by causing the arrest of one of his own relatives, that he was a suitable instrument for their purposes, Stieber was rewarded by being called to Berlin and attached to the secret police with the express commission of breaking up the Socialist organization in the capital.

The enthusiastic letters of introduction which he brought with him from the various revolutionary bodies in Silesia insured his welcome among the Socialists of Berlin, and he speedily became an influential and trusted Socialist leader, on one occasion heading a great procession of Socialist societies through the streets.

Presented to King.

It was on this occasion that he was presented to King Frederick William. He notes in his memoirs that the King was uneasy at the appearance of such numbers of Socialists, and that he reassured the monarch by telling him that every precaution had been taken for his safety.

Whether the fact of their leader having spoken to royalty made the Socialists suspicious of his good faith or whether in other ways some whisper of his duplicity came to their ears is not certain, but it is a fact that from this time on he was frowned upon by the Socialist clubs and that he was shortly afterwards taken into the King's personal service and made a "polizeirat," or police councillor.

In this position his business was no longer to orate to deluded crowds and preach the abolition of police and monarchy, but to keep a close watch on the police officials of the kingdom and report to the King personally on their activities and loyalty. This business of spying upon spies suited him so well that when the chief of police complained to the King of Stieber's interference and accused him of being a traitor Frederick William bluntly told the official that he trusted Stieber more than any one in the Kingdom.

Shortly afterward Stieber was gazetted official head of the Secret Service and set about organizing that army of civil spies, as apart from the regular police system, which by 1870 had grown to the number of 35,000. His emissaries covered the court itself, the Government officers, banking and commercial houses throughout the kingdom, as well as all persons who were in any way connected with foreign countries.

By 1860 his system of observation had been extended beyond the borders of Prussia to Austria, Bohemia, France, Luxemburg and Saxony.

Stieber's particular duty in his new position was to supply the Prussian army headquarters with topographical, social and military information, about Bohemia, which Bismarck had marked out as the route which the Prussian armies were to follow in their invasion of Austria, for which he was even then preparing, although the two countries were nominally acting together as close friends and allies.

Build Great System.

Stieber disguised himself as a pedlar and, taking a pack full of statuettes of the saints and pornographic pictures, he travelled for over two years along the routes which the Prussian armies marched in 1866 to Sadowa, minutely maping the country and collecting so much valuable military detail that even Von Moltke was astounded. When the war ended Stieber became a Privy Councillor of Prussia and National Minister of Police.

The war of 1866 thus insured the triumph of the spy master and led to the permanent adoption of the principles for which he stood as cardinal institutions on which, in the future, both the military and civil governors of Prussia were to rely.

Not content with his other multifarious activities Steiber also undertook to attend to the French newspaper press during the war of 1870 and in the two years preceding. Through Bismarck he aplied for and obtained a subvention worth $75,000 annually for the purpose of making important French papers "talk Prussian," and by 1870 he claimed to control nearly a hundred writers in Paris and Provincial dailies and weeklies.

When the invasion of France was an assured success Stieber took up his quarters in Versailles near the King of Prussias and organized a mob of his spies and agents, withdrawn from the already conquered districts, into a crowd who used to line the streets and cheer the King of Prussia whenever he made his appearance in public, thus putting an artistic finish to his work by creating the impression in France that William I. was being acclaimed daily by enthusiastic Frenchmen.

Stieber did not cease his activities for the Prussianization of Europe with the colossal coup of 1870-71. He remained Bismarck's closest intimate and by 1880 had worked out a scheme for the military organization of the Empire, of which the effects are still felt.

Stieber died in 1892, wealthy, feared and theoretically respected.

The results of his system are coming to light daily. When the invading army of 700,000 Germans entered Brussels last year and proceeded at once to distribute themselves in and around the city without confusion or delay the world aplauded the military genius of Von Kluck, whereas it should have paid its compliments to Stieber's successor, Herr Steinhauer, and his agents who, as long as two years before the event, had marked down the hotels in which the staff officers were to be lodged.

HEAD OF ORDNANCE DEPT.

British Officer in Charge of Ordnance Dept. Has Cousin in the German Army.

Canadians have been amazed to learn since the war began the great number of Germans and people of German descent who have succeeded in getting into high places in the old land. Many of them are doubtless loyal to the Union Jack, but it was not long after the war started, before the British public began to insist that people bearing German names had to get out of public positions, whether proven guilty of disloyalty or not. Better be sure than sorry. Prince Louis of Battenburg, who was First Sea Lord of the Admiralty, was the first to go. Sir Edgar Speyer, a Privy Councillor, was another for whom things became so hot that he had to leave for the States. Lord Haldane was forced to retire from the Cabinet because he had been a great admirer of Germany, which he declared was his "spiritual home." I. T. Lincoln was the Anglicized name of an Austrian who became a member of Parliament, and then betrayed his trust, flying to America a short time ago to avoid arrest. And the list might be greatly extended.

The other day a despatch read that Lloyd George had determined that General Sir Stanley Von Donop, master-general of ordnance, had to go. This was accompanied by the rather startling statement that Kitchener



General Sir Stanley von Donop.

and Von Donop were great friends, and that the latter's retirement would involve the former's. Who is this man with the German name at whose door has been placed the blame for the British army's scandalous deficiency in shells, ammunition, and guns?

Sir Stanley has the misfortune to belong to an old German family. One of its most conspicuous members is Stanley's cousin, the Prussian general, Hans von Donop, for several years grand master of the household to the Kaiser's brother-in-law, Prince Frederick Leopold of Prussia, inspector-general of the cavalry of the German army. General Hans von Donop, since the beginning of the present war, has been commanding a division of German cavalry in France.

General Sir Stanley von Donop is a son of the late Vice-Admiral von Donop of the British navy, is a brother of Lieut.-Col. Pelham von Donop, chief Government inspector of railroads, and joined the Royal Artillery 25 years ago, the only active service which he has seen having been in the Boer war. Before becoming master-general of the ordnance he was for several years director of artillery at the War Department.

$1,000 REWARD

FOR A CASE OF INCURABLE CONSTIPATION

To any person who cannot be cured of Constipation by Dr. Hamilton's Pills, the above reward will be paid.

No medicine gives such lasting satisfaction or effects such marvellous cures as Dr. Hamilton's Pills. Relief instantly follows their use. That blinding headache goes forever, that feverish feeling in the skin is soothed away, bilious fits and stomach disorders are stopped.

Don't be nervous about using Dr. Hamilton's Pills; they are mild enough for a child to use, yet certain and effective in action in the most chronic cases. Get a 25c. box to-day; they bring and keep robust good health.

ONTARIO DAIRY PRODUCTS.

A model dairy farm for the purposes of demonstrating rotation and the value of alfalfa and corn for ensilage will be one of the features of the Ontario Government dairy exhibit at the National Exhibition, Toronto. Mr. Geo. A. Putnam plans to locate the model farm in the southwest wing of the building and nearby will be another innovation, an exhibit showing the value of concentrated foods.

He expects to have an unusually large and representative showing of Ontario dairy products and intends making the exhibit as practical and instructive as possible. In this work he will have the assistance of several Government officials, who will be engaged in making a number of demonstrations, including the sediment test, cow testing, care and testing of milk and cream.

The Niagara Fall of milk will again be a feature, the flow showing the production of milk in the Province, and the proportions into which the total is divided for cheese and butter-making, city consumption, etc.

It has again been decided to distribute samples of Cheddar cheese and to demonstrate in a practical way the relative food value of dairy products.

The great success of the Quebec contingent in the butter section a year ago has stimulated the spirit of emulation among the people of the adjoining province and this year there has been a large increase in the number of requests for entry forms from the dairy schools all over Quebec.

THE NEEDS OF THE RED CROSS.

The Red Cross need is like the widow's cruse of oil—it is inexhaustible. Fully to meet that need would require a purse like the widow's cruse. Such a purse is a financial miracle, but the Red Cross must ask the Canadian people to perform that miracle.

Every time you read a report of a battle do you realize that it means a fresh addition to the task of the Red Cross?

Do you know that every bullet fired is only one more drip in the Red Cross cruse of inexhaustible obligation?

If the Government, when its General Staff demanded fresh supplies of munitions, replied: "Why do you want more shells?" would you think the Government insane? When the Red Cross asks for more supplies do you not realize how much it needs them?

The need of the army is for shells, and still more shells.

The need of the Red Cross is above all for money, money, and still more money.

Every dollar you give to the Red Cross is a bandage which ties up some wound, and there are as many wounds to bind up as you have dollars to give.

Send your subscriptions to the office of the Treasurer, 77 King Street East, Toronto.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows

Not Seen in Daytime.

A farmer worked his harvest hands from 4 o'clock in the morning until 9 o'clock at night. A man looking for work hollered to a hand over in the big wheat field, asking him if he could get a job. He was advised to ask at the house.

"How do I get there?" the applicant asked.

"You go down this field,' said the haggard laborer, "turn down the road to the barn, turn to the left and follow the lane."

"What color is the house painted?" asked the applicant, doubtfully.

"I don't know," said the harvest hand. "I ain't never seen it in daylight yet."

You can't hurt some men unless you hit them on the pocket book.



Harvesting the Crop.

According to C. P. R. advices there is likely to be a shortage of farm labor in the west in the fall. There are already over 100,000 of our Canadian young men under arms, and the war may demand more. Immigration is, of course, at a standstill. It will be impossible to get men from the east, where men are scarce, and in any case the west does not want men who, after the harvest, would be a burden on the people.

The question is, where will the men come from? The press is advising the farmers to hire men now and to hire them for a year in advance. There is, indeed, talk of a famine of unskilled labor in the fall. Many thousands of men, not merely from Canada, but the States, have left for Europe, since the war started. Where will the men come from, and particularly in view of the added acreage, which will mean more labor, as there is fully 30 per cent. of increase under cultivation? The States expects the largest crop in its history; and experts in the west insist that our crop, if the favorable conditions are maintained, will be the largest that we have produced. It is now the question of labor that is agitating the minds of the farmers. Several towns and municipalities have suspended their programme of public work in order that all the laborers possible should be on the land for the harvest.

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.

Generous Bay of Fundy.

Some of the finest grindstones in the world come from the bottom of the Bay of Fundy. The stonecutters there have a simple method of moving them to the shore. Workmen quarry the stone from the solid rock when the tide is out, and fasten them to a large flat-bottomed boat.

The tides in the Bay of Fundy are the highest in the world, they rise from fifty to seventy feet, and rush in with great swiftness. The tide lifts the flatboat with the stones attached; the workmen bring the boat ashore and remove the stones at their leisure when the tide is out.

The Substitute for Vodka.

Elimination of vodka from Russia has evidently started that immense nation tea-drinking. In February last the New York "Journal of Commerce" stated that the quotations were 8c to 10c a pound higher than they were a year previously, and that the Russians were buying all the India-Ceylons available. The price has been advancing ever since.

Unselfish.

Doctor—Is your wife strong-minded enough to see that you positively refrain from eating sweets?

Patient—Sure, doctor! She's got spunk enough to make me pass up the candy and pastry and all that as long as she's allowed to eat it herself.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

And He Cleared.

Builder—I've just caught that man Brown hanging about smoking during working hours, so I gave him his four days' wages and told him to clear out.

Foreman—Good heavens, guv'nor! That chap was only looking for a job!

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

Why Cows Give More Milk.

Cattle used to be bred chiefly for work. Therefore the cows did not give much milk. Breeds improve the thing for which they are selected.

In 1790 the work cows of Germany gave an average of a pint and a half a day. Interest in milk increased, and by 1800 the average yield was a quart and a half. Breeding went on milkward, and in 1810 the German cows averaged two quarts of milk each per day. In 1820 three, in 1830 four—and there the gain stopped for thirty years. But in 1860 the production had increased to six quarts, and by 1870 to eight.

The brain is divided into two parts. If you are right-handed you think with the left side of your brain, while if you are left-handed you think with the right side of it.



FARMS FOR RENT.

IF LOOKING FOR A FARM, CONSULT me. I have over Two Hundred on my list, located in the best sections of Ontario. All sizes. H. W. Dawson, Brampton.

AGENTS WANTED.

McLAUCHLAN MADE $57 LAST week. House to house canvassing. Wonderful sellers. Either sex. Craige Brothers, Niagara Falls, 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, Limited, Toronto.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FARMS FOR SALE IN THE County of Norfolk. Good choice. Prices ranging from $30.00 to $100.00 per acre. Terms reasonable. Apply R. W. Bartmann, Lynedoch, Ont.

DOGS FOR SALE.

RED, OR BLACK AND WHITE Cocker Spaniel puppies. Males $20, females $15. Airedales, males $25, females $15. St. Bernards, males $30. These are the best breeds for Canada. All pedigreed stock. Suitable for children or guard for the home. F. E. Stewart, Oakworth Kennels, St. Nicholas Building, Montreal.

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.



That's All.

"What were you doing in that pawn shop, Jim?"

"Oh, merely passing away the time."

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Reversed.

"How long have they been married?"

"About five years."

"Did she make him a good wife?"

"No; but she made him an awfully good husband."

This is to certify that fourteen years ago I got the cords of my left wrist nearly severed, and was for about nine months that I had no use of my hand, and tried other Liniments, also doctors, and was receiving no benefit. By a persuasion from a friend I got MINARD'S LINIMENT and used one bottle which completely cured me, and have been using MINARD'S LINIMENT in my family ever since and find it the same as when I first used it, and would never be without it.

ISAAC E. MANN.

Should be Off Duty.

A sentry, an Irishman, was on post duty for the first time at night, when the officer of the day approached. He called:

"Who comes there?"

"Officer of the day," was the reply.

"Then what are yez doin' out at night?" asked the sentry.

PILES.

You will find relief in Zam-Buk! It eases the burning, stinging pain, stops bleeding and brings ease. Perseverance, with Zam-Buk, means cure. Why not prove this? All Druggists and Stores—50c box.

Zam Buk



"Overstern" V Bottom Motor Boat $55.00

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

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

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

The Watchman
AND
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE

FRIDAY, AUGUST 20, 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.

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LACHUTE. QUE.

Dominance of the Allies.

Germany is not in the ascendant. Quite the contrary. She is fighting tremendously and is making a huge display of power on both fronts, seeming to be immonable in the west and irresistable in the East. But her apparent successes should beget in us patience, not pessimism. The high pressure at which she is ceaselessly fighting steadily tells upon her strength and makes her less proof against the blows of the powerful nations arrayed against her. She knows how fast the margin of her strength is narrowing. She is like a bold gambler who stakes everything on one play. Her general staff may know that she has military resources barely sufficient to maintain her present exertions a few months longer. Should she not prevail in that time it may appear to them inevitable that she must yield to her adversaries unless by shrewd diplomacy they can be bluffed into a peace that makes the war fruitless. There are indications that Germany is now chiefly concerned to avert by a side-tracking peace the ruin she sees staring her in the face. Her waefare is no longer for lacking her way through, but for bringing about a situation out of which she can emerge by shaking hands all round.

The people at home who are the generators of the public opinion upon which the recruiting, provisioning, sustaining and heartening of our men at the front are dependent must be on guard against the hypnotic arts of the enemy. Germany knows the value of suggestion. With her it is a great military resource. Her whisperers, her press, her countless agents in other countries give out brave words and do everything possible to make the world believe that her powers are inexhaustible, that victory cannot be denied to her. Her armies in the field are led by able generals and are always formidable, but part of the war game in which they are engaged is the impressing of onlookers. Her "frightfulness" is similarly calculated. Do not some of our people need to be counseled to resist the physycological influences the enemy is bringing to bear? There is too much montal passiveness. People let their minds become possessed of the idea that Germany is the great orderer and director of events in this war. They find themselves regarding it as self-evident that the Allies are constrained to dance to the desperado's merry shooting. That is neither a reasonable nor inspiriting frame of mind. In ordinary life no one needs to be told that it is not always the grand stand performer who has the most staying power. The Allies are perhaps in the best way of scoring when they are least sensational in their operations. At all events, it is not to be assumed that they are doing nothing because they are making no noise. They have able generals, cast armies and increasing resources. In quietness and confidence is their strength.

There are plans and arrangements of the Allies not to be fathomed till Germany plunges into their abysses. She is pursuing the Russian armies, whose shadowy movements continue to evade her. Some day we shall know how much of that retreat is a matter of wily strategy and how much a matter of necessity.

Box Social at Grenville: Big Success.

Although the weather was very unfavourable, still a great crowd gathered at the home of Mr. James Stewart of Grenville last week on the occasion of the Grand Box Social so extensively advertised.

Mr. D. J. McLellan was Chairman of the Programme and he also auctioneered the boxes; both tasks, although very irksome to most people, were ably performed by him. As a Chairman he said the right thing at the right time and as auctioneer he conducted the business in so satisfactory a manner that all were contented at the result.

A large sum was realized both from the sale of tickets and also from the sale of boxes and Miss Laura Trinneer and Miss Abigail Stewart who conducted the proceedings were highly pleased at the success as well as those other young men and young ladies who assisted.

Mrs. A. V. Gaudry presided at the piano and the musical selections by the choir of trained voices were highly acceptable.

Mr. Victor Prophet and Mr. George Reeves very materially assisted when they rendered their violin solos. Their work was superior to any ever undertaken by them before and with Miss McAvoy accompanging them on the piano, it plainly showed that they must have practised most assiduously to produce the splendid music heard on that occasion

The bidding for the boxes was not so spirited as it might have been owing to the dismal evening; yet the proceeds more than satisfied especially when it is remembered that this was the third box social held in this locality in recent days. The proceeds realized almost doubled the sums which came from the former socials.

Big Patriotic Social for Calumet.

At the home of Mrs. Fred White next week there is to be a grand Patriotic Social. It is to take place on Tuesday evening at 8 p m.

This Social is to be in the form of a Lawn Social and will in every respect be up to date For many weeks Mrs Fred White assisted by other ladies equally as patriotic have been planning this event.

Many of the leading people from Calumet to Lachute are coming and many will take part in a most interesting entertainment which is being arranged

Tea will be served and many entertainments of a novel character are to be there. Those who were privileged to attend any socials held at the home of Mrs. White in the past, speak in very glowing terms of the tastefulness of all arrangements; the select parties who are usually present; and the hearty welcome one receives from the hostess and her busy committee.

All this should certainly attract a large crowd; but it should not be forgotten that a worthy object is to be achieved.

The proceeds are to be in aid of the Red Cross Society. Every cent that is to be raised is to be given to aid our worthy compatriots who are giving their lives for home and country. These men who are fighting in our place need all the help and sympathy you can give. Let every one of us who can boast of being a subject of Great Britain rally round these noble ladies who are giving their time and talent to this worthy object; and let us show them by our presence and co-operation that we feel just as much interested and are willing to do our share as well as they.

EDINA

There will be service at Edina Methodist Church on Sunday afternoon next at 3.15.

Mrs. A. V. Gaudry is presently visiting at the home of Mr. James Stewart at Grenville.

Rev. Camille Chazeand our friendly Presbyterian Minister who has charge of the work at Scotch Road has kindly consented to take charge of the services at Brown's School House As this is the first time we have had the pleasure of hearing Mr. Chazeand we trust that a large attendance will be on hand to welcome him.

The rainy weather of the past week has much retarded work in the harvest field. Although most of the hay is harvested still many have grain out, which is either cut or fast ripening. Owing to the wet weather the farmers have to be content with a forced idleness whilst their crops are being ruined by the wet. We hope that now so much rain has fallen there will be a let up for a few days to give our friend, the busy farmer, a chance to get his crops home.

The Maple Leaf Evaporator for the manufacture of Maple Syrup is coming in for a great deal of praise in Calumet.

Recently a leading physician of McGill University had an opportunity of tasting some at the home of Mr. Lemuel Dowd and he was more than satisfied with the syrup. He was so delighted with the splendid flavor that he would have purchased 10 gallons immediately; but Mr. Dowd unfortunately could only furnish one gallon and so this disappointed Medical man had to be contented with small mercies. It shows that the Maple Leaf Evaporator is worth while.

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

W. BANFORD & SON.

LOUISA

The Harvest Thanksgiving Service Dinner, and Sale of work, in connection with St. Aidan's Church, Louisa, on Thursday August 12th, was successful beyond all anticipations.

The Church was beautifully decorated with flowers and products of the harvest and was filled to overflowing with thankful people young and old from the surrounding districts.

Owing to the unavoidable absence of the rector, the service was conducted by the Rev. W J. Ellis, of Grenville, who gave an interesting address appropriate to the occasion.

An excellent dinner was provided by the ladies.

An impromptu programme of sacred solos, was rendered in the Church by Miss Carr, of Lachute, and Mr. Dumbrille of Montreal, which was much appreciated by the large assembly present.

The full financial returns are not yet in but it is expected they will be fully double those of any previous year.

GRENVILLE

Mr. G. A. Lowe spent Friday in Montreal.

Mr. G. Gray spent Sunday with his family in Rawcliffe.

Miss S. Williamson was the guest of Miss A. Ogilvie on Monday.

Miss Gladys Tomalty, of Dunany, was the guest of Miss Jessie Murray the latter part of last week.

Quite a number of our Calumet friends attended the box social at Mr. James Stewart's on Thursday last.

Master Russel Conway, of Chute-au Blondeau is at present spending his vacation with Mrs. G. A. Lowe here.

The Misses Lizzie and Esther Low and also their brother Guy were the welcome guests of Mrs. T. Cousins Sunday evening

Quite a number of the farmers around this vicinity witnessed the C. X. L. Powder Explosive Demonstration on "Riverside Farm" Friday last and were convinced of its valuable worth in removing rocks and stumps.

AEROPLAE AT THE OTTAWA FAIR.

A big feature of the Central Canada Exhibition, this year, will be daily aeroplane flights from September 13 to 18. William S Luckey, of New York, who will give the demonstrations holds first prize from the Aero Club of America for meritorious flying. In 1913 he also won $1,000 in gold and a $500 trophy as victor in the American Aerial Derby race around New York. He fills more public engagements at fairs, etc., than any other two aviators in Canada and the United States. Among his feats in the air are bomb-dropping such as practised in war "dip of death," "ocean wave," "spiral glide" and "aerial turkey trot.".

FARM FOR SALE.

Five miles from Lachute, County of Argenteuil, P. Q half way between the villages of St. Philippe and Carillon, a well watered farm of 80 acres, about 75 acres under cultivation, balance in wood. Good comfortable house, also barn of 70 feet with stable underneath, and water in stable. Cheese factory on place, and school convenient. For other particulars apply on premises to proprietor.

WILLIAM McCOY.

FEATURES OF THE OTTAWA EXHIBITION.

The Central Canada Exhibition Association is announcing the main features of its 1915 Fair. A new Dominion Government grant of $5,000 has been put into the prize list making the total premiums amount to $25,000. For the third year, the Association is paying the freight to Ottawa on live stock exhibits from all points in Ontario and Quebec. An excellent show of field and garden produce is foreshadowed for the new Agricultural and Horticultural Hall, finished last year. The prizes on these things, as well as live stock, have been increased. Altogether, the Ottawa Fair has now a total display space in pavilions of nearly 300,000 square feet. The manufacturers' exhibits promise to be very large, as space and motive power are furnished free. In the list of attractions are daily aeroplane flights, series of baseball matches, horse races, band music, day fireworks, live stock parades, and an unusually large Midway. Night Shows will present a novel fireworks display and will also have a new feature, moving pictures, which will illustrate the war in particular. Grand stand seats are reduced in price and six-for-a-dollar admission tickets are again offered up to the opening of the Fair. The railways have granted low passenger rates and free return of Live Stock exhibits. As in former years there will be six days and six nights [September 13th to 18th] of complete programme. The final day will be marked by amateur sports in the afternoon.

C. P. R. Upper Lake Service.

Steamers Keewatin, Assiniboia, Manitoba and Alberta are now plying between Port McNicoll and Port William, leaving the former port on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday of each week, on arrival of steamship express which leaves Toronto at 12.45 p.m. on day of sailing. Passengers from Montreal should leave Windsor St. Station at 10.00 p.m. or 10.50 p.m the evening previous Reservations can now be made at City Ticket Office, Dominion Express Building, or Station Ticket offices

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

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

Z. N. RAYMOND, LL.B.
NOTARY PUBLIC,
Money to Loan. Farms for Sale
Office in Creswell's Building,
MAIN ST., LACHUTE.

CANADIAN NORTHERN

Help Wanted HARVESTERS' EXCURSIONS TO WINNIPEG.

1 cent per mile beyond in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. **$12.00**

Going August 19th and 26th.

For tickets and further particulars apply at Ticket Offices, 230 St. James St., or local agent, M. ROBY.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

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

W. BANFORD & SON.

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.,

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.

Sub-Agency at Brownsburg, J. R. THOMPSON, Sub-Agent.

