

The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XXXIX

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, JANUARY 7 1916.

NO. 50

A Merry Xmas and Happy New Year Is my Wish to all Customers

I take this opportunity of thanking my many customers for their favors of the years ending, and solicit your esteemed patronage for the coming year.

IN VEGETABLES we have lettuce, celery, summer savory, etc.

IN FRUITS, California Grapes and Oranges, Grapefruit, Bananas, Cranberries.

APPLES, We have a few barrels of No. 1 hand picked Fujiwara. As usual a good assortment of other varieties.

CANDY, A large assortment of holiday candy and Chocolates. A nice desirable gift will be a box of celebrated Neilson's chocolates. We have the sole agency, so you are assured of a good selection.

P. PAQUIN, - Lachute

BROWNSBURG

Miss M. Hawthorne of Montreal is the guest of Miss Rodger.

Mr. P. H. Hooper entertained a number of friends at cards on Monday evening last.

Mr. Howard McManus of the 81st. Batt. Queen's Own Rifles, Toronto, spent New Years in Brownsburg as the guest of his parents Mr. and Mrs. McManus.

On Sunday, June 15th, a Patriotic Service will be held in the Methodist Church at 7:30 p.m. Hon. Justice Weir of Montreal, will be the speaker of the evening.

CAMPBELL-GALLERY.

At the Presbyterian Church, Brownsburg, on the 30th December the marriage was solemnized of Eva, third daughter of Mrs. Gallery to Mr. A. A. Campbell eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Campbell the ceremony was performed by the Rev. J. L. George, of Lachute.

Miss Irene Davies played the wedding march.

The bride wore a travelling suit of beige serge and picture hat with a breast shot of Lily's of the Valley, and was attended by bridegroom's sister Miss Ivy Campbell who was gowned in crepe silk and chiffon. The best man was Mr. A. W. Robbins.

After the ceremony Mr and Mrs. Campbell left for Montreal where the honeymoon will be spent.

Patriotic Rallies in Argenteuil.

Arrangements have been made to hold Patriotic Rallies in the large centres of this County. The first rally will be held in Victoria Hall Lachute Tuesday evening Jan. 11th, at 8 o'clock under the auspices of Lachute Citizens Recruiting Association. On the evening of the 12th a rally will be held in the Town Hall, St. Andrews, Grenville on the 13th, and Calumet on the 14th. In each place an excellent programme of patriotic songs and music will be furnished. At Calumet there will be a moving picture exhibition of scenes from the battlefields of Europe. Admission in each case will be free. Rallies will also be held at Morris Heights, Jan. 18th, Mille Isle 19th and Arundel 20th. It is expected that this organized effort will result in a large number of the young men of the County offering themselves for service.

Telephone No. 7. It will connect you with Potter's Meat Market

I am now open for business in the old post-office next Galls store where will be found a full line of Meats, Sausages, Meat pies Head cheese etc.

A call solicited and you will be served well.

W. H. POTTER

Butcher, Main Street, Lachute.

CRESWELL'S

Canada Cement

Prices Right

R. Creswell, Regist'd.

LOCAL NEWS

Mr. and Mrs. Ray Styan are visiting friends in Magog.

Mrs. Cliff and children of Mountain, O. C., are guests of Mrs. W. J. Todd.

Mr. Ivan Holland of Montreal was the guest of Mrs. E. Jousse for New Years.

Mr. Thomas Jas. Dawson of Mille Isle was in town the early part of this week.

Mr. A. Griffith of Arnprior, was the guest of Mrs. Jno. Hope for New Year's.

Mr. M. Jones and daughter Katie are spending a short visit with friends in Montreal.

Mr. R. Hampton of Winnipeg arrived home on Saturday to spend the New Years holidays.

Mr. Wallace Scott and party were the welcome guests of Mrs. Albert Scott of the Seigneurie.

Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Wilson of Smith Falls, spent New Years holidays with the latter's aunt Mrs. R. McArthur.

Miss Hume of Ottawa and Miss L. Goodfellow of Arundel, were guests of the Misses Walker for New Years.

Mr. and Mrs. Carleton and infant daughter, of Little Metis, are guests of Mrs. Dan. Joss for a few weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Parker of Montreal were the week-end guests of Mrs. Jas. D. Campbell during the holidays.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Thompson spent New Years in North Gore, the guest of their daughter Mrs. Amos Kerr.

Mr. Alfred Rice, Miss M. McCaw and Miss Myrtle Rice of Montreal, were the guests of Mrs. Jno. Rice for New Years.

Mr. Geo. McFarlane and his sister Miss Lizette, from Arundel, Sask., are spending a few months in town with their sister Mrs. Thos. Morrison.

Privates Joseph and Sidney Bainbridge of the 5th University Company, Montreal, were guests of Mr. Stanley Golds-worthy over the week end.

Misses Sasie and Minnie Scott, of Westport Ont., were the holiday guests of Miss Sadie Scott of North Settlement, also Lachute Rd. and their many friends.

The first Hockey Match of the League Series will be held in the Lachute rink on Saturday next, January 8th, with Vankleek Hill and Lachute teams. Don't miss it.

Mr. and Mrs. Norman C. Holland and son of Montreal, Mr. T. Carpenter of Ottawa, Mr. and Mrs. Russell Carpenter and children of Three Rivers were guests of Mrs. Jas. Carpenter over the holidays.

An early blaze which started in the shed in rear of the Watchman office about midnight on Wednesday created no little excitement. An alarm was given and willing hands soon had the hose attached to the hydrant and in less than an hour the conflagration was subdued. The cause of fire is unknown.

School Fair Prize Money

There are still some children who have not obtained their School Fair Prize money, and we would again ask those children who are entitled to money to either call at the Demonstrator's office or send their names and addresses so that the money may be mailed to their homes. Mr. Westbrook's office has been changed from the rooms over Mr. George Creswell's Feed Store to the rooms opposite Rodrigue's Hotel, formerly occupied by Mr. Raymond, Notary.

TOWN COUNCIL

The regular meeting of above Council was held in the Town Hall on Wednesday last. In the absence of Mayor G. F. Calder, who for the first time was absent, owing to illness, Pro-mayor E. Lavigne occupied the chair. The following councillors were also present, W. J. Boyd, F. Deslaurier, H. Filion, W. Scott and J. S. Giles.

Minutes of previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Reports of Road and Finance committees were adopted and amounts ordered paid.

Councillor J. S. Giles was appointed presiding officer at the pending municipal elections.

Dr. Geo. A. Clunie was appointed auditor.

Get into line with the 148th.

The 148th Battalion which is at present being organized in Montreal under Lieut. Col. A. A. Magee is creating a great deal of local interest, both in Lachute and throughout the County of Argenteuil.

Major Leslie M. Hooker of the 6th D. O. R. C. Hussars and well known to every man in Lachute and the County of Argenteuil, has been appointed as a Captain among the provisional officers of the Battalion. Already, also no less than five local men have joined the N. C. O. Class. These are M. R. McIntyre, son of our well known citizen Robert McIntyre, Sydney Thompson, Robert Carpenter, Cecil Conlin and Robert Giles only son of the proprietor of this paper.

Plans are being formed, and will we feel sure be undoubtedly successful, to recruit from our County a full company of 250 men for the 148th Battalion, and thus show that when the call of duty comes Lachute, and the County of Argenteuil, are ready to do it.

Lieut. Col. A. A. Magee who is in command of the 148th "OVER-SEAS" Battalion was born in London, Ontario, and has always been connected with military affairs, having been Captain of the 6th C. I. while a boy attending the London Collegiate Institute. For eight years he was respectively Lieutenant and Captain in the 38th Middlesex Regiment; and for two years he was aide-de-camp to the Lieut. Governor of Ont., Sir Mortimer Mackenzie. He is perhaps best known in Montreal by his remarkably successful work as second in command of the McGill Contingent, Canadian Officers Training Corps. He joined this organization at the outbreak of the war as Captain and Musketry Instructor; and on the widening out of the scope of this battalion he was appointed second in command.

The work done by the McGill Contingent, O. T. C., is well known. It was through Lieut. Col. Magee's wonderful organizing abilities that the course of training which this organization went through last winter took entirely new lines from that of the ordinary Militia Regiment. Instead of concentrating the work of the battalion on ordinary squad, platoon and company drill, the main object devised and so successfully carried out was on the lines of trying to instruct the men training that they should get a thorough grasp of the practical branches of the military game. Naturally, drill and discipline were the first consideration, but one of the principal reasons of the huge success was due to this work being seasoned with the more interesting and less dry branches; as for instance, they were not true in the actual handling of outposts, sentries, protection on the march, infantry in attack and defence—all of which gave them an opportunity of fully exercising the theory which had been given to them by means of lectures.

Although the work of the O. T. C. was remarkable in many ways, still this work was overshadowed entirely by the wonderful success of a scheme originated by the McGill O. T. C., with the object of giving to business men, and others, who were not at that time able to go overseas or who were probably not in a position to do so, a course of six months rapid military training. This was accomplished by the formation of the McGill Auxiliary Battalion of 100 men last June, to which Lieut. Col. Magee gave his special attention. A week after the object became known the Battalion was up to strength, and had a waiting list of men anxious to join. Its success was immediate, and at the close of the course the expression of each man was that he deeply regretted it was over.

Colonel Magee then took up the work of the O. T. C. again until last month, when he was offered and accepted the command of the 148th Battalion for OVER-SEAS SERVICE.

In consideration of the valuable services rendered by Lieut. Col. Magee in connection with the organization and training of the McGill O. T. C., the Corporation of McGill University unanimously agreed to affiliate the 148th Battalion with the McGill O. T. C. It is also of interest to note that the majority of the officers of the 148th have been selected by Lieut. Col. Magee from those officers who worked under him in the McGill O. T. C., and Lachute feels proud that one of the few exceptions should be Major Leslie Hooker.

The organization of the 148th Battalion is now under way, and a class for men to qualify as Non-Commissioned Officers has been formed. The type of man joining is especially high as is evidenced by the fact that among its members are to be found bank clerks, accountants, brokers, etc. Many men who have seen service—members of the City Militia Regiments, the Auxiliary Battalion, and Canadian Officers Training Corps are also there; but there is still room for a few more good men.

Actual recruiting for the 148th will commence about the middle of January, and when started it is expected that the Battalion will create a record in the time taken to recruit it up to strength.

One feature which seems to us to be an especially strong one is the GROUP SYSTEM which Colonel Magee has adopted. If a group of friends of say ten or more join the 148th they are placed together. If they desire to be under the command of their own N. C. O., one of their number should first apply to join the N. C. O. Class, and when the others join they will then be placed under his direction. We feel sure that this feature will strongly appeal to many men who can feel that in the thick of the fight, pals will be together.

From the record of Lieut. Col. Magee and his officers, a reputation which is drawing to the N. C. O. Class at present being formed a particularly fine type of men—those who have active service experience as well as others with home service—the success of the Battalion is absolutely assured, and we would strongly advise all of our readers who are considering going overseas, to make up their mind at once and join the ranks of the 148th, with the Argenteuil Company.

The 148th, under Lieut. Col. Magee is evidently going to be one of CANADA'S finest battalions. Their headquarters are at 177, Peel Street, Montreal.

Any further information that may be required will be cheerfully given by Major Hooker at Lachute, Lieut. Dawson at Grenville, Lieut. Col. Jekyll at Morris Heights, Major Smith at Lachute, or any of the members of the Argenteuil Recruiting Association, of which Mr. George F. Calder is Chairman.

The proprietor of this paper will also be very glad to give information to any prospective soldiers, or others, having an interest in the 148th.

:: LADIES' JACKETS ::

We have twelve Ladies' Jackets, which we offer to clean out at,

\$5.00 EACH

These were worth from \$12 to \$15 each but are now only \$5.00.

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

NOTICE

The balance of our stock has been removed to Mr. Geoffroy Bedard's Store. Some good bargains yet to be had.

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

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A full line of Choice Groceries, and a large assortment of Christmas Presents.

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INDIA WILL BE HELPED BY WAR

BRITISH SOLDIERS WILL SPREAD KNOWLEDGE.

Y.M.C.A. Workers Help in Increasing Understanding Between Britain and India.

At the beginning of the war the alarmists found an old, yet ever new, subject in the State of India. India was denuded of regular troops. The unrest there would speedily culminate in another mutiny. All the years of patient service, all the lives which Britain had spent in the East would be wasted. India would be lost to the Empire.

They failed to consider several aspects of the other side of the question. There was an enthusiasm for helping in the war, an unprecedented loyalty to the Crown manifested by the Indians themselves. Indian troops went to fight at the front side by side with British regulars and the soldiers of the colonies. Thousands of Territorials came to India to take the place of the men who had gone to Europe or to the Persian Gulf. So far from India drifting or breaking away from the Empire, the presence of the new troops is proving a potent factor in binding her more closely to Britain.

The majority of the Territorials are men to whom, in the ordinary course of events, India would have been little more than a name. Few of them would have entered her civil or military service. Fewer still would have visited her as tourists. India would have continued to be an interest for choleric retired colonels affected with liver and for certain Lords in Council. The great national upheaval caused by the war, however, has sent to this country thousands of men drawn from all grades of society, from all sorts of occupations.

Even upon the most insular and unlettered amongst them the impression cannot but be great. They mingle in the teeming life of the bazaars. They see something of the wonders of irrigation in a country whose very life depends upon the monsoons and the annual rainfalls. Those with a taste for literature have the opportunity of searching old records of the Mutiny and of the days of the East India Company. Lucknow, Delhi, and Cawnpore become real. Those with an interest in politics and constitutional development take an active interest in the problems of Government. The desire for autonomy, the spread of education, the administration of the land revenue, the development of co-operative credit organizations, the good and bad points of British rule, all are open for their consideration. All phases of Indian life, in fact, present themselves to men now in the ranks in India. By virtue of the heterogeneous nature of their ranks they are less hampered by the class caste spirit than the regular military classes in India. They are what an Indian student once remarked about college professors: "more soluble in the waters of society."

The Terriers' Troubles.

The effect cannot fail to be far-reaching. These men have right of franchise. Indian questions henceforth will have a real interest for them. They will view them from a very different standpoint than have the military or Government officials or the arm-chair philosophers who dogmatize on matters unknown, or the casual and too credulous visitor like Kipling. Great Britain and India will both benefit by the broadening of the bonds of understanding and friendship resulting from the presence here of the Territorials.

The Chinaman has no monopoly on ways that are dark. The servants who besieged the new officers when they reached their stations may safely be credited with equal wisdom and cunning. One of them had been importing a youthful lieutenant that he might be the sahib's bearer. "How much do you want?" The wily rascal promptly named an exorbitant sum in rupees.

"Well, how much is that, anyway?" the lieutenant helplessly replied. When a man is ignorant of the coinage of a country he is an easy prey. The bargain was concluded and the lieutenant went away with a satisfied smile. He had the light of romance in his eye. Perhaps he had read tales of faithful turbaned servants. He may have pictured himself as Lord Roberts had in his early years in India. Once in the midst of a hot battle he came calmly and announced, "Your bath is ready, sir." By the time some Anglo-Indian could tell the lieutenant he had been fleeced the servant probably had earned and stashed sufficient to keep him and "his family members" in luxury for the rest of their days.

The men are keen to see the sights. They wander in the crowded bazaars like small boys at a circus. One Tommy saw a mule for the first time.

"Whatever kind of an animal is that, Bill?" he asked. "You bloomin' idiot! Don't you know? That's an Eurasian horse," was the proud reply.

They wear solar toupes, but they have not the respect for the sun which the experienced possess. When rebuked they are apt to reply cheerfully that they will be all right when they are tanned a bit. "Why, these Terriers," an astonished regular who was on his way to the front exclaimed, "go down to the bazaars in the middle of the day and buy aw-bananas!" That is almost as though a Canadian should go down-town in the middle of February and order ice cream before breakfast. They spend their money in curios, which are often genuine in price only, and on food. Consequently they save little.

Y.M.C.A. Work.

A story is told of one green private who went to his colonel. "I want to give you two weeks' notice, sir," he said. "I cannot live on my pay and I must resign." The colonel, who was stout and of uncertain temper, will probably never be the same again. The men have had their grievances, of course. The question of their pay and of their food was discussed in England. The Marquis of Crewe gravely informed the House that the men would never find Indian beef and mutton equal to the English meat. All of which is doubtless sadly true. However, conditions have been much improved of late, and complaints are few.

The Terriers have been strangers in a strange land, and many people have taken them in. The Y.M.C.A., however, has done excellent work in many different stations. Rooms have been opened where the men can write letters or read or play billiards, listen to lectures, or attend services. The secretaries have been untiring in their efforts to provide a wholesome social life for the men. Their chief grievance now is that they are not at the front. Yet they are doing their bit in India during the war, and it is by no means an unimportant bit. When the war is over and Tommy comes marching home, they may still continue to do their bit for their country. They have it in their power to bring about a closer relation and a better understanding between Britain and her mighty Empire of the East.

A NEW ELDORADO.

Rich Alluvial Gold Deposits Discovered in Colombia.

In the South American Republic of Colombia is situated the richest alluvial gold deposits discovered in recent years. In the far-off days of Drake and Hawkins, this region yielded vast treasure to the intrepid English navigators whose Mecca was ever the Spanish Main.

It was Drake who, crossing the Isthmus of Panama, in 1572, was the first Englishman to cast eyes on the Pacific.

The greater portion of the 4,000,000 inhabitants who people Colombia at the present time are descendants of the followers of those romantic adventurers, Almagro, Cortes, and Pizarro, the Spanish Conquistadores who subdued the natives of South America and ruled them with a rod of iron till the coming of Drake and the other great English sailors.

The present-day Colombians are intensely religious, and their religion enters into the every-day occupation of the people to an extent never seen elsewhere.

At the beginning of any work of importance a religious ceremony is always held, and at the launch of the dredge of the Nechi Mines, Ltd., a company controlled in London, which took place not long ago, the dredge was blessed by the priest in attendance, as was also the first bucket of earth drawn.

MAORI RECRUITS.

The Heartiest Eaters in the British Army.

From close observation of the habits of the young Maori men in training in Auckland (New Zealand) for active service, it appears that the modern Maori has inherited, almost unimpaired, the genius for practical foraging which was one of the vital qualifications of his forefathers in the strenuous struggle for existence. They have scoured the country in the neighborhood of the camp and won the white man never dreamed there was any edible wealth at all.

The ability of the sturdy Maori recruits to assimilate comestibles is a constant source of wonder to his pale brethren.

The camp rations are admittedly generous and sufficient in their way, but the canteen is a pleasure resort, and is patronized as such. Supper is an institution, not a meal. Here is one warrior's effort at 8:40 p.m.: Two bottles of raspberry, a tin of sardines and a big lobster. This is a typical instance, and yet every one is up, merry and bright, for physical drill at half-past six in the morning.

Their Lime-Juice Ration.

Whenever possible British soldiers on active service are served with a weekly ration of lime-juice, to prevent scurvy. It is not the more-or-less sweet lime-juice cordial known to the public, but the raw material, sour enough to turn the edge of a cold chisel. Treacle and golden syrup are also excellent for preventing men from suffering from the effects of a more or less continual diet of tinned meat and dried or tinned vegetables.

CROUP OF BRITISH PRISONERS IN GERMAN CAMP



This picture, taken in a German detention camp, shows a number of British soldiers taken prisoners near Ypres. They were awaiting shipment to a German prison station and look sullen and unhappy.

WHEN BRITAIN'S CABINET MEETS

WHERE MOMENTOUS DISCUSSIONS TAKE PLACE.

No Access to the Room or Its Precincts While a Council Is Being Held.

"A meeting of the Cabinet was held yesterday." Never in the history of the United Kingdom have there been so many Cabinet meetings held in so short a space of time as there have been during the last 14 months. Usually the frequency with which the Cabinet meets depends a good deal upon the partiality of a British Minister for them. Mr. Asquith has always had a leaning toward them. A. J. Balfour had no special love for them. Lord Salisbury never wanted more of them than he could possibly help.

"A Cabinet meeting? What's the good of a Cabinet meeting?" he exploded to one member of his Government who suggested that it was time one was held. "Nonsense!"

But the circumstances of those times might render the most autocratic Minister anxious to seek the aid of his fellow Ministers' advice, and so the Cabinet meetings have followed one another in swift succession ever since that evening in August, 1914, when the chiefs of the Cabinet gathered in one of the rooms of the Prime Minister's private residence in Downing Street to wait anxiously counting the minutes of the clock that divided peace from war.

It was the evening of August 4, and unless the German reply to Britain's ultimatum were received by 11 o'clock the floodgates of war would be loosed. Millions of lives must depend upon the result of those few moments. Never, perhaps, had Britain's Cabinet Ministers a more anxious meeting than that. They sat silent—waiting, waiting. Would the reply come? Would it, if it came, be satisfactory, or merely one of those evasive political utterances in the manufacture of which Germany had proved herself so skilled? Hearts beat faster and faster as the hands of the clock moved on. At last, through the darkness of the night outside, there came through the open windows the boom of Big Ben tolling the hour—tolling the death of peace. It was a Cabinet meeting which none of those present will ever forget.

No Photographs Must Be Taken.

A few weeks since the Ministers attending a Cabinet meeting at the Prime Minister's official residence in Downing Street were actually photographed by specially authorized operators snap-shotting them for a cinema company in connection with a patriotic film display. The event is a remarkable departure from ordinary custom. Ministers attending a Cabinet meeting, may be made the victims, of course, of the camera fiend on their way to and fro, but keen-eyed detectives are ever vigilant that no photograph of Ministers as they actually enter or leave a Cabinet meeting shall be taken.

The idea, perhaps, is that the countenances of Ministers are not sufficiently sphinx-like for them not to betray something of whether the meeting has been a pleasant or a disagreeable one. It is reported that agents of the Teutons have sought to surreptitiously snapshot Ministers on such occasions, presumably in the hope of gleaming something from their expressions. Certainly, in German papers there have appeared alleged photographs of Mr. Asquith, Lord Kitchener, Winston Churchill—while he was still chief of the Admiralty—and others leaving an alleged Cabinet council with countenances of the most woebegone description. The pictures were faked productions.

World-affecting Secrets.

What momentous discussions have taken place in that awe-inspiring room, and how much would some of the enemies of Britain give for the privilege of listening at a handy keyhole—if such there were—to the talk taking place at that green cloth-

covered table around which the Ministers sit in their dark green morocco-lined mahogany chairs?

But access to that room or to its precincts there is none while a Cabinet Council is being held. The approaches to it are well guarded by trustworthy attendants reinforced by special detectives. The chamber is fitted with double doors, through which no sound can penetrate, and a signal announces the arrival of the late member. As the doors are flung aside for him to enter there is dead silence till they close once more.

The room itself is oblong—about 30 feet long by 20 in breadth—with the green-covered table occupying the centre. In the middle of one side is an armchair. It is the only one with the dignity of arms, and is the chair of the Prime Minister. On the table in front of each chair are arranged blotting pad, pens, a silver inkstand, and note paper. The legend that Lord Beaconsfield introduced black blotting paper into the Council chamber in order to guard against the possibility of the paper revealing secrets blotted on it was invented some years back by an ingenious journalist, and was quoted far and wide on the continent as another instance of the statesman's extraordinary astuteness. It is not, however, correct.

Members Who Are Popular.

The easiest way to guard against paper revealing secrets is to burn the paper, and each Minister is expected to see that every scrap of paper of possible tell-tale paper he has used is destroyed before he leaves the chamber. Tearing up the paper into the minutest fragments is not sufficient. The fragments might be pieced together. There is a special apparatus in which papers can be incinerated. To make assurance doubly sure—for even Cabinet Ministers are frequently careless individuals—the chamber is searched immediately it is vacated by special guardians.

The proceedings are opened by the Prime Minister, who briefly states the cause of the meeting, and requests the Minister in charge of the department dealing with the subject to speak. The most popular members of the Cabinet with their colleagues are those who avoid as much as possible making their remarks in the form of a speech. Members have enough of that in the House. Mr. Asquith and A. J. Balfour can deal with any subject at any length without dropping into "speechifying." They just talk. Sir Edward Grey, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, who has naturally in these days occupied an enormous amount of the time of Cabinet Councils, unfolds the intricacies of foreign policy and reveals the steps he has taken to confound the plots of Britain's enemies in words that often border on eloquence. It was this quality that contributed to make Winston Churchill one of the most popular of Ministers. And it was just the weakness he had for making speeches that made Mr. Gladstone's most devoted friends at times a bit sore. One Minister declared that upon one occasion, having called a Cabinet meeting in order to obtain the views of his colleagues upon a certain matter, he addressed them for three hours, was astounded to find how late it was and dismissed them with many expressions of gratitude for the helpful opinions he had heard.

ECONOMIC PRESSURE FAILS.

Cannot End War Before Military Effort Has Succeeded.

That frequently discussed question, "Can Germany be starved out?" and the effect of sea power and economic pressure, is the subject of an article by Admiral Sir Cyprian Bridge, G.C.B., in the Pall Mall Gazette. "The fact is," he writes, "that economic pressure never has ended a great war. It probably would do so if continued long enough, but its operation is very slow. It operates so slowly that military action finishes the contest before the economic pressure forces one side to give in."

Admiral Bridge says the European conflict has evolved no novelties in methods of warfare, except Germany's murder of women and children.

PERSONAL CHAT.

Gleanings About Some Prominent People.

Mr. Selfridge, that prince of London merchants, is happy to think that no fewer than 530 of his employees have gone to the war. All things being equal, they are to be given preference for promotion on their return.

While he was recently in the North of England Sir Herbert Tree visited some war factories. The sight of the men perched on the top of the huge machinery reminded him, he said, of so many apes in a wonderful forest—rather a striking simile.

Since he took over the Exchequer, Mr. McKenna has attained a popularity for which he could scarcely have hoped. He has proved himself most approachable, and influential foreign visitors to London have found no difficulty in seeing him, once proof were forthcoming that their business with the Chancellor was really serious.

The death of a well-known English gambler, Charles Kingston, who helped to break the bank of Monte Carlo six times on a system, reminds one of the experiment carried out in a room in Piccadilly by Lord Roslyn to prove that a system he had invented was bound to win, but, as it happened, this adventurous peer's optimism was scarcely borne out.

Some evenings the door of No. 10 Downing Street will silently open, and there will emerge the rather solitary-looking figure of the British Premier, starting forth on a walk alone through hushed and darkened Whitehall. Mr. Asquith on such occasions will be so absorbed in his thoughts as to be totally unconscious of his surroundings.

Mr. Tom Richards, M.P., the Welsh miners' secretary, is, as he needs to be, a man of great tact, with a suave, easy manner that makes him many friends and few enemies. His position with men with such ingrained obstinacy in their nature as the Welsh miners is always a difficult one, but that fact never ruffles his serenity. He believes in the men, and, with few exceptions, they believe in him.

One of the most generous of all people in the theatrical world is Miss Marie Lloyd, who has been entertaining wounded heroes. She had the idea the other day of giving hospitality to a hundred wounded sailors, but, as she could not find this number in London, she made up with wounded Tommies. By the way, the popular comedienne is wearing a wonderful loaf-shaped hat, trimmed with a gorgeous bird of paradise.

PAPER CLOTHING.

An Overcoat Unnecessary in Coldest Weather.

It is stated that in preparation for the rigorous Russian winter the Czar's armies are being supplied with paper shirts. Following the custom set by the clever Japanese in the Manchurian campaign.

We might, as civilians, do worse than paper ourselves into warmth. Paper is a bad conductor of heat, and prevents the loss of body warmth. It stops, too, the entrance of the cold, outside air, and if of good texture will repel any winds or draughts. Paper shirts may not be available for us, but it is quite simple to open the lining of a coat or waistcoat—the latter for preference—and carefully insert and stitch in, back and front, a paper lining. The effect is really extraordinary.

In the coldest weather an overcoat is quite unnecessary; in fact, it would be a burden. The soldiers' shirts are made of special paper—mulberry-tree bark; but brown paper of medium thickness and softness does quite well or even ordinary newspaper. A person extremely susceptible to colds and chills would, if he "papered" himself, and ate three lumps of sugar daily, which supplies energy and warmth, be practically immune from winter ailments.

A bed-quilt made of paper, and covered with any cheap material, such as cretonne, would give more warmth than the heaviest quilt or most expensive eiderdown. So "papering" is not only warm, but economical. Paper yourself, therefore!

It's almost as bad to say mean things as it is to do them.

RECEIVES HONORS FROM THE CZAR

RUSSIA'S PREMIER IS POPULAR AMONG POLES.

He Is Seventy-five Years of Age, Thoroughly Honest and Just.

News from Petrograd announced that Premier Ivan Longinovitch Goremykin of Russia was shortly to be appointed Chancellor of the Empire, with supreme control of foreign affairs, an office that has not been filled since 1883. This is the second mark of unusual favor bestowed by the Czar upon Goremykin in the last few months, he having made him a member of the Order of St. Andrew in August, an honor rarely conferred upon any statesman in office, and the Muscovite counterpart of the British Order of the Garter.

Goremykin, who hails from the Province of Novogorod, where his ancestors have been territorial magnates for many generations, is in his 75th year, and when in 1913 he was, on the retirement of Count Kokovtsov, appointed to the office of Premier, it was generally understood that his tenure thereof would be of a very brief and purely temporary character, pending the restoration to health of Minister of Agriculture Krivoshein, who was universally designated by court gossip and political and Administrative reports, as chosen by the Czar to head the Government.

Has Sound Judgment.

Two years have elapsed since then. Krivoshein has, now resigned from the Department of Agriculture, while Goremykin continues at the helm of the ship of State as Premier, despite his age, and it is because he has shown himself so indefatigable, so resourceful and possessed of so much sound judgment, since the beginning of the present war, which has involved Russia in the greatest crisis of her history, that he is to be again honored by his Sovereign.

Although he has been a servant of the State for 55 years, ever since he entered the Government service in 1860 as an assistant in the law office of the Senate, and has held office for five years as Minister of the Interior, afterwards succeeding Count Witte in 1906 as Premier, helping as such to bring into existence and to inaugurate the first Duma, and retiring some 12 months later, he enjoys the distinction, somewhat rare among high Russian officials, of never having had any attempt made upon his life.

The fact of the matter is that he is known by political friends and foe to be a thoroughly honest and just man, with a profound respect for the law of the land, as being the first rule for the guidance of the highest, as well as for the humblest, of Russian citizens, and as having devoted most of his energies in and out of office during the last half century towards the improvement of the lot of the Russian peasantry, which represents 95 per cent. of the population of the Empire. Throughout his official career he has always been

In Touch With the Peasants.

has studied their lives and interests at first hand, and nearly all the laws enacted in their behalf in the present reign and in those of Alexander III. and Alexander II. bear the impress of his expert and sympathetic knowledge in the matter.

He is a most amiable-looking old gentleman, with long white side whiskers and moustache, with still plenty of hair on his head, with a most paternal and kindly manner, and who has been accompanying the Czar in all the latter's visits to the front, and in his progresses throughout the land without showing the slightest sign of fatigue.

He is particularly well liked and trusted by the Poles, especially by the Poles of the lower classes, having spent in his younger days a number of years in Poland, engaged in devising those peasant reforms which put an end to the discontent of the masses, and that contributed so much to reconcile the Poles to Russian rule.

BUY NOTHING GERMAN.

Women of the British Empire Can Do Much.

Too much stress cannot be laid on the important part women can play in the undoing of the Hun. Germany's astonishing powers of organization are enabling her to prepare during the war for the resumption of her commercial activities the moment peace is at hand. German warehouses are full to overflowing with manufactured goods of all kinds destined for the British markets. By every means in her power, by cunning, by fraud, and deceit, Germany will endeavor to regain her profitable trade with the British Empire, and she will succeed unless the women of Britain and of the Overseas Dominions band themselves together to prevent her. The power of Germany in the future can be curtailed if she is crippled in her commerce with the British Empire, and this can only be if the housewife resolutely refuses to buy or to be cheated into buying the smallest article of German manufacture.

"Perfect Seal" Quart Jar.



Three Pounds of Syrup.

In 3 pound Glass Jars

Your grocer has "Crown Brand" Syrup in these new glass jars—or will get it for you. And be sure and save these jars for preserving.

"Crown Brand" is also sold in 2, 5, 10 and 20 pound tins.

THE CANADA STARCH CO., LIMITED, MONTREAL.

The Vicar's Nephew; or The Orphan's Vindication

CHAPTER VII.—(Cont'd.)

"Raymond, my lad, Mirski's mother tells me you have undertaken to look after him and keep him out of mischief," said Dr. Cross. "I told her I was sure the little chap couldn't be in better hands. You've done him a lot of good already; I've just been talking about it with the monitors. You're a good fellow, if you could control your temper. By the way, if you should happen to have any little differences with the others, nobody will mind your settling them with your fists in the old-fashioned manner provided you don't go too far; but you'd better not threaten your school-fellows with iron weights another time; it isn't an English way of going to work."

"Very well, sir," said Jack, submissively. In the corridor a little hand stole into his. "Jack," Theo whispered, looking up with soft eyes like his mother's, "is anything wrong with you? You're all shaking."

Jack stood still, feeling the small consoling fingers curl round his. Presently he pulled his hand roughly away.

"What should be wrong with me? There'd be nothing wrong, if people would only let me alone."

He shoved past the child and went about for the rest of the day with a hard face, surly and defiant. But late into the night, when masters and boys were asleep, he lay and brooded silently, hopelessly, for hours.

It was some little time before the pallor of sleepless nights began to show through Jack's swarthy skin. He was so superbly healthy, so strong and sturdy, that even if he had fallen bodily ill he would have shown it less than most boys. But he was not ill; there was nothing the matter with him but sheer misery. Only as the weeks dragged by he grew more colorless and haggard, and the look that he had worn last August came slowly back into his eyes. At last the head-master began to get anxious and took him to a doctor, who looked at him in a keen, puzzled way, and presently asked: "Have you been upset about anything?"

"No, sir," said Jack with his stolid face.

The doctor finally declared him to be "a little below par," and prescribed a tonic, which of course did no good. "I wonder what's the matter with that boy Raymond," said Dr. Cross to the mathematical master. "Do you think he's moping?"

"Hardly; he seems too stolid a creature to mope much. But one never can tell; perhaps he's a bit homesick."

The days were not so bad; there were always lessons and games, and the presence of his schoolfellows. He took no interest in any of these distractions; but they filled up time and space and kept other things away. Yet sometimes, even in the middle of cricket or football, the thought of the coming night would strike at his heart.

Of all torments the keenest was to see his schoolfellows asleep. By day he now envied, now despised them; by night he was ashamed before them. He would sit on the edge of his bed, watching the long still rows of placid figures, listening to the sound of their breathing. Sometimes one would turn over with a sigh, or another would fling a bare arm out upon the coverlet; and to the desolate onlooker the sight was as the stab of a knife.

The Easter holidays were close at hand, and a flutter of excitement had begun in the school. To Jack the prospect of solitude and silence was now a relief, now an added terror. Suddenly it flashed upon him that only four months remained till the long summer vacation; and that then he should have to go home. Somehow, he had never thought of that before.

"Raymond," said Dr. Cross, on the last Monday of the term, "you remember it was arranged that you should spend Easter here? I find now that it can't be managed, because of the spring cleaning; so I wrote to ask your uncle if he could make it convenient to have you home, and he wires that he'll expect you next Saturday. I'm glad, for I think a scamp on the moors will do you good."

The spring cleaning difficulty was a kindly fiction. Dr. Cross having decided that the boy must be homesick. Jack went out into the playing fields with a face of stone. His four months' grace had vanished, and he must decide now what he would do.

He might run away. But there was the risk of being caught and taken home by force. Also, to run away, when one has no money and no friend to go to, would mean a lot of thinking and planning, and arranging; and he was too tired. There was a way of escape that was quite safe and simple, and one could take it without any trouble.

He walked down to the pond in the hollow of the furthest field. The deep water lay still and black, bordered by trails of leafless brambles and sodden wrecks of last year's rushes. He threw a stone into the middle of the pond, and watched till the slow ripple died away; then crept along an apple tree trunk, and looked down into the water. Yes, it would be quite easy.

Then in one instant the fear of death took hold upon him. He shut his eyes, that he might not see the water, and clung with both hands to the tree trunk. "I can't! Oh, I can't! I can't! I can't!"

He reached solid ground again, and opened his eyes. If he had only been brave for one minute, it would have been all over by now; but he was a coward. All degraded creat-

ures are cowards; he remembered reading that somewhere. He was not brave enough to drown himself, or to run away; so he must submit, as cowards always have to do. He must go back to Portearrick, and see the woodshed, and his uncle's face, and the staircase which they had gone up together.

"Why, Raymond, what's the matter with you, boy?"

Jack put out both hands in the direction of the voice.

"I—feel sick."

Dr. Cross took him by the arm. "Come indoors," he said; "you'd better lie down."

The dormitory was quiet and airy. Jack lay down on his bed, and the head-master brought him a glass of water.

"Let me look at your tongue. No, that's all right; and you're not feverish."

"There's nothing the matter with me; I only got a bit giddy."

Dr. Cross stood looking down at him for a little while.

"I wonder whether you've been feeling rather lonely, perhaps, as you hadn't been away from home before? I remember when I was a youngster I didn't like it at first."

Jack clenched his teeth. Oh, if they would leave him alone, all these people!

"You'll be all right next term," said Dr. Cross. "Perhaps you feel rather a stranger here still, but you'll soon get used to it."

"Oh, yes," he said; "I shall get used to it."

The class bell rang, and Jack lifted his head from the pillow. Dr. Cross gently pushed him down again.

"No, you'd better lie still for a bit, and go to sleep."

The door shut behind him, and at last Jack put up his left hand, and bit it till tears started under his closed eyelids; then he pressed it down over his eyes, trying to make shapes and colors come, and shut out other images. The marks of his teeth showed in livid crescents on the brown skin.

CHAPTER VIII.

"Raymond!" cried Theo, bursting into the room. "Mother's come!"

Jack's head went down over the algebra book.

"Hold your noise, you little donkey! Can't you see I'm doing lessons?"

"Well, you needn't be so beastly sulky, if you are! I only came to say that mother wants you."

"Oh, hang it!" said Jack, flinging down his book.

He went into the other room with his made-up face, indifferent and morose. Helen's deep, compassionate eyes looked him over gravely as he entered.

"Jack," she said, "Theo and I want you to spend your Easter holidays with us in the Isle of Wight. Will you?"

He drew back a step, raised his eyes slowly and looked at her.

"What do you want me for?"

"Well, chiefly because we like you."

"Oh, do come!" Theo put in. "You can teach me to row, and—"

"What do you want me for?" Jack repeated doggedly. He had come a little nearer, looking straight into her face. An insane desire to laugh was taking possession of him.

She came up to him, and put her hand on his shoulder. Well, he was behaving like a sneaking cad, of course, and sailing under false colors; but it would save him from Portearrick.

"Oh, yes, I'll come fast enough," he said; "if uncle will let me."

Helen stayed at the village inn till breaking-up day, and every time that Jack saw her the soft, pitying eyes seemed to shame him, "like a sent in the face," he said to himself. He lived in hourly terror lest the Vicar should deem it necessary to forbid his accepting the invitation, and to explain to Dr. Cross the reason.

But Mr. Raymond made no difficulties; he was thankful for any offer which would spare him his nephew's contaminating presence at Portearrick. He satisfied his conscience by writing a long letter to the boy, solemnly exhorting him not to abuse the kindness of his new friends. Jack read it through, tossed it into the fire and started for Southampton with Helen and Theo.

All the way to Shanklin he kept assuring himself that he was going to enjoy to the full whatever pleasures the gods might grant, and put off thinking of anything else till the end of the holidays. For the first few days he wearied the household with his riotous spirits; then, returning from the shore one afternoon and entering the little garden, he came upon Theo lying on the grass under the big laburnum tree, reading aloud to his mother, his head resting on her knee. She had one arm round the child's neck, and her other hand played with his hair as she listened. That night Jack lay and sobbed till he was sick and dizzy. Oh, it was unfair, unfair, unfair!

In the second week a new visitor arrived, a grey-headed man who called Helen by her Christian name, and whom Theo addressed as "Uncle Conrad." He proved to be not a relative, but an old and close friend of Helen's family, and a former fellow-prisoner of her husband. After spending several years in a Russian fortress on a general charge of seditious opinions, he had settled in Paris, where he was now a well-known and successful musical critic. He examined Theo severely in harmony, and found so many faults in his violin playing, that the child, when finally released, dashed into the garden, where Jack found him in tears.

His distress was so passionate that Jack finally ran up the verandah

ST LAWRENCE SUGAR

Best For all Holiday Dainties

because it is all pure cane sugar and yields the greatest amount of sweetening

St. Lawrence "Diamond" Sugar helps the taste and appearance of the cake.

JOFFRE'S DAY.

How Great French General Spends the Twenty-four Hours.

The pride and panoply of war have gone. A visit to General Joffre, except for one or two orderlies at the gate, says a correspondent of the London Times, is just an ordinary visit to an ordinary hotel.

Pere Joffre received me at the appointed hour in a tiny room with a long, narrow table covered with a white felt top. The room was probably one of the servants' offices in the days when the building where his headquarters are situated was a hotel.

He arrives in this room at half past six o'clock every morning, and at seven o'clock he has a conference with the leading officials of the general staff. At this conference all the reports and dispatches of the night are discussed, and orders are given for the day. Luncheon is served at eleven o'clock, and always consists of eggs and cutlets, after which, at twelve o'clock, there is another conference. At one o'clock the general goes out until four o'clock. He either walks or drives, generally in the adjacent woods. At half past eight o'clock there is a third conference, attended by the same people, and at nine o'clock punctually the general goes to bed. The rest of the day he stays in his room poring over the maps. He stays all the time at his headquarters, except that once a week he goes to the front to inspect the troops or to see generals. A very efficient telephone service makes it unnecessary for him to leave headquarters.

Joffre wears a pale blue tunic, of very ample proportions, no decorations except three gold stars on his arm and on the cuffs, and the usual red trousers with the black stripe.

As he rose from the writing-table, the impressing of the man upon me was that of massiveness. Uniform caps of whatever nationality have the effect of making men look more or less alike. The great head of Joffre, the iron chin, the kind, rather sad eyes, are quite unlike the photographs and equally unlike our stupid notion of what we call "the average Frenchman."

Pere Joffre, although he comes from the south of France, speaks slowly, and with no more gesture than a Scotchman, in the rich accent of the Midi.

Why He Left It.

An Irishman in London was holding forth to some companions on the good points of his native country. "It is the cheapest country in the world to live in," said he. "You will buy a fine salmon for sixpence and a dozen mackerel for twopenny." "And Paddy, why did you leave that blessed and cheap country?" "I left it because I didn't happen to have either the twopenny or the sixpence about me," replied Paddy.

MOTHER

SEIGEL'S SYRUP

The proof of Mother Seigel's Syrup is in the taking. That is why former sufferers, whose vitality was being sapped by Indigestion, say it is just excellent for stomach, liver and bowel troubles. Thanks to Mother Seigel's Syrup, they are now strong and well.

IS EXCELLENT FOR

If you are afflicted by Indigestion or other disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels take Mother Seigel's Syrup regularly for a few days; long enough to give it a fair chance to make its beneficial influence felt. Then note the improvement in your appetite, your strength, your general condition.

HEADACHES, BILIOUSNESS CONSTIPATION INDIGESTION.

Three tablets of Syrup contain three times as much as the 50c size.

CEAR ONCE WAS A PRIVATE.

Submitted to All the Rigors of Military Life.

The Czar, who has placed himself at the head of his army, at one time served as a private, submitting himself to all the rigor of military life, saluting his officers and carrying the full equipment, which then weighed nearly seventy-five pounds, exclusive of the weight of the rifle, writes a correspondent.

On the regimental roll he was inscribed as "Private Nicholas Romanoff, married, of the Orthodox faith, coming from Tsarskoe-Selo."

One of the important new influences in the immediate entourage of the Czar will be Count Vorentzoff-Daschkoff, whose viceroyship of the Caucasus is taken over by the Grand Duke Nicholas. The Count has been Viceroy of the Caucasus for eighteen years. He is known to be an especial favorite of the Emperor, who has repeatedly expressed his admiration of his Caucasian reforms.

Sent to repair the blunders of his predecessor, Prince Goltzen, who had contrived to plunge the country into anarchy, the Count rescued the Government from a state of terrorism, put down brigandage—the curse of

the province—and by his tact and humanity brought the Caucasian peoples to a condition of comparative ease and security.

Like Gen. Alexieff, Russia's new strong man and the Czar's right hand man, Varentzoff-Daschkoff, made his reputation in the Russo-Turkish war of 1878.

WOMEN'S NEW EMPLOYMENT.

Wide Range of Activities Which They Can Perform.

An article in the Windsor Magazine deals with the war-time services of women, and the extent to which they have already been able to replace and release men for active service by undertaking their work at home. The wide range of activities in which this substantial service can be performed is carefully considered. In the course of his theme the writer says:—"This great war has given woman's life a new turn. She has seen five great hospitals at the Front entirely supplied and maintained by her own sex. Lower down the scale she has seen skilled women driving motors in the London streets at a wage and allowance far above the ordinary. These new chauffeurs work the same hours as men, though, of course, they do no unloading or repairs. One, at least, is a singer by profession—a well-bred girl, careful in traffic and keen on her work. Gone for ever, then, is the helpless woman in a world of endless opportunity for energy and wit. One big company owning motor vans reported fifty applications a day from would-be lady drivers. Other girls—young dressmakers and actresses out of work through the war—learn toy-making with chisel and saw. When proficient it is their intention to teach the trade in our small towns and villages, thus setting up a home industry like that which once brought Austria and Germany millions of pounds a year. The women's Emergency Corps supply gardeners and groomers. There are girls now instead of boys at the railway bookstalls, and soon there will be many more, for they take kindly to the work, are polite and deft, as well as anxious to interest a new customer."

Of the 2,838 in-patients last year 1,771 were medical cases and 1,067 surgical. In the orthopedic department of the 2,838 in-patients, 264 were treated for deformities, 21 Pott's disease of the spine, 10 lateral curvature of the spine, 10 bow-legs, 57 club-feet, 17 dislocations of knee, 42 tubercular disease of knee, hip, ankle, wrist and elbow; 76 infantile paralysis, 8 wry neck, and 21 miscellaneous.

Our battle is never-ending—is one that will continue while the world lasts, for it is the fight between the armies of life and death, to save the child life, the sick little ones, sons and daughters not only of our soldier men, but of the fathers and mothers still in this home-land province.

The Hospital is beating back disease and death, the enemies that assail the lives of little children as the British Empire is beating back Germany, Austria and Turkey, the enemies that assail the life of liberty.

So we appeal to the generous people of Ontario not to forget those so near and dear to us, who lie in the beds and cots of this great charity.

Will the people at large, as of old, respond to our call? Will they remember that every year is a war year for the Hospital, every day a day of battle, and that the Hospital needs money, not for its own sake, but for the children's sake?

The Hospital has waged its war for forty years. The people of Toronto and Ontario have been its friend, and this year of all years it requires help. Surely you will give to a charity that cares for every sick child in Ontario, for only as your money reaches the Hospital can the Hospital's mercy reach the children.

Every dollar is a link of kindness in the chain of mercy that joins the money in your pocket to the miseries of some child's life, some mother's heart.

Remember that Christmas calls you to open the purse of your kindness to the Hospital that the Hospital may open the heart of its help to the children.

Will you send a dollar, or more if you can, to Douglas Davidson, Secretary-Treasurer, or

J. ROSS ROBERTSON, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, Toronto.

Sympathy is what everybody thinks the other fellow ought to have.

Christmas Appeal

FOR
The Hospital for Sick Children
COLLEGE ST., TORONTO.

Dear Mr. Editor:—

Thanks for your kindness in allowing me the privilege of appealing at this Christmas time on behalf of the Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto.

In the 49 years of the Hospital's existence there have been treated within its walls 26,108 children as in-patients; 211,768 as out-patients; a grand total of 237,876 in and out-patients.

The Hospital for Sick Children gives a province-wide service, for little patients from every section of Ontario have sought its aid. Last year 499 patients were admitted from 232 places outside the city of Toronto. In 1914 there were 394 from 210 places.

Of the 2,838 in-patients last year 1,771 were medical cases and 1,067 surgical. In the orthopedic department of the 2,838 in-patients, 264 were treated for deformities, 21 Pott's disease of the spine, 10 lateral curvature of the spine, 10 bow-legs, 57 club-feet, 17 dislocations of knee, 42 tubercular disease of knee, hip, ankle, wrist and elbow; 76 infantile paralysis, 8 wry neck, and 21 miscellaneous.

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J. ROSS ROBERTSON, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, Toronto.

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The Watchman

AND
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE

FRIDAY, JAN. 7, 1916

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. So a line for Poetry accompanying Memorial Notices.

Advertising Locals, constituting 4 lines or less 10 cents per each insertion.

All transient advertising matter charged at 10c. per line nonpareil measurement.

Address all communications to
The WATCHMAN
LACHUTE, QUE.

Bank of Ottawa Profits Good and position Strong.

The annual statement of the Bank of Ottawa for the year ending November 30th is of much interest as showing the steady growth of this admirably

managed institution, its ability to maintain a satisfactory volume of profits during a year of exceptional difficulty, and the great strength of its liquid reserves which are ready and available for the support of commercial activity as soon as Canadian business begins to expand again.

The profit figure of \$531,268 represents practically the actual net return for the year's operations, the only deduction being the war tax of \$33,263. These earnings compare very favorably considering the nature of the time, with the full regular dividend and the addition of \$18,005 to the accumulated profit-and-loss balance.

The directors are to be congratulated on the year's record and the present strong position of the bank, whose total assets are nearly two million above past records, and stand at \$55,329,826, compared with \$53,529,921 twelve months ago.

MARRIAGES.

BLAIR—CAMPBELL—At St. Andrews East, Que., on Dec. 29th, by the Rev. Mr. Ross, Lillian May Blair, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Blair "Silver Heights" Que., to John Lorne Campbell, son of Mr. and Mrs. John P. Campbell, of Adamston, Ont.

GRENVILLE

Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Lowe spent the New Year holiday with friends in St. Eugene.

Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Clark, of Hill Head and also Mr. and Mrs. D. Clark, of Lachute, were the welcome guests of Mr. and Mrs. T. Consins on New Year's day.

Miss Olive Arnold, of Dalesville, is spending her holidays with her mother here.

It is with much sorrow we chronicle the sudden demise of Mr. Thomas Grey, who was a highly respected resident of Grenville for upwards of twenty-five years prior to his departure for Montreal about three years ago. Being a plasterer by trade, he had made a large acquaintance of friends, always ready to lend an aiding hand in time of trouble or need, was much loved by all who knew him. He leaves a loving wife and one daughter, Mrs. Ray Dawson of Stonefield to mourn his loss, and the sympathy of the entire community go out to them in this their hour of sad bereavement.

CHATHAM No. 1.

Grade VII. Possible Marks 1200—Katie Byrne 883, Olga Bradford 815 (ride V. Max. Marks 1200.—Geo. Fuller 1032, Hugh Hughes 877, Ivy Graham 853.

Grade III. Max. 600.—Hazel Stittling on 452, Lena Stittling 382, Doris Leroy and Mary Byrne equal 304. Absent during part of exams.

Grade II.—Evan Hughes 385. Grade I. Max. Marks 300.—Elsie Graham.

Regular attendance Ivy Graham and Hugh Hughes.

Reliability is what counts these days and the first word in that is the Montreal Gazette. Do you take it? If not, you should at once subscribe. It is the newest and most reliable paper on the market. You can buy it daily at E. Darlington's Main Street, Lachute, or the Watchman will be pleased to hand in your yearly subscription any time.

Money Maker For YOU!

That is what we really mean and what we are demonstrating daily to our customers.

We anticipated a big advance in all woollen goods such as underwear, cashmere and woollen hose, socks, sweaters, tweeds, blankets, dress goods etc., and placed large orders for these lines over a year ago, consequently we are able to give you old prices on nearly all lines.

Don't forget that this is the only place to buy Stanfield's Underwear, and at the OLD PRICES. They are the kind that give satisfaction or money refunded.

New Ladies and Children's Coats Northway make. Hurry along and make your selection while our stock is complete. These goods are going to be scarce.

McFAUL BROS WEST END

A DELICATE CHILD

Made Strong By Our Vinol
Fayetteville, N. C.—"My little daughter was in poor health, delicate and so weak it made me very uneasy. I heard about Vinol and decided to try it and the results were marvelous, her appetite improved, she gained in weight, and is now one of the healthiest children in town. Mothers of delicate children should try Vinol."—Mrs. GORDON JESSUP.
Vinol is a delicious cod liver and iron tonic without oil, a constitutional remedy which creates an appetite, aids digestion and makes pure healthy blood. All children love to take it.

T. CHRISTIE, DRUGIST,
LACHUTE, QUE.



A SESSION of the Court of King's Bench, holding Criminal Jurisdiction in and for the district of Terrebonne, will be held at Ste. Scholastique, district aforesaid on Wednesday the twelfth day of January, 1916 at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

In consequence I give notice to all who intend to proceed against any prisoner now in the common goal of the said district and all others, that they must present then and there. And I also notice to all the Justices of the Peace, Coroners and peace officers in, and for the said district, that they must present with their records, Rolls, Indictments and other documents in order to do the thing which belong to them in their respective capacities.

LAPORTE & PREVOST,

Sheriffs.

Sheriff's office,
Ste. Scholastique, Dec. 10, 1915

C. F. WHINFELD General Merchant CALUMET

Dealer in Gold, Silver and Jewellery. Gasoline, Oil, Tires, Windmills and many other household necessities. Also repairs, electrical work, plumbing, etc. All kinds of tin and pipe fittings of all kinds.

Boys and youth overcoats and reefers made of them on hand, but sizes run out so hurry up.
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: \$1,637,873.42

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 Oat, Graham and Buckwheat Flour, Oil Cake and Gluten Meal, 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.

SEASONABLE GOODS

Children's, Misses and Women's Underwear in Cotton Union and All Wool.

Youth's and Men's Underwear in Union, fleece-lined and all wool. Mitts and Gloves lined and unlined. Fall Sweaters, Golf Coats, etc., etc.

Horse Blankets, Wool Rugs.

Our Groceries, Canned Goods, Dried Fruits, Spices etc. are absolutely dependable.

GILES BROS.

Main St. - - Lachute

Let us be your Tailor!

We extend a cordial invitation to the Male Population of this County to call and visit us when in need of a new suit or overcoat.

We are agents for the
Semi-Ready Clothing
and
Crown Clothing Company

Every attention and courtesy given to all orders. Satisfaction Guaranteed

L. Guilbault
Merchant Tailor, - BROWNSBURG.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

NO. 100 PACIFIC COAST ROUTE
Via Vancouver, Victoria, Seattle,
To and from etc.

C. L. ARY, E. M. N. RANFF, ETC.
Train Service:

All kinds of up-to-date equipment.
Particulars and descriptive matter on application.

For further information apply to
J. S. GILES, Agent.

Children Cry FOR FETTER'S CASTORIA

CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY.