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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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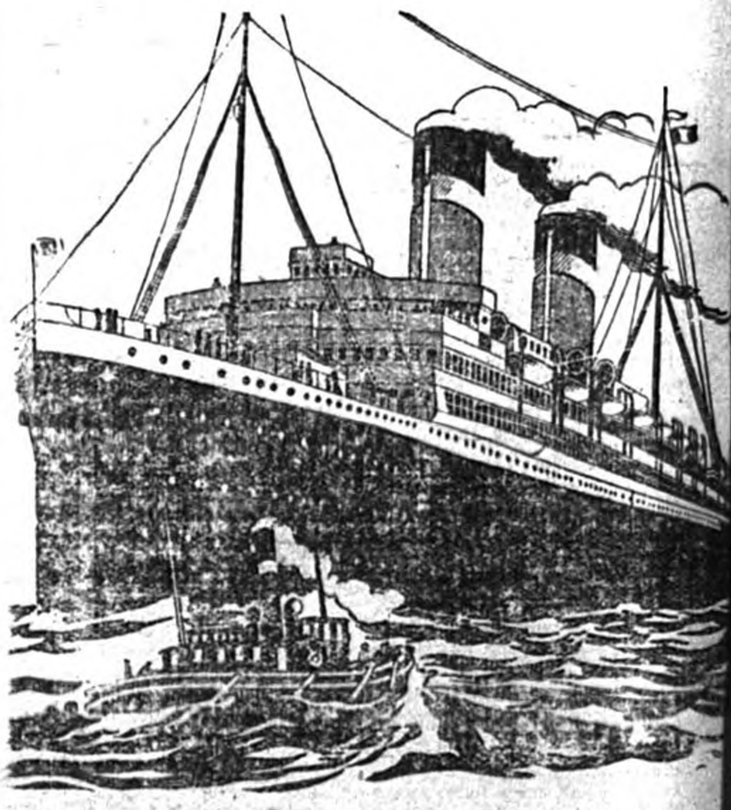
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Steamship or Rail

Rates furnished upon application

to

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

THE WRONG MAN IN WRONG PLACE

A Talk to Women Who May Have What May be Called Wooden-Headed Husbands

The wrong man in the wrong place, ever haunted by the unhappy knack of saying the wrong things at the wrong moment, is the wooden-headed husband in his own home.

As a general rule he is the kindest-hearted, best-intentioned fellow in the world, and blunders on through existence, seldom, if ever, conscious that anything he says or does occasions others either amusement or pain.

Now, the wife of the wooden-headed man is generally a particularly smart and graceful woman, her attractions for him in courtship days being greatly accentuated by her utter contrast to himself. But what the sweetheart condoned is not so easily overlooked by the wife. Thus, when he flusters into the drawing-room and knocks over some rare vase, she does not smile benignly, as her mother did when similar accidents happened before they were married. She makes some cutting remarks about bulls in china-shops, and gracefully rings the bell for the maid to remove the debris, while he, quite unaware that a little less haste in his movements would have spared the vase, answers ruthfully that he "really couldn't help it."

But if he is clumsy in his movements, the wooden-headed husband is often ill-advised in his speech, and thinks nothing when visitors are present of dilating on his wife's recent difficulties in obtaining a new servant; or, worse still, he may perchance explain that she has purchased a new dinner-service for the occasion, and enter into various other domestic details, all more or less equally torturing to his wife.

She knows by bitter experience, however, that it would be utterly futile to attempt to stem the tide of his confidences, so she silently listens, forcing at intervals a smile, as though every word he uttered were but forestalling her own intentions. But her guests are not deceived, for the wooden-headed man's peculiarities are so much upon the surface that they are apparent to everyone with whom he comes in contact.

Now, if your husband is clumsy, don't let the love that brought you together drift out of your lives. Remember you, too, have faults, and must make allowance for his, even though they be peculiarly trying. Then, if friends are coming, ask him not to tell them your private or domestic affairs. This is a far wiser course than refusing to invite people to your house, and thus giving your husband a loophole for an excuse to seek his friends and amusements outside.

He will do a lot for your sake if you only give him a trial—far, far more than all the recriminations and biting satire in the world would ever make him accomplish.

THE CARE OF A WATCH

Hang It Up at Night or Lay It on Some Soft Article

Be careful of your watch—it is too delicate an article to be roughly handled.

If your watch is a keyless one, never get into the habit of holding the stem and winding the watch. Always hold the watch and wind the stem. Moreover, wind the watch as nearly as possible at the same time every day. It is bad for a timepiece to be wound too frequently, or to be allowed to run down entirely.

At night either hang the watch up—small watchstands are made for the purpose, or a tiny brass hook firmly fixed in the wall will do as well—or, if you lay it down, see that there is some soft article under it. Above all, do not keep it in a too hot or too cold place, as extremes of temperature are very harmful to watches.

Do not carry a watch loose in a bag or pocket. If you cannot wear a chain with the gown you have on, pin the watch firmly under your dress. The leather wristband with the watch set into it is bad for the watch—it is too likely to bump against every thing you touch.

About once a year send your watch to be cleaned and regulated. Handle it carefully otherwise, and it will be a prompt and efficient servant for many years.

To have what we want is riches, but to be able to do without is power.

A mother not spoken well of by her children is an enemy of the state; she should not live within the kingdom's wall.

A woman that is not loved is a kite from which the string has been taken; she drives with every wind, and cometh to naught by a long fall.

HOW TO MANAGE A GAS OVEN

The stove must be kept very clean and free from grease. The oven should be washed out with water and soda as soon as it has cooled after being used for baking, etc. Attend to the rules on the card issued with the gas oven. Light a taper before turning on the gas, let the gas blow through the pipes for a few seconds before lighting, and see that the flames are blue and not white. Turn on the gas full in the oven for five or ten minutes before using, and this will ensure its being quite hot.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

Harvesters Excursions $12

August 19th and 26th, 1915

To WINNIPEG

From all Stations in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, Kingston, Sharbot Lake, Renfrew and East.

No change of cars between the East and Canadian West.

For Information and Tickets, apply to

J. S. GILES, Ticket Agent, LaCHUTE



"MADE IN CANADA"

Ford Touring Car Price $530

$25.00 Extra F.O.B. Lachute.

E. F. AYERS

Sole Agent for Argenteuil, Two Mountains Labelle, Terrebonne, Vaudreuil and Soulange.

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THE UNIVERSAL CAR

AUCTION SALE

There will be sold by Public Auction, on

Saturday, October 23rd, 1915

at 2 p.m.

the farm known as

Lewis Stalker's

and described on the official plan of the Township of Chatham, as being lot number eight hundred and seven No. (807), consisting of 100 acres of land, situated on the Brownsburg Road.

The house and lot at the road shall be sold separate.

Sale to be held on the premises.

For further particulars, apply to

GAETON VALOIS, Notary, Lachute, or

RICHARD S. CLARKE, Curator, Brownsburg.

Under the Winding-Up Act.

In re:

"Cimon Shoe Company, Limit'd

Saint Jerome, Que.,

In liquidation.

Notice is hereby given that by order of the Court Superior of this district, I have been appointed, to-day, permanent liquidator in this matter.

Sworn claims must be fyled with me within thirty days from this notice, if not yet fyled.

R. DESCHAMBAULT,
Liquidator.

St. Jerome, August 4, 1915.

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

W. BANFORD & SON

GAETAN VALOIS, L. L. L.,

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Money to loan on security

LACHUTE, - QUE.

Depositor of the late J. E. Valois, notary's papers.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

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

W. BANFORD & SON.

AGENTS WANTED.

—:o:—

TO SELL

MCINTOSH RED APPLE TREES, and other specialties in general Fruit and Ornamental Nursery Stock.

We offer for the season of 1915 and 1916 a splendid list of hardy varieties suitable for Quebec planting.

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Liberal commission. Exclusive territory. Handsome free outfit. Write for full particulars.

STONE & WELLINGTON,
Fonthill Nurseries,
(Established 1837.)
TORONTO, ONTARIO.

FARM FOR SALE.

—:o:—

A good large farm comprising 200 acres, and one good bush lot, 1½ miles north of Dalesville. A commodious well finished house and new barns are also on the property. Suitable for a summer home and an ideal spot for summer boarders, being very close to a beautiful lake.

For full particulars write

CHARLES VARY, Dalesville.

7-30

HE STRUCK IT RIGHT AT LAST

After Suffering Almost Two Years, "Fruit-a-tives" Brought Relief.

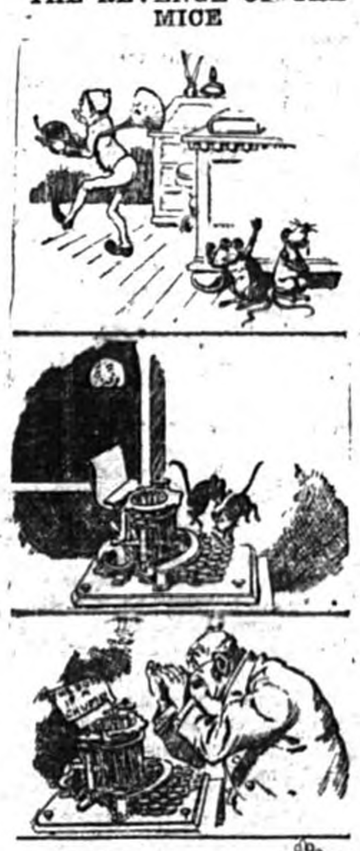


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1674 Esplanade Avenue, Montreal.

"In 1912, I was taken suddenly ill with Acute *Stomach Trouble* and dropped in the street. I was treated by several physicians for nearly two years. I was in constant misery from my stomach and my weight dropped down from 225 pounds to 160 pounds. Several of my friends advised me to try 'Fruit-a-tives' and I did so. That was eight months ago. *I began to improve almost with the first dose.* No other medicine I ever used acted so pleasantly and quickly as 'Fruit-a-tives', and by using it I recovered from the *distressing Stomach Trouble, and all pain and Constipation and misery were cured.* I completely recovered by the use of Fruit-a-tives' and now I weigh 208 pounds. I cannot praise 'Fruit-a-tives' enough". H. WHITMAN.

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

THE REVENGE OF THE MICE



SUSPICIOUS

"I'm afraid," said Bronco Bob. "tha Piute Pete's ideas of the game is getin' kind o' warped."

"What's the trouble."

"Every time he picks up a hand an finds less than three aces he think it wasn't a square deal."

COAL and WOOD

FOR SALE.

Give your order at once for next Season.

Harry Ayers

Lachute Mills, Que.

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.

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Rest and Undivided Profits -	4,976,299
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The two go together an if you want them we ar able to supply you. We co fidently tell you that this the best that money can bu and you will do well to ca and see them. We can f you up in household, furn ture. Call and secure ou prices. Better than el where.

O. B. LAFLEUR & Sons, Limited.

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MAIN STREET. LACHUTE.

FINE TRIBUTE TO ENGLAND

A SERBIAN WRITER'S GLOWING WORDS.

Great Britain's Sea Power the Soul of Resistance to Germany.

The following eloquent tribute to England, moving in its expression of the deep faith which the smaller nationalities have in our country, and inspiring in its incentive to act in the present according to the traditions of a great past, is from the pen of a Serbian writer, Mr. Lazare Kossovac, and has been contributed to the official Serbian journal, Samouprava:

The French people are silent; but it is remarkable that when these northern men begin to speak they are more eloquent than we of the south. More eloquent is Macaulay than Mirabeau, and Carlyle than Renan, and Gladstone than Mazzini. As if the chill northern mists pressed upon the mouth, their thoughts come to the tongue and go back from the tongue again unexpected. Englishmen are silent and thoughtful. Never was this island more silent, more thoughtful, or more busy than it is now. The war has given to the whole of Great Britain a solemn aspect. As I stepped upon British soil at Folkestone, I felt as though I had entered Westminster Abbey. All this island is transformed into an abbey; every man is silent, thoughtful and busy.

Determination Increased.

In the Dardanelles five great battleships have gone down. In the southern lands such losses would cause Englishmen to become only more silent, thoughtful and busy. In the Atlantic there was committed the "superman" crime of the Lusitania, which like other vast sarcophagus was laid on the floor of the deep. But in England, as the news arrives, lips are only pressed more tightly, the brain is more intensely concentrated, and tasks are more bravely seized. The Zeppelins make daily competition with their brothers the submarines in the destruction of private property and of unarmed and innocent people. At home poisonous bombs may fall from airships, while poisonous gases choke the heroic men in the trenches. Day by day appear the long columns of killed and wounded. But the granite island is silent, thoughtful and busy. Thus it makes answer to all calamity.

Ruling the Waves.

The English have to-day a veritable sea dominion from Pole to Pole. If their duty to the allies was to free the waters, they have done that duty brilliantly. To-day a Serbian can embark at Salonika, and travel through Suez to the Antipodes, around the globe and back through Gibraltar to Salonika again. During the whole journey he will travel upon the friendly English green sea-fields. English power upon the waters was never realized in such measure—and so effectively—as now. Never was there in history upon land such power as the English are exercising now upon the seas. You will say, "The waters are only a highway, nothing more." No, the waters are more than a highway. They represent nine-tenths of the best strategic positions, which, thanks to these Britons, are now in our possession; but which, without these Britons, had certainly been in German hands.

Can't Be Starved.

A free highway of the sea preserves the allies from starvation, makes possible the transport of men and munitions, and transforms what would be otherwise widely-scattered parts into a well-knit and inseparable whole. Imagine if it were not so; imagine if the Germans had such dominion on the waters! Their battleships would now be at Salonika, Kronstadt, Vladivostock, at Naples, Marseilles and Odessa, at Jaffa and who knows how many tribes and nations would not now be fighting against us on the Prussian side? It is, indeed, our happiness that these nine-tenths of the best strategic positions the English are holding now and not the Germans.

June and Its Battles.

It appears that June stands out conspicuously in world history as a month of battles. Bunker Hill was fought on June 17th, 1775; Napoleon was defeated at Waterloo on June 18th, 1815. The United States declared war on Britain on June 18th, 1812. In the American revolution the battle of Monmouth occurred on June 28th, 1778. The French took the Mamelon Earthworks at Sebastopol on June 7th, 1855, in the Crimean War. June 14th, 1645, witnessed the Battle of Naesby—the final defeat of Charles I. by Cromwell. June 14th, 1800, was the date of Marengo. June 14th, 1807, saw the Russians overthrown by Napoleon at Friedland. June 14th, 1809, Napoleon beat the Austrians at Roab. At Kolin, June 18th, 1757, the Austrians defeated Frederick the Great. June 23rd, 1757, Lord Clive won at Plassey the victory which made Great Britain mistress of India, and, doubtless, there are many more great battles associated with the month.



IN THE WAKE OF BATTLE.

A hillside at the eastern front after a Russian charge showing the dead, just as they fell, who were killed in a desperate attack against a position held by a Hungarian regiment.

BATTLES PLANNED MONTHS AHEAD

GERMANY'S SYSTEM ON CARRYING ON WAR.

Go About It Much as a Contractor Would Build a House.

In an interview with a correspondent, a Russian general who fought in the Galician battles has just explained the German plan of campaign which has resulted so successfully this summer.

He said the Germans plan battles as builders plan houses. A builder gets together his blue prints and his estimates, engages a sufficient number of workmen and a certain quantity of material and sets to work. He doesn't try to build a bigger house than he has material or labor for. Of course, accidents or bankruptcy may prevent the execution of his plan.

Similarily the Germans plan that a certain thing shall be done; they bring up the necessary soldiers and the necessary guns, shells and bullets, with a margin for miscalculation, but no more and never less.

They may, through accident or miscalculation, fail. But they never start fighting on the principle of doing the best with the men and shells you have.

To revert to the house parallel, the house may collapse during construction, owing to a mistake. But the builders will not decide suddenly that they have not enough material and dock the house of one storey, nor they will not abandon the house half built, because of lack of workmen or material. They know what they want to do. The battle planned and prepared for months in advance is a precise work.

An Instance.

The whole eastern campaign shows this. When the Germans won at Tannenburg they planned the march on the lower Vistula, which ended near Warsaw. Hardly had they retreated when they tried a new vast and clear-cut operation from Thorn. When that stagnated on the Bzura they were preparing the battle of the Mazurian Lakes which was a great victory, and hardly was over when they were sending their armies south to assault the Dunajec.

"The Germans in short," said the general, "never start fighting on the principle of we have so many men, so many guns—let us have a shot at the foe and do him as much harm as we can with these men and guns. They plan the shot first; see that they have the men and guns to execute the plan, and do not touch a plan which is from the first plainly beyond their strength.

Cannot Crush Whole Army.

"Thus they never once tried to crush our army as a whole. That is beyond them. Even admitting their technical superiority and good munition supply, they would want, in order to crush us by one operation, at least as many men as we have. Their way is to plan relatively small operations, which attack only one section of our front, in the hope of destroying this section before we can strengthen it.

"The battle of the Dunajec shows that the enemy planned to take these lines and to reach the San. He prepared everything for this, and something over, but did not intend to march straight to Lemberg. When he reached the San he had to stop—apart from our attempts to counter attack.

"Then he brought up, no doubt, shells, food and men for his next operation. He treated the next operation as a self-contained thing, and until it succeeded or failed he would attempt no more. Also he will not attempt a modified plan. If he feels too weak he will try something new, which, according to his judgment, is within his strength."

ANCIENT BARBERS.

Could Perform Operations Not Permitted Him To-day.

In the time of Louis XIV. and of Henry VIII., says the New York Medical Journal, a process of differentiation was under way, for there were then barbers, or perruquiers, barber surgeons and surgeons. The barber surgeons were made to confine themselves to minor operations of bloodletting and drawing of teeth, while on the other hand the surgeon was prohibited from "barbery or shaving." This distinction has been broken down in recent years by the surgeon, who must frequently act as barber before undertaking his more specialized activities.

The barber's sign two centuries ago consisted of a striped pole, with a basin suspended from it. Both the basin and the stripe indicated that his surgical function was of special importance, for the former represented the receptacle for blood and the latter the ribbon for wrapping the arm during and after bleeding. The basin has disappeared from the sign, but the striped pole is of historic significance to the man of medicine and he should humble himself before it as he enters the tonsorial parlors. Whether the alternating red and white so often seen were significant of a white bandage about an arm we do not know, but it might well have been the case.

Until the time of Lister doubtless both barber and surgeon were alike, equally aseptic and septic. Then came a separation in this respect, but more recently the wielder of the razor and shears is also finding, partly from compulsion, that cleanliness makes him more godly in his trade.

While the barber now limits his surgical practice to squeezing out of black heads or extracting burrowing hairs, he on the medical side applies facial massage and attempts to cure seborrhea, alopecia and ringworm. Cleanliness inside and out is an essential of health, and, so far as can be accomplished by external treatment, the barber might with sufficient training excel the dermatologist, who only prescribes.

The barber, though his fees are small and his working hours long, is still working in line with the prouder manipulator of the scalpel, for the latter is still but a cleanser of the inside of the body. And the former is a cleanser of the outside of the body. The barber will flourish when the surgeon has faded under the glare of the rising sun of sanitary and hygienic knowledge, which, by example, the former is even now helping to foster.

Where "Round Robin" Originated.

The name "round robin," given to a written petition or protest, and signed by a number of persons in circular form so that it may not appear who signed it first, is supposed to have originated among the ancient Greeks. It later was used by the Romans.

The officials of the French government used the "round robin" in medieval times. As for the name, that is of very uncertain derivation. Some say it comes from the French words, rond ruban, a round ribbon, but this is not at all probable. In some parts of England a pancake is called a round robin, and the question is: Was the circular petition named from or did it give the name to the pancake?

It has also been supposed that the petition was named for some person who suggested to his companions this peculiar method of declaring their sentiments, and Robin is a proper name, an old and familiar form of Robert. Another conjecture, however, given by Wheeler in his "Familiar Allusions," has greater probability:

"The small pieces of yarn or marline that are used to confine the upper edge of a sail to the yard or gaff are called rope bands, corrupted by sailors to robands, or robbins. Now, a robbin of this sort encircling a yard bears a neasily recognizable, though rather fanciful, resemblance to a ring inclosing a petition or other writing. As 'round robins' are frequently made use of by British sailors, it is quite possible that this is the true origin of the name."

EPIDEMICS IN RUSSIA.

Country Feels Loss of Physicians at the Front.

Conditions in Russia brought about by a scarcity of medical practitioners are described in an article in the Medical Journal which attacks vigorously the administration of the Russian war hospital arrangements.

"It was a fact well known in Russia previous to the outbreak of hostilities," the writer says, "that the supply of doctors fell far short of the actual needs of the empire. This deficiency is now aggravated by the circumstance that the representative members of the profession have been summoned to the seat of war, while the doctors at home have abandoned their ordinary duties to wait upon the half million sick and wounded soldiers in various parts of the interior. The public is thus compelled in many places to prescribe for itself, and its empirical treatment, by no means successful at the best of times, has been rendered all the more uncertain by the extraordinary spread of epidemics.

"Official reports issued by the municipal councils of Zhitamir, Berditchef, Bialystok, Nikolief and Zvenigorodka show an appalling mortality from epidemic diseases. Scarlet fever, smallpox, typhus and typhoid are the most prevalent and, if anything, they rage with greater intensity in the country than in the town. Writing from Vosnesensk, a newspaper correspondent states that the Cherson district has experienced the enormous loss of thirteen hundred children since last February.

"Among adults deaths from typhus fever, cholera and typhoid have been correspondingly numerous. For this mortality the peasants themselves are greatly to blame. Living on food which no decent human being can touch, filthy in their habits and having no conception of the simple laws of sanitary science as practised among peasants in more enlightened countries, the muzhiks lay themselves open to the reception of every epidemic that passes over the land. The suppression of the vodka has also given rise to many fatal cases of poisoning from methylated spirit. These evils are largely augmented by the removal of doctors from the provincial towns to the military hospitals, and still more so by the careless manner in which the invalids from Galicia are being transported through the country.

"Unless the reports in the Russian press are greatly exaggerated trainloads of men suffering from typhus fever, smallpox, cholera, typhoid and other infectious diseases pass daily along the lines and remain for hours in the stations without any attempt being made by the authorities to prevent the spread of infection. The great conflict has also served to bring out in disgraceful prominence the deficiencies of Russian hospital arrangements for the troops in the field."

Bomb Pleasantries.

There have lived in Hartlepool, England, side by side for many years a cranky old bachelor and a spinster of doubtful age. Their houses were adjoining, but the owners were not on speaking terms. The story of how their quarrel arose is safely locked in their own breasts. Suffice it to say that their mutual aversion to each other's sight and habits of life has furnished many an amusing incident to the neighborhood. The attack on her cats and the defence of his rude mouthed parrot had afforded many a scene of violent outburst of loud temper and abusive language. Then came the early morning raid of the German cruisers. He was just out of his bath, enwrapped in a towel, and she had just disembarked from the deck of her four poster when, crash! a fearful crash that seemed like the crack of doom, and amid the blinding dust and falling rubble they were discovered each to the other, only a few feet separating them, prostrate on their respective floors from shock, but otherwise unhurt, for the partition wall between them had been blown down. Fate had saved their lives, but had laid them almost in each other's arms.

NEWS FROM ENGLAND

NEWS BY MAIL ABOUT JOHN BULL AND HIS PEOPLE.

Occurrences In the Land That Reigns Supreme in the Commercial World.

A case af anthrax in a cow has been reported at Littleborough near Rochdale.

Postage stamps of the reign of Queen Victoria were not valid after the end of the month.

The London Board of Trade figures for June show an increase in imports of $89,180,000.

Three Chester magistrates are working during their spare hours producing munitions of war.

Women working on railways are to be admitted to membership of the National Union of Railwaymen.

In Sheffield a water famine has set in and two ammunition works have had to close down owing to a scarcity of water.

At Spalding, a number of boys from the Grammar School are to utilize their holidays by assisting farmers with the harvest.

Over 50 unnaturalized Germans, arrested the past week at Birmingham, have been sent to the internment camp at Cheshire.

Efforts are being made at Hull to raise volunteer aviator corps for the defence of the northeast coast Zeppelin raids.

A field kitchen with a cob and harness complete is being sent out from Working, Surrey, to the Belgian soldiers in the trenches.

The British Government has decided that it cannot undertake to pay compensation for losses at sea due to the action of the enemy.

The Earl of Granard, who was Master of the Horse in 1907, has been appointed a Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order.

The London (Royal Free Hospital) School of Medicine for Women is to be enlarged at a cost of $150,000, of which $70,00 has already been subscribed.

The borough surveyor, medical officer, and manager of the electric light works, connected with the Vuneaton Town Council have been released for military duties.

Dr. Charters Symonds, the well-known consulting surgeon to Guy's Hospital, has left England for Malta, to minister to the wounded soldiers and sailors there.

Oswestry Town Council has decided to oppose a scheme proposed by the Salop County Council for the erection at a cost of $100,000 of an isolation hospital.

Surbiton Urban Council has received two tattered and worn British flags, found on wounded soldiers, sent by Sergt W. Christman, a former member of the Council.

The Kingston-on-Thames Battalion of the Surrey Volunteer Training Corps has offered to furnish men, up to 100 in number, if required, to assist farmers in harvesting hay or corn.

Mount Felix, Walton-on-Thames, a mansion standing in picturesque grounds overlooking the river, is being fitted up as a hospital for the reception of wounded New Zealand soldiers.

Complete motor convoys, comprising vans, lorries, cycles, etc., are to be equipped by the Notts and Derby Miners and Colliery Owners and presented to the War Office for use at the front.

Banbury residents have purchased an X-Ray apparatus for the 1st Essex Regiment, who were formerly stationed for a time in the town, but are now on active service in the Dardanelles.

The Rev. Wm. Towler, Kingsley, who was rector of South Kensington, North Yorkshire, since 1859, has just celebrated the 100th anniversary of his birth. His father was present at Waterloo as an army surgeon.

Orders for 20,000 dozen pairs of wool men's shirts and pants per month have been placed by the War Office with Messrs. Mosley's, the hosiery manufacturers of Nottingham, in preparation for the coming winter campaign.

A very interesting South London personality has passed away in his 101st year in the death of Mrs. Mary Adkins of Brixton, who was born three months before the battle of Waterloo, and who lived in six reigns and remembered four coronations.