Christmas and New Year Holiday Excursions

SINGLE FARE FOR ROUND TRIP.
Going December 24th and 25th, 1915.
Return limit December 27th, 1915,
also
Going December 31st 1915 and January 1st 1916.
Return limit January 8th, 1916.

FARE AND ONE THIRD FOR ROUND TRIP.

Going December 22nd, 23rd, 24th, and 25th 1915.
Return limit December 28th 1915.

Going December 29th, 30th, and 31st, and January 1st 1916.
Return limit January 4th, 1916.

For Tickets, information, etc., apply to nearest C. N. R. Agent, or
M. ROBY, Lachute.

General Statement of Liabilities and Assets AS ON 30th NOVEMBER, 1915

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock paid in.....	\$ 4,000,000.00
Reserve Fund.....	4,750,000.00
Dividends declared and unpaid.....	120,375.00
Balance of Profits as per Profit and Loss Account.....	246,304.69
Notes in Circulation.....	\$ 9,116,679.09
Deposits not bearing interest.....	3,906,030.00
Deposits bearing interest, including interest accrued to date of statement.....	6,367,581.39
	35,502,046.27
Balances due to other Banks in Canada.....	41,869,627.68
Balance due to Banks and Banking correspondents in the United Kingdom and foreign countries.....	24,489.26
Acceptances under Letters of Credit.....	186,763.04
Liabilities not included in the foregoing.....	39,373.19
	126,863.23
	\$55,329,826.12

ASSETS

Current Coin held by the Bank.....	\$ 1,303,489.84
Domestic notes held.....	4,095,405.50
Notes of other Banks.....	418,345.00
Cheques on other Banks.....	1,642,580.81
Balances due by other Banks in Canada.....	6,505,458.23
Balances due by Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada.....	2,733,911.88
Dominion and Provincial Government Securities, not exceeding Market value.....	1,435,808.28
Canadian Municipal Securities and British, Foreign and Colonial Public Securities other than Canadian.....	4,016,923.45
Railway and other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks, not exceeding Market value.....	869,477.97
Call and Short (not exceeding thirty days) loans in Canada on Bonds, Debentures and Stocks.....	754,329.04
	\$23,575,790.00
Other Current Loans and Discounts in Canada (less rebate of interest).....	27,299,977.88
Loans to Cities, Towns, Municipalities and School Districts.....	1,672,744.21
Liabilities of Customers under Letters of Credit as per Contract.....	89,373.19
Real estate other than Bank premises.....	240,528.67
Overdue Debts estimated loss provided for.....	434,278.64
Bank Premises at more than cost, less amounts written off.....	1,780,658.81
Deposit with the Minister for the purposes of the Circulation Fund.....	200,000.00
Other Assets not included in the foregoing.....	100,476.82
	\$55,329,826.12

GEORGE BRYSON, President.
GEORGE BURN, General Manager.

To the Shareholders of the Bank of Ottawa.
We have examined the books and accounts of the Bank of Ottawa at its Chief Office and at five of its principal branches, and have been duly furnished with certified returns from the remaining branches, and we find that the above statement of Liabilities and Assets as at November 30th, 1915, is in accordance therewith. The Bank's investments and cash in hand at the Chief Office and at the branches visited were verified by us at the close of business, November 30th, 1915, and in addition we visited the Chief Office and certain branches of the Bank during the year, when we checked the cash and verified the securities and found them to be in agreement with the books. We have obtained all information and explanations required, and all transactions of the Bank which have come under our notice have, in our opinion, been within the powers of the Bank. And we certify that the above statement of Liabilities and Assets as at November 30th, 1915, is properly drawn up and shows a true and correct view of the state of the Bank's affairs, according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us, and as shown by the books of the Bank. In arriving at the profits for the year ending November 30th, 1915, sufficient reserves have, in our opinion, been made to provide for shrinkages in the values of the Bank's investments.

A. B. BRODIE, C.A., D. McK. McLELLAND, C.A., Auditors.
Members of the firm of Price, Waterhouse & Co. Chartered Accountants.

Ottawa, 15th December, 1915.

DALESVILLE

Mrs. Webster is visiting rs. M. Graham.

Miss Susie Barker returned to Montreal on Monday.

Mr. R. A. Kennedy returned to Montreal on Tuesday.

Miss Olive Boyd, of Lachute, is visiting Miss Alma Dixon.

Mr. A. MacArthur and son J. Stuart returned to Montreal this week.

Members P. Hobbs, J. Maher and H. Barker spent New Years with friends here.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Campbell and family, Mrs. John Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. A. Forrester spent New Years with Mrs. D. A. McQuat, of Brownsburg.

Mr. and Mrs. Campbell Vary, Mr. and Mrs. Chas Vary Jr. Mr. and Mrs. Jos Hamilton, Miss Laura Clader and Mr. Bert King, of Brownsburg, spent New Years with Mrs. John Graham.

Sunday Jan. 9th, Services will be held at Daleville morning and evening at 11 and 7 p.m. At Mount Maple the Pastor will speak at 3 o'clock and at Brownsburg at 7 p.m. Strangers will be made welcome at all these Services.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Dear Mr. Fraser,—

Just a line to you to let you know that at this dawn of a New Year, our thoughts are with the friends in dear old Cushing. I have written one or two letters before to friends, but having received no answers I have come to the conclusion they never got them, thanks to the activity of our friends? the enemy submarines.

Well Sir, I had things going rather bad with me, for the weather here is so wet that I have developed sciatica in my back leg; and it has made me a proper cripple. But I am pleased to say that my arm is almost as strong as ever, so I must not complain for there are lots of our brave chaps worse off.

Now Mr. Fraser I find it will be a bigger task than I can undertake, to write to all the kind friends in the dear old County, but I will deem it a favour if you will send them my best wishes for the coming Year, with the hopes of renewing a friendship which I shall treasure all my life.

So with my very best wishes to yourself and all at the Dear Old House.

I remain Yours sincerely

SANDY HUGHES.

Address Sergt T. Hughes, Ross Barracks, Shorncliffe, Kent, England

NOTICE.

Unless the person who left the horse and rig with me some time ago. Pays for board and care of same within ten days it will be sold to pay costs of same.

Si la personne qui a laisse le cheval et la voiture n'a paye quelques temps, chez moi ne paie la nourriture et l'entretien, d'ici a 10 jours le tout sera vendu pour payer les frais.

CONSTANT DUBREAU, Rouge Valley, Que.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A Brick house known as the Schofield Property, 9 rooms and outbuildings with extra lot of land, well built, electric light, furnace and all modern conveniences. Apply to

MRS. P. CAMPBELL, 774 Shutter Street, Montreal.

SUPERIOR COURT

Province of Quebec }
District of Terrebonne } No. 3
The Model Land Company Limited, a body corporate and politic duly incorporated according to the laws of the Parliament of Canada, having its head office and principal place of business, in the Town of Lachute, in the District of Terrebonne.

In Liquidation, and J. D. Lomay et al, Petitioners.

In Virtue of a judgment of the Superior Court, for the District of Terrebonne rendered by the Honorable Judge Robidoux, on the 31st day of December, 1915, the creditors contributors, and shareholders or members, of the said Model Land Company, Limited, are called to meet at the Court House for the District of Terrebonne, at the Village of Ste. Scholastique, on the twelfth day of January, inst. 1916, at ten of the Clock in the Forenoon, to give their advice on the appointment of a permanent liquidator and inspectors of the said Model Land Company Limited in liquidation.

Ste. Scholastique, January 3rd, 1916
L. L. LEGAULT,
1-7 Attorney for Petitioners.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the under mentioned LANDS and TENEMENTS have been seized, and will be sold at the respective times and places mentioned below.

PIERRE FACIAS DE TERRIS, Cte. Curé, District of Montreal

Sainte Scholastique: 1. FRONTENA: No. 1871. 2. GREVERIE: LTD, Lachute; vs. Cyrille Mondoux, Defendant.

That certain lot of land situate in "Hautain Township, County of Argenteuil, District of Terrebonne, known and designated on the official plan and book of reference as forming part of lot number one hundred and ninety four No. 194; bounded towards the north by the public highway and on the other side by the residue of said lot No. 194, the lateral lines being at right angles, the road on the west side being about one acre and a half distant from the hill road known under the name of "Noyes Road"—with a cheese factory and all equipment there-in used in the making of butter and cheese and other buildings including a house and stable thereon erected.

To be sold at the catholic church door of the village of Saint Philippe d'Argenteuil, District of Terrebonne, on the Twenty-seventh day of January next, 1916, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

Lapointe & Prevost, Sheriffs

Sheriff's office, Ste. Scholastique, 14th Dec. 1915.

1-21

SUPERIOR COURT

Canada.
Province of Quebec.
District of Terrebonne. No. 521.

DAME MARILLIA CHARRETTE of the parish of Ste. Adèle, County of Terrebonne wife of Joseph Lacasse, merchant of the said parish, said District

vs Plaintiff

The said JOSEPH LACASSE, Defendant,

St. Scholastique, November 12th 1915

ROCHON & NANTIEL.

Attorneys for plaintiff.

Children Cry

FOR FLETCHER'S

CASTORIA

Lachute Stores Limited.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that, under the Quebec Companies' Act, letters patent have been issued by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec, bearing date the fourteenth day of December, 1915, incorporating Messrs. William Henry Ayers, manufacturer, Felix Paquette, merchant, Samuel Flabotte, superintendent, Wilfrid Belanger, foreman, Joseph Ampleman, baker, of Lachute, for the following purposes:—

To act as wholesale and retail traders and dealers in fancy goods, haberdashery, millinery, bedding, rugs, hats and furs, ready-made clothing, groceries and all farm produce, provisions, confectionaries, pipes and tobaccos, glassware, chinaware, hardware, boots and shoes, wood and coal, furniture, farm implements, cement and all building materials and any other merchantable goods.

To deal in real estate, to acquire all or any part of the good will, rights, property and assets, including any options, concessions or the like, of any individual, firm, association, or corporation, and to pay for the same wholly or in part in cash, or bonds, or in part payment or full payment therefor to allot and issue, as fully paid up, and non-assessable, shares of the capital of the company.

To acquire and secure such property, moveable or immovable, as may be necessary for the purposes of its business, and to construct, purchase or lease such buildings, plant, apparatus or machinery, as may be useful in connection with its business.

To sell, lease, mortgage and hypothecate, or otherwise dispose of such moveable or immovable property in whole or in part as it may see fit, and to accept in whole or partial payment thereof cash, bonds, stocks or other securities in any other corporation or company.

To acquire and hold, and to sell or otherwise dispose of the stock, shares, securities or undertaking of any other company having for one of its objects the exercise of any of the powers of this company, or to transfer its undertaking or assets to or to amalgamate with any such company.

To issue bonds, and debentures secured upon any or all of the company's property, moveable or immovable, present or future.

To guarantee and give security for, and to become responsible for the payment of promissory notes, bills of exchange, accounts, or other obligations of any kind whatsoever, of any other corporation, firm or individual.

To sell or alienate the whole or any part of the moveable or immovable, real or personal property of the company for such consideration as the company may deem convenient and especially for shares, bonds, debentures or securities in any other company or corporation.

To issue the whole or any part of the capital stock of the present company as fully paid up and non-assessable shares in payment of any moveable or immovable property or other claims acquired by the company, or with the approval of shareholders as the remuneration for services rendered to the company in or about the subscription of shares and debentures of the present corporation or for any such other consideration as the directors may approve in its interest.

Generally to do all acts and exercise all powers and carry on any business incidental to the proper fulfillment of the objects for which the company is incorporated, under the name of "Lachute Stores, Limited," with a capital stock of twenty thousand dollars, (\$20,000.00), divided into four thousand (4,000) shares of five dollars (\$5.00) each.

The principal place of business of the corporation, to be at Lachute.

Dated from the office of the Provincial Secretary, this fourteenth day of December, 1915.

C. J. SIMARD,

Assistant Provincial Secretary.

ALYSED AND HELPLESS

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

Boston, 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-lives' for the Constipation. This fruit medicine gradually toned up the nerves and actually relieved the paralysis. By the use of 'Fruit-a-lives' 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-lives' 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-lives Limited, Ottawa.

Professional & Commercial

R. A. DRAPEAU,

ADVOCATE,

PAINTER HOUSE,

OPPOSITE POST-OFFICE,

LACHUTE, - QUE.

DR. J. HIN McO DREW, B.A.

Physician and Surgeon,

Between the Bank of Ottawa

and W. G. Staniforth's Store,

Main Street,

Phone No. 6 LACHUTE QUE.

GAETAN VALOIS, L.L.L.

NOTARY

Money to loan on security

LACHUTE, - QUE.

Depositor of the late J. E.

Valois, notary's papers.

DR. HUGH McCONNELL,

SURGEON DENTIST

Will be in Lachute on Friday

and Saturday of each week only.

Opposite General Post-Office,

MAIN ST., - LACHUTE.

GEOFFROY BEDARD

THE TAILOR.

GENTLEMEN—I wish to advise you that I have received my Fall and Winter Suits, Panting and Fall 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.

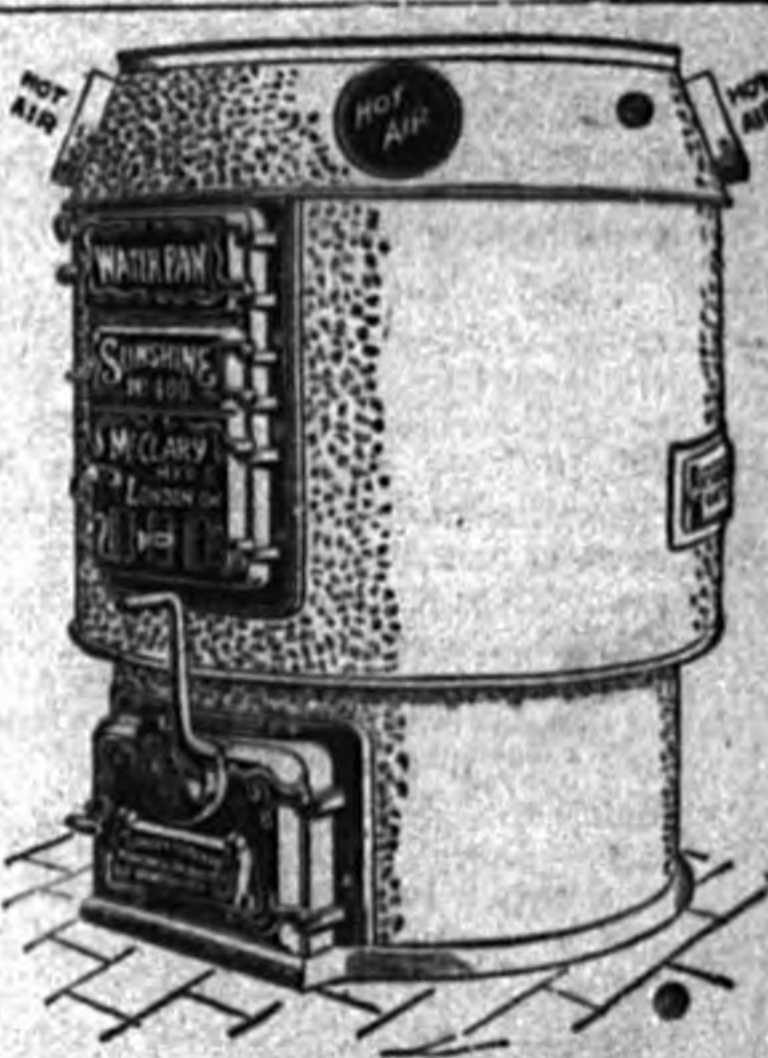
COMFORT!

That is what you will get if you instal one of the Sunshine Furnaces. A little talk with us will enlighten you as to what others who have them are saying.

Always on hand a full line of stoves, ranges, etc., also kitchen ware.

Tinsmithing and Roofing. All Kinds of Repairs.

G. Y. Deacon, - West End, Lachute.



THE BANK OF OTTAWA

ESTABLISHED 1874

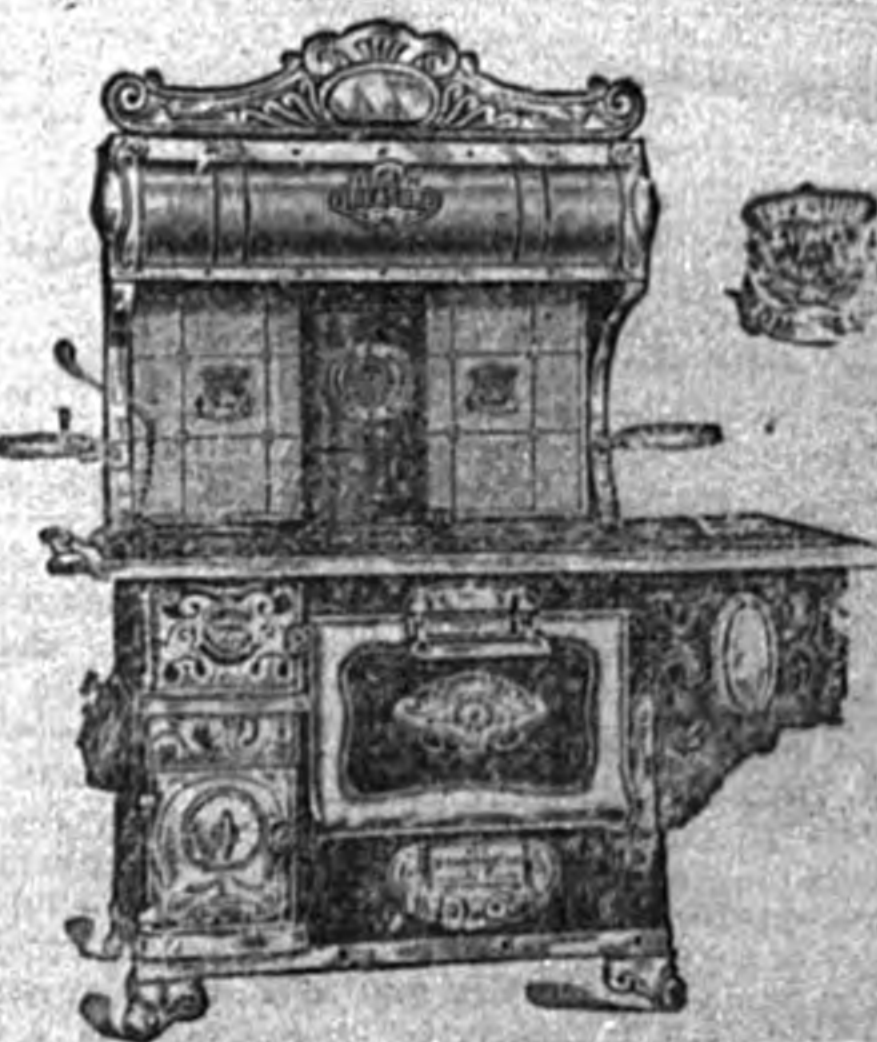
Head Office: - Ottawa, Canada.

Capital Paid Up	\$ 4,000,000
Reserve and Undivided Profits	4,998,304
Total Assets over	55,000,000

Board of Directors:

HON. GEORGE BRYSON, President. JOHN B. FRASER, Vice-President.
SIR HENRY N. BATE, DAVID MACLAREN,
RUSSELL BLACKBURN, DENIS MURPHY,
SIR HENRY K. EGAN, HON. SIR GEORGE H. PERLEY,
B. 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. S. LAFLUR & Sons, Limited.

W. J. BOYD'S

— FOR —

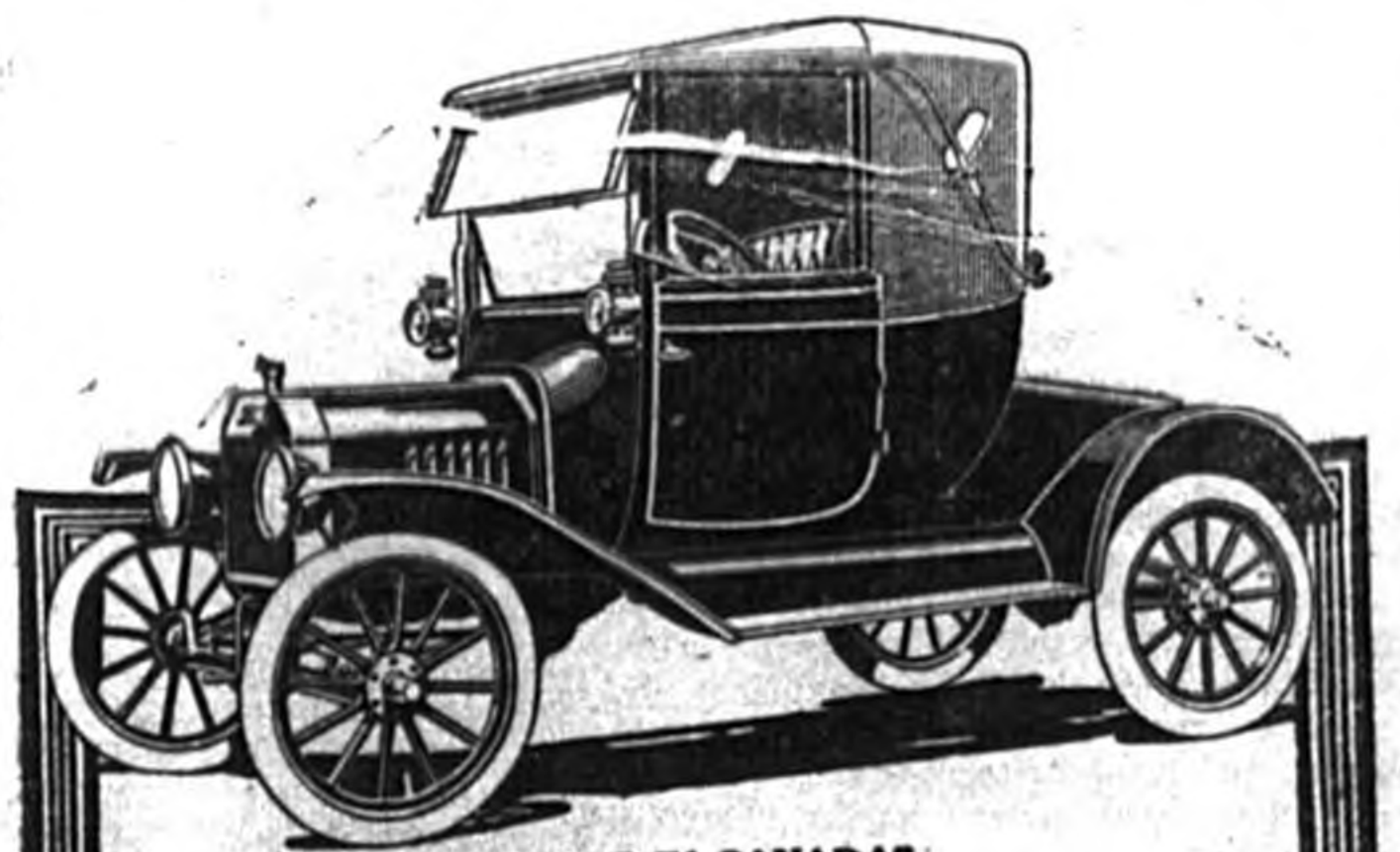
A Good Selection of Cutters, Buffalo Robes, Horse Blankets, Rugs, Harness Single and Double, Collars, Whips, Reins, Bells, Bridle Collars, and Harness Brackets, English Horse Suits, Rubber Carriage Aprons, Gloves, Gaiters, Mitts, Washing Machines, Grindstones, Kitchen Ranges, Oils of all kinds.

The Very Best Coal Oil Give it a Trial.

Agent for the Massey Harris Co's, Farm Machinery Superior Barn Equipment Co's, Stable Outfits.

W. J. BOYD, Licensed Auctioneer.

MAIN STREET, LACHUTE.



The Ford Coupelet Price \$730

Sunny days are nice days—to drive in an open car. But closed-car comfort appeals when winter's winds are blowing. With top down it's a runabout. With top up it's a "snappy" closed car for two. And all the sterling Ford qualities are embodied in this splendid Coupelet.

A Ford Runabout is \$480; the Touring car \$530; the Sedan \$580; the Town car \$750. All prices are f.o.b. Ford, Ontario. All cars completely equipped including electric headlights. For sale by E. F. AYERS, Lachute.



COAL and WOOD

FOR SALE.

Give your order at once for next Season.

Harry Ayers
Lachute Mills, Que.

DR. R. CHARLEBOIS, L.D.S.

SURGEON DENTIST

397 Victoria Avenue,

cor. Sherbrooke St.

Montreal P. Q. Westmount

Tel Westmount 4849

ABOUT THE HOUSEHOLD

Recipe For Thrifty Cooks.

White Gingerbread.—As a variation from the brown variety of gingerbread, take one pound of dry, sifted flour, half a pound of fresh butter, half a pound of loaf sugar, the rind of one fresh lemon, one ounce of new ground ginger root, half a nutmeg grated, half a teaspoonful of carbonate of soda, and a gill of milk. Rub the flour and butter together, add the powdered sugar, rind—minced finely—ginger and nutmeg. Warm the milk slightly. Stir in the soda and mix to a smooth paste, shape it according to fancy and bake for fifteen minutes.

Simple Cream Cakes.—A teaspoonful of baking powder should be mixed with a teaspoonful of flour and one of castor sugar. Break three eggs into the flour, etc., beat to a light batter and flavor with vanilla essence. Pour into fancy patty pans and bake in a very quick oven. Turn on to a sieve to cool. Whip half a pint of thick cream flavored and sweetened to taste. Scoop out a hollow in the top of each sponge cake, fill in with cream which should rise above the level of the cake to a pint. Garnish round the cream with small strips of angelica and glace cherries.

Lamb Souffle.—Cook one tablespoonful butter with one of flour. Add three-fourths of a cupful of rich milk or stock. When boiling add one cupful of finely minced chicken or mutton with one-half cupful of soft bread crumbs and three beaten yolks. Season with salt and pepper paprika and a little Worcestershire sauce. Add a little minced pimento if there is any at hand. Fold in the beaten whites and turn into a deep buttered dish. Bake in a slow oven for twenty minutes. Serve at once in a dish.

A Green Pea Dish.—Add to one quart of shelled peas the heart of a lettuce, six young onions, two tablespoonfuls of butter, half a pint of stock and four strips of bacon. Previously wash the lettuce carefully and tie it with a string to keep it in shape. Wash and trim the onions. Melt the butter in a saucepan and put in the peas, onions and lettuce; add half a pint of water and cook with the lid on. When the peas are tender take out the lettuce, untie it, and shred it finely and add to the peas; parboil the bacon, mix it with the peas and lettuce, and after a little more butter has been added the dish may be served.

Hot Beefsteak Rolls.—Cut two pounds of beefsteak into pieces about size of hand and one-third inch thick. Chop one pound sausage meat well with few sprigs of parsley and place two tablespoons of this mixture on each piece of meat, or spread with bread dressing or boiled rice, well seasoned. Roll up and tie both ends firmly with pieces of thread. Brown in butter in shallow stewpan, add juice of lemon, two cups brown stock, two carrots and two onions sliced, salt and pepper to taste, cover and cook for two hours very gently or until meat is tender. Remove threads before serving.

Orange Shortcake.—Two and one-half cupfuls flour, one cupful milk, two teaspoonfuls sugar, five tablespoonfuls butter or two and one-half tablespoonfuls drippings, two teaspoonfuls baking powder, one-half teaspoon salt, sliced oranges. Mix dry ingredients together and sift twice. Work in shortening with finger tips and add milk gradually. Toss on flour board, divide into two parts, pat out, and put into tins. Bake in hot oven fifteen minutes, split, and butter. Have oranges cut into small pieces, cover with sugar to taste, and let stand on back of stove until warmed. Put oranges between layers and on top of cake, and serve at once.

Home Hints.

A good and economical dessert is stewed figs and boiled rice, served together.

Some coffee needs boiling and some does not—one must experiment to find out.

Never let ashes accumulate in the ash pan. They absorb the heat before it reaches the oven.

To keep sleeves up when washing dishes get a pair of bicycle clips and attach to the rolled-up sleeves.

To remove white spots left by hot dishes on the dining room table, use camphorated oil, rubbing it in well.

Don't set leaky vessels on the range or spill cold water on it. These things cause it to crack and warp.

When a garment becomes stained with machine oil rub the affected part with a cloth dipped in ammonia.

If pumps slip at the heel, paste a round piece of velvet inside. This will prevent slipping when pumps have stretched.

Dip a new broom in boiling hot salt water and, after using, dip in scalding soapuds once a week, if you wish it to wear well.

When you find fruit stains on table linen, wet stains with a little camphor. If this is done before linen is wet it will remove stain.

If you do your own housework, use a paint brush when blacking the range, instead of the usual little brush, which always soils the hands, however careful you are.

To remove paint from windows or other glass, wet a woolen cloth with

ammonia and apply to spots, rubbing briskly. If some stubborn spots remain scrape them off with the edge of a coin.

A good way to get rid of rats is to collect some thin chips, pieces of shingle, or tin, and pour over them enough molasses to cover them well. Sprinkle dry lye over the chips and place them in every rat hole you can find. The rats will soon move out.

When a sewing machine works heavily, take out the thread and oil every part of the machine thoroughly with kerosene. Work briskly for some minutes, so that the kerosene may do its work of loosening all the old oil and grime, and then wipe carefully with a soft, old duster. When the kerosene has been removed, oil the machine again with lubricating machine oil, and it will then work perfectly. Be sure and use the lubricating oil after using the kerosene.

Mending men's clothes often gives the housewife much bother, for they are not so easily dealt with as the feminine garments, the very sewing on of a button being a somewhat troublesome job. A tailor always gives a button a "stem" when sewing it on a coat, so that the buttonhole may easily slip over it. A good plan in order to raise the button sufficiently so as to leave room for the false shank is that of cutting a ring of cardboard a little bigger than the button, removing the centre. This may be slipped between it and the material, the needle being passed through the hole in the middle, while the thickness of the cardboard prevents the thread from being drawn too taut. When finished the ring should be broken away, and the shank of cotton straightened by several winds of cotton and buttonholed once or twice.

Dainty Chiffon Scarfs.

Now that winter is upon us and the season of gaieties has begun, we find ourselves scurrying about, here and there, hearts in a flurry and brimming over with happy expectation of the coming festivities where we may dance away the merry hours, oblivious of time and the many perplexities of this little world of ours, except for the ever present question of dress.

There are numbers of dainty silks and sheer fabrics, such as taffeta, gros de Londres, soft satins, chiffons,



Evening Wrap with Throw Scarf.

nets, and novelty brocades which are charmingly suited to dance and dinner frocks. Gros de Londres comes plain and striped, combining often two of the most delicate pastel shades. The soft satins and taffetas are particularly effective, under the web-like tunics now modish. Although many prefer the effective simple frock, others delight in the swaying of tiny ruffles and frills, and the swishing of crispy failles and taffetas, panniers of filmy fabrics, puffed, shirred, and pleated, quaintly mimicking creations of decades ago. These are carefully caught up and held in place by tiny clusters of rosebuds, or perhaps a single flower of lace, gold or silver. Metallic ornaments have supplanted trimmings of silk, buds and flowers, to a certain extent, and when used sparingly make most effective finishes.

As the frame is to the picture, so is the dainty, filmy scarf to the frock for evening wear; endless ideas may be carried out with these. They are beaded, embroidered, fringed and hand-colored; developed in the sheerest of nets, chiffons, gauzes and wonderfully patterned Oriental fabrics, designed with visions of Houris and dreamy harem beauties in mind. One of the many effective uses of the scarf is with the sleeveless gown; it may be draped in most becoming ways. A charming example of this was brought to my attention the other evening. The dress was of canary colored taffeta made with an eight-gored skirt, in which alternating gores were of the canary taffeta and satin of a delicate blue. Each gore was rounded at the lower edge and finished with a narrow

quilling of chiffon matching the taffeta bodice. Over this striking skirt hung a tunic of canary colored chiffon, while a wonderfully tinted scarf, with blended tones of canary color and blue, was draped around the shoulders in a wing-like arrangement, giving the effect of sleeves when the arms were raised. The ends were wound loosely round the neck, quite as one would use the regular throw scarf of heavier material. It was exceedingly practical and pleased the eyes of those who appreciate daintiness and grace.

In our quest for evening necessities, the all enveloping coat must not be forgotten. Those with large, roomy sleeves, or no sleeves at all, are the most practical for the delicate trimmings and fabrics they are to cover. Velvet, velours, and broadclothes are of course the standard materials, practical and rich in effect; but many beautifully colored, novelty velvets, showing a strong Chinese influence in their exquisite embroideries, may be found. Egyptian novelties also, never failing in beauty, offer themselves for coat and wrap of maid and matron this season.

One must not neglect footwear, slippers, stockings and the "under-mysteries" of the evening frock. Satin slippers in the delicate shade of the gown are first in favor, black patent leather with jewelled buckles, and black satin slippers come next for those a bit more practically inclined. The stockings generally match the frock in tone, or are of white.

The old fashioned pantalette, scorned and laughed at since the days of hoops and Daguerreotypes, are among



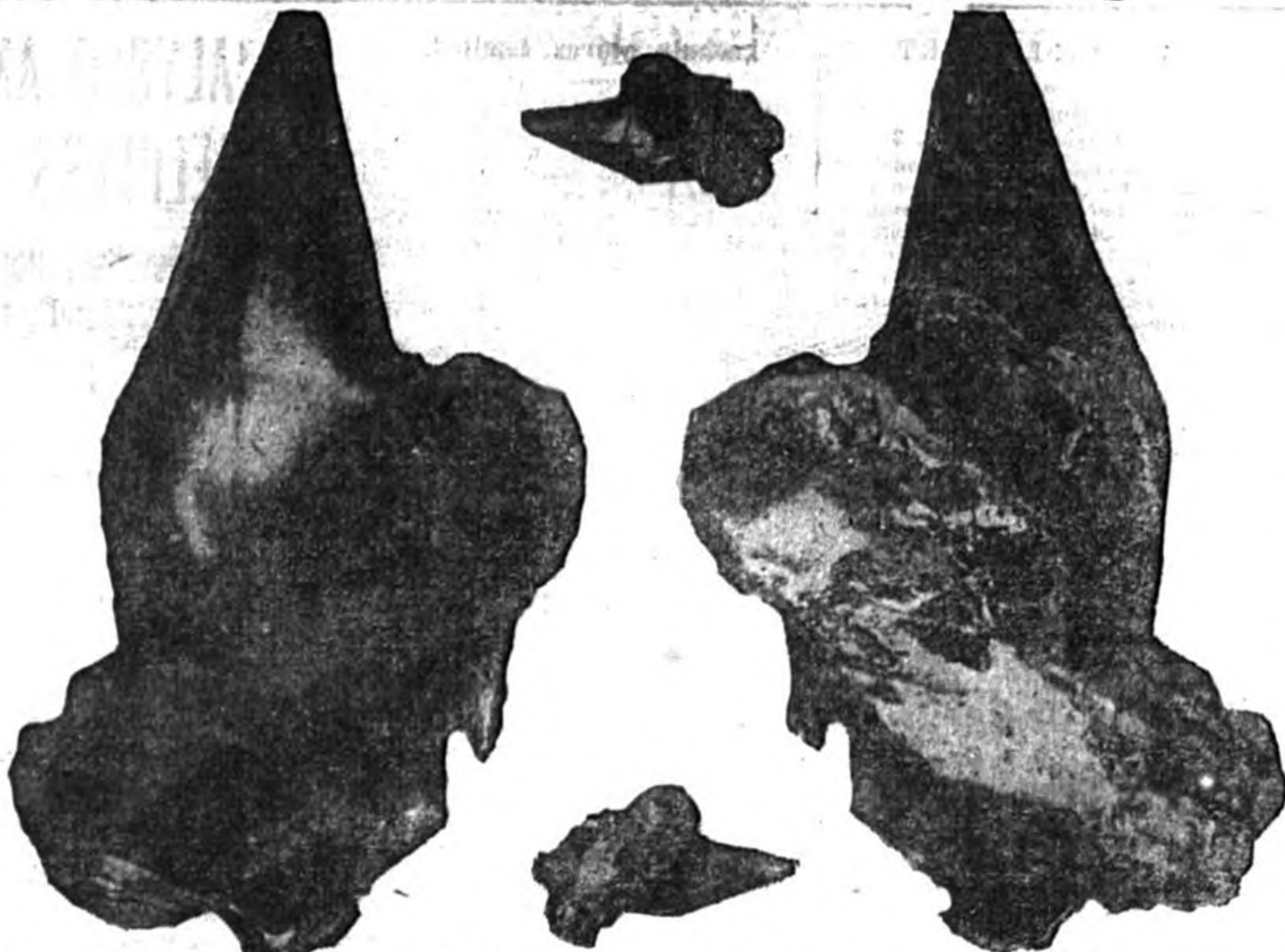
Canary Colored Taffeta.

the very daintiest and most feminine of evening accessories. They are of satin, chiffon or net, frilled, or fur-trimmed, and one merely catches a fleeting glimpse of them now and then, and thinks of them only as a very effective part of the frock.

If one chooses well materials and accessories, there is little danger of a jarring note in the costume; these jarring notes, it is sad to say, more often appear in afternoon and street costumes than in evening gowns.

Patterns can be obtained at your local McCall dealer, or from The McCall Company, Department "W," 70 Bond Street, Toronto, Ontario.

GERMAN EXPANDING BULLETS



A COUPLE of German base explosive bullets are here reproduced, having been extracted from a wounded man. The photographs were received from Mr. George McL. Brown of London, Eng., European Manager of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. The smaller photograph shows the actual size of the bullet, and the other an enlargement of same.

THE BATTLEFIELD OF ALL EUROPE

FAMOUS FIGHTS FOUGHT ON BELGIAN SOIL.

Looking Back Through History Upon the Territory Which is Called the Cockpit of Europe.

"Gaul—regarded as a whole, is divided into three parts—one of which the Belgians inhabit, another the Aquitanians, and the third the Gauls. Of all these peoples, the bravest are the Belgians."

Such was the estimate of our staunch little allies formed some sixty years before the birth of Christ by Julius Caesar. The words are worth recalling now, when Belgian bravery has been once again put to the test and not found wanting.

Belgium is the battlefield of Europe. The archives of every city in that land are crammed with records of awful fights. Take, for example, Maestricht. In 500 years, between the ninth and fifteenth centuries, it was taken and plundered six times. In the war with Spain, during a period of 53 years, it was successively besieged by the Spaniards, the Prince of Orange, Prince Maurice, and Frederick Henry. In the struggle between Louis XIV. of France and William III., and again during the French Revolution and Napoleonic period, it was besieged four times. It was invested during the revolution of 1830. It has known fifteen sieges in all.

Captured by Surprise.

Fifteen sieges! And what sieges they have been! Take that of 1579, when it was captured by surprise, after holding out for three months and a half and repelling nine assaults. A horrible butchery followed, and for three days the town was given up to pillage. Before the siege began it contained 34,000 inhabitants. After the butchery, it is said, that only 400 men, women, or children survived.

Then turn to Brussels. What other capital in Europe can show such a troublous record? The French besieged it in 1695. In 1706 it opened its gates to Marlborough. Forty years later it was again besieged by the French under Marshal Saxe, and, after a siege of three weeks, was obliged to surrender. After many more troubles, terminating with the fall of Napoleon, Belgium and Holland were united into one kingdom under William of Nassau, and Brussels was the seat of government alternately with the Hague.

But the Belgians were not content with this arrangement, for under it they were scandalously treated. For fifteen years they writhed under this domination. Then they rebelled. Placards with red letters were secretly posted on the street corners in Brussels defining the following programme: "Monday, fireworks; Tuesday, illumination; Wednesday, revolution." And surely enough, the revolution came to pass.

Its success was assured by one of the biggest battles ever fought on Belgian soil—the Battle of Brussels. A sanguinary conflict raged for four days in the streets of the city, and the carnage of Belgians and Dutch alike was ghastly.

The Battle of Brussels.

The most extraordinary figure of the battle was Charlier of Liege, surnamed the Wooden-legged, who, despite his infirmity, dashed about in command of troops with incredible activity. It was due to the genius of his brain that the bourgeois, aided by women, made two puppets of straw, which they stuck up, dressed like soldiers, on the edge of the barricade. Each time the enemy fired the head was lowered with a cord, and the Dutch were duped into the belief that

they were picking off Belgians, when in reality they were only riddling scarecrows.

Thanks to their brilliant victory in this Battle of Brussels, the Belgians were enabled to declare their independence.

Of course, the most famous battles ever fought on Belgian soil were those of the Napoleonic campaign of 1815, when the French forces were led by Napoleon, the British by Wellington, and the German by Blucher. Yet the numbers of the participants were small indeed when compared with those engaged in the present war. Napoleon's army amounted to 122,400 men, and was, perhaps the finest he had ever commanded. Wellington's was composed of Englishmen, Hanoverians, Brunswickers, Nassauers, Germans, and Netherlanders, and totalled 105,500. Wellington pronounced it "the worst army ever brought together." The army of Blucher numbered 116,897.

The first big battle occurred on June 16th, at Ligny, where Blucher, otherwise known as "Vorwarts," was opposed to Napoleon.

Battle of Waterloo.

The streets of the town became impassable on account of the dead, dying, and wounded with which they were congested. Towards the end of the day the Prussian cries of "Vorwarts!" and "Hourra!" were drowned by the French cries of "En avant!" and "Vive l'Empereur!" The Prussians lost over 12,000; the French about 8,000. Blucher himself was wounded, and several times trampled on by galloping horses. But the day after the battle he was himself again, and dosing himself with his favorite tippie of gin and sulphur.

On the 18th came the historic Battle of Waterloo.

Waterloo was a soldiers' rather than a generals' battle. It consisted of five distinct attacks on the English position. The first was an attack on the English right by the division Reille. The second was an attack on the left by the division D'Erlon. The third was a grand cavalry attack, where the French cavalry "foamed itself away" on the English squares. The fourth was a successful attack by Ney on La Haye Sainte, and for a moment it seemed as though the French would prove victorious.

The fifth and last was the immortal charge of the guard.

After Ten Hours.

The battle lasted about ten hours. At eight in the evening the cry of "Sauve qui peut" rose from the French Guard, and our victory was assured. A general advance on the part of the English routed our adversaries, and a pursuit by the Prussians finished off the fight. Napoleon lost more than 30,000 out of 72,000 men.

We have recapitulated in brief some of the biggest battles fought in Belgium. A word may be said in conclusion with regard to Great Britain's admirable position with respect to that gallant nation. We have always sought to protect its neutrality. The present war is a striking case in point. And if further testimony were needed, it could be found in the fact that when the French and the Germans fought in 1870, we made them both sign to the effect that they would not enter Belgium, compelling them to obey this reasonable command, by declaring that if either of them broke their word we would immediately take the field in support of the country that had kept its promise. —London Answers.

Something to Celebrate.

"It's five years ago to-day, and I'm going to celebrate my wouldn't wedding."

"Wouldn't wedding? Wooden, you mean?"

"No. Wouldn't. Five years to-day since I asked a girl if she'd marry me and she said she wouldn't."

The longest drought on record in England lasted forty-nine days.

LLOYD-GEORGE'S SPLENDID WORK

BRITISH ARMY NOT NOW SHORT OF BIG SHELLS.

A Thousand Factories in Britain and 1,000,000 People Working on Munitions.

The Parliamentary correspondent of the London Times says: The Ministry of Munitions justified itself in the recent heavy fighting on the western front. There were no complaints this time of advances that had to be stopped for want of enough ammunition. The British gunners were as well supplied with shells as the gunners in any part of the field.

A prodigious amount of high explosive shell was shot away in the advance from the old British lines to Loos, but still the supply was not exhausted. The authorities at home have received no complaints whatever from the generals in the field. When the fighting ceased they had a great deal more ammunition left than they expected would be the case, and in certain departments there was actually a greater quantity ready to hand to the gunners at the end of the struggle than at the beginning. This is a special tribute to the excellent transport arrangements between the munition works and the front.

A Wonderful Organization.

This is very good news, and ought to be placed on record. It reveals a very different state of affairs from that which was described as prevailing in the fighting at Festubert in May in a famous despatch from the military correspondent of the Times. It is a feather in the cap of Mr. Lloyd George, who not so long since left the Treasury and set up for himself in an old-fashioned house in Whitehall Gardens, with, it is said, two chairs, a table, and a secretary. In the interval he has created a wonderful organization at the Ministry of Munitions, and gathered round him perhaps the strongest company of business and scientific brains that have ever been applied to the work of a Government department in this country.

The industrial army working in the controlled establishments is an enormous one. At the present time 1,002 works and factories have been scheduled as controlled establishments. This is an increase of nearly 300 since September 6, when nearly 700,000 work people—650,000 men and 50,000 women—were employed wholly or in part in 715 controlled establishments. This number is exclusive of the Royal Dockyards, Woolwich Arsenal, and other establishments directly owned by the Government. Adding these, there were more than 800,000 work-people employed on September 6 in establishments where there are no profits, or only limited profits, for the private employer. The number, as has been shown, has been greatly increased since then, and is now little short of 1,000,000.

The Volunteer Scheme.

of which so much was hoped in the early days of the Ministry, did not bring a great deal of grit to the mill. Over 100,000 men have been enrolled under the scheme, and have signed an undertaking to work at any controlled establishments to which they might be assigned by the Ministry for any period up to six months. Investigation, however, showed that only a small proportion of the volunteers could be profitably removed. It has been increasingly found that a man who was not on war work at the time of enrolment has been placed by his employer on such work later, or has himself moved to such work. The object, therefore, of the scheme has been achieved in another way. It is, indeed, a testimony to the success of the Ministry on another and specially important side of its work—that of spreading munition contracts more widely. The scheme has only succeeded to a limited extent in providing fresh supplies of skilled workpeople. The troublesome fact remains that there is an absolute deficiency of skilled labor, and the Ministry is now devoting its most serious efforts to increase the supply to the standard required.

The national shell factories already established number 20, and there are 18 co-operating areas. Further, in order to provide enough heavy ammunition, steps have been taken to establish 11 national projectile factories under the direct control of the Ministry.

Enemy to the Grasshopper.

Among the natural enemies of the grasshoppers are the blister beetles or old fashioned potato bugs, the larvae of which subsist almost wholly on grasshopper eggs. The blister beetles become very abundant in grasshopper years when food is plentiful. However, little or nothing is gained by substituting a plague of blister beetles for a plague of grasshoppers and the wiser course is to destroy as many grasshopper eggs as possible in the fall, thereby cutting off the development of both sorts of pests.

Mean Suggestion.

"I can't think of any way of killing time."

"Why I often hear you playing on the piano."

LOOKING OLD TOO SOON

The Condition of Too Many Women and Too Many Girls.

Too many women and too many girls look old long before they should. Their faces become pale and drawn; wrinkles appear and their eyes lack brightness. Can this be wondered at when they so frequently have headaches, backaches and a general feeling of wretchedness and weakness? In most cases it is the blood that is to blame. From one cause or another the blood has become thin and watery, and it is a fact that anaemia (bloodlessness) more than any other cause, gives women this prematurely aged appearance. It is important that the blood supply of girls and women be regularly replenished—important not only on the score of looks, but to restore robust health, which is of greater value. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills actually make new blood and restore the system shattered by overwork or worry. These pills give a glow of health to pale faces and make tired, weary women and girls feel bright and happy. With Dr. Williams' Pink Pills at hand there is no need for any woman or any girl to look ill or feel ill. Mrs. J. McDonald, Jr., Hay, Ont., says: "I honestly believe Dr. Williams' Pink Pills saved my life. Some years ago I had anaemia, and as I did not realize the seriousness of the trouble I soon became a complete wreck. I got so weak I could hardly walk. I neither ate nor slept well, and could not go upstairs without stopping to rest. At times I had an almost unbearable pain in my back, and would have to remain in bed. I suffered almost constantly from a dull headache, and when sweeping if I would stoop to pick up anything I would get so dizzy that I would have to catch hold of something to keep from falling. At times my heart would beat so fast that I would have a smothering sensation. My eyes were sunken and my hands and limbs would be swollen in the mornings. I tried several kinds of medicines without benefit, and my friends thought I would not recover. Then I began taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and before long could see and feel that they were helping me. I gladly continued the use of the pills until I was completely cured, and I cannot say enough in their praise, and I strongly recommend them to all run-down girls and women."

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

A WELL OF TITLES.

Novelists Draw Titles for Their Books From the Bible.

The Bible has been called a well of good titles, upon which they can draw without stint. Mr. Hall Caine makes good use of it with "The Woman Thou Gavest Me," "The Prodigal Son," and "The Scapegoat"; Marie Corelli calls "Wormwood" and "Barabbas"; Miss Braddon "One Thing Needful" and "Thou Art the Man." The late Walter Besant gets "Children of Gibeah" from the same inexhaustible supply, as well as "The Fourth Generation." The author of "John Halifax, Gentleman" has a novel entitled "A Life for a Life"; Joseph Hocking has one "All Men are Liars"; Seton Merriman, "The Tents of Kedar"; David Lyall, "The Corner Stone"; E. M. Jameson, "A House Divided"; and "Rita," "A Woman of Samaria."

"Joseph's Coat" is a memorable novel, and so is Marion Crawford's "Whosoever Shall Offend." William Le Queux has a novel called "As We Were," and Thomas Hardy names another "The Laodicean." Older readers recall Whyte Melville's "Black, but Comely"; and William Black's "Daughter of Heth" is a minor classic.

Andrew Balfour has written "Vengeance is Mine" and Blundell-Burton "The House of Bondage" and "The Sword of Gideon," two fine titles. L. G. Moberley has "In the Balance," Charles Marriott "The House on the Sand," and Mrs. Cobson Kernahan "An Unwise Virgin" and "The Graven Image."

Harold Begbie is fond of Biblical titles. Among others are "Tables of Stone" and "In the Hands of the Potter." Richard Bagot uses "The Just and the Unjust," and one of the most popular novels of the day is "The Way of an Eagle."

In fact, this page might be filled with ease with Biblical titles of popular novels, and it would be a good exercise for a winter evening, not only to spot the Bible titles in a library catalogue, but also to see how many can be actually placed. Where, for instance, does "The Way of an Eagle" come? One might do worse than search Proverbs, a perfect storehouse of splendid titles, to go no further—London Answers.

Presence Was Requested. (at club reception)—Say, who is that man over there? He's been standing around with his hands in his pockets all evening, and not a soul has noticed him. Dobson—I guess he must be a guest of the club.

It is sixty years since British troops landed on the Continent.

A Bereaved Mother



MRS. CAVELL
Mother of Nurse Edith Cavell, who was murdered by the Germans in Belgium.

THE FIELD OF SCIENCE.

The majority of workers in copper mines are immune from typhoid.

Nearly all the locomotives in Asiatic countries are driven by petroleum. Icebergs sometimes last as long as 200 years before they melt entirely away.

The reindeer has been known to pull 200 pounds at ten miles an hour for twelve hours.

The earliest designs used for money at Worcester are believed to have been copied from the Chinese.

Swedish school children, under the guidance of their teachers, annually plant about 600,000 trees.

All who are decorated with the Russian Cross of St. Andrew have the right once to demand a pardon for a Russian subject condemned to death.

Some of the huge crabs found on Ascension Island are each a foot in length. They have been known to steal rabbits from their holes and devour them.

Macedonia grows the richest opium of all countries. The product is used solely in the manufacture of morphine, and is not the quality used for smoking.

The orange was originally a pear-shaped fruit about the size of the common wild cherry. Its evolution is believed by naturalists to be due to 1,200 years of cultivation.

The women of Mexico use fireflies as jewels. They tie them in little gauze bags and put them in their hair or their clothing. Then, until they require them again, they keep them in little wire cages and feed them on scraps of sugar cane.

Cotton grows best in low coastal land in tropical latitudes. It is probably a native of tropical Asia, and certainly two of the most important cotton products take their names from Asiatic towns—muslin from Mosul and calico from Calicut. It requires plenty of moisture and salt.

A peculiarity of deaf cats is that they seem to have a great sense of feeling in their feet pads. It is almost an impossibility for a heavy animal to approach a deaf cat from behind without giving it warning, and this may be attributed to the extreme sensitiveness of the cat's feet recording the slightest tremor of the ground.

A FRIENDLY GROCER

Dropped a Valuable Hint.

"For about eight years," writes a lady, "I suffered from nervousness—part of the time down in bed."

"Sometimes I would get numb, and it would be almost impossible for me to speak. At other times I would have severe bilious attacks, and my heart would flutter painfully when I would walk fast or sweep."

"I have taken enough medicine to start a small drug store, but without permanent benefit. One evening our grocer was asking my husband how I was, and urged that I quit coffee and use Postum, so he brought home a package, and I made it according to directions, and we were both delighted with it. We quit coffee altogether and used only Postum." (Tea produces about the same effects as coffee, because they both contain the drugs caffeine and tannin.)

"I began to get better, and in a month's time looked like another person. The color came back to my cheeks, I began to sleep well, my appetite was good, and I commenced to take on flesh and become interested in everything about the house."

"Finally, I was able to do all my own work without the least sign of my old trouble." Name given by Canadian Postum Co., Windsor, Ont.

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.



A PEDAL TIC.

How Twitching of the Foot Unbalances the Mind.

When a foot twitches without apparent cause, automatically as it were, the doctors call it a pedal tic. Such a condition is not serious, but it is annoying, and soon gets on the nerves of the sufferer. Dr. Gustav F. Boehme of England reports a case of more than the usual interest, and its cure by psychoanalysis.

A certain J. S., 29 years old, a clerk, had suffered for four years from a twitching of the right foot when at rest. Sometimes his left foot also twitched. He would have spasms of foot-twitching when in bed, when seated, when walking. His feet seemed to go beyond his control and he would stagger as if drunk. Otherwise he was well, and there was nothing in his family history that shed light upon his condition.

Dr. Boehme recognized that there was nothing organically wrong with him, so he began studying his "sub-conscious reflexes."

Dr. Boehme explained the twitching to J. S., saying that most men when seated cross one leg over the other and tend to swing the suspended foot. This is generally the right foot. When mentally perturbed the swinging becomes more pronounced. When J. S. returned to the unsatisfactory environment of his home and sat down to read, "his thoughts would wander, his worries would crowd into his consciousness, and the foot-twitching, at first voluntarily, would begin. Gradually, subconsciously, the tic gained the ascendancy."

Dr. Boehme described this condition to his patient, improved his general hygiene, and made him take long evening walks with cheerful friends. His condition improved within three days, and all twitchings had ceased after three weeks. J. S. declared he had no fear of a recurrence, but Dr. Boehme is not sure about this, saying it depends upon the clearness with which the patient has interpreted the symptoms.

WHO IS DR. JACKSON?

For years he taught food chemistry, dietetics, and diseases of the digestive tract in one of the large medical schools of the continent. In his extensive experience in free clinics he worked out the formula for Dr. Jackson's Roman Meal, a compound of whole wheat and rye, with deodorized flaxseed and bran. It nourishes better than meat, prevents indigestion and positively relieves constipation or "money back." Ask your doctor. At all grocers, 10 and 25 cents. Roman meal is made by Roman Meal Co., Toronto.

HOW EXPLOSIONS KILL.

Concussion Bursts the Blood Vessels and Arteries.