A Remarkable Achievement.

The story of how the British Army at the front was supplied with black net respirators inside three days is now being told in London wholesale trade circles as an instance of what can be done by British industry under the stimulus of a little "push and go." Ten or twelve days was the answer given to the War Office when that Department first inquired as to when delivery of plain black net to the required amount—the exact figures cannot be divulged, but they are enormous—could be made. It was then that the "push and go" policy was put to the test. A certain person was given carte blanche, and in a few hours he had bought up all available stocks of plain net, and arranged with the dyers to give the net thus purchased the necessary blackness. The material was dyed, dried, and despatched to London by passenger train within a few hours of getting the work. Some of the packages weighed nearly half a ton, and the cost of carriage is said to have run into hundreds of pounds. Arrangements had been meanwhile made in London for the manufacture of the respirators, and as fast as the net was received it was made up. In that way the men at the front were equipped against poisonous gas within three days.

ROYAL YEAST
MAKES PERFECT BREAD



ICE CREAM

(IT'S A FOOD)

The consumption of City Dairy Ice Cream is increasing every season. The local dealer has not the facilities, besides he makes so little that he cannot turn out a uniform Ice Cream. Discriminating shop keepers everywhere are selling City Dairy Ice Cream instead of their own make, and their patronage is increasing because City Dairy Ice Cream is better and the quality is uniform.

City Dairy

Look for the Sign.

TORONTO.

We want an Agent in every town.

About the Household

Vegetable Dishes.

Vegetables supply salts and acids that are much needed to keep the system in healthy condition. And especially in warm weather, when a surfeit of meat is undesirable because it gives more heat than the body needs, vegetable dishes that are hearty enough to take the place of a meat dish, for the main course at luncheon or for a dinner entree, are desirable. The wise housekeeper makes vegetables serve two purposes, now that they are inexpensive and abundant—she makes them a means of reducing the size of food bills and a means of giving health to her family.

For luncheon a vegetable loaf, made according to the following recipe, is very good. Soak two cupfuls of fine bread crumbs in a cupful of milk for an hour, then add two beaten eggs, two cupfuls of ground pecan nuts, half a teaspoonful of summer savory, half a teaspoonful of salt and pepper and celery salt to taste. Press the mixture into a greased pan and bake for half an hour, basting frequently with butter. Use about half a cupful of melted butter in this basting, which really consists in pouring the butter over the top of the loaf. Turn out on a platter, garnish with parsley and serve.

Cheese and creamed cabbage are delicious prepared like this: Soak a young cabbage, head down, in cold water for an hour, so that any insects or worms will be dislodged from its leaves. Then boil it until tender and chop and drain it. Take about two cupfuls of it and put it in alternate layers with a thick cream sauce in the shell of an Edam cheese. Season the sauce well and put it into the oven until the sauce bubbles. Then serve. There will be just enough cheese flavor from the shell.

To prepare tomatoes and eggs on toast, melt about two tablespoonfuls of butter in a skillet and fry a small onion, chopped, two or three minutes, then add two cupfuls of cooked tomato and six minced olives. Bring to the boiling point and add six beaten eggs, and cook until thickened sufficiently. Season with salt and cayenne pepper and serve on slices of hot buttered toast.

Steaming Is An Art.

Steaming is an unappreciated art. In steaming both meat and vegetables all the juices and valuable food elements are retained and not wasted in the water, as in boiling. Steaming does not seem to heat up the kitchen so much on the hot summer days as having the oven running for roasting.

For steaming, prepare the chicken for roasting, tying the wings and legs close together, and rubbing with salt and pepper; do not stuff. Fill the boiling pan about half full of boiling water; place the chicken in a shallow pan three by three and one-half inches in height, as in this way all the juice is saved for the gravy or sauce. Place this pan in the steamer. Be sure that the boiling pan and steamer fit very closely, so that every bit of steam may be doing its full duty.

Another variation is to steam the chicken until it is tender, then dismember, and fry as if it were a spring chicken. Dip each piece in flour and fry in butter, and it is easy to fool the most fastidious judge of good fried chicken.

We are continually reading warnings about wasting the mineral salts in vegetables by our usual careless methods of boiling; we set the helpless vegetable adrift in a sea of boiling water, and then, when all the valuable elements (such as phosphorous, calcium, and iron) are boiled out, and the flavor of the food thereby reduced, the vegetable is reduced—a mere hollow shell of its former self, with all its life-blood extracted—and served to us, while the rich salts and juices find an untimely end by being poured down the kitchen sink.

In steaming, all this is avoided. Physicians always recommend baked potatoes for children and invalids, because they are most digestible. Steamed ones are just as good, if not better, for the steaming renders the starch absolutely soluble.

Steamed carrots are a revelation to people who say they never eat carrots because they have no taste. Beets, likewise unpopular, unless served with vinegar or lemon or something "to give it a taste," will be found to possess a decided flavor. Asparagus is delicious when steamed. Indeed, everything which can be boiled can be steamed, and it is a much more economical as well as a healthful method.

Household Hints.

Polish a dining table with melted wax, rubbed on with a soft cloth. Put a pinch of salt into water in which cut flowers are placed and they will last longer.

To clean a clogged drain pipe, pour in some kerosene and follow it immediately with boiling water.

To remove acid stains from scarlet woollen goods with weak pearl ash water.

Lemon juice added to the water in which rice is boiled improves the flavor and makes it beautifully white.

A little turpentine put into a copper boiler will help to whiten clothes and will prove an economy both in time and labor.

A gold chain may be made to look bright by dipping it into a cup containing one part of ammonia and three parts of water.

A little vinegar rubbed on the steel parts of an oven door, no matter how badly tarnished with the heat, will brighten it at once.

For a nice "pick up," this is good: Cut rounds of thin bread, butter them and heap with grated cheese. Brown lightly in the oven and serve at once. They are good with salad for luncheon or Sunday night supper when the salad course is a hearty one.

When roasting a piece of meat the surface should be seared quickly in a hot oven to prevent the juices from escaping. After it has begun to brown reduce the heat and with a long-handled spoon dip the fat which has collected in the bottom of the pan and pour over the meat. If the meat is basted in this way every 10 minutes it will be more juicy when finished.

Hat bows affected by rain can be freshened up in the following easy and practical manner without taking them off the hat: Take large iron spoon, warm it over a gas stove or lamp with the concave side toward the heat. When the spoon is sufficiently hot, put it in the bows and pass the parts over the arched side of the spoon. Before the ironing, brush and clean the ribbon thoroughly, slightly dampen the bows, and afterward they appear just like new.

Peaches never make a firm jelly that will retain its shape when turned from a mold, but no jelly is more delicious for cake fillings. For jelly select peaches not quite ripe enough for eating. Rub off the down with a rough cloth, cut in pieces, saving pits. Cover with water and cook slowly, closely covered, until the fruit is perfectly soft. Turn into a jelly bag and hang to drip. When the juice is all extracted measure and allow to every pint of juice a pound of sugar and the juice of a lemon. Set the sugar in the oven to heat, and place the liquid uncovered over the fire. Cook steadily 20 minutes, add the heated sugar, stir until dissolved, cook five minutes, then strain through cheesecloth into glasses.

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN SITUATION.

Will It Lead to War?

Many people in this country think the last word has been said, and that war is inevitable.

The recent reply of Germany's minister to Pres. Wilson's last note is far from assuring, and may be summed up as raising the wrath of Americans still higher at the Kaiser's impudent and evading special pleading.

Ever since the mapping out by Germany of the so-called "war zone," which includes a large strip of neutral waters of the ocean over which she has no rights of exclusion, whatever, this country and Germany have been in controversy, accentuated at times by sinking the ships of neutral nations, and finally by the sinking of the great British liner the Lusitania and the loss of many lives, including 115 Americans, under circumstances of wicked, wanton cruelty.

America, basing her claims upon the law of nations, recognized the world over since civilization began, demands that the rights of neutrals and of non-combatants be respected on the open sea by all belligerents.

Germany, while not denying these rights under international law, claims that Great Britain's attitude in shutting off the importation of all food stuffs, etc., justifies her submarine warfare as the only means she has of proper retaliation for this deprivation.

The negotiations between Germany and America have proceeded several months, and the two nations now seem to be as far apart as when they began, so far as settling the rights of neutrals and non-combatants on the high seas is concerned.

There are two supreme considerations by which the U.S. must be guided in the course she adopts: First, her own rights and the rights of her citizens; and second, her moral obligations to those humanitarian ideals which she has always professed.

Germany claims that she was forced into this war, and is facing embattled Europe in defense of her very existence. That foodstuffs are exempt from the rule of contrabrand, and that her submarine warfare was made necessary by Great Britain's announcement to cut off all imports of food and other essentials to her existence, and that, faced by starvation, she had no other recourse than to strike back by the submarine, the only means at her disposal. She claims that the submarine cannot operate under the recognized rules of naval warfare, requiring visit and search and provision for the safety of neutrals and non-combatants, and this being so, these rules should be waived.

She also claims that the British Admiralty has offered inducements to merchant vessels to ram submarines, and that this fact exempts such vessels from the operations of international law, and while she asserts her humanitarian impulses, she insists that these must not interfere with her obligations to her own citizens. It is on these grounds she justifies the destruction of the Lusitania, and refrains from giving America the assurance it has demanded that submarine warfare shall conform to the rules of naval warfare.

Back of these considerations is the German viewpoint concerning "National destiny," and war as a means of its achievement, as set forth boldly in von Bernhardi's great book, which has become, so to speak, the German Bible. This author asserts that: "In the interests of the world's civilization it is our duty to enlarge Germany's colonial empire. Thus alone can we politically, or at least natianally unite the Germans throughout the world, for only then will they recognize the German civilization is the most necessary factor of human progress. Lastly, we must recognize that the struggle for high ideals, that the desire for action, in short, war itself, is an instrument of cultural progress."

There you have it; and when it is remembered that Nietzsche's writings also have taken great hold on German thought, in which he expresses his ideal as "a war against modern civilization in all its forms," and who preached the gospel of aristrcratism, of hatred instead of love, of immoralism stead of morality, we can appreciate the German view-point, and the incentive of her every action. The end justifies the means, if that end means the glory and supremacy of German Kultur. With Nietsche, the German citizen contemplates a new world, a new humanity—a regenerated, purified and beautified "over man." Nietzsche's "Der Wille zur Macht," or, will to power, contains the entire philosophy of the average German in a nut-shell.

From this we can understand how the German mind, holding this viewpoint, may regard laws for the protection of neutrals and non-combatants as less important than freedom to use any weapon that may be effective in extending the sphere of German "Will to power."

Of course, America will not recognize any abridgment of the rights of her citizens, simply because of an arbitrary mapping out of a war zone. The physical limitations of the submarines do not exempt from conforming with the rules of visit, search and provision for safety of neutrals and non-combatants before taking the extreme measure of sinking the ship involved.

All this is forcibly set forth in the President's communications in the face of Germany's plea of peculiar exigency. In other words, we refuse to subscribe to the doctrine that the rights of humanity are subordinate to the necessities of warfare. Germany's blockaded situation is one of the incidents of war due to an advantage the allies hold in position and naval strength and for which the U.S. is in no way responsible.

Germany refuses, or at least evades, our demands, and she will not concede the rights of travel without menace on the merchant ships of belligerent nations, and if "this is the last word on the subject, I can see no other alternative than a declaration of war, or a square backdown of position by one party or the other. Germany can rest assured that America will never recede from her position and if war comes America will be there with all the force of inexhaustible resources and her wonted bravery.

CHAS. M. BICE.

Denver, July 12, 1915.

THIRD UNIVERSITIES' COMPANY

There are many men in Canada who are anxious to go and play their part in the Great War, who are willing to go as officers, but from want of adequate military training, or for other reasons, are unable to obtain commissions. There are other men who would prefer to join the ranks simply because they realize the enormous responsibility of the wastage of life which results from the bad leadership of an improperly trained officer.

Some of these men hesitate to go in the ranks, merely because they are uncertain of finding the congenial companionship of men of similar training and tastes.

Now, there is an organization in Canada exactly suited to the requirements of such men, and its existence should be brought clearly to the notice of every young man in Canada.

The Universities of Canada are working loyally together to raise company after company, and to send them overseas to reinforce as units that famous regiment, the Princess Patricias Canadian Light Infantry.

These companies are composed of men from the Universities of Canada, the friends of such men, and broadly speaking, from men of that type.

It must be clearly understood that they are not all University men, for there are bank clerks, lawyers, architects, engineers, ranchers and others, and it has been found that such men pull well together and enjoy military life to the full. If the existence of such a force was known throughout the length and breadth of Canada, there would be no difficulty in recruiting a full company within a week.

The First University Company, under the command of an excellent leader, Captain Gregor Barclay, has been for some time in England. An eminent military authority has declared this to be the finest company which has ever sailed from Canada.

The Second University Company was composed of men of a splendid type and was embarked recently at Montreal.

The Third Universities' Company (and note that the plural is deliberate) is recruiting with fair rapidity and there is every hope that it will reach the high mark of success attained by the first two companies.

There is certainly no difficulty in obtaining officers, but it is harder to find picked men for Sergeant-Major, Company Quartermaster-Sergeant, Platoon Sergeants and Section Leaders, on whom largely rests the success of the Company. Indeed, Canada needs chiefly a training school for non-commissioned officers.

The general principle is followed of giving commissions to well qualified men from the University or from the district which furnishes the recruits.

The West has certainly been a great recruiting ground for the Universities' Companies, and the men have proved themselves good soldiers, well disciplined and efficient, with fine physique. It is hoped that the Maritime Provinces will rival the West in furnishing recruits. Indeed, in the Second Company, men doubtless Canadians, came to join from Oklahoma, Arizona and Missouri.

A recruit can be examined medically and attested in his own district, and transportation will be provided to Montreal.

All information can be obtained from Captain A. S. Eve, 382 Sherbrooke Street West, Montreal, the headquarters of the successive companies.

The newspapers and publicity agents, by their voluntary aid freely given, have shown themselves to be the most efficient means of furnishing recruits, but we ask every reader to help the men to join the Company they are looking for, and the Company to find the men required.

PRISONERS OF WAR.

Camps and hospitals for prisoners of war are prominent features of Germany to-day. They number 247, some of which contain between 10,000 and 20,000 prisoners. The latest information gives the number of prisoners interned as 900,000.

The lot of the prisoner is something like that of a Mexican peon or a Virginia slave in the old slavery days. He has a sort of communal life. He is not confined to a cell, but his freedom of movement is restricted to a camp compound.

If he chooses labor, he is sometimes contracted out to an employer for a pittance of 12 or 25 cents a day. He is fed and clothed and housed by people who grudge him the scraps they fling him, and his lot is an unenviable one.

A neutral correspondent in Germany has written an interesting account of these prisoners' camps. It is usually surrounded by a high wooden fence, surrounded in turn by an outer bristling web of double barbed wire. Between the two fences there is a passage for the guard. Along one side run the guard houses and offices the kitchens, canteens, bath houses for the prisoners, and then the prison barracks proper. There are no windows, only skylights in a sloping roof. On a layer of tarred paper wooden berths are built along the walls, leaving room for a passage in the middle. This is in the newest camps; in other camps prisoners sleep on sacks filled with wood shavings, which are raised up along the walls during the day.

Food regulations are much the same in all camps. The basis for the distribution of food is 2,700 calories (heat units) declared by German science to be necessary for the maintenance of a tolerable existence.

This is administered in a form of black bread and soup, a diet which gives the Canadian prisoner an acute sense of starvation. If he has money he is allowed to buy extra food and tobacco in a canteen. The prisoners themselves do the work in the kitchens, serve the food and perform all the other menial tasks in the camps. They are allowed to amuse themselves as best they can by primative theatricals and some games.

"When I asked how they were treated," says this correspondent, "I received conflicting answers. One general conclusion, I drew, however, namely, that many are without friends to send them gifts of food, clothing and other necessities. I was much impressed by the desirability of one central organization for the distribution of gifts to British prisoners."

Such an organization is to be found in the Red Cross of which thousands of grateful prisoners of war can say with truth, "I was in prison and ye came unto me."

The concern of the Red Cross is, however, primarily with the wounded. It is only the overflow of its treasury that is can devote to prisoners of war.

The Canadian Red Cross has a special department in London, which has been sending 300 parcels a week to prisoners' camps. This amount is, of course, insufficient, but it can only be increased by an increase in public subscription.

A year ago the detention of a dozen Canadians in a peon camp in Mexico would have set Canada in a blaze of indignation. In spite of the many claims on the publics' purse it is to be hoped, however, that the thousands of Canadians now languishing in Germany, will not be forgotten.

If you wish to "Come Unto Them" in their prison, you can do so by means of the Red Cross.

Subscriptions should be sent to 77 King Street East, Toronto.

The Fighting King.

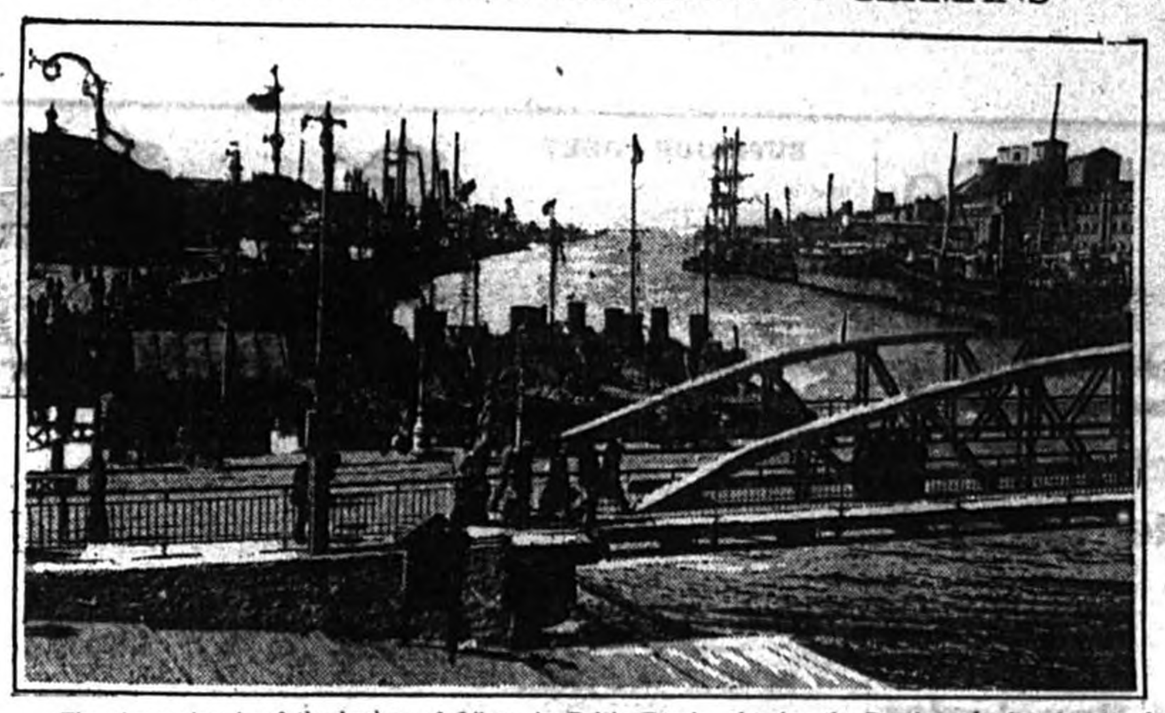
"Good-bye; I hope you won't forget me," the King of Italy once said to a departing American. Most monarchs would have taken one's memory of a friendly meeting and a cordial handshake for granted; but the Italian ruler, by nature humble, has never learned to presume on the veneration of his fellowmen. His training as a boy was calculated to keep him unpretentious, for it was a training of extraordinary hardness and severity. He did not rough it, like some Princes, merely for the benefit of the public, and relapse behind the scenes into the spoilt child and pampered young man. The thing that shows the real worth of the King of Italy is the absence of reaction since his accession. The Spartan boy when he grows up and has his own way, often makes amends to himself. The King is the rare creature, a Spartan boy who has grown to be a Spartan man.

The King of Italy, who has taken his place at the head of his armies, has never cultivated the martial aspect dear to his father. The exaggerated moustache and fierce brow of the late King were inherited, or copied, from Victor Emmanuel, and did not indicate any real military experience or power. They served their purpose, nevertheless, on parade and in procession. The present King is of another type. Always rigidly straight, and soldierly in a neat rather than a picturesque way, he is quite one of the smallest of European rulers.

A Test of Lunacy.

It is said that in a certain lunacy asylum one of the tests applied to find out if a patient is sufficiently recovered to be discharged is to give him a broom and put him in a room with a water-tap turned full on. If he proceeds placidly to sweep up the water without turning off the tap his standard of intelligence is not deemed to be high enough.

RUSSIAN PORT IN POSSESSION OF GERMANS



The above view is of the harbor of Libau, in Baltic Russia, showing the Russian vessels taken by the Germans when they occupied the place. In the foreground is seen a German torpedo boat flotilla.

From the Middle West

BETWEEN ONTARIO AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Items From Provinces Where Many Ontario Boys and Girls Are Living.

Winnipeg's June brides numbered 234, while in June, 1914, they were 372.

Edmonton claims to lead in the average school attendance of the Dominion.

Annie Anderson, Calgary domestic, lost both feet through falling under a street car.

Edmonton is gathering many recruits for the 66th battalion from the northland.

Winnipeg city council's grant to the Associated Charities this year will be $12,000.

Lieut. J. T. Favell, of Moose Jaw, had two brothers killed at Ypres and another wounded.

Lethbridge street cars take children to the lake for one cent during July and August.

For having had adulterated milk in his possession, E. Muyhart, of Winnipeg, was fined $50.

Twelve new grain elevators of 35,000 capacity, will be ready for the wheat of Alberta this year.

Saskatoon public schools showed an enrolment of 3,301 pupils in June, slightly higher than in 1914.

Prince Albert Board of Trade charges that exorbitant prices are demanded for fruit in that city.

Calgary considers it will be able to supply free books for the public schools at a cost of $10,000 this year.

The soldiers of the west in camp at Vernon issue a weekly newspaper of the 47th Overseas Battalion, C. E. F.

John Weir was fined $20 at Calgary for using a C. P. R. ticket which which he had bought of another man.

Frank Hardman, insurance agent of Calgary, suicided through loss of employment in the Dominion Trust crash.

Noted fossil hunters are in Red Deer district, where Alberta holds relics of animal life of three million years ago.

The postmen of Calgary will no longer be carried on street cars for $25 a year per man, $35 is asked for the service.

Ratepayers in outlying sections of Saskatoon will be allowed 10 gallons of water a day from city taps, to which they buy keys.

The Ottawa Government will establish 35 demonstration farms in Alberta and Saskatchewan for experimental farm work.

The Province of Saskatchewan has taken out a bonding warehouse license for liquor—the first ever issued to a province in Canada.

Jim Perdicaris, a Greek was arrested at Regina for illegal entry into Canada. He is wanted in his own country on a charge of murder.

THE ARISTOCRAT OF BERRIES.

(By Peter McArthur.)

The writer in a recent number of the New York Independent has made a grievous mistake, which I hasten to correct. He has libelled the currant—though it is quite evident that he libelled it through ignorance. From the tone of his article I am convinced that the offending writer is not a man of the world even though he lives in New York. It is apparent that he has never strayed far from a quiet New England home, and "home-keeping youths have ever homely wits." He describes the currant as if it had seen nothing of high life, when the real truth is that it is unquestionably our most aristocratic fruit—the fruit of kings as well as of ordinary people. Listen to what this person has to say:

"July opens with the currant, a humble sort of fruit but beautiful and wonderfully helpful. The bush gave the pioneer no trouble, for it would grow easily anywhere, bore neglect humbly, had no haughty manners and always did its best." From reading that you would imagine that the currant "had never walked farther than Finbury," had never seen court life, and had been the companion and comforter of humble people who could not afford anything better. Shades of Savarin and all great chefs. Did the poor man who wrote that never eat venison or Canvass-back duck? No chef would think of serving those supreme delicacies of gastronomic art without flanking them with currant jelly! Without currant jelly you cannot hope to catch the best flavors of game or of many of our best meat dishes. It is found with all the aristocratic dishes and is even served with the most delicately wrought omelets. It is quite true that jellies, jams, pies and tarts occupy the larger part of its life, but it is even more at home on the tables of the rich and exclusive. No hostess can make a pretence of epicurean hospitality without a plentiful supply of currant jelly, which may be used from the first meat course until it makes its last appearance with the cheese.

Bar-le-due jelly and petit Gervaise cheese! My lips suffuse at the bare mention of that most delectable and aristocratic combination. But enough! The currant is the aristocrat of our berries even though it is never absent from the tables of the plain people. It is the true cosmopolite of the fruit family, found everywhere, and instead of being humble—"Too proud to care from whence it came."

G. L. Meikle & Co.

School Supplies

Head-quarters for School Books and School Supplies for the past 75 years

also

A large assortment of Papeteries and Tablets.

Sole Agent for Willard's Fork Dipped Chocolates

White Front

G.L. MEIKLE & CO.

FOOTWEAR

For School Boys and School Girls

We have the Boots that are strong and lasting for School use.

Growing Girls Boots with low heels, in sizes from 1 to 6.

Give us a call and we are positive we will be able to prove to you that there are no better values in town.

Extra Special Values in Boys' School Suits.

Also a large assortment of Men's Ready-to-wear Clothing

Working Shirts, Peabody Overalls, Harvesters Gloves.

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.

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.

DR. R. CHARLEBOIS L.D.S.
SURGEON DENTIST
397 Victoria Avenue,
cor. Sherbrooke St.
Montreal, P. Q. Westmount,
Tel Westmount 4849.

SUPERIOR COURT

Canada
Province of Quebec
District of Terrebonne. No 454

—:o:—

F. Amedee Allair,
Plaintiff,
vs.
FREDERIC ALLAIR, Delle CORA ALLAIR, Delle ANNA ALLAIR et Delle MARE ALLAIR the four of them formerly of the city of Boston, in the United States of America and now of unknown parts,
Defendants.

UPON MOTION of the Plaintiff,
The Defendants are hereby ordered to appear within a month.
Ste-Scholastique, 6th of August 1915.
GRIGNON & FORTIER.
Prothonotary S. C.
8-27

PUBLIC NOTICE.

—:o:—

Public notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been authorized to accept under the benefit of inventory the estate of the late Honourable Jean prevost, in his lifetime advocate and King Council, of the Town of Saint Jerome, County and District of Terrebonne.

Saint Jerome, 13th of August, 1915.
MRS. GABRIELLE P. GAGNON.

All parties interested in the Estate Honourable Jean Prevost, as creditors or debtor, will kindly communicate with Chas. Ed. Marchand, Advocate of the Town of Saint Jerome. Que

Saint Jerome, August 13th 1915.
CHAS. ED. MARCHAND.
176 Labelle Street, Saint Jerome, Que.
8-27

Carpenter and Builder.

The undersigned wishes to inform residents of Lachute and surrounding country that they are now residing in Lachute and is prepared to undertake any contact for general building of houses, bungaloes, or jobbing repairs, alterations etc. Telephone line 119, ring 1-2, or write to
R. MANSON & CO.,
Lachute, Que
8-13

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

Reduced Fares. Alternate Routes.

NORTH PACIFIC COAST POINTS
Vancouver, Victoria, Seattle, Portland, etc.

CALGARY, EDMONTON, BANFF, ETC
Train Service:

10.30 a.m. } Via Canadian Rockies.
10.15 p.m. }
8.45 p.m. Via St. Paul.
8.45 a.m. } Via the Great Lakes or
10.00 p.m. } Chicago.
10.50 p.m. }

All trains with up-to-date equipment.
Particulars and descriptive matter on application.

HOMESEEKER'S EXCURSIONS.
Every Tuesday.
Winnipeg, Edmonton and Int. Stations.
10.30 a.m. 10.15 p.m.

For further information apply to
J. S. GILES, Agent.

Professional & Commercia

—:o:—

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-OFFCE,
LACHUTE, - QUE

The 1915 Central Canada

EXHIBITION OTTAWA

SEPTEMBER 10 to 18

$25,000 in prizes, - - 10,000 dssplays

This Fair has a new $5,000 Dominion Grant all added to utility classes of horses, cattle, sheep, swine and poultry.

FREIGHT PAID on live stock exhibits from Ontario and Quebec

Horse races, Baseball Matches, Live Stock Parades, Aeroplane flights, Night shows presenting the Eighth wonder of the World "The Birth of a nation." Griffith's stupendous $500,000 motion picture.

Reduced railway rates. General admission 25 cts. 6 for $1.00 tickets on sale in advance. Grand stand rates reduced. Entries close Sept 3rd Write for Prize Lists, entry forms, programme, information to

E. McMahon, Manager, 26 Sparks Street, Ottawa



"Yes sir; you will get more for your money in service and satisfaction, by using

Brandram-Henderson's "English" Paint

than you can get with other paint:

Longer Protection, because B-H "English" is primarily an endurance paint and will successfully withstand the effects of weather longer than others;

Greater Economy, because you will not have to repaint nearly as soon as with other paints; and

Greater Satisfaction, because B-H Paints retain their beauty and weather resistance for years.

The Reason, for this is that all B-H "English" Paints that can be made on a white base contain

70% Brandram's B. B. Genuine White Lead
30% Pure White Zinc.

A combination that produces paints unexcelled in covering capacity, beauty, brilliancy and durability. This formula is positively guaranteed by the makers."



Geo. Paul, Lachute, Que.
Hardie & Co, Brownsburg, Que.

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**

Announcement

We have been appointed agents for the C. X. L. Stumping Powder same as used in Demonstrations last week.

We also carry a full line of Blasting Powder, Cartridges, Shot shells, Fuse, Detonators, Crimpers,

We are Licensed to Sell all Kinds of Explosives.

T. McOuat & Son,

Founders & Machinists, - - Lachute Mills.

The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XXXIX — LACHUTE, FRIDAY, AUGUST 27, 1915. — NO. 32

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

ATTENTION.

The clause which appears in the printed prize list, beween classes 77 and 78 of the horse list, is an error, as all prizes offered by the Agricultural Society in the Horse classes, with the exception of Specials, will be awarded on the second day of the exhibition, and all Specials will be awarded on the third day.

JAMES W. GALL,
9-3. Sec.-Treas.

FOR SALE,—One Victoria Rubber Tire Cab, also one-three seated cab steel tire, (bran new), at very reasonable price. Apply to FELIX BLAIS,
8 27 Brownsburg.

We are buying wool as usual, and will pay the highest market price.
W. BANFORD & SON.

FARM FOR SALE.

Five miles from Lachute, County of Argenteuil, P. Q half way between the villages of St. Philippe and Carillon, a well watered farm of 80 acres, about 75 acres under cultivation, balance in wood. Good comfortable house, also barn of 70 feet with stable underneath, and water in stable. Cheese factory on place, and school convenient. For other particulars apply on premises to proprietor.

WILLIAM McCOY.

WANTED,—A young girl for General House Work to go to Montreal in September. Apply to
MRS. J. C. COPPING,
care of Mrs. Mrs. G. H. Holland,
Ivan Bower, Lachute.

GENERAL STORE FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Also General Stock for Sale. Good Business Stand in a great manufacturing center. Reason selling ont sickness. For further information apply to PARISEAU BROS.,
Brownsburg, Que.

Entire change at the Albert Hall.

The proprietor of the Albert Hall. Mr. A Bishop wishes to inform his patrons that he has decided to vary his usual Saturday programme by running a thrilling story "The Perils of Pauline," which for the next two weeks will be given in part by three reels each evening and 2 reels on every succeeding Saturday until its completion. In addition to this will be shewn the "Pathe Weekly Gayette" giving all current events and happenings at the Front, and the programme will also include the regular comics.

This will afford the residents of Lachute and vicinity a varied programme that should prove interesting and instructive. The old prices will prevail.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Is hereby given by the undersigned, that the Assessment Roll of the Parish of St. Jerusalem for 1915, has been prepared according to law, and that the taxes on said roll are payable on and after the 1st of September without further notice. J. W. GALL,
8-27. Sec.-Treas.

BIRTHS.

FORRESTER,—At Dalesville, Que August 25th, 1915, to Mr. and Mrs. Archie Forrester a son.

MARRIAGES.

DIXON—SILVERSON,—On Aug 25th, 1915, at the home of the brides parents Dalesville, Que. Elizabeth Eva, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Silverson. to Henry Albert Dixon, of Dalesville.

DEATHS

MARSHALL,—At Dalesville, on Saturday, Aug. 21st, 1915, Thomas Marshall, in his 70th year.

McOUAT,—At the General Hospital, Montreal, on Monday, August the 23rd, 1915, James Christie, McOuat of St. Andrews East. Aged 65 years.

HUTCHINS,—At the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, on Aug. 25th, 1915, Mrs. Jerry Hutchins, in her 64th year.

SPOT CASH FOR WOOL

We will pay very attractive price for
WHITE WASHED WOOL
for immediate delivery at our Mills

Please communicate by Phone No. 23, and close sale for quantity on hand.

AYERS LIMITED, Lachute Mills, P.Q.

CRESWELL'S

Canada Cement
Prices Right

R. Creswell, Regist'd.

LOCAL NEWS

Miss Morrin, of Petit Brulé. was the recent guest of Mrs. John Hay.

Mrs. Ledwidge and two sons, of Montreal, are guests of her sister Mrs. A. Westwood.

Mrs. Henry Russell, of Montreal, is spending this week with friends in town and vicinity.

Mr. and Mrs Ellis, of Montreal, have returned home after a pleasant holiday at Clear Lake.

Master Lindsay Demerse left on Wednesday for a short visit with his brother in Maxville, Ont.

The Misses. B. and T. Beath, of Smith Fall's, Ont., are guests of their sister Mrs. Wm. Robinson.

Mr. H. Reilly, who has been spending a pleasing holiday in town returned to Ottawa on Wednesday.

The Misses. Griffith, of Montreal, are guests of their aunt Mrs. W. G. Staniforth for a few weeks.

Miss Violet Kennedy, of Montreal, spent the week-end in town with her annt Mrs. A. McPaul.

Mr Sterling Pollock of Montreal, spent the week-end with his parents Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Pollock.

Messrs. John and Alex. Forbes, of Montreal, are spending a short visit with their mother in town.

All Society Prizes in the Horse Class will be awarded on the 2nd day of Sept. 9th, and all Specials on the 10th.

Miss M. F. Ferris, who has been spending some time with friends in the West returned home on Saturday last.

Mr. Archie D. McAllister, has returned to Montreal, after spending a few days as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. H. Pollock.

Mr. and Mrs. G. A. McMillan and son of Dorval, spent the week-end with her father Mr. John Armstrong, of Lachute Road.

Mrs W. W. Piper, of Calgary who has been spending this week with Mrs. Geo. Fraser, returned home on Wednesday last.

Mr. Geo. V. Deacon wishes to inform the public that he has just received a fresh supply of No 6 Excell batteries. To be sold at reasonable prices.

CARD OF THANKS.—Mrs. Hugn Morrow and family wish to thank their many friends for the kindness and sympathy shown them in their recent bereavement.

Mr. Felix Blais wishes to inform the public that he runs his automobile service to meet the local trains and other appointments. Anyone wishing to reserve accommodation will kindly notify.

On Monday 1st and after, Dr. Drew will be occupying his new offices in the Wm. Berry Building, recently occupied by Mrs. Given, between W. G. Staniforths store and the Bank of Ottawa.

Mr. and Mrs. McMillan and Mr. Alex. of L'Ohiet, and Mr. Alex. Gon, H. Small Malcolm McGregor, and Miss McCaig, of Montreal, were week-end guests of Mr. McGregor.

Mr. P. Rodrigue has effected the sale of his hotel to a Mr. Valee, of Sudbury, Ont. who has purchased it for the sum of $20,000. Mr. Bernique the present lessor, has been given two months to vacate.

The C. P. R. will run special Labor Day Excursion train from Montreal to Lachute on Monday Sept. 6th. Train leaves Montreal at 9.20 a m. to Lachute 11.22 leaving Lachute at 8.15 p.m., arriving in Montreal at 10.15 p.m.

DINING CHAIRS FOR SALE.—The undersigned has half a dozen chairs 1 rocker, quarter oak, golden finish, high backs, and leather seats Those chairs are new and will be sold at a bargain.

WM. CRESWELL. Lachute.

The International Order of Good Templars will reopen their regular meetings in Mr. Robt. McArthurs Hall every Wednesday at 8 p.m. commencing Wed. Sept. 1st. Refreshments will be served at the close of the meeting.

Dr. Hugh McConnell Dentist, wishes to announce that in future he will be in Lachute as usual. After the 1st of September he will remove to the office former occupied by Dr. Arthur Stackhouse. Opposite the Post Office, Main Street. 9-16

Services in the Methodist Church next Sunday, Aug. 29th, as follows,—Lachute 10.30 a.m. and 7 p.m. East Settlement 3 pm. St. Canute 3 p m. Brownsburg 7.30 p.m. The Quarterly Official Board will meet in the S. S. Hall, at Lachute on Tuesday, Aug. 31st at 8 p.m. A full attendance is urged.

The Argenteuil Agricultural Society are holding their Annual Fair a little earlier than usual, and the directors are extending a very hearty welcome to everyone to take it in. The newly appointed secretary is setting right down to business and getting everything in good shape. This is the one time of the year when you should take a well-earned vacation and arrange to spend a pleasant holiday at the Fair. You are sure to meet your friends there so come and have a good time. Remember the dates, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, Sept. 8, 9 and 10th.

ST. ANDREWS

Mr. Dutton of Montréal is spending his holidays here at present.

Mr. Percy Douglass of Montreal was visiting his mother here this week.

Miss C. Little of Ottawa, who has been spending the summer here returned home last week.

Messrs McKenzie and Mann passed through here in their private car on the 22nd, on a tour of inspection of the C.N.R The station is being built here now and we will soon have the long promised train service.

Rev. and Mrs. G. May, are spending their vacation in Sherbrooke, Que., and the Episcopal Church will be closed for some weeks. Mr. Wm. Robinson, of Lachute is redecorating the interior of the Episcopal Church at present.

Since the last report in this paper there were received money for two beds in the Cliveden Hospital. One from two friends in Geneva, $50.00 and one from the Geneva Union Sunday School $50 00 And the sum of $12.20 from the River Rouge District towards a bed in this hospital.

A subscription list is being circulated to buy a Machine Gun to present to the Government, and the collectors think that they will not have any difficultly in raising the desired amount, $1,000. As the Council declined to act in this matter and donate a gun from the parish, which was the correct way, and the only way in which each and every tax payer would have to pay in proportion to his real estate wealth, for the British and Canadian protection he is getting from the awful German beasts, who would like to do to Canada and Canadians, what he has done to Belgium and the poor Belgians. Then the next best way, in order that the citizens who wish to do their duty and help buy a gun, was to give them a chance to subscribe in this way.

At a "Visitors Concert" held in the Town Hall on Tuesday, in aid of the St. Andrews East Branch of the Canadian Red Cross Society. The sum of $114.05 was realized after all expenses were paid. The total expenses were only $4.00 so the Society got the benefit of almost all the money that was taken in.

A large part of the programme was given by persons who were visiting, at the time, in St. Andrews. Mrs. Chas Wales and Miss Neve, of St. Andrews, also added greatly to the enjoyment of the programme by their songs.

Mr. Murrey, of Montreal, brought down the house by his rendering of "Sister Susie" and some patriotic songs.

The recitations of Miss Jones, of Montreal, and of Miss Chloris Little, of Ottawa, were encored with much enthusiasm

Mrs. Letourney, of Ottawa, sang in French and the piano solos of Miss E. McIntyre, of Lachute, were much enjoyed by all.

Much credit is due the Secretary Mrs W. Lamb for her able management in arranging all the details of this concert.

CUSHING

Miss A. Sittlington returned to Montreal on Tuesday.

Miss Winter, of Montreal, is spending a couple of weeks at Mrs R. Pinkerton's.

Miss Bessie Gotto, of Longeuil, is at present the guest of Miss Grace Fraser at the Manse.

Mr. Geo. Burton, of Montreal, spent last week-end in Cushing the guest of Mrs. Cleland.

Mr. Gus Caron, of Montreal, spent last week visiting his sister Miss Irene Caron at St. Mungo's Manse.

Mrs E. O. Keatley and children spent the early part of the week with friends in Hawkesbury and Grenville.

Rev. Dr. Ross and Mrs. Ross, of Kingston, also Mrs. Tanner, of Montreal, are visiting the Misses Ross at Ingleside.

The Misses Comber and Mr. Clifford Ashton who have spent a couple of weeks here as guests at Mrs. C. L. Cooke's returned to Montreal on Monday.

Mrs. George Mason, of Brooklyn, N.Y., with her little daughter arrived last week on a visit to her cousin Mrs. George Nicholls She was accompanied by her cousin Miss Hilda Heatley nurse-in-training at the Methodist-Episcopal Hospital of Brooklyn, N.Y., who will spend a three weeks vacation with her parents Mr. and Mrs. James Heatlie at Stonefield.

GRENVILLE

Master Russel Conway returned home on Sunday.

Miss A. Ogilvie returned to Montreal last week for treatment.

We are sorry to report that Mr. D. Ogilvie is still in poor health.

The Misses Lizzie and Esther Lowe, returned to South Dakota last Thursday.

Mrs. G. Clearihue and children are spending a few days with Mrs. Bradshaw here.

Mr and Mrs T. Cousins spent Sunday in Dalesville attending the funeral of the latter's father.

Mr. and Mrs Fred Wade have removed from here to Montreal where they intend residing in the future.

Where are you going this vacation? Why not take a beautiful trip to Quebec, Saguenay or Toronto. A delightful, restful trip. Particulars and tickets at the Watchman Office. Phone 27.

WE INVITE

Your Kind Attention to the following lines of

WASH GOODS

Just imported and placed in stock.

There are about **2,000 yards** of these goods in Shantings, Silk striped Voiles, Fancy Silk Stripes, Silk Fancies, White Nut Voiles, Silk Stripe Armures, Mère Pongettos, Crepes, Colored Dotted Muslins, Lace Cloths, Etc., Etc., Etc.

These are mostly in short lengths and are the prettiest goods we have offered for a long time

: : Price srun from : :
13c. to 30c. per yard.

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.

SCHOOL BOOKS

I have just received the largest and most complete range of School Books and School Supplies ever shewn in Lachute, comprising:—Text Books, Scribblers and Exercise Books, Note Books, Papetieries, Tablets, Pens, Inks, Pencils, etc.

Special Attention Given to Mail Orders.

Phone No. 2. - - P. O. Box 241

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.

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.

Agents for the Edison Phonograph.

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

About the Household

Seasonable Dishes.

Banana Ice Cream.—To the crushed pulp of six bananas add one cupful sugar, one-half tea-spoonful salt. Pour in a quart of milk and pint of cream. Mix well and freeze.

Fruit Iced Tea.—Steep some fresh tea and put on ice. When cold pour in the juice of pineapple, strawberries, apples, banana and any other fruit you like all mixed together.

Huckleberry Pancakes.—Sift together in a deep bowl one quart of flour, two teaspoonfuls of salt, three tablespoonfuls of sugar, add three well-beaten eggs and four tablespoonfuls of milk. Beat to a smooth batter, then add one pint of cream, one pint of milk, the grated rind of one lemon and two cupfuls of huckleberries. Fry and serve very hot with powdered sugar.

Baked Stuffed Cucumbers.—Wipe and peel cucumbers, cut in two-inch pieces crosswise and remove seeds. Mix four tablespoons bread crumbs, two tablespoons finely chopped cooked ham and two tablespoons grated cheese (Parmesan is best). Moisten with tomato sauce and season with salt and pepper. Put cucumber cups in shallow pan, fill mith mixture, surround with hot water or chicken stock and bake half an hour. Then cover with buttered crumbs and bake until brown.

Peach Fritters.—Remove skins from three or four peaches and cut in small pieces. Mix and sift one cup flour, one and one-half teaspoons baking powder, three tablespoons powdered sugar and one-fourth teaspoon salt. Add one-third cup milk gradually, while stirring constantly, and one egg well beaten. Then add peaches. Drop by spoonful into hot fat and fry until delicately brown. Drain on brown paper, sprinkle with powdered sugar and send to table on folded napkin, with lemon sauce.

Lemon Sauce.—Put three-fourths cup sugar into saucepan, add one-fourth cup water and let boil five minutes. Remove from fire, add two teaspoons butter, bit by bit, and one tablespoon lemon juice.

Peach Cake.—Mix together two cups sifted flour, two teaspoons baking powder, one heaping tablespoon butter, one-half cup sugar and milk enough to make soft dough. Roll out half an inch thick and lay on flat, buttered baking pan. Have peaches ready, peeled and cut into lengths. Press these into dough in rows. Sprinkle with granulated sugar and bake. Cut in squares and serve hot with sweetened cream.

Potato Soup.—Pare four medium-sized potatoes, quarter and boil with small onion and two or three stalks of celery. When done, remove onion and celery, mash potatoes, add enough boiling milk to make of creamlike consistency (about three cups), one tablespoonful butter, one and one-half teaspoonfuls salt and one egg until light, put in tureen, strain soup through colander into tureen and serve.

Mock Venison.—Make a sauce of one tablespoonful brown flour, one tablespoonful butter and one cupful stock of water. When thoroughly cooked and smooth, add one tablespoonful currant jelly, one tablespoonful mushroom or Worcestershire sauce and bring to boil. Heat thin slices of mutton in this until hot, but do not let the mutton cook.

Breaded Parsnips.—Wash and trim parsnips, scrape (if large, split them) and boil ten minutes in salted water. Take from fire, drain, lay in cold water half-hour. Wipe dry, roll in beaten egg, then in bread crumbs, set aside for about an hour, then fry in deep, boiling fat as you would doughnuts. Take up in wire spoon and serve in hot dish. Oyster plant is good cooked in the same way.

Household Hints.

Bran is far better than soap for cleaning paint.

Charcoal powder is excellent for cleaning fine knives.

Pie crust should be rolled in one direction—away from you.

Bread should be kept always wrapped up in a clean cloth.

A cloth moistened with alcohol is effective in cleaning piano keys.

Housewives will find the butcher's apron a great convenience, as it covers even the sleeves.

When a bedroom floor is to be washed, see that it is thoroughly dried and aired before night.

Never leave a package of coffee anywhere near butter, eggs or milk—they will absorb the flavor.

To polish a black marble clock rub over with olive oil and finish with a clean chamois leather.

Soups suffer less than anything else by being heated a second time, but they should be re-flavored.

Raisins kept in a covered or other dish with a small cup of water in the centre will keep moist and fresh.

Salt curdles new milk, so gravies, etc., should not be salted until the dish is prepared ready to serve.

If you have an earthenware bread pan with a cover, the loaves of bread can be put in it without wrapping up.

Kerosene will soften boots and shoes that have been hardened by water and will render them pliable as new.

Finger marks are best removed from furniture by washing with water colored with vinegar, then wipe with a dry cloth.

If you spill ink on a carpet, soak it up immediately with blotting paper, then wash out with warm water and clean flannel and dry with a soft duster.

A solution of salts of lemon and warm water will remove iron-mould from linen. The article should be well rinsed afterward in clean water and allowed to dry.

A good way to get rid of a mouldy smell in the cellar is to dust well over the walls and floor unslacked lime, leaving it on for a day or two then brushing it off.

When making small cakes sprinkle a little flour over the tins, instead of rubbing grease on. This answers the purpose just as well, and is less expensive.

Close green vegetables, such as cabbage, cauliflower, Brussels sprouts, etc., should be soaked for a short time in vinegar and water to drain out any slugs or insects.

Wild flowers can be transplanted successfully if care is taken to put them in places with about the same exposure and character as they were in before. It is well to move a great deal of the natural soil with the roots.

After using cold water starch many housekeepers throw it away. This is wasteful. Allow it to settle and pour off the clear water. Put the basin in the oven and leave until the starch is dry and a hard cake. This should be put away for future use.



8937

SMART VACATION DRESS.

May times is one confronted with the difficulty of deciding on the most satisfactory dress for the vacation—Is it to be an Empire, a Princess or what? Shall it have a low neck, short sleeves, yoke skirt or——"Oh, on just what shall I decide!" A dress that will be found highly satisfactory in determining these little vexatious points by combining many of the season's most popular features, is Ladies' Home Journal Pattern No. 8937. The pattern includes a Quaker collar and cuffs, a waist with a gathered yoke and a one-piece skirt gathered to a two-piece hip yoke. The pattern cuts in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure, requiring in size 36, 6½ yards 36-inch material.

Patterns, 15 cents each, can be purchased at your local Ladies' Home Journal Pattern dealer, or from The Home Pattern Company, 183-A, George Street, Toronto, Ontario.

Water on a Red-Hot Stove.

Why it is impossible to throw a few drops of water on a red-hot stove? Perhaps you never knew that this cannot be done.

The water can never touch the stove at all. What you see is a few drops rolling rapidly over the surface. These become smaller and smaller until they entirely disappear. If the drops are on a perfectly level place it can be proved that they are not in contact with the stove itself by the fact that one can see under them to the other side of the room.

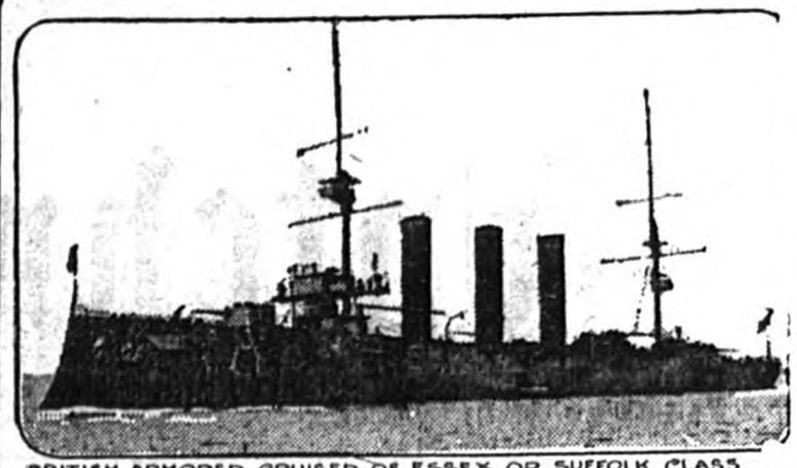
What is the explanation?

The bottom of the drop changes at once to steam or vapor on coming close to the hot surface. This vapor is supplied by the drop as it gradually goes away—in other words, the drop rests on a cushion of vapor until it has entirely disappeared.