It will be recalled that on the morning of the battle of the Marne return combatants related strange stories of the aspect of certain German unwounded corpses. Death had been so instantaneous that the bodies remained in a life-like posture, some shouldering a rifle, other pipe in mouth. In a communication made to the Academy of Medicine M. Reno Arnoux asserts that the phenomena were due to the efficacy of the French explosives. Within a fifteen yards' radius of the point where the shell explodes the displacement of the air is so intense as to destroy the equilibrium of pressure on the interior and exterior of the human body. The gas contained in the blood is thus liberated, causes a distension of the blood vessels and arteries, and, ultimately bursting these organs, induces sudden death. This argument is confirmed by the state of the bodies, which often showed the heart and liver greatly distended and numerous internal hemorrhages.

I was cured of painful goitre by MINARD'S LINIMENT. BAYARD McMULIN.

Chatham, Ont. I was cured of Inflammation by MINARD'S LINIMENT.

MRS. W. A. JOHNSON. I was cured of Facial Neuralgia by MINARD'S LINIMENT.

Parkdale, Ont. J. H. BAILEY.

Long Known.

"Father," said the minister's son, "my teacher says that 'collect' and 'congregate' mean the same thing. Do they?"

"Perhaps they do, my son," said the venerable clergyman; "but you may tell your teacher that there is a vast difference between a congregation and a collection."

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, &c.

According to Orders.

The following unusual interpretation of a common command appears in London Tit-Bits. The mistress came downstairs and tried the door of the sitting room, only to find it locked against her, while the key, which was usually in the lock, was missing.

"Bridget, I can't get into the sitting room!" she cried.

"Sure, it's meself knows that; and ye won't, fur I hev the key in me pocket."

"Open the door immediately!"

"Will ye go in if I do?"

"Certainly I will."

"Then ye won't get the key."

"Open the door, I say! What do you mean?"

"Sure, it's by your own orders. Just yesterday ye said, 'Don't let me come downstairs in the morning and see any dust on the sitting room furniture.' So I just puts the key in me pocket, and says I, 'Then she shan't!'"

Throw Away Your Eye-Glasses!

A Free Prescription You Can Have Filled and Use at Home

Do you wear glasses? Are you a victim of eye-strain or other eye-weaknesses? If so, you will be glad to know that there is real hope for you. Many whose eyes were failing say they have had their eyes restored through the principle of this wonderful free prescription. One man says, after trying it: "I was almost blind; could not see to read at all. Now I can read everything without any glasses and my eyes do not water any more. At night they would pain dreadfully; now they feel fine all the time. It was like a miracle to me." A lady who used it says: "The atmosphere seemed hazy with or without glasses, but after using this prescription for fifteen days everything seems clear. I can even read fine print without glasses." It is believed that thousands who wear glasses can now discard them in a reasonable time, and many who were unable to do so, are now able to do so. Here is the prescription: Go to any active drug store and get a bottle of Bon-Opto. Fill a two-ounce bottle with warm water, drop in one Bon-Opto tablet and allow to dissolve. With this liquid, bathe the eyes two to four times daily. You should notice your eyes clear up perceptibly right from the start, and inflammation will quickly disappear. If you are bothered by eye strain, even a little, take steps to save them now, before it is too late. Many hopelessly blind might have been saved if they had cared for their eyes. The Valuable Drug Co., of Toronto, will fill the above prescription by mail, if your druggist cannot.

A Soft Answer.

The sergeant was very crusty, and, of course, had to preserve his dignity, but as he was walking along the trench he suddenly slipped, and plumped right down into the middle of the slush of water and mud. None of the men near him could resist a smile, but when he picked himself up he turned on Malone.

"Well, what are you standing there looking like a jackass for? Do you see anything funny?" he bawled.

"No, sergeant," returned Malone, "but, begorra, shure, and a' was just thinkin' how funny it would have been if it had been somebody forby yourself."

FARMS FOR SALE.

FARMS—ALL SIZES—STOCK. Grain, Dairy or Fruit. When you want to buy, write H. W. Dawson, Brampton, 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 Adison Publishing Company, 75 West Adelaide St., Toronto.

FOR SALE.

NEWFOUNDLAND PUPPIES FOR SALE from pedigree stock. Also pure-bred Persian Kittens. Beautiful pets. Sure to attract attention. H. A. Gillespie, Abbotsford, Que.

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.

TRAPPERS

Furs Have Advanced. Ship to Rogers, Wegival, liberal grades. Full value in cash and quick returns. We have best market in America for Furs, Hides, etc. No commission. Write today for free list. Trappers' Supplies at Factory Prices. Modern Fur Company, Dept. 5, St. Louis, Mo.

GOLD GOLD

Write me for Special Information on MONROE CONSOLIDATED GOLD MINE, Limited

P. S. HAIRSTON.

1825 Traders Bank, TORONTO

BOOK ON DOG DISEASES

And How to Feed. Mailed free to any address by the Author. H. CLAY GLOVER, V.S. 118 West 31st Street, New York

THE NEW HOTEL TRAYMORE

THE LARGEST FIREPROOF RESORT. HOTEL IN THE WORLD. The Spirit of America at play! Magnitude and Cheerfulness.

AMERICAN PLAN EUROPEAN PLAN

D. E. White, Pres. J. W. Mott, Mgr.

ED. 7. ISSUE 50—15.

MADE IN CANADA
MAGIC BAKING POWDER
CONTAINS NO ALUM

Makes pure, delicious, healthful biscuits, cakes and pastry. It is the only well-known strictly high class baking powder made in Canada, selling at a medium price.

Read the label

E.W. GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED
WINNIPEG TORONTO, ONT. MONTREAL

Shaping the Tree.

The tendency of trees is to grow from the uppermost buds, so if it is desirable to keep the tree low, the new growth should be headed back each year. Every kind and every variety has a characteristic growth; the style of pruning, therefore, must conform to the habit of the tree.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Heartless Men.

"Some men have no hearts," said the tramp. "I've been a-tellin' that feller I am so dead broke that I have to sleep outdoors."

"Didn't that fetch him?" asked the other.

"Naw. He told me he was a-doin' the same thing, and had to pay the doctor for tellin' him to do it."

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows

A Fast Goer.

"How's the new servant getting along?"

"Rapidly. Next Tuesday she'll have been gone a week."

FREE TO HOUSEWIVES

A big 68 page Household Account Book, Calendar and Recipe Book combined, size 8x12 inches, containing hundreds of the best and latest recipes.

HOW TO GET YOUR COPY.

Below are the names and addresses of twelve firms. Select eleven of your best friends and either have them write, or write a postcard yourself to each of these firms asking them to send "Housewife's Household Account Book" to the address supplied.

For instance, supply your name and address to the first firm on the list, a friend's name and address to the second firm on the list and so on. Next week's issue of this paper will show another list of firms to whom you can send a further list of names and addresses.

Write your postcards to-day before you forget.

Canadian Shredded Wheat Co., Niagara Falls, Ont.
Christie Brown & Co., Toronto. C. Turnbull Co., Ltd., Galt, Ont.
Cowan Co., Ltd., Toronto. Clare Bros. & Co., Preston, Ont.
Maple Leaf Milling Co., Toronto. Dominion Cannery Co., Hamilton.
E. W. Gillett Co., Toronto. Wm. Clark Co., Ltd., Montreal.
Fairweather's Limited, Yonge Street, Toronto.
Standard Tube & Fence Co., Woodstock, Ont.
Atlantic Sugar Refineries Limited, Montreal.

RACCOON

Revillon Freres

134 MCGILL STREET, MONTREAL

are manufacturers and can pay you best prices for furs of all kinds. Send for our price list.

SKUNK

Christmas music—and entertainment during long winter months.



You can have both if you own a Victrola. Music appropriate for the day, music that you can listen to throughout the year—the one great element necessary to social happiness, that will overcome the drab moments of long winter hours, and kindle afresh the family spirit with the delight and entertainment it provides.

With 15 ten-inch, double-sided Victor Records (30 selections, your choice) \$34.50. Easy payments, if desired. Other Victrolas, \$33.50 to \$400.

The Victrola will play all your favorite songs and instrumental music. They are to be found in the list of over 6,000 Victor Records, including standard and popular music on ten-inch, double-sided records at 90 cents for two selections.

Any of "His Master's Voice" dealers will let you hear them. If there is not one in your vicinity notify us and we will see that you are not disappointed on Christmas morning.

BERLINER GRAM-O-PHONE CO., Limited

601 Lenoir Street, Montreal

DEALERS IN EVERY TOWN AND CITY OF THE WORLD. FROM GOALS TO GOALS. VICTOR RECORDS—MADE IN CANADA. LOOK FOR "HIS MASTER'S VOICE"—TRADE MARK.

New Agencies Considered Where We Are Not Properly Represented.

G. L. Meikle & Co.

Go to the **WHITE FRONT** to do your
Christmas Shopping

Suitable Xmas Gifts for FATHER

Safety Razors, Military Brushes, Travelling Sets, Card Cases,
Fur-lined Gloves, Collars, Caps, Handkerchiefs, Neckties,
Carving Sets, Pocket Flashlights, Etc., Etc.

FOR MOTHER

Furs, Perfumery, Handkerchiefs, Hand Mirror and Combs, Hand-
bags (solid leather), Flower Pots, Vase (both brass), Gloves
Fur mitts, Card Cases, Coat Sweaters, Note paper
in Fancy Boxes, Etc., Etc.

FOR THE KIDDIES

Skates, Sleighs, Toboggans, Moccasins, Mitts, Flashlights, Toques,
Sweaters, Candy, Air Rifles, Picture Books, Etc., Etc.

FOR THE WHOLE FAMILY

Have a Kodak in your home. It is the most enjoyable Gift of all
for old and young Willard's Fork-dipped Chocolates.

White Front
G. L. MEIKLE & CO.
Useful Holiday Presents

We have on hand a complete stock of Men's Over-
shoes, (Waterproof cloth), Men's, Ladies' and Child-
ren's warm Boots and Slippers.

A large assortment of all kinds of Moccasins.

Extra Special Values in Skating Boots and Skates.

Warm Coats for Workingmen, Drivers, and Farmers.

Extra Special in men's Suits and Overcoats, Gloves and
Mitts, also a full assortment of Boots and Shoes at the lowest
prices.

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.

Photographs!

What nicer present can anyone make at this Sea-
son of the year? It carries the personal thought of
the giver. Is Simple, Appropriate, and creates no
greater obligations than the kindly thought it bears.
Make the appointment early.

The Photo Studios and Framers

L. ROY,

The Old Lambly Studio.

PETITION.

Lachute, Dec. 20th, 1915.
To the Secretary-Treasurer of the Town
of Lachute,

Sir,—The undersigned qualified mun-
icipal electors of the Municipality of the
Town of Lachute, County of Argenteuil,
District of Terrebonne, Province of Que-
bec, hereby request that a poll be taken
in the terms of Section Fifteenth, of
Chapter Fifth of Title Fourth of the
Revised Statutes of Quebec, to determine
whether or not the municipal electors of
the municipality will adopt, under the
authority and for the enforcement of
said section, the following by-law which
is hereby proposed for their adoption, to
wit:—

The sale of intoxicating liquors and the
possession of the same, are by the
present by-law prohibited within the
municipality of the Town of Lachute,
County of Argenteuil, District of Terre-
bonne, Province of Quebec, under author-
ity and for the enforcement of Section
Fifteenth of Chapter Fifth of Title Fourth
of the Revised Statutes of the Province of
Quebec 1909.

Witness our hand at Lachute, on this
twentieth day of the month of December
in the year of our Lord, one thousand
nine hundred and fifteen.

J. H. McConnell, J. L. George, J. S.
Giles, E. Darlington, E. Jousse, W. W.
Alexander, J. D. J. P. Forsyth, T.
Jousse, G. H. Creswell, James Armstrong,
D. Patterson, D. D. A. Wilson, Mary
Drysdale, Katherine Fraser, E. H. McCoy,
Wm. Robertson, Miss C. Catton,
W. V. Walker, Robert Drennan, David
Stalker, J. Roy Carpenter, Alex. Beers,
John P. Ioumer, A. A. McQuat, H. Kearns,
Thomas McQuat, James McPaul, Geo. Y.
Deacon, Mrs. W. J. Todd, Robt. Hamilton,
Stanley Goldworthy, W. Staniforth,
Henry J. Giles, H. W. Giles, J. A.
Lackey, Robert McPaul, Wm. Drennan,
H. M. Gail, John Paul, Geo. Paul, Jas.
H. Mason, Thomas Shepherd, J. M.
Lew, J. D. Campbell.

DECLARATION.

Province of Quebec, Municipality of
Lachute Town.

I, J. H. McConnell, of the Town of
Lachute, Clerk, being duly sworn, do
depose and say:—

(1) That I was present and saw J. L.
George, J. S. Giles, E. Darlington, E.
Jousse, W. W. Alexander, M. D. J. P.
Forsyth, W. Staniforth, Stanley Gold-
worthy, David Stalker, Henry J. Giles,
H. W. Giles, J. A. Lackey, Robert Mc-
Paul, Wm. Drennan, H. M. Gail, John
Paul, Geo. Paul, Jas. H. Mason, Thomas
Shepherd, Jas. Drew, and J. D. Camp-
bell, attach their signatures to this peti-
tion.

That the said persons are duly qualified
electors to vote at the Municipal elections
in said Town of Lachute, and I have
signed

J. H. McCONNELL,

Sworn before me
at Lachute this twentieth
day of December nineteen
hundred and fifteen.

J. S. GILES J. P.

DECLARATION.

Province of Quebec Municipality of
Lachute Town.

I, Stanley Goldworthy of the Town of
Lachute, Clerk, being duly sworn, do
depose and say:—

(1) That I was present and saw J. L.
George, J. S. Giles, E. Darlington, E.
Jousse, W. W. Alexander, M. D. J. P.
Forsyth, W. Staniforth, Stanley Gold-
worthy, David Stalker, Henry J. Giles,
H. W. Giles, J. A. Lackey, Robert Mc-
Paul, Wm. Drennan, H. M. Gail, John
Paul, Geo. Paul, Jas. H. Mason, Thomas
Shepherd, Jas. Drew, and J. D. Camp-
bell, attach their signatures to this peti-
tion.

(2) That the said persons are duly
qualified electors to vote at Municipal
Elections in the said Town of Lachute,
and I have signed.

STANLEY GOLDSWORTHY

Sworn before me at
Lachute this twentieth
day of December nineteen
hundred and fifteen.

J. S. GILES J. P.

DECLARATION.

Province of Quebec Municipality of
Lachute Town.

I, David Stalker, of the Town of La-
chute, gentlemen, being duly sworn,
doth depose and say that I was present
and saw J. H. McConnell, T. Jousse, G.
H. Creswell, James Armstrong, Dr.
Patterson, A. Wilson, Mary Drysdale,
Katherine Fraser, E. H. McCoy, Wm.
Robertson, Miss C. Catton, W. V.
Walker, Robert Drennan, and saw them
attach their signatures to this petition.

That the said persons are duly qualified
electors to vote at the Municipal elections
in said Town of Lachute, and I have
signed

DAVID STALKER

Sworn before me at
Lachute, this twentieth
day of December nineteen
hundred and fifteen.

J. S. GILES J. P.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Province of Quebec,
Municipality of Lachute Town
To the Inhabitants and Electors of
Lachute Town.

Public Notice is hereby given, by John
A. Rice, Secretary-Treasurer, "That the
request heretofore signed, as it appears
heretofore, and asking that the by-law
included in the said request, be submit-
ted for adoption by the municipal elec-
tors of this municipality, under the au-
thority of Section Fifteenth of Chapter
Fifth of Title Fourth of the Revised
Statutes of Quebec, 1909, has been de-
livered to me and received by me, this
20th day of December, Nineteen-hundred
and Fifteen.

Consequently, that a meeting of the
municipal electors of the municipality
of Lachute Town, will be held on Wed-
nesday, January the nineteenth, Nine-
teen hundred and sixteen, at ten o'clock
in the forenoon, at the Town Hall, in the
said municipality, in order to hold a poll
to decide whether or not, if the by-law
submitted by the said request as it ap-
pears heretofore, is to be adopted by the
municipal electors of this municipality.

Given at Lachute this twentieth day of
December 1915.

(Signed)

JOHN A. RICE, Secretary-Treasurer
(True copy certified)
JOHN A. RICE, Sec.-Treas.

Requete

Lachute, 18 Dec 1915
M le Secrétaire-Trésorier de la Ville de
Lachute.

Les soussignés, électeurs municipaux,
ayant la qualité voulue, de la munici-
palité de Lachute, dans le comté d'Ar-
genteuil, demandent, par le présentes,
qu'il soit tenu un bureau de votation,
aux termes de la section quinziesme du
chapitre cinquieme du titre quatrieme
des Statuts Révisés de Quebec, 1909,
pour décider si les électeurs municipaux
de la municipalité adopteront ou non, en
vertu et en exécution de la dite section,
le règlement suivant, que nous soumet-
tons, par les présentes, à leur adoption,
savoir:—

"La vente des liqueurs enivrantes
et l'octroi de licences pour cet objet sont,
par le présentes règlement, et prohibés dans
le municipalité de la Ville de Lachute,
en vertu et en exécution de la section
quinziesme du chapitre cinquieme du titre
quatrieme des Statuts Révisés de Que-
bec, 1909."

En foi de quoi, nous avons apposé
nos sceaux aux présentes, à Lachute, ce
dix huitieme jour de decembre en l'an
de Notre-Seigneur mil neuf cent quinze

Electeurs

L. Lafleur, Alf. Desjardins, Felix
Mainville, Geo. Trempe, Nap. Robert,
J. D. Lemay, Damase Bedard, Isidore
Carrière, O. Daoust, John Bradshaw,
Moise Leger, Joseph Verdon, Joseph
Raymond, Hormidas St. Jacques, Fortunat
Deslaurier, Felix Paquette, Isaac St.
Jacques, Nelson Gibeault, J. A. Beau-
champ, Curé, Alfred Mariner, Arthur
Girard, Pierre Joly, P. Monette, John
Fournier, R. Lavigne, Joseph Lavigne,
O. B. Lafleur, G. Desjardins, Orla Lau-
rin, L. Roy, Louis Fournier, Alex. Gue-
nette, Abraham Lemay, N. H. Verdon,
Ephrem Dea, T. A. P. Paquin, P. Chabot,
Eugénie Beaud.

Je soussigne, Hormidas Plouffe, ren-
tier de Lachute, déclare solennellement
que les noms qui apparaissent au bas de
la requête ci-dessus, sont les signatures
des personnes ainsi nommées; que les dites
signatures ont été apposées et données à
la dite requête, en ma présence, à Lachute
à la date mentionnée dans la dite requête
par les dites personnes elles-mêmes; que
les dites signatures sont des électeurs
municipaux de la municipalité de Lachute
et ayant les qualités voulues, au nombre
de trente au moins.

Et je fais cette déclaration solennelle,
la croyant consciencieusement vraie et
sachant qu'elle a la même force et le
même effet que si elle était faite sous
serment, sous l'empire de la loi de la
preuve en Canada.

Et j'ai signé

HORMIDAS PLOUFFE.

Déclare devant moi
à Lachute ce 20 Dec-
embre 1915.

GARTAN VALOIS,

Notaire à Com. Cr. Sup. Terrebonne.

AVIS PUBLIC.

Province de Quebec
Municipalité de la Ville de Lachute

Aux Habitants et Electeurs munici-
paux de la Ville de Lachute.

Avis public est par les présentes
donné par John A. Rice, Secrétaire
Trésorier, que la requête ci-dessus
signée tel qu'il appert plus haut et
demandant que le règlement inclus
dans la dite requête soit soumis pour
son approbation aux électeurs munici-
paux de cette municipalité, sous
l'autorité de la Section Quinze, (15)
du Chapitre Cinq, (5) titre quatre, (4)
des Statuts Révisés de Quebec, 1909,
m'a été remise et a été reçue par moi
ce vingtième jour de décembre 1915.

En conséquence que l'assemblée
des électeurs municipaux de la ville
de Lachute, soit tenue le dix-neuve-
ième jour de janvier 1916, à dix heures
de l'avant-midi, à l'Hotel de Ville,
dans la dite Municipalité afin de tenir
un poll pour décider si le dit règle-
ment soumis dans la dite requête tel
qu'il appert ci-dessus doit être rejeté
ou approuvé par les électeurs munici-
paux de cette Municipalité.

(Signé) JOHN A. RICE,

Secrétaire-Trésorier.

Vraie Copie
Secrétaire-Trésorier.

DR. G. A. CLUNIE, L.D.S.

SURGEON DENTIST

Office over Banford's Store.
Absent Tuesday only.

L. LEGAULT B. C. L.,

ADVOCATE,

Roby's Block.
Main St., LACHUTE.

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

NOTARY PUBLIC,

Moley's Lot. Farms for Sale

MAIN ST., LACHUTE.

Opposite T. Christie's Store.

HOW THIS MOTHER

Got Strength To Do Her Work

Fair Haven, Vt.—"I was so nervous
and run down that I could not do my
housework for my little family of three.
I had doctored for nearly two years with-
out help. One day I read about Vinol,
and thanks to it, my health has been re-
stored so I am doing all my housework
once more. I am telling all my friends
what Vinol has done for me."—Mrs.
JAMES H. EDDY.

Vinol is a delicious cod liver and iron
tonic which creates a healthy appetite,
aids digestion and makes pure blood.

T. CHRISTIE, DRUGGIST,

LACHUTE QUE.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

ROBERT MILLER

Successor to WILLIAM BERRY.

DEALER IN

Farm Machinery, Deering and McCormick's, also J. Deer and J.
B. Dore's Thrashers, etc., International Engines, Chatham
Wagons and Shanty Sleighs, McLaughlin and Munro and
McIntosh Sleighs and t. utters (more than a car-load
to choose from), Harness and harness parts, Robes
Rugs, Horse blankets, Whips, Wortman and
Ward Pumps, Stoves, Ranges, Oils,
Churns, Washing Machines, Wring-
ers, Eureka Root Cutters, Etc.
Beatty Bros. Stalls, Stan-
chions, Litter & Feed
Carriers, Etc.

All bought for SPOT CASH and on sale at Reasonable Prices.
Open to buy all kinds of Soft-wood Lumber.

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 Caldwell's Celebrated Meal and Calf Meal.
You should try it. The best on the market.

Robert Hamilton,

Baker & Confectioner.

Phone. 80.

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

Head-quarters for Lumbering Tools

Axes, Cross-Cut Saws, Circular Saws, Buck Saws, Saw
Sets, Swedges, Gauges, Files, Axe and Saw handles, Peevies,
Cant Hooks, Mattocks, Cant hook fixtures, Cant Hook Handles,
Grind Stones, Grind Stone Fixtures, Etc. Etc.

Stewart's No. 1 Hand-power clippers, latest model
Ball Bearing Hand Clippers
New Market Hand Clippers
Chicago Fetlock Clippers
Horse Blankets, Sursingles, Halters, Cowties and
Stall Fixtures, Electric Supplies of all kinds.
Shafting, Boxes, Hangers and Pulleys.
Pumps, Pipe and Fittings.

T. McQuat & Son,

Founders & Machinists, - - Lachute Mills.

The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XXXIX

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, JANUARY 14, 1916.

NO. 51

CENTRAL MARKET

BEKL TELEPHONE No. 105

IN VEGETABLES we have lettuce, celery, summer savory, etc.

IN FRUITS, California Grapes and Oranges, Grape Fruits, Bananas, Cranberries.

APPLES. We have a few barrels of No. 1 hand picked fruit. As usual a good assortment of other varieties.

CANDY. A large assortment of holiday candy and Chocolates. A nice desirable gift will be a box of celebrated Neilson's chocolates. We have the sole agency, so you are assured of a good selection.

P. PAQUIN, - Lachute

OBITUARY.

THE LATE MRS. JNO. SUTTON SR.

The sad news of the death of Mrs. John Sutton which occurred at the home of her son Robert Sutton, Dafer Mich., has been felt most keenly throughout this community.

Mrs. Sutton was born in Wentworth Glen, March 19th, 1844 and was the youngest daughter of the late Henry Morrison. On March 12th, 1874 she was married to John Sutton and they then moved to St. Amelie which has since been her home.

Mrs. Sutton left last Feb. for Michigan where she had spent a very pleasant visit with her three sons who reside there. Her son William and his wife had just gone to make a two week visit there and accompany their mother home who just a few days prior to their departure took suddenly ill, and slept peacefully away on Saturday afternoon Jan. 8th, 1916, her four sons with their wives and families watching by her side. Deceased had been troubled with Diabetes and was gradually failing in strength for the past three months although always able to go about until the last week when her death came as a shock to every one. A funeral was held at Dafer on Monday.

From thence the remains were brought home on Tuesday morning. On Wednesday funeral services were conducted in St. John's Church St. Amelie by Rev. Robt. Emmett (a former pastor of this Church and a very intimate friend of the family) who spoke in words of brightest Christian hope and comfort from Psalm XXVII—15 "Precious in the sight of the Lord are the death of his saints" which text was very appropriate for she had early learned to know her Saviour, and will long be remembered by a large circle of friends for her many kindly deeds and cheery smile which always seemed to carry a ray of gladness wherever she went. A large number of sorrowing friends and relatives followed the remains which were interred in Papineauville Cemetery, beside her husband who predeceased her six years ago. There remain to mourn the loss of a loving mother five sons and one daughter—Alexander, Thomas, Robert, Dafer, Michigan, Henry of Lachute, Mrs. Wm. Boyd, of Louisa, and William at home, also fourteen grandchildren to whom the sympathy of the community goes out.

The pall-bearers were her six nephews Henry, Thomas and Richard Morrison of the Glen, and William Elliott of Lachute. Alexander and John Sutton of St. Amelie. On the casket was a large pillow of

flowers given as a token of love from her sons.

Those who attended the funeral from a distance were, — Mr. and Mrs. Henry Sutton, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Elliott, of Lachute, Richard Morrison, Shrewsbury, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Boyd, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Verrison, Henry Morrison, Belle Morrison, Gladys Tomalty, Joseph Boyd, of Louisa, Mrs. Coates, and family of Saskatoon.

THE LATE MRS. JOS. LAVIGNE

The death occurred on Sunday evening last, at the age of 64, of Marcelline Lavigne, beloved wife of Joseph Lavigne after an illness of some three years duration, of heart trouble. The funeral which was largely attended took place on Wednesday from the Roman Catholic Church, Mass being conducted by Father Leo Lavigne nephew, assisted by Father Beauchamp, and Father Bouchard. Besides a loving husband she leaves to mourn her loss two daughters, and four sons.

MABEL

Mr. George Kennedy of Dalessville was a recent guest in Mabel.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Warwick, of Brownsburg, spent Sunday in Mabel.

School opened here on Jan. 7th, with Miss Bailey in charge, we wish her success.

Mr. Jas. McKenzie Sr. who has been spending some time with his nieces Mrs. W. J. Warwick, Mrs. Clark and Mrs. Mason, also Mrs. G. D. Murdoch, of Mt. Maple, and nephew Jas. A. McKenzie, is at present the guest of his sister Mrs. D. Warwick, at the home of her daughter Mrs. Geo. Nicholls, Cushing.

Tenders for Steel Bridges.

Sealed Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to noon of the 2nd day of February 1916, for the construction of a Steel Bridge on cement abutments over the North River in Lachute Town to replace the Bridge known as Barron's Bridge according to the plans and specifications prepared by the Government engineer and deposited in the office of the undersigned.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

JOHN A. RICE,

Secretary-Treasurer.

Lachute, January, 12th, 1916.

LOCAL NEWS

Mrs. Wm. Ball spent Wednesday in Montreal.

Mr. H. Slater M. P. P. is in Quebec this week.

Mr. Ross Todd, of Kizabazua, spent last week in town.

Miss Annie Garland, of Calumet, spent the week-end in town.

Miss Tante, of Montreal West, is visiting her friend Mrs. Henry McTae.

Mrs. Isaac McRae entertained a few friends to afternoon tea on Wednesday.

Mrs. Gutteridge, of Montreal, was the guest of Mrs. Robt. Hamilton, for a few days this week.

Dr. Hugh McConnell will be in Lachute Friday and Saturday only of each week.

Mrs. Lloyd Walker, of Winchester, Ont. is the guest of her mother Mrs. D. P. Lock for a few weeks.

Pte. Wilbur Fraser of the 73rd. Pte. Robt. Carpenter, and R. Giles, of the 148th, spent the week-end in town.

Miss Louisa Parker returned home to Ste. Yacinth on Wednesday after spending a pleasant visit with Mrs. A. Beers.

Mrs. Wm. Mount and family, of Montreal have returned home after spending a pleasant 2 weeks holiday at St. Canute.

Master Willie Cruise returned home from Montreal Hospital on Tuesday 13 and is, we are pleased to say, doing well.

Mr. Leonard Morrison, of Montreal, and Miss Savage of Brownsburg, were the week-end guests of Mrs. J. A. McGibbon.

The young people of the town have started a "Good Time Club" which meets in Mr. Robt. McArthur's hall every alternate Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Dewar and family of Dewar Lake, Sask., are visiting their many friends in Cushing, Montreal, and Hudson Heights.

Mr. Albert E. Cleland, of Cowley, Alta. arrived here Saturday night to spend the winter months with his sister Mrs. Thos. Cowan, Jerusalem.

The Ladies of the Brownsburg Presbyterian Church purpose holding their annual tea-meeting on February 10th, 1916. Please keep this date open.

Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Dowler, of Calgary Alta., are being congratulated on the birth of a son, Jan. 2nd. Mrs. Dowler was formerly Miss Onida Morrison, of Lachute.

We are pleased to notice by the Publication of the results of the examinations in the 3rd year medicine, of McGill University that Mr. John R. Calder has taken high honors in all subjects.

The elections for Mayor and Councilors passed off very quietly on Monday last with the result that Mayor Calder and Councilors A. D. McGibbon, W. M. Foot and Jas. W. Gall were re-elected.

The Lachute Branch of the Red Cross Society wish to acknowledge with thanks the following donations:—\$4.00 from Miss G. McQuat's boys Sunday School Class. \$10.00 from Lachute Academy Sports. \$2.00 from Mrs. Thomson.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Sutton were in St. Amelie this week attending the funeral of Mrs. Sutton's mother, who passed away suddenly on Sunday last at Saint St. Marie. The remains were brought to Papineauville for interment.

The Academy re-opened for the coming term on Tuesday last, with the Principal and complete staff of teachers in attendance. Although there is considerable sickness prevalent in town, the school is up to its usual standard for attendance.

The Annual meeting of the Baptist Church and Congregation was held on Wednesday evening. Satisfactory reports of the years work were read from each department of the Church. At the close refreshments were served by the Ladies, and an hour of social intercourse spent.

Somewhat of a disappointment was experienced by our hockey boys last Saturday when they played their first game this season which resulted in Vankleek-Hill trimming them in a score of six to two. The game was void of spirit and remarkably tame from the spectators standpoint and was drawn out until after 11 o'clock. Hockey all round has been going back for some years and we think it is attributable in large measure to the disappointments provided by the clubs in not starting the games when advertised. If a game is announced to start at 8.15 it should not be 9.15 p.m. and if a little more attention is given to legitimacy of players etc., we feel assured that greater interest will be manifested in the game.

The services in connection with the Methodist Church, Lachute, January 16, are as follows:—Lachute 10.30 a.m., St. Canute 3 p.m., East Settlement 3 p.m. In the evening at 7 o'clock, a Union Temperance Service, will be held in the Presbyterian Church.

In the Methodist Church, Brownsburg, at 7.30, Sunday evening, there will be a Patriotic Service, at which Judge Weir will give an address. The public are cordially invited to be present.

Prayer-meeting on Tuesday at 7.30 p.m. in the Sunday School Hall. The regular monthly meeting of the Women's Missionary Society, will be held on Thursday, Jan. 20th, at 3 o'clock at the home of Mrs. Herbert Way.

Vote for Prohibition!

Next Wednesday the residents of Lachute will have the opportunity of closing out the bars and banning the legalized sale of liquor in our town. The County has already spoken and despite rumors of contestation and the flotation of money said to be furnished by the liquor interests in the city, we feel assured that the time has come when the people will rise in their might and put away the curse that has been holding our town back for so long.

With the \$60,000 annually expended over our bars diverted into other channels that will make for home provisions and comforts instead of the destitution and poverty, we will surely see a healthful vigorous rise as has resulted in other towns not far distant.

Don't let this opportunity pass. Your vote is a sacred duty as well as a privilege and see that it is exercised to the full by coming to the poll on Wednesday next in the Town Hall and recording your vote for PROHIBITION and Greater Prosperity.

Mr. Thomas Foreman, of Milestone, Sask., are pleased to see him once more in our midst.

Argenteuil's congratulations to Miss P. Riley, only daughter of our honored member Sir George H. Perley, on the occasion of her marriage in St. Margaret's, Westminster, to Mr. Irvine Robertson of the 3rd Artillery Brigade of Canadian Expeditionary Forces.

The first of the meeting's in connection with the citizens recruiting association was held in the Town Hall on Tuesday evening last, Mayor Calder in the chair and the officers in attendance. Lt. Col. Macdonald, and Lieut. Reid, of the 148th and Major Bissonette of the 150th, also Lt. Col. Jekill, stirring speeches and appeals were made to the audience as to the need for men to enlist, telling of the atrocities already committed and urging others to step into the ranks left vacant by our fallen heroes. During the evening Patriotic songs were sung by Messrs. Desjardins, Goldsworthy, and Giles, and a cornet duet by the Messrs. A. and H. Guinette. At the close of the meeting a vote of thanks was passed by Mr. John Hay which was seconded by Mr. Chas. McBurney, who spoke of the fact that already 30 of the boys who had passed through the Lachute Academy had enlisted for overseas service. The singing of the National Anthem brought the meeting to a close.

CUSHING

Miss Bessie Gatto, of Montreal, was a recent guest at St. Mungo's Manor.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Wheelahan of Montreal spent the week-end with their friends here.

Rev. Mr. Fraser attended a meeting of the Presbytery in Montreal in the early part of this week.

Mrs. Norman Dowd and little daughter Ethel spent last week here visiting her mother Mrs. Jas. Watson.

Invitations are out for a "Dance" in the Stone Hall on Friday evening the 14th inst under the auspices of the "River-side" Social Club.

Mrs. P. R. Douglas who accompanied by Miss Grace Fraser has just returned from a trip to New York was a guest of her brother Mr. B. Noyes this week.

CALUMET

Mrs. Robert McIntyre, of Lachute, visited in Calumet recently.

Mr. John Shaw who was taken ill with pneumonia whilst on a visit to his sister in Guelph, Ont., is on a fair way to recovery.

About 80 teams are now engaged hauling magnesite from the mines to the C. P. R. here with prospects of more mines being opened up in the near future.

The election for Councillor for the Township of Grenville was held here on January 10th, when Peter Dobbie and E. D. Chantal were returned by acclamation. Peter Dobbie and Jas. Ogilvie were retiring councillors.

BIRTHS.

LYSTER.—At Thos' Gore, on Jan. 12th to Mr. and Mrs. Alec Lyster Jr. a daughter (still born.)

CHRISTIE.—At 2827 Regina, Ave., Regina, Sask., on Thursday, Jan. 6th to Dr. and Mrs. N. D. Christie, a son.

DEATHS

WOOD.—At Kenmore, Ont., on January 7th, 1916, Mary Wood, widow of the late Wm. Wood, and youngest daughter of the late John McRuer, of Hill Head, Que.

NICHOLL.—At Newark, N. J., on Monday January 10th, 1916, Flora McCallum, beloved wife of Andrew Nicholl, formerly of Lachute, Que.

BOA.—At Genoa, on Saturday, Jan. 9th (suddenly) Margaret Nicol, beloved wife of John Boa in her 56th year.

:: LADIES' JACKETS ::

We have twelve Ladies' Jackets, which we offer to clean out at,

\$5.00 EACH

These were worth from \$12 to \$15 each but are now only \$5.00.

W. Banford & Son.
Lachute.

Hay, Flour and Feed,

In Large or Small Quantities

Bread, Cakes & Confectionery

Wedding Cakes a Specialty.

Ice Cream made to order.

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ELGIN WATCH

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A call solicited and you will be served well.

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Butcher, Main Street, Lachute.

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Prices Right

R. Creswell, Regist'd.

Spread the Bread

with 'Crown Brand' Corn Syrup and the children's craving for sweets will be completely satisfied. Bread and 'Crown Brand' form a perfectly balanced food—rich in the elements that go to build up sturdy, healthy children.

Edwardsburg 'Crown Brand' Corn Syrup

is so economical and so good, that it is little wonder that millions of pounds are eaten every year in the homes of Canada.

'Crown Brand'—the children's favorite—is equally good for all cooking purposes and candy making.

'LILY WHITE' is a pure white Corn Syrup, not so pronounced in flavor as 'Crown Brand'. You may prefer it.

ASK YOUR GROCER—IN 2, 5, 10 AND 20 LB. TINS

The Canada Starch Co. Limited, Montreal
Manufacturers of the famous Edwardsburg Brands



WHY MANY DRINK INK.

Tea Drinkers Warned of Habits That Undermine Health.

Coffee and tea are generally consumed merely for the pleasure which the warm drink gives, says Professor H. E. Ogden in his book on Rural Hygiene. Yet both these beverages have a certain stimulating effect on the nervous system.

When a tired woman refuses food and drinks instead cup after cup of strong tea she is cheered and exhilarated for the time being; but this is only at the expense of nerves and muscles, which must sooner or later break down if "tea-tipping" is persisted in to the exclusion of food.

Similarly, when a man under stress of business or depression drinks strong black coffee to keep up, he must pay the penalty for the stimulant some way or another, somehow or another.

The natural forces of the human body are able to do normally a certain amount of work; and their ability to perform this work is directly in proportion to the energy derived from the food supply taken into the body.

A machine is kept going by the fuel in the furnace; the machine may be made to go faster by means of bellows. Coal is the fuel, the bellows stimulate the flame.

In the human machine food (meat and vegetables) are the fuel; tea, coffee, alcohol are as the bellows—they are not the fuel.

No amount of tea, coffee or alcohol will add to the living tissue (the nerves and muscles and organs) of the body; these stimulants merely goad the nerves and muscles to further action, however tired and unwilling they may be.

When the stimulant is stopped, or after a time in spite of the stimulant, the exhausted nerves and muscles refuse to continue their work; the weakened body rebels, stops work and may even die.

A certain amount of stimulants at rare intervals, when there is unusual stress, or for particular occasions may do no harm.

But the pity of it is that if the habit is once started the ultimate bad effects are forgotten in the apparent relief of the moment.

Besides the baneful stimulative effect of tea, a substance known as tannin is developed in the brewing, and this tannin is really harmful on account of its strong astringent property, which tends to injure the delicate membrane of the stomach.

Sometimes tired housewives, without knowing it, are really drinking ink. Ink is a liquid composed of iron and tannin dissolved in water.

When tea is brewed in an iron kettle and left standing "to take a drop" of iron from time to time it is sure to be strong in tannin. The iron from the kettle combines with the tannin and produces nothing more or less than ink.

The bitter taste of the tannin is disguised when milk is used with the tea. Tea without milk or cream may be safer than tea with milk, because without the milk the bitter taste would prevent the tea being boiled so long.

Why the Price Was Low.

A shabby man entered a small general store in a Scotch village and asked the owner, a genuine Scot who was known far and wide for his "pawky" humor, if he might have an empty soap box.

"All right," said the shopkeeper, "you can have one; but the price is twopence."

"Tuppence!" ejaculated the applicant. "That's too much money altogether. I can get them for less than that."

"Less than twopence? You're dreaming, man," replied the other, who disliked nothing so much as haggling. "Where can ye get them for less?"

"Down at your neighbor's, Tamson's," was the rejoinder.

"Oh," replied the man behind the counter, apparently much relieved, "no doubt ye would get them for less there, but I was never fool enough to leave my boxes outside on the pavement all night."

AN ARMY CORPS.

Just How Much Space Does an Army Corps Require?

According to a German writer, a German army corps consists of 41,000 men, 14,000 horses, and 2,400 vehicles, including the cannon. Such a body of men and their belongings, on a single road, make a procession about 30 miles long. Even when in fairly close touch with the enemy, the length of a corps is about 15 miles; and when the front detachments become engaged in a battle, it is five or six hours before the men in the rear get into action to assist them. Before this war began, it was generally supposed that a single army corps would occupy about 2½ or 3 miles of the fighting line; but in actual experience it has been found that the average front of a corps is considerably broader, namely, from 3½ to 5 miles. An army of ten corps is not very large, as armies go in this war; but it would fight on a front about 37 miles long, and a man who undertook to walk from one wing to the other would require 12 or 14 hours to do it. An army corps consumes nearly 300,000 pounds of food a day, about 100,000 pounds for the men and 200,000 pounds for the horses. Even under the most favorable conditions, it requires a train of 150 wagons to bring up a day's food.

BRITAIN'S OLDEST REGIMENT.

The Great Honor Rests With the Royal Scots.

Many correspondents have been discussing the question as to which is the oldest regiment in the British Army. That honor, says the Manchester Chronicle, rests with the Royal Scots (Lothian Regiment). Originally the "Scottish Guard" of the Kings of France, the regiment was formed in the Ninth century, and was constantly recruited from Scotland. In 1525 it was sent to England to attend the Coronation of Charles I, and revisited the country later to fight against the Parliamentary Army. In 1638 the Royal Scots were properly constituted as a regiment of the British Army, and named the First Royal Regiment. The regiment has a fine list of battle honors, and it is worthy of note, as showing their fighting qualities, that not a single reservist failed to do so on the outbreak of the last South African War, and that throughout the campaign not a solitary officer or man surrendered to the enemy.



Chapped Hands Quickly Healed

Chapped hands and lips always come with cold weather, but

Vaseline CAMPHOR ICE

Made in Canada

brings sure and speedy relief. Children especially need Vaseline Camphor Ice for their rough and smarting hands. Our new illustrated booklet describes all the "Vaseline" preparations. A postcard brings it. AVOID SUBSTITUTES. Insist on "Vaseline" in original packages bearing the name, CHESEBROUGH MANUFACTURING CO., Consolidated. For sale at all Chemists and General Stores.

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(Consolidated)
1880 CHABOT AVE., MONTREAL

The Vicar's Nephew; or The Orphan's Vindication

CHAPTER VIII.—(Cont'd.)

"Jack, what is it?"

He neither started, nor cried out. Presently he lifted himself up, and she saw that his eyes were quite tearless and dry.

"Oh, it's nothing."

She sat down on the bed and put her arms round him.

"Won't you tell me? I know you often lie awake half the night; I can hear every sound from my room, you know."

Jack bit his lip.

"It's nothing particular, thanks! I've been a bit upset; and Theo's such a blasted little donkey, he can't let a fellow alone."

"Is there nothing I can do? It's horrible to have a secret trouble at your age. If you can't trust me, is there no one you can trust?"

"There's nothing to tell. It's only something that happened—before I went to school."

"Last year? And don't your people know of it?"

Jack began to laugh. "All Porthcarriek knows; that's why they let me go to school."

She drew him closer into her arms. "Won't you tell me?"

He looked away from her, breathing quickly. "Ask old Jenkins," he said at last, huskily; "he'll tell you all about it."

"Who is Jenkins?"

"The new doctor, down to Porthcarriek. He and Dr. Williams both came when I smashed my arm, and he tried to come the soft dodge over me, just like you. I told him he'd better get me away from there instead of talking all that tommy-rot about being sorry for me; he wasn't sorry enough to help me."

Helen thought for a moment, silently.

"Would you let me write to Dr. Jenkins, and ask him to tell me about it? You see, I can't help caring, when you've been so good to my Theo."

"All right," he said. "You can write to him: Dr. Jenkins, Cliff Cottage, Porthcarriek. Tell him I said he can tell you what he knows about me. P'raps you won't be in such a hurry to have me good to Theo then. I don't care."

Neither he nor Helen referred to the subject any more. She wrote to Dr. Jenkins, explaining how matters stood, and begging him to tell what he could. On the last day of the holidays a fat letter came from Porthcarriek in reply. She slipped it into her pocket, that Jack might not see the postmark, and after breakfast carried it to her room. Dr. Jenkins wrote, in detail, all that he knew of Jack's history; as much, that is, as his own eyes had shown him, together with what he had heard from the Vicar, the schoolmaster, and Mrs. Raymond.

The letter ended with a grave warning as to the dangers to which an intimacy with Jack was presuming exposing Theo. "In my capacity as the boy's medical attendant," the doctor added, "I made every effort to win his confidence; but entirely without success. His disposition appeared to me peculiarly sullen, stubborn, vindictive, and secret; indeed, before this unhappy business came to light, he had already, though barely fourteen, gained an exceedingly bad name in the whole country round. Far from regarding this fact, however, as in any way excusing Mr. Raymond's conduct, I believe the mischief to have been from the beginning largely caused by his systematic brutality; and am inclined to lay the guilt of the boy's moral ruin at his door. I may be doing him wrong, but I have always doubted whether he was really innocent about the broken arm."

Late in the afternoon, when tea was finished and Theo was practising violin exercises in the breakfast room, she went to look for Jack, but he was not in the house. She returned to the tiny parlor, and stepped out on to the verandah. A sound of hammering came from the garden; and, looking down, she saw Jack mending the roof of the summer house. She watched him for a little while, noticing his absorption in the work and the mastery of his tools. Certainly he had a natural turn for carpentering.

"Jack!" she called at last.

He looked round.

"What?"

"Will you come in here a minute?"

"S'pose I must," he muttered crossly, jumping to the ground with a splendid spring.

He ran up the verandah steps and into the room, an uncouth barbarian cub.

"What's up?"

"Sit down a minute; I want to speak to you."

"Oh!" said Jack. "I thought you wanted something done."

Helen looked into the fire for a moment before she spoke; and Jack, hunched up sulkily, with an ugly scowl on his face.

"You remember," she began, telling me I might write to Dr. Jenkins?"

Jack stiffened all over and sat up straight.

"Well, I wrote; and I had an answer this morning. He has told me all he knows."

A little pause followed, punctuated by the sound of quick breathing.

"Where's the letter?"

"It's here; but I would rather you didn't read it."

He rose and came to her.

"Give me the letter."

She looked round. His eyes were black and gleaming, as his uncle had seen them in the wood-shed.

"Give me the letter."

"My child, I will give it to you if you insist; but I would very much rather not."

And besides, there is no need; you know everything in it already."

"Give me the letter."

She handed it to him silently. He took it away to the window, sat down and read it through. He brought the letter back at last and laid it on the table.

"Well," he said, "what's the next move?"

She made no answer. He came a step nearer, quivering.

"Have you got all you wanted. I don't go poking about asking people your private affairs. Jenkins is a dirty little sneak to tell you."

His eyes were like hot coals.

"I told you you wouldn't want me hanging round your precious little molly-coddle, spoiling his innocence. You know all about it now; you know I was caught gambling, and lying, and trading in all sorts of beastliness, and teaching the little chaps everything that's filthy, and was pretty near killed for it; and a good job if I'd died altogether! Anything else you want to know?"

She rose and put her hand on his shoulder.

"Only one thing more, my child: Has any one ever treated you as a human creature, and believed your word—ever in all your life?"

He wrenched himself away from the hand, and faced her, white and panting.

"D'you mean—you'd believe it?"

"I have not even asked you for your word."

Jack had still not understood. He put up a hand, and the fingers shook against his throat.

"S'pose I told you—it was all a lie—from beginning to end? S'pose I told you I didn't confess—because there was nothing to confess—because—"

She caught him suddenly in her arms.

"My dear, there is no need to tell me that; of course I knew!"

Jack was sobbing now, in the slow, tearless, frightful way that was like the weeping of a grown man.

When they sat down together, she in a low chair by the fire, he on the hearth-rug at her feet, staring into the red coals, she learned the story of the mavis, or as much of it as Jack could put into words, which, indeed, was not much. He told it quietly, without tears, but with pauses and intervals of silence here and there, much as she had heard other stories told long ago in Siberia.

The story was finished, and both sat silent for a little while. It was growing dark in the room. Helen was softly stroking the head on her knee.

"Tell me one thing more, my son. What was it you were going to do when you got out of the window? To run away and go to sea?"

"Not to sea; only to the cliff. I'd had enough. Old Jenkins is wrong, though," he added. "Uncle didn't know my arm was smashed; I took precious good care he shouldn't."

Her fingers tightened on his. "Because—?"

"You see, I couldn't manage to kill him; I did try once, and it was no use. So I thought I'd see whether I could make him kill me; then he'd have been hanged."

Helen stooped and kissed him. The twilight faded slowly into darkness; a faint glow shone in the blackening coals.

"That's why it's such beastly rot," Jack began suddenly, and stopped.

"What is, dear?"

"Why, you coddling me up and making all this fuss, just as if I was Theo. Oh, of course I'll look after the little beggar, and try to lick him into shape and not let the other chap's bully him,—he's such a shrimp; but his wanting to chum up with me, and all that, is just bubble and squeak."

"Theo is a little boy, and—has not gone down into hell, yet. His turn will come, when he is a man. But I think I understand."

Jack burst out laughing.

"You?" he said. "Rats!"

He jerked away from her hand.

"You think, because you've seen prisons and things—What do you know? You're clean. Your people may have been shot and hanged, and all that, but they've not been tied up and—"

She put a hand over his mouth to stop him.

"Hush! It was to set God's creature free, and Theo's father died to set God's people free. Whose child should you be but mine?"

Early next morning, when he came into Helen's room, awkward and sullen, to say good-bye, she greeted him in a cheerful, matter-of-fact way, as if their new relationship were years old.

"Then you'll spend all your holidays here, if your people don't object. I'll run down to Cornwall and see them, and try to arrange matters; perhaps they'll let me adopt you altogether. And about pocket-money, of course you'll share whatever Theo has, and I'll make the amount a little larger. It's rather a tiny income for three; so we shall all have to be careful till my two sons are grown, and can support themselves."

Jack muttered something sulkily about its being "beastly slow" not to be twenty-one. He was near to breaking down again, and his speech was proportionately curt and slangy. There were tears in Helen's eyes as she kissed him.

"And you'll take care of Theo. Since I was left alone I have been anxious about him, having no one near that I could trust. He will be a musician when he grows up, and musicians are not always the happiest people. But I shall feel quite safe now that I have you, who are so good to sing—"

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Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pen

Every pen desire can be gratified and every hand fitted. Prices \$2.50 to \$150.00. Be explicit—ask for the genuine Waterman's Ideal.

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FREE TO HOUSEWIVES

A big 68 page Household Account Book, Calendar and Recipe Book combined, size 9x12 inches, containing hundreds of the best and latest recipes.

HOW TO GET YOUR COPY.

Below are the names and addresses of twelve firms. Select eleven of your best friends and either have them write, or write a postcard yourself to each of these firms asking them to send "Shepard's Housekeeper's Perfect Account Book" to the address supplied.

For instance, supply your name and address to the first firm on the list, a friend's name and address to the second firm on the list and so on. Next week's issue of this paper will show another list of firms to whom you can send a further list of names and addresses.

Write your postcards to-day before you forget.

Guelph Soap Co., Guelph
John Taylor & Co., Toronto
Chisholm Milling Co., Toronto
Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation, Toronto
Home Bank of Canada, 8 King St., West, Toronto
Standard Reliance Mortgage Corporation, Toronto
Home Furniture Co., Queen St. East, Toronto
Benjamin Moore & Co., Lloyd St., Toronto
Rose Coal Co., 59 Yonge St., Toronto

ing-birds. God keep you, my other son.

It was the last time that the story of the mavis was referred to.

CHAPTER IX.

The year in which Jack came of age was to him one of trial. He grew up, and entered into life; a difficult matter commonly, and in his case a grievous one.

He was studying medicine in London, and the more observant among the professors had begun to watch his development with interest.

His heart's desire, never mentioned to any one except Helen, and to her but half-expressed, was to become a great specialist in the diseases of children.

In other respects his childhood had marked him less than Helen had feared. The trace of it showed chiefly in a certain soberness of judgment, the serious moderation of a too early maturity.

Of Molly he seldom spoke, even to Helen; and she had often grieved over his reticence, dreading lest it might be the cloak for secret brooding. He had trained himself not to waste his strength on barren yearning before the coming of the time for action. To rescue his sister was with him a purpose, not a craving. He had not seen her for seven years. She had been put to school in Truro, he knew; and, being now sixteen and tall for her age, was counted a young woman.

The Christmas letters, one from Aunt Sarah and one from Molly herself, had been, for all these seven years, the only link between Jack and his old life; except, indeed, the formal quarterly reports of his progress which he had sent, as stipulated, to the Vicar, and the long replies to them, each containing a meagre cheque and much sound advice and pious exhortation. Once only, the Easter when he was sixteen, the look on his face, as he laid the cheque beside Helen, had made her break silence, putting up a thin hand to touch his cheek.

"My dear, you need never see him again, at least until you are a man."

"I have to eat his bread," he had answered in his slow, tense way. "The stray cats in the street are luckier; they're not told who throws the scraps."

After his return to school, Helen, with her failing health, had made again the weary journey to Porthcarriek, and repeated her ineffectual en-

treaty that she might be permitted to adopt the lad altogether.

"I could afford to keep him till he can keep himself," she urged; "and it would settle many difficulties. Once you have consented to let him live with me, why should you pay his schooling? It is only right and just that I, who have the privilege of his affection, should cover his expenses. And the boy himself would be happier, too."

Beyond a little more compression of the lips there was no sign in the Vicar's face that she had pained him.

"It is not a question of happiness," he said, "but of right and wrong. My dead brother's son has a claim upon me for food and clothing, and for an adequate and Christian education, and I will not shirk my responsibilities. That the boy has proved unworthy, and that he repays me with vindictiveness and hatred, are considerations off the point. It is my duty to provide for him."

Helen submitted; to press him further would have been to risk awakening his combative instincts; and he should choose at any time to go the bad luck home, she could not resist.

"I have tried again, my dear," she said to Jack on her next visit to the school; "and failed again. You will have to bear it as best you can."

(To be continued.)

The True Philosopher.

"The truest philosopher," says Jerome K. Jerome, "I ever heard of was a woman. She was brought into a London hospital suffering from a poisoned leg. The house surgeon made a hurried exclamation. He was a man of blunt speech. 'It will have to come off,' he told her. 'What, not all of it?' 'The whole of it, I am sorry to say,' growled the house surgeon. 'Nothing else for it?' 'No other chance whatever,' explained the house surgeon. 'Ah, well, thank Gawd it's not my 'ead,' observed the lady.

Quite Likely.

Hokus—Who is it that first discovered two's company, three's a crowd?

Pokus—I think it must have been the first father of triplets.

Why those Pains?

Here is a testimonial unsolicited

"If I had my will it would be advertised on every street corner. The man or woman that has rheumatism and fails to keep and use Sloan's Liniment is like a drowning man refusing a rope."—A. J. Van Dyke, Lakewood, N. J.

Sloan's Liniment



for
**RHEUMATISM
SPRAINS
SORE MUSCLES**

BANK OF MONTREAL

NINETY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT SHOWS BANK IN VERY STRONG POSITION.