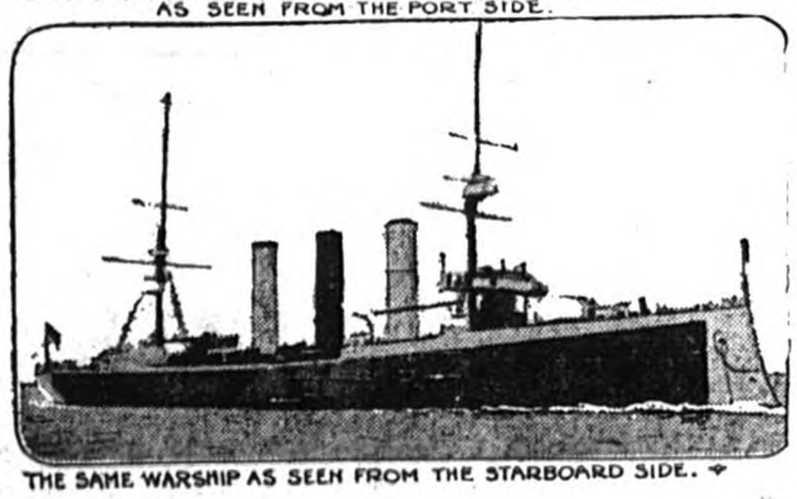
You may ask why the drop is not immediately evaporated or changed to steam. The answer is this: The water vapor that intervenes between its under surface and the red-hot stove is not a good conductor of heat; consequently the full intensity of the heat cannot get to the water itself, the only amount available for this purpose being that transmitted through the vapor.

Goldfish in a globe usually swim round to the right.

Electric fishes, such as the electric eel, the African catfish, and the electric ray have the power of discharging an electric shock sufficient at times to disable a man.



BRITISH ARMORED CRUISER OF ESSEX OR SUFFOLK CLASS. AS SEEN FROM THE PORT SIDE.



THE SAME WARSHIP AS SEEN FROM THE STARBOARD SIDE.

BRITISH CRUISER DOES LIGHTNING CHANGE ACT

The British armored cruised of the Suffolk and Essex class which followed the America's Cup yachts appeared off Ambrose Channel Light Vessel recently and it was noticed that she is equipped to do a lightning change on the high seas.

Her port side is the same as it was originally, painted a dull, dark gray. But on her starboard side her bow has been painted out with a silvery white color that is not discernible at a distance.

This odd paint is carried in a line along her topside and down around her stern, making her appearance small, and at the bow the painting is carried out in a curve giving her the appearance of having an old clipper stern.

Painted revolving screws also have been placed above two of her three funnels, the fore and aft ones. The screens have the disappearing paint on one side only.

To identify herself to a friendly flag she has only to show her port side. If in doubt of a vessel she falls in with or of she wishes to disguise herself she need only show her starboard side. Then she can appear as a clipper hulled vessel with either one, two or three funnels.

His Darkest Hour

Sir George Trelland, the famous oculist, sat silently at his desk, his head a little aslant, his glasses poised delicately on his finger tips. Opposite to him stood a young man, white and tense with anxiety, waiting to hear the verdict.

"Well, doctor?" he managed to ask hoarsely.

"Well, Mr.—Mr. Cardew," returned the other, glancing at the card on his desk, "I suppose you'd prefer that I should speak to you quite openly and bluntly?"

"Oh, please!" begged the other, with a little shiver of apprehension.

"Very well, Mr. Cardew. Let me say at once that you'll have to take care—very great care, indeed—of those eyes of yours."

"You—you don't mean——" stammered Cardew. "Surely it's not so serious as all that?"

"I mean that if you wish to preserve your sight, you must take six months' holiday at least. You must have a complete rest. Otherwise, Mr. Cardew, I can't answer for the consequences."

"I—I understand," said Cardew slowly.

He nodded his head and stared round the room as though he found the whole circumstance fantastic and incredible.

"You mean I'm threatened with blindness?" he asked sharply, almost angrily. "Oh, but—but you must be making a mistake! Surely you're wrong, quite wrong? Oh, you must forgive me!" he exclaimed apologetically, his face twisting up in a wry, pathetic little smile. "Your verdict is a bit of a facer, you know. Blindness!"

"Come, come!" urged the specialist. "It's not so bad as all that yet. Six months of laziness—that's all I enjoin. That's not such a dreadful request, is it? Go away somewhere and do nothing; give your eyes as complete a rest as you can for six months, and I give you my word that you'll have nothing to fear. I suppose you're not—not financially unable to afford a holiday?"

"It isn't a question of money," muttered Cardew. "I can manage to keep myself going for six months longer, if necessary. But just at this juncture my work——"

"You must put aside all thoughts of work," decreed the specialist.

"Easier said than done," returned Cardew ruefully. "You see, I—I've been working out an invention—making the model for it, you know."

"Long hours of fiddling about by artificial light with little scraps of metal," said Sir George a trifle impatiently. "Oh, I know! And then you wonder——"

"Ah, but I've all but finished it now!" broke in Cardew with enthusiasm. "Jove, it's a beauty! You ought to see it, sir! And I've as good as sold it—I've only got to deliver the model. There's only about three more hours' work to be done to it, and——"

"And you'll have to get someone else to do them for you," interrupted Sir George brusquely. "I absolutely forbid you to touch that model! You know the risk you run."

"But I—I daren't entrust the work to anyone else," pleaded Cardew. "It's a secret invention. I daren't let a soul see it till I've handed it over to the purchasers."

"Well, there's an easy way out of that difficulty. Let them wait another six months for it, till you come back from your holiday. You can finish the model then."

"No, I can't do that, either. You see, I've got an agreement with them. The model has to be finished by to-morrow morning. I have an appointment then with the purchasers. I must get the thing finished to-night. I've been working very hard at it of late, but my eyes seemed to trouble me more and more, otherwise I might have finished it days ago."

"I see," said Sir George. "And then you were rushing to get it finished to-day, and your eyes smarted and burnt, and became blurred more and more, so you came to me to-day to see if I couldn't miraculously cure them in a flash, so that you might complete your work unhindered?"

"That's about the truth of it," confessed Cardew. "You see how important it is—how essential it is that I should finish the affair to-day."

"Yes, I understand," said Sir George. "But I can do nothing for you—nothing. Time alone can put your eyes to rights again. You ought to have come to me days ago, when first they began to trouble you. Then I might have been able to help you. But now——"

"Then I—I suppose I may as well go back again," said Cardew, in a dull, strained voice. "I may as well go back again."

"Not to that model of yours!" exclaimed Sir George. "You understand me? I definitely and absolutely forbid it! Not another minute's work must you do to it! Disobey if you like, but you know the risk—blindness! It'll come upon you swiftly, like the turning of a key in a lock. But there!" he concluded reassuringly, patting Cardew's shoulder, "I know you won't be so foolish as to ignore my advice."

"I—I'll try not to," said Cardew, shaking hands. "But—oh, well, you understand. It's hard—hard!"

"Yes," agreed Sir George sympathetically. "It is hard!"

Out in the open air again, Cardew's emotions began to comb themselves out. The numb, paralysing surprise and terror which had held his very soul gradually merged into less poignant feelings. The hopefulness of youth began to come to his aid, sustaining him, and presenting to him the less dark aspects of the position.

"After all," he told himself. "I dare say I can arrange with them to defer matters for six months. It's only just a case of explanation. And six months pass away quickly. I may be able to think out some new idea—one never knows. I ought to be jolly thankful I was warned in time!"

And then suddenly his sentiments veered round again to horror.

"Blindness!" he whispered. "Blind for life—oh, I couldn't face it—I couldn't face it! It's always been the one thing I've dreaded above all others!"

This, then, was his mental condition when he let himself into his rooms.

For a time he skulked with his wretchedness in the darkness of his rooms, and then, too highly strung to face any sympathetic queries from his housekeeper, he turned on the light and took his tea quietly enough.

The homely glow of the fire, the air of comfort inseparable from the tea-things, did much to comfort and soothe him. He felt better, much better, after the meal, and steeled himself into facing the future with resignation, if not with equanimity.

He rose and wandered into his work-room. For a moment he paused with his hand on the switch of the electric light, as though fearful that the sight of his beloved model might probe his bruised mind too deeply. Then he pressed down the switch, and the big, dark room sprang into vivid illumination.

He went over and stood by his model, gazing at it sadly, and thinking over the months which must now elapse before he could complete it. A tiny screw, only half driven home, caught his attention, and, almost without noticing what he was about, he tightened it down. There was a companion screw to be inserted on the other side of the model, and this he did, too, quite automatically.

He pulled himself up sharply when he found what he had done. But the spell of work was upon him.

"Trelland may have been making a mistake after all," he told himself. "And, after all, a few hours can't make much difference."

His fingers were itching to continue their labors.

"It'll simplify matters so if I can get the thing done," he muttered weakly.

He inserted another tiny screw, toyed with some conponent part for a few moments, and then fixed a bolt in place.

"I'll chance it!" he resolved. "My eyes feel quite all right now. And to-morrow—six months' holiday, whether it's necessary or not."

He drew up a chair and set to work eagerly. The time slipped past, minute after minute, half-hour after half-hour. His eyes began to smart and blurr, but he noticed nothing, heeded nothing, except the task which engrossed him.

At last the model was finished—finished! Cardew rose with a great sigh of relief and stretched wide his arms. He rubbed his smarting eyes and stood back to survey his completed handiwork.

And in that second darkness came swiftly upon him. The blackness of night enwrapped him about.

So—it had come! The specialist had been right. He had disregarded Trelland's warning, he had faced the risk, and now here was the penalty.

For a long, long time, Cardew stood inert, his brain a slow-moving tangle of incredulity and bewilderment.

Presently he began to feel, to realize. He put out a hand and groped his way forward to the work-table. His fingers touched the model, and he had almost the mind to snatch the thing up and fling it down to the ground.

But—his model? The model for which he had unwillingly bartered his sight? No—that was all that was left to him now. And his hand slid from the metallic surfaces and fell limply to his side.

So this was what blindness meant! This utter darkness, this suffocating blackness, this pitiful helplessness! The land, the sky, the sun itself, were blotted out to him forever. Henceforth he lived in a world apart—a world where everything was black and hopeless! He was blind—blind!

His fingers sought his chair, and he lowered himself into the blackness which seemed to take dim shape before him and taunt him with his helplessness.

"I can't face it—I can't face it!" he groaned.

Presently he heard footsteps drawing near the door of his work-room. He rose to his feet and fumbled across the floor. He would have found intrusion at such a time maddening.

He could not discover the door at first, and this accentuated his helplessness. He began to sob — the dreadful tears of a man overwrought.

"Are you all right, Mr. Cardew?" called his housekeeper's voice anxiously from the passage.

"Yes, quite all right, thank you, Mrs. Dennington," he forced himself to reply. "Quite all right."

He was feeling his way round the wall, and now he had come to the door. His grasp found the key, and he turned it sharply in the lock.

"Maybe you're busy?" suggested the housekeeper at that. "If so, I won't disturb you."

"Yes, I'm busy—very busy," he muttered hoarsely.

"Ah, I wasn't sure whether you had any candles or not," she said. "I was just bringing you some in case you hadn't any. A noosance, isn't it? I suppose it's a fuse or something. Anyhow, I've sent post-haste for someone to come and see to it."

"A fuse?" exclaimed Cardew, and repeated in louder, more eager tones: "A fuse?"

"That's what I suppose it is," she answered. "Either that, or something wrong at the works. It must be one or the other when the electric lights goes out all over the house without a moment's warning, mustn't it? Gave me quite a shock, it did—I couldn't think whatever had happened at first."—London Answers.

Johnnie's Demand.

A young hopeful of four was at table with mother on Sunday morning, the father being from home for the week-end. "Now, Johnnie," said his mother, "you'll sit in father's chair this morning and say grace." "Weel, mother, if I'm to be father I maun hae twa eggs," returned Johnnie, imperiously.

In some parts of Norway corn is used as a substitute for money.

MINE WARFARE A NEW PROBLEM

WHEN THE TRENCHES COME CLOSE TOGETHER.

"Listeners" Guard Against Explosion of the Enemy by Countermining.

Trench warfare has gradually and by force of circumstances led to mine warfare. The first line of trenches in the fighting zone constitutes an advanced defence of points of support (villages, woods, chateaux, farms, deep roads, etc.), and serves to establish communication between them. So long as the two adversaries are not in complete touch with one another and remain separated by distance of 500 to 600 yards, this advanced line is not continuous, being simply occupied by sentries and pickets. When by rushes in the open and then by sapping, the advanced lines are brought sufficiently close to make all progress impossible without heavy losses from bombs and grenades, mine-warfare commences.

In this new phase the distance between the French and German trenches varies from about 25 to 50 yards. By a rapid and unexpected rush it would seem easy to throw oneself into the enemy positions.

Driving Saps.

But while the works of the attacking party advance, the enemy in his turn has linked up the elements of his advanced line, flanked them with numerous machine guns, equipped them with bomb-throwers, and Minenwerfer, and thrown up in front of the parapets network of iron wire, accessory defences of all kinds.

Thus the simple fact of driving saps and parallels close up to the enemy has the initial effect of fixing many of his men to the spot, and of keeping them constantly under threat of an attack. If such attack takes place, it can only be crowned with complete success after making breaches, by the destruction of the accessory defences, and the silencing of the flanking fire. These results may be achieved by heavy artillery fire, and even by the prolonged use of machine guns; it has been found that with 10,000 cartridges a gap of some twenty yards can be made. But these methods are noisy, and must, to remain effective, immediately precede the attack. Hence their use warns the enemy that it is going to take place. He is then on his guard, all take up their firing positions, the breaches made are immediately swept by a flanking fire, and the success of the attack is all a matter of chance.

Listeners at Work.

The problem was how to find the means of making a breach in the enemy lines and abruptly destroying his flanking dispositions at the very moment the troops leave for the attack. The solution has been solved by mine warfare. Mine chambers, placed under the accessory defences or under the machine guns of the enemy make the breaches. The difficulty is to place the chambers at the vital points.

The enemy knows their importance and protects them by a system of counter-mines, charged as soon as the works of the attackers indicate a resort to mining. To locate these, listeners are placed at the end of each branch of the counter-mine. When the first noises are reported, suitable measures are taken. Mine warfare will then begin in earnest. Contact by listening is established. Sometimes the entanglement of galleries and branches is such that an enemy gallery is arrived at or even a chamber discovered; thereupon the fuses are immediately cut.

TELL THEIR GREAT DEEDS.

(By James L. Hughes.)

Stories of dauntless heroes
Dying for liberty,
Winning for truth and honor
Triumphant victory;
Tell these great stories ever;
We should forget them never.

Heroes of Balaclava,
Heroes of Waterloo,
Heroes who saved St. Julien,
Fearless were they, and true,
Tell their great deeds forever;
We should forget them never.

What shall the coming ages
In story tell of you?
Honor, and faith and freedom,
Impel you right to do.
You must record your story,
Either of shame or glory.

Never was freedom threatened
As now by despot power,
Never was duty clearer
Now is your testing hour.
You must record your story,
Shall it be shame or glory?

Duty to home and Empire,
Duty to liberty,
Calls you to valiant action;
What will your answer be?
You must record your story,
Shall it be shame or glory?

Civilization weeping
For Belgium's heart that bleeds,
Calls in the name of mercy!
"Wake and do noble deeds!"
Wide are the gates of glory,
Enter! Record your story.

Toronto, July, 1915.

WEAK, TIRED, DEPRESSED

That is the Usual Condition of Persons Afflicted With Anaemia

Anaemia is the medical term for poor watery blood. It may arise from a variety of causes, such as lack of exercise, hard study, improperly ventilated rooms or workshops, poor digestion, etc. The chief symptoms are extreme pallor of the face and gums, rapid breathing and palpitation of the heart after slight exertion, headaches, dizziness and a tendency to hysteria, swelling of the feet and limbs and a distaste for food. All these symptoms may not be present, but any of them indicate anaemia which should be promptly treated with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. These Pills make new, rich blood which stimulates and strengthens every organ and every part of the body. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have made thousands of anaemic people bright, active and strong. The following is one of the many cures. Mrs. Phillips, wife of Rev. W. E. Phillips, Princeton, Ont., says: "Some years ago, while living with my parents in England I fell a victim of anaemia. The usual complications set in and soon I became but a shadow of my former self. My mother, who had been a former nurse of many years experience, tried all that her knowledge suggested; tonics of various kinds were tried, and three doctors did their best for me, but without avail, and a continued gradual decline and death was looked for.

"Later my parents decided to join my brothers in Canada, and it was confidently expected that the ocean voyage, new climate and new conditions would cure me. For a time I did experience temporary benefit, but was soon as ill again as ever. I was literally bloodless, and the extreme pallor and generally hopeless appearance of my condition called forth many experiences of sympathy from friends whom we made in our new home in Acton, Ont. Later a friend urged me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and although in a condition where life seemed to have little to hope for I decided to do so. After using three boxes I began to mend. Continuing I began to enjoy my food, slept almost normally, and began to have a fresh interest in life as I felt new blood once again running in my veins. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills brought about a complete cure and I am to-day in robust health. My husband is rector of this parish and I have recommended the use of the Pills to a great number of people with whom we have come into contact in the course of my husband's ministry, for we both know what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills can do."

These Pills may be had from any dealer in medicine or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

It is a mistake to think that married men lie from choice, but their wives persist in asking them such ticklish questions.

MANY UNSOLVED MYSTERIES

CRIMES WHICH HAVE NEVER BEEN SOLVED.

Case of Poor Wee Maggie Nally Recalls Crimes Never Brought Home.

"Wilful murder against some person or persons unknown" is the verdict of the jury, and another great crime is put into that vast pigeonhole which holds so many of the "unsolved mysteries" of life, says London answers.

The latest crime to be put into that category is the sensational murder of the poor little girl Maggie Nally, in a waiting-room at Aldersgate Street Station. All the help of the Press, all the following-up of clues, all the publication of photographs proved futile, and the jury had no alternative but to fall back upon the stereotyped verdict.

This case is almost an exact parellel of another which equally kept the public upon the tiptoe of excitement and expectation for many weeks. It was known as the Starchfield case, and again concerned the brutal murder of an innocent child—a boy—whose body was found in a train on the North London Railway.

Many Points in Common.

Although many clues were followed, no result was ever secured. The man who was accused of the crime, stood his trial, and was acquitted by the jury, was the father of the boy. To-day that murder remains an absolutely unsolved problem.

In many ways one crime seems to parallel another, and the incidents of both these child murders are remarkable in their resemblance, not the least of which is that a railway was used as the place for hiding the body.

When one goes back over other unsolved mysteries which Scotland Yard has failed to penetrate there are many which come to the mind of the student of criminology.

Perhaps no greater sensation was ever caused than by the series of what were known as "Jack-the-Riper" crimes in the neighborhood of Whitechapel, and the newspapers were constantly coming out with placards of "Another Ripper Murder." These crimes took their name from the horrible way in which the bodies of the victims were mutilated, and many asserted that they were the work of a Smithfield butcher. It is said also that the clue to the man was once in the possession of the authorities, and that they just missed getting him. The generally accepted theory of these unsolved mysteries was that the man was an escaped lunatic with homicidal mania.

Guilty or Innocent?

This seemed to be borne out to some extent by the fact that there was a long series of these murders—indeed, two happened in one evening—then they ceased, and after an interal there was another outbreak. Then they ceased altogether, and the criminal was never caught.

It seems very probable that they were the work of an escaped lunatic, perhaps from a private asylum, who was rearrested, and then escaped again, and was then either secured for good, or, as some say, committed suicide.

What was known as the Clapham Common murder remains in the minds of the public—and, indeed, a great many who were present, like the writer, at the trial at the Old Bailey—as an unsolved mystery.

It was a case where a man named Stinie Morrison was accused of the murder of an old man, with whom he was acquainted, by striking him over the head with a bar of iron. The defence was sensational and clever, asking for acquittal on the grounds of purely circumstancial evidence; but the jury held a different view, and brought in a verdict of guilty, with the result that the prisoner was sentenced to death.

They Were Not Satisfied.

The authorities, however, must have had some doubt in their minds as to the exact proving of the case, for, although they did not release the man, the sentence was commuted to penal servitude for life.

It is argued that this must be an unsolved mystery, because, had the Home Office been satisfied as to the guilt of the man, then no one would have more deserved hanging. One of these days this mystery may be solved, as may the other one in the same district of London, where a man was found shot on the steps leading up to his own flat and there appeared to be no reason for the committal of the crime, and there was certainly no trace of the assailant.

Among other remarkable unsolved mysteries was the murder of the poor girl Miss Camp, again in a railway-train, whose head was battered in, it was alleged, with a heavy stone pestle, but no trace of the murderer was ever discovered.

But perhaps the greatest of all sensations in connection with murder mysteries is what is known as the Peasenhall crime, which resulted in a man being twice tried for his life at the assizes. In each case the trial lasted a number of days, and neither jury could make up its mind to a verdict.

After Two Trials.

The man, who was the master of the servant-girl who was found murdered in the house, with her clothing deliberately set on fire by paraffin, was kept in prison for some little time longer, and there was talk of a third trial. But the Crown, deciding that its evidence against him was not sufficient, dropped the case, and the man was liberated.

To-day that mystery is as great as it was then.

In the Births, Marriages, and Deaths column of the newspapers there appears every year on "In Memoriam" notice, referring to the death of a young man who was found murdered in some woods in Scotland. It was a complete mystery who had brought him to his untimely doom, and, although strong suspicion pointed in one direction, no conviction was ever secured. That memoriam notice ends with the quotation: "Vengeance is Mine, I will repay, saith the Lord."

The curious thing which is almost an unsolved mystery in itself, is the peculiar aberration of mind which assails certain individuals in connection with crime, and particularly murders.

What is Their Motive?

It must be some inflated idea of shining in the limelight of notoriety for a few brief moments that makes men give themselves up, self-confessed of some of these diabolical crimes, when it is clearly proved that it was utterly impossible for them to have been anywhere in the neighborhood.

Such happened in the very last mystery of the Aldersgate Street murder, where a soldier gave himself up to the police authorities in the province.

Three Brothers.

The following example of ready wit appears in "The Memoirs of Lord Charles Beresford." When in December, 1897, on the death of Sir Frank Lockwood, the seat of York became vacant, Beresford stood for the election, and was opposed by Sir Christopher Furness, afterward Lord Furness. The contest was close and exciting and eventually won by Lord Charles with a narrow majority of eleven, after two counts, on a poll of over eleven thousand votes. He says:

My brothers, Lord William and Lord Marcus, were helping me. Lord Marcus accompanied me to a meeting, and I told him that he must make a speech.

"I can't,' he said. "I don't know what to say."

I told him to begin, because he would surely be interrupted, and then, being an Irishman, he would certainly find something to say. Lord Marcus thereupon rose to his feet, and a voice immediately shouted:

"Who are you?"

It was enough. The fire was kindled.

"Who are we?" cried Lord Marcus. "I'll tell you who we are. We are three brothers, and our names are Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego. And we have come here to put out the burning fiery Furness.'

It has been established that the Duke of Wellington at Waterloo never uttered the famous words, "Up, guards, and at them!"



8663

OVERBLOUSES AND BOLEROS THE VOGUE FOR GIRLS.

There is nothing, perhaps, that harmonizes better with the young girl's figure than overblouses and boleros. These have been exceedingly popular this season, due in no small measure, not alone to their good looks, but to their practicability. A very delightful dress with an overblouse is Ladies' Home Journal Pattern No. 8663, shown above. The underwaist opens in front and has a roll collar, full length plaits at the hips. The overblouse slips on over the head and is held in place by a belt. The pattern cuts in sizes 14, 16, 17 and 18 years, requiring for size 16, five yards of 36-inch material with two yards of material for the underwaist.

Patterns, 15 cents each, can be purchased at your local Ladies' Home Journal Pattern dealer, or from The Home Pattern Company, 183-A, George Street, Toronto, Ontario.

Making No Mistake.

He was an urchin of the streets, but did not lack wits.

One day he saw a well-dressed woman with a benevolent face coming along. At once he dropped in a miserable heap on the curbstone and began to sob pathetically.

The kind lady paused beside him.

"What are you crying for, my boy?" she asked gently.

Stifling his sobs with ease, the youngster looked up and replied:

"Dunno. What have you got?"

Advice to Dyspeptics Well Worth Following

In the case of dyspepsia, the appetite is variable. Sometimes it is ravenous, again it is often very poor. For this condition there is but one sure remedy—Dr. Hamilton's Pills—which cure quickly and thoroughly.

Sufferers find marked benefit in a day, and as time goes on improvement continues. No other medicine will strengthen the stomach and digestive organs like Dr. Hamilton's Pills. They supply the materials and assistance necessary to convert everything eaten into nourishment, into muscle, fibre, and energy with which to build up the run-down system.

Why not cure your dyspepsia now? Get Dr. Hamilton's Pills to-day, 25c. per box at all dealers.

RASPBERRY LORE.

(By Peter McArthur.)

The meanest man in Canada has been discovered, but I dare not give you his name or tell you where he lives, for like all the mean men I know, he is very respectable, and moreover, he is well off and for that reason his neighbors look up to him. It would never do to cast a slur on so estimable a citizen, but let me tell you what he does. He hires the children in the neighborhood to pick raspberries for him, and it is part of the bargain that they must whistle all the time they are in the berry patch. As he is always within hearing he is able in this way to make sure that they do not eat any of the delicious berries they are picking. Now, what do you think of a man like that?