Exceptional interest attaches this year to the Annual Report of Canada's leading Bank, and the addresses delivered at the Annual Meeting by the President and General Manager. They afford an insight into the financial consequences of a year of war on the country generally, and into the outlook for the future, as interpreted by men who have every opportunity to judge it.

Mr. H. V. Meredith, the President, pointed out that the effect of the war on Canadian trade had been less injurious than had been expected, and



Mr. H. V. Meredith

that this year's bountiful harvest may not only be expected to stimulate current trade, but to attract renewed emigration to Canada.

The Annual Report shows the Bank of Montreal in a position of unprecedented strength. With assets of \$302,980,554—an increase for the year of \$38,800,138—it takes rank with the most powerful banking institutions in the world. Of this enormous sum, no less than \$170,007,568 is in cash and liquid assets. This is over 64 per cent. of the Bank's total public liabilities—a ratio whose significance will be better understood when it is compared with 55.4 per cent. last year, and a little less than 50 per cent. (considered a high proportion in normal times) in 1913.

While holding so large a proportion of the Bank's assets in liquid form does not tend to large profits, it is a source of great strength not only to the Bank, but to the whole of Canada, in these trying and difficult times.

The profits for the year, however, were most gratifying. Amounting to \$2,108,631, they provided for the usual quarterly dividend and two 1% bonuses on the Capital of \$16,000,000; the War Tax on Bank Note Circulation, \$127,347; and left over \$60,000 to be added to the Profit and Loss Account, bringing the balance of the latter up to \$1,293,952. This, of course, is in addition to the Rest Account of \$16,000,000—equal to the Capital.

Owing to the reduced volume of commercial business in the country, the current losses dropped from \$108,845,332 in 1914 to \$99,078,506. Loans to municipalities, on the other hand, show an increase of over two millions, reaching the figure of \$11,203,472.

One of the most striking and important features of the Report is the remarkable increase in Deposits. Those bearing no interest have increased during the year from \$42,689,031 to \$75,745,729, while interest-bearing deposits have grown to \$160,277,083—a total increase of \$39,800,138. Though this is partly accounted for by special transactions, it must be regarded as highly satisfactory and an especial mark of public confidence.

In reviewing the year, the President laid special stress on the record harvest in the West, where a greatly increased area under cultivation has given the highest average yield in the history of the country. The estimated value of the grain crop of Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan placed at four hundred million dollars—a sum which could be depended upon to liquidate much indebtedness and stimulate current trade.

Referring to the remarkable change in Canada's position from a debtor to a creditor nation, Mr. Meredith said: "In the seven months ending October 31st, 1913, the value of exports of Canadian products was \$245,550,000, and in the same period of 1914 was \$226,757,000; while this year in these seven months we have exported Canadian products of the value of \$326,420,000, or \$100,000,000 more than last year, and the great crop year has still to go forward.

Comparing the foreign trade of Canada for the seven-months' period ending with October, imports have declined from \$390,544,000 in 1913 to \$253,107,000 in 1915, while exports of domestic products, as I have said, have risen from \$245,550,000 to \$326,420,000; and adverse balance of \$145,000,000 being converted into a favorable balance of \$73,323,000, or a betterment in respect of foreign trade of

no less than \$218,000,000 within the short space of two years."

Taking a prudently optimistic view of the future, Mr. Meredith said: "The position of Canada is a highly favored one, with an assured future of growth, development and general prosperity. At present, however, we live in the shadow of the great war, to which all else must be subservient. What its duration will be, and the position in which its termination will find us, can be matter of the merest conjecture. The vast armies now engaged in the struggle cannot be kept in the field indefinitely. The financial factor is daily assuming increased importance, and in this respect the advantage is unquestionably with Great Britain and her Allies.

"After the war, a readjustment of trade conditions is to be expected. The flood of wealth which has attended the export of munitions and war supplies must of necessity be largely curtailed, and a new set of problems will have to be faced. As I have said on former occasions when I have had the pleasure of addressing you, if economy be exercised to meet the increased burden of taxation, of which we must bear our share, and the production of exportable articles increased to the utmost extent, to protect our gold supply and minimize our borrowings, and if we keep strong in working capital, then no matter what difficulties the future may have in store for us, we can look forward to them with a degree of complacency. Our agricultural resources and undeveloped wealth will enable us to bear the strain which may be imposed upon us, and we shall in the end come safely through the period of economic upheaval and world-wide conflict—with a larger debt, it is true, but with our ability to meet it unquestioned and our economic position not seriously impaired."

SPECIAL WAR STAMPS.

Some Issues Have Already Become Valuable.

Stamps that a few months ago were of very little value will be much in demand in the future owing to the alterations in the map of Europe, and indeed of the world, brought about by the present war.

Among some curiosities already being collected and treasured, says London Answers, may be mentioned a number of Red Cross postage stamps issued from the French post offices in Morocco, from which certain letters and figures have been omitted. England has not issued any official war stamps whatever, but it is interesting to observe the issue of "occupation stamps" in the invaded German colony of Togo.

No postage stamps of any description were found in Lome after it had been evacuated by the Germans, for they had destroyed or hidden all there were. But a great number of stamps were discovered in a box sunk in a dry well in another village, and they were over-printed, some with French and some with English words, for provisional use. But only a limited number were treated this way, and the demand for them from stamp dealers all over the world has been so enormous that the price has already risen considerably.

Denmark, although not yet involved in war, has prepared a special war postcard and supplied it to the naval and military forces which have been mobilized. It is the ordinary five ore postcard that has been overprinted with the initials, in black lettering, "S. B.", which signifies Soldater-Brevkort, "soldiers' postcard"; one card a week is handed out free to each soldier and sailor.

It is said that one of the most valuable stamps in the future will be that of Samoa, which was overprinted by the New Zealand postal authorities with a local surcharge. One single sheet containing 100 stamps has a peculiar error, and as only forty of those stamps are available already the price paid for them has reached \$20 each.

THE VERY TIME

When Powerful Food Is Most Needed.

The need of delicate yet nutritious food is never felt so keenly as when a convalescent gets a set back on account of weak stomach. Then is when Grape-Nuts shows its power, for it is a most scientific and easily digested food.

"About a year ago," writes a western woman, "my little six-year-old niece moved to a new home. She naturally had a change of diet and of course a change of water, and somehow she contracted typhoid fever.

"After a long siege her case seemed hopeless, doctors gave her up, and she was nothing but skin and bones, couldn't eat anything, and for weeks did not know even her father or mother. Her parents, in trying to get something delicate and nourishing that she could eat, finally hit upon Grape-Nuts food, and it turned out to be just the thing.

"She seemed to relish it, was soon conscious of her surroundings, and began to gain strength so rapidly that in a short time she was as well, playful and robust as if she had never been ill.

"We all feel that Grape-Nuts was the predominating factor in saving the sweet little girl's life."

Name given by Canadian Postum Co., Windsor, Ont.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.



HOME TRUTHS!

Cider gets sour with age—just like some of us.

You can always rely on a fool to tell the truth—at the wrong time!

About the hardest work in the world is trying to rub along without any.

A luxury is something the other fellow thinks we don't know he can't afford.

It is just as well to let one leg know that your other leg is being pulled.

Any schoolboy will tell you that the hardest branch of learning grows on a birch tree.

Old Father Time hands each of us a wrinkle every now and then to remind us, probably, that we haven't been forgotten.

It is no uncommon thing for a man who cannot speak even one language correctly to be able to swear fluently in three or four.

Financial stress is brought about by successfully underestimating and over-estimating—according to whether you are buying or selling.

How to Save Your Eyes

Try This Free Prescription

Do your eyes give you trouble? Do you already wear eyeglasses or spectacles? Thousands of people wear these "windows" who might easily dispense with them. You may be one of these, and it is your duty to save your eyes before it is too late. The eyes are solicited more than any other organ of the entire body. After you finish your day's work you sit down and rest your muscles, but how about your eyes? Do you rest them? You know you do not. You read or do something else that keeps your eyes busy; you work your eyes until you go to bed. That is why so many have strained eyes, and finally other eye troubles that threaten partial or total blindness. Eyeglasses are merely crutches; they never cure. This free prescription, which has benefited the eyes of so many, may work equal wonders for you. Use it a short time. Would you like your eye troubles to disappear as if by magic? Try this prescription. Go to the nearest wide-awake drug store and get a bottle of Bon-Opsin tablets; fill a two-ounce bottle with warm water, drop in one tablet and allow it to thoroughly dissolve. With this liquid bathe the eyes two to four times daily. Just note how quickly your eyes clear up and how soon the inflammation will disappear. Don't be afraid to use it; it is absolutely harmless. Many who are now blind might have saved their eyes had they started to care for them in time. This is a simple treatment, but marvellously effective in multitude of cases. Now that you have been warned don't delay a day, but do what you can to save your eyes, and you are likely to thank us as you live for publishing this prescription. The Valmar Drug Co. of Toronto will fill the above prescription by mail, if your druggist cannot.

Accommodated Him.

A doctor, celebrated as much for his love of good living as for professional skill, called upon an eccentric nobleman who was just beginning a most elaborate dinner. After a while, receiving no invitation to join his lordship, the medical man said: "Now sir, if I were in your place, I should say, 'Pray, doctor, do as I am doing.'"

"So sorry," said his lordship. "Well, doctor, do as I am doing:—go home and eat your dinner!"

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

WAR TRANSPORT SERVICE.

"Ignorance" and "Ineptitude" in Admiralty Methods.

"From the point of view of the shipping man the whole history of the war, as far as the transport service is concerned, is a wicked story of ignorance, ineptitude and colossal waste," declares the editor of Syren and Shipping, the leading journal of the British shipping trade. He adds: "Costly and useful ships were used for months as prison ships. Super-ships like the Aquitania were employed on scouting missions, their magnificent passenger equipment gutted. Ships were allowed to load cargo or to book a full passenger list and then owners were informed that the Admiralty required these boats."

An instance is given of a 7,000-ton boat which was all ready to sail, with 200 passengers, when it was taken over and sent to the west coast of South America, although it might have been loaded with coal and realized a small fortune. Another case is given of a 5,000-ton boat at Huella about to load with a cargo of iron ore for England, which was requisitioned suddenly and sent empty to the Pacific, although there should have been plenty of merchant ships available much nearer the desired destination.

"How long," asks the journal, "will these methods be tolerated? In the national interest, a committee of shipping men should have been selected to organize the Admiralty chartering."

The man who is afraid of work deserves to be scared to death.

BIG AUSTRALIAN CRUISER.

First of Type Constructed Entirely by British Colony.

The cruiser Brisbane, the latest unit in the Australian navy, which was launched successfully at the Cockatoo Island Naval Yard, Sydney, last month, is the largest vessel of any type yet launched under the Union Jack in the southern hemisphere. The Brisbane is of 5,400 tons, and is the first cruiser to be constructed completely by any of the overseas British dominions.

At the launching she was christened by Mrs. Fisher, the wife of the Prime Minister, who is from Queensland. It is after the capital of that State that the cruiser is named.

It is hoped to place the Brisbane in commission next August. She is to be followed on the stocks by another vessel of the same type, to be called the Adelaide, in honor of the capital of South Australia.

A GENTLE LAXATIVE FOR LITTLE ONES

Baby's Own Tablets are a gentle laxative. They are absolutely safe and so pleasant in action, that once the mother has used them for her little ones, she will never again resort to that harsh, ill-smelling, bad-tasting castor oil, which baby always fought against taking. Baby will take the Tablets with a smile, and thousands of mothers tell us their little ones will coax for them. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

His Chance.

"What chance has he to win that suit? The evidence is all against him."

"I know he's on the wrong side of the facts, but he has the best lawyer in town."

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Explained.

"Your daughter plays some very robust pieces."

"She's got a beau in the parlor," growled pa, "and that loud music is to drown the sound of her mother washing the dishes."

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

Make Your Own Selection.

"Could you recommend a good physician?"

"I'm sorry, but there are two persons that I no longer recommend—doctors and servant girls."

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, &c.

Discouraging.

Invalid—I'd like to see the proprietor of this sanitarium.

Clerk—He has gone away, sir, for his health.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FARMS—ALL SIZES—STOCK, Grain, Dairy or Fruit. When you want to buy, write H. W. Dawson, Brampton, Ont.

NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE.

PROFIT-MAKING NEWS AND JOB Offices for sale in good Ontario towns. The most useful and interesting of all businesses. Full information on application to Wilson Publishing Company, 73 West Adelaide St., Toronto.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

GOLD GOLD

Write me for Special Information on **MONROE CONSOLIDATED GOLD MINE, Limited** F. S. HAIRSTON, 1222 Traders Bank, TORONTO

BOOK ON DOG DISEASES And How to Feed

Mailed free to any address by the Author **H. CLAY GLOVER, V.S.** 118 West 31st Street, New York

WINTER TERM OPENS JAN. 3RD.

ELLIOTT Business College Yonge and Charles Sts., Toronto. Demand for our Graduates for last four months fully four times our supply. Calendar free. W. J. ELLIOTT, Principal.

ABSORBINE

will reduce inflamed, swollen Joints, Sprains, Bruises, Soft Bunches; Heals Boils, Follies, Quittor, Fistula and infected sores quickly as it is a positive antiseptic and germicide. Pleasant to use, does not blister or remove the hair, and you can work the horse. \$2.00 per bottle, delivered. Book 2 M. free.

ABSORBINE, JR., the outstanding treatment for manhood, restores faded, swollen, weak, swollen, sore, inflamed, and infected parts of the male system. Will tell you more if you write. Liberal Trial Bottle for 50c in stamps. W. F. YOUNG, P. O. F. 516 Lyman Bldg., Montreal, Can. Absorbine and Absorbine, Jr., are made in Canada.

ED. 7.

ISSUE 51-15.

MAGIC BAKING POWDER

CONTAINS NO ALUM

We unhesitatingly recommend Magic Baking Powder as being the best, purest and most healthful baking powder that it is possible to produce. All ingredients are plainly printed on the label.

MADE IN CANADA

E.W. GILLET COMPANY LIMITED

TORONTO, ONT.
WINNIPEG, MONTREAL

Quite a Feat.

There is in the employ of a Vermont man an Irishman who recently met with a domestic affliction. As soon as the employer was advised, he sought out the Celt and offered his condolences.

"I am sorry to hear, Daniel," said he, "that your good wife is dead."

"Sure, 'tis a sad day for me, sir," replied the Irishman. "The hand that rocked the cradle has kicked the bucket."

In Court.

"Do you know the nature of an oath, madame?"

"Well, I ought to, sir. We've just moved and my husband has been laying the carpets."

I was cured of Rheumatic Gout by **MINARD'S LINIMENT**.

Halifax. **ANDREW KING.** I was cured of Acute Bronchitis by **MINARD'S LINIMENT**.

LT.-COL. C. CREWE READ.

Sussex. I was cured of Acute Rheumatism by **MINARD'S LINIMENT**. Lakeside, Que., Oct. 9, 1907.

Complete Reformation.

"Muh wife mar'd me to reform me, sah," stated Brother Hilsandigger, "and I'm so plumb bodaciously reformed dat I wouldn't marry ag'in if I done lived to be as old as Methusalem."

Married men are not so very bad off, they always have the last word but one.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows

RACCOON

Revillon Freres

134 MCGILL STREET, MONTREAL

are manufacturers and can pay you best prices for furs of all kinds. Send for our price list.

SKUNK

Will there be a Victrola in your home this Christmas?



The real value of your gift is the happiness it will bring, not alone at Christmas, but in days to follow. A genuine Victrola will give the family hours of enjoyment that can come from no other source.

The world's best music right at your fireside, the greatest living artists to sing and play for you, the most tuneful of popular melodies, delightful band and instrumental selections; all to brighten the home during the long winter months.

Write for our Musical Encyclopedia listing over 6000 Victor Records, including all standard and popular music on ten-inch, double-sided records as low as 90 cents for two selections.

Any of "His Master's Voice" dealers will let you hear them. If there is not one in your vicinity notify us and we will see that you are not disappointed on Christmas morning.

BERLINER GRAM-O-PHONE CO., Limited

601 Lenoir Street, Montreal

DEALERS IN EVERY TOWN AND CITY. ORDER FROM COAST TO COAST. VICTOR RECORDS—MADE IN CANADA. LOOK FOR "HIS MASTER'S VOICE"—TRADE MARK.

New Agencies Considered Where We Are Not Properly Represented.

Office of the Municipal Council of the County of Terrebonne.

St. Jerome, January 5th, 1916.

I hereby give public notice that the lots and parcels of lots hereinafter mentioned will be sold by Public Auction, at the Municipal Council Room in the Town of St. Jerome, WEDNESDAY, first day of MARCH next, at TEN o'clock, in the forenoon, for the taxes and charges due to the Municipalities hereinafter mentioned, upon the several lots or parcels of lots hereinafter described, unless the same be paid, with costs, two days before the said aforesaid day, to wit:

In the Municipality of the Parish of Ste. Therese de Blainville.

Name and Residence	Description	No. Cadastre	Municipal Tax	School Tax	Road Tax	Total
Unknown. Last proprietor Jos. Perron	First concession of Coteau St. Louis	284	\$1 66	\$1 66		\$3 32
Georges Ouellet	First concession of Coteau St. Louis	304	44	66		1 20
Unknown	Second " "	304	50	50		1 00
Abraham Lafonde	In the "Grand Ligne," limited to the North by the No. 739, belonging to Dr. S. Desjardins; to the South by F. X. Dumoulin, sr.; to the west by the land of the Cote St. Marianne; to the East by the road of the Grande Ligne, with-out buildings.	738			\$1 00	1 00
George Vandaelac, Montreal	Limited to the North by the No. 847, to the south by the "trait carre" of the lands of the Cote St. Louis; to the West by the lands of the Grande Ligne; to the East by the lands of the Cote St. Isidore.	831			1 00	1 00
Alphonse Oumet	The North Part of the No. 807 limited to the West by the road of la monte St. Isidore; to the North, one part by the cross road at the Cote St. Isidore and the other part limited by the No. 828; to the East by the No. 828; to the South by the rest of No. 807 belonging to Alphonse Oumet.	807			1 00	2 00

In the Municipality of the Parish of St. Louis of Terrebonne.

Names	Residence	Occupation	No. Cadastre and Description	Municipal Tax	Water Course	Total
Pillon Maurice	Sault au Reclot	Contractor	14 ps. Cote Terrebonne	\$1 11		\$1 11
Veller Willie	St. Rose	Farmer	221 Large Coteau	68		68
Charette Jean Baptiste	St. Rose	"	261 Large Coteau	53		53
Desjardins Jos. ou Belhumeur	St. Rose	"	266 South of the Cordou	68		68
Cyr Joseph	St. Rose	"	267 " "	84		84
Desjardins Jovite	St. Rose	"	274 " "	63		63
Desnoyer Dedier	St. Vincent de Paul	"	296 " "	32 9 25		9 67
Portier Francois	St. Rose	"	297 " "	32 9 25		9 67
Grenier Francois	St. Rose	"	298 " "	53		53
Lapointe J. Baptiste	St. Michel	"	290 " "	28 9 25		9 53
Corbell Francois	St. Michel	"	291 " "	21 9 25		9 46
Lemay Barthelemy	St. Michel	"	285 " "	21 9 25		9 46
Oumet Pierre	St. Rose	"	286 " "	21 9 25		9 46
Labelle Cyrine	St. T. ereze	"	283 " "	21 9 25		9 46
Charbonneau Olivier	St. Rose	"	284 " "	42 9 25		9 67
Vezau Alphonse	St. Rose	"	281 " "	21 9 25		9 46
Gaucon Francois	St. Rose	"	282 " "	32 9 25		9 67
Pagé Joseph and Magor	St. Martin	"	279 " "	21 9 25		9 46
Dubois Pierre	"	"	278 " "	11 9 25		9 36
Charbonneau Alphonse	"	"	275 " "	32		32
Pagé Joseph	St. Vincent de Paul	Blacksmith	277 " "	41		41
Cyr Jean	St. Rose	Farmer	278 " "	35		35
Cadeux Jean	St. Rose	"	271 " "	32		32
Desormeaux J. Baptiste	St. Vincent de Paul	"	272 " "	32		32
Dubois Emery	St. Therese	"	292 " "	21		21
Iravel Antoine	"	"	371 " "	18		18
Unknown	"	"	300 " "	54		54
Unknown	"	"	287 " "	54 9 25		9 79
Desjardins Joseph	Cote Terrebonne	"	149 Large Coteau Terrebonne	37		37
Cyr Jean	St. Rose	"	289 South of Cordou	54		54
Maisonneuve Paul	St. Therese	"	389 North " "	45		45
Joly Michel	St. Rose	"	288 South " "	1 49 9 25		10 74
Joly Michel	St. Rose	"	285 " "	1 49		1 49
Prnette Joseph	St. Rose	"	229 " "	1 90 9 25		11 15
Paquette Joseph	St. Rose	"	251 " "	1 90		1 90

In the Municipality of the Parish of St. Jerome.

Names	Range	No. of Cadastre	Municipal Tax	School Tax	Total
Josaphat Filion	Cote St. Andre	224-467	\$9 62	\$2 75	12 37
A. Brunet	Riviere A. Gagnon, South	541 p.	5 46	7 00	12 46
A. Lacasse to-day: sold to an unknown Jew named Miller	"	533 p.	2 04	3 50	5 54

In the Municipality of the Parish of St. Adele.

Name	Residence	No. of Cadastre	Range	Municipal Tax	Total
Dr. Wilfred Grignon	St. Adele	The lots 218, 224, & 23 a	11th range Abercrombie	\$1 00	\$1 00

In the Municipality of the Township of Doncaster, (St. Lucie)

Names	No. of Cadastre	Range	Municipal Tax	School Tax	Total
Jimmy Lessard	No. 18a, Part South-east lot No. 18 1st range ending to Pacific Monette	1st range Doncaster	\$18 06	\$7 05	\$25 11
" "	Part South-east of No. 19a, next to the lot No. 18a over; on the other side to the part belonging Amadee Avenue and ending to Al x n'er Monette.	" "	6 52	2 35	8 87
A. G. Moiseux	Lot No. 222	2nd range Doncaster	59 72	13 47	73 19
Octave Beaulieu	Lot No. 14	7th " "	6 60	10 35	16 95
Theodore Nadon	Lot No. 42, less a part of lot on the front of the public road, 1/4 square acre of surface on which is erected a school belonging to the scholar commissionary of the township of Doncaster	9th " "	41 04	19 46	60 49

In the Municipality of the Parish of St. Faustin, (Township of Wolfe).

Names	Residence	Occupation	No. of Cadastre	Range	Municipal Tax	School Tax	Total
Noe Grandmaison	Morrison	Farmer	40c.	4 Wolfe Township	\$6 11 1/2	\$9 85	\$15 96 1/2
Adelard Boucher	Unknown	Unknown	16c.	6	1 80 1/2	1 97	3 77 1/2
Frederick Paquette	"	"	p.39	6	4 79	9 83	14 62
Pierre Dubord	"	"	p.39a	7	18 24	49 20	67 44
Edmund Levert	St. Faustin Station	Farmer	20	9	19 86	17 23 1/2	37 09 1/2
J. W. Duckett	1579 Mance St. Montreal	Unknown	10	13	2 85	3 05	5 90
					41 87	2 60	44 47

In the Municipality of the East part of the Township of Abercrombie, (St. Hippolyte)

Names	Residence	Occupation	No. of Cadastre	Range	Municipal Tax	School Tax	Total
Louis Labelle	St. Hippolyte	Farmer	4	1st range Oxford	\$1 88	\$14 40	\$16 28
Clendon Grigier	Mont Rolland	Laborer	28a.	6th range Abercrombie	41 56	4 00	45 56
Napoleon St. Onge	St. Jerome	"	23c.	6th " "	2 05	3 90	5 95
Pierre Latour	"	Dead	24c.	6th " "	2 05	3 90	5 95
F. X. Dupere	St. Hippolyte	Farmer	22c.	2nd " "	9 37	28 61	37 98
J. H. Thiemens	St. Jerome	"	18a.	2nd " "	4 86	12 95	17 81

In the Municipality of the Parish of St. Marguerite.

Names	Residence	No. of Cadastre	Range	Municipal Tax	Road Tax	School Tax	Total
Daniel Seguin	Mont Laurier	No. 19	3rd r. St. Marg. town'p Werford	\$1 19	\$15 62	70	\$17 51
" "	"	"	4th " "	4 64	12 15	2 00	18 79
Mrs. Irene Latraverse	"	13b.	5th " "	5 24	43 40	2 50	51 14
Mr. Emerie Segouin	Picardie County Labelle	18	5th " "	1 50	31 16	2 65	35 31
Wilfred Beaulne	Mont Rolland	21	5th " "	2 00	35 17	4 00	41 17
Pitt Therrien	St. Agathe des Monts	32	8th " "	3 00	27 48	1 00	30 48
Alphonse Guinette	Montreal	33a	8th " "	3 02	14 73	1 00	17 75
Mr. Marchand	"	33b.	8th " "	1 57	18 89	1 00	21 46
Mr. J. D. Morgan	St. Catherine St. Montreal	36	8th " "	2 85	41 24	3 00	47 08
" "	"	37	8th " "	3 33	83 61	4 00	90 94
" "	"	38	8th " "	3 33	83 61	3 00	89 94
" "	"	37	9th " "	4 75	56 57	5 00	66 32
" "	"	"	less the 3 small lots 343, 344, 345				
" "	"	"	38 9th r.	9 50	51 82	5 00	66 32
" "	"	"	less the two small lots 100, 101				
Harmas Lacasse	Pt. No. 28 10th range	15	11th range Wexford	1 19		2 36	3 55
St. Agathe Lumber and Construction Co. Limited	St. Agathe des Monts	15	11th range Wexford	Mu'pal & Road	\$1 37	5 00	50 37

In the Municipality of the Parish of St. Janvier.

Names	Residence	Occupation	No. of Cadastre	Taxes	Road Tax	Costs	Total
Dieudonne Laurin	Lower side of Cote St. Pierre	Farmer	184	\$2 47	\$1 55	75	\$4 77
" "	"	"	175 p.	1 13	39	76	\$2 27
Joseph Papineau	Upper " "	"	33	9 42	6 95	1 00	17 37
Q. ide Boisjoly	St. Janvier	"	263	5 18	2 59	75	8 52
		Repairing bridge and fence	2 66				2 66

HENRY PREVOST,

Sec-Treas. M.C. County of Terrebonne.

Fine Record of Service.

Captain Melvin C. W. Copeland of the 69th Battalion came out in orders as a captain. He has, since joining the 69th Battalion, been acting in the capacity of Lieutenant. He was, however, in reality a full fledged captain and in addition to that rank also held a field officer's certificate.

Since joining the 69th he has proven himself to be a splendid soldier until now he has accomplished more than was the most sanguine hope of his friends. Captain Copeland is backed by a splendid record of military service. He joined the 11th Battalion, Agenteuil Rangers in 1904. Whilst serving there he was promoted to the rank of captain in 1909. He served with that unit until 1911. This then became incorporated with the 17th Duke of York Royal Canadian Hussars, and in this latter unit he rose until he was second in command of "C" squadron.

As was the militia ruling in Canada active officers in Canadian units were not allowed to go to the front, being held in reserve at home should the occasion arise when they would suddenly be needed. Captain Copeland, however, pushed his way into an overseas unit, and taking from off his uniform one of his stars straightway forgot all about his former rank and acted as lieutenant. He joined the 69th Overseas Battalion C. E. F. last September. The Watchman joins in congratulations.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

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Vancouver, Victoria, Seattle, Portland, etc.

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Train Service:

All trains with up-to-date equipment.

Particulars and descriptive matter on application.

For further information apply to

J. S. GILES, Agent.

Money Maker For YOU!

That is what we really mean and what we are demonstrating daily to our customers.

We anticipated a big advance in all woollen goods such as underwear, cashmere and woollen hose, socks, sweaters, tweeds, blankets, dress goods etc., and placed large orders for these lines over a year ago, consequently we are able to give you old prices on nearly all lines.

Don't forget that this is the only place to buy Stanfield's Underwear, and at the OLD PRICES. They are the kind that give satisfaction or money refunded.

New Ladies and Children's Coats Northway make. Hurry along and make your selection while our stock is complete. These goods are going to be scarce.

McFAUL BROS
WEST END

R. A. DRAPEAU,
ADVOCATE,
PAINTER HOUSE,
OPPOSITE POST-OFFICE,
LACHUTE, QUE.

DR JOHN McO. DREW, B.A.
Physician and Surgeon,
Between the Bank of Ottawa
and W. G. Staniforth's Store,
Main Street,
Phone No. 6. LACHUTE, QUE.

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

DR. HUGH McCONNELL,
SURGEON DENTIST
Will be in Lachute on Friday
and Saturday of each week only.
Opposite General Post-Office,
MAIN ST., - LACHUTE.

ROBERT MILLER

Successor to WILLIAM BERRY.

DEALER IN

Farm Machinery, Deering and McCormick's, also J. Deer and J. B. Dore's Thrashers, etc., International Engines, Ch Wagons and Shanty Sleighs, McLaughlin and Munro McIntosh Sleighs and Cutters (more than a car-load to choose from), Harness and harness parts, Robes Rugs, Horse blankets, Whips, Wortman and Ward Pumps, Stoves, Ranges, Oils, Churns, Washing Machines, Wring-ers, Eureka Root Cutters, Etc. Beatty Bros. Stalls, Stan-chions, Litter & Feed Carriers, Etc.

All bought for SPOT CASH and on sale at Reasonable Prices.
Open to buy all kinds of Soft-wood Lumber.

BERRY'S OLD STAND

MAIN STREET - - - LACHUTE

Lachute Grist & Flour Mills. Wholesale and Retail.

Flour, Bran, Shorts, Middlings, Cornmeal, Oatmeal, Rolled Oats Graham and Buckwheat Flour, Oil Cake and Gluten Meal, 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.

SEASONABLE GOODS

Children's, Misses and Women's Underwear in Cotton Union and All Wool.

Youth's and Men's Underwear in Union, fleece-lined and all wool. Mitts and Gloves lined and unlined.

Fall Sweaters, Golf Coats, etc., etc.

Horse blankets, Wool Rugs.

Our Groceries, Canned Goods, Dried Fruits, Spices etc. are ex-lutely dependable.

GILES BROS.

Main St. - - - Lachute

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Municipality of the County of Two Mountains.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given by Narcisse Forest, secretary-Treasurer of the Municipal Council of the County of Two Mountains that the herein after described lots of lands will be sold by Public Auction at the said County Hall, in the Village of Ste. Scholastique, on Wednesday, the first day of March next, at Ten o'clock in the forenoon, for taxes and charges due to the municipalities herein after described, unless the same be paid with costs, before the sale, to wit:—

St. Eustache Parish.

NAMES OF OWNERS	CADASTRAL NUMBERS	SUBDIVISION	AMOUNT DUE
Guérin Jacques Hrs	6		\$2 55
Pelland Etienne	58	10	11 27
Lester Charles	53	11	8 65
Monteux Georges	131		66 17
Warren John	146	43	65
Warren John	146	44	65
Warren John	150	90	63
Warren John	150	91	65
Warren John	150	92	61
Warren John	150	93	65
Warren John	150	94	66
Warren John	150	95	66
Warren John	150	96	65
Warren John	150	97	65
Warren John	150	98	63
Warren John	150	99	65
Levesque Pierre	146	45	1 11
Levesque Pierre	146	46	1 11
Levesque Pierre	146	123	1 11
Levesque Pierre	146	124	1 11
Smeall Alex. Robert	146	74	57
Smeall Alex. Robert	146	75	57
Smeall Alex. Robert	146	76	57
Smeall Alex. Robert	146	77	57
Smeall Alex. Robert	146	78	57
Dieb Abraham	146	104	57
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DIARY OF ANDREW DARLING FOUND

TELLING OF THE DEATH OF NAPOLEON.

The Upholsterer Who Made the Arrangements for the Emperor's Funeral.

The interest of the world in the life and death of Napoleon, perennial and inexhaustible as it is, will be quickened afresh by a remarkable document which has just been published in London. This is the lost diary of Andrew Darling, the upholsterer who made the arrangements for the funeral of the fallen Emperor at St. Helena. He was the representative of a firm of London upholsterers who had undertaken to furnish Napoleon's dwelling and also took some part in the victualling of his household. In the discharge of his duties he was constantly at Longwood, but probably he never came across Napoleon except by accident. At last when the great man died, Andrew Darling's opportunity came. The deputy upholsterer became at once the master undertaker. His heart was in his work, and if he had any soul above there is no trace of it in his plain, unvarnished tale of what he did and how he did it. That is why his narrative is both picturesque and unique.

Those who imprisoned Napoleon at St. Helena, and gave him a Hudson Lowe for his jailer could not see him then as we can see him now. They saw him in the light of the evil he wrought their people, not in the light of his amazing and unique personality—"the ablest of historic men," as Lord Acton called him. They dared not be generous to him, and could not even be just. They refused him the title of Emperor which they had recognized while he held it, and would not even allow him to be called by his own name of Napoleon.

He was "General Buonaparte" to them and nothing more. It is true that a Hudson Lowe was no fit jailer for a Napoleon. But he was neither a fool nor a knave. He was a good man in his way—perhaps a good man in the worst sense of the word—and a fine soldier of the martinet type. But his attitude towards his prisoner was impossible, though even so it was not worse than that of his master Bathurst, the Secretary of State. Napoleon said of him, as Lady Malcolm records: "He has not the character of an Englishman. He is a Prussian soldier"—and we now know all that that means, even as Napoleon knew it then. Wellington, who defeated him in public, said of him later, "Sir Hudson Lowe was a very bad choice; he was a man wanting in education and judgment. He was a stupid man; he knew nothing of the world, and like all men who know nothing of the world, he was suspicious and jealous." These appreciations might be multiplied. "The verdict of history," as Lord Rosebery says, "is almost uniformly unfavorable." But, after all, perhaps the last word on the subject was spoken by Monthelet when he said, as Stokoe records: "My good fellow, an angel from heaven would not have satisfied us as Governor of St. Helena."

On May 5, 1821, Napoleon died a few minutes after sunset. Darling had known for some days that the end was near, and bestirred himself accordingly. Daily he went to Longwood—it was five miles from Jamestown, where he lived—and had already received orders, rooms to be hung in black, and so forth, in anticipation of the pending obsequies.

The Death Mask.

In the forenoon of May 5 he rode off as usual, and on his way he met a messenger with orders for him to procure some plaster of Paris, which would soon be wanted for the making of a death mask. There was none to be had on the island, but Darling had already had his eye on certain images to be purchased in the town, which, being ground down, might furnish the material required. But his frugal mind shrank from incurring the expense without authority. So he went to Longwood, where the Governor was staying in the new house built for, but never occupied by, Napoleon, to obtain the necessary authority. Having got it, back he rode to the town, bought the necessary images, 150 in number, ground them down, and before evening dispatched two Chinamen with the resulting powder to Longwood.

We may as well finish here this story of the death mask; for it is at this point that Darling's narrative throws some new, but not perhaps quite conclusive light on what has long been a moot question. Darling tells us that what he calls the "bust," by which, as the context shows, he clearly means the death mask, was taken on May 7—some 40 hours after Napoleon's death—by Drs. Burton and Antromarchi—so he calls him, but his real name was Antromarchi—and afterwards a bust was taken from the same which was very fair considering the time he had been dead and the roughness of the material. Monthelet gave him the order for the busts in writing, and "to be more particular to his exact size" assisted him in the measurement of the body. "The net size was as fol-

lows:—Length, 5 feet 7 inches, only 18 inches across the shoulders, and scarcely 10 inches deep."

"Expende Hannibalem; quot libras in duce summo invenies?"

Napoleon's Coffin.

Darling's own account of the coffin is as follows: "The description of the coffin were to be, first, tin, lined with satin, which was to be stuffed with cotton, a small mattress and pillow of the same materials on the bottom of ditto; and then, second, a wood coffin; then, third, a lead coffin; and then one of mahogany covered with crimson velvet, if it could be procured; but I told them there was not any on the island that I could get, as I had been in search of some a few days before; it was then settled that outer coffin should be the best mahogany that was on the island, which was accordingly done so."

It will be seen that his account merely mentions "wood" as the material of the second coffin. But nearly all the official and contemporary accounts of the disinterment in 1840 of Napoleon's remains for the purpose of their translation to Paris, affirm that this, too, like Darling's original outer coffin, was made of mahogany.

THE AGY TREE.

Mr. James Sibree Tells of the Result of Contact With It.

"Among the many peculiar and disconcerting plants and creatures that abound in Madagascar, probably none is more surprising and disconcerting than the agy tree, so-called, which is not a tree, but a climbing plant. The following incident, quoted by Mr. James Sibree, F.R.G.S., in 'A Naturalist in Madagascar,' illustrates the painful result of contact with the agy. The story is told by a Mr. Montgomery:

Walking under some trees and pushing aside the reeds and grass, I was startled by a sudden tingling and pricking sensation over the backs of my hands and fingers. I stopped in sudden surprise, for the pain was severe, and I had touched nothing except the grass. But in another minute the pain increased, the tingling, burning sensation seemed to be extending rapidly up my wrists, and I could see nothing to cause it. As I lowered my head to look, scalding pain shot into my ears and neck, and grew worse every instant. Dazed and bewildered, I stood a few seconds in helplessness, for I could neither see nor guess at the cause of the terrible distress. Then I got back to my company with agony written plain enough on every line of my face.

The men started up when they saw me, crying out, 'You have been stung by the agy!' Some of them led me to a seat, others rushed for water from the river, and two or three brought sand heaped up in their hands. Then they chafed me with the sand and water to take out the stinging hairs, which they knew caused the mischief. As they rubbed me, I felt the pain abate, and after they had chafed me for about a quarter of an hour I was comparatively free from pain. While the men were rubbing me, I was able to discern to some extent the cause of my distress. Countless hairs, like tiny arrows, almost transparent, pointed at either end, and from a third to a fourth of an inch long, had dropped on me in an invisible shower from the agy tree as I stood under it. Before I came away that afternoon, very cautiously I ventured to examine the tree at a little distance, and found that the tiny hairs grew outside a thickish pod or shell, not quite so large as a small banana. The pods were fully ripe (unluckily for me) just at that time, and the light wind was scattering their coverings.

BY FORTUNE OF WAR.

Many a Chance Occurrence Has Had a Marked Effect.

It has often been stated that a strike really caused the Spanish-American War. Two destroyers were on order in England, destined for work on the Cuba coast, but a strike delayed their completion.

The Spanish have declared that had these vessels been delivered in time it would have enabled them to prevent gun-running in Cuba. In consequence the revolt would have been crushed, and there would have been no reason for the United States to interfere.

The German Empire might never have come into being had some French artillerymen been able to shoot straight. During one of the fights outside Paris a troop of cavalry came within range of the guns of Mont Valerian. Fire was opened, and a few men fell, disclosing a carriage, but it was driven out of range as quickly as possible.

The carriage contained the Emperor, or, rather, King of Prussia, as he was then, Bismarck, and Moltke.

Disappointed.

An old Scotswoman, who at considerable personal inconvenience had gone a good way to visit a friend who was ill, learned on her arrival that the alarming symptoms had subsided.

"An' hoo are ye the day, Mrs. Crawford?" she enquired, in breathless anxiety.

"Oh, I'm nearly well noo, thank ye, Mrs. Graham."

"Nearly well!" exclaimed the breathless visitor. "After me comin' as far to see ye, too!"



Charge of the Canadians in Flanders

BY J. B. PERRY.

[Bernard Partridge's cartoon, "Canada," is reproduced in connection with the lines, by special permission of the proprietors of Punch:]

Canada heard the world-wide call,
"Ready!" she cried, "Our best, our all,
We freely give; to stand or fall
For Truth and Liberty!"

"To arms! To arms!" the bugles sang,
From East and West the echoes rang;
Our foemen, hearing; forward sprang
To fight Hun Tyranny.

Over the land and sea they came,
To play the brave man's gallant game—
To wage red war in Heaven's name!
To save Humanity!

On to the battle front they roll'd,
Flow'r of the Free, strong, firm and bold,
To 'venge the wrong'd! and right uphold,
With Guns and Musketry.

Sudden and swift, mid storms of shell,
The cowardly Huns—foul fiends of Hell!
Let loose vile fumes that deadly fell
On our brave Infantry.

Then, O! Great God! Through crash and boom,
Through iron rain and deadly fume,
Our fearless boys charged through the gloom,
To deal with Infamy.

"Strike home!" they cried, through fume and flame,
"Strike down the hellish hordes of shame!
Strike for Heaven! for Britain's name!
And for Posterity!"

Down through the reeling Huns they came;
Triumphantly they played the game;
And "sav'd the day!" won endless fame,
And Immortality!

FLOWER CLOCKS.

The Common Dandelion Orders Its Daily Life Systematically.

Anybody who has flowers enough and a sufficient knowledge of them need never be at a loss to ascertain approximately the correct time, for there are any number of blossoms that open and shut at regular hours. A practical botanist has made a list of a few of them and says that as far as he is concerned he is willing to order his time according to it.

The dandelion opens for the day's work about 5.30 a.m. and closes at 8.30 p.m., being a model of deportment, indeed. To be sure, there are other plants that get busy earlier, but they observe shorter hours. In the temperate regions, the plant that wakes up first is the dainty, satiny-petaled morning-glory. It starts to disclose its tints at 2 a.m., and with the increased strength of the morning light continues to open; but when the sun becomes hot the tubes begin to close, and at 10 a.m. they are through for the day.

The Rutland Beauty is an hour glass. It opens its eyes at 3 o'clock in the morning and closes them at 11. Rutland Beauty sounds like a new kind of apple or potato, but it is a twining, trailing flower that grows both wild and under cultivation. The blossom is white or light rose-colored and the leaves are triangular or arrow-shaped. Any industrious person who likes to tell the time at 4 a.m. can do so by the oyster plant. It wakes up then, but finishes its day at noon and goes to sleep again. Those who do not recognize the oyster plant, either by that name or by its botanical name of *Tragopogon portifolium*, will always know what you mean if you call it goats' beard.

The poppy, scarlet and gorgeous, opens its petals at 5 a.m., but has no regular hour for closing time. Bittersweet can be relied upon to come to life about 6 a.m., thus preceding the water lily by an hour. The water lily is leisurely about preparing for the day, but she has usually made her toilet and is smiling at the sun by 7

a.m. Eight o'clock in the morning is announced by the scarlet pimpernel. This plant, however, is less reliable as a clock than as a barometer. It is so dependable in the latter respect that it is commonly called the poor man's weather glass, but its extreme sensitivity to darkness will keep it from telling the time on a cloudy day.

TORPEDO FACTS.

It Is One of the Most Terrible Engines of War.

The first torpedo was invented by David Bushnell, in 1777. Eight years later Robert Fulton designed a missile of the kind, which was purchased by the French Admiralty. After Fulton came many inventors. Messrs. McKay and Beardslee constructed an electric torpedo in 1865; Sir Frederick Abel made one of a better pattern in 1867, and in 1873 the Wightman torpedo was adopted by the British Government. This torpedo held its own until 1884, when the famous Whitehead fish-torpedo was invented.

The Whitehead is propelled by an ingenious little engine, worked by compressed air, placed inside it near the propellers. When it is fired from the tube on a torpedo boat or other craft an automatic arrangement pulls over a lever, and when it reaches the water its engines work at top speed—roughly about twenty-five knots an hour. A gyroscope steers the torpedo by manipulating the rudders at the stern.

Wealthy Australian Enlists.

Giving his name as John Wren a man applied at the Melbourne Town Hall a few days ago for enlistment. He said his business was "racing." "Are you the owner of the race course?" asked the surprised recruiting officer. "Yes," he replied. He is perhaps the most widely known of Australia's wealthiest men. He owns several race courses, a newspaper or two and is interested in a great variety of industrial enterprises. He gave \$2,500 as a prize to the first Australian to win the Victoria Cross. Mr. Wren passed all the tests and promptly was ticketed as a private.

MILITARY MOUNTAINEERS.

Fine Feats By the Alpine Troops of France and Italy.

Some of the most picturesque soldiers who are fighting in the great war are the Alpine troops of France and Italy. They have already seen much useful service in the Vosges and the Carnic Alps, and if another winter campaign is fought, they are likely to be called upon for still more difficult and important fighting.

The numbers of the French chasseurs alpins on war footing have not been revealed by the authorities. In times of peace there are thirty battalions of chasseurs a pied, stationed for the most part in the mountainous country that forms the eastern frontier of France. Their training among the high peaks has made them as familiar with ski and rope as with the rifle.

There is a life of continual risk. Occasionally a whole corps has been overtaken by avalanche and swept away. In 1901, says a writer in the London Field, there were two such accidents within a very short time. In one case the fourth company of the 13th Alpine Regiment, which is usually stationed at Chambéry, apparently brought an avalanche down upon itself by the vibration that its marching caused. It was some time before help arrived in sufficient strength to dig out the men, and when they were rescued, it was found that thirty were more or less injured, and that of the thirty, twelve were suffering from frostbitten feet.

In the other case, a detachment of the 97th Regiment was on its way to recapture the mountain post on the Col de Frejus (8,200 feet), on the Italian frontier, above the Mont Cenis tunnel, when an avalanche swept down, burying a sergeant and ten men, of whom only five made good their escape. They were roped together, but in two groups, and when the mass of snow and ice struck them, both parties were swept along, the one to death, and the other down the mountain side until a telegraph post intercepted the rope and saved their lives.

On the other side of the frontier the Bersaglieri of the Italian army have just as trying a time in winter. There is apparently nothing in connection with mountaineering that the Italian Alpine chasseurs are not prepared to undertake. Some years ago, Professor Mosso, being desirous of conducting certain experiments to show the effect of high altitude on the human constitution, invoked the aid of the Italian Government, and in due course a detachment of chasseurs under his orders were led to the summit of Monte Rosa, and there set to do gymnastic exercises. In the summer of 1905 forty chasseurs of the Italian army reached the summit of Mont Blanc, and were there drilled by their officers.

Another fine feat of mountaineering was credited to the Italian military mountaineers in 1904, when, in order to descend to La Thuile, the first town beyond the Pass of the Little St. Bernard, a whole battalion of Alpine troops, engaged in manoeuvres in the High Piedmont, marched over the highest glacier in the Italian Alps; namely, that of Rutor. The six hundred men who formed the battalion carried their full army kit and were roped together, with the officers in the lead. The journey that began at Valgrisenche, about five thousand feet, and included the Glacier de Rutor, 10,800 feet, occupied sixteen hours, and was accomplished amidst intense cold and snow. The feat particularly excited the admiration of the French troops, who were exercising on the other side of the frontier, and who were in an excellent position to judge of the difficulties that were encountered en route.

SUFFERING IN PORTUGAL.

Food Rioters Use Bombs Against Lisbon Police.

Portugal is more remote from the seat of war than any other country in Europe, but it is suffering a scarcity of food that is as serious as that in some of the belligerent countries.

Provision stores and depots are the scenes of almost daily riots in protest against the conditions. Recently a mob of 2,000 men, some of them armed with pick axes and other implements, stormed the provision store of an important English dealer in the Almada district and plundered the place. The Republican Guard, which crossed the river to restore order, was received by the mob by shots and bombs. The guard fired several volleys and numerous persons on both sides were wounded.

The scarcity of food is due in part to the fact that successive Governments of Portugal have bound themselves to supply Great Britain with certain quantities of provisions sent to Gibraltar. Under this agreement large numbers of cattle and miscellaneous provisions are sent out of the country every week, with the result that there has been almost no meat in the markets of Lisbon.

The egg supply is also less than half of what it is in ordinary times, the shortage being partly due to the fact that a good many eggs are sent surreptitiously over the border into Spain, where they may be sold for double the price fixed officially by the Government in the food markets there.

QUIZZING THE CHEMIST.

Sir Hiram Maxim, the Noted Inventor Tells this Story.

Having occasion to use some metallic mercury in his London laboratory, Sir Hiram Maxim sent his man Silverman out to purchase "one pound of metallic mercury in a strong glass bottle with a cork stopper." In "My Life" he tells the story of what happened.

Silverman soon returned and said that he could not find any metallic mercury. I asked him whether he had tried at a shoe shop or a beer shop.

"No," he replied, "at a wholesale chemist's."

I told him that he must have made a mess of it somehow, and I sat down and wrote out carefully, "Wanted—one pound of metallic mercury in a strong glass bottle with a cork stopper."

Before long he came back and said there was no such stuff as "metallic mercury" known in the chemist's shop, and that he had been to a wholesale place. As the shop was not more than two hundred yards away, I went round with him, and said to the man behind the counter:

"I have sent this young man here twice for some metallic mercury, and he tells me that you have nothing of the kind."

"No, we never have any call for it," he replied.

"But is not this a chemist's shop?"

"Yes; one of the largest in London."

"Do you sell all kinds of chemicals?"

"Yes."

"Then how does it happen that you have no metallic mercury?"

"We have never had any call for it before. We do not know what it is."

"Have you any bicarbonate of soda?"

"Yes, tons of it."

"Have you any bicarbonate of potash?"

"Certainly. Any amount of it."

"What is bicarbonate of potash a bicarbonate of?"

"Why, naturally, of potash."

"Could you let me have some potash before it is made up into a bicarbonate?"

"Certainly."

"Have you any bichloride of mercury?"

"Yes. Lots of it."

"What is bichloride of mercury a bichloride of?"

Here I had him. I asked him if it were his first day on duty.

"No, I have been here twenty years."

The head man, who had overheard our conversation, then came up and said, "Why, of course, the gentleman wants quicksilver."

Curiously enough, it had never occurred to me to call it by that name, although I ought to have thought it. However, it is never called quicksilver by scientific men.

ICE BALLAST ANCHORAGE.

May Use Ice for the Foundation of Guns.

A proposition was advanced some years ago that a temporary repair should be made in a vessel holed below water line by forming around and thickly over the whole a block of frozen sea water by means of refrigerating engines and a number of small copper pipes traversing the collision mat.

"May I further suggest," says an authority, "the use of a similar method of extemporizing gun emplacements in this war. Take the case of the amphibious fighting at the Dardanelles. Monitors of light draft have to be run close inshore, and they might be fixed in position by dumping large quantities of cement and rubble. But this method of stabilizing the monitor permanently 'on the rocks' would sacrifice the vital advantage of changing position. If the monitor were simply frozen into sand or other loose bottom then by introducing steam to the copper tubing it could be released when desired. Taking the net cost of icemaking by electric transmission of power from a refrigerating ship—that is, a converted collier—at 50 cents per ton, \$500 would pay the price for 1,000 tons of ice ballast anchorage. The system might even find application on land."

Of Course.

There is a certain dear old lady who owns a little farm and takes a few boarders in summer.

Recently an anxious young mother who has been industriously delving into medical literature of late, inquired of the old lady whether or not the milk served at her table was Pasteurized.

"Of course!" was the old lady's indignant reply. "Don't we keep the cows we've got in the pasture all summer long?"

Lecture on a Poet.

The little agricultural village had been billed with "Lecture on Keats" for over a fortnight. The evening arrived at length, bringing the lecturer ready to discuss the poet. The advertised chairman, taken ill at the last moment, was replaced by a local farmer. This forthright introduced the lecturer and terminated his remarks by saying:

"And now, my friends, we shall soon all know what I personally have often wondered, what are Keats?"

ABOUT THE HOUSEHOLD

Selected Recipes.

Cheese Gingerbread.—One cup molasses, two cups flour, four ounces cheese, two teaspoons ginger, one teaspoon soda, one-half teaspoon salt, one-half cup water. Put molasses and cheese together in double boiler and let cheese melt. Remove from fire, add soda and stir hard. Mix and sift dry ingredients, add them to molasses and cheese mixture alternately with water. Bake in small buttered tins about fifteen minutes.

Coffee Jelly.—To one quart of coffee, prepared as for the table, add one-half box of gelatin. Soak gelatin in two-thirds cup of cold water for one-half hour or longer; then set the cup in hot water until the gelatin is thoroughly dissolved. Add one-half cup of sugar to quart of hot coffee and stir in melted gelatin. Add a little vanilla before whole thickens. Set in cool place to mold and serve with cream and sugar.

Quick Brown Bread.—Two cups graham flour, two cups whole wheat flour, one and three-quarters cups milk, one-half cup brown sugar, one level teaspoon salt, one and one-half cups raisins, three level teaspoons baking powder, four level tablespoons melted butter. Mix thoroughly all dry ingredients, add butter and milk and mix quickly, then add raisins flour. Pour into well-greased pan and bake forty-five minutes in moderate oven. Molasses may be substituted for sugar and two cups sour milk and one-half level teaspoon soda in place of sweet milk and baking powder.

Turkey Timbales.—When no more slices can be cut from cooked turkey (or chicken) take bits near bones, chop fine, and to two cups of such meat allow one cup of soft, white breadcrumbs and one-half cup of hot milk. Mix crumbs and hot milk together; add chopped meat and yolks of two eggs. Season with one teaspoon salt and one-fourth teaspoon pepper. Beat whites slightly—they must not be frothy—and mix them well in. Turn mixture into molds or buttered pan. Set in hot water and bake in moderate oven about one hour. Unmold carefully and serve.

Tripe Pepperpot.—Three pounds tripe, two quarts water, small knuckle veal and water to cover same, two large potatoes, one chopped onion, one-half bunch parsley and thyme, one-half tablespoon sweet marjoram, salt and pepper. Boil tripe slowly for several hours on day before wanted. Save liquor. Boil one pound of veal in water enough to cover. When meat separates from bones strain and add liquor to tripe liquor. Cut tripe and peeled potatoes into small pieces about one inch square; add to liquor, with seasonings and cook for fifteen or twenty minutes longer. Ten minutes before taking from stove add dumpling dough made of flour, salt and baking powder.

Raisin Pritters.—Scald two cups in double boiler with one-inch piece of stick cinnamon. Mix one-half sugar, one-fourth cup cornstarch, three tablespoons flour and one-half teaspoon salt. Add gradually, while stirring constantly, one-fourth cup cold milk, then add mixture gradually to scalded milk and cook ten minutes, stirring constantly until mixture thickens. Add yolks of three eggs, slightly beaten; one-half teaspoon vanilla and one-third cup raisins, cooked until plump in boiling water to cover, drained, seeded and chopped. Place in pan, spread evenly and cool. Remove, cut in two-inch squares, dip in crumbs, egg and crumbs, and fry in deep fat. Drain on brown paper. Serve hot with lemon or vanilla sauce.

Things Worth Knowing.

House plants must have fresh air. When inclosing stamps in a letter, put them in loose.

Varnished paper is often a good covering for the kitchen walls.

Milk will keep sweet longer in a shallow pan than in a pitcher.

Meat broths should be made only in porcelain or agateware utensils.

There should be no curtains between window plants and the sunshine.

Ammonia in warm water will remove grease spots on rugs like magic.

Wash all the hosiery the day before washday; it will avoid lint on them.

To beat the white of eggs stiff always have them cold and add a pinch of salt.

A few chickens in a pen will always lay more eggs than when the pen is crowded.

Camphorated oil will clean the marks made by hot dishes on the polished table.

Open canned fruit or vegetables and pour into a dish several hours before they are served.

Don't forget that hanging plants need water oftener than those that are lower down.

Salt sprinkled over carpets before sweeping preserves the colors and keeps away moths.