I wouldn't consider this man so mean had it not been that for some time past I have been trying to determine the origin of the name "Raspberry." The explanation given in the big dictionaries is perfectly absurd "Rasp—with reference to its rough outside—looking like a rasp." What nonsense. The appearance of a raspberry might remind one of a cluster of rubies, but never of a blacksmith's rasp. But philology, or the science of words, is a mere matter of guesswork in many cases so I feel quite at liberty to guess at the origin of the name raspberry myself.

What does a healthy boy do when he discovers that raspberries are ripe? Anyone can answer that. He comes rushing towards the house yelling "Rah! rah! rah! The rahs-berries are ripe. "Rah! an abbreviated cheer, expressive of joy. Hence rahs-berries is the berry that makes the small boy cheer because of the joy he feels. Do I hear any objection to that? Of course not. Anyone can see that that is the true explanation. Let the makers of dictionaries take note.

And now that I am at it I may as well set the learned philologists right on another point that has to do with the raspberry. They seem unable to decide on the exact origin of the word "jam" as used in raspberry jam. Once more I am amazed at their blindness. Also once more I go to the healthy small boy for my explanation. What does he say when he gets a chance to steal raspberry jam? If you cannot imagine, just use your memory and recall what you used to say. "Yum yum!" of course. With this starter any learned professor will tell you that by the application of Grimm's law, or some similar law, this ecstatic exclamation in time became changed to "yam, yam!" Still later it was changed to "jam jam!" and then in the hury of our modern life was abbreviated to "jam!" Do I hear any objection to that? It is all as plain as mud. Say I have a notion to give up farming and go in for philology. The college professors and dictionary makers seem to lack both imagination and knowledge of the small boy.

Now can't you see why I consider the man who makes the boys whistle when picking raspberries the meanest man in Canada? The berry itself and its chief product both take their names from the love of them shown by the small boy. If you do not believe in my derivations just try any healthy boy with ripe strawberries and strawbery jam and see how he will act. If he doesn't say "Rah" and "Yum yum" he is not a normal boy.

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.

A Graceful Hostess.

There are ungracious persons, of whom a certain Mrs. Gomer is one, who cannot do anything for themselves or anyone else without magnifying the difficulties of the task.

If Mrs. Gomer baked a cake or prepared a special dish she always remarked at the table, "Land sakes, it ought to be good! It was a turrible job! I nearly roasted myself over the stove baking it!"

If she sat up with a sick neighbor she spent the evening telling about what a "turrible mess" she had left her house in, and how difficult it was for her to get away, and how hard she would have to work the next day to make up for it. One afternoon while Mrs. Curtis, her next-door neighbor, was away, her sister unexpectedly arrived from another city.

Mrs. Gomer, seeing the visitor and her grips on the Curtis front porch, and knowing the Curtis house was locked, invited her to come over to her house and wait for her sister's return.

That evening, when both families were on their front porches, Mrs. Curtis called across:

"Oh, Mrs. Gomer, I must thank you for taking my sister in! She says you entertained her all the afternoon."

"Yes," replied Mrs. Gomer, "and it was a turrible job, too."

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

Don't Suffer Themselves.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie, apropos of the "reprisals" which make the world-war more horrible, said at a luncheon:

"Has it occurred to you that the Germans who ordered these cruel reprisals are old, fat, soft fellows, seated on leather cushions in luxurious offices? They don't suffer themselves so much as a pin prick. They rather remind me of the mother who brought her little boy to school and said, 'This little boy of mine, teacher, is very delicate. So we mustn't whip him. If he does anything bad—and I know he will—just whip the boy next to him. That will give him a good scare and bring him round, maybe.'"

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.



ICE CREAM

(Good Enough for Babies)

Give the children all the Ice Cream they want.

It is just the kind of nourishment they need during warm weather.

It is much better than pastries and candies—if it's Ice Cream made as pure and in a sanitary plant like the City Dairy.

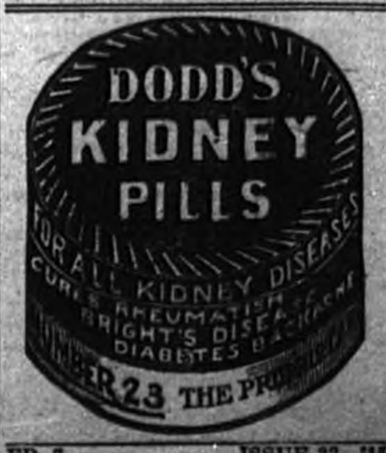
We ship thousands of Ice Cream Bricks for consumption in the home and thousands of gallons of Bulk Ice Cream for consumption in the shops of discriminating dealers everywhere in Ontario.

City Dairy

Look for the Sign.

TORONTO.

We want an Agent in every town.





IS USED BY THE BEST BAKERS AND CATERERS EVERYWHERE, ALSO BY CHEFS IN THE LARGE HOTELS, AND ON DINING CARS, STEAMSHIPS, ETC.

E.W. GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED

WINNIPEG TORONTO, ONT. MONTREAL

Fickle Youth.

Alys—George came to our house every evening for three months.

Mai—Well?

Alys—I don't know whether he got tired of my company or just wanted to hear all our music machine records.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows

Lisps.

Father—What did you and John talk about last night, dear?

Daughter—Oh, we talked about our kith and kin.

Small Brother—Yeth, pop, I heard 'em—he seth, 'Kin I hev a kith? and she sets, "Yith you kin!"

I bought a horse with a supposedly incurable ringbone for $30.00. Cured him with $1.00 worth of MINARD'S LINIMENT and sold him for $85.00. Profit on Liniment, $54.

MOISE DEROSCE.

Hotel Keeper, St. Phillippe, Que.

Wise Man.

Farmer Stack—You say you went through an agricultural college? Then you must know all about nitrates?

Stranger—Sure thing! Where did you want to telegraph to?

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Men are brave, and all that, but when one of them is sick he grunts twice as much as a sick woman.

FARMS FOR RENT.

IF LOOKING FOR A FARM, CONSULT me. I have over Two Hundred on my list, located in the best sections of Ontario. All sizes. H. W. Dawson, Brampton.

AGENTS WANTED.

McLAUCHLAN MADE $57 LAST week. House to house canvassing. Wonderful sellers. Either sex. Craigs Brothers, Niagara Falls, 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 Com-

FARMS FOR SALE.

FARMS FOR SALE IN THE County of Norfolk. Good choice. Prices ranging from $30.00 to $100.00 per acre. Terms reasonable. Apply R. W. Bartmann, Lynedoch, Ont.

DOGS FOR SALE.

RED, OR BLACK AND WHITE Cocker Spaniel puppies. Males $20, females $15. Airedales, males $25, females $15. St. Bernards, males $30. These are the best breeds for Canada. All pedigreed stock. Suitable for children or guard for the home. F. E. Stewart, Oakworth Kennels, St. Nicholas Building, Montreal.

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.

DIRK'S RED MITE KILLER

One application KILLS all Mites and prevents their reappearance during the season. Keeps fowls free from body lice. Makes scaly legs bright and clean. Keeps lard, pastry and sweets free from ants. Bedbugs will give no trouble where used. Write to-day for special trial price. Booklet free.

Marshall & Marshall, Niagara Falls, Ont.





"Overstern" V Bottom Motor Boat $55.00

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

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

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

The Watchman
AND
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE

FRIDAY, AUGUST 27, 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 m asurement.

Address all communications to
The WATCHMAN
LACHUTE. QUE.

Inexorable Sea Power.

In an incredibly short time Germany mobilized her armies, armies that were the greatest organization of military might any power ever brought into the field. But the day is coming when she will bitterly realize the truth of the saying that the race goes not to the swift nor the battle to the strong. The forces with which she has been pursuing the armies of Russia and hammering away at the Allies' lines on the western front will yield to the inexorable compulsion of sea power. Sea power is keeping the Allied armies provisioned, reinvigorated with munitions, reinforced and in every way renewed. It enables them to co-operate as if the reins of their whole vast team of armies were grasped in a single masterful hand. Onlookers are prone to forget about the dominant part that is being played by sea power. They look upon so much of the moving theatre of war as is not curtained off and are depressed by the activity and apparent success of the villain of the great drama. But in the gloom of the North Sea there is an unseen and silent agency at work before which Germany is trembling. The British navy will certainly be the death of German militarism. People read the newspapers and learn that cotton has been placed by the Allied Governments on the list of articles that are classed as absolute contraband. That is a heavy blow to Germany, for it means that an end has been put to the indirect supply of cotton for high explosive purposes. In other words, it means that British sea power has closed completely the loophole that the Blockade Order-in-Council left open. Sea power hovers closer and closer about the doomed coasts of the enemy countries, and no man in the German navy or the German general staff knows from what quarter or in what manner it may next smite with deadly force. Who suspected that British submarines had slipped through the Kaiser's naval lines in the narrow approaches to the Baltic Sea, had dodged his submarines and his mines, and were at hand to shatter his warships at the right moment? The blow dealt to the German navy in the Gulf of Riga has not only weakened that navy very greatly, but it has, for the time at all events, frustrated a great movement for the turning of the Russian army's right flank. No matter where the German army goes, how far inland soever, the British navy is on its tracks. When the German navy receives such a crushing blow in its own sea fastnesses, with what dismay must the Kaiser look forward to the inevitable destruction of his Turkish ally by the co-operation of the naval forces and military forces fighting against him in the Dardanelles!

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

Argenteuil Agricultural Society.

—:o:—

Special Prize List

—:o:—

By HON. GEO. H. PERLEY, M. P., on best pure bred Ayrshire Bull, on Exhibition, $5.00 on Ayrshire Herds, (2 premiums) 1st $5 00, 2nd $3.00, on Grade Herds with pure bred Bull (2 premiums) 1st $3.00, 2nd $2.00, On best Shropshire Ram of any age on exhibition $2 00. On Holstein Herds (2 premiums) 1st $5.00 2nd $3.00. On best pure bred Percheron Stallion on Exhibition $5.00 On best Thoroughbred Stallion on exhibition $5 00. Best collection of fruit (2 premiums) 1st $5.00, 2nd $3 00. Best Collection of Begonias in pot (2 premiums) 1st $2 50, 2nd $1.50.

By H. SLATER, Esq., M. P. P.—For the largest and best exhibit of dairy cattle owned by one exhibitor, shown on parade, (3 premiums) 1st a silver medal. 2nd, $3.00, 3rd, $2.00 For best pair of Yorkshire pigs, either sex under 9 months $2 50. For the best pair of Berkshire pigs, either sex under 9 months $2 50 For the best map of the County by pupils not over 15 years attending any school in the County, 1st, $3.00, 2nd $2.00.

By HON JUSTICE W. A. WEIR,—For the Best Canadian Bred Registered Draught Stallion of any age, a Silver Medal.

By JOHN HAY Esq., Ex. M. P. P.—For Best Dairy Cow of any breed, pure or grade, (2 premiums) 1st $3 00, 2nd $2 00. To the Lady, taking largest No of premiums in Exhibition Building, (2 premiums) 1st $3.00, 2nd $2.00.

By MRS. G. H. PERLEY—For best collection of Fancy Work $5.00 Best collection of Home Made knitted Work (2 premiums) 1st $3.00, 2nd $2.00.

By MRS. H. SLATER—Best exhibit of Home Made Bread, (2 premiums) 1st $1 50, 2nd $1.00. For Greatest novelty in Home Made Quilts, (2 premiums) 1st $1.50, 2nd $1.00.

By A. LAROCQUE Esq, Windsor Hotel, Lachute,—For the best pure or grade Draught Mare, of any age, (3 premiums) 1st $5 00, 2nd $3.00, 3rd $2.00. For carriage horses, pair, (2 premiums) 1st $3 00, 2nd $2.00. For best Agricultural mare or gelding of any age, (2 premiums) 1st $3 00, 2nd $2.00. For the best Roadster (single) (2 premiums) 1st $3.00, 2nd $2.00.

By T. McOUAT & SON,—To the exhibit or feature in the consideration of the Judges that has done most to the success of the Exhibition, (2 premiums) 1st $2.50, 2nd $1.50.

By C. McBURNEY Esq,—For largest collection of weed seeds found on a Canadian farm correctly named, (2 premiums) 1st $3.00, 2nd $2 00.

By GEORGE FRASER Esq.,—For best pair fatted lambs $3.00 not to be exhibited in any other class.

By FRED HOOPER, Esq.,—For best collection of grain in bag $2.00.

By WM. S OTT Esq.,—For best cart horse on exhibition, (2 premiums) 1st $3.00, 2nd $2.00.

By GEORGE PAUL Esq.,—For 2nd premium on general purpose team $2.00

By L. L. LEGAULT Esq.,—For gentlemens single carriage horse 2 premiums 1st $3.00 2nd $2.00.

By R. P. DELARONDE Esq.,—For best pure bred Clydesdale Stallion on exhibition grounds, $5.00.

By O. B. LAFLEUR & SON.—For best agricultural team, (2 premiums) 1st $3.00, 2nd $2.00.

By A. J. DAWES, Esq,—As additional to first prize on Ayrshire bull calves, senior, $3 00, and as additional to first prize on Ayrshire bull calves, junior $2.00.

By J. S. GILES Esq. Watchman Office,—Best exhibit of drawing done by pupils attending the schools in the County (3 premiums) 1st $2.50, 2nd $1.50 3rd $1.00.

By MRS. WM. J TODD,—For best Bouquet Cut Flowers, (3 premiums) 1st $1.50, 2nd $1.25, 3rd 75c

By DOCTOR G. A. CLUNIE,—For best Judging of Horses by young men under 25 years of age, (2 premiums) 1st $3.00, 2nd $2.00.

By V. B. DURLING, Esq.,—For the best Judging of Cattle by young men under 25 years of age 1st $3.00 2nd $2.00.

No young man can enter in the two foregoing specials who has attended an Agricultural College over 2 years.

By WM. RENNIE CO. Limited Seed Merchants, Montreal, -- For the best supply of vegetables grown from a home garden one leader No 1 Hand Cultivator and Garden Hoe value $6.00. This display should consist of Beans, Beets, Carrots, Corn, Celery, Cucumbers, Lettuce, Musk Melon, Onions, Peas, Pumpkins, Parsnips Squash, Tomatoes, and Winter Radish.

By BANK OF OTTAWA, J. R. Parris Esq. Manager,—For best draught team pure or grade, 2 premiums, 1st $3.00, 2nd $2.00, and as an additional to first prize on Holstein bull calves, senior, $3.00, and as an additional to first prize on Holstein bull calves junior $2.00.

By J. R. PARRIS, Esq....For best collection of paintings, (2 premiums) 1st $3 00, 2nd $1.00, for the best and most tastefully arranged basket of Canadian fruit, (not restricted that the exhibitor shall have grown the same) 2 premiums 1st $3.00, 2nd $2.00.

By DOMINION CARTRIDGE CO., Brownsburg, — For best Boy Rider on horse back under 15 years of age, (2 premiums) 1st $3.00, 2nd $2 00. To the gentleman who harnesses his horse to carriage in Exhibition Ring and goes around exhibition ring the quickest, no snaps allowed, (2 premiums) 1st $3.00, 2nd $2.00, 2nd day.

By J C. WILSON & CO., — On neatest single driving turn out (3 premiums) 1st $5.00, 2nd $3 00, 3rd $1.00. On Saddle Horses Ridden 50 per cent to count for the horse, and 50 per cent for appearance of rider and outfit, 2 premiums 1st $5.00, 2nd $3.00. For best collection of Flowers in pot, [3 premiums] 1st $5.00 2nd $2.00, 3rd $1 00.

From the PROVINCIAL BANK, by J R McOuat Manager,—

Factory cheese uncolored manufactured in the County, (2 premiums) 1st $3.00, 2nd $2 00.

For best collection of home made pickles (6 samples) 2 premiums 1st $1 50, 2nd $1.00.

On best collection of canned fruit, 2 premiums, 1st $1.50, 2nd $1 00.

By COL RILEY, For best Standard bred stallion on exhibition grounds $5 00 For foals of year 1915 sired by thoroughbred stallion 3 premiums 1st $3.00, 2nd $2 00, 3rd $1.00. For a 2nd premium on hurdle jumping $3 00.

DR J M. DREW,—on the best six dairy cows, 1st $3.00, 2nd $2 00.

By GEORGE CALDER Esq — For best Pumpkin Pie, (2 premiums) 1st $1 25, 2nd 75cts.

By ADOLPH RAYMOND,—On the best Holstein Herd, 4 females and one male, 2 years and under, 2 premiums 1st $3.00, 2nd $2.00.

By G. Y. DEACON, — Special on Aryshire Herds, 4 females and one male 2 years and under, 1st $3.00

W. G. STANIFORTH,—second prize on above, $2 00.

By ROBERT HAMILTON,—On best loaf of home made bread baked from Purity Flour 50 lbs. Best Buns and Rolls, baked from Purity flour. 25 lbs. each.

By Z ROCHON Esq. — For a potato race, 1st $4.00, 2nd $3.00, 4th $1.00.

By W. G. Staniforth, as a third prize to the above, $2.00.

By HUGH WALSH Esq.—For best bushel of wheat in bag, 1st $2.00, 2nd $1.00.

By W. J. BOYD, Esq.,—For best general purpose mare or gelding of any age, 2 premiums 1st $3.00 2nd $2.00.

By A. G LARUE Esq., — For hurdle jumping, 1st premium $5.00.

By Z. N. RAYMOND Esq. — For hurdle jumping, 2nd prize $3 00. For the best Leicester ram of any age on exhibition, $2.00

By ALEX. BERNIQUER Esq, Argenteuil Hotel, Lachute, — For best decorated automobile on parade 1st $5 00. For the best General Purpose Team $3 00 For a 2nd premium on garden vegetables $2 00.

By AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY,—For a 3rd premium on Potato Race $2.00 For a 2nd, 3rd and 4th prizes on best decorated automobile, premiums $3.00 $2.00, and $1.00.

By M. MOODY & CO. Terrebonne, per J Simon Esq. Agent,—For best display of horses owned by one exhibitor, (2 premiums) 1st $4.00, 2nd $3.00.

By E. R. SMITH & SON, LTD., Lachute News,—As an additional premium to the winners of the most premiums in Ducks, Geese and Turkeys, a years subscription to the News.

By JOHN T. AYERS Esq,—For best Lady Driver, [single] (3 premiums] 1st $6.00, 2nd $4.00, 3rd $2.00.

By ROBERT MILLAR Esq.—For the best lady or gent driver with double turnout of Munro & McIntosh buggy. Horse harness and buggy to be judged, $4.00.

By JOHN FRASER Esq.—For best beef animal 1st $5 00, (not exhibited in any other class).

By ANDREW ELLIOTT Esq.—On foals of year 1915, sired by his stallion "Allan Water" 2 premiums 1st $3.00 2nd $2.00 From grade mares,—For foals of year 1915 sired by "Allan Water" from pure bred mares, (2 premiums] 1st $3.00, 2nd $2.00. For best yearling sired by "Allan Water" 2nd premiums 1st $3 00, 2nd $2.00.

By J. A. MACKay Esq. —Special on yearlings bred from his stallion 1st $5.00 2nd $3.00, 3rd $2.00.

By J. A. RICE Esq.,—
On best collection of honey, 2 premiums 1st $1 25, 2nd 75c.

By COMMODORE HORACE DAVIS St Andrews East,—A silver cup to be awarded annually to the owner of the best team of draught horses exhibited at the annual exhibition.

By ROBERT McFAUL Esq., For best Draught Stallion with five of his get, 2 premiums 1st $3.00, 2nd $2 00.

By JOHN RICE Esq., — For a 2nd premium on best beef animal $3.00, (not to be exhibited in any other class.

By A. McFAUL BROS Lumberers,—For best collection of garden vegetables $5 00.

By W H. POTTER Esq,—For best harness horse, (2 premiums) 1st $3 00 2nd $2 00.

By G J. WALKER Esq,—Best copybook written in school by pupils attending any of the schools in the County, (3 premiums] 1st $1 50, 2nd $1.00, 3rd 50 cents

Convenient Service to Ottawa.

—o—

The service which is now in operation on the Canadian Northern Railway between Lachute and Ottawa Central Station is a great convenience to the travelling public visiting the Capital.

This train leaves Lachute at 7.40 p.m. daily except Sunday arriving Ottawa Central Station at 10 35 a.m. and returning leaves Ottawa Central Station at 7.15 p.m. arriving Lachute 10.12 a.m. thus enabling passengers to spend a good day in Ottawa.

This train service should be borne in mind when visiting the exhibition. Connections are made at Central Station with Toronto trains.

For information and time table apply to nearest Canadian Northern Railway Agent.

McFaul Bros.

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

New Cotton Crepe Goods. Good value at 15c for **12 1/2**

Splendid Selection Steel Clad Galatea. Just the thing for Ladies' and Children's Clothing. Extra value 15c for - - - **13 1/2**

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

Z N. RAYMOND, L.L.B.
NOTARY PUBLIC,
Money to Loan. Farms for Sale.
Office in Creswell's Building,
MAIN ST., LACHUTE.

CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY.

—:o:—

QUEBEC EXHIBITION.
Special Fare $6.05 Round Trip.
Going August 28th to Sept. 3rd.
Valid to return seven (7) days from date of issue but not later than Sept. 6th, 1915.

TORONTO EXHIBITION.
Special Fare $13.20 Round Trip.
Going Aug. 28th, to Sept. 7th, 1915.
Valid to return until September 15, 1915.

For further particulars apply to nearest C. N. R. Agent, J. M. ROBY, Agent. Lachute.

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 BARGAINS 1915

Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots & Shoes

Trunks, Valises and Handbags, etc.

Harness etc.

GILES BROS.
Main St. - - Lachute

AUCTION SALE OF SHEEP

The Executive Committee and Directors of the Argenteuil Wool Growers and Sheep Breeders Association, have decided to hold an Auction Sale of Sheep suitable for breeding purposes, on Saturday afternoon, September 18th, at 2 o'clock, at the Fair Grounds, Lachute.

This sale will include pure bred rams and ewes of the Leicester, Shropshire and Oxford Breeds as well as choice grade ewes and ewe lambs.

The Association is holding this sale in order that the parties desiring breeding stock for the fall may have a chance to select what they require. Only individuals possessing breed character and good conformation will be sold, pedigrees will accompany all pure bred stock.

This sale will give all farmers a splendid opportunity to secure excellent breeding rams of the desired type, and parties desiring same, should keep this sale in mind before purchasing elsewhere.

A number of choice breeding ewes will be secured from other parts of the province in order that the men wishing to make a start in the pure bred business will have an opportunity to do so.

Grade ewes and ewe lambs of good breeding will be available for those men who wish to start a new flock or wish to increase their present flock numbers.

The general tendency for farmers to go into sheep raising more extensively and the greater profits now resulting from sheep raising owing to increased prices, has created a demand for breeding stock, which the Association felt necessary to meet in some way.

Parties desiring breeding stock should make their requirments known to the Secretary V. B. Durling, in order that a sufficient number of suitable sheep of each breed and class may be included in the sale.

Sheep are more profitable today than ever before. Inexpensive buildings, small outlay in capital and quick returns are arguments in favor of sheep raising. Argenteuil County presents conditions admirably suited for the raising of sheep. This sale is being held with the object of improving the sheep in the County and at the same time meeting the requirements of the farmers.

It is hoped that every sheep breeder in the County will give his co-operation to help make this sale a success.

V. B. DURLING, B. S. A., Sec'y-Treas.

OBITUARY.

THE LATE MR. MORRISON.

The Glen settlement has sustained a severe loss in the death of Mr James Morrison which occured on Monday last Mr. Morrison was born about a mile from where he died and eight years last March he and his brother William celebrated their double Golden Wedding.

In the early days of the settlement of the Township, the conditions of life were such that it required heroic men to hand out for themselves comfortable homes among the mountains, forests and lakes which surrounded them It was not always a question of keeping the wolf from the door, but it became a very serious question to keep the bears from the door In this James found a task after his own heart, and so successful was he as a bear hunter that he finally acquired the appellation of "Bear Jimmy" to distinguish him from others of the same name. Mr. Morrison has standing to his credit the death of 53 bears killed by him within 5 miles of his home. The last to fall by his hand was one which he killed in the spring of 1906 and which weighed 400 lbs.

Mr. Morrison was the second son of the late Henry Morrison who came from Ireland in 1833, and who was a member of the Argenteuil Rangers in the Rebellion of 1837 and in the Fenian Raid. He married, on March 18th, 1857. Miss Jane Parker, daughter of the late Edward Parker, who came from Ireland in 1829 Mr. James Morrison was himself a 1st sergeant in No 2 Company of the Argenteuil Rangers, and helped in repelling the Fenian Raid.

Mr. Morrison has eleven children, of whom Messrs. Henry and Thomas Morrison are well known farmers near the old homestead.

He was also a staunch member of the Derry L. O. L. No. 716 Shrewsbury since his early manhood. The funeral was held in St. Aidan's Church, of which he was a devoted member and liberal supporter, on Tuesday afternoon the text being St. Luke xx-38. The service was conducted by Rev. J. A. Lackey to whom he had many times expressed his confidence in his Saviour He had no fear of death but longed to be reunited with his wife and many loved ones who have recently passed to eternity. The remains which were followed by a large concourse of sorrowing relatives and friends, were interred in Louisa Cemetery. The pall-bearers were his nephews, Alex Sutton Wm. Sutton, St. Amedee, Henry Sutton Lachute, and grandsons Walter Morrison Lachute, Gordon Tomalty and Leonard Morrison, Louisa. Mr. Morrison leaves to mourn his loss three sons and three daughters Edward of Carlyle, Sask. Mrs Chas. Jones, Palmer, Sask. Henry Thomas, Belle and Mrs. Robt Tomalty, Louisa, one sister also twenty-six grandchildren, and three great-grandchildren.

THE LATE THOS. MARSHALL

Death has again removed another of Dalesvilles oldest and most respected residents in the person of Thos. Marshall, whose death occurred last Saturday August 21st. Deceased was born in Mount Maple and had resided in Dalesville for upwards of forty years. He had not been overly well for some time but on Thursday, previous to his demise, he was seized with a paraletic stroke He was twice married, having eleven of a family, all of whom are living., his five sons James, Robert, David, Peter, and George being in Manitoba and Mrs. Salter Clarke, Hill Head, Mrs. T Cousins, Grenville. Mrs. David Clarke, Lachute, and Alma Della and Gertrude of the second wife who are at home. The remains were interred in the Dalesville cemetery, the funeral taking place on Sunday afternoon was largely attended.

The Rev. Mr MacLean, of Lachute assisted by the Rev. Mr. White conducted the funeral service at the family residence. We extend our sympathy to Mrs. Marshall and family.

The Late James Christie McOuat.

We sincerely regret to have to record the death of Mr. James Christie McOuat, of (River Rouge,) St. Andrews East, who died at the Montreal General Hospital, on Monday, August 23rd, 1915. He was the eldest son of the late James McOuat and was born on November the 8th, 1849. He is survived by his widow, who was a daughter of the late James McAdam, also two sons, Leonard, a Macdonald College Demonstrator, at Lennoxville, Que., Allan, at home and one daughter Miss Lois, J. R. McOuat, Lachute, and Henry W. McOuat, of River Rouge, are brothers of the deceased.

DALESVILLE

Miss May MacLeod is visiting Miss Cora Graham.

Miss Susie Barker returned to Montreal on Monday.

The B. Y. P. M. will meet at 7.30 p.m for election of officers.

Mrs. H. Cleland, and Miss Gladys are visiting friends in Watertown, New York.

Mrs. Russel Cregeen spent the week-end with his family at Mr. Silverson's.

Mr. D. O'Rourke, of Montreal, spent last week with his aunt Mrs. H. Dixon.

The Misses Agnes and Lizzie Kilgour of Cowansville, are visiting Mrs. Chas Vary.

Mr. G. A. Campbell of Ottawa, spent the week-end with his mother Mrs. John Campbell.

Pastor W. G. White will preach Sunday Aug. 29th at 11 a.m. and at Mount Maple at 3 p.m.

Messrs. Wm. and Russel Seale, M. Mathews and Wilbert Titley left for the West on Thursday last.

Mrs. Mooney and daughter Gertrude who were staying with Mrs. McCormick returned to Montreal on Sunday. Mr Mooney spent the week-end here.

A social will be held in Dalesville Church on Tuesday evening Aug 31st, under the auspices of the Womens Mission Circle. Tickets 25 cts at the door.

EDINA

Mrs McFaul, of Lachute, is at present visiting her sister at Edina Mrs John Moncrieff.

Rev. Mr. Chaseaud will be at St. Scholastique on Sunday August 29th consequently there will be no service at the Scotch Road Presbyterian Church.

The Rev. S. Dogget who has recently been appointed at Grenville is to preach back at Edina on August 29 h. His tour will be as follows;—At Edina on Sunday morning at 10 30 a.m. in the afternoon at Rawcliffe at 3.15 and at Brown's School House; Calumet, at 7.45 p.m. A big attendance is earnestly requested. The people are asked to turn out and give him a real hearty welcome.

Of course everybody is invited to Mr. James Cousins shooting match on Thursday afternoon next, Sept. 2nd, at 2 p m. Mr. Cousins has the finest flock of young turkeys about here and it will be worth ones while to secure some of these fine birds. These matches always are interesting events and attract much attention wherever they are held. Mr. Cousins has made much provision for a large crowd and who ever may come will find a hearty welcome. No one will be at all envious of you if you can manage to get a pair of these young birds.

Mr. Wm. McGillvray is now the proud possessor of a new gasoline engine and threshing mill. They are beauties. The neighbors who have seen them are loud in their praises. Mr. McGillvray has now almost finished his harvest and will soon be ready to commence his annual operations with his mill No body has any fear but that this will be a most successful year for Mr. McGillvray for he has completely recovered from his very serious illness and he is more fit for business than ever he was before. He claims that his new mill will thresh cleaver and more quickly than ever his old one could do.

The rains which caught just a few of the farmers haying did much damage to that crop; but for the most part it was in the barns The root crops and corn have done well and the prospects for a general crop are excellent. Apples especially are very abundant this year. We are proud to mark the progress and success of Mr. Joseph Moncrieff this year, His crops are splendid. From early morn til late at night this busy man has labored. He is the largest landowner for miles around and every inch that would bear has had to take its share in producing one of the most bountiful crops in the country. Those who have the good fortune to know our neighbor are glad to know of his prosperity, for he has a heart as big and kind as any man you ever met.

FARM FOR SALE.

A good large farm comprising 200 acres, and one good bush lot, 1½ miles north of Dalesville. A commodious well finished house and new barns are also on the property. Suitable for a summer home and an ideal spot for summer boarders, being very close to a beautiful lake.

For full particulars write
CHARLES VARY, Dalesville.

7-30

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

STAYING LATE

The tragedies of early married life were illustrated in an incident that occurred not long ago in a Baltimore household.

A young wife sought out her mother-in-law wih a most agonized expression and threw herself into a chair with an outburst of grief.

"Has anyhing happened to Henry?" anxiously asked the mother-in-law.

"He's taken to staying out at nights!" waled the unhappy wife.

"It doesn't seem possible! How long has this been going on? How late does he stay away?"

"Well," sobbed the young woman, "you know he usually leaves the office at five o'clock. Night before last he did not get home until six, and last night he didn't set foot in the house until twenty minutes after six! Oh, what shall I do? What shall I do?"



Tramp: "Lady, kin I do somethin' to earn a breakfast? I'm a first-class lawn mower."

Lady: "Go away. You look more like and old rake."

THE SERVANT WHO DOESN'T SERVE

"I, sir," said the demonstrative candidate, "am a servant of the people."

"Gosh!" replied Farmer Corntossel. "Ain't this servant problem getin' to be awful!"

SAW IT COMING

"What did her father say when you asked for her hand?"

"Said he's been wondering what I had been passing him two-for-a-quarter cigars for so regularly of late."



Elsie: "You don't use slang any more, do you?"

Willie: "Not since me father soaked me in the mush for usin' it."



"MADE IN CANADA"

Ford Touring Car Price $530

Ford Runabout Price $480

Ford Town Car Price $780

The above prices f.o.b. Ford, Ont., effective Aug. 2, 1915 No speedometer included in this year's equipment, otherwise cars fully equipped. Cars on display and sale at

E. F. AYERS, Agent, Lachute.

Ford
THE UNIVERSAL CAR

SHARP ATTACK REPULSED

Dangerous Condition Relieved Just In Time By "Fruit-a-tives"



MR. F. J. CAVEEN
632 Gerrard St. East, Toronto.,

For two years, I was a victim of *Acute Indigestion and Gas In The Stomach*. It afterwards attacked my Heart, and I had pains all over the body, so I could hardly move around. I tried all kinds of medicines but none of them did me any good. At last, acting on the advice of a friend, I decided to try 'Fruit-a-tives'. I bought the first box last June, and now I am well, after using only three boxes. I recommend 'Fruit-a-tives' to anyone suffering from Indigestion, no matter how acute". FRED J. CAVEEN.

Simple Indigestion often leads to *Heart Attacks, Catarrh of the Stomach and constant distress of mind and body.* If you are bothered with any Stomach Trouble, and especially if Constipation troubles you, take 'Fruit-a-tives'.

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

GAETAN VALOIS, L. L. L.,
NOTARY

Money to loan on security

LACHUTE, - QUE.

Depositor of the late J. E. Valois, notary's papers.

AGENTS WANTED.

TO SELL

MCINTOSH RED APPLE TREES, and other specialties in general Fruit and Ornamental Nursery Stock.

We offer for the season of 1915 and 1916 a splendid list of hardy varieties suitable for Quebec planting.

Liberal commission. Exclusive territory. Handsome free outfit. Write for full particulars.

STONE & WELLINGTON,
Fonthill Nurseries,
(Established 1837)
TORONTO, ONTARIO.

AUCTION SALE

There will be sold by Public Auction, on

Saturday, October 23rd, 1915
at 2 p.m.
the farm known as

Lewis Stalker's

and described on the official plan of the Township of Chatham, as being lot number eight hundred and seven No. (807), consisting of 100 acres of land, situated on the Brownsburg Road.

The house and lot at the road shall be sold sepaeate.

Sale to be held on the premises.

For further particulars, apply to
GAETON VALOIS, Notary,
Lachute, or
RICHARD S. CLARKE,
Curator, Brownsburg.

COAL and WOOD FOR SALE.

Give your order at once for next Season.

Harry Ayers

Lachute Mills, Que.

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
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RUSSELL BLACKBURN, DENIS MURPHY,
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E. C. WHITNEY.
GEORGE BURN, General Manager.
D. M. FINNIE, Asst-General Manager.
W. DUTHIE, 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 household, furniture. Call and secure our prices. Better than elsewhere.

D. 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 XXVIII.

Stunned, mentally helpless, Ailsa stood staring at her father, realizing in a vague, undefined way that her last hope had dropped from her, yet not blaming him, understanding, as she did, the terrible influence which he could no more have resisted than he could the will of God.

She could not speak to repudiate the awful lie he had uttered, and what could have been the use even had she done so? She heard the old clergyman's voice speaking words of reproach which she did not even dimly understand, and then that faded.

She waited, waited; she could not have told whether it was for moments or hours; but the silence seemed freighted with horror; then started like one in a dream as once more Nathan Simonson stepped toward her.

"You have disappointed me in more ways than one," he said, with his ever-present smile. "I am not going to either reproach or rebuke you, but the time has come when your irrevocable decision must be made. I am going to send your father out again. Is it to be for a minister or an officer of the law? The answer remains alone with you."

She opened her eyes like one who had been asleep. She put her hand to her mouth, and her finger-nails knocked against her teeth, with a sound that startled her. But there was still no more idea of yielding in her heart than there had been upon her entrance there.

"You have my answer already," she returned, dully. "Not the most dastardly charges within the power of mortal man to make could move me now. You have already done your worst. Let my father answer for a crime, if crime he has committed. I still refuse to sell my soul for his unholy life."

She leaned back against the wall and closed her eyes. It seemed to her that all her strength had gone at once. The excitement of the night before, the misery she had suffered, and this together, would have proved too much for a stronger woman than she, and she realized that unconsciousness was threatened.

As she leaned there, white and exhausted, Simonson smiled again, and taking a stealthy step toward her, he uncorked the vial and carefully extending his hand, placed it directly beneath her nostrils.

The sweet, pungent odor, filled the room. Carefully he held his breath.

For one moment she did not seem to comprehend what the dense odor was that impregnated the atmosphere about her, then slowly she opened her eyes and gazed straight into his own.

She saw the triumphant smile, the hideous sneer of the heavy features, the glow in the bulging eyes, and — the vial in his dirty, outstretched fingers.

It told her the truth.

She staggered up, but the dizziness that oppressed her caused her to fall back against the door. She passed her hand across her eyes helplessly, as if to clear a film from her vision. Then she swayed and tottered—further—further yet—till she lay cold and still in the arms of the man she most abhorred.

Dexterously Simonson inserted the cork in the vial with his teeth, then drew it from him, never drawing breath until it was beyond his reach.

"Quick, Valworth!" he exclaimed. "We must lose no time in getting her away from here. Dunraven will know well enough where to find her when her absence is noticed, and will come directly here. You know that, in spite of all our talk to the contrary, that we cannot detain her against her consent, and he must not find her here, and I defy him or all the detectives in New York at once to find her there."

"A carriage?" stammered Valworth, stupidly.

"Yes, a carriage. Quick, man!"

"But can't they trace us by a carriage?"

"No, you fool. I shall take particular care that they don't. Don't stop to question my methods, but if you would save yourself, go at once."

Valworth picked up his hat. For the first time there seemed to be something almost sullen in his manner, but Simonson was too much occupied with his burden to think of that.

Ailsa lay there like a dead thing, cold, lifeless, and with but a single glance in her direction, Valworth stumbled from the room.

He went down-stairs like a drunken man, though he had but one drink that morning, holding himself up by the rickety balustrade, and let himself into the street.

He looked about him in a dazed way as the cold air cut across his face. The snow was falling heavily, in cutting sleet rather than soft flakes. He drew back under the shelter of the doorway and shivered.

What was it that he had done?

For the first time in years the enormity of his sin seemed to strike—perhaps because he had added to it this crowning disgrace.

He had foully besmirched the character of his own child, his Ailsa, the fairest, purest flower that ever blossomed in the filth and mire of pollution. He had no regrets for the blows that he had struck her, for the want and deprivation that he had caused her; but under all that temptation she had remained good, and pure, and true, and he would as soon have thought of doubting the purity of God as to have doubted her now, yet he had lied—upon his own child! Lied to save himself, and accomplish the ends of a man whom he knew to be a dastard and a scoundrel!

For the first time in all those long, long years he hated himself with that loathing that only such self-censure can know.

And then, too, he seemed to realize for the first time the terrible influence possessed by the Jew!

Slowly, with painful distinctness, all the years of his past life rolled before him, ghastly in its memories. He was again a young man, handsome and respected, the lover of a pure young girl. He saw her his wife, saw himself slowly but surely falling from his respected estate, saw her heart breaking, knew himself a murderer, realized all the woe and shame he had brought to that child whom he had betrayed into her present position, and suddenly a low cry issued from his lips.

It was Nathan Simonson who had done it all!

The scales had dropped from his eyes. He rushed out into the storm like an insane creature driven by mania.

He had forgotten the cold, forgotten the cut of the sleet—forgotten everything, except that new and unrecognized repentance upon him.

How clear it all was to him now—that frightful influence—and with what exactitude that was surprising, he recalled all Ailsa's words—that which she had said of Simonson's infatuation for her mother. It was true! Ghastly—horribly true!

How he hated the Jew!

He was stumbling down the street, his eyes more haggard than before, his limbs almost palsied.

He stopped abruptly and gazed up at a building—a plain brick structure of no pretension, but printed in black letters on an electric light that hung before the door were the words:

"—— Precinct Station."

He hesitated.

His hands were blue with cold, his teeth chattering, but he did not know it. He looked irresolutely at the sign, then with one mad, headlong rush he entered the building, and cried out to the man behind the desk:

"For the love of Heaven, arrest and hang me! I am a murderer! Not alone of one man, but of a woman — my wife, as well—and worse than all, I have tried to murder the soul of my own child! Arrest me—I am a murderer!"

"There was a wild commotion in the —— Precinct Station. Quicker than thought a policeman was upon either side of him, imagining they had insanity to contend with; but Dowd Valworth threw off their hands.

"I am neither mad nor drunk!" he cried, excitedly. "Only a man stricken with remorse in the eleventh hour. Let me alone! I have come here of my own accord, and have given myself up. I am not going to try to escape. Don't stop to think of me, but go there at once—to my house, for her—my child! You will find her in—in that man's power, the creature who has accomplished all this ruin and misery! She lies there like a dead thing in his arms, but he has not killed her. God help her, he is keeping her for something a thousand times worse than that! And I have helped him—been his cursed accomplice—but I have awakened to the reality of my horrible crime. Never mind me! Go there and rescue her!"

The sergeant behind the desk came out, and placed his hand upon the man's shoulder, soothingly.

"If you intend to accuse yourself of a crime, my good fellow," he said, quietly, "you must take care. Remember that what you have—"

"Oh, for the love of Heaven, drop all that! What do I care what becomes of me? Go there to her! To her! He sent me for a carriage to take her away. When I do not return he will take alarm, and find one himself to take her away, then the power of the police would be nothing compared with his infamous ability! Go there! Then, if you do not find her, call me a madman, if you will! Only go there! You have not the right to refuse to see!"

"Give me the address, and I will send one of my men at once," returned the sergeant.

"Not one, but two or three. He will not yield without a struggle, and you know nothing of his terrible power. I warn you now there will be a horrible struggle—something which you do not expect. Take plenty of men, and let there be no mistake. Wait! Let them take me with them! I wish to show the infernal demon that I have escaped his devil's grasp at last!"

CHAPTER XXIX.

Like a dead thing Ailsa lay in the arms of the man she hated and feared most on earth, fortunately unconscious of the pollution of his touch. He stood there for a long time, looking down into the white, motionless face, his thoughts his own, but the expression of his hateful countenance giving evidence of the triumph he felt in her position. But the burden of her physical weight grew too great at last, and he placed her upon the filthy bed that would have revolted her could she have looked upon it with sensible eyes.

Again he stood, looking down upon her, fashioning their future life, perhaps, in his own evil mind, a life in which God played no part, judging by the cynical curve of his licentious lips; but he seemed to have forgotten time, for as the moments rolled by and Dowd Valworth did not return, no apprehension disturbed him.

Once he laid the tips of his dirty fingers upon her white cheek, noting the difference with a smile of amusement, strangely out of place, but otherwise he was as motionless as she.

He aroused himself with a heavy sigh by and by, and went to the window to look out.

It was so much above the ground, however, that he could see nothing



but the chimney pots of the neighboring houses, with their cleanly covering of new fallen snow, while the air was filled with the swirling flakes blown hither and thither by the angry wind.

For the first time he seemed to realize that Dowd Valworth ought to have returned, and looked about him with that shifting glance that indicates apprehension.

"Can anything have happened to him?" he questioned of himself, in his deep, guttural, unmusical voice. "Or is there some slight difficulty about getting a carriage? That is it, I suppose. I half wish I had gone for it myself. I wonder if I would dare leave her here while I go to fetch one? Confound his stupidity! He is growing into an imbecile too rapidly to suit even me. I wonder if I would dare leave her?"

He returned to the bed and once more stood looking down upon her, feasting his gluttonous eyes upon her perfect beauty.

"Mine!" he muttered. "All—all mine! And I shall know too well how to protect my own interests. Curse it all! I wish Valworth would come!"

He walked to the door of the outer room, and opening it, listened in the hall.

There were only the children's voices coming in shrill little screams from below, with the occasional interruption of a mother calling to her offspring, and the slam of a door, caused perhaps by the wind.

There was no sound of the return of Valworth, however, and closing the door softly behind him, the old Jew stole back to the bedside of the girl.

She had not moved.

He looked down upon her silently, but remained only a moment so. He lifted his head, and listened intently, almost eagerly.

There was surely the sound of a footstep upon the stairs. That was the top floor, and none of the other rooms upon it were rented. Surely it must be Valworth. Once more he hurried, but with noiseless tread, to the door, and opened it carefully.

Ay, surely it was he, but

What was the change in the man's countenance? What was that exultant light in his eyes? What was the meaning of that strange smile upon lips so unusual to them?

But no sooner had these mental questions formulated themselves in Simonson's brain, than he put them aside, smiling at his own folly.

"Have you got it?" he questioned, eagerly. "Have you—"

But before he could complete the second query the two men who had accompanied Valworth had shot into sight, and Simonson staggered backward, his eyes bulging more than ever, a loamy whiteness overspreading his grimy face.

He had recognized the gray-blue of the uniformed officer.

(To be continued.)

BRITISH NAVAL POWER.

A Paris Paper Enumerates Its Benefits to the Allies.

In a long article headed, "What we Owe to the British Navy," the Temps enumerates the benefits conferred on the Allies by their naval supremacy, which, while safeguarding their colonial possessions, has transferred German colonial possessions to other flags. Millions of square kilometres of territory and millions of inhabitants are no longer covered by the German flag.

But for the British naval power, instead of the siege being laid to Tsing Tau, the German China Squadron could have a free hand against the Indo-China possessions. It would not have been Duala and Edea in the Cameroons which have been bombarded, but St. Louis and Dakar in Senegal. The Koenigsberg, unbottled, would have rained shells on French towns in the Indian Ocean, deprived of their communications with the Mother Country. The troops of the great French colonies in Africa and Asia would have been unable to hold out for long. This is what is now happening in the German territories, all of which are to-day virtually captured. All German commerce destroyers have disappeared. The distant seas are free to the Allies, and neutral shipping, and their navigation is unhindered.

After eleven months of war there is not a German port outside of Europe. Except in the Baltic and on the North Sea there is not a single ship able to sail under the German flag. Short-sighted people are hypnotized by the incessant torpedoing by submarines, but when they reflect that not a single transport, store ship, or modern warship, has been torpedoed they are forced to admit that the German submarine action is without military importance.

A Puzzler.

The type of youth who indulges in loud clothes and a hat forced back over his ears dropped into the dental chair.

"I'm afraid to give him gas," said the dentist to his assistant.

"Why?"

"How can I tell when he's unconscious?"

A WAR-TIME DINNER.

Pork and Beans With Worcester Sauce Is Cheap and Nourishing.

Greenwood is one of those intolerable men who always rise to an occasion, says a contributor to Punch. He is the kind of man who rushes to sit on the head of a horse when it is down. I can even picture him sitting on the bonnet of an overturned motor bus and shouting, "Now all together!" to the men who are readjusting it.

We were going down to business when Perkins introduced a new grievance against the censor.

"Whatever do they allow this rot about food prices in the paper for?" he began. "It unsettles women awfully. Now my wife is insisting on having her housekeeping allowance advanced twenty-five per cent. I tell you she'd never have known anything about the advances if they hadn't been put before her in flaring type."

The general opinion of the compartment seemed to be that the censor had gravely neglected his duty.

"I agreed with my wife," said Blair, who is a shrewn Scotchman, "and told her that she must have an extra two pounds a month. Now a twenty-five per cent. advance would have meant five pounds a month. Luckily providence fashioned women without an idea of arithmetic."

Most of us looked as if we wished we had thought of this admirable idea.

"My wife drew my attention to the paper," said Greenwood loftily. "I did not argue the point with her. Finance is not woman's strong point. I rang for the cook at once."

Everyone looked admiringly at the hero who had dared to face his cook.

"I said to her," continued Greenwood, "'Cook, get the store's price list for to-day and serve for dinner precisely the things that have not advanced. You understand? That will do.' So you see the matter was settled."

"Er, what did your wife say?" asked Perkins.

"Say! What could she say? Here was the obvious solution. And I have noticed that women always lose their heads in an emergency. They never rise to the occasion."

The next morning I met Greenwood again.

"By the way," I asked, "did you have a good dinner yesterday?"

Greenwood looked me straight in the eyes. There is a saying that a liar cannot look you straight in the eyes. Discredit it. "That dinner was excellent," he replied. "I wish you had been there to try it. And every single thing at per-war prices."

But that night I came across Mrs. Greenwood as she emerged from a Red Cross working party loaded with mufflers and mittens.

"Glad to hear these hard times don't affect your household," I began diplomatically.

Mrs. Greenwood smiled. "What has Oswald been telling you?"

"Nothing except that he had an excellent dinner yesterday."

"I wasn't there," said Mrs. Greenwood. "I went to my mother's. You see, cook conscientiously followed Oswald's instructions. He had sardines, Worcester sauce, macaroni, and tinned pork and beans. I can't make out quite which of the two was the first to give notice afterward. Only, unless Oswald shouted, 'Take a month's notice!' when he heard the cook's step in the hall, I am inclined to think the cook got there first."

Now in the train I recommended tinned pork and beans with Worcester sauce as a cheap and nourishing food in war time.

Greenwood says nothing, but glares at me. For once in his life he cannot rise to the occasion.

THE BITTEREST MEMORY.

German Soldiers Cheered the Sinking of the Lusitania.

A private in the Cameron Highlanders who has been through the fighting from the beginning till a few days ago says:—

The Camerons were at Givenchy when the great liner (Lusitania) was torpedoed. The German trenches were well within 200 yards of the British lines, and it happened that there were many English-speaking Germans opposed to the Highland regiment. Time and again there had been much chaffing between the lines. When the big Cunarder was sunk the enemy were made aware of it at once by their head-quarters. The Camerons heard burst after burst of exultant cheering from the German trenches when the news came in, and there was much speculation as to what had happened. The Scots were not left in doubt for long. "Hi you Scotch, what about your Lusitania now? We have sent her to the bottom." There was a moment of silence in the Camerons' trench, and then with a yell a number of the men, with bayonets fixed, jumped for the parapet of the trench, and were about to dash to certain death in an attempt to vent their rage upon the sneering enemy. Fortunately, the incensed Highlanders were at once observed by their officers, and a sharp order brought the angry company raging into their trench. Amongst them were men who had experienced the worst that the war has revealed in German treachery and diabolical ingenuity, and of one af them at least it is true that the bitterest memory of the war is not of the use of poison gas or burning liquid, or even of the murder of wounded. It is the memory of the enemy cheering and exulting over the destruction of a passenger ship, and the drowning of many women and children.

THERE'S A DELIGHTFUL 'SOMETHING' about the flavour of

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that can only be produced by the skilful blending of really fine 'high-grown' teas. This peculiar charm of flavour makes it unique among teas and is the secret of its 23 years of increasing popularity.

B 80

INVENTIONS OF PARSONS.

Rev. Alex. John Forsyth Invented the Percussion Cap.

The case of a clergyman spending his week-days in a factory making shells is not nearly so extraordinary as some of the newspapers would have us believe. Ever since the olden time when monasteries were the centres of learning, priests have been pioneers in the fields of invention and discovery. Especially does this seem the case where warlike things are concerned, says London Answers.