A good present for the woman with a garden is a pair of hand shears or some other hand tool.

When plants are frost-bitten put them at once in a cool, dark room, then shower them with cold water.

It is a good idea to try out every recipe that comes your way, and if satisfactory, keep it in a book of tested recipes.

In planning the winter breakfasts be sure to have fruits to balance the heavy meats such as sausages and scrapple.

Kneecaps for creeping children can be made from the tops of long kid gloves, which are past their ordinary service.

To boil finnan haddie, soak it for a little while before putting it over the coals, and put plenty of butter on it afterwards.

Before using lemon rind for flavoring always well wash it, as you never know whose hands the lemon may have gone through before buying it.

Every poison bottle in the medicine chest should be protected in some way so that no mistakes shall be made in the dark. Pins stuck in the cork is one way.

When, through putting the hands into soda water, the skin becomes shrunken, rub it with a little ordinary salt, and it will gradually become smooth again.

All lace and embroidery should be well pressed on the wrong side over several thicknesses of flannel. It is very important to dry everything thoroughly with the iron before hanging to air.

THE RUSH OF RECRUITS.

How Lord Derby's Plan of Reinforcing the Army is Working.

Lord Derby's canvassers have not got to work yet in many places, but most of the men concerned have received his letter, says a writer in the Manchester Guardian. I learn tonight that the effect of the letter alone on recruiting has been extraordinary. As it was put to me by one who is in immediate touch with the recruiting organization, there has been a great rush of recruiting, and the difficulty is to hold people back who are not wanted—that is, who can serve the nation better by sticking to their jobs. To take one or two individual cases, the director of a certain bank finds himself threatened with the loss of the whole of one staff of 13, and, after all, banks have a certain usefulness. In another case a firm which happens to be engaged in making khaki cloth somewhere in Scotland finds that so many of its workers want to enlist that it is in a panic lest it should be unable to carry out its army contracts.

The friends of the voluntary system have for some time been expressing the suspicion that the decline of recruiting was due to luke-warmness on the part of the heads of the organization, and that the object was to provide a good case for conscription. This suspicion was voiced and answered at the labor conference with Lord Kitchener and Mr. Asquith. I have no doubt it was unjust, but at all events what is certain is that there is a great boom in recruiting just now, and the only anxiety the recruiting committees have is lest the canvassers who still have their work to do should be inclined to think that when men are coming in like this their task is superfluous and may do it half-heartedly. That impression would be mistaken, and it will be impressed on the canvassers that though so many recruits are already pouring in, all and more are needed.

ALL ABOUT RUSSIA.

Population Consists of 140 Different Peoples.

The large population of Russia is more varied than the population of any country in the world. The population consists of more than 140 different peoples, nationalities, nations, races—differing in language, religion, dress, customs, mode of living, civilization and living mostly apart from one another.

They are: Fifty million Great Russians, or actual Russians, or "Muscovites" (the inhabitants of the former grand duchy of Moskva), now ruling all Russia.

Twenty million Little Russians, formerly a part of Poland.

Twelve million Poles.

Six million White Russians, formerly a part of Poland.

Two and one-half million Finns.

Two million Lithuanians, formerly part of Poland.

Two million Germans.

One and one-half million Letts, formerly part of Poland.

One and one-half million Armenians.

One and one-half million Roumanians.

Five million Jews.

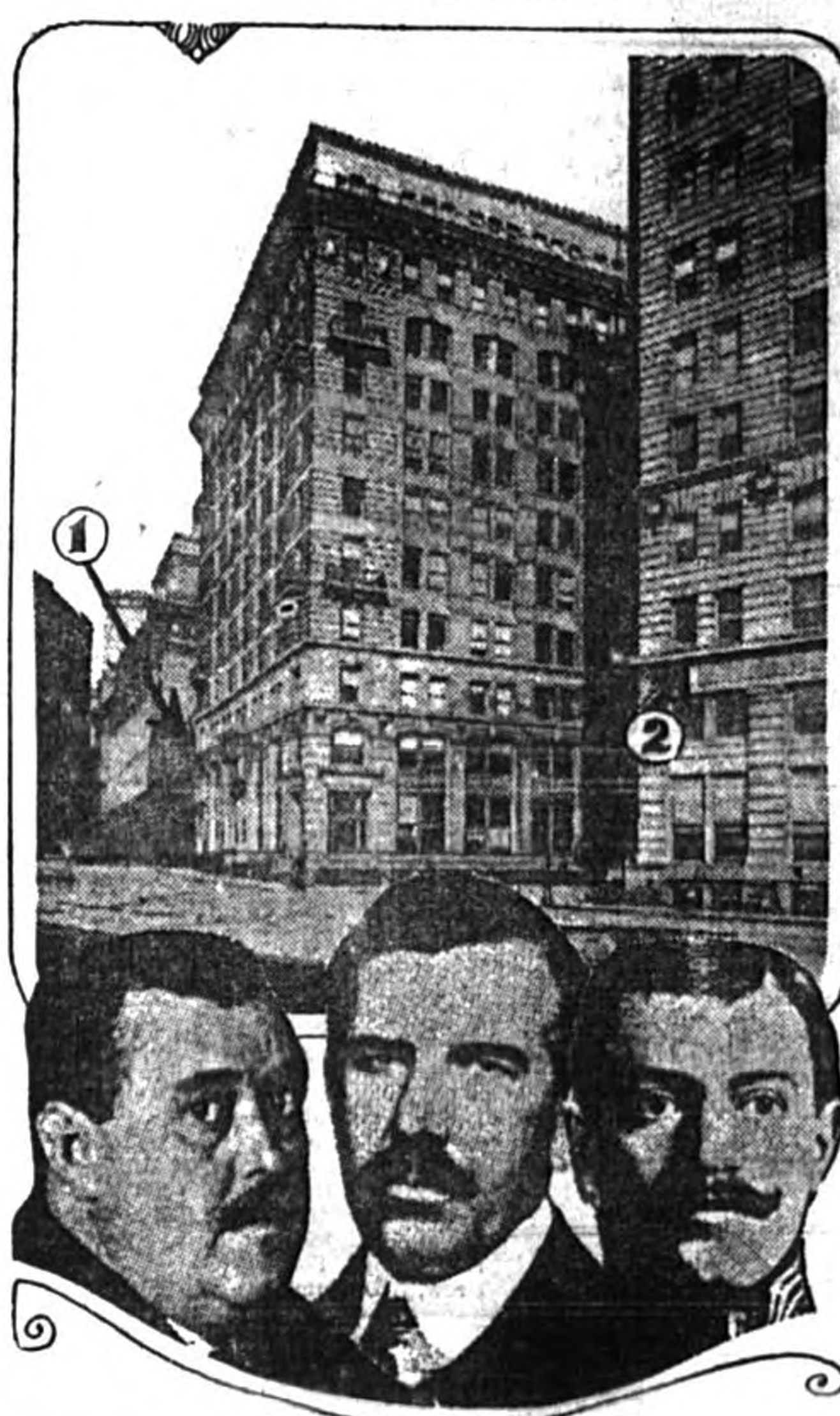
Sixty million of 139 other different nations and races, as Tartars, Kurds, Bashkirs, Samoyedes, Kirghizes, Kalmyks, Turks, Bulgars, Greeks, Persians, gypsies and 120 others. Most all of these live in groups and clans on their ancient territory.

It would take centuries to melt these 140 different nations of different races, with 140 different languages and almost as many different religions—into one solid Russian nation. In the meantime, scores of them hope to become free and independent countries and thus preserve their ancient homes, nationality, language, religion and all.

Going Some.

Peasants—Is he prosperous? Optimist—Is he? Why he owes twice what he owns.

HUGE BOMB PLOT CONSPIRACY



Above in the skyscrapers fronting Battery Park in New York is the alleged lair of the huge bomb plot conspiracy. Arrows point to (1) Austrian consulate with United States customs office in back-ground and (2) to British consulate. Below at the left is Chief Flynn of the secret service; in the center is former Austrian consul Goricar, who exposed the alleged spy system of the Teutons and at the right is Alexander von Nuber, Austrian consul general, charged with being leader of the alleged nation-wide spy system and bomb conspiracy.

BRITISH COMMAND OF THE SEA

DOOMS GERMANY TO CERTAIN DEFEAT.

How Great Britain Upset Emperor William's Hopes of Conquest.

An article, entitled "The Value of Sea Power; If the British Fleet Had Not Moved," was written at the request of Sir Gilbert Parker by Mr. Archibald Hurd, the famous British naval expert, for the New York Herald. In it he says:

The Germans had so completely outdistanced all the other continental powers of Europe in ships of war that on the outbreak of hostilities they with the co-operation of Austria-Hungary were absolutely assured of the command of the sea if the British fleet did not move. The following statement reveals the preponderance possessed by the central powers:

	Ger.	Aus.	Total.
Dreadnoughts—			
Battleships	16	3	19
Battle cruisers	5	—	5
Pre-dreadnoughts—			
Battleships	20	12	32
Armored cruisers	9	3	12
Cruisers	48	10	58
Destroyers	130	15	145
Torpedo boats	80	58	138
Submarines	30	6	36

	France.	Rus.	Total.
Dreadnoughts—			
Battleships	4	—	4
Battle cruisers	—	—	—
Pre-dreadnoughts—			
Battleships	19	8	27
Armored cruisers	19	6	25
Cruisers	13	9	22
Destroyers	84	95	179
Torpedo boats	150	25	175
Submarines	53	25	78

Barred German Landing.

Sea command is still exercised by armored ships and cruisers. In the first line of battle, the dreadnought class, the odds were twenty-four to four at the outbreak of war. In the second, thirty-two to twenty-seven, but of the Russian ships several were shut up in the Baltic. In armored cruisers the strength of France and Russia—the ships being mainly obsolescent—was more apparent on paper than real, and in scouting ships the central powers had no mean advantage. Even if Italy had joined the powers of the dual alliance, Germany and Austria-Hungary, with strategical advantages of no mean value, would have possessed a sufficient margin against their opponents.

There would have been no blockade of the North Sea. What of that? it may be said. Well, it would have meant that the Germans could, with slight risk, have transported troops to any point on the French coast. The value of superior sea power in amphibious warfare is the element of strategic surprise which it confers on its possessor. The French fleet would

have been tied in the Mediterranean by the menace of Austria-Hungary, and the German navy would have had no difficulty, owing not to superior seamanship, but to superior numbers, in seizing the command of the North Sea and English Channel.

Destroy French Commerce.

But that is not all. The Germans would not only have obtained this overwhelming military advantage, but would have been able to shut off all French overseas commerce.

Nor again is that all. France and Russia had no men of war of great fighting weight in the outer seas; the Germans were represented by some of their most powerful and swift cruisers. What would have been the fate of the mercantile marine of France? These merchant vessels represented in value many king's ransoms. About sixteen thousand sailing ships and two thousand steamships would have been in danger, together with their cargoes. Russia's merchant ships would have shared the same misfortune.

Cause of German Hate.

For the period of the war—how long would it have lasted? Russia and France would have been, to all intents and purposes, besieged. Neither country would have been able to use the sea for any purpose. That condition would have reacted on their military and economic power. They would have been in a position to bring in no food, raw materials, nor munitions. The Germans, and not countries of the Dual Alliance, would have had the run of the neutral markets of the world for munitions, men, and money. On the American continent alone there were—and are—about twenty million Germans and Austrians, who could have supplied not only men to reinforce the armies of the Central Powers in Europe, but men to make munitions and other men of great financial and industrial experience—some of them millionaires—to assist Germany in getting gold, raw materials for all purposes, and even luxuries. Life behind the lines of the German armies would have continued much as under peace conditions. The population of the German Empire were eager for war, because they believed that even if Italy joined Russia and France, they could count on using all the seas to their advantage, drawing from them everything they required.

Were their calculations ill-founded? In one particular they were. They assumed with confidence that the British fleet would take no part in the war. They were wrong. That one error of judgment made all the difference: it is more than probable that it cost the Germans the victory they believed, in the last days of July, 1914, to be within their grasp. Why? When the war broke out the relative strength of the British navy was almost in the proportion of two to one in comparison with that of Germany. Think what that meant. All the conditions at sea were instantly reversed. German hopes were doomed when the German anticipations as to the use which would be made of the British navy proved unfounded.

Why do the Germans hate the British people more than French or Russian? It is not because of the wealth

of England, or her trade or her colonies or her shipping or her armies of 3,000,000 men—it is because the British fleet so decisively turned the scale that from the date of the British ultimatum the £300,000,000 which the enemy had spent on naval expansion became profitless. Germany realized as in a flash that, owing to the majesty of the greatest sea power, she could not obtain the rich dividends on which she had counted with complete confidence.

Navies Win Land Battles.

The predominant influence on the history of the world has been not the soldier, but the sailor. A Frenchman once said that it was the ships of Nelson which won the battle of Waterloo. England has never possessed a great army, nor has the United States. When the German Emperor read the books of the American seaman, Admiral Mahan, he determined that he must have a great fleet, because from the days of Xerxes and Themistocles navies have decided the fate of empires. It might be said that all the decisive battles of the world have been fought on the seas. That would seem a bold statement, but it is a clear approximation of the truth. Without sea power, land power—that is, soldiers—must be imprisoned, and in modern economic conditions may well be reduced to starvation—starvation for want of shells as well as food.

SAPPERS' EXCAVATIONS.

German Trenches Said to Be Equal to Wall of China.

Some genius for figures in Berlin, with plenty of time at his disposal, has estimated that the German soldiers, who have had to bear the burden of trench digging since the beginning of the war, have excavated a quantity of earth which in cubic feet is equivalent to the Great Wall of China. He arrives at his conclusion in the following way:

The Great Wall is 2,450 kilometers long, 16.5 meters high, 8 meters wide at the bottom and 6 meters wide at the top. The German lines in April extended 650 kilometers in the west and about 1,300 kilometers in the east. Behind these foremost lines, however, extend secondary, and in most cases third and fourth lines, all connected up by miles of "Laufgraben" or communication trenches.

Since April the German positions have repeatedly changed, necessitating the construction of new trenches. Each trench is usually from six or seven to a dozen feet in depth and little narrower. In connection with each one are countless underground shelters. Taken altogether, the estimator believes, the trench-digging record of the German soldiers in 14 months is quite on a par with the decade-long record of the Chinese.

ABSENCE OF GOLD.

Stamps Displace Copper Small Change in France.

Notices have been posted in many of the Parisian cafes that patrons who do not have the right change to pay for refreshments will have to accept postage stamps or checks for change for any sum less than 10 sous. This is another indication of the scarcity of coppers, which numerous collections for charitable purposes have withdrawn temporarily from circulation, and the fact that since small money became scarce there has been a tendency on the part of the people to cling to what they have.

Some people are said to be hoarding coppers because they are afraid they will get entirely out of them, and others, it is charged, are collecting them with the less worthy motive of making five francs premium on every hundred francs in copper coins delivered at certain confidential points. It is the old story of the Germans trying to drain France of its copper. The real reason is thought in official circles to be simply that the absence of gold overworks all the minor denominations, copper and nickel, as well as silver.

The mint is handicapped by the mobilizing of some of its machines for other urgent work for the national defense, and the copper coinage fell last month to 100,000 francs.

HOW ONE V.C. WAS WON.

Lance-Sergeant Led Party of Bombers and Took Trench.

Lance-Sergeant Oliver of the Coldstream Guards has been awarded the Victoria Cross for conspicuous bravery near Loos on October 8.

A strong party of the enemy, having captured 200 yards of trenches, Lance-Sergeant Oliver on his own initiative led a party of bombers in the most determined manner and succeeded in regaining possession of the lost ground.

The signal bravery displayed by this non-commissioned officer, in the midst of a hail of bombs from the Germans, was of the very first order, and the complete success attained in a very dangerous undertaking was entirely due to his absolute fearlessness, presence of mind, and promptitude.

The new V.C. was born at Bath, and was a miner before he joined the army.

The Beneficiary.

Mudge—Your wife certainly has a will of her own.

Meek—Yes, and I am the sole beneficiary.

TOBACCO TELLS WEATHER.

Sailor's Weather Tips Gathered From Favorite Leaf.

Soldiers and sailors have several ingenious ways of forecasting weather. Clouds provide commanders with valuable clues as to the condition of the weather likely to take place in the near future. A flat, widely-extended cloud, streaked like the markings on a mackerel, is a sure sign of approaching rain or snow. Small, well-defined, rounded masses of clouds, in close horizontal arrangement, are sure forerunners of storms.

Fair-weather clouds are those which pile themselves up in picturesque heaps high in the sky, although when ragged at the top they foreshadow mild thunderstorms.

Soldiers are largely guided by the dawn in their opinions as to future weather conditions. A high dawn which is first light behind a bank of clouds foretells wind, whilst an unusual clearness near the horizon in the early hours is a very sure sign of rain.

A grey dawn is a reliable forecast of fine weather, but the red dawn means bad weather or rain.

Red sunsets tell soldiers that fair weather may be expected on the morrow, and bright yellow at sunset foretells wind and a pale yellow sunset rain.

Sailors regard tobacco as a valuable barometer. It only requires a mere running of the fingers through the small pieces of shag to tell an experienced Jack Tar what kind of weather to expect.

If tobacco is left uncovered where the outside atmosphere can reach it, it will indicate very accurately the probable condition of weather for several hours ahead.

When the tobacco becomes very dry, it is a sure sign that rain will not come for several hours. Should the tobacco seem tough or not dry and not very crisp to the touch, rain is near at hand. According to the different changes in the appearance and feel of his favorite weed a sailor can foretell rain or damp, cloudy weather, or clear, fair weather devoid of rain.

SPEED OF ANIMALS.

Comparative Times of the Average Animals.

The "speed of a gazelle," "fast as a horse," "fleet as a deer," "slow as an ox," are all familiar terms. But few know just how fast or fleet or slow these things are. An interesting computation just made by scientists is designed to throw light on the matter.

A riding-horse covers 40in. while walking, while at a jog-trot it covers 11ft. in a second. The two-minute horse covers 44ft. in a second.

The leisurely ox moves over only 2ft. a second when hitched to a wagon, and about 20in. when attached to a plough.

The elephant which can pull more than six horses, moves over about 4½ft. in a second, and running as rapidly as it can, is able to travel but 18ft. in a second.

The lion is claimed to run faster than the swiftest hunting-horse, which is from 80ft. to 100ft. a second, according to the country through which it is compelled to travel.

Tests differ greatly as to the speed of a hare. Some claim it can travel at the rate of 60ft. a second, while others claim it cannot travel more than half that distance.

The great variety of deer are all quite speedy, but in certain localities they can travel much more rapidly than in others. A roebuck has been known to cover 74ft. a second when pursued by dogs.

The giraffe is said to pass over the ground at the rate of about 60ft a second, while the kangaroo covers 10ft. to 14ft. a second.

The tortoise is much slower. One 5in. in length covers but about ¼in. in a second.

VICTORIA CROSS MAKING.

Each One Made of Hard Copper From Specially Made Die.

When an ordinary medal is made a steel die is used, and the article can be turned out complete with one blow of the press. Thousands can thus be made in a very short space of time.

But for the Victoria Cross there is no die in existence. Each Cross is made separately, and this is as it should be, for the Cross ranks far higher than any other military decoration which it is in the power of the country to bestow.

The bronze, as is known to most people, is a part of some of the Russian guns captured in the Crimea. It is of very hard quality, and it is weighed out to the workmen as carefully as if it were so much gold.

The first Cross was modeled in hard wax, and after the design had been approved, a model pattern was cast. This is preserved with the greatest care, and from it are made the moulds from which every other Cross is cast.

The moulds, as is usual in all casting, are made in two parts, and the surfaces prepared with blacklead, so as to make them smooth.

Do They Sleep Less?

Women evidently sleep less than men.

Why so? Well, we seldom hear of a woman talking in her sleep.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Municipality of the County of Argenteuil.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given by Gavin J. Walker, Secretary-Treasurer, of the Municipal Council of the County of Argenteuil, that the lots and part of lots hereinafter mentioned will be sold by Public Auction in the Court Room in the Court House building in the Town of Lachute, in said County of Argenteuil, on Wednesday, the first day of March next at ten o'clock in the forenoon for the Assessments and Charges due to the Municipalities hereinafter mentioned upon the several lots or part of lots hereinafter described unless the same are paid to me with costs before day of sale.

In the Municipality of the Township of Arundel.

Name of Owner	Resident or Non-Resident	Range	Number of lot or part thereof. No. of cadastre	M'ipal Tax	School Tax	Costs	Total
John Godin	Non-Resident	1	South half of Lot No. 17.	39 28	3 26	32	42 86

In the Municipality of the Township of Chatham.

Name of Owner	Resident or Non-Resident	Range	Number of lot No. on Cadastre	School Tax	Total
Heirs late John Moncreiff	Non-Resident	10	Lot No. 973 containing about 198 acres	4 50	4 50
William Blair	Resident	6	Lot No. 718	7 98	7 98

In the Municipality of the Township of Wentworth.

Name of Owner	Resident or Non-Resident	Range	No. of lot or part thereof No. on Cadastre	M'ipal Tax	School Tax	Int & Costs	Total
Mat. McEluskey	Non-Resident	7	Lot No. 26	2 10	2 10	25	4 75
Charles Paradis	Resident	8	Lot No. 20 A	18 30		1 70	20 00
Joseph Lafantaisie	Non-Resident	11	Subdivision No. 12d of lot No. 6,—Bounded on front by Public Road, on South by subdivision No. 12c of lot No. 6, on North by subdivision No. 13 of lot No. 6, and on East by remainder of said lot No. 6	13 40	23 31	1 00	37 71

In the Municipality of the Parish of St. Andrews.

Name of Owner	Resident or Non-Resident	Number of lot or part thereof No. on Cadastre	Municipal Tax	Total
Wm. H. Simpson	Non-Resident	Lots Nos. 472, 473, 474	47 74	47 74

In the Municipality of the Township of Grenville and Augmentation.

Name of Owner	Resident or Non-Resident	Range	No. of lot No. on Cadastre	School Tax	Total
Heirs late Mrs. Ed. Allan	Non-Resident	3	Lot No. 3d Augmentation	1 83	1 83
Sydney Kelly	Non-Resident	10	Lot No. 3a Augmentation	1 75	1 75
Sydney Kelly	Non-Resident	10	Lot No. 6b Augmentation	3 50	3 50
Est. D. McIntosh	Non-Resident	11	Lot No. 2 Augmentation	9 00	9 00
John Ward	Non-Resident	11	Lot No. 10b Augmentation	90	90
Ben Robinson	Non-Resident	11	Lot No. 11 Augmentation	80	80

In the Municipality of that part of the Parish of St. Jerome, which comprises the Cotes St. Joseph, St. Eustache, St. Marguerite and St. Angélique.

Lot known as Number 109 in Cote St. Angélique, containing about fifteen and a half acres, less that portion sold to the Methodist Church. Bounded on East by the said Methodist Church property, on the South by the property of Mrs. Wm. J. Riddell, on the West by property of Mr. Wm. Hammond and in front or North by Main Road, proprietor C. S. Ferry Non-resident.

Amount due for School Taxes \$5 23
Amount due for Municipal Taxes 3 36
\$8 59

Lachute Jan. 7th, 1916.

GAVIN J. WALKER,

Sec.-Treasurer of the Municipal Council of the County of Argenteuil.

Head-quarters for Lumbering Tools

Axes, Cross-Cut Saws, Circular Saws, Buck Saws, Saw Sets, Swedges, Gauges, Files, Axe and Saw handles, Peevies, Cant Hooks, Mattocks, Cant hook fixtures, Cant Hook Handles, Grind Stones, Grind Stone Fixtures, Etc., Etc.

Stewart's No. 1 Hand-power clippers, latest model
Ball Bearing Hand Clippers
New Market Hand Clippers
Chicago Petlock Clippers
Horse Blankets, Sursingles, Halters, Cowties and Stall Fixtures, Electric Supplies of all kinds.
Shafting, Boxes, Hangers and Pulleys.
Pumps, Pipe and Fittings.

T. McQuat & Son,
Founders & Machinists, Lachute Mills.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the under-mentioned LANDS and TENEMENTS have been seized, and will be sold at the respective times and places mentioned below.

FIERI FACIAS DE TERRIS.
Circuit Court.—District of Montreal.
Sainte Scholastique: } FRONTENAC
No. 18-71. } BREWERIES
LTD, Plaintiff, vs. Cyrille Mondoux, Defendant.

That certain lot of land situate in Chatham township, county of Argenteuil, district of Terrebonne, known and designated on the official plan and book of reference as forming part of lot number one hundred and ninety four (No. 194); bounded towards the north by the public highway and on the other sides by the residue of said lot No. 194, the lateral lines being at right angles, the road on the west side being about one acre and a half distant from the hill road known under the name of "Noyes Road"—with a cheese factory and all equipment therein used in the making of butter and cheese and other buildings including a house and stable thereon erected.

To be sold at the catholic church door of the village of Saint Philippe d'Argenteuil, district of Terrebonne, on the Twenty-seventh day of January next, 1916, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

Lapointe & Provost, Sheriffs.
Sheriff's office,
Ste. Scholastique, 14th Dec. 1915.
1-31

PETITION.

Lachute, Dec. 20th, 1915.

To the Secretary-Treasurer of the Town of Lachute,

Sir,—The undersigned, qualified municipal electors of the Municipality of the Town of Lachute, County of Argenteuil, District of Terrebonne, Province of Quebec, hereby request that a poll be taken in the terms of Section Fifteenth, of Chapter Fifth of Title Fourth of the Revised Statutes of Quebec, to determine whether or not the municipal electors of the municipality will adopt, under the authority and for the enforcement of said section, the following by-law which is hereby proposed for their adoption, to wit:—

The sale of intoxicating liquors and the issuing of licenses therefor, are by the present by-law prohibited within the municipality of the Town of Lachute, County of Argenteuil, District of Terrebonne, Province of Quebec, under authority and for the enforcement of Section Fifteenth of Chapter Fifth of Title Fourth of the Revised Statutes of the Province of Quebec 1909.

Witness our hand at Lachute, on this twentieth day of the month of December in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and fifteen.

J. H. McConnell, J. L. George, J. S. Giles, E. Darlington, E. Jousse, W. W. Alexander, M. D., J. F. Forsyth, T. Jousse, G. H. Creswell, James Armstrong, D. Paterson, D. D., A. Wilson, Mary Drysdale, Katherine E. Fraser, E. H. McCoy, Wm. Robertson, Miss C. Catton, W. V. Walker, Robert Drennan, David Stalker, J. Roy Carpenter, Alex. Heers, Thomas F. Ioner, A. A. McQuat, H. Kearns, John McQuat, James McPaul, Geo. V. Deacon, Mrs. W. J. Todd, Robt. Hamilton, Stanley Goldsworthy, W. Stanforth, Henry J. Giles, H. W. Giles, J. A. Lackey, Robert McPaul, Wm. Drennan, H. M. Gall, John Paul, Geo. Paul, Jas. H. Mason, Thomas Shepherd, J. M. Llew, J. D. Campbell.

DECLARATION.

Province of Quebec, Municipality of Lachute Town.

I, J. H. McConnell, of the Town of Lachute, Clergyman, being duly sworn, do depose and say:—

(1) That I was present and saw J. L. George, J. S. Giles, E. Darlington, E. Jousse, W. W. Alexander, M. D., J. F. Forsyth, W. Stanforth, Stanley Goldsworthy, David Stalker, Henry J. Giles, H. W. Giles, J. A. Lackey, Robert McPaul, Wm. Drennan, H. M. Gall, John Paul, Geo. Paul, Jas. H. Mason, Thomas Shepherd, Jas. Drew, and J. D. Campbell, attach their signatures to this petition.

That the said persons are duly qualified electors to vote at the Municipal elections in said Town of Lachute, and I have signed.

J. H. McCONNELL,
Sworn before me at Lachute this twentieth day of December nineteen hundred and fifteen.

J. S. GILES J. P.

DECLARATION.

Province of Quebec Municipality of Lachute Town.

I, Stanley Goldsworthy of the Town of Lachute, Clerk, being duly sworn, to depose and say.

(1) That I was present and saw, J. Roy Carpenter, Alex. Heers, John Falconer, A. A. McQuat, H. Kearns, Thomas McQuat, James McPaul, Geo. V. Deacon, Mrs. W. J. Todd, and Robt. Hamilton, attach their signatures to this petition.

(2) That the said persons are duly qualified electors to vote at Municipal Election in the said Town of Lachute, and I have signed.

Sworn before me at Lachute this twentieth day of December nineteen hundred and fifteen.

J. S. GILES J. P.

DECLARATION.

Province of Quebec Municipality of Lachute Town.

I, David Stalker, of the Town of Lachute, gentleman, being duly sworn, doth depose and say that I was present and saw J. H. McConnell, T. Jousse, G. H. Creswell, James Armstrong, Dr. Paterson, A. Wilson, Mary Drysdale, Catherine Fraser, E. H. McCoy, Wm. Robertson, Miss C. Catton, W. V. Walker, Robert Drennan, and saw them attach their signatures to this petition.

That the said persons are duly qualified electors to vote at the Municipal elections in said Town of Lachute, and I have signed.

Sworn before me at Lachute, this twentieth day of December nineteen hundred and fifteen.

J. S. GILES J. P.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Province of Quebec, Municipality of Lachute Town.

To the Inhabitants and Electors of Lachute Town.

Public Notice is hereby given by John A. Rice, Secretary-Treasurer, "That the request heretofore signed, as it appears heretofore, and asking that the by-law included in the said request, be submitted for adoption by the municipal electors of this municipality, under the authority of Section Fifteenth of Chapter Fifth of Title Fourth of the Revised Statutes of Quebec, 1909, has been delivered to me and received by me, this 20th day of December, Nineteen-hundred and Fifteen.

Consequently, that a meeting of the municipal electors, of the municipality of Lachute Town, will be held on Wednesday, January the nineteenth, Nineteen hundred and sixteen, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the Town Hall, in the said municipality, in order to hold a poll to decide whether or not, if the by-law submitted by the said request as it appears heretofore, is to be adopted by the municipal electors of this municipality.

Given at Lachute this twentieth day of December 1915.

(Signed)
JOHN A. RICE, Secretary-Treasurer
(True copy certified)
JOHN A. RICE, Sec.-Treas.

Requete

Lachute, 18 Dec. 1915

M le Secrétaire-Trésorier de la Ville de Lachute.

Les soussignés, électeurs municipaux, ayant la qualité voulue, de la municipalité de Lachute, dans le Comté d'Argenteuil, demandent, par le présentes, qu'il soit tenu un bureau de votation, aux termes de la section quinziesme du chapitre cinquieme du titre quatrieme des Statuts Révisés de Quebec, 1909, pour décider si les électeurs municipaux de la municipalité adopteront ou non, en vertu et en exécution de la dite section, le règlement suivant, que nous soumettons, par les présentes, à leur adoption, savoir:—

La vente des liqueurs enivrantes et l'octroi de licences pour cet objet sont, par le présent règlement, prohibés dans le municipalité de la Ville de Lachute, en vertu et en exécution de la section quinziesme du chapitre cinquieme du titre quatrieme des Statuts Révisés de Quebec, 1909.

En foi de quoi, nous avons apposé nos sceaux aux présentes, à Lachute, ce dix huitieme jour de decembre en l'an de Notre-Seigneur mil neuf cent quinze.

Electeurs

L. Lafleur, Alf. Desjardins, Felix Mainville, Geo. Trempe, Nap. Robert, J. D. Lemay, Damase Bedard, Isidore Carrière, O. Daoust, John Bradshaw, Moise Leger, Joseph Verdon, Joseph Raymond, Hormidas St. Jacques, Fortunat Deslaurier, Felix Paquette, Israel St. Jacques, Nelson Gibeault, J. A. Beauchamp, Curé, Alfred Mariner, Arthur Girard, Pierre Joly, P. Monette, John Fournier, E. Lavigne, Joseph Lavigne, O. B. Lafleur, G. Desjardins, Ovide Laurin, L. Roy, Louis Fournier, Alex. Guenette, Abraham Lemay, N. H. Verdon, Ephrem Desautels, A. P. Paquin, P. Chabot, Geoffroy Bedard.

Je soussigne, Hormidas Plouffe, rentier de Lachute, déclare solennellement que les noms qui apparaissent au bas de la requête ci-dessus, sont les signatures des personnes ainsi nommées; que le dites signatures ont été apposées et données à la dite requête, en ma présence, à Lachute à la date mentionnée dans la dite requête par les dites personnes elles-mêmes; que les dites signatures sont des électeurs municipaux de la municipalité de Lachute et ayant les qualités voulues, au nombre de trente au moins.

Et je fais cette déclaration solennelle, la croyant consciencieusement vraie et sachant qu'elle a la même force et le même effet que si elle était faite sous serment, sous l'empire de la loi de la preuve en Canada.

Rt j'ai signé
HORMIDAS PLOUFFE.

Déclare devant moi
à Lachute ce 20 Decembre 1915.

GAETAN VALOIS,
Notaire & Com. Cr. Sup. Terrebonne.

AVIS PUBLIC.

Province de Quebec

Municipalité de la ville de Lachute

Aux Habitants et Electeurs municipaux de la Ville de Lachute.

Avis public est par les présentes donné par John A. Rice, Secrétaire Trésorier, que la requête ci-dessus signée tel qu'il apparaît plus haut et demandant que le règlement inclus dans la dite requête soit soumis pour son approbation aux électeurs municipaux de cette municipalité, sous l'autorité de la Section Quinze, (15) Chapitre Cinq, (5) titre quatre, (4) des Statuts Révisés de Quebec, 1909, m'a été remise et a été reçue par moi ce vingtième jour de decembre 1915.

En conséquence que l'assemblée des électeurs municipaux de la ville de Lachute, soit tenue le dix-neuvième jour de Janvier 1916, à dix heures de l'avant-midi, à l'Hôtel de Ville, dans la dite Municipalité afin de tenir un poll pour décider si le dit règlement soumis dans la dite requête tel qu'il apparaît ci-dessus doit être rejeté ou approuvé par les électeurs municipaux de cette Municipalité.

(Signé) JOHN A. RICE.

Secrétaire-Trésorier.

Vraie Copie

Secrétaire-Trésorier.

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.

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

NOTARY PUBLIC,

Mouey to Loar. Farms for Sale

MAIN ST., LACHUTE.

Opposite T. Christie's Store.

HOW THIS MOTHER

Got Strength To Do Her Work

Fair Haven, Vt.—"I was so nervous and run down that I could not do my household work for my little family of three. I had doctor for nearly two years without help. One day I read about Vinol, and thanks to it, my health has been restored so I am doing all my household work once more. I am telling all my friends what Vinol has done for me."—Mrs. JAMES H. EDY.

Vinol is a delicious cod liver and iron tonic which creates a healthy appetite, aids digestion and makes poor blood.

T. CHRISTIE, DRUGGIST,

LACHUTE QUE.

Children Cry

FOR FLETCHER'S

CASTORIA

Lachute Stores Limited.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that, under the Quebec Companies' Act, letters patent have been issued by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec, bearing date the fourteenth day of December, 1915, incorporating Messrs. William Henry Ayers, manufacturer, Felix Paquette, mercant, Samuel Flabotte, superintendent, Wilfrid Belanger, foreman, Joseph Ampleman, baker, of Lachute, for the following purposes:—

To act as wholesale and retail traders and dealers in fancy goods, haberdashery, millinery, bedding, rugs, hats and furs, ready-made clothing, groceries and all farm produce, provisions, confectionaries, pipes and tobaccos, glassware, chinaware, hardware, boots and shoes, wood and coal, furniture, farm implements, cement and all building materials and any other merchantable goods.

To deal in real estate, to acquire all or any part of the good will, rights, property and assets, including any options, concessions or the like, of any individual, firm, association, or corporation, and to pay for the same wholly or in part in cash, or bonds, or in part payment or full payment therefor to allot and issue, as fully paid up, and non-assessable, shares of the capital of the company;

To acquire and secure such property, moveable or immovable, as may be necessary for the purposes of its business, and to construct, purchase or lease such buildings, plant, apparatus or machinery, as may be useful in connection with its business;

To sell, lease, mortgage and hypothecate, or otherwise dispose of such moveable or immovable property in whole or in part as it may see fit, and to accept in whole or partial payment thereof cash, bonds, stocks, or other securities in any other corporation or company;

To acquire and hold, and to sell or otherwise dispose of the stock, shares securities or undertaking of any other company having for one of its objects the exercise of any of the powers of this company, or to transfer its undertaking or assets to or to amalgamate with any such company;

To issue bonds, and debentures secured upon any or all of the company's property, moveable or immovable, present or future;

To guarantee and give security for, and to become responsible for the payment of promissory notes, bills of exchange, accounts, or other obligations of any kind whatsoever, of any other corporation, firm or individual;

To sell or alienate the whole or any part of the moveable or immovable, real or personal property of the company for such consideration as the company may deem convenient and especially for shares, bonds, debentures or securities in any other company or corporation;

To issue the whole or any part of the capital stock of the present company as fully paid up and non-assessable shares in payment of any moveable or immovable property or other claims acquired by the company, or with the approval of shareholders as the remuneration for services rendered to the company in or about the subscription of shares and debentures of the present corporation or for any such other consideration as the directors may approve in its interest.

Generally to do all acts and exercise all powers and carry on any business incidental to the proper fulfilment of the objects for which the company is incorporated, under the name of "Lachute Stores, Limited," with a capital stock of twenty thousand dollars, (\$20,000.00), divided into four thousand (4,000) shares of five dollars (\$5.00) each.

The principal place of business of the corporation, to be at Lachute.

Dated from the office of the Provincial Secretary this fourteenth day of December, 1915

C. J. SIMARD,

Assistant Provincial Secretary.

DALESVILLE

The Dalesville Annual Tea meeting will be held Feb. 18th. Tickets 35cts. Children 20cts.

Pastor White will speak at Dalesville, Sunday the 18th, at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. and at Brownsburg at 3 p.m.

St. Jerusalem School, No. 2.

Xmas Exams.

Grade IV.—Total 900.—Gladys Armstrong 662, Douglas McQuat 554, Norman Westgate 459 (1).
Grade III.—Total 900.—Bella Hume 726, James Berry 689, Ben Rogers 685, Edgar Pollock 448, Ivan Laporte 423 (1).

Grade II.—Total 900.—Verda Thomson 696, Kenneth Pollock 594, Jack Hume 593, Pert Jones 541 (2).
Grade I Sr.—Total 700.—Albert Day 638, Wilbert Day 575, Annabel Hume 546, Irene Rogers 181, (5).

Grade I Jr.—Total 700.—Bessie Rodgers 595, Bertha Scott 511, Cameron McQuat 507, Ross Hume 308, (3) Unranked. Eva and George Brown. (No. in brackets denote no of exams missed.)

CATHERINE MCGIBBON, Teacher.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

NOTICE.

Unless the person who left the horse and rig with me some time ago. Pays for board and care of same within ten days it will be sold to pay costs of same.

Si la personne qui a laissé le cheval et la voiture il ya quelques temps, chez moi ne paie la nourriture et l'entretien, d'ici 10 jours le tout sera vendu pour payer les frais.

CONSTANT DUBEAU,

1-14
Rouge Valley, Que.

The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XXXIX

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, JANUARY 21 1916.

NO. 52

CENTRAL MARKET

BELL TELEPHONE No. 105

IN VEGETABLES we have lettuce, celery, summer savory, etc.

IN FRUITS, California Grapes and Oranges, Grape Fruits, Bananas, Cranberries.

APPLES, We have a few barrels of No. 1 hand picked tennessee. As usual a good assortment of other varieties.

CANDY, A large assortment of holiday candy and Chocolates. A nice desirable gift will be a box of celebrated Neilsen's chocolates. We have the sole agency, so you are assured of a good selection.

P. PAQUIN, - Lachute

BROWNSBURG

During his stay in Brownsburg Hon. Judge Weir was the guest of Mr. Fred Hooper.

Brownsburg in all probability will have a Garage this coming summer. This will be a great convenience to Autoists who have had to get their repairs done in Lachute.

Word has just been received here that Eddie Richards, a former employ of the D. C. Co., has been killed in action in Flanders. No further particulars are obtainable.

Mrs. W. T. Davies and Miss Irene Davies left on Thursday to join Mr. Davies in Kansas City, Mo., where Mr. Davies has secured a lucrative position with a new Ammunition Company.

Saturday night, the 22nd inst., will witness the first league match on the Brownsburg ice. Hawkesbury is coming down to try conclusions with the Burg and a Royal battle is looked for.

A very interesting and amusing moving picture entertainment was given by Mr. Thomas Newling, of Brownsburg last week, and the proceeds of \$50.00 were donated to the Red Cross. The children too are busy in the good work, as the Treasurer of the Red Cross Society has also received \$10.00 from the Anglican Church Sunday School.

St. Onge's New rink was well patronized on Tuesday evening at the opening Hockey Match of the Season. The rink holds about 800 people, and has fine dressing rooms, and a restaurant of up-to-date style.

The Fassetts Hockey team arrived about nine o'clock p.m., and a friendly game was soon in full swing. Good hockey was played altho' at times it threatened to become rough. The penalties were light. Altho' the hour was late the good natured crowd had a fine stock of n-ism-king. Auto horns and whistles and made abundant use of them. The score was given to five in favor of Brownsburg.

The large congregation gathered in the Methodist Church at Brownsburg, last Sunday evening Jan. 16th were more than delighted to see and hear their old friend Judge Weir, who spoke to them on the one absorbing question of the day.

His address was a masterly and eloquent treatment of the causes of the War in Europe. It is needless to say that he held the attention of the audience throughout. Mr. John McOnat moved a vote of thanks which was seconded by Mr. Todd and ably supported by Mr. John Hay, and enthusiastically carried by the large audience rising to their feet.

Telephone No. 7. It will connect you with Potter's Meat Market

I am now open for business in the old post-office next Galls store where will be found a full line of Meats, Sausages, Meat pies Head cheese etc.

A call solicited and you will be served well.

W. H. POTTER

Butcher, Main Street, Lachute.

CRESWELL'S

Canada Cement
Prices Right

R. Creswell, Regist'd.

LOCAL NEWS

Miss Katie Reid is visiting friends in Montreal this week.

Miss Elise Palliser is visiting friends in Montreal this week.

Mr. Robt. Cruise M. P. of Dauphin, spent the week-end in town.

The Hon. Judge Weir was the guest of Mr. John Hay on Sunday last.

Miss Plaisted, of Montreal, was the week-end guest of Mrs. Mossman Gall.

Dr. Hugh McConnell will until further notice be in his office on Mondays only.

Capt. Annett, of Gaspe, is the guest of his daughter Mrs. Robt. McFaul for a few weeks.

Mrs. Laronde and son of Le Pas Man. is home on a visit to her mother Mrs. M. Demerise.

Mayor Taylor, of Vankleek Hill, was visiting friends in town the early part of this week.

Miss Lila Morrison and her brother Leonard spent the week-end in Lachute visiting friends.

Mrs. Robertson, of Calgary, Alta., is the guest of her parents Mr. and Mrs. P. R. McGibbon.

Miss Ruth Rodgers who was at her home in Lachute has gone to Cambria to start her school again.

Mrs. L. Laronde and son Louis, left on Monday for a short visit with her brother Gilbert in Maxville, Ont.

Miss Scott, of Westport, Ont., who has been the guest of Mrs. J. D. Campbell, left for Montreal this week.

Mrs. Thos. Christie is spending a few weeks the guest of her parents Rev. and Mrs. McLeod, of Scotstown.

The Annual Tea-meeting, of the Brownsburg Methodist Church, will be held on Thursday, February 17th, 1916.

Mr. J. D. Campbell will open up his Saw Mill on Feb. 1st. All parties wanting sawing done, will get it on or after that date.

The Ladies' Aid of the Methodist Church, Lachute, will hold their Annual Tea Meeting on Thursday, February 24th, 1916. Please keep the date open.

Mr. and Mrs. Ray Styan left on Monday for Ottawa on their way to their home in Winnipeg after spending a pleasant visit with their many friends.

The Ladies of the Brownsburg Presbyterian Church purpose holding their annual tea meeting on February 10th, 1916. Please keep the date open.

February 24th is the day set apart for the Methodist Tea-meeting so keep it open. They are securing a first-class entertainer and promise an excellent tea and programme.

Mr. Geo. Deacon's car, decked with streamers of the W.C.T.U. and the I.O.G.T. played an active part in bringing out the large vote on Wednesday. The little old Ford rambled right along and to right effect too.

Mrs. T. Dallaire who has received word of the serious illness of her son Telephore, who is now in hospital at Shorncliffe, suffering from blood poison resultant from shot wound, leaves tomorrow for England on the Cunard liner "Tuscania" sailing from New York on the 22nd.

The many friends of Mr. Lochart Gall are pleased to see him home again, after an absence of 8 months, during which time he served as an N. C. O. with the overseas No. 3 McGill General Hospital Corps and has now returned to finish his medical course. Mr. Gall expects to leave for the front again about June 1st.

A very swift and exciting game of Hockey was put up by our boys in their match with Hawkesbury on Wednesday last. Lachute played at a big disadvantage for in the first half they were minus their goal-tender, but the game was nevertheless a good one and the score of 8 to 6 in Hawkesbury's favor is not indicative of the relative teams play.

The Annual Meeting of the Agricultural Society was held in the Court House on Wednesday last, and was one of the largest attended in the history of the Society. Secretary James W. Gall read the financial statement and annual report which will appear in our next issue. The following are the directors appointed for ensuing year:—Eddie Morrin, Geo. Walsh, Eddie Kettle, W. J. Rodger, Geo. Hay, Geo. Stanforth, Erskine McOnat, W. J. Burke, C. R. Rodgers, Robt. Leishman, D. Todd, M. W. Albright, Wm. Hume, Robt. Bradley, John Innis.

GRENVILLE

Moore, T. Grey and T. Conins spent Sunday in Rawcliffe.

Miss F. Wright, of Montreal, is spending a few days at Mr. J. Barron's.

Quite a number of the young folks attended the "Surprise Party" at Mr. J. Johnson's, of Rawcliffe, last Wednesday night and all report a good time.

Mr. H. M. Lloyd, our esteemed Baptist Minister of this place has gone to spend a few days at Lenington, Ont., and it is rumoured that he is to return, "not alone."

Men's Overcoats, all the newest styles and at various prices \$5.00 to \$30.00
W. BANFORD & SON.

A Sweeping Victory

Lachute follows the County in Voting out the Licenses.

With no uncertain sound the people of Lachute proclaimed on Wednesday their verdict on the Liquor Traffic. It was a glorious victory for the Temperance forces and next May, Argenteuil will be proclaimed among the "Dry" Counties of the Province. Father Beauchamp, curé of Lachute has been a zealous worker in the fight, and Catholic and Protest alike have worked harmoniously together to bring about the abolition of the bar. The liquor interests organized some two weeks ago in an endeavor to put up a fight, but after careful canvass of the town they were frightened enough to see nothing but an ignominious defeat and consequently, not desirous of being the laughing stock of the town, they gave up the contest. Those who had been working for the by-law, however, never relinquished their zeal and worked to the last in piling up the huge majority of 800 votes against a pitiful 4 who must be very lonesome as they realize what has been accomplished. There were a goodly number of friends to the by-law, who owing to prevalent sickness, were unable to record their vote, but the grand total makes it very evident that our hotel-keepers must now brush up and look to the comforts of their travellers, if they wish to secure their business. It will simply be a survival of the fittest and the hotel that puts up the best accommodation and board will doubtless get the trade.

In the victory just won the ladies of the town played a large part, for over fifty of them turned out to record their votes in ousting the liquor.

One elector entered the poll and created no little amusement by emphasizing the fact that though he was a total abstainer himself he wished to vote for "liberty" and so he cast the first vote against the by-law. In God's name where does the "liberty" come in. How many are the abject slaves, both body and soul of the accursed traffic that has blighted the homes and ruined many with whom we are acquainted. "Liberty" indeed!

Can interference with personal liberty be pleaded as against the repression of the mob? No. Can the plea of individual right of property bar the effort to stamp out a conflagration? No. Can the right to go out and in of our houses at pleasure be urged as against the restraints of quarantine? No. Neither can a private drinking usage constitute a good reason for opposing a prohibitory liquor law. If the law smites the usage in smiting the saloon it does so only incidentally. Good citizenship will willingly bear an incidental evil for the sake of an essential and universal good. Life, in the end, will be more sacred if we suppress the mob. Property in the end, will have better securities if we put out the fire. Personal liberty, in the end, will have complete safeguards if we stamp out the contagion. So, every interest of society and the individual, in the end, will be better shielded now that we have said determinedly and effectually, "The Liquor must go." Let it be borne in mind, however, that prohibition is not after our property, our personal liberty, our individual rights.

May God hasten the day when all the moral and religious forces of the nation will be marching shoulder to shoulder to the destruction of this monster evil. When the temptation of the saloon is removed, when the drunkard shall be lifted to sobriety and industry, and his wronged wife and innocent children are delivered from the wrongs of the fiendish dispenser of the hellish stuff, then will strikes have ended, jails and prison houses become tenanted, and every home, filled with peace, joy, and prosperity.

DALESVILLE

Miss Alice McGibbon spent the week-end in Montreal visiting friends.

Rev. G. D. Fournier, of Hull, Que. will be at Roussillon for Sunday 23rd.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Graham spent Sunday with Mrs. L. Robinson Louisa.

Mrs. Jas. Bigelow who we are sorry to say is still in the Royal Victoria Hospital.

Miss L. Murdoch, of the General Hospital nursing staff is visiting friends here.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Hamilton, of Brownsburg spent the week-end with Mrs. J. Graham.

Mrs. G. Dixon left on Wednesday for Montreal to undergo an operation. We hope for a speedy recovery.

Mr. George Graham who spent the past three weeks with his parents returned to Lachute on Sunday.

Miss Maggie Seale returned to Montreal last week having spent a week with her mother Mrs. Wm. Seale.

Sunday Jan. 23rd, Pastor White will speak at Dalesville at 11 a.m. At Mount Maple at 3 p.m. and at Brownsburg at 7 p.m.

DEATHS

SHEPHERD—At Lachute, January 14th, 1916, Mary A. Shaw, wife of Thos. Shepherd, aged 73 years.

KETTYLE—At Brownsburg, on Wednesday Jan. 19th, 1916, Beatrice Donaldson, beloved wife of Ferguson Kettle, aged 23 years and 11 days. Funeral at two o'clock to the Presbyterian Church Brownsburg.

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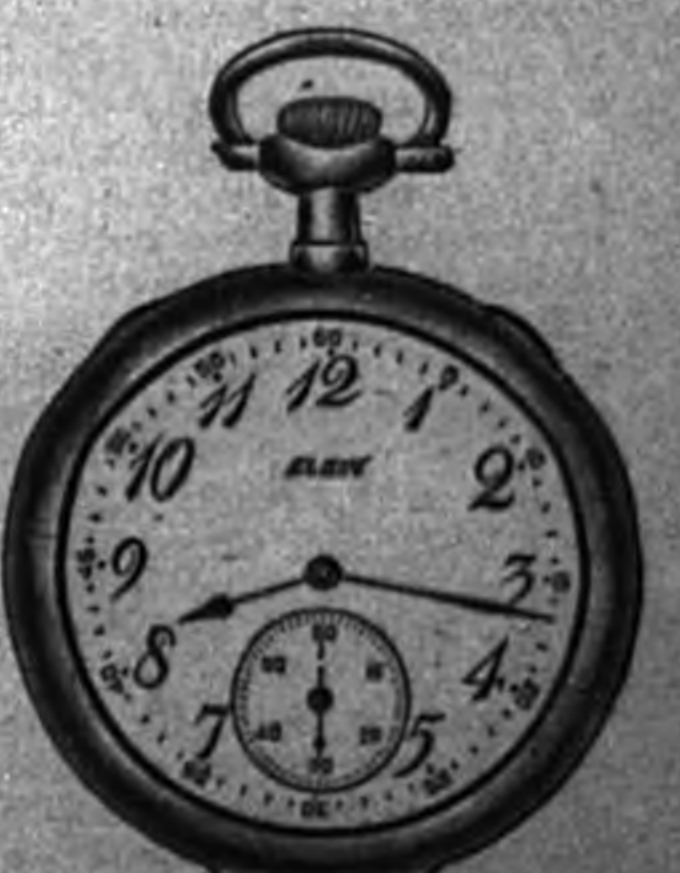
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ABOUT THE HOUSEHOLD

Economical Recipes.

Rice Pudding.—One quart milk (skimmed is all right), 1-3 cup washed rice, 1/2 cup sugar, 1/4 teaspoon salt, 1 teaspoon vanilla.

Sago Pudding.—One cup sago. Soak 2 hours in 1 quart of water, then add a few grains of salt, 4 tablespoons sugar and 8 large apples quartered. Bake 2 hours.

Tapioa Rouge.—Soak four tablespoons tapioa in cold water for several hours. Boil until thick and clear. Stir into this while boiling a cup of red currant jelly. When thoroughly blended put into a mold. Serve cold with cream.

Delicious Cake Without Eggs or Butter.—One cup thick sour milk, 1 cup sugar, 1/2 cup lard, 2 cups flour, 1 cup chopped raisins, a few grains of salt, 1 teaspoon soda, 1 teaspoon cinnamon, 1/2 teaspoon cloves, 1/2 teaspoon nutmeg. Stir soda into flour, add melted lard, sugar, salt and spices. Add raisins to flour. Beat all ingredients together. This makes 1 loaf or 12 small cakes baked in gem pans.

Whole Wheat Pudding.—One-half teaspoon soda, 1 cup sweet milk, 2 cups whole wheat flour, 1/2 teaspoon salt, 1/2 cup molasses, 1 cup raisins, 1 cup broken walnut meats, 1 teaspoon baking powder. Dissolve soda in milk; add flour, salt and molasses; beat hard. Add raisins, stoned and floured, nuts and baking powder. Mix and turn into a greased mold. Steam three hours and serve with any hot pudding sauce.

Marshmallow Pudding.—Prepare a lemon jelly; pour a very little into a plain mold or dish; add a layer of baked marshmallows. Cut the marshmallows with scissors. When this layer sets, add more jelly, add more marshmallows and proceed until jelly is all used. The lemon jelly can be kept in a warm room, so that it will not jelly before ready to be used. Serve with whipped cream.

Rolly Poly Pudding.—Make a suet crust; roll to the thickness of one-half inch; place any desired jam in the centre and spread equally over the paste, allowing a margin of about half an inch for the pudding to join. Roll up lightly, join the ends securely, place upon a floured cloth and bind with tape, allowing a little room for the pudding to swell. Plunge into boiling water and boil two hours or steam for the same length of time.

Rice and Cabbage Soup.—Three cups shredded, half-cooked cabbage, one-half cup rice, two quarts stock, butter and Parmesan cheese. Half-cooked cabbage should be cut into strips and fried in butter. Wash rice and boil until tender in stock, which should be well seasoned. Add cabbage, let them boil together until cabbage is tender, and pass freshly grated Parmesan cheese when serving. This is an Italian recipe.