Strange as it may seem, members of the Church stand in the front rank of the inventors of weapons of destruction. The case mentioned above brings to light an interesting instance, a correspondent mentioning that next year will be the centenary of the invention of the percussion lock, which superseded the flint lock, and was the discovery of a Scottish minister, the Rev. Alexander John Forsyth.

Likewise, although the origin of gunpowder is wrapped in mystery, two men are given the credit for its discovery, and both were monks. One was Friar Bacon, who can, without fear of contradiction, be called the father of British scientific research. He undoubtedly knew how to make gunpowder, but never realized the uses to which it might be put.

The other is a German monk Schwartz, whose claim is supported by the majority of authorities.

As might be expected, however, the heads of the Church show little appreciation for the cleverness of its members when directed towards improving the machinery of destruction. This was made apparent a year or two ago when an Italian monk invented an automatic rifle, which it was claimed would fire 350 shots a minute.

He wished to submit it to the Italian Government, but his superiors ordered him to destroy the designs of such a murderous weapon. Rather than do that, however, he abandoned his monastic career, and it is quite possible that if his invention justifies the sacrifice he made for it, we may get striking proofs of its destructiveness in the present war.

Reformed.

"How is Dick getting along with the woman that married him to reform him?"

"She has reformed him, all right."

"Sure enough?"

"You bet. Before he was married he used to be as good as a meal ticket for me, but when I met him yesterday and tried to borrow a five, he made me pay back a tenner I owed him."

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CANADA SUGAR REFINING CO., LIMITED, MONTREAL.

CHERRY JELLY

From a recipe of Charles Francatelli, Chief Cook to Queen Victoria. Published in 1865.

Clean 3 lbs. cherries and a handful of red currants, and bruise stones and kernels in a mortar; place in small preserving pan with 1 lb. John Redpath's sugar loafs and ½ pint spring-water; boil on the stove-fire about five minutes, taking care to remove scum as it rises; pour into a beaver jelly-bag and filter in usual way. Mix juice with two ounces clarified isinglass, and pour into jars or mould.



LIONEL WALTER ROTHSCHILD

PREFERS ZOO TO HIS FATHER'S FORTUNE.

New Baron Showed So Little Interest in Finance Was Left Only $25,000 a Year.

Would you sacrifice an inheritance of $50,000,000 for the love of a few bugs and animals? Would you be chasing rare specimens of zebras and ostriches and fleas about the world when a few hours a day spent in chasing the elusive dollar in London would have assured you a fortune that would make all except a handful of men throughout the world jealous?

Of course, you wouldn't; yet there is a man in London who has done all this and does not regret it. He is Lionel Walter Rothschild, the new Rothschild, and because he would not concern himself with exchange and finance and company promotion and the other pastimes of the financial world, but spent his waking hours among his unexcelled collection of animals at Tring, in Hertfordshire, his late father has cut him off with a paltry $25,000 a year, leaving the rest of his gigantic fortune and the partnership in the immensely powerful House of Rothchild to his second son.

It was the new baron who acquired an island in the Pacific Ocean for the sole purpose of breeding giant tortoises of which the Tring zoo boasts some remarkable specimens. He it was who issued a wonderful book on extinct birds a few years ago, which it cost $100,000 and many years of labor to produce.

Enthusiast in Fleas.

He it was who sent a scientist to the Cannibal Islands to ransack them at the risk of his life for rare specimens of beasts, birds, and bugs and who offered $5,000 for a perfect specimen of the Arctic flea and actually paid that sum for a rare butterfly from Eucador, and whose collection of such strange things as birds of paradise, baboons, and deep sea fishes is known to be unique.

It has been common knowledge for years that the new head of the Rothchild family knew little and cared less about the ins and outs of the famous banking business in New square. It is hard, however, to imagine a Rothchild without at least some aptitude for the business of money getting, and they were probably wrong who fancied that when the Hon. Walter came to St. Swithin's lane it was to buy a Himalayan bear, a wildcat or a rather expensive hawk eagle.

But few persons outside of the Rothschilds family could have anticipated the bombshell of the late Lord Rothschild's will, for out of his enormous fortune, the heir to the title received a legacy of only $25,000 a year, or exactly one-half of what he is said to spend yearly in the upkeep of his famous zoo (his mother received $500,000 in a lump).

Has Other Millions.

Second thoughts, however, make it plain that this explanation of a truly amazing last will and testament will not hold water, for not only has the new head of the Rothschild bank shared to the full in the zoological enthusiasm of his brother, but he has taken the lead in the queerest of all the Hon. Walter's naturalistic activities—namely, the systematic collection of every known kind of flea that vexes the animal kingdom—to the latter's benefit, as David Harum steadfastly believed. The 10,000 fleas of all forms and sizes in the museum at Tring Park are, in fact, the property of the Hon. Charles, but the fact remains that, unlike his elder brother, he had not been obsessed by his devotion to natural history, but for years has been one of the most active and capable members of the firm of which he is now the head.

The late Lord Rothschild took pains to explain in his will, moreover, that his legacy to his eldest son was so comparatively small for the reason the latter already had received annuities both by his great-great and his great-uncle—annuities that are believed to have made him many times a millionaire. The new Lord Rothschild, at 46, is an apparently a confirmed bachelor.

Butterflies and Guns.

In a recent lecture on modern artillery at the Royal Institution, in London, Lieut. Col. A. G. Hadcock compared the life of the big guns now in use in the British navy to the life of a butterfly that is born, lives its full span, and dies of old age, all within the space of twenty-four hours. It takes from ten to twelve months to make a fourteen-inch gun. Its "life," properly speaking, is the length of time that it is in actual use. When not in use it is merely a dead mass of metal. According to Colonel Hadcock, if it were possible to make the gun "live" all the time, by sending an incessant stream of projectiles through it, it would "die" of old age—in other words, would be worn out—in twelve seconds.

Even a politician objects to being shaved with a razor that has a dull.

CANADA'S FIRE LOSS.

In Excess of That of Any Country in the World.

At a recent meeting of the Berlin, Ont., Board of Trade the following facts were brought out in a resolution placed on record:

The fire loss per capita in Canada is greatly in excess of that of any other civilized country in the world, and our national position in this regard is constantly becoming worse instead of better, until at the present time our Canadian fire losses, in proportion to population, are approximately six times greater than those of Great Britain, France, or Germany, with a correspondingly high rate of insurance premium; and in the past ten years the average annual loss in ten Canadian cities from Halifax to cents per head as against an average annual loss of $3.55 per head in ten aCndian cities from Halifax to Vancouver, with an average rate of premium in the British cities of but 22 cents per $100 of insured value as against an average of $1.46 in Canadian cities.

The fire losses of $14,000,000 paid by Canadian companies in 1913 would at the British rate of premium, be reduced to $2,300,000, thus bringing about an annual saving of nearly $12,00,000, which, in every decade, would amount, with compound interst, to more than the Dominion Government's contribution thus far for war purposes; it being equally true that this huge sum represents perhaps less than half of the annual losses directly or indirectly resulting from fire, thus justly representing us in the eyes of European countries, on the one hand, as a nation of incendiaries, and, on the other, as absolute incompetents, and fully authorizing the verdict that the result is not only a national criminal waste, but also a "burning shame."

In the United States though their rate of loss is considerably lower than Canada's, the National Fire Protection Association of that country, in a recent report, referred to their "reckless and unceasing waste" as an "impoverishment of the nation."

Our own losses are continually deplored and lamented, not only by our insurance companies, but by the public generally, and remedial action is continually urged along Provincial lines, as yet without avail.

The Canadian Commission of Conservation has achieved excellent results in the conservation of our national waterpowers in the great reduction of forest fires along our railways, has initiated a movement for conservation on broad national lines for city planning, and has sought out and applied means to conserve our national resources in other directions, thus making it indispensible that they have the organization to take up this most important and directly beneficial feature of national conservation with every prospect of success.

The Berlin Board of Trade requested the Canadian Commission of Conservation to take up this matter as a special department of its work with expert assistance for formulating recommendations to the different Provinces, and directing an effort in Canada to approximate gradually to the European standard; and concerted action in a movement of this kind is more likely to bring results.

LOSSES IN THE WAR.

The Greatest Conflict There Has Ever Been.

As a military event, what is happening now makes Waterloo look very small. There were fewer than 24,000 British troops at Waterloo, and the casualties, though they made Wellington weep, did not reach 7,000. At Neuve Chapelle, though it was a second-rate battle as the size of battles in this war goes, we lost twice as many. The total number of British lives lost in action during the whole of the Crimean War was under 3,000, and, without being too precise in our figures, the first six weeks of the Gallipoli campaign must easily have topped that number, says the Manchester Guardian.

We have never seen any estimate of our total casualties in the fifteen years of the war with Napoleon, but we should be surprised if they surpassed the number already reached in this war. The American Civil War, which lasted four years and cost 600,000 lives, has hitherto been regarded as the most destructive in lives of English-speaking people, but we have latterly been spending life at a faster rate than both sides together did in that war.

Great as our casualties are, they are small by comparison with those of the other powers engaged. Battles now-a-days last a week for every day that they lasted a hundred years ago; but even so, the rate of slaughter at Leipsic—30,000 a day for three days—has been attained in many battles on the eastern front. There are more Austrian prisoners in Russia than there were men in Napoleon's Grand Army which set out for Russia. More Germans fell in the attacks on Ypres last autumn than were lost on both sides in Gravelotte, the bloodiest battle in the Franco-Prussian War. Every one says this is the greatest war there has even been. It is at any rate the biggest, and few of us realize by how much the biggest.

Of Good Tenor.

The voice of conscience is always a high voice—never base.



THE MODERN WARRIOR'S EQUIPMENT.
FRENCH SOLDIERS IN RESPIRATORS AND OVERALLS.

TWIN DISEASE BEARERS.

The Mosquito and Fly Are a Positive Menace.

Scientists have made a few startling discoveries during the last few years as that the two most common house-hold insects are the most persistent bearers of typhoid and malaria.

We have long dreaded the mosquito and fly as personal nuisances, but never more. That they are a positive menace to the human race has but recently been fully shown. And now, those conversant with their methods are determined that they should be fought out, starved out, exterminated.

Both are transmitters of disease; and when either typhoid or malaria exists in a neighborhood the common house fly stands ready to carry the one and its musicalcousin the other. The surest way to stamp out the discase is to wage war on the six-footed.

Rain barrels and stagnant pools are the breeding places of the mosquito where it is commonly known in its infant days as "wriggler." In its larval stage it is aquatic, and by covering the surface of the water with a thin coating of oil it is destroyed. Look carefully after the rain barrel. Do not allow rain water to stand long enough to braed these pests and if there are pools of water, drain them or spray froquently with kerosene.

The house fly is the most persistent, more nearly omnipresent. It breeds in filth and the more completely all refuse is kept cleaned up the less persistent will be the battle. Stables in the vicinity of the house always bring troubles unless they are cleaned daily. A lady on the outskirts of a town, wondering at the marked increase of flies one summer, finally traced the source of trouble to the fact that the field across the street, instead of being cultivated, was converted into a horse pasture. Strive to destroy their breding places. Convert the animal refuse in which they lurk into fertilizer on the fields, and half the battle is won.

Screens are so cheap that no one can afford to be without them. This is more than a matter of pleasure and convenience; it is a sanitary measure. If some of the screens are defective, mend them with black cloth. Better, get a piece of wire cloth and with it you can quickly patch up or replace any defective screens.

There are good fly killers on the market for a small sum. But you can easily make one equal to any of them by taking a small piece of wire cloth, double it and then tack firmly on a wooden handle of convenient length. A window stick answers the purpose nicely. It is light and reaches any part of the room without being so large as to prove awkward and cumbersome. With this, one may strike a fly, being almost certain to stun it so that it will fall and yet there is no danger of marring even a fine fabrice in the process. The double piece of wire cloth is sure to injure the insect so that it will fall. It can then be disposed of before it has time to regain its flight. With this device one may, in a short time, rid a room permanently of the pests. That is, you will know that the same individuals will never return.

Oil of lavender distributed about a room by means of an atomizer tends to keep the flies out and at the same time imparts a fresh odor. If you use tanglefoot, place it where no one can get into it.

The poison fly paper is never to be recommended, there being always danger lest the poison be in some way transferred to the food.

Study the habits of the pest and then rob them of their weapons.

A few moments daily spent in destroying flies that enter the home is much better than to spend weeks fighting typhoid.

To help exterminate the mosquito a film of kerosene should be used. After a rain, watch for the places that fail to dry up promptly. Then get quick action on them with the oil sprayer and repeat the dose of oil every ten days or oftener if the film is broken by showers of wind. Rank grass sometimes hides pools of water that make ideal harbors for wrigglers. Cut all such grass as closely as possible and apply oil. If oil does not form a good film owing to the vegetation, use larvacide composed of nicotine solution to kill the wrigglers.

Bodies of water which can neither be oiled nor treated with larvacide can be kept free of mosquito larvae by stocking with fish. Native minnows are best.

THE CAPTAIN OF THE SHIP.

How Matrimony is Conducted Among the Tagbanuas.

That the idea of marriage reminds others besides Anglo-Saxons of the launching of a ship on a sea appears from the habit of the Tagbanuas, a people that are scattered over the Calamianes group of the Philippine Archipelago. They, too, have looked upon the ocean, with its calms and its storms, its ebbs and floods, its power and its uncertainties, and have seen in it much that is emblematic of human life.

Accordingly, the agent who carries the initial proposal from the hopeful youth to the hoped-for young lady, or rather from the father of the one to the father of the other, is called, "The Captain of the Ship." If the captain proves successful as a suitor, the girl's parents name the date on which they will deliver the toothpicks. For every toothpick sent, the young man or his parents must produce a dollar.

At the appointed time and place, the captain sends a messenger to the bride's home with the query, "Can the ship enter?" On receiving a favorable response, he sends a second message: "We have anchored." That is the signal for the toothpicks to be produced. Not always is it possible to agree at the first sitting. The Captain of the Ship considers it his duty to beat down the dowry just as far as he can.

The bargain concluded, the family of the groom repair to the home of the bride, where the messengers of the two sides engage in a lusty fist fight, from which the groom's representative always happens to come out victorious. The Captain of the Ship then passes through between the two messengers, who have taken their stand at the door. The guests follow, and each receives a little gift. No one is omitted, lest the marriage be unlucky. The dowry is then paid over to the bride's mother.

During all this time the bride is sitting alone in a closed room. When the door is opened, she is found sitting with her back to the door. The two messengers conduct the bridegroom to the same room, where he takes a seat on the floor, his back to the back of the young lady, and almost near enough to touch her. With a solemn warning to both not to move an inch from the spot, the messengers leave the room and close the door.

At this point the parents of the couple, together with the Captain of the Ship and the two messengers, form a circle among the assembled guests and partake of a meal together; the guests may look on if they desire. A dance follows the meal, in which the groom's messenger designates which of the men shall take part, while the bride's representative gives similar directions to the women. No one may refuse to dance if he is selected. A banquet provided by the bride's parents follows the dance. When everyone is seated, some one remarks that the bride and groom ought to participate in the festivities.

The doors are thrown open and the two are found still sitting back to back, precisely as they were left. They sit together at a small table, where for the first time they eat in each other's company. They rise to dance together, and with that ceremony the matrimonial ship has been launched.

Aliens in French Army.

More than 30,000 foreigners, Americans, Poles, Greeks, Spaniards and even Turks, have enlisted in the French army since the beginning of the hostilities. These 30,000 men form in themselves an entire army corps and still new enlistments are reported daily. "France will never forget these heores who fight by the side of her sons in the defence of France's honor and humanity's freedom from Prussian militarism," is the recent tribute paid to these volunteers by a prominent French General, who also declared that these foreigners had performed many acts of heroism and have helped to win several battles.

When looking for lodgings a man must either inquire within or go without.

WHERE ARE YOU, GOD?

The following poem was written by Elsie Janis, the American actress, after the sinking of the Lusitania, and recited in London:

Where are you, God, in whom I have believed?
Are you in heaven, have I been deceived?
I can't believe you sit up there and look down on us all
Seeing the horrors on this earth, seeing the brave men fall.
I'm praying to you; are you there?
Can you hear me call? Where are you, God?

Where are you, God? in whose hands the great world
Is like a tiny ball that can be turned and twirled.
I can't believe that you have seen the things that they have done.
With poisoned gas and crucifixions battles have been won.
Get after this upon your earth, there still exists the Hun.
Where are you, God?

Where are you, God, in whom I put my trust?
You must be there, and you are great and just.
Your mighty sea they've turned into a grave,
A little baby slumbers an each wave,
And on the lips of hundreds one word, "Save!"
Where are you, God?

Forgive me, God, if I have doubted you,
For in my heart I know what you will do.
Quite soon I feel you'll give us our release;
Quite soon in your own way you'll tell us, "Cease!"
And with one mighty stroke you will send Peace,
For you are there!

ELSIE JANIS

WHEN ARE YOU HAPPIEST?

Result of Observations of Men and Their Habits.

Which are the happiest five minutes in your day? They are significant, as they reveal character.

The man who goes to bed, gets his book, makes himself comfortable, sighs with content, and can say, "This is my happiest five minutes!" is a man of mental power, clear conscience, imagination, foresight, but possibly inclined to be "nervy."

He who votes for the after-breakfast five minutes, with a pipe and a stroll round the garden, is simple and domesticated. He'll never do anything very great, or anything very mean. He's reliable, calm in an emergency, but not a great man.

He who plumps for the first five minutes of work or business—there are those like that—is of fickle, butterfly disposition, with no staying power. He'll do things well up to a certain point, and then stop. He is not without ability, but lacks ballast.

The man who would frankly confess that his happiest five minutes is when he sits down to a good meal is one who will probably make a success of life.

Love of food goes hand in hand with big ideas and big successes. True, he is not to be absolutely trusted, and he is a hard master, but he'll make his way. He is a fighter, too.

He whose "five minutes" is when he gets hold of bat, golf club, racket, or the like, is a man of many qualities. He would lead men. He is truthful, enthusiastic, with a kind heart and a keen judgment.

And he whose happiest five minutes is the last possible five in bed is, contrary to the expected, a strong character, quick to perversion of the truth. But he's generous.

The above are the result of observations of men and their habits.

Thoughts of the Day.

He who loves not his country can love nothing.—Byron.

The progress of rivers to the ocean is not so rapid as that of man to error.—Voltaire.

Sleep, riches and health are only truly enjoyed after they have been interrupted.—Richter.

Trust men and they will be true to you; trust them greatly and they will show themselves great.—Emerson.

The setting of a great hope is like the setting of the sun. The brightness of our life is gone.—Longfellow.

Wealth is honorable, and may be used most blessedly when men regard themselves as being what indeed they are—stewards of it, and not the owners.—Farrer.

Whatever the number of a man's friends there will be times in his life when he has one too few; but if he has only one enemy he is lucky indeed if he has not one too many.—Lytton.

I know nothing so hard for a generous mind to get over as calumny and reproach, and cannot find any methods of quieting the soul under them, besides being conscious to ourselves that we do not deserve them. —Addison.

Seems a Little Extreme.

England's recent failure to establish total abstinence for the duration of the war led Robert W. Chambers, the novelist, to say:—"It's just as well, perhaps. Total abstinence seems a little extreme. There's alcohol in everything, you know. There's alcohol in the very bread we eat." "Alcohol in bread?" said one of the party incredulously. "Sure!" said Mr. Chambers. "Didn't you ever see men get intoxicated from drinking toasts?"

WAR AND THE BELLS.

Associated With the Hour of National Triumph and Disaster.

When, more than a century ago, news reached England of the Battle of Trafalgar and the death of Nelson in the hour of victory, the bells of Chester Cathedral flung abroad peal after peal of air-borne triumph; but after every peal, deeply, solemnly, mournfully, the greatest bell tolled once, a single booming note of grief.

Bells for many centuries have been intimately associated with the hour of national triumph and disaster. In Belgium, famous as a land of bells and carillons, the ancient tocsin of Antwerp, cast in 1316, and named the "Horrida," has been long disused; it did not, in this year of battle, cry aloud the city's danger or proclaim its fall. Its younger comrade, the Santa Maria, which first rang in 1467 on the entry of Charles the Bold into the city, was also silent, and so was the favorite Carolus, the gift of the Emperor Charles V., richly cast of copper, silver, and gold. Perhaps, like Roland, the great bell of Ghent, they only sound for victory.

The Belgian bells are, many of them, among the finest products of the great bell founders, when their art was in its prime, in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Few French and English bells are as notable for perfection of tone, but a great many are renowned through tradition and association. Many of the most famous French bells, like Jacqueline of Paris and George d'Ambois of Rouen, were melted down for gun and metal during the Revolution. Of the English bells, many bear inscriptions connecting them with famous persons or events.

A Royalist village bell, of the period of the Civil Wars, thus proclaims its association with the execution of Charles I, for which it tolled to its injury, and the restoration of Charles II, which it was repaired to celebrate:

When that my Kinge he suffered
I lost my tonge, as he hys Head.
When that my Kinge returned to reigne
I found my Voyse to ringe againe.

The magnificent peal of bells in the church of St. Helen's, Worcester, was installed to commemorate the victories of the great Duke of Marlborough. Six of the eight bear the names of battles, the other two those of the duke and the queen; and each carries a patriotic inscription.

First is my note and Blenheim is my name
For Blenheim's story will be sung in fame.

So proclaims the first bell; the last concludes the exultant peal:

The immortal praises of Queen Anne I sound
When union blest, and all these glories round.

Old Boston possesses one of the finest peals of England, whose hymn of thanksgiving, alternating with wild, triumphant ringing, first told the scattered villages and towns of the wide fens of Lincolnshire that Napoleon had met defeat at Waterloo. Another English bell, recast after it had, on the same occasion, cracked under the joyful strain of its own insistent thunder, is proudly inscribed:

I rang the downfall of Buonaparte,
and broke,
with the date of Waterloo.

MEAT AND MEN.

Big Bread Eaters Are of Dominating Character.

The succulence and flavor of a joint of meat depend not only upon careful cooking, but to an even greater degree on what the animal was fed with. Its food influences the flavor of its flesh—"dairy-fed pork," for example. In the same way the meat and food we eat influence our characters. Englishmen are "beef-fed," and to that they owe their stolid and tolerant characters, slow to move to enthusiasm, with a great liking for compromise and toleration, and a big facility for forgiveness, says London Answers.

The porridge of the Scot makes him argumentative and opinionated, and the restless vivacity of the Irishman is due to his potato diet.

A famous actor carried his belief in the influence of food so far as to vary his menu according to the character he was playing; eating pork for tyrants, beef for murderers, and mutton for lovers.

This may have been taking matters to extremes, but it is a fact that mutton lovers are generally of a quiet temperament, and given to sentiment, while big beef eaters are more often than not of a choleric, fierce character.

Observations of regular pork eaters have not justified the allegation that they are tyrannical; but certainly pork is different from other meats, and noted bullies have been extraordinarily fond of pork chops! Fat bacon produces a lethargic character—slow in thought and action.

It is alleged that vegetarianism makes clear thinkers, but moody characters.

Last, but not least, big bread eaters are of a dominating character, and become natural leaders.

To-day, the wheat-eating nations lead the rest!

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Montreal, P. Q. Westmount,
Tel. Westmount 4849.

SUPERIOR COURT

Canada
Province of Quebec
District of Terrebonne. No 454

F. Amedee Allair, Plaintiff,
vs.
FREDERIC ALLAIR, Delle CORA ALLAIR, Delle ANNA ALLAIR et Delle MARE ALLAIR the four of them formerly of the city of Boston, in the United States of America and now of unknown parts, Defendants.

UPON MOTION of the Plaintiff,
The Defendants are hereby ordered to appear within a month.
Ste-Scholastique, 6th of August 1915.
GRIGNON & FORTIER
Prothonotary S. C.
8-27

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been authorized to accept under the benefit of inventory the estate of the late Honourable Jean prevost, in his lifetime advocate and King Council, of the Town of Saint Jerome, County and District of Terrebonne.

Saint Jerome, 13th of August, 1915.
MRS. GABRIELLE P. GAGNON.

All parties interested in the Estate Honourable Jean Prevost, as creditors or debtor, will kindly communicate with Chas. Ed. Marchand, Advocate of the Town of Saint Jerome, Que

Saint Jerome, August 13th 1915.
CHAS. ED. MARCHAND.
176 Labelle Street, Saint Jerome, Que.
8-27

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ADVOCATE,
PAINTER HOUSE,
OPPOSITE POST-OFFCE,
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Going rail, returning steamer..... **$15.00**

Going August 28th, to Sept. 7th. Return limit Sept. 15th, 1915.
Lv. Windsor St. Station 8.45 a.m., 10 p.m., 10.50 p.m.
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all added to utility classes of horses, cattle, sheep, swine and poultry.

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Horse races, Baseball Matches, Live Stock Parades, Aeroplane flights, Night shows presenting the Eighth wonder of the World "The Birth of a nation." Griffith's stupendous $500,000 motion picture.

Reduced railway rates. General admission 25 cts. 6 for $1.00 tickets on sale in advance. Grand stand rates reduced. Entries close Sept 3rd. Write for Prize Lists, entry forms, programme, information to

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J. W. Cottingham, Phone 29 Lachute

Announcement

We have been appointed agents for the C. X. L. Stumping Powder same as used in Demonstrations last week.

We also carry a full line of Blasting Powder, Cartridges, Shot shells, Fuse, Detonators, Crimpers,

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