Pumpkin Pie Without Eggs.—Here is a recipe for pumpkin pie without eggs. Remove the pulp and seeds from the pumpkins and cut into inch cubes; do not remove the skin. Stew until dry and of a rich brown color. Then sift. To make the pie use one cupful of sifted pumpkin, one cupful of sugar, one full tablespoonful of flour, one-fourth of a tablespoon each of salt, cinnamon and ginger. Mix these dry ingredients thoroughly, and then add slowly one pint of rich, sweet milk that is scalding hot. Have ready a deep pie plate lined with pastry cut to turn up at the edge far enough to be pinched into scalloped. Wet in cold water a strip of white cotton cloth one and one-half inches wide and pin it around the scalloped edge. Fill the crust and bake in a moderate oven until the middle of the pie is quite firm.

Hints to Housewives.

A little saltpetre in the water will keep flowers fresh a week.

Baking soda wet and bound on warts will remove them, it is said.

New pails or tubs should be painted with glycerine to prevent shrinking.

Did you ever try adding a cup of cold, cooked oatmeal to beef or tomato soup?

To keep pancakes from being greasy and heavy, do not have batter too thick and be sure that the griddle is piping hot.

Mirrors spot when the light falling on them is too strong. Place them so that the light comes from the sides.

When water is split on a highly-polished table rub with furniture cream as soon as the water is wiped off and no mark will remain.

Rub a little vinegar on the skin if your hands get very cold whilst you are hanging clothes out to dry. The trick makes the hands much warmer.

Ink can be removed from washing material by sprinkling a little tomato juice on to the stain; after leaving for a few minutes wash in the usual way.

In washing dishcloths, instead of using soap or borax, put a quantity of soap in the water and boil them. The grease and soda make a soap that does its own work and cloths smell sweet.

If you wish flower slips to bloom while plants are young, put the cuttings in small crocks. As soon as the crocks are filled with roots, plant and they will begin to bloom, especially geraniums.

Remember you have collected a

number of ends of soap shred them into an old saucepan, and add to every 1/4 lb. soap one pint of water. Let this just simmer, and then cool. Result: A splendid jelly for washing flannels and so on.

To perfume linen use rose leaves dried in the shade or at about four feet from a stove, one pound; cloves, caraway seeds and allspice, of each one ounce; pound in a mortar or grind in a mill. Mix all these together and put the compound into little bags.

It has been found an excellent plan, when making soldiers' gloves or mittens to stitch a piece of leather on the palms. This effectively prevents the rifle rubbing and wearing the wool, as well as gives the wearer a firmer grip upon his weapon. Pieces of kid cut from gentlemen's old gloves are very suitable for this purpose.

The sink should be washed down after the washing up after each meal, and once each day a handful of soda should be placed over the sink draining and a kettle of boiling water poured over it in order to dissolve and wash away any grease that has accumulated in the pipe and which, if allowed to remain, would decompose and give rise to an unhealthy odor.

As soon as a picture nail driven in a wall gets loose and the plaster begins to break around it, it can be made solid and firm by the following process: Saturate a bit of wadding with thick glue, wrap as much as possible round the nail and reinsert the latter in the hole, pressing it home as strongly as possible. The nail will thus be firmly fastened in its place.

When preparing to pack a trunk have four or five pieces of cardboard the size of your trunk, so that they will slip in easily. Wrap dresses or blouses in tissue paper and attach them to these boards with tape. You can then pack and unpack many times and your dresses will not be disturbed, but will come out when needed as fresh as when first packed.

MAIMED SOLDIERS.

Science Now Knows Why They Can Still "Feel" Their Lost Limbs.

A nurse recently returned from Paris said that soldiers who had lost a limb "frequently complained of feeling a touch upon it" though the limb was perhaps far removed from their sight—lying somewhere along the battle front.

A well-known English surgeon gives the reason for this peculiar sensation in an interesting article he has prepared on "Surgery in the Army." He says:

"It is a well-known fact that not merely for a few hours but for weeks and even months after a limb has been cut off or taken off, the person seems to feel sensations in it, or rather in the place where it once was and is conscious of it in different positions as though it were present. These sensations are very vivid for a time; the patient says that he feels his lost arm lying by his side, or on his breast or even that he has a peculiar tingling or aching in the fingers that are gone, and the like.

"Precisely similar sensations are noticed when a leg has been amputated. But the common idea that these sensations have anything to do with the lost limb itself is very childish, for this may be thrown in the fire immediately after removal, or otherwise destroyed or mutilated, and the patient will know nothing of it if he is not told.

"The true explanation is very simple.

"We learn from infancy to associate certain local sensations with certain muscular movements. The nerve carries the impression of the sensation to the brain, and the brain becomes conscious of the feeling as belonging to a particular muscular action. After this muscular action is no longer possible the nerves may still, through irritation, weakness or disease, take an impression to the brain, which is intensely localized through habit with the remembered muscular action.

"This is one of the proofs of what physicians call a muscular sense. This is not to be regarded as an actively conscious sense, like sight or touch, but is rather of the nature of organic sense, giving its information and working its effect without definite consciousness. This internal sensibility corresponds to every changing condition of the muscles, and even after the removal of a limb, or any part of the body, the sensations associated with it by the consciousness may remain."

TRIBUTE TO TEMPERANCE.

It Has Ameliorated Condition of Russian Refugees.

The editor of the Russian Slovoe, who has made a personal tour of the roads on which there is a great congestion of refugees from western Russia, writes of the terrible conditions prevailing. But, he says, "we have to thank the work of public organizations, the mild autumn with late rains, and the temperance of the people for the fact that the crisis is passing without grave disturbances. To temperance, more than any other factor, is due the heroic calm with which the homeless wanderers are pursuing their melancholy pilgrimage."

It may be easier to coax a woman than to drive her, but it's a lot more expensive.

THE CZAR'S FAMILY.

Present Great War Has Greatly Benefited Them.

The war has made a great difference to the Russian royal family. In the days before the war the Czarina lived in constant dread of her husband and children being assassinated and could scarcely bear them out of her sight. Indeed, so ill did she become with worry that to please her the great ballroom at the Winter Palace in Petrograd was turned into a bedroom for the whole family, in order, to quote the Czarina, that in the case of an outrage they "might all die together."

That is all changed now, however. The Czarina cheerfully said "good-bye" to her husband when he went to take his place at the head of his armies, and she and her daughters are working indefatigably on behalf of the wounded. The Czarina has no time for morbid worrying and is consequently in splendid health, and is one of the most energetic and hard-working women in Russia.

The Russian Grand Duchesses are charming and clever girls, and have profited by the careful training of their mother. The Grand Duchess Olga is an excellent musician and the Grand Duchess Tatiana paints like a professional artist. Both sisters speak several languages with equal facility, and both are very fond of riding and of outdoor exercise. The Empress likes her children to practise every kind of sport and to spend as much time as they can in the open air, and she has tried to give them an education on strict English lines, like the one she received herself.



To Dowager Queen Alexandra, Marlborough House, London, England, born at Copenhagen, Denmark, Dec. 1, 1844.

Aching Hearts.

"All seems gayly at a ball. Yet I suppose many a lady who is dancing here to-night has a heart that is aching."

"Yes, or a couple of corns."

Happiness is less apt to be a case of luck than pluck.

Brigadier-General F. S. MEIGHEN

C.P.R. New Director



It was the most logical thing for the greatest transportation corporation in the world to reach out and pick Frank Stephen Meighen off the financial landscape. When the shareholders of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, at its recent annual meeting, held in Montreal, voted "Yes" to the addition of this "coming" young Canadian to its Directorate, the business world the wide world over nodded its approval. He was the man that fit, the square post for the square hole, the right man, branded and labelled "C. P. R."

Back from the trenches of France and Flanders, the smell of the powder still on him, his ear-drums still quivering with the shock of the bursting shrapnel, Brigadier-General Meighen—for such is his title—makes a picturesque entry into the larger field. Well has he served his bleeding country. The best evidence of this could probably be obtained from the few surviving Germans who engaged the then Colonel Meighen's Fourteenth Battalion at St. Julien. Called home to lead his experienced advice to the Militia authorities of Canada, the honors of war gained only by duty well done have overtaken the young regimental commander.

But military prowess is not essential to the make up of the Canadian Pacific Railway Director, and men do not graduate in the service of their country in an industrial way by leading gallant Canadian soldiers to victory in Europe. In the veins of this man runs the blood of Mount Stephen. The first President of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, Lord Mount Stephen, was General Meighen's uncle. Robert Meighen, father of the new Director, was a railway associate of Mount Stephen, and himself a Director of the road. Here, then, is the Meighen pedigree: it is a place off the C. P. R.'s family tree.

Robert Meighen was a big man in his day and he left his imprint on the country. His C. P. R. affiliations were extensive, and it is appropriate that his son should resume the connection direct. One of the father's achievements was the founding of the Lake of the Woods Milling Company, and in more recent years Frank S. Meighen has been widely known as its President. In addition to the large interest held by the Robert Meighen estate in the great railway company, this Lake of the Woods Milling Company, one of the largest of its kind in the world, has been for many years one of the biggest of the railway's customers.

Let no one imagine, however, that this new member of a galaxy of Canada's captains of industry, is without merit of his own, or that he is riding into the C. P. R. board room on family prestige. At the present time he holds the following important offices: President of the Lake of the Woods Milling Company; a Director of the Bank of Toronto; President of the New Brunswick Railway Company; a Director of the Canadian North-West Land Company; President of the Montreal Opera Company; a Director of the Paton Manufacturing Company. To figure thus prominently in the business life of the Dominion is to prove his great personal ability and mental acumen. "Level-headed" is the adjective that the big business men of Canada apply to Frank S. Meighen.

While filling so large a place as this, General Meighen has still found time to play. Throughout Eastern Canada he is noted as an expert exponent of the hazardous game of pony polo, and many a careering battle has been won by his own skill and daring. He is an enthusiastic sportsman in many directions, as is evident in his membership in the following clubs: The Forest and Stream, the Montreal Hunt, the Back River Polo, the Montreal Jockey, the Toronto Hunt, and others.

General Meighen was born at Montreal, December 24, 1869. He was educated at Montreal High School and graduated in Arts from McGill University in 1893. He began his business life in the steamship office of the Robert Reford Company, later entering the service of the Lake of the Woods Milling Company, in their Montreal office. For many years he was Treasurer of the Company, succeeding to the Presidency on the death of his father in 1911.

Besides the clubs mentioned General Meighen is a member of the St. James and University Clubs of Montreal; the York Club of Toronto; the Junior Athenaeum, of London, England; and the Point Judith Club, of Narragansett Pier. His public-spiritedness is indicated in the fact that he was Honorary Treasurer of the local committee for the Quebec Tercentenary Celebration in 1908, and was one of the principal promoters of the Typhoid Emergency Hospital, in Montreal, in 1910.

For most of his life General Meighen has served in the militia of Canada. He was formerly adjutant of the 8th Royal Highlanders and became Lieutenant-Colonel commanding the regiment in 1906. He volunteered for service in South Africa. When the present war broke out he went to the front in command of the 14th Battalion, leading his men through several of the most famous and important engagements of the war on the west front. He was recalled in an advisory capacity, and is now engaged in organizing and recruiting the 87th Overseas Battalion, Canadian Grenadier Guards. His promotion has taken place since returning to Canada.

HE SAW PRESENT WAR COMING

SOME CHARACTERISTICS OF SIR JOHN FRENCH.

Countess of Warwick Describes British Commander as a Man of Iron Will.

In the London Daily Express the Countess of Warwick gives an interesting sketch of Sir John French. She writes:—

My first meeting with Field Marshal Sir John French, commander-in-chief of the "contemptible little army," dates back to the South African War. My latest meeting with him was in August of last year. On each occasion he was on the point of leaving for the front.

In the wide space that separates the Boer War from the great international conflict, we met very often; he was frequently our guest at Easton Lodge and sometimes at Warwick Castle, and I visited him at Government House, Aldershot. I have had many opportunities of hearing his views of the world problem that confronts us now, for he had seen it coming nearer and nearer, and had labored night and day to meet it. Other men had doubts; he found no room for any.

It was at Claridge's Hotel we met during the Boer War. My eldest son, Guy, Lord Brooke, had then arrived at the ripe age of seventeen and still at Eton, had sold all his personal effects, including his fur coat and jewellery given him by family and friends, to provide himself with the means of getting to the front and equipping himself when there. We only learned his intentions when it was too late to stop them, and I do not think that either my husband or myself was really anxious to keep him from serving his country. The only difficulty was to find him something useful to do, and Sir John offered to take him on his staff as a galloper. To-day I am pleased to think that he is still serving under him, now as brigadier-general.

Has an Iron Will. I recall General French as I saw him at Claridge's, firm-mouthed, curt in manner, briefly incisive in speech, saying no more than was absolutely necessary, and looking at me with the curious glance that bespeaks the man of action who dreams and sees visions. A strong, resolute figure, with an iron will behind it, a human war machine in perfect order—that was my first impression.

Many of my soldier friends were with him in South Africa, where his gifts as a cavalry leader roused enthusiasm. Writing home from the front, they told me he had but one fault as a commanding officer—he could not realize that horses do not respond as readily as soldiers to human emotions. He could over-drive his men, and they did their utmost for him, because they had implicit belief in their leader's direction and unbounded faith in his skill.

He came back to England wearing all the laurels of a successful general, and I met him several times in town. "The dust of praise that is blown everywhere" was no more to John French than any other dust. He brushed it sharply away.

When the Entente Cordiale was in the air, and there was a chance that Great Britain and France would work side by side, he was delighted. Such an arrangement was for him an ideal one, and he was, I may say, one of the first, if not the very first, of our leading military men who showed a full appreciation of its value. Unfortunately, though a well-educated and, in a strictly professional sense, a deeply-read man, he had no knowledge of the French language, and he could not rest until that defect was remedied. So in the summer of 1908—I think this was the year—he settled in the little village of La Boule, near Rouen, and lived for three months in absolute retirement, mastering the language. He would not claim to have acquired the Parisian accent, but he can at least speak fluently.

We were motoring through France that summer, and stayed in the little hotel he had chosen for his headquarters. He was extremely anxious to take me on a motor tour over the scene of Napoleon's last campaign, an ambition of long standing only now possible of fulfillment.

Studied German Methods.

Taking for his motto "Fas est ab hoste doceri," "It is allowable to learn even from an enemy," he adapted what he thought was best from the German methods, and it is well known that he and his close friend, Sir Douglas Haig, in making the British Army the perfect machine that it is, bore well in mind the lessons to be gathered from the German manoeuvres.

He objected strongly to the German close formation, holding it wasteful and unwise. He had grafted South African experience on his stock of tactical knowledge, and if the drilling of our men was terribly hard, he and Sir Douglas have found the ripe fruits of it in that wonderful retreat from Mons and in the battles round Ypres. For German thoroughness he had a generous and unstinted admiration. Prejudice can find no place in his mind.

A born soldier, he is merciless to

the inefficient. He broke a high officer, who was also a personal friend, because that officer made a bad blunder. Private considerations were swept aside, as they always were with him. He spares nobody, least of all himself, but his men love him almost as much as they trust him, and he watches over their proper comfort with a jealous eye.

Deep Student of War.

I do not think Sir John reads much save books dealing with military questions. He does not hunt or shoot or play polo, indeed, acknowledge the claims of any form of sport. He stands as far apart from the ordinary mundane interests of life as any professor in the cloistered peace of an old university town, and yet he is full to the brim of visualizing enthusiasms not to be overlooked by his friends because they are so finely controlled.

He lives in his profession, and breathes the very air of it; soldiering claims his every thought, and yet he is in no aspect the "beau sabreur" of the Ouida novels. If you were to drive with him through the most exquisite landscape, his mind's eye would at once select the salient points of attack and defence, he would grasp every military possibility of what lay before him, but the surrounding beauty would pass him by. Sometimes we have talked of war. "I hate war as much as you do," he has said to me more than once, "but—There it ends, and he is looking with far-seeing eyes at encounters yet to be.

Much of the recent gossip in London has endeavored to suggest that he has been a party to the intrigues of others. I venture to say that nobody who understands Sir John could make such a foolish mistake. The personal interests and trickery of small natures have no meaning for him. First and last and all the time he is a soldier, probably the one soldier who could have overcome the enormous difficulties by which he has been faced.

THE FIRST CUP OF TEA.

Origin of the Great Chinese Tea Industry.

The Chinese claim to be the first users of tea as a drink, and how it originated is told in a pretty little legend that dates from 2,000 years before the coming of Christ. A daughter of a then reigning sovereign fell in love with a young nobleman whose humble birth excluded him from marrying her. They managed to exchange glances, and he occasionally gathered a few blossoms and had them conveyed to her. One day in the palace garden the lovers met, and the young man endeavored to give her a few flowers, but so keen was the watchfulness of her attendants all she could grasp was a little twig with green leaves. On reaching her room she put the twig in water and, towards evening, she drank the water in which the twig had been kept. So agreeable was the taste that she even ate the leaves and stalks; every day afterwards she had bunches of the tea brought to her, which she treated in the same way. Imitation being the sincerest form of flattery the ladies of the Court tried the experiment, and with such pleasing results that the custom spread throughout the kingdom—and the great Chinese tea industry became a fait accompli.

WAR ON THE LOCUST.

Russian Authorities Take Measures to Stamp Out the Pests.

A remarkably successful campaign has recently been conducted by the Russian Government against locusts in Turkestan, where formerly the inhabitants, for religious reasons, did hardly anything to check the ravages of these insects.

Turkestan supplies almost half the cotton used in Russian mills, and raises other valuable crops. As recently as 1901 locusts caused an annual loss of more than \$2,000,000 in this region, and only primitive methods of dealing with them were in vogue. The loss has now been reduced to virtually nothing.

The methods employed by the Russians include: Preparation in summer and autumn of forecast maps showing the position, age and density of egg centres of each district; treatment of the infested areas with paris green, or, better, molasses sodium arsenite, as soon as the larvae appear; scorning by knapsack machine of larvae in places not accessible to sprays, devoid of vegetation, or far from water courses of sufficient capacity to keep the sprayers going; capture of larvae in pits or ditches.

Had a Heavy Voice.

Some time ago the guests at a reception were discussing the relative merits of several songsters, when one of the party turned to a man named Brown. "By the way, Brown," said he, "you are something of a singer, are you not?" "Not on your life!" was the emphatic response. "I never sang a note that somebody didn't threaten to send in a riot call. You are probably thinking of my brother." "Perhaps I am," was the thoughtful rejoinder of the other. "Has he a heavy bass voice?" "Yes," smiled Brown, "so heavy that it makes him bow-legged to carry it."

The man who knows enough to attend to his own business knows enough.

WINNERS OF THE VICTORIA CROSS

LANCASHIRE FUSILIERS HEAD LIST OF BRITISH.

Four Canadians Have Gained the Little Bronze Cross "For Valor."

With the bestowal of the Victoria Cross on Sergeant Brooks of the Coldstream Guards the number conferred during the present war has been brought to 119, including a clasp given to an officer who won the cross in the South African campaign. The deeds for which the little bronze cross have been bestowed range from saving comrades under heavy shell and rifle fire to destroying a Zeppelin and its crew.

For sheer Paladin valor, the palm must go to Lieut. Michael O'Leary, Northumberland Fusiliers, who at Guiney on Feb. 1, killed five Germans holding the first barricade, and then dashed on and slew three more, taking another two prisoners. He actually captured the entire position without the aid of his comrades, and the whole world—outside of the Teuton empires—rang with the praises of the gallant Irishman. O'Leary was then plain sergeant in the Irish Guards, but following the bestowal of the cross, he was appointed to a second lieutenantcy in the old "Fighting Fifth."

Gallant Lancashire Lad.

Another gallant feat was performed by a boy private in the Lancashire Fusiliers, "The Minden Boys." It was at Ypres, when the Germans were advancing behind a wall of poisonous gas, that Private John Lynn, of that famous regiment, although almost overcome by the fumes, worked his machine gun with great effect. When he was no longer able to see the approaching enemy he stood on the parapet and continued to pour a devastating hail of bullets from this vantage point. He saved the trench, but at the expense of his life, for he succumbed next day to the poison fumes he had inhaled.

Four Canadian V.C.'s.

A feat of gallantry similar to this was performed by Lieut. Campbell, a gallant Mount Forest man, who though severely wounded, continued to operate his machine gun until he succumbed to his injuries. In addition to Lieut. Campbell, three other Canadians have won the Victoria Cross at Ypres on April 23rd. Lance Corporal Fred Fisher brought up a machine gun and made it possible for a threatened field battery to retire. In doing this he lost four of his men, but having obtained four more, he returned to the firing line to cover the advance of a supporting force. In doing so, the gallant corporal was killed, but the little bronze cross was forwarded with an expression of the King's sympathy to his parents in Montreal.

Gave Life For Friend.

Sergeant-Major Fred Hall also won the cross on this occasion, when he tried to rescue a wounded comrade under a terrific fire delivered at short range. The task cost him his life, for he was killed by the enemy's devastating volleys. The fourth recipient was Captain Scrimger, medical officer attached to the 14th Montreal battalion, who dressed the wounded under a hail of shells. He alone of the four Canadian heroes lives to wear the coveted decoration.

Nine Are Australians.

In addition to the Canadians, other overseas Dominions are represented on the V.C. honor roll. The Australians head the list with nine, while the Indian army has won eight, and the New Zealanders one. The remaining 97 have been distributed as follows: Royal Navy, 10; Flying Corps, 4; Cavalry, 2; Yeomanry, 1; Royal Engineers, 5; Royal Artillery, 9; Guards Brigade, 7; Infantry of the Line, 51; Territorials, 5; Royal Army Medical Corps, including clasp awarded to officer who won the cross in South Africa, 2; Headquarters Staff, 1.

Infantryman's War.

The figures show the great part played by the infantry soldier in modern warfare, for of the 105 crosses bestowed on members of the land forces, 85 have been gained by men of "foot-slogging" corps. To the Lancashire Fusiliers falls the honor of having secured the greatest number of crosses awarded to a single unit, that gallant corps having four during the present war. The Manchesters have also won four, but this number includes one cross which was bestowed on a member of one of its Territorial battalions.

The "Sweepers" Head List.

As the Rifle Brigade had previously received fifteen crosses, this famous corps now heads the list of line regiments with eighteen, and is followed by the King's Royal Rifles and the South Wales Borderers, each with sixteen. The Gordon Highlanders rank fourth with fifteen, three of which were won during the Dargal campaign, eighteen years ago. It should be pointed out in fairness, however, that both the Rifle Brigade and Rifle Corps had four regular battal-

ions, while other infantry regiments, previous to this war, had only two. The total number gained by the Guards' Brigade since the institution of the honor in the Crimean War is eighteen.

Ten Naval Heroes.

The ten V.C.'s given during the past year to naval officers and men bring the total bestowed on the senior service to fifty-one. Three of these crosses were won by the commanders of submarines in the Dardanelles and Sea of Marmora. On Dec. 13, 1914, Lieut. N. D. Holbrook, in command of B11, entered the Dardanelles and, notwithstanding the difficult current, dived his vessel under five rows of Turkish mines and torpedoed the battleship Mesoudiyeh. On his return he was subjected to terrific shell fire from land and naval batteries, which compelled him to submerge his tiny craft for upwards of nine hours.

Repeated Once More.

Four months later, Lieut. Commander Boyle, in charge of the E14, took his submarine under the mine fields in the Dardanelles and entered the Sea of Marmora. There, or in the Straits, he sank two Turkish gunboats and one transport. A little later Commander M. E. Nasmith repeated this heroic feat, destroying one gunboat, two transports, one ammunition ship and three store ships. Of the four airmen who have won the little bronze cross, two have not lived to wear it. Flight-Lieutenant Warneford gained his by performing the unparalleled feat of destroying single handed a Zeppelin and its crew, only to lose his life six days later while making a "practice flight" near Paris.

Saved Machine, Lost Life.

Lieut. Rhodes-Morehouse was mortally wounded after successfully bombing the German communications at Courtrai. In spite of his serious injuries, however, he retained control of the machine and flew a distance of 35 miles back to the British lines, where he made a successful landing, and handed in his report. Five days later he died in a hospital. In recommending the gallant officer for the cross, the commander-in-chief plainly intimated that if he had thought more of himself and less of his machine and finishing his work, he might have descended earlier and saved his life.

Hard to Win.

That the coveted honor has not been awarded with a lavish hand in this campaign of campaigns is evidenced by comparison with the Indian Mutiny, in which 182 crosses were bestowed. In the Crimean War 111 sailors and soldiers won the decoration.

From 1856 to the outbreak of the present world struggle, a period of 58 years, less than 550 British fighting men have been singled out to wear the honor, despite the fact that during that time our sailors and soldiers have been fighting in every quarter of the world. Little wonder that the cross is highly esteemed.

Its award stands not only as the hallmark of soldierly valor, but stamps the recipient as a spirit kinsman of the three hundred Spartan immortals who fell at Thermopylae.

VODKALESS RUSSIA.

Wonderful Change in Villages Which Are Now Prosperous.

Herr Anton Karlgren, sub-editor of "Dagens Nyheter" (Sweden) gives some further impression of his recent visit to Russia. His description of the change in the life of the masses, brought about by the prohibition of the sale of vodka merits attention. In the towns there has never been, he notes from personal observation, so much prosperity as at present. Beggars have disappeared from the streets, and the masses are better fed and better clad than ever before.

It is, however, in the village that the blessings of teetotalism are most apparent. The hundreds of millions formerly spent in the spirit shops now remain in the pockets of the peasants. Millions of working days, formerly wasted in drinking bouts and their after-effect, help to line the pockets.

The net result is that the Russian villages, so to say, roll in money. Meat, formerly eaten once or twice a year, is becoming part of the daily fare, and dwellings and farming utensils and decent clothes are being purchased out of savings by the agricultural population.

The one danger with the increase of economic strength is the possibility of a decrease of moral strength. Vodka filled a void in the empty and lustreless life of the peasant.

He wonders now how he shall spend his free time and his superfluous money. Stories are told of cases of suicide due to the dullness of life now that the "dear little water" has been put out of reach.

The teetotallers are alive to this danger, and already, in certain districts of Russia, "people's houses" are being provided, equipped with libraries, tea, lecture, and reading-rooms and cinematographs.

All this is to the good, writes Karlgren, but a big effort is essential in order to raise the intellectual and moral level of the nation if Russia's teetotal year is to be more than a little episode in her history.

SIR F. E. SMITH IN CLASS BY HIMSELF

THE FOREMOST AUTHORITY ON INTERNATIONAL LAW.

Is Extremely Versatile, and Is Best Product of Unionist Party in Recent Years.

In his speech at the Lord Mayor of London's banquet, Sir F. E. Smith, the newly-appointed Attorney-General, referred to the note sent by the United States to Great Britain, relative to the interference by the latter country with the trade of the former, during the present war. He said that it raised contentions from which British lawyers profoundly dissented, and that he trusted that the latter were capable of making their case good. He added that the bar had now to play its part. An American correspondent cabled of this speech that it was as immature as its maker looked.

But he mistook his man. Sir Frederick Smith is certainly guilty of what Pitt styled "the atrocious crime of being a young man"—he is only forty-three, and that is an early age at which to have reached the headship of the entire English bar. But he is very far from being "immature." Not merely an advocate, but as a lawyer, in the very widest sense of that term, he has few equals in his own land. And in matters of international law, he is, among practising barristers in Parliament, quite in a class by himself. This is fortunate just now. For the United States' note to Great Britain raises many technical and complex points of international law. And though the British reply will be signed by Sir Edward Grey, as Foreign Minister, it is undoubtedly that its compilation will be mainly the work of the Law Officers of the Crown, and particularly of Sir Frederick Smith, as the Senior Law Officer.



Sir F. E. Smith.

The son of a lawyer, Sir Frederick Smith took to law with the ease with which a duck takes to swimming. Twenty-one years ago he took a first-class in the final honor school of jurisprudence at Oxford, and gained the Vinerian law scholarship the following year. Four years later he was one of the examiners in the law final schools at Oxford University. Apart from his brilliant career at the bar, he is known as a voluminous and profound writer in legal subjects, particularly on international law, on which he has written two standard works. Thus, if the British case is not well put when the reply to the United States' note is compiled, it should not be the fault of the man who will have the chief share in compiling it.

Versatile as Churchill.

It was once said of another famous lawyer-statesman—the great Brougham—that if only he knew a little law, he would know a little of everything. Sir Frederick Smith knows a great deal of law. But he knows a great deal of many other things, too. Indeed, the only man in British public life who can approach him for versatility is Mr. Winston Churchill, who, as it happens, is his closest friend. But "Fred" is far and away, a better-read man than "Winnie"—at once more deeply and more widely read. Like Mr. Churchill, he is an officer in the King's Own Oxfordshire Hussars. And he was, for several months, at the front, whither the other is understood to be going.

Sir Frederick Smith is the one brilliant young man produced by the Unionist party in recent years. He is a long way the best platform speaker in his party, and one of the three best in the country. In his maiden speech in Parliament he caught the ear of the House of Commons, and there are few speakers more gratefully heard in the House. The Unionists like him for his first-class fighting qualities, the Liberals because he bears no malice. Always in the thick of the fight—in the days before coalition caused the Liberal lion to lie down with the Unionist lamb—and invariably characterized by a splendid audacity, he has known how to take, as well as to give, hard blows.

In Liverpool his is a name to conjure with. He was born there, and he represents one of its divisions in Parliament. In fact, he has made himself almost as solid with the Liverpoolians as the late Mr. Chamberlain did with the people of Birmingham.

Asked, not long ago, to what he attributed his success, he said that it was mainly owing to two causes. First, to the fact that he was fortunate enough to possess a very able father from whom he inherited whatever abilities he possessed, and secondly to his capacity for hard work—not because he was naturally disposed to like hard work, he explained, for he thought that he had a natural predisposition to pleasure, but because he had to like it. His father, it may be mentioned, died when he was quite young, leaving the Smith family—or this branch of it—not overburdened with means. And the Attorney-General climbed to the bar and later to Parliament, and his present position, by means of scholarships.

But of his faculty of concentration there can be no doubt. Whatever he takes in hand he does thoroughly. He works twice as quickly as do most of his competitors, and more than double as hard. In nearly all that he does there is a sound and solid substraction of sense—and even his nonsense is usually but the froth of wisdom.

THE INTRENCHING TOOL.

Soldier Values It Next to His Rifle, For It Means Safety.

Next to his rifle, every soldier at the front values most of all his intrenching tool, which consists of a small wooden handle not quite two feet long and a detachable iron cross-piece with a pick at one end and a sharp, narrow spade at the other. Men cling to their intrenching tools when they have had to discard nearly every other article of equipment. A man without an intrenching tool feels that he is of rather less value as a soldier than if he had no uniform. Without this little pick and spade he must lie out in the open after an advance instead of scraping for himself a little mound for cover.

When there is any movement in the lines most of the intrenching work is done with these little tools. It is only when a position has been solidly won and is to be occupied more or less permanently that large picks are brought up and put into use.

The infantryman needs no urging to dig. It becomes the merest instinct to realize that his life depends on providing himself with proper cover. And this instinct is strong enough to conquer even the overpowering desire for sleep which comes at the close of a long day's hard fighting, and which at nightfall often makes even the consumption of food seem superfluous. Frequently the tired infantryman, after 10 or 12 hours of fighting, must struggle from dusk to midnight with his intrenching tools; not till his cover is snug and sound does the soldier dare to curl himself up in his pit and take the coveted 40 winks in preparation for his counter-attack, which is almost certain to come before dusk.

A soldier's letter tells about a British regiment that boasted they did not dig. "It was a very gallant regiment," he writes, "with a large share in the battle honors of Britain's past wars. They had charged at Balaclava; they had fought in every corner of the globe. But they had not been taught to dig; it was beneath them. They were nominally a cavalry regiment, with a cavalry regiment's foolish ideas of caste."

And here is what happened to them not far from Mons. The regiment had been rushed into a gap to cover the flank of an infantry brigade. Because they were dismounted, an infantry officer offered them some friendly advice, urging them to provide themselves with some kind of cover. But they laughed, took their position and lay down in the open. "We don't dig," they boasted proudly. Poor gallant fellows! Ten minutes later a battery found them and sprayed them off the face of the earth as the little bugs are cleaned off a rose bush by the gardener's spray.

THOUGHTS FOR THE DAY.

A merely fallen enemy may rise again, but the reconciled one is truly vanquished.—Schiller. Hope awakens courage. He who can implant courage in the human soul is its best physician.—Von Kuebel.

And the Kingdom of Heaven is of the child-like, of those who are easy to please, who love and who give pleasure.—R. L. Stevenson. When one is tempted to write a clever but harsh thing, though it may be difficult to restrain it, it is always better to leave it in the inkstand.—Smiles.

The longer I live the more highly do I estimate the Christian Sabbath, and the more grateful do I feel toward those who impress its importance on the community.—Daniel Webster.

Life is not made out of money, and friendship, and talents, and patronage, and family influences, and good chances, and good positions, and good health and good nature; it is made out of faith, virtue, knowledge, temperance, patience, godliness, and brotherly kindness and love.—Inniger.

WAR STRAIN OF FRENCH ROADS

Railways Meet Tremendous Emergency Needs. French military authorities took over the railway systems of the country, whether State or privately owned, at midnight on July 31, 1914. Ever since then the French railways have been subjected to a frightful strain. Publication of the figures for the year August, 1914-15, enables one to measure and appreciate the magnitude of the work required of the transport system under war conditions and military control.

From the very outset the mobilization and concentration had exacted the maximum of effort, and that concurrently with the departure for the front of 75 per cent. of the trained men. All the train services had to be immediately intensified and increased in order to cope with the imperative necessity of carrying within the shortest time the greatest number of troops to the frontier. This sudden change had to be accomplished without a second's hesitation, the safety of the country depending upon its smoothness and rapidity. Meanwhile, reduced traffic for passengers and freight had to be continued.

Until August 5 the mobilization lasted. In three days (August 2-5) more than 3,000 trains ran over the privately owned P.L.M. (Paris-Lyon-Mediterranean). On August 5, the mobilization continuing, the concentration (the transporting of the formed units to specified points on the frontier) began. The State-owned eastern system during a fortnight ran an average of 400 military trains a day, while transporting 50,000 civilians who were fleeing the invasion. On the privately owned Orleans line the concentration transport amounted to 2,000 military trains, aggregating 57,000 cars, which transported 600,000 officers and soldiers, 144,000 horses and 40,000 vehicles.

In certain central stations a train passed every five minutes on an average for more than a fortnight. In addition to the transport provided for the French army, the northern line had to take care of the British Expeditionary Corps, 280,000 strong, plus its material and stores, and the Orleans system ran 400 trains at six-minute intervals, bringing up the Indian troops.

The battles of the Marne and of the Yser increased the strain. To prevent the Germans reaching Calais 6,000 trains moved 70 divisions of infantry; to defeat the enemy it being necessary to exceed in rapidity and capacity his railway transport and counter-concentrate in time.

Meanwhile sanitary trains had to be provided for the wounded, and both the armies and the civilian population had to be fed. For the Paris intrenched camp alone the Orleans line brought up in a month 117,000 tons of foodstuffs, 66,000 tons of fodder, 107,000 oxen, 211,000 sheep and pigs.

MANY MEN, MANY MINDS.

Various Interesting Views as to "Solid Comfort."

Ideas of "solid comfort" vary. A pipe and a jug and a fish pole is a suggestive combination in the mind of many a man; a book of verses underneath a bough, etc., was the poet's dream (though to be sure, there was a jug in that vision, too). But let your mind grasp this paragraph from the Manchester (England) Guardian: "The wants of the men in the trenches are curious and varied, but this request from a university youth at the front is a queer combination of the intellectual and the practical: 'Could you post me each week the Spectator and a small tin of insect powder?'"

It takes so few creature comforts to make a man contented! One pictures this educated young soldier waiting eagerly for each week's mail, seizing his precious packages with trembling, anticipatory glee, and, with his powder tin in one hand and his magazine in the other, running to his cozy little nook for an hour of mental and physical bliss!

SOME INSECT WONDERS.

Cricket Sings a Mile, Grasshopper Sails One Thousand.

David Fairchild, who has hunted the world over for plants of economic value and introduced them into this country, has communicated some interesting facts about insects. He says the champion aeronaut is the king grasshopper, which has the ability to jump 100 times its length and can sail for 1,000 miles before the wind.

The cricket is described as a powerful singer, its shrill note sometimes being heard a mile away. The males alone are musical, and the females listen to their melodious wooing with ears which are on their forelegs. Being so musical, it would hardly be expected that they would be such fighters among themselves as they are, or cannibals, eating each other when there is not enough food at hand.

The ants are described as communists, because the individual interest is merged in the community. There is a female rights colony. The workers are females, the soldiers are females, the nurses are females, and there is one queen mother for them all, who lays all the eggs for the colony. The males are but mates for the young queen.

DEATH'S TOLL.

Five Million Men Said to Have Been Killed in the War.

Col. Heussler, a Swiss military statistician, calculates carefully that 5,000,000 men have been killed since the war began. All these estimates are largely guesses. Neither France nor Russia issues totals of casualty lists, while Germany either combines her forces with those of the Austro-Hungary, or gives the Prussian losses alone, leaving the other States to publish what they please.

July 31 Premier Asquith stated in the House of Commons that during the first year of the war there had been over 2,000,000 men killed. He based his statement on German as well as British casualties, and distributed them as follows:

Great Britain	116,000
France	400,000
Russia	733,000
Belgium	47,000
Serbia	64,000
Japan	300
Total allies	1,360,300
Germany	482,000
Austria	341,000
Turkey	45,000
Total Teutons	868,000

Grand total 2,228,300

Since then Col. Heussler's calculations are the first that have given appearance of authority. But on the same basis there is a monthly average of 185,000 killed, which, omitting Japan, would make 3,877,834 killed from Aug. 1, 1914, to Nov. 15, 1915. To this may be added the unofficial estimates of those killed on the Italian front. Of these 10,000 were Austrians and 30,000 Italians, making a grand total of 4,017,834 since the war began. Col. Heussler finds that even this is too small.

"BIRCH BREAD" FOR GERMANS.

Scientists Say Loaves Made From Wood Are Nourishing.

Germany's "war bread" is in a fair way, it seems, to be supplemented by "birch bread," or some other wood fibre product, which will lend a new and literal significance to the hackneyed term "staff of life." Scientists have been renewing the experiments initiated nearly a hundred years ago by a Tübingen professor, and announce that they are able to turn ordinary wood into a nourishing substitute for flour.

Birch seems to be the wood preferred for this purpose, and the process to which it is subjected is described as follows:

The logs are first stripped of bark and cut into small pieces about an inch thick, which are in turn reduced to splinters and soaked in hot water. Then they are dried in the sun, and afterward in a heater similar to those used in drying fruit. This done, the fragments are ground to a very fine powder. This wood flour is then treated with water, to which has been added some form of gluten; for example, linseed oil. It is kneaded and baked in rolls or loaves about as big as a man's fist, the baking giving it a yellowish brown color.

The birch bread is said to have the same taste and smell as ordinary bread and to be perfectly digestible; but it is gravely remarked—perhaps in unconscious plagiarism from the famous recipe for "stone soup"—that it is considerably improved by mixing with the wood flour about half its weight of the real article.

RIFLE HAS CURVED BARREL.

New Arm With Safety Device for Trench Work.

A rifle that shoots over the parapet while the user sits in comparative safety in the trench without necessity for exposing himself to the fire of the enemy is a late invention brought out by a well-known sportsman and big-game hunter of England. The feature of this invention is that the rifle is held vertically while the projectile is fired horizontally. This is accomplished by a curved deflecting tube, fixed to the muzzle of the gun, that changes the course of the projectile from the vertical to the horizontal as it leaves the gun.

In spite of the enormous friction that must accompany this change of direction the tube, as shown by actual tests, is not subject to excessive wear, while the effective range of a rifle equipped with this device is between 100 and 150 yards. The rifle is aimed by means of a periscope consisting of two mirrors, one fixed to the upper end and the other to the lower end of a tube that is mounted on the rifle barrel.

Compelled to be Useful.

"Does your wife allow you to smoke around the house?" "She requires me to do so," replied Mr. Meekton. "I don't like tobacco myself; but Henrietta requires me to blow smoke on the house plants twice a day to keep the insects off."

Sailed on the Websterian.

The bank cashier disguised, was boarding the steamer with his loot when he noticed a man standing by the rail who looked like a detective. "Do you think that when he sees me on the seas he will seize me?" he asked of his accomplice.

"I apprehend you need not apprehend that he will apprehend you," responded the other comfortingly.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Municipality of the County of Argenteuil.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given by Gavin J. Walker, Secretary-Treasurer, of the Municipal Council of the County of Argenteuil, that the lots and part of lots hereinafter mentioned will be sold by Public Auction in the Court Room in the Court House building in the Town of Lachute, in said County of Argenteuil, on Wednesday, the first day of March next at ten o'clock in the forenoon for the Assessments and Charges due to the Municipalities hereinafter mentioned upon the several lots or part of lots hereinafter described unless the same are paid to me with costs before day of sale.

In the Municipality of the Township of Arundel.

Name of Owner	Resident or Non-Resident	Range	Number of lot or part thereof. No. of cadastre	Municipal Tax	School Tax	Costs	Total
John Godin	Non-Resident	1	South half of Lot No. 17.	39 28	3 26	32	42 86

In the Municipality of the Township of Chatham.

Name of Owner	Resident or Non-Resident	Range	Number of lot No. on Cadastre	School Tax	Total
Heirs late John Monereiff	Non-Resident	10	Lot No. 973 containing about 198 acres	4 50	4 50
William Blair	Resident	6	Lot No. 718	7 98	7 98

In the Municipality of the Township of Wentworth.

Name of Owner	Resident or Non-Resident	Range	No. of lot or part thereof No. on Cadastre	Municipal Tax	School Tax	Int & Costs	Total
Mat. McOluskey	Non-Resident	7	Lot No. 26	2 10	2 10	25	4 75
Charles Paradis	Resident	8	Lot No. 20 A	18 30		1 70	20 00
Joseph Lafontaine	Non-Resident	11	Subdivision No. 12d of lot No. 6, bounded on front by Public Road, on South by subdivision No. 12c of lot No. 6, on North by subdivision No. 13 of lot No. 6, and on East by remainder of said lot No. 6	13 40	23 31	1 00	37 71

In the Municipality of the Parish of St. Andrews.

Name of Owner	Resident or Non-Resident	Number of lot or part thereof No. on Cadastre	Municipal Tax	Total
Wm. H. Simpson	Non-Resident	Lots Nos. 472, 473, 474	47 74	47 74

In the Municipality of the Township of Grenville and Augmentation.

Name of Owner	Resident or Non-Resident	Range	No. of lot No. on Cadastre	School Tax	Total
Heirs late Mrs. Ed. Allan	Non-Resident	3	Lot No. 3d Augmentation	1 83	1 83
Sydney Kelly	Non-Resident	10	Lot No. 3a Augmentation	1 75	1 75
Sydney Kelly	Non-Resident	10	Lot No. 6b Augmentation	3 50	3 50
Est. D. McIntosh	Non-Resident	11	Lot No. 2 Augmentation	9 00	9 00
John Ward	Non-Resident	11	Lot No. 10b Augmentation	90	90
Ben Robinson	Non-Resident	11	Lot No. 11 Augmentation	80	80

In the Municipality of that part of the Parish of St. Jerome, which comprises the Cotes St. Joseph, St. Eustache, St. Marguerite and St. Angeline.

Lot known as Number 109 in Cote St. Angeline, containing about fifteen and a half acres, less that portion sold to the Methodist Church. Bounded on East by the said Methodist Church property, on the South by the property of Mrs. Wm. J. Riddell, on the West by property of Mr. Wm. Hammond and in front or North by Main Road, proprietor C. S. Ferry Non-resident.

Amount due for School Taxes \$5 23
Amount due for Municipal Taxes 3 36

\$8 59

Lachute Jan. 7th, 1916.

GAVIN J. WALKER,

Sec.-Treasurer of the Municipal Council of the County of Argenteuil.

Head-quarters for Lumbering Tools

Axes, Cross-Cut Saws, Circular Saws, Buck Saws, Saw Sets, Swedges, Gauges, Files, Axe and Saw handles, Peevies, Cant Hooks, Mattacks, Cant hook fixtures, Cant Hook Handles, Grind Stones, Grind Stone Fixtures, Etc. Etc.

Stewart's No. 1 Hand-power clippers, latest model
Ball Bearing Hand Clippers
New Market Hand Clippers
Chicago Fellock Clippers
Horse Blankets, Sursingles, Halters, Cowties and Stall Fixtures, Electric Supplies of all kinds.
Shafting, Boxes, Hangers and Pulleys.
Pumps, Pipe and Fittings.

T. McQuat & Son,
Founders & Machinists, - - Lachute Mills.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the under-mentioned LANDS and TENEMENTS have been seized, and will be sold at the respective times and places mentioned below.

FIERI FACIAS DE TERRE.

Circuit Court.—District of Montreal.

Sainte-Justine (No. 187). FRIERIES

LTD. Plaintiff; vs. Cyrille Mondoux, Defendant.

That certain lot of land situate in Chatham township, county of Argenteuil, district of Terrebonne, known and designated on the official plan and book of reference as forming part of lot number one hundred and ninety four (No. 194), bounded towards the north by the public highway and on the other sides by the residue of said lot No. 194, the lateral lines being at right angles, the road on the west side being about one acre and a half distant from the hill road known under the name of "Noyes Road"—with a cheese factory and all equipment thereon used in the making of butter and cheese and other buildings including a house and stable thereon erected.

To be sold at the catholic church door of the village of Saint-Philippe d'Argenteuil, district of Terrebonne, on the twenty-seventh day of January next, 1916, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

Lapointe & Prevost, Sheriffs.
Sheriff's office,
Ste. Scholastique, 14th Dec. 1915.

LACHUTE ACADEMY EXAMS.

GRADE XI.

PHYSICS.

Class I.—Ervin Center 85.

Class II.—John Hope 71. Wilma Jones 61.

Class III.—Irene Scott 58, Bessie Hammond 53.

GRADE X.

GEOMETRY.

Honours.—Doris Campbell 97.

Verda Ketylle, Edward McQuat 93.

Class I.—Alma Gordon 86, Am

Bayes 82, Edwin Johnson 81, Merv

McGregor 77, Kenneth McConnell 76.

Class II.—Joan Higginson 73, Hazel

McKay 70, Wilma Hooper 69, Dharma

Lackey 67, George Bain, George

Hammond 66.

Class III.—Aggie Faw 59, Alice

Cameroon 56, Keith Douglas 53.

GRADE IX.

LATIN.

Honours.—Violet Rogers 99, Edna

Conlon 92.

Class I.—Katie Jones 88, Stuart

Hay 85, Hazel O'Brien 84, Ralph

Robinson 78, Maude Paintner 77.

Class II.—Lila Cruise 73, Mina

Dixon 69, Laurence Goron, Violet

Grey 66, Edith Reers 63.

Class III.—Evel Boyd 58, Jessie

Berry 57, Annie Silverman 56, Ruby

Robinson, Myrtle Berry 54, George

McComick 51.

GRADE VIII.

ARITHMETIC.

Honours.—Percy Carpenter, Aletha

McKerzie 98, Thos. McMahon 90.

Class I.—Muriel Dawson, Kenneth

Hay, Lyall Middleton 83, James

Ca der 81, Doris Hammond 80, Ernest

Baldwin, Maudie Dobbie, Hele a

Rodgers 79, Percy M. J. Hews, Maude

Scale 78, Inez Sutton 77.

Class II.—James McElabor, Eliza

beth Tomalty 70, Grace Dobbie,

Edna Patterson 67, Christine Griffith

James Smith 66, Lara Kerr 63.

Class III.—Ruth Arthur, Edna

Thompson 58, Jessie Paul 57, Mabel

Arms rong 54, Ean Campbell, Gordon

Matthews, Marg ret Watson 52.

GRADE VII.

LATIN.

Honours.—Mamie Graham, Ryck

man Alexander 100.

Class I.—Melvin Burk 89, Catherine

Burwash 83, Elsie Lackey 82, Mary

Box, Agnes Hodge, May Boyd 78.

Class II.—Laurence Bohn 72, H.

McPaul 69, Anna Scott 67, Alfred

Morrow, Kenneth McQuat 66, Keith

Christie 61, Har Id B. ombv, Ruth

Dobbie 61, Ruby Rodgers 59, Ella

Giles 53, Stella Armstrong 52.

GRADE VI.

GEOMETRY.

Honours.—Margaret Jones 91, Ivan

Carpenter 93, Margaret McQuat,

Harry Murphy 92, Mabel Garrard 91.

Class I.—Evelyn Hamilton 84, Ian

Hay, Arthur Lackey 77, Bruno

Gagnon 75.

Class II.—Lillian Darlington 71, G.

Hammond 69, James McKinnon 63,

Leo Lapointe 61, Douglas Patterson

60.

Class III.—Gordon Doig 56.

GRADE V.

GEOMETRY.

Honours.—Lillian Hamilton 99.

Class I.—Muriel Bark 88, Clifford

McPaul 84, Annie Faser 83, Jessie

Hay, Anne d Scott 80, K. Campbell 77

Ethel Hay 78.

Class II.—White Cortingham 72,

Arthur Cruise 71, Jessie McFarlane,

Lillian Bradford 70, James H. y 68, H.

Bull 68, Milda Sutton 64, Myrtle

Barker 61.

Class III.—Myrtle Hunter 57, H.

Darlington, A. Darlington 51.

GRADE IV.

HYGIENE.

Honours.—K neeth McDougall 98,

Mira Pam 94, Lillie Paul 92, Louis

Bolton 90.

Class I.—Ivan Bennett 83, Gordon

Cruise 81.

Class II.—Howard Morrison 74,

George McGibbon 69, Ralph Gold-

worthy 69, Ida Bampton 66.

Class III.—Ceeli St-niforih Douglas

Drysdale, Alice Bark 59, Lawrence

Cruise 55, Evelyn Creawell 53.

GRADE III.

ARITHMETIC.

Honours.—Mildred Hammond 98,

Bazel Drysdale, Eva Lemay 93, M.

Scott 90.

Class I.—Wille y Bler 88, Donald

Hay 79.

Class II.—Linton Armstrong 73,

Lea Dion 72, Hugh Cunningham 70,

Jean McQuat, Harold Calder 68, C.

Miller 67.

Class III.—In z McKiddie 59, Mary

Cruise 52.

GRADE II.

PELTING.

Honours.—Fred Barker, Norma

Boyd, Lora Dion Eleanor Yelland 100

Hazel Ketylle, Kilgour Wil on 98,

Edith Jones, Muriel McPhail 93, Kth-l

McQuat, May Yelland 91 N the Hay

92, Isabel Alexander, Lloyd Somer

ville 90.

Class I.—Florence Armstrong E

Burwash 83, Christopher Mintz, L.

McKiddie 83.

Class II.—Elizabeth McKinnis 76,

Russell Robinson 61.

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.

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

NOTARY PUBLIC.

Money & Loan. Farms for Sale

MAIN ST., LACHUTE.

Opposite T. Christie's Store.

A RECRUITING SONG.

By a daughter of Argenteuil.

Up! now, ye sons of Britain, bold,

Go forth, in righteous armor clad,

As gallant knights, in days of old,

Uphold the good, destroy the bad;

Win laurels better far than gold—

True hearts of earth again make glad!

Mark how the hordes of Hate advance;

Truth, Honor, trampling 'neath their

feet

Those virtues which must e'er enchain

That life, which vain would, wrong,

defeat.

Arm, then, in faith, nor leave blind

chance

To pave the way to base retreat

Gaze on your sire's hairs of gray,

The little children at his side,

And, here in ease, no longer stay.

Leath'ring, with mother, sister, bride,

Anon, should fall a help-as prey.

To friends, who, innocence, decide.

See yonder fane, whose spires glow,

Across the waters free and broad,

Shall they be laid in ruins low?

Thou e' empires sacred to thy God!

The while ye fail to strike a blow,

To save the land your fathers trod!

Up! Then, for Freedom live—or die!

With Duty's call, O cease to play.

While ye stand, staring, idly by,

The stealthy foe will gain the day,

With zeppelin, gun, and treacherous spy.

Look! How they rally to the fray.

And ye, O mother, sister, wife!

See not your loved ones to restrain

From sharing in the Nation's strife;

For 'aggard-olds, who would refrain

From lending aid, when need is ripe,

Small need of glory shall obtain.

MISS C. RADFORD

DALESVILLE

The Dalesville Annual Tea-meeting

will be held Feb. 18th. Tickets 35cts.

Children 20cts.

Pastor White will speak at Dalesville,

Sunday the 16th, at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

and at Brownsburg at 3 p.m.

HOW THIS MOTHER

Got Strength To Do Her Work

Fair Haven, Vt.—"I was so nervous

and run down that I could not do my

housework for my little family of three.

I had doctor for nearly two years with-

out help. One day I read about Vinol,

and thanks to it, my health has been re-

stored so I am doing all my housework

once more. I am telling all my friends

what Vinol has done for me."—Mrs.

JAMES H. EDDY.

Vinol is a delicious cod liver and iron

tonic which creates a healthy appetite,

aids digestion and makes pure blood.

T. CHRISTIE, DRUGGIST,

LACHUTE QUE.

NOTICE.

Unless the person who left the

horse and rig with me some time

ago. Pays for board and care of

same within ten days it will be sold

to pay costs of same.

Si la personne qui a laisse le cheval et

la voiture il y a quelques temps, chez

moi ne paie la nourriture et l'entretien,

dicta 10 jours le tout sera vendu pour

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Municipality of the County of Two Mountains.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given by Narcisse Forest, secretary-Treasurer of the Municipal Council of the County of Two Mountains that the herein after described lots of lands will be sold by Public Auction at the said County Hall, in the Village of Ste. Scholastique, on Wednesday, the first day of March next, at Ten o'clock in the forenoon, for taxes and charges due to the municipalities herein after described, unless the same be paid with costs, before the sale, to wit:—

St. Eustache Parish.

NAMES OF OWNERS	CADASTRAL NUMBERS	SUBDIVISION	AMOUNT DUE
Guérin Jacques Hrs	6		\$2 55
Pelland Etienne	58	10	11 27
Lester Charles	54	11	8 65
Monteux Georges	131		66 17
Warren John	146	43	65
Warren John	146	44	65
Warren John	150	90	65
Warren John	150	91	65
Warren John	150	92	65
Warren John	150	93	65
Warren John	1 0	94	65
Warren John	150	95	65
Warren John	150	96	65
Warren John	150	97	65
Warren John	150	98	65
Warren John	150	99	65
Levesque Pierre	146	45	1 11
Levesque Pierre	146	46	1 11
Levesque Pierre	146	123	1 11
Levesque Pierre	146	124	1 11
Smeall Alex. Robert	146	74	57
Smeall Alex. Robert	146	75	57
Smeall Alex. Robert	146	76	57
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The Vicar's Nephew; or The Orphan's Vindication

CHAPTER IX.—(Cont'd).

As she looked up, she saw the line in which his mouth had set, it struck upon her suddenly how like the Vicar he was.

"I'm sorry you bothered to go so far for nothing," was all he said. "If you had asked me, I could have told you it would be no use."

On his twenty-first birthday Jack received a letter from his uncle, inviting him to Porthcarrick for the settlement of business connected with the investment of the small property left him by Captain Raymond, for which the Vicar had been trustee. "I have preserved it intact," the letter ran, "for you and your sister; and to that end have covered all the expenses of your minority out of my own purse. Being my next of kin, you will be co-heirs to what little I have to leave; so you had better know how it is invested. I presume also that, after so many years, you will wish to see your sister."

He replied stiffly and politely, declining the invitation. "From my share of what my father left," he added, "I would ask you to repay yourself what you have spent for me; and if anything is left over, to take it for my sister's keep. I will try to repay you when I can what she has cost you. Of the money you speak of leaving to me in your will I have no need."

There the letter ended, with a curt: "Faithfully yours."

For the summer vacation he went, as always, to Shanklin. Helen did not meet him on the platform, and he left the station with a sudden deepening of the grave lines round his mouth. He had been anxious for some time about her health; and he knew nothing short of illness would have kept her in when he was coming.

She was in the sitting-room, the maid told him, lying on the sofa. She had not been well lately, but had insisted on getting up to-day because he was coming. Going into the room softly, he found her asleep, and stood still, looking down at her. The lines deepened again about his mouth; she thought; "it will be different with Theo."

"When is Theo coming?" he asked. "Next week; the Academy vacation does not begin till Saturday, and he will break the journey at Paris. Conrad wants Saint-Saens to hear him." Theo was studying music under Joachim in Berlin. He was to make his first public appearance in the autumn; and great things were expected of him.

"I am glad to have you alone for a few days before he comes," she went on. "There are several things I want to talk over with you." "About Theo?"

"Chiefly about him. He has not grown up as you have, dear; perhaps it is the penalty of his type of genius that the possessor, or possessee, of it never can grow up. You will have to be a man for him, as well as for yourself, after."

The sentence was hardly broken off; there was no need to finish it, seeing that he had understood. He sat quite still for a moment; then looked up smiling, defiantly cheerful.

"Yes; it's a bit rough on him, isn't it? Still, some one's got to have genius, if the rest of us are to hear any music. It was kind of the fates not to curse me with it, as things stand."

She laughed softly and put a hand in his.

"In addition to all other curses? You have brought blessings out of them for an old woman that loves you, my grave and reverend counselor. Some day a young woman will love you instead of me, and you will grow young with her. I should be glad to see you young once, for five minutes."

"There's no need, where Theo is. He is not just young; he is youth everlasting."

"Poor Theo!" she sighed under her breath.

"Mother," he said, "you made me a promise last month."

"Yes, dear, and kept it."

He started and looked up.

"You went to London, and—never told me?"

"Of course not. It just happened that one of the specialists you mentioned came to Ventnor last week for a holiday; and I thought I would get the thing over at once, so I got an introduction, and—"

"Who was it?"

"Professor Brooks. I didn't care to write about it, when you were coming home so soon."

"And he—?"

"Yes; it is cancer."

She heard the quick sound in his throat as the breath stopped for an instant; then there was silence, and he sat and looked before him, a stone figure, gray and motionless. After a little while she raised herself, and slipped her arm about him.

"Does it shake you so, dear? I know it was that, and I thought—I thought you had guessed too."

He looked round slowly, pale as ash.

"I had suspected; but to know is different. Does he think—?"

"He wants to see you. I told him you were coming, and he made an appointment for to-morrow. He refused to tell me any details; and even the fact itself he told me only because he saw I knew."

Again they were silent. When next she spoke, her voice was lower, and a little tremulous.

"There is one thing I have to say to you, and I want you to remember it all your life. You have been to me, without knowing it, the consolation for a bitter grief. It is the way of a mother, I suppose, to create out of her brain the dream son that her soul desires, and to find, when she is old and weary, that the son she has created out of her body is different; better, may be, but to her a stranger. It is not for me to reproach the fates because they have given my boy artistic genius and the limitations that sometimes go with it. But you, who have no blood of mine, have been the other son, the child of my secret hope; and I shall go more lightly to meet death because I have seen the desire of my sight, a son that I can trust."

For all answer he slipped down and knelt beside her, his head against her breast.

"I can trust you," she lingered passionately on the words. "I can trust you; and Theo will be safe. If I had not found you, I should have had to die—think of it!—and leave him alone."

Jack lifted up his head suddenly, and she saw how white he was.

"And aren't you leaving me alone? Theo—Theo will have me; and what shall I have? What else have I got in the world but you? What sort of life have you ever had? And now—when I might have begun to give you a little peace and happiness—It's unjust! It's unjust. Oh, there, don't let us talk about it."

He pulled his hand away from hers and went out hastily. Jack's sudden break-down had set her heart throbbing with affright; it was so unlike him.

He, for his part, lay face downwards on the grass under the laburnum tree. At last he gathered himself up, tramped to and fro in the garden for a while, and came in at the verandah door with his everyday face.

"Mother," he said, "I'm going to tie up the jasmine; and I asked Eliza to make some tea and help you get to bed. You mustn't overtax yourself."

The next day he called on Professor Brooks, and heard the details of the sentence with an unmoved face. She might live a year, or even more, the professor said, or perhaps only a few months; one could not tell much beforehand with internal cancer. "If she were my mother," he added gently, "I should not wish an operation."

"Then you think she will suffer very much?" he asked. The professor hesitated.

"It depends. Perhaps not so much as in many cases, if it goes quickly; but cancer is always cancer, and it may—"

He stopped, with a sense of wonder at the stolid face. "Is that callousness?" he asked himself, "or self-control?" Then he saw the little sweat beads break out on Jack's forehead, and thought: "Poor lad!"

The next week brought Theo, like embodied sunshine; a creature ignorant of death and grief. Helen had written to him at Paris, telling him she had been ill and was "not quite strong enough to get about"; so he was prepared to be met at the station by Jack only, and to find her on the sofa when they reached the house.

"Why, mummy, what do you mean by falling ill the minute we go away? Is it to provide Jack with an opportunity to try his hand at doctoring? That's carrying maternal devotion a bit too far. And to grow so thin, too! You must hurry up and get well before the bright weather goes; we want to take you boating, you know. Wait, I've got something outside that'll make you well to look at."

He ran out into the passage, then came back with a huge sheaf of Annunciation lilies filling both arms, and heaped them all over the sofa.

"Did you ever see such glorious ones? I stopped at Havre on the way, and the peasants were bringing them in to market for the Madonna's images in church, so I got a barrowful for my special Madonna."

"And carried that load all the way from Havre? And the violin, too?"

"Well, mummy, people carry lilies and musical instruments in heaven, don't they? And the water was like heaven to-day, with white sea-birds instead of searhens, and shiny fishes wriggling and jumping for sheer delight, like the souls of the good people after they die. Why, Jack, how seedy you look! Too much dissecting, is it?"

Jack was standing still, looking out into the blossoming garden, and wondering how much more of this a man could bear.

"Oh, I'm all right, thanks. Don't you think the lilies should go in water?"

"Yes; they'll want a big bath-tub, won't they? Mummy, you look sweeter than ever; you ought always to be half buried in lilies."

As he stooped to lift them Helen caught his arm and drew him down beside her, resting her cheek against his.

"Kochanku moi!" Her eyes shone with a light which only Theo's presence waked in them; her voice had a deeper tone in her native speech.

Theo ran off laughing, his arms full of lilies, and the black kitten, dandled from ear to tail with golden pollen, purring on his shoulder. The door closed behind him, and the light faded out of Helen's eyes.

"Jack, how can we ever tell him? It is sacrilege to throw a cloud on him; he is Balder the Beautiful."

Jack was stooping to smooth her pillow and gather up the fallen lily petals.

"You had better let me tell him, mother; it may be less of a shock to him that way, and Professor Brooks wants you kept quiet."

"No, dear!" she said at last. "We

will neither of us tell him. Let him have this one summer without a cloud. Remember, he comes out next autumn, and it might shake his nerves, and spoil his playing; and the first concert means so much. There's no reason why he should know. I—I don't have the pain very often yet; and he goes back to Germany in September; he won't find out before then."

Jack stooped down and kissed her gravely. "As you like, mother. It shall be our secret, yours and mine."

CHAPTER X.

So the holiday-time passed, and Theo suspected nothing. His mother's weakness and inability to take the pleasure trips he had planned for her were a sore disappointment to him; his sweet and sunny nature could not care for enjoyment which might not be shared with others, and he had religiously saved up his few superfluous coins "to take mother about in the summer." Not being able to do this, he spent his money on hot-house grapes and peaches for her.

For them it was a hard summer; at times, indeed, so hard that Jack's courage would have failed him but for the indomitable patience of hers.

The disease had not yet reached its most painful stage; but there were already many long, sleepless nights, when Jack would sit with her, reading aloud or, if she was too ill for that, watching beside her silently. Often she entreated him to leave her and go back to bed. "I shall be quite comfortable," she would say, secretly dreading the lonely horror of the night, yet fearing lest the want of sleep should injure his health.

"Let me have all I can of you, mother," he would answer softly; and she would submit with a little sigh of relief.

Day would come at last, and with it Theo, light-footed and radiant, carrying dewy trails of honeysuckle to breathe the foot of her bed. "Have you had a good night mummy?" Sometimes he would notice Jack's haggard face. "You work too hard, old fellow," he would say. Once he came up behind him in the garden and slipped a hand through his arm; a wonderful hand, strong and slender, with the live finger-tips of the musician. "Jack," he said, "I've been worrying about you. I believe you have some trouble."

Jack paused a moment, then looked up with his grave smile. "A love trouble, do you think? My dear boy, I'm just an ordinary cart-horse; I can't get out of my harness to fall in love like you artists."

The holidays over, Theo went back to Germany. Helen had persisted in keeping the truth from him. "But, mother," Jack said at last; "he must know some time. Don't let it come with a shock at the end. And—Germany is such a long way off."

"There's still time; let him have his first concert in peace. We can send for him when I get worse. And when he does come, dear, you must keep the bad sights from him. I have seen a person dying of cancer, and I don't want Theo—"

"Mother!" Jack broke in, "that is not fair. You stand with a shield in front of him, and he will never learn to live."

"He will learn soon enough—afterwards."

"Afterwards—and you will go lonely this last winter."

"Not lonely, dear, when I have you." "Oh, yes, you have me, of course; but I'm not Theo. Mother, you have been sacrificed all your life; and now at the very end . . . It's wicked to carry unselfishness to that; it's not just."

"It would not be just for me to hamper his development. I have no right to take him from his music because I happen to be dying; that is for mothers whose sons have no genius."

Jack stood on the floor, his teeth set. "Then thank God I have no genius!" he said at last. She drew him down to her and kissed his forehead.

"Even I may thank God for that." (To be continued.)

THE SERBIAN TRAGEDY.

Lord Milner Says Britain Did Not Act at Proper Time.

Lord Milner, in the British House of Commons, during the recent debate, said: Take the case of Serbia. That is the most heart-rending tragedy of all in this awful war. Even at this hour, while we are sitting here, horrors are being committed in Serbia, and there is more widespread desolation being caused there even than what we have been familiar with in the case of Belgium.

When the proper time comes for the full consideration of the question of Serbia, I am prepared to maintain two propositions. One is that if we had prepared in time against a contingency which for months past was, to say the very least, a likelihood, it would have been possible for us, six weeks ago to give Serbia such an amount of material assistance as would have enabled her to have resisted the combined attacks of the Central Powers and Bulgaria, with reasonable prospects of complete success, and at the same time we should have carried Greece with us. My second proposition is that those preparations not having been made, even so when the Greek crisis came and Greece left Serbia and the allies in the lurch, it would have been possible, even then, for us, if we had acted with the greatest alacrity and determination, to put such a force into Serbia, in conjunction with our allies, as would not, indeed, have saved the country from invasion and from being partly overrun, but would have enabled at least a great portion of the Serbian army to fall back upon its lines and maintain itself for an indefinite time in the south and south-west part of the country.

HOW SCIENCE MAY CONQUER DISEASE

MOST DEADLY ENEMY IS THE TUBERCLE BACILLI.

Man's Most Hideous Enemies, Often Invisible, Literally Seek to Devour Him.

Since man found he must struggle for existence he has realized that to continue the struggle he must prove himself the superior of his enemies—that the struggle is a "survival of the fittest." From the time man began to drive the wild animals from the earth he has fought the enemies that sought to attack and devour him.

Man has conquered his visible animal enemies, but now finds that he has almost overlooked his greatest enemy—the vast army of small animals and vegetable growths which seek literally to get within his body and devour him.

These enemies are all parasites—that is to say, creatures that do not earn their own living but live off others.

Derive Name from Shape.

The parasites are divided into several groups. One of these groups is called bacteria, which means rods, because their shape is that of a rod. Many of the bacteria which most closely resemble the rod in shape are called bacilli, and bacteria of a round shape are called cocci.

The most deadly enemy is the tubercle bacilli. A tubercle is simply a little lump found on that part of the body attacked by the bacilli. When these bacilli obtain a foothold in the body the victim suffers from tuberculosis. This bacillus is very common and attacks fish, reptiles, birds, beasts and men.

It usually gains entrance to the body in the food, often hiding away in milk or meat. It is usually killed when meat is well cooked or the milk boiled. If the human system is in good condition the bacilli often meet an early death when flooded by that precious acid, hydrochloric acid, which the stomach secretes.

Many of the bacilli, or germs, as they are often called, can only attack man when they find a place on the body where the outer thick skin has been torn apart. Some of the most painful of sores and inflammations come from the streptococcus, which now is well controlled by science, but which attacks wounds and is always a hard germ to kill.

Though the tubercle bacillus causes more deaths than any other of our enemies, it is the little protozoon which, entering the blood, creates the most illness. The disease it causes has many names, including tertian fever, ague and malaria. It is usually known by the last name, which in the Italian language means "bad air." It is thought this name was given because the germ is found in low countries where the air is often humid and depressing.

Germ Carried by Mosquito.

The animal parasite, by eating up the red cells of the blood, causes the patient to become weak and pale. For years this disease was fought with quinine, the only known drug which will of itself kill a germ.

It has been found that the germ is always carried by the female anopheles, a mosquito, who bites at night and leaves the germ in her victim's body.

The best way to drive the anopheles from the earth is to drain all low ground where it breeds and exterminate its offspring. This has been done in Panama and Suez and made possible the construction of the canals. Yellow Jack or yellow fever, so named from the wretched color of its victims, has been driven out by this method, since it is carried by the stegomyia, a species of mosquito.

Typhoid fever is a disease that kills many people every year, but sends hosts to death in war time. It is due to a bacillus that leaves man's body and gets into water which other people drink.

This danger can be guarded against by watching the water supply, but it is found that the filth fly also spreads the bacillus which breeds typhoid, and this has given rise to the "swat-the-fly" campaign.

The most deadly of acute diseases that attack grown-up people is pneumonia, or inflammation of the lungs. In this case the bacilli is known as the pneumococcus. It seems to live, without doing any harm, in the mouths of many people. But when these people catch cold, and especially if they drink alcohol, their natural defences are weakened and the pneumococcus penetrates into the lungs, and rapidly breeding, soon kills.

Bacillus Chokes Children.

The diphtheria bacillus is a common enemy to children, whom it cruelly kills by choking them or sometimes by poisoning the muscle cells of their hearts. This disease has been fought with some success by introducing a toxin, or group of enemy bacilli, into the infected person's system. They kill off the diphtheria bacillus and in turn killed by the human body.

For ages a terrible fever known by many names has raged in many places of the earth, especially in

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slums and insanitary surroundings. This fever is known as typhus. Many people believe it to be the same disease as typhoid, but it is entirely different.

It is estimated that typhus has killed more than 100,000 people in Serbia this year—vastly more than those killed by the guns of the Austrians.

To date there is no remedy for typhus, nor is there preventive medicine as in the cases of typhoid and plague. Nor is there a curative drug, as in the case of malaria, nor injections of vaccine, as in diphtheria or tetanus, often called lockjaw. The enemy has never been seen, according to authorities—is probably too small to be seen. But the transport of the bacillus has been discovered.

As in the case of bubonic plague, this transport is a louse. The typhus louse is a vile little insect that lives upon the human skin and in the underclothing of anyone it can. In itself it is only a nuisance, causing itching and scratching. But often it carries the unseen parasite of the typhus fever which gains an entrance to the human body by leaving the louse. The scourge can be driven out only by driving out the lice from a country or camp.

Sleeping Sickness Rarely Cured.

A queer, tiny animal, called the trypanosome, gets into the blood and causes sleeping sickness, an almost incurable disease. Scientists found that this animal was transported by a fly called the tsetse fly.

There are other germs called spirilla which cause various diseases, but their ravages have been met with fair success by a powerful injection into the blood called salvarsan, which is made up largely of arsenic. The system must fight off the effects of the arsenic, but at least the germ is quickly killed by this desperate remedy.

Louis Pasteur the Pioneer.

All knowledge of the germ world dates from the remarkable discoveries of a Frenchman named Louis Pasteur, who will always be honored as one of the foremost scientists of history, for it was he who evolved and proved as a law the theory that germs are the greatest living dangers man must overcome in his fight for existence.

THE USE OF EGGS.

Investigation Shows Them to Be Most Widely Used Food.

There is no other single element of human diet of either animal or vegetable character which is, perhaps, more commonly used of man in a greater variety of styles and ways, than are eggs; and, while the egg of the common barnyard chicken is the one most generally used, a complete list of the different kinds and varieties of eggs which are somewhere subjected to the dietary uses of man must include a range extending from the ostrich to the insect—must mention ostrich, turkey, goose, duck, guinea fowl, chicken seagull, murre, heron, sea swallow, many land birds, alligator, turtle, terrapin, lizard, serpent, fish and even insect.

Where ostriches are raised as an important industry in both the United States and South Africa ostrich eggs are used as human food and said to be of an excellent quality. Turkey eggs are used as a diet, but they are generally far too valuable for breeding purposes to permit of their extensive dietary use. Goose, duck and guinea eggs are more or less extensively used as elements of human food, the last named being especially prized for delicacy of flavor. Turtle eggs, of both fresh water and salt water varieties, are highly prized as a diet in most of the countries and sections in which they are found abundantly, and the eggs of the terrapin are usually served, not separately as such, but along with the flesh or meat, when prepared for the table, while sturgeon eggs and shad roe are the most common instances of the use of fish eggs as human diet; but the eggs of the alligator, of the lizard, of the snake, and even of some insects, are used as human food by some races which are without the prejudices of our western civilization.

Doctor and Minister.

The famous physician and the eminent clergyman were deep in a discussion which threatened to become acrimonious.

"Do you see," said the minister sarcastically, "you medical men know so much about the uncertainties of this world that I should think you would not want to live."

"Oh, I don't know," responded the physician caustically. "You clergymen tell us so much about the uncertainties of the next world that we don't want to die."

HE IS ONLY 41 YEARS OLD.

Marconi Found Fame While Quite a Young Man.

It is almost startling to be told that Marconi, the inventor of wireless telegraphy, is only 41 years old. True, all talk of the present as "the age of young men," and when Marconi broke into fame every one remarked: "How young he is!" But so much has come out of his harnessing of the ether forces, so many big events and developments, that it seems as if Marconi could be no longer young. And he is yet hardly over 40.

In boyhood Marconi showed ability in mechanics somewhat above that of the average lad, but until he was 20 he knew little more of electricity than most youths of his age. It was then, however, that he became interested in the work of Prof. Heinrich Hertz, a German scientist, who, in attempting to discover the nature of electricity, accidentally produced electromagnetic waves and detected their presence in the ether by means of a wire loop so broken that the electricity sparked across the gap.

Not even Hertz himself realized the tremendous importance of his discovery. Men like Professor Lodge, Lord Kelvin and Sir William Pierce talked of it, but it remained for the young Italian dreamer to jump across the gap of years of scientific study and make practical the most important discovery since Faraday invented the induction coil. The thought came to Marconi that here was a principle which should be applied to communication over great distances.

The idea, as we look back on it now, seems absurdly simple. Hertz detected a spark in a broken loop a few feet away from the flash of an induction coil. Why didn't he get a better detector than a broken loop and a better transmitter than a small induction coil, and send out flashes in such a manner that the detector would record a message? The only answer is, he didn't do it. Why didn't Lodge or Kelvin or Pierce or any one of the hosts of famous scientists utilize Hertz's discovery? The answer is, they didn't. It remained for a young man, unknown and inexperienced, to grasp the possibilities. He expected some one else to do it, he waited for some one else to do it. He did not know when it would be, for the surprising reason that to him the great scientists were unnamable. He was not acquainted with their work or even their names—except Hertz's. He was not an electrician. He had no academic or scientific degree. But genius burned within him, and he began to experiment for himself. That was in December, 1894.

WAR IN THE CARPATHIANS.

Passes Which the Russians Endeavored to Force.

The Carpathian chain, from south of Krakow to the Rumanian border, runs a distance of 300 miles. In the north is Dukla Pass, by forcing which the Russians would clear the way to Barfa or Bartfeld, and the railway line leading through the important city of Kassa to Budapest.

Thirty miles southeast of Dukla lies Lupkow Pass, through which runs the railway from Przemyśl, by way of Mezo Lamore, toward the Hungarian capital. Fifty miles southeast of Lupkow is Uzsok, the strategic centre of the Carpathians.

comes the railway from Lemberg. Thirty-five miles to the south Beskid Pass, through which the Russians at one time had penetrated as far as Volocz, in Hungary.

Should the Russians ever succeed in forcing their way through the Uzsok gap a march of less than 20 miles will bring them out on the Hungarian plain, while further to the north and south the Carpathian barrier widens out and presents difficult country for a rapid advance.

Awkward.

An amusing story was told by Mrs. E. Rennie, of Harrogate, England, in opening a bazaar at Ecclehill. A visitor to a hospital for soldiers was surprised to hear one of the patients being addressed by the nurses by his Christian name, it being customary to address patients by their surnames only. Upon inquiry as to why this distinction was accorded to the particular soldier referred to, the reply received was:

"Well, we can't very well call him by his surname."

"But why not?" queried the somewhat astonished visitor.

"You see," was the overwhelming answer, "his surname is Love, and it's rather awkward."

THEY ARE STURDY AND GOOD-NATURED

BRITISH ARMY NOT MADE UP OF RAGAMUFFINS.

A Correspondent of German Newspaper Describes a Visit to British Prisoners.

Describing a visit to British prisoners recently captured by the Germans, Bernhard Kellermann the special correspondent in Flanders of the "Berliner Tageblatt," says:

Western Front, October. They had been captured in the British attack in Givenchy and Loos. The courtyard was full of them. The winding leggings (puttees) are unbound, rubbed between the hands, washed, and hung up to dry. With pocket-knives the crusted mud is scraped off the uniforms. One lusty fellow stands in his shirt, beating his clothes with a stick. No one would credit the amount of clay dust that can stick to a pair of breeches. And these men have sat in the mud of the trenches for weeks.

A couple of lanky Highlanders, in their short Scottish skirts (sic) are standing at the water tap washing their bare legs. They had fought splendidly, the Scots, firing volleys from the erect position, and charging like demons. But it had availed them nothing. Only a few of them are here; the rest—we can see it in the eyes of these survivors—lie stark outside. All are busy at their cleaning, without laughter, with scarce a spoken word—with the seriousness of men who have nothing left to think about. One sees that they are habituated to cleanliness; that slovenliness and dirt are hateful to them; that they set great store by their personal appearance. Yesterday—taken in the battle—these English soldiers looked a dirty, ragged lot. To-day has been cleaning-up day, water and the razor have changed their appearance. To-morrow they march off into captivity—their part of the contract finished. Often have I seen French prisoners, three days after their capture, still in their rags and filth, sunk in misery, careless of their appearance. Their contract is never concluded.

Sturdy and Good-Natured.

Amongst these English faces one sees a fair number of the criminal and the working-class wastrel type; the off-scourings of Whitechapel and other city slums. But the great majority look as soldiers should look—sturdy, good-natured. They show the characteristic marks of their race—leanness, narrow faces, the short-clipped moustache, and bad teeth. There are many middle-aged men amongst them, and many baby-faced boys of 19 or under. But they are good soldiers, all, without doubt, brave and tough, though whether they would be as useful in the open as in trench warfare is questionable. It was a great mistake to suppose that the Kitchener army was composed of ragamuffins and rascals.

At first they are reserved and mistrustful. But—like all war prisoners—they become communicative when they find anyone to take an interest in their fate. Yes, they had enlisted because they had not a penny in the pocket, some in defence of their country. They are honest fellows, too. Asked whether he were glad to be taken prisoner, or would prefer to continue fighting, one clear-eyed sergeant replied: "Of course I would rather go on fighting, and so, I think, would most of us." From several other under-officers (non-coms.) I got the answer. But many of the soldiers, after a little fencing with the question, admitted they were not sorry it was all over. Only one—an artist, who spoke fairly good German—had any idea where they had been fighting, or whence they had advanced. With the rest it was just "the trenches," of the configuration of the English lines they had no conception. But my artist had got the picture in his mind's eye; some day he would paint it.

The majority of them did not believe that compulsory military service would be adopted by England, and one of the non-coms. who would gladly have returned to the thick of the fight, expressed himself as opposed to the system. "What is the merit in fighting," he argued, "if you are forced into it?" Strange, this English point of view! And the chance of the war? Most of them firmly believe that Germany must exhaust herself; Kitchener could get as many soldiers as he wanted.

A Loud Song.

In a neighboring building the English officers are temporarily quartered. How long the war might last was a matter of indifference to them. One year, two years, three years, if needs be; England had money enough, men enough. The longer it lasted the better England's chances. If we have not broken through this time we shall do it next time; if not this year, next year." As officers they could not well have spoken differently. Whether they believed we should not allow them the time for this was a question which they left unanswered.

Now the English soldiers are mustered for transportation. They fell in with alacrity, their faces beaming with joy at the prospect of a change. Along their ranks a buzzing half-tone air is heard; presently it swells into



General Alexeieff, New Chief-of-Staff of Russian Armies

a loud song: "It's a long, long way to Tipperary"—and they are off. With quick, elastic step and swinging arms they march—most of them nodding to me as they pass—more like athletes than like soldiers. Very speedily they have accommodated themselves to their new conditions. If they walk into battle with the same swing as into captivity they are to be respected.

How You May Throw Away Your Glasses

The statement is made that thousands wear eyeglasses who do not really need them. If you are one of these unfortunate, then these glasses may be ruining your eyes instead of helping them. Thousands who wear these "windows" may prove for themselves that they can dispense with glasses if they will get the following prescription filled at once: Go to any active drug store and get a bottle of Bon-Opto tablets; fill a two-ounce bottle with warm water and drop in one Bon-Opto tablet. With this harmless liquid solution bathe the eyes two to four times daily, and you are likely to be astonished at the results right from the start. Many who have been told that they have astigmatism, eye-strain, cataract, sore eyelids, weak eyes, conjunctivitis and other eye disorders, report wonderful benefits from the use of this prescription. Get this prescription filled and use it; you may so strengthen your eyes that glasses will not be necessary. Thousands who are blind, or nearly so, or who wear glasses might never have required them if they had cared for their eyes in time. Save your eyes before it is too late! Do not become one of these victims of neglect. Eyeglasses are only like crutches, and every few years they must be changed to fit the ever-increasing weakened condition, so better see if you can, like many others, get clear, healthy, strong magnetic eyes through the prescription here given. The Valmas Drug Co. of Toronto will fill the above prescription by mail, if your druggist cannot.

THE MONGOOSE.

Wee Animal Delights in Fighting Huge Snakes.

Perhaps the greatest tracker in the animal world is the mongoose or ichneumon, the latter name being derived from the Greek and meaning "tracker out."

While he moves and acts like a weasel, the parallel goes no further, however, for he seems to have a strong strain of the hyena and he is wild, brave and fierce.

He is found largely in Africa and India, especially in the latter country. There he has achieved fame for his daring in attacking and killing snakes. The cobra and many other deadly serpents may make human life wearisome in India, but the mongoose is the master of the snake tribe.

A battle between the two is fair, for each desires to eat the other. The snake seeks to bite with his fangs, poison and eat his victim at leisure. The mongoose has only his teeth as a weapon, but he is blessed with a greater alertness and speed than the snake.

When the snake seeks to dart out his head and "strike" with his fangs the little mongoose deftly leaps aside, and then, almost in the same movement, launches himself upon the reptile and if his aim is good, as it usually is, he crushes the snake's skull in his jaws. It is said that the fearlessness of the mongoose is one of his best weapons.

The mongoose and the dormouse are two of the things the venom of the cobra cannot easily kill. The mongoose even after being bitten will eat the serpent's head, poison glands and all.

The mongoose is right where he is; he may be misplaced. That is what we found in Jamaica. Great rats, monsters which might have broken away from the Pied Piper's charm, were eating up all the sugar cane, ruining the planters, imperilling the fortunes of the islands. After other experiments had been tried, mongooses were introduced. There followed a terrible time for the rats. In three years not a rat was left in the island. But what was the mongoose to do then? With his feed supply gone, he must fend for himself, and he gobbled up all the poultry in the island, all the useful animals, all the

young of the insect-eating birds. The result was that insects multiplied so enormously that the last condition was worse than the first, and he is no more in Jamaica.

He and the Jamaicans are not now on speaking terms, and he is not to be invited to any more islands where he may eat up enemies and then prey on friends because he can find nothing else to eat.

But in India the mongoose is precious almost beyond price. There poisonous snakes kill every year over 20,000 of our fellow men.

18TH CENTURY SEERS ON WAR.

Union Against "Apostate Empire" Foretold.

The following prophecies about the war are taken from a book printed at Turin in 1858 entitled "A Collection of Some Remarkable Prophecies and Vindications."

A Swiss hermit who died at St. Gall in 1760 predicted that there would be "famine, hunger, devastations and considerable mortality throughout Europe in 1915."

An anonymous French monk wrote toward the end of the eighteenth century that "in 1915 the Turks, Heretics, Schismatics, Catholics, and Idolaters of foreign nations will go against each other with anger and fury," adding:

"The first spark of the great war will start from the North. The war will last about two years and the armies of the enemies will not invade the apostate empire, but they will surround and wait until the rebels return to their duty. They (the rebels), however, will not make any act of submission or of repentance, but continue their excesses, so that all the Powers of Europe will be allied against them."

This prediction ends with a description of Te Deums and thanksgiving services in all churches and temples "for the victory of the Allies."

A prophecy made by a Flemish monk in 1772 alludes to two wars against Austria with Russia's participation and continues as follows:

"The Turks who will take part in the struggle will not cross their frontiers, but the foreigners will invade France."

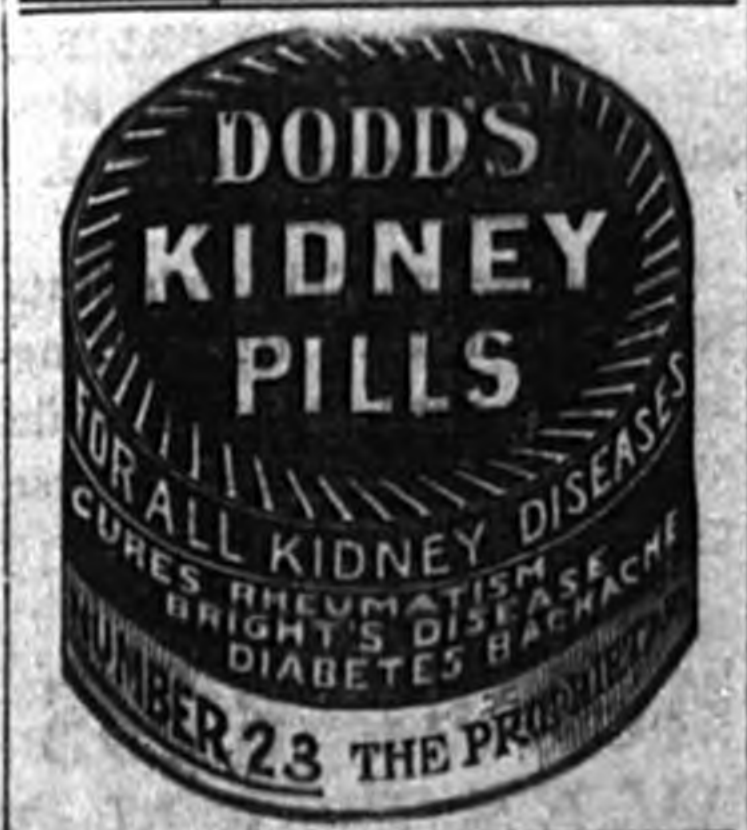
A Capuchin friar of Genazzano, writing in the eighteenth century, predicted the war in Italy in the following terms:

"Serious disagreements will arise between the Allied Powers and the two Emperors will be compelled to fight against their ally."

Finally another prophecy by Dr. Cumming, a Protestant minister, runs as follows:

"Russia, driven away from her frozen trenches, will again return, crushing every resistance and she will even reach Palestine. England will defend to the very end God, the Bible, freedom and life until the Pope will crown with his own hands a personage and declare him Emperor of the Romans and there shall be then peace throughout the world."

Don't think because a man wears a large hat that he is the head of the house.



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GOATS IN ENGLAND POPULAR.

Club Founded to Encourage Raising of the Animals.

This is the time, when milk is dear and supplies for the householder are limited, that the picturesque and useful goat takes a higher position in the economic scale in England.

Goat keeping by the small holder has increased considerably since the war, and suburban residents, too, have found the ownership of a goat or two less troublesome and more profitable than pigeons, rabbits or even poultry.

In the view, however, of the Rev. A. C. Atkins, founder of the new National Utility Goat Club, the keeping of goats for utility purposes should be more largely extended, and with this aim he is taking a census of all the goats in the country.



Willing To Drop It.

A prisoner was in the dock on a serious charge of stealing, and the case having been presented to the Court by the prosecuting barrister he was ordered to stand up. "Have you a lawyer?" asked the judge. "No, sir." "Are you able to employ one?" "No, sir." "Do you want a lawyer to defend your case?" "Not particular, sir." "Well, what do you propose to do about the case?" "We'll-ll," with a yawn, as if wearied of the thing. "I'm willing to drop the case if far as I'm concerned."

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Dog Is Quiet Now.

Jones is a meek little man till he's roused; then nothing stops him. The other night Mrs. Jones and he couldn't sleep a wink all night because of the noise their neighbor's dog made.

So Jones declared at breakfast that he'd tackle the owner of the dog on the way to business, and "get this thing settled."

"Well, Joseph," asked Mrs. Jones that evening, "did you do anything about that wretched dog?"

Mr. Jones puffed out his meagre chest with pride. "Yes, I did," he replied. "I told Brown that if he didn't put a stop to it I'd buy a piano and let both our girls take lessons."

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, &c.

Her Family.

Modest Suitor—I have only \$5,000 a year, sir; but I think I can support your daughter on that.

Father (enthusiastically)—Support her, my dear boy. Why can you support her entire family on it.

MEMORY IN GIRLS AND BOYS.

Varies, Says Japanese Investigator, According to Ages.

Dr. Sakaki, professor of the Medical College, of the Imperial Kyushu University, who is devoting himself to tests of the memory of children of inferior mental capacity, has published the result of his investigations.

As the basis of his researches the doctor has carried out experiments with the development of the faculty of memory in the case of 1,026 boys and girls of the Fukuoka normal schools and elementary schools since 1908.

The result of the experiments made over 49,000 times during the first four years shows, says the East and West News, that in memory of figures the younger are superior to the older, and of the children between 8 and 13 years of age girls possess superior memory to boys, while with those ranging from 13 to 14 years of age the case is quite the reverse, this latter fact being due to the change of mental and physical condition of boys and girls just entering the period of youth from childhood, as Dr. Sakaki thinks.

Monsieur:

For 15 days in the month of January I was suffering with pain of rheumatism in the foot. I tried all kinds of remedies but nothing did me any good. One person told me about MINARD'S LINIMENT; as soon as I tried it the Saturday night, the next morning I was feeling very good. I tell you this remedy is very good; I could give you a good certificate any time that you would like to have one. If any time I come to hear about any person sick of rheumatism, I could tell them about this remedy.

Yours truly, ERNEST LEVEILLE, 216 Rue Ontario East, Montreal, Feb. 14, 1908.

When Soldiers Were Not Paid.

It is gratifying to know that our men in khaki, who, according to Mr. Asquith, are now costing between £250 and £300 a head, receive their pay with commendable promptitude, says the London Chronicle. In the prolonged campaigns of former times our soldiers often received no pay for years, and considered themselves lucky if they then procured a small part of what was due to them. In one of his dispatches, May 27, 1703, Marlborough complains of the great hardships suffered by a certain regiment to whom £5,500 was due, and pointed out that it would "much contribute to the service if some part of it were paid to enable the colonel the better to clothe his regiment and the officers to support themselves in the army."

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

Don't think because a man offers an apology he really means it.

GILLETT'S LYE EATS DIRT



Barker and Performer.

The politician hollers loud To catch the notice of the crowd. The statesman labors sure and slow And tries to give us all a show.

Minard's Liniment Cures Coughs in Cows

FARMS FOR SALE.

FARMS — ALL SIZES — STOCK, Grain, Dairy or Fruit. When you want to buy, write H. W. Dawson, Brampton, Ont.

FOR SALE.

100 ACRES, 14 IN SIXTH CON. cession Franklin, \$5000. Louisa Wilder, Birkendale, Muskoka.

FOR SALE.

FURNITURE, HEALTHY STOCK, white or brown bucks \$5, does \$4. No less. L. W. Murray, Harrow, Ont.

NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE.

PROFIT-MAKING NEWS AND JOB Offices for sale in good Ontario towns. The most useful and interesting of all businesses. Full information on application to Wilson Publishing Company, 73 West Adelaide St., Toronto.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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



WINTER TERM OPENS JAN. 3RD.

ELLIOTT Business College

Yonge and Charles Sts., Toronto Demand for our Graduates for last four months fully four times our supply. Calendar free. W. J. ELLIOTT, Principal

RACCOON

Revillon Freres

134 MCGILL STREET, - MONTREAL

are manufacturers and can pay you best prices for furs of all kinds. Send for our price list.

SKUNK

There is Still Time to have a Victrola for the Holidays

Where there is a Victrola, there is Music, and where there is music there is always that entertainment and happiness so necessary to home and social life.

\$21

for this Genuine Victrola



Victrola IV.

With 15 ten-inch Double-Sided Victor Records (30 selections) your own choice \$34.50

Other Victrolas \$33.50 to \$400. Write for a copy of our Musical Encyclopedia listing over 6000 Victor Records, including all standard and popular music on 10-inch, double-sided records as low as 90 cents for the two selections.

Any of "His Master's Voice" dealers will let you hear them. If there is not one in your vicinity notify us and we will see that you are not disappointed for the holidays.

BERLINER GRAM-O-PHONE CO., Limited

601 Lenoir Street, Montreal

DEALERS IN EVERY TOWN AND CITY ONE PRICE FROM COAST TO COAST VICTOR RECORDS—MADE IN CANADA LOOK FOR "HIS MASTER'S VOICE"—TRADE MARK.

New Agencies Considered Where We Are Not Properly Represented.

Office of the Municipal Council of the County of Terrebonne.

St. Jerome, January 5th, 1916.

I hereby give public notice that the lots and parcels of lots hereinafter mentioned will be sold by Public Auction, at the Municipal Council Room in the Town of St. Jerome, WEDNESDAY, first day of MARCH next, at TEN o'clock, in the forenoon, for the taxes and charges due to the Municipalities hereinafter mentioned, upon the several lots or parcels of lots hereinafter described, unless the same be paid, with costs, two days before the said aforesaid day, to wit:

In the Municipality of the Parish of Ste. Therese de Blainville.

Name and Residence	Description	No. of Cadastre	Municipal Tax	School Tax	Road Tax	Total
Unknown. Last proprietor Jos. Perron	First concession of Coteau St. Louis	284	\$1 66	\$1 66		\$3 32
Georges Ouellet	First concession of Coteau St. Louis	304	44	76		1 20
Unknown	Second " "	394	50			1 00
Abraham Lalonde	In the "Grand Ligne," limited to the North by the No. 739, belonging to Dr. S. Desjardins; to the South by P. X. Lamondin et al.; to the West by the lands of the Cote St. Marianne; to the East by the road of the Grande Ligne, with-out buildings.	738			\$1 00	1 00
George Vandellac, Montreal	Limited to the North by the No. 847, to the south by the "trait carre" of the lands of the Cote St. Louis; to the West by the lands of the Grande Ligne; to the East by the lands of the Cote St. Isidore	831			1 00	11 00
Alphonse Oumet	The North Part of the No. 807 limited to the West by the road of la monte St. Isidore; to the North, one part by the cross road at the Cote St. Isidore and the other part limited by the No. 828; to the East by the No. 828; to the South by the rest of No. 807 belonging to Alphonse Oumet.	807			2 00	2 00

In the Municipality of the Parish of St. Louis de Terrebonne.

Names	Residence	Occupation	No. of Cadastre	Description	Municipal Tax	Water Course	Total
Pillon Maurice	Sault au Recollet	Contractor	11 ps.	Cote Terrebonne	\$1 11		\$1 11
Mellier Willie	St. Rose	Farmer	231	Large Coteau	63		63
Charette Jean Baptiste	St. Rose	"	266	South of the Conlon	84		84
Desjardins Jos. ou Bellhumeur	St. Rose	"	267	"	63		63
Cyr Joseph	St. Rose	"	274	"	32	9 25	9 57
Desjardins Jovite	St. Rose	"	280	"	32	9 25	9 57
Desnoyer Dedier	St. Vincent de Paul	"	297	"	53		53
Fortier Francois	St. Rose	"	298	"	28	9 25	9 53
Grenier Francois	St. Michel	"	299	"	21	9 25	9 46
Lapointe J. Baptiste	St. Michel	"	291	"	21	9 25	9 46
Corbeil Francois	St. Michel	"	285	"	21	9 25	9 46
Lemay Barthelemy	St. Rose	"	286	"	21	9 25	9 46
Oumet Pierre	St. Therese	"	283	"	42	9 25	9 67
Labelle Cyriac	St. Rose	"	284	"	21	9 25	9 46
Charbonneau Olivier	St. Rose	"	281	"	32	9 25	9 57
Verseau Alphonse	St. Rose	"	282	"	21	9 25	9 46
Gascon Francois	St. Martin	"	279	"	11	9 25	9 36
Pagé Joseph and Magor	"	"	278	"	32		32
Dubois Pierre	"	"	275	"	41		41
Charbonneau Alphonse	St. Vincent de Paul	Blacksmith	277	"	35		35
Paré Joseph	St. Rose	Farmer	273	"	32		32
Cadien Jean	St. Rose	"	271	"	32		32
Desormeaux J. Baptiste	St. Vincent de Paul	"	272	"	21		21
Dubois Emery	St. Therese	"	292	"	18		18
Gavel Antoine	"	"	300	"	54		54
Unknown	"	"	300	"	34	9 25	9 79
Unknown	"	"	287	"	37		37
Desjardins Joseph	Cote Terrebonne	"	110	Large Coteau Terrebonne	54		54
Cyr Jean	St. Rose	"	289	South of Conlon	45		45
Maisonneuve Paul	St. Therese	"	350	North	1 49	9 25	10 74
Joly Michel	St. Rose	"	288	South	1 49		1 49
Joly Michel	St. Rose	"	385	"	1 90	9 25	11 15
Pequette Joseph	St. Rose	"	229	"	1 90		1 90
Paquette Joseph	St. Rose	"	251	"			

In the Municipality of the Parish of St. Jerome.

Names	Range	No. of Cadastre	Municipal Tax	School Tax	Total
Josephat Pilon	Cote St. Andre	224-467	\$9 62	\$2 75	12 37
A. Brunet	Riviere A. Gagnon, South	541 p.	5 40	7 00	12 40
A. Lacasse to-day: sold to an unknown Jew named Miller	"	533 p.	2 04	3 50	5 54

In the Municipality of the Parish of St. Adele.

Name	Residence	No. of Cadastre	Range	Municipal Tax	Total
Dr. Wilfred Grignon	St. Adele	The lots 218, 22a, & 23 a	11th range Abercrombie	\$1 00	\$1 00

In the Municipality of the Township of Doncaster, (St. Lucie)

Names	No. of Cadastre	Range	Municipal Tax	School Tax	Total
Jimmy Lessard	No. 18a, Part South-east lot No. 18 1st range ending to Pacific Monette	1st range Doncaster	\$18 06	\$7 05	\$25 11
"	Part South-east of No. 19a, next to the lot No. 18a over; on the other side to the part belonging Amedee Aveline and ending to Alexander Monette.	"	6 52	2 35	8 87
A. G. Nolin	Lot No. 14	and range Doncaster	59 72	13 47	73 19
Octave Beausoleil	Lot No. 14	7th "	6 60	10 35	16 95
Theodore Nadon	Lot No. 42, less a part of lot on the front of the public road, 1/2 square acre of surface on which is erected a school belonging to the scholar commissionary of the township of Doncaster.	9th "	41 04	19 46	60 49

In the Municipality of the Parish of St. Faustin, (Township of Wolfe).

Names	Residence	Occupation	No. of Cadastre	Range	Municipal Tax	School Tax	Total
Noe Grandmaison	Morrison	Farmer	40	4 Wolfe Township	\$6 11 1/2	\$9 85	\$15 96 1/2
Adelard Boucher	Unknown	Unknown	16c.	"	1 86 1/4	1 97	3 83 1/4
Frederick Paquette	"	"	p. 39	"	4 79	9 83	14 62
Pierre Dubord	"	"	p. 39a.	"	18 24	49 20	67 44
Edmond Levert	St. Faustin Station	Farmer	20	"	19 50	17 23 1/2	36 73 1/2
"	"	"	20	"	2 55	5 05	7 60
J. M. Duckett	1549 Mance St. Montreal	Unknown	10	13	41 87	2 60	44 47

In the Municipality of the East part of the Township of Abercrombie, (St. Hippolyte).

Names	Residence	Occupation	No. of Cadastre	Range	Municipal Tax	School Tax	Total
Louis Labelle	St. Hippolyte	Farmer	4	1st range Oxford	\$1 88	\$14 40	\$16 28
Gedeon Grignon	Mont Rolland	Laborer	28a.	6th range Abercrombie	41 56	4 00	45 56
Napoleon St Onge	St. Jerome	"	23c.	6th "	2 05	3 90	5 95
Pierre Latour	"	Dead	24c.	6th "	2 05	3 90	5 95
P. X. Dupere	St. Hippolyte	Farmer	22c.	1st "	9 37	28 61	37 98
J. E. Themens	St. Jerome	"	18a.	2nd "	4 86	12 95	17 81

In the Municipality of the Parish of St. Marguerite.

Names	Residence	No. of Cadastre	Range	Municipal Tax	Road Tax	School Tax	Total
Daniel Siguin	Mont Laurier	No. 19	3rd r. St. Marg. town'p Wexford	\$1 19	\$15 62	70	\$17 51
Mrs. Irene Latraverse	"	"	4th "	4 64	12 15	2 00	18 79
Mr. Emerie Segouin	Picardie County Labelle	13b.	4th "	5 24	43 40	2 50	51 14
Wilfred Beaulne	Mont Rolland	21	5th "	1 50	31 16	2 65	35 31
Pitt Therrien	St. Agathe des Monts	32	8th "	2 00	35 17	4 00	41 17
Alphonse Guenette	Montreal	33a.	8th "	3 00	27 48	1 00	31 48
Mr. Marchand	"	33b.	8th "	1 57	18 89	1 00	21 46
Mr. J. D. Morgan	St. Catherine St. Montreal	36	8th "	2 85	41 23	3 00	47 08
"	"	37	8th "	3 33	83 61	4 00	90 94
"	"	38	8th "	3 33	83 61	3 00	89 94
"	"	37	9th "	4 75	56 57	5 00	66 32
"	"	"	less the 3 small lots 343, 344, 345				
"	"	"	38 9th r	9 50	51 82	5 00	66 32
Harmas Lacasse	Pt. No. 28 10th range	"	Wexford	1 19		2 36	3 55
St. Agathe Lumber and Construction Co. Limited	St. Agathe des Monts	15	11th range	Municipal & Road	51 37	5 00	56 37

In the Municipality of the Parish of St. Janvier.

Names	Residence	Occupation	No. of Cadastre	Taxes	Road Tax	Costs	Total
Dieudonne Laurin	Lower side of Cote St. Pierre	Farmer	184	\$2 47	\$1 55	75	\$4 77
"	"	"	175 p.	1 13	39	75	\$2 27
Joseph Papineau	Upper "	"	33	9 42	6 95	1 00	17 37
Ovide Bojoly	St. Janvier	"	263	5 18	2 59	75	8 52
"	"	Repartition bridge and fence	2 56				2 56

HENRY PREVOST,

Sec-Treas. M.C. County of Terrebonne.

Fine Record of Service.

Captain Melvin C. W. Copeland of the 69th Battalion came out in orders as a captain. He has, since joining the 69th Battalion, been acting in the capacity of lieutenant. He was, however, in reality a full fledged captain and in addition to that rank also held a field officer's certificate.

Since joining the 69th he has proven himself to be a splendid soldier until now he has accomplished more than was the most sanguine hope of his friends.

Captain Copeland is backed by a splendid record of military service. He joined the 11th Battalion, Agenteil Rangers in 1904. Whilst serving there he was promoted to the rank of captain in 1909. He served with that unit until 1911. This then became incorporated with the 17th Duke of York Royal Canadian Hussars, and in this latter unit he rose until he was second in command of "C" squadron.

As was the militia ruling in Canada active officers in Canadian units were not allowed to go to the front, being held in reserve at home should the occasion arise when they would suddenly be needed. Captain Copeland, however, pushed his way into an overseas unit, and taking from off his uniform one of his stars straightway forgot all about his former rank and acted as lieutenant. He joined the 69th Overseas Battalion C. E. F. last September. The Watchman joins in congratulations.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

NORTH PACIFIC COAST POINTS
Vancouver, Victoria, Seattle, Portland, etc.
CALGARY EDMONTON, BANFF, ETC
Train Service:

All trains with up-to-date equipment.

Particulars and descriptive matter on application.

For further information apply to
J. S. GILES, Agent.

Money Maker For YOU!

That is what we really mean and what we are demonstrating daily to our customers.

We anticipated a big advance in all woollen goods such as underwear, cashmere and woollen hose, socks, sweaters, tweeds, blankets, dress goods etc., and placed large orders for these lines over a year ago, consequently we are able to give you old prices on nearly all lines.

Don't forget that this is the only place to buy Stanfield's Underwear, and at the OLD PRICES. They are the kind that give satisfaction or money refunded.

New Ladies and Children's Coats Northway make. Hurry along and make your selection while our stock is complete. These goods are going to be scarce.

McFAUL BROS WEST END

R. A. DRAPEAU,
ADVOCATE,
PAINTER HOUSE,
OPPOSITE POST-OFFICE,
LACHUTE, QUE.

DR JOHN McO. DREW, B.A.
Physician and Surgeon,
Between the Bank of Ottawa
and W. G. Staniforth's Store,
Main Street,
Phone No. 6. LACHUTE QUE.

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

DR. HUGH McCONNELL,
SURGEON DENTIST
Will be in Lachute on Friday
and Saturday of each week only.
Opposite General Post-Office,
MAIN ST., - LACHUTE.

ROBERT MILLER

Successor to WILLIAM BERRY.

DEALER IN

Farm Machinery, Deering and McCormick's, also J. Deer and B. Dore's Thrashers, etc., International Engines, Chatham Wagons and Shanty Sleighs, McLaughlin and Munro and McIntosh Sleighs and Cutters (more than a car-load to choose from), Harness and harness parts, Robes Rugs, Horse blankets, Whips, Wortman and Ward Pumps, Stoves, Ranges, Oils, Churns, Washing Machines, Wringers, Eureka Root Cutters, Etc.
Beatty Bros. Stalls, Stanchions, Litter & Feed Carriers, Etc.

All bought for SPOT CASH and on sale at Reasonable Prices.
Open to buy all kinds of Soft-wood Lumber.

BERRY'S OLD STAND

MAIN STREET - - - LACHUTE

Lachute Grist & Flour Mills.

Wholesale and Retail.

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

FINE GROUND FEED OUR SPECIALTY.
All grinding guaranteed. Grinding Tuesday's and Saturday's.

J. D. CAMPBELL

Main Street, Lachute.

SEASONABLE GOODS

Children's, Misses and Women's Underwear in Cotton Union and All Wool.

Youth's and Men's Underwear in Union, fleece-lined and all wool. Mitts and Gloves lined and unlined.

Fall Sweaters, Golf Coats, etc., etc.

Horse Blankets, Wool Rugs.

Our Groceries, Canned Goods, Dried Fruits, Spices etc. are absolutely dependable.

GILES BROS.

Main St. - - - Lachute

The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XLI

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, JANUARY 28 1916.

NO. 1

CENTRAL MARKET

BELL TELEPHONE No. 105

IN VEGETABLES we have lettuce, celery, summer savory, etc.

IN FRUITS, California Grapes and Oranges, Grape Fruits, Bananas, Cranberries.

APPLES. We have a few barrels of No. 1 hand picked sameuse. As usual a good assortment of other varieties.

CANDY. A large assortment of holiday candy and Chocolates. A nice desirable gift will be a box of celebrated Nellsen's chocolate. We have the sole agency, so you are assured of a good selection.

P. PAQUIN, - Lachute

Moving Pictures To-night

Albert Hall, Friday, Jan. 28

The only original War Pictures of
"Fighting for France"

taken with the permission of the French Government. These views have just been shown in Montreal by La Presse. Two shows will be given at 7:30 and also at 9 p.m. Admission 25c. for Adults, Children 15c.

February 24th is the day set apart for the Methodist Tea-meeting so keep it open. They are securing a first-class entertainer and promise an excellent tea and programme.

The Ladies of the Brownsburg Presbyterian Church purpose holding their annual tea meeting on February 10th, 1916. Please keep the date open.

WANTED.—Girl to do General Housework. \$15.00 per month to start and railroad fare. Apply to Mrs. J. R. Colby, 146 Easton Ave., Montreal West.

Men's Overcoats, all the newest styles and at various prices \$5.00 to \$20.00
W. BANFORD & SON.

CARD OF THANKS.—Mr. Ferguson S. Kettyle, and relatives wish to thank the many friends for their kindness and sympathy expressed to them during their recent bereavement and sorrow.

CALUMET

Much sorrow is felt throughout this community owing to the death of Miss Roseline Louisa Whinfield, which occurred at her father's residence on Friday last, Jan. 21st. Deceased was in her 56th year and had been a life-long member of the Church of England also of the Women's Auxiliary of Montreal. She leaves to mourn her loss a loving father N. J. Whinfield, four brothers and three sisters. The funeral was held on Monday last service being conducted by the Rev. J. E. Ellis and was largely attended.

No Middle Ground.

The action of the town in voting out the licenses for liquor selling is already causing considerable comment and some of our hotel-keepers are making rash threats as to what they intend to do on the first of May. Some are talking of closing their establishments and making a death of accommodation, while others speak of jutting up prices to an exorbitant standard. Now all this talk is utter folly. For many years the hotel-keepers have had things pretty much their own way and have dictated to a large extent. To-day the boot is on the other foot and the public will demand a good house, with good meals at a fair price. Lachute is not to-day without accommodation even were the existing hotels to close their doors. Mrs. Dorion has signified her intention of keeping a first-class Temperance House and can accommodate a goodly number of the travellers who come to town where they will be assured of the best with all home comforts. There are also numerous private boarding houses that in the event of the hotel-keepers carrying things with too high a hand, will open their doors.

'Tis no use blinding our eyes to the fact that there will doubtless be liquor sold in town after the by-law becomes effective but we believe it will not be for long. The temperance people must now get together and form a citizens league or a vigilance committee to see to the enforcement of the law and press a charge those who will set the law at defiance. It is truly wonderful to see that throughout the whole country the people are awakening to a realization of the intent of the liquor traffic to rule and ruin this free land of ours. The religious press is speaking out! The pulpits are beginning to thunder! Men who have heretofore been quiet, are becoming indignant at the brazen impudence of the liquor traffic. Patriotism and love for humanity are rising above party fealty. Men are seeing that there is no compromise with this curse! That this country cannot remain "half drunk and half sober." That it must become one or the other. There is no middle ground. So let us get after it in the right way now that we have made such a splendid start, and then people will be able to point to Lachute as a place where temperance legislation is really effective.

FARMER'S NOTICE.

From now until Feb. 3rd, we will deliver from our ice field perfectly square (Machine cut) ice for 2 cts. a block. Come now and save money.

P. A. PAQUIN, Lachute.

LOCAL NEWS

Miss Iva Flood, of Montreal, spent the week-end in town.

Mrs. J. A. McGibbon is visiting friends in Montreal this week.

Mr. Walk & McArthur spent a few days in Montreal this week.

Miss Alice Warwick, of Montreal, spent the week-end in town.

Mr. W. J. Graham, of Calumet, spent the week visiting friends in town.

Miss Jessie Cruise is spending this week in Montreal visiting friends.

The many friends of Miss Clunie will be sorry to learn of her serious illness.

Mrs. Geo. Hunter left on Tuesday for a visit to friends in Cleveland, Ohio.

Mr. John Calder, of McGill University Montreal, spent the week-end in town.

Mr. and Mrs. Mossman H. Gall were in Montreal the early part of this week.

Miss Naomi Ivall of Christville spent the early part of this week with friends in town.

Miss Nettie Giles accompanied by her friend Miss Reid, of Montreal were in town for the week-end.

Mrs. Wm. Brennan, of Montreal, is spending a few days in town attending her father who is very ill.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Beers were in Montreal recently attending the funeral of the late Sarah M. Tessenand.

On Monday evening next the Rev. Dr. Bates of Toronto, will give an address "The War and Christian Education."

Mr. Eugene Jousse was in Montreal on Wednesday last, attending the funeral of Mr. Napoleon Bruneau, of St. Constant, Que.

Much sickness and many bad attacks of La Grippe are reported, resulting from the mildness and changeableness of the weather.

Messrs. R. Jones, H. McIntyre, H. Joss, R. Carpenter and R. Gilles, in training for Overseas, were home for the week-end.

To-night (Friday) will be skating in the L. A. A. Rink and Mr. W. S. McKimmie has engaged the brass band for the evening.

Mrs. D. C. G. of Montreal, was the week-end guest of her sister Mrs. J. P. McKimmie. Miss Currie and Miss Grace Marshall were also here for the week-end.

Mr. W. H. Potter has sold out his butcher business to Mr. Andrew Falconer. Mr. Potter has secured an appointment as traveller for the Gordon, Ironsides and Pairs Meat Company of Winnipeg.

Capt. L. C. Hooker, of the 148th Batt., has returned from Halifax and after a brief visit here left on Wednesday to take over recruiting in the Eastern Townships.

The donations from the Busy Workers of Genoa, for the month of January are as follows:—16 pair mitts, 8annel shirts, 10 towels, 2 pairs socks, 2 pairs of pillows by Mrs. Frank Lapham.

The services in connection with the Methodist Church, Lachute, for next Sunday, January 30th, are as follows: Lachute 10.30 a.m. and 7 p.m., St. Camille 3 p.m., East Settlement 3 p.m., and Brownsburg at 7.30 p.m. The Rev. Mr. McKimmie of Montreal will assist the pastor.

The announcement that Dr. Hugh McConnell would be in Lachute on Mondays only which appeared in our last issue has been cancelled, as Dr. McConnell has removed to Montreal and closed out his business in town. His city address is, 5142 Sherbrooke St. Montreal West.

The Methodist Church Tea-meeting this year promises great things. Mr. Cooke of Ottawa, whose singing in the past has been so greatly appreciated will be a leading feature of the programme and an effort is being made to make this the 116th year of Methodism in Lachute a red letter day.

The Annual Meeting of the Chapter of St. Andrews Deanery was held at Lachute on Friday 21st inst. There was a celebration of the Holy Communion in St. Simeon's Church at 10.30 a.m., the Lord Bishop of the Diocese being the celebrant, assisted by the Rev. Rural Dean Lackey. Luncheon was served at the Rectory where also a business session was held in the afternoon. There was a record attendance of the members of the Chapter, owing largely to the fact that Bishop Farthing had arranged to be present to give an address and confer with the members on matters affecting the spiritual life of the people throughout the Deanery and Diocese. The Rural Dean's report showed an increase for 1915-A.D. in the number of Baptisms, Marriages, Sunday Schools, Teachers, Scholars. The only decrease in vital statistics being one of 14 per cent. in the number of Burials, as compared with the figures of 1914.

There was a marked increase in contributions to Missionary Funds and the total contributions of the parishes of the Deanery for all departments of Church work exceeded those of the preceding year by about eight per cent.

The total offerings for Lachute parish exceeded \$1700.

Last Saturday Lachute was favored with a visit of a Westmount Hockey Team who gave a good account of themselves.

elves altho' our locals trimmed them by the score of 8 to 5. Owing to recent thaw the ice was very heavy, but the game was void of roughness and pleasing to watch.

The Annual Tea-meeting, of the Brownsburg Methodist Church, will be held on Thursday, February 17th, 1916.

Mr. J. D. Campbell will open up his saw mill on Feb. 1st. All parties wanting sawing done, will get it on or after that date.

Sturday next promises a great game of hockey in the L. A. A. Rink. Brownsburg and Lachute are old rivals at the game and both claim to have excellent teams. Which will win out is for you to see next Saturday. Reserved seats on sale so secure your seats in advance. The brass band will be in attendance.

Mrs. Massiah, who, with the aid of Mrs. A. W. Evans and Miss Olive Young, sent nearly three hundred Christmas cards to the men at the front, each one containing a real maple leaf, some of them a four-leaved clover in addition, and on a verse or sentence of cheer has received several letters expressing thanks and appreciation.

The Rev. Canon Almond said: "We appreciate very deeply the labor of affection and patriotism represented in the large package of Christmas cards. They were mailed to-day to the men of several units of the First Canadian Division. The Rev. Allan Shafford's letter said: "I received the Christmas cards and have distributed them amongst the N. C. O's of the 24th Battalion. They were very much appreciated. It meant a great deal of thought and care to prepare these dear reminders of the home land and I know that they will warm the hearts of many lonely souls."

Financial Statement of Agricultural Society

In submitting our report for the year just ended, your secretary wishes to say that the Spring Show of 1915 was held as usual in May, but owing to unfavorable weather was not a success.

The Annual Fall Exhibition was above the average. The exhibits in the building such as Domestic Manufactures, Fancy-work, Flowers, etc., were up to normal standard, while the exhibits of roots and c. were under the average. The show in general gave signs of improvement all round, especially the exhibition of horses and cattle which were considered the best in the history of the fair. The weather in general was fair and a good attendance for the third day although the second day did not bring out the people. Some special attractions should be had for second day and also a grand stand built. The buildings and fences are in good shape in regard to good roofs and general repairs, but we still need more stalls. The corn competition was keenly contested and the crop in general was above the average.

The Macdonald college demonstrator held the school fair on same days as the exhibition and was a decided success in every way.

Dr.	
Balance on hand.....	\$11 12
Memberships and special prizes.....	720 50
Gate receipts.....	808 15
Gov. Grant Society.....	598 70
Gov. Grant Corn competition.....	75 00
Gov. Grant Special Buildings.....	250 00
Entrance fees on Exhibits.....	59 00
Entrance fees on stalls and pens.....	76 50
Selling booths.....	54 08
County Council Grant for V. B. Durling.....	100 00
Interest from Bank.....	6 75
On account of deposits.....	59 50
H. R. Hammond rent.....	5 00
Side Shows.....	48 50
Returned check from Col. Riley.....	14 00
Entrance fee Com. Competition.....	5 00
	\$2917 80

Cr.	
To expenses to Ornstown of W. D. Hay, G. V. Hay, and D. Todd.....	\$23 80
Livery for Judges and etc.....	18 50
Pass books and stationary.....	2 10
Postage for year.....	11 85
Heating Court House for Annual Meeting.....	75 00
Telephone calls.....	1 80
Show posters and printing.....	92 63
Holding directors meetings.....	22 55
Cleaning and window washing.....	12 00
Guards, ticket sellers, etc.....	59 50
Lachute Band.....	60 00
Hauling Water.....	10 00
Judges expenses.....	48 30
V. B. Durling cash.....	100 00
H. R. Hammond Interest.....	144 00
Repairs, New roofs, stalls, new toilet, etc.....	350 04
Returned, Sir. G. H. Perley check.....	10 00
Deposits returned.....	59 50
J. A. Rice.....	5 20
Premiums for 1915, including corn competitions.....	1761 55
Sec-Treas. Salary.....	125 00
Balance on hand.....	5 68
	\$2917 80

The Agricultural Society of the County of Argenteuil.

Gentlemen, — We the undersigned Auditors have this day audited your Sec. books and found them correct in every particular.

H. R. HAMMOND } Auditors.
H. M. GALL }

Lachute, Jan. 11th, 1916.
(True Copy) J. W. GALL, Sec.

:: LADIES' JACKETS ::

We have twelve Ladies' Jackets, which we offer to clean out at,

\$5.00 EACH

These were worth from \$12 to \$15 each but are now only \$5.00.

W. Banford & Son.
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 Caldwell's Celebrated Meal and Calf Meal.
You should try it. The best on the market.

Robert Hamilton,

Phone. 80.

Baker & Confectioner.

WINTER WEAR

We have a full stock of good serviceable Winter Goods which will fit your person as well as your pocket.

A full line of Choice Groceries, and a large assortment of other Goods.

Phone No. 2.

P. O. Box 241

R. McFAUL,

MAIN STREET.

LACHUTE

**Proved by
Service**

You will appreciate

a sense of security in selecting an article that has been proved satisfactory by service. This store features the

ELGIN WATCH

because Elgin watches have been manufactured for 45 years and because 16 million people are using them. What better proof of Elgin excellence. A good assortment on hand—for men, women, boys and girls, at moderate prices.

Jeweller, Watchmaker, **T. Jousse, Lachute**

Eyes Scientifically Test!

Agent for the Edison Phonograph and Waterman Fountain Pen



Telephone No. 7. It will connect you with Potter's Meat Market

I am now open for business in the old post-office next Galls store where will be found a full line of Meats, Sausages, Meat pies Head cheese etc.

A call solicited and you will be served well.

W. H. POTTER

Butcher, Main Street, Lachute.

CRESWELL'S

**Canada Cement
Prices Right**

R. Creswell, Regist'd.

The Vicar's Nephew; or The Orphan's Vindication

CHAPTER X.—(Cont'd).

When Theo had gone Jack brought her up to London, and took lodgings near Kew Gardens, for himself and her. The daily journey to and from town was a heavy addition to the fatigue of his life, but it gave Helen free air to breathe and trees to look at, and enabled him to be with her for the few months left to them.

That winter he failed in his examination; it was the only occasion in his student life when this happened.

Before the questioning began he knew that he was going to fail; he had passed a terrible night at Helen's bedside, and his head ached and throbbed so that the floor seemed heaving beneath him.

He shut his eyes; the horror of last night came over him, stifling, intolerable. "Oh, this is no use!" he thought; "I'm good for nothing to-day; I'd better go." Then he pulled himself together and plunged stolidly into the task set him.

At the end of the day one of the examiners came up to him with friendly concern. "You're not looking yourself to-day, Raymond; I'm afraid you don't feel quite up to the mark."

"No, not quite," Jack answered. "I was a fool to come. I have failed, of course!"

"I fear so. You look as if you ought to be in bed. What's wrong?"

"Oh, nothing much, thank you."

Two or three days afterwards the same examiner saw him in the street and crossed over to speak to him.

"Raymond, Professor Brooks dined with me yesterday, and talked about you. Why didn't you tell us you'd been up all night with a cancer patient? You were not fit to go in for the examination. I'm very sorry about it; he tells me you've been having a terribly hard time."

Jack's eyes flashed.

"Yes; and so has the woman that washes the dissecting-room floor. She lost her baby last week, and I found her crying on the stairs over her bread and cheese. But she didn't shrink her scrubbing; people's private troubles have got nothing to do with their work."

The examiner looked at him, puzzled. "I'm very sorry," he said again gently. "Your mother, isn't it? Have you plenty of friends in London?"

"Thank you; Professor Brooks has been very kind; so has the doctor who attends her. As for friends, there's nothing any one can do."

"Well, if there should be, will you let me know? And as for the examination, don't worry about that; you'll pass it next year. You have the makings of a good doctor."

Theo, meanwhile, had taken Berlin, Paris, and Vienna by storm. The enthusiasm aroused by his playing might have turned a wiser head; but his nature was singularly free from petty vanity and self-conceit, and the effect which success produced on him was not what might have been expected in the case of an impressionable lad of eighteen suddenly springing from obscurity to fame.

His next letter contained a cheque, and a figure dancing on one leg for joy. "Darling mummy," the hurried pencil scribble began; "here are grapes and carriage drives to go on with. Hauptmann (the impresario) 'has stumped up some money, and there'll be plenty more soon. Hurry, hurry, hurry and get well, and wear the lace I'm sending by this post. You're never to scrimp and save and go without things any more; and old Jack Sobersides can buy all the skeletons he wants."

"Mother," Jack said, as he laid the letter down, "it is cruel to keep him in the dark any longer."

"You may tell him if you like, dear; it can't injure his success now." She broke off, then added nervously: "And . . . Jack."

"Yes, mother?"

"You'll be sure and tell him it's—not such a bad case. You know the word 'cancer' always gives people such a shock; and of course it might easily be worse. And then the morphia is a great help."

"Yes, I'll tell him."

He wrote, asking Theo to come home as soon as his concert engagement permitted, and telling him, not the whole truth, but enough to prepare him for hearing the rest. A telegram came in answer; Theo was on his way home, leaving the impresario to apologize to an excited Parisian audience.

When the truth was told him at last he bore it with more dignity and patience than Jack had expected to see. The shock seemed to have awakened in him some dormant strain of his mother's character. In her presence he never lost his self-control; but Jack, coming into his room late at night found him sitting by the window in a crouching posture, white and panic-stricken. He sprang up at the coming of the grave, protecting presence, and clung to Jack's hand like a scared child.

"Oh, I'm so glad you've come! I—was afraid."

Jack sat down with him on the edge of the bed, putting an arm round his shoulders to stop their nervous shivering.

"You are good to me, old fellow," he said; "and I'm keeping you up when you're so tired."

"That's all right; I'm used to being up."

"Jack, are you never afraid, never?"

"I don't understand. Afraid of what?"

"Of death."

Jack's brow drew down into an ugly line.

"Well," he said slowly, "if one's going in for being afraid, there are worse things than death to be afraid of."

"I don't mean one's own death—that's nothing; I mean—"

"Other people's? Yes, that is worse; but one gets accustomed, in time,"

"No, not quite that. I mean—the everlasting presence, the idea of it, always waiting for everything you love. I—never thought of till now; it's like a pit dug under one's feet, saying: 'Tread over me if you dare.' It is as if we must go through all our life and be afraid to love; if the gods should see, they will take away the thing we love."

Jack sat still, thinking, the sad lines deep about his mouth.

"It doesn't matter," he said at last. "If nothing worse than death happens to the people that a fellow loves, he's lucky. Anyhow, what's the use of worrying your head about that? Look here, Theo; if you get the horrors, or the blues, or anything, don't sit alone this way; hold on tight to me and I'll pull you through somehow."

"Haven't you ever horrors and blues of your own without mine? And, besides, I can't hold on to you all my life."

"Why not? What else am I there for? I can't play the fiddle."

Theo rose with a sigh, stretching both arms above his head.

"You may thank the gods for that," he said, as he let them fall. "Did you know old Hauptmann has wired again? He wants me back in Paris to-morrow night for the Beethoven concerto at the Chatelet."

"Yes, and you must go and play your best; it will disappoint mother if you don't. Now tumble into bed and be asleep in five minutes. I'll call you; I shall be up in any case, to look after mother."

Whether Theo's playing of the concerto next evening was up to his best level or no, it was good enough to satisfy both audience and impresario. The excited audience, shouting, starting, clapping hands and waving programmes, horrified and sickened him; he shut his eyes despairingly.

"Bis! Bis!" they yelled at him.

His breath came in quick pants of distress; he was almost ready to clap both hands over his ears and shut out the sound.

He turned to leave the platform, but on the steps the impresario thrust the violin into his hands. He pushed it back.

"I can't—I'm tired."

"Give them something—anything—quick! or we shall never be done to-night. It's the only way to stop them."

Theo took the instrument mechanically and returned to the platform. The roar of shouts and hand-clapping died down suddenly as he raised his bow. Then came silence, and he realized that he had nothing to play. He looked over the sea of faces, blankly; his memory was a washed slate; not a note remained on it, not the name of a composer.

Yet he must play something; the people down there with the upturned faces were waiting, waiting; and he had nothing to give them.

He began to play. As for the audience, he had forgotten it; he was playing, not for the concert-goers of Paris but for Jack and Helen. When he ended there was silence; then thunderous applause burst out again. He shuddered as he went down the steps.

In the artist's room Conrad caught him by the arm. "Theo," he said hoarsely, "was that—your own?"

Theo looked round him desperately; the maddening sound of applause filled him with terror; there seemed no escape from its malignant pursuit.

"I—made it up as I went along. Was it—was it very bad? Uncle Conrad, stop them; make them let me alone! I—"

He was white and shivering. Conrad, too, was pale, but from another cause. He laid a solemn hand on the lad's shoulder.

"Render thanks to God," he said, "for His great gift of genius."

Theo burst suddenly into passionate sobs. "And mother is dying—"

For the remainder of the winter he took no Continental engagements. The impresario argued, coaxed, and threatened in vain; then resigned himself with a shrug of the shoulders, and made arrangements for London concerts. These, fortunately, brought in enough money to keep the little household in comfort, and to surround Helen with small luxuries which did something to soften the hardness of a hard death.

The last time that she left her room was in the beginning of March. Between two periods of bad weather came a few cloudless spring days, and the earliest flowers burst into sudden bloom.

On the warmest afternoon Jack and Theo laid her upon her couch and carried her out into the Gardens, that she might see the coming of spring before she died.

Helen lay looking out across the crocus field; the stillness of her face made the two lads silent, as in the presence of death.

"Mother," Jack said at last, "I'm afraid you ought to come in now."

"One moment, dear; I shall not see this again. Look!" Her eyes turned back to the crocus flowers. "They are my people."

Jack understood her meaning; he lacked her gift of keen imagination. "Do they grow wild in your home?" he asked, and turned his eyes away that he might not look upon the nakedness of this eternal, unhealed grief.

"Don't you see?" Theo murmured from the grass. "They are an army. The sudden light leaped up in Helen's eyes."

"An army for an instant and for ever; an army that recks not of victory or of defeat. Gain and loss are one to them; the doom of battle is upon them before they have seen the sunlight; they fail and die, and it afflicts them nothing, for they are warriors to all eternity; the very earth around their feet is thick with spears."

The listeners held their breath as they heard; she was like a thing transfigured, full of light.

Long silence followed; then she turned with a sigh.

"Let us go, children; our spring is not yet come."

Jack was silent as they carried her in, and his eyes were very sombre.

CHAPTER XI.

After Helen's death Jack spent two years studying in Paris. He then returned to London for a year's work in the hospitals, before going to Vienna, where he intended to finish his course of study.

One day, soon after his return from Paris, he received a letter, addressed in Molly's hand, but with a London post-mark. It was merely a curt announcement that she had come to town to attend a St. John ambulance course and was now in Kensington, boarding with Aunt Sarah's town relatives, and that if he cared to call on Sunday afternoon he would find her in.

He went, of course, but with a desolate sense of the futility of things. This was the sister for whom he had been pinching and saving, working and planning all these years; and he was going to call upon her ceremoniously, just as he had to call, now and then, on the wives of the professors.

He found her in a terrible Early Victorian drawing-room, a tall girl, grave and self-contained, surrounded by thin-lipped, censorious women, whose eyes inspected him with freezing curiosity as he entered. Her own were steadily fixed on the floor, and the thick lashes hid their expression; but her mouth was set hard. He endured half an hour of small-talk, listening for the rare sound of Molly's voice.

When he rose to go, she turned to the hostess.

"Mrs. Penning, I will walk through the park with my brother; I shall be back in time for supper."

Mrs. Penning bit her lip. The Vicar, when entrusting his niece to her care, had warned her that the brother, who lived in London and would be likely to call, was "not a suitable companion for a young girl." She had no intention of letting Molly walk alone with this black sheep of the family; and to send out a duenna this afternoon would interfere with arrangements already made.

"I am afraid I cannot leave the house to-day, my dear," she said; "but if you are particularly anxious to go out I am sure Mildred will not mind accompanying you. You must be back in half an hour, though, as she is going to evening service."

"Thank you," Molly answered; "but I need not trouble Mildred."

"My dear! I could not possibly let you walk home alone. It is not suitable for a young girl, especially a stranger to London like you."

Molly raised her eyes and looked at Jack. He interposed at once.

"I will see my sister home."

"Yes, of course," said Mrs. Penning nervously; "but I think—Molly had better not go out while she is under my care, except with an older lady. Mr. Raymond is very particular, you know; and I am sure he would not like her to be seen in the park alone with a gentleman."

"Even with her brother?"

Molly turned suddenly, with shining, dangerous eyes.

"No, especially with her brother. You are very kind, Mrs. Penning; but my brother and I have some family matters to discuss, and we would rather be alone. Shall we go, Jack?"

(To be continued.)

THE FRUITS OF WAR.

Fifteen Million Dollars for Artificial Limbs.

No industry, considered relatively to its importance, seems likely to profit more by the war than the manufacture of false arms and legs. One American concern is said to have already received orders from the British and French governments for \$15,000,000 worth of artificial limbs. The normal producing capacity of this establishment is 250 legs a month, but its output is expected soon to be multiplied by five.

Another American manufacturer, who has a factory in France, has just returned to secure additional machinery and workmen. To obtain the latter is not easy, for false legs and arms, especially the former, are complex pieces of mechanism, and to construct them properly requires much practice and long training.

The cork leg is familiar in works of fiction. In real life such a thing is not, and never has been, cork being just about the most unsuitable material for the purpose that could be imagined. Artificial limbs are made of basswood or willow, supplemented to some extent with leather.

Such false legs and arms as can now be bought are of course very modern inventions. It may be taken for granted, however, that artificial substitutes for lost limbs date back to a remote antiquity. Dr. Ales Hrdlicka of the Smithsonian Institution recently dug up in Peru a false foot of wood, apparently prehistoric, which was a mere block with a socket, evidently intended to be fastened to the ankle of a person whose foot had been amputated.

Famous in history is the iron hand of Goetz von Berlichingen, a knight of mediaeval Nuremberg; and there was another nobleman of the same epoch who had an iron foot weighing ten pounds.

Comin' to the Worst.

"Some men have no more hearts," said a tramp to a fellow-sufferer. "I've been a tellin' that feller I am so dead broke that I have to sleep out doors."

"Didn't that fetch him?"

"Naw. He tol' me he was a-doin' the same thing, and had to pay the doctor for tellin' him to do it."

"THE ONLY WAY"



THE PROTECTION OF THE BRITISH FLAG ONCE MORE IN GREAT DEMAND. —From The Montreal Daily Mail.

KING DISCIPLINED BY CHIEF.

Victor Emmanuel Punished by General Cadorna.

King Victor Emmanuel himself is not exempt from the severe but kindly discipline enforced by General Cadorna, Commander in Chief of the Italian Army. A few days ago the King had this fact sharply brought to his attention by being punished for his failure to obey one of General Cadorna's orders, according to an account appearing in Il Progresso Italo-Americano.

While the fighting along the Austro-Italian front was at its fiercest the Generalissimo issued an order that all his generals who had gone one night beyond the first line of trenches for the purpose of making special observations must return at the break of day to a safe position back of the line. All obeyed, except the King.

The latter, in passing one of the first trenches, could not resist the temptation to stop there a while and chat with the soldiers, to the men's great joy and satisfaction.

Just at that moment the Austrians got the range of the trench and dropped a 30.5 centimeter shell into it. Fortunately none of the trench's occupants was killed, but the King had a narrow escape, his uniform being covered with the dirt thrown up by the explosion.

Great was the excitement and trepidation among the officers and men, who had seen their beloved monarch so near death, and the news was immediately telephoned to General Headquarters. In a few minutes General Cadorna was on the scene. King Victor, brushing the dirt from his clothing, greeted him with:

"It is nothing, General. I am not hurt. Don't bother about me."

But General Cadorna, without the shadow of a smile, replied, in a severe tone:

"Your Majesty, I ordered all the generals to retire back of the first line. Why did you not obey? Be kind enough not to visit any part of the front again for five days."

Victor Emmanuel understood and, saluting the general respectfully said:

"You are right. I shall obey."

The same day the King left for Verona, where he spent his five days of banishment from the front in visiting the military hospitals.

DR. GARLIC.

Being Used With Great Success in French Hospitals.

For centuries past garlic—the very sound smells!—has not held a place in English cookery, though its favor has been retained amongst Continental dishes. A wise cook, however, knows that one crumb of this famous root adds greatly to the flavor of the family joint.

A map of London reveals the fact that garlic was not once without its staunch supporters—hence Garlic Hill and Garlicthorpe Church; and during the days of the Great Plague it posed as a remedy for the stricken. Garlic, too, held its place in our grandmothers' medicine chests, and was considered most efficacious for certain aches and pains.

And now we are again threatened with an invasion. Our French allies have discovered that it is admirable as an antiseptic, and it is being used with great success in the French hospitals at the present time.

It certainly will be a rather quaint revival, for at one time any connection with this plant was considered a disgrace, and the term "garlic-eater" was synonymous with "a low fellow."

—London Answers.

Mrs. Wright: "Oh, doctor, couldn't you give me something to cure my dyspepsia?" The Doctor: "My dear madam, I wish I could. I'd then cure mine too."

PERMITS FOR BURNING.

Necessary to Overcome Loss From Settlers' Clearing Fires.

Formerly, one of the chief sources of fire damage in the Adirondack mountains of New York was the setting of fires by settlers in forest sections for the clearing of land. The damage resulting from the escape of such fires, set in periods of drought, was so great that a law was enacted providing for the regulation of settlers' fires, by requiring that a permit for burning be first secured from a forest officer. The result is that it has become a rare exception for a settler's fire to escape and cause damage. Out of a total of 413 fires reported in 1914, only 20, or less than five per cent, were caused by settlers' clearing land, and of these only one did appreciable damage. This indicates clearly both the desirability and the practicability of controlling this menace in such a way as to reduce the hazard to a minimum, while at the same time interfering as little as possible with the legitimate development of agricultural lands.

The same lesson has been learned by all the provinces of Canada, and all except Ontario have made material progress in applying the lesson in a concrete way, through improved legislation or regulations. Quebec and British Columbia have provisions requiring settlers in forest sections to take out permits before setting clearing fires, and the same is true as to the Dominion forest reserves in the prairie provinces. New Brunswick has recently made a similar provision, applicable to the settlements of Hazen and Grimmer, where serious damage was caused by unregulated settlers' fires during the past summer.

In Quebec, notable progress toward securing better observance of the permit regulations has been secured by the Lower Ottawa and St. Maurice Forest Protective Associations, throughout some fifteen million acres of forest land, principally on the watersheds of the Gatineau, Lievre and St. Maurice rivers.

The organization of forest protective associations by limit-holders, and the enactment of a settlers' permit law by the Provincial Government would constitute notable steps in the progress of forest protection in Ontario.—C. L. in Conservation.

Each mine when placed in the chamber rests on a series of steel "fingers." These fingers constitute the sinker, and this drops to the bottom. The upward pull of the mine forces the sinker into the bottom, and by this means the mine is anchored in the channel.

The new method of sowing mines will, if used at all extensively, greatly increase the work to be performed by our mine-sweeping craft during the coming bad weather. It will also add considerably to the danger of navigating the home waters. Whether the enemy will do any material damage remains to be seen. It depends on the number of vessels constructed, on our mine-sweepers and on other undefinable circumstances.

If the enemy have spent time and money on the construction of a considerable number of submarine mine-layers, then we may take it that they anticipate a certain degree of effectiveness.

UNSCIENTIFIC THEORIES.

Is the "Man in the Moon" a Woman, Girl or Soot.

A great many curious ideas exist in various parts of the world regarding the dark spots in the moon's disk. In the eastern part of Asia the spots are believed to be a rabbit or a hare; the Chinese, in particular, look upon them as a hare sitting up and pounding rice in a mortar. Most of the Siamese take the same view. Some few, however, see in the moon a man and a woman working in a field. Curiously enough, the North American Indians have almost the same superstition as the Chinese; and on old monuments in Central America the moon appears as a jug or vessel out of which an animal like a rabbit is pumping.

The South American Indians, on the other hand, believe that a girl who had fallen in love with the moon, sprang upwards toward it, was caught and kept by it, and that it is her figure which is seen on the moon's face.

The Samoan islanders look on the spots as representing a woman carrying a child, and many other southern peoples have similar beliefs, the woman and child sometimes being altered into an old woman bearing a burden on her back. The Eskimos have an original superstition. They say that one day Aniga, the moon, chased his sister, the sun, in wrath; just as he was about to catch her, however, she suddenly turned around and threw a great handful of soot in his face, and thus escaped him; and of that soot he bears the traces to this day.

The inhabitants of Northwestern India, who account for the moon's monthly disappearance by declaring that she is burnt up regularly and replaced by a fresh moon, explain the dark marks by saying they are the ashes of the former moon.

Other nations explain her disappearance in various ways; the Dakota Indians have it that she is eaten up by mice; the Polynesian superstition is that the souls of the dead feed on her; according to the Hottentots, the moon suffers from headache, and when it gets very bad she hides her head with her hands and covers up her face from the gaze of the world; the Eskimos maintain that after shining for three weeks, she gets tired and hungry, and withdraws to take one enormous meal, after their own fashion, and then reappears and begins to shine again.

SUBMARINE MINE-LAYERS.

A New Danger From German Operations in the North Sea.

The subtleties of the enemy are extremely varied, and their ability to run around any treaties or understandings is notorious. Their latest weapon of war shows that they have lost none of their cunning. The promise to America not to sink liners without warning must be kept if possible, and at the same time they have not doubt felt it desirable to institute a new scheme of attack on our merchant shipping without running so many risks themselves. Hence the new weapon, the submarine mine-layer, says the Liverpool Journal of Commerce.

According to published accounts vessels of this class are now being employed to sow death and destruction in the path of our merchantmen. Mines cannot discriminate, but such details have never worried the enemy.

These new submarines have a specifically constructed air-tight chamber into which the mines are placed ready to be sown. When the submarine reaches the selected spot the watertight doors leading into the chamber are shut, and the chamber is flooded. The mines are then mechanically released.

Each mine when placed in the chamber rests on a series of steel "fingers." These fingers constitute the sinker, and this drops to the bottom. The upward pull of the mine forces the sinker into the bottom, and by this means the mine is anchored in the channel.

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UNSUNK TIGER AND LION.

Two British Battleships That Are Still Fighting Units.

A faintly visible mark on her armor comprises the damage suffered by the Tiger, the British battleship which Berlin reported destroyed in the naval engagement when the German cruiser Blucher was sunk, according to correspondents who recently visited the fleet.

The Lion, which received such a severe knock in this action that, as his despatch recounts, when the Admiral shifted his flag to a destroyer he stepped upon its deck from the forecastle of the Lion, is now as well and hearty as Sir David Beatty himself.

An Economic Loss.

"Had our 3,000,000 soldiers been at work last year," an English statistician calculates, "they would have earned at least £234,000,000 in wages, and would have produced and handled goods valued at £380,000,000. In the centre of Europe the loss has been much greater, at least 11,000,000 men having been withdrawn from production at a cost of £800,000,000 in the first year of the war."

ALL MOTHERS NEED CONSTANT STRENGTH

Their Strength is Taxed and
They are Victims of Weak-
ness and Suffering

When there is a growing family to care for and the mother falls ill it is a serious matter. Many mothers who are on the go from morning to night, whose work, apparently, is never done, try to disguise their suffering and keep up an appearance of cheerfulness before their family. Only themselves know how they are distressed by backaches and headaches, dragging down pains and nervous weakness; how their nights are often sleepless, and they arise to a new day's work, tired, depressed and quite unrefreshed. Such women should know that their sufferings are usually due to lack of good nourishing blood. They should know that the one thing they need above all others to give them new health and strength is rich, red blood, and that among all medicines there is none can equal Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for their blood-making, health-restoring qualities. Every suffering woman, every woman with a home and family to care for should give these Pills a fair trial, for they will keep her in health and strength and make her work easy. Mrs. G. Strasser, Acton West, Ont., says: "I am the mother of three children, and after each birth I became terribly run down; I had weak, thin blood, always felt tired, and unable to do my household work. After the birth of my third child I seemed to be worse, and was very badly run down. I was advised to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I found the greatest benefit from the Pills, and soon gained my old-time strength. Indeed, after taking them I felt as well as in my girlhood, and could take pleasure in my work. I also used Baby's Own Tablets for my little ones, and have found them a splendid medicine for childhood ailments."

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

A GREAT AMATEUR COOK.

French Nobleman Served in Famous
London Restaurant.

Cooking, or the compounding of salads and sauces, has the authority of historic precedent as a suitable hobby for French gentlemen of distinction. It was fashionable among the aristocracy in court circles before the Revolution, and became of essential service to more than one noble fugitive from the Terror during his exile. One young nobleman, after narrowly escaping the guillotine, hid his great name under an alias, and served for several months as an assistant in a famous London restaurant, where he was soon given entire responsibility for the minced meats, entrees, and ragouts. After the partial restoration of his fortunes, he delighted in telling the story of his adventures, always concluding with a phrase that may perhaps best be rendered:

"So, you see, I disappointed them finely—the Sans-culottes. By the chopping knife they would have had me die, and behold! by the chopping knife I lived!"

Frenchmen of more than merely aristocratic distinction—authors, artists and scientists—have also, says M. E. De La Rue, "yielded to the clinking lure of little pots and pans, and the bright beckoning of kitchen fires. But among many who learned to cook a little, or even to cook creditably, there was only one who really became a cook. That was Alexandre Dumas, the elder, and for his qualifications we have the word of his chef."

The chef, Monsieur Edouard, after some months in Dumas' service, came to him with a very gloomy face to give notice of his departure.

"But, my dear Edouard, why?" expostulated Dumas. "If it is a matter of money, you shall have more. I do not wish to let you go; you cook admirably. Your omelettes, especially—"

"Ah, monsieur!" cried Edouard, with outflung hands. "So I have always thought, myself; yet it is because of a little matter of omelettes that I depart. Monsieur will remember that we have had omelette for breakfast both yesterday and to-day. Yesterday I prepared it; an omelette with parsley and little marrow balls, on which I pride myself. Monsieur approved it, and so did the two gentlemen, monsieur's guests. But to-day it was monsieur's fancy to make the omelette himself, after a recipe of his own, with chicken livers and small red peppers. I, myself, passing by the door, overheard monsieur's guests cry out in ecstasy. 'But, good heavens, Dumas, this omelette is exquisite! It is divine! It is surpassing! Even the omelette of yesterday is as nothing to this!' There was a little left. I slipped in; I tasted; they were right! I must, monsieur will understand, depart at once, to refresh my art by study and experiment. I am willing to admit that monsieur is no ordinary amateur; he may rank with professionals; still, I cannot remain tranquilly in his kitchen, permitting myself to be surpassed. I depart with homage and regret—but I depart."

The best way to get a living is to earn it.



Pte. Chas. Farmer, Aged 78.

Lord Derby's recruiting campaign has not only induced patriotic but supposedly ineligible Englishmen that after all they may be allowed to fight for their country. When a man is 78 years old, for instance, he would hardly think it worth while to offer himself as an able soldier, yet that is what one man did, and he was not rejected. The man was Charles Farmer, a hero of the Crimean war, who had been out of the army for 44 years. It occurred to him recently, after hearing some of Lord Derby's emissaries that in spite of his age he was a pretty fit young fellow, so he applied for enlistment, and was made a member of the King's Shropshire Light Infantry. Private Farmer, who is a joiner by trade and native of Shrewsbury, is very proud of the fact that the doctor who passed him declared him sound in wind and limb.

LIVE IN THE TRENCHES.

Experience of a British Volunteer
Officer at Gallipoli.

I am now back again in the firing line. As we came up the Turks must have noticed the dust, for they fired shrapnel at us. Three burst on a parapet above my head, between five and ten yards away. They bespattered me and the company sergeant major with dirt, but, thank God, that was all. I thought something worse would have happened, writes a British volunteer officer, since wounded, in the Manchester Guardian.

We are in a long fire-trench, full of twists and turns, almost a maze; in fact, I have to keep a plan in my notebook to find my way and realize where my men are. The Turks are from 10 to 30 paces away from us. Neither side dare show a finger, and the watch is constant. Both sides have to keep moving the periscopes, as the enemy snipe them.

I never saw so many flies as there are here. I had 10 in a mug of tea as soon as it was handed to me. I had begun to get used to them where I was before, but here they are insufferable, and even perch on one's lips.

I have got a very comfortable place for myself for the little rest I shall get here. It is long enough for me to stretch at full length, and I have got down an oil-sheet and two blankets and have my pack and air-cushion, so I am doing pretty well. Just opposite to me is a cleft in the rock on a level with the ground, where I have put a number of things, and the rest are on the parapet accumulating dust. . . . The climate is so dry that the skin on my hands and arms is peeling. A great many of the men are so brown that they look like niggers.

One of my men is just saying, "I wonder how it would seem to sit down to table with a cloth on." "You have no idea how remote all those things of ordinary life seem to us. Tea and sugar get mixed and float inextricably in the same mug of lime-juice; butter never comes our way, and meat, jam and eggs compete for room on the same plate. I drink on one side of a mug and the sergeant major on the other. I eat sweaty chocolate, intertwined with melted silver paper wrapping. The food is all covered with dust, all sorts of things happen to our utensils, and yet I enjoy my food immensely. That side of it is a great picnic. It is the other side we hate so much.

There are none of us here who have seen war can ever desire another. I hate it and everything belonging to it. It all seems so inadequate that might should be right, or shall I say that right has to prove itself might to gain the victory? Very few can face such a crisis with equanimity. I cannot and never shall. Perhaps men who are born soldiers can laugh at death and revel in war, but I, who am only a poor lawyer who has temporarily doffed the robe to don khaki, must confess I prefer the robe. I do not say that I am not taking pride in doing my duty; I take an immense pride in my work because it is my duty and I like to do my best. But the work gives me no pleasure of itself.

German Officers Killed.

In a private report which has come into the hands of the French, the number of German field artillery officers of all ranks who have been killed up to September 10 since the beginning of the war on the Western front, is put as equal to the officer personnel of 240 batteries.

Exceptional Record By Royal Bank

In Addition to Showing Position of
Unprecedented Strength, Bank has
Made Increase in Net Profits over
Previous Year—Large Increases in
Deposits and Total Loans.

The Annual Statement of the Royal Bank of Canada will likely prove one of the pleasant surprises at the end of a peculiar banking year. In practically every respect it is the best report ever issued by the Royal. A position of even exceptional strength was to be expected, but it is doubtful whether anyone had anticipated that under the unprecedented conditions of the past year it would be possible to even make a gain in net profits.

Such a showing, in times like these, is little short of remarkable, and must be accepted as an indication of the strong organization and valuable connections which the Royal Bank has steadily built up throughout the world. Of particular interest in this regard is the satisfactory development of the important connections which the Bank possesses in Cuba and the West Indies.

Increases in All Departments.

In the aggregate the Bank shows gains in every important department, and while it has shown an increase in profits over the previous year, it has, at the same time, established new records in the percentages of both liquid assets and cash as well as in total deposits and total current loans.

In face of such remarkable gains one naturally looks for some special reason for the growth of the Royal's business, and this results in one almost immediately hazarding the opinion that the Bank is now beginning to enjoy the full benefits of the amalgamations it has effected during the past few years. Large savings must gradually have been made and the whole organization steadily rounded out in a way that permitted of the employment of a very large percentage of the Bank's funds even under less active trade conditions.

Profit and Loss Statement.

The profits for the fiscal year ending November 30th, 1915, were \$1,905,576.57, equal to 16.48% on the capital, compared with \$1,886,142.67, or 16.31% in the previous year. As the amount at the credit of profit and loss at the end of the previous year totalled \$614,062.25, this, with the profits for the current year, brought the total amount available for distribution up to \$2,519,638.82. Of this amount dividends took \$1,287,200, \$100,000 was transferred to officers' pension fund, \$250,000 written off Bank premises account, \$105,966 applied as war tax on the Bank's note circulation, leaving the amount to be carried forward to profit and loss at the end of the year \$676,472.16.

KITCHENER AS A SPY.

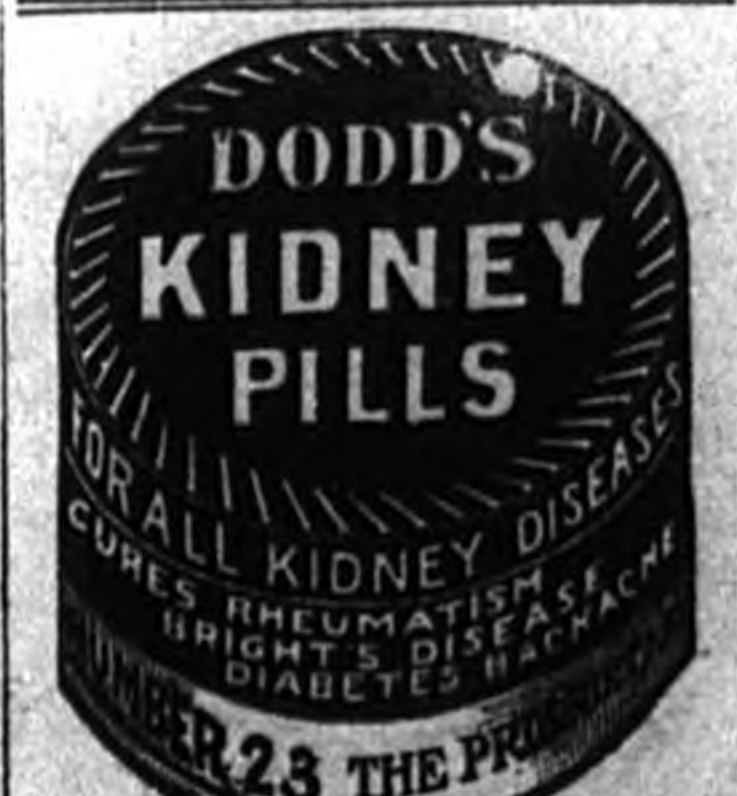
Learned All He Wanted to Know
From Two Dervishes.

Although Lord Kitchener's thoroughness is proverbial, it has seldom been better exemplified than on one occasion during his expedition to Khartum.

One evening as the British forces were nearing Khartum a dervish spy was discovered in camp and promptly taken to headquarters. But no threats or bribes would induce the spy to speak. He pretended to be both deaf and dumb. Scarcely was his examination over when another spy was led in, and proved to be equally stubborn. They were bound and led away, and placed in a well-guarded tent. About half an hour afterward there was a fresh stir and hubbub, and a third spy was dragged in, who also would reveal nothing, so he, too, was placed with the others.

Soon the soldiers on guard outside were much surprised to hear the "dumb" spies talking eagerly together in an undertone. It was impossible to hear what they said, but they jabbered away for an hour or more. At last the third spy appeared at the entrance to the tent and asked to be taken to headquarters, as he had something to report. His request was granted, but the soldiers who led him there were never permitted to know that he was Lord Kitchener himself, whose knowledge of the native language and powers of disguise had enabled him to play the spy and learn all that he wanted to know from the two stubborn dervishes.

No matter how red a man's hair may be he hates to lose it.



ED. 7. ISSUE 1-16.

Features of Streneth.

In the statement of assets and liabilities almost every account seems to contribute something to the general strength of the whole exhibit. Of more particular interest are the striking gains made in liquid assets, deposits, total call and current loans, and, in consequence, in the total assets of the Bank.

The assets reached a new high level at \$198,299,123, compared with \$179,404,054 at the end of the previous year, a gain of practically \$20,000,000. Of the total amount liquid assets reached a record level by touching \$84,894,462, equivalent to 49.03% of liabilities to the public, against \$71,244,677 or 46.06% last year. Included in the liquid assets were actual cash holdings of \$31,923,680, equal to 18.43% of liabilities to the public, up from \$27,683,855 or 17.90% in 1914. The deposit in the central gold reserve was increased by a million, bringing it up to \$3,000,000.

An indication of the Royal's steady expansion is afforded by the growth in deposits, which amounted to over \$18,000,000 in the year, the deposits not bearing interest having increased to \$37,456,997 from \$31,224,129, and deposits bearing interest to \$117,519,330 from \$164,827,078, making a total of \$154,976,327, against \$136,051,208. As indicated by the increase in earning power, there were substantial gains in total call and current loans, the call loans both in and outside of Canada having advanced to \$18,951,000, against \$14,654,000, and total current loans in and outside of Canada \$106,551,000, against \$99,587,000, an increase of close to \$7,000,000.

Looked upon as one of the younger of the bigger Banks, the Royal has certainly made phenomenal strides, and its ability to exhibit such a statement under the conditions that prevailed during the past year augurs well for its further growth and expansion once conditions in the country become more normal.

The principal accounts, with comparisons with previous year, are as follows:—

	1914	1915
Net profits	\$1,886,142.67	\$1,905,576.57
Percentage earned on paid up capital	16.31	16.48
Total deposits	136,051,208.21	154,976,327.97
Total assets	179,404,054.36	198,299,123.39
Liquid assets	71,244,677.99	84,894,462.43
Percentage of liquid assets to public liabilities	46.66	49.03
Current call	12,995,483.75	15,946,289.68
Percentage of cash to public liabilities	17.90	18.43
Total call loans	14,654,000.00	18,951,000.00
Total current loans	99,587,000.00	106,551,000.00
Bank premises at not more than cost less amounts written off	5,561,180.37	5,077,835.61

How He Left His Money.

A workman, having had a sum of money left him on the death of his father, went to see his solicitor, who had the matter in hand, for a final settlement. The bill of costs having been presented to him the man glanced over the figures, and thinking the charges were excessively heavy, turned to his legal adviser and exclaimed, in astonishment—"O! thought my father left his money to me—not to you. Let's have a peep at the will."

Mirand's Lintment Cures Distemper.

One-Man Jury.

A tailor who was defendant in a case tried in court seemed much cast down when brought up for trial. "What's the trouble?" whispered his counsel, observing his client's distress as he surveyed the jurymen. "It looks pretty bad for me," said the defendant, "unless some steps are taken to dismiss that jury and get in a new lot. There ain't a man amongst 'em but what owes me money for clothes."

Mirine is prepared by our Physicians, as used for many years in their practice, now dedicated to the Public and sold by Your Druggist. Try Mirine to Refresh, Cleanse, and Strengthen Eyes after exposure to Cold Cutting Winds and Dust and to restore beautiful tone to Eyes reddened and made sore by Overwork and Eye Strain. Some broadminded Physicians use and recommend Mirine while others perhaps jealous of its success, talk and rush into print in opposition; those whose Eyes need care can guess why, as there is no Prescription fee in Mirine. Just hand your Druggist five and you have a Complete Eye Book—Mirine—Dropper—and Cork Screw—ready for use. Try it in your Eyes and in Baby's Eyes for Eye Troubles—No Smarting—Just Eye Comfort. Write for Book of the Eye Free, Mirine Eye Remedy Company, Chicago

Vulnerable.

A visiting minister preaching in a small town, near which a well-known race meeting is held, forcibly denounced the "sport of kings." The principal patron of the church always attended the home meetings, and of this the stranger was afterward informed.

"I'm afraid I touched one of your weaknesses," said the preacher, not wishing to offend the wealthy one; "but it was quite unintentional, I assure you."

"Oh, don't mention it," cheerfully retorted the backslider; "it's a mighty poor sermon that don't hit me somewhere."

Mirand's Lintment Cures Garget in Cows

KITCHENER'S GREAT TASK.

More Expected of Him Than Any
Man Could Accomplish.

Lord Kitchener, under the special difficulties and uncertainties of the voluntary system, has had to grapple with the most gigantic problem of recruiting and training that any soldier in the world's history ever had to face, says the London Observer. There never has been anything like the magnitude of that work, and it had to be accomplished by improvised machinery. Even after the reconstruction of last May, Lord Kitchener was still expected to combine the functions of a maker of armies with that of a director of campaigns. These two totally different functions cannot be successfully combined.

Philip of Macedon created the national military organization with which his son Alexander the Great swept from the Balkans to India. That is an example of the way in which the making of armies may absorb one famous mind and the use of armies another. If the hereditary genius of a single family, the House of Baracca, shook Rome to its foundations, it was because Hamilcar framed the Spanish infantry with which Hannibal crossed the Alps. Louvois, in more modern times, was an organizer of the armies that Turenne and Condé led to triumph. Frederick William, like another Philip, created the Prussian military machine which Frederick the Great wielded like another Alexander. Carnot organized the French armies which Napoleon led. We come down to a still more recent instance when we remember that von Roon's functions as an army maker were almost as distinct from Moltke's as was the latter's position from Bismarck's.

We need not multiply examples. We have said enough to show that our troubles have been largely due to our obstinacy in looking to Lord Kitchener for the direction of two different and even conflicting kinds of work, either of them big enough to absorb the greatest mind or set of minds. The provision of the requisite armies was, and is, the main affair. Scientific strategy is useless unless it yields efficiency and sufficiency of force. Even with the splendid way in which Lord Derby is helping Lord Kitchener to make a success of the voluntary.

Monsieur: For 15 days in the month of January I was suffering with pain of rheumatism in the foot. I tried all kinds of remedies but nothing did me any good. One person told me about MIRAND'S LINTMENT, as soon as I tried it the Saturday night the next morning I was feeling very good; I tell you this remedy is very good; I could give you a good certificate any time that you would like to have one. If any time I come to hear about any person sick of rheumatism. I could tell them about this remedy.

Yours truly, ERNEST LEVEILLE, 216 Rue Ontario East, Montreal, Feb. 14, 1908.

He Asked the Reason.

A clerk was discharged. He asked the reason. "You are so awfully slow about everything," said his employer. "You do me an injustice," responded the clerk. "There is one thing I am not slow about." "I should be delighted to hear you name it," sneered the proprietor. "Well," said the clerk slowly, "nobody can get tired as quick as I can."

Mirand's Lintment Cures Diphtheria.

Start off the New Year with a Victrola--and it will be a happy one.

A Victrola is entertainment for the home, and an education for the family. It will acquaint you with all the great singers and instrumentalists, and everything in standard and popular music. Home is not truly home nowadays without one.

\$21

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Genuine
Victrola



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Double-Sided
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(30 selections)
your own choice
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Other Victrolas \$33.50 to \$400. Write for a copy of our Musical Encyclopedia listing over 6000 Victor Records, including all standard and popular music on 10 inch double-sided records as low as 90 cents for the two selections.

Any of "His Master's Voice" dealers will let you hear them. If there is not one in your vicinity, notify us and we will see that you are not disappointed in an early delivery.

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DEALERS IN EVERY TOWN AND CITY
ONE PRIZE FROM COAST TO COAST
VICTOR RECORDS MADE IN CANADA
LOOK FOR "HIS MASTER'S VOICE"
—TRADE MARK—

New Agencies Considered Where We Are Not Properly Represented.

FRIDAY, JAN. 26, 1916.

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. So a line for Poetry accompanying Memorial Notices.

Advertising Locals, constituting 4 lines or less 10 cents per each insertion.

All transient advertising matter charged at 10c. per line nonpareil measurement.

Address all communications to
The WATCHMAN
LACHUTE QUE.

The Appeal that Counts

Speakers and writers who are endeavoring to stimulate recruiting ought to consider seriously the sort of appeal that is likely to be the most effective. In the first days of the war a study of official State papers and the wrong done Belgium made a strong appeal to hundreds of thousands of young men. Later the cruelties and horrors of Germany's submarine warfare pressed home upon many more the duty of enlisting. Properly enough, speakers emphasize these things, and the results probably justified them. Since then there has been in certain quarters a tendency to abuse young men who do not enlist. There never was a time when this line of argument or attack was not a mistake. It has a tendency to rather drive young men from the ranks than into them. An exception must be made, probably, in the case of recruiting speakers who have returned from the front, either wounded or on furlough. They have a perfect right to address in the very strongest and sternest words the young men at home who ought to enlist but do not. But a man who is not himself going to the front holds little influence when he endeavors to shame others into going.

Those who have observed the men who are now enlisting must be struck with the fact that they are not as a rule members of the class that thoughtfully peruse State papers, and is horrified at the bombardment of the Rheims Cathedral for instance. Nor are they men who will eagerly read Mr. Lloyd George's and Mr. Asquith's speeches and be stirred into action by their fine periods. They are going simply because their country is engaged in a war which has lasted longer than most of them supposed a year and a half ago. The idea has become fixed in their minds that this is pretty nearly an every man's job, and that if the Empire is to be saved every available man must undertake some war service. The most obvious war service is that of enlisting, and so they enlist. The necessity of more men and more effort ought to be emphasized by speakers when addressing prospective recruits. Once a man realizes the danger of his country his problem will be settled. He will go because he is a loyal subject and wishes to remain a British citizen.

HOW THIS MOTHER

Got Strength To Do Her Work

Fair Haven, Vt.—"I was so nervous and run down that I could not do my housework for my little family of three. I had doctored for nearly two years without help. One day I read about Vinol, and thanks to it, my health has been restored so I am doing all my housework once more. I am telling all my friends what Vinol has done for me."—Mrs. JAMES H. EDDY.

Vinol is a delicious cod liver and iron tonic which creates a healthy appetite, aids digestion and makes pure blood.

T. CHRISTIE, DRUGGIST,
LACHUTE QUE.

LACHUTE ACADEMY EXAMS.

—:—:—

GRADE XI.

GEOMETRY.

Class I.—Ervin Center 77
Class II.—Alison Rodger 64, Carswell McClure 61, John Hope 60.
Class III.—Annie Drennan 55, Estelle Ingills 54, George Clark 52, Constance Banford, George Calder 50

GRADE X.

COMPOSITION.

Honours.—Willis Hooper 91, Doris Campbell 90.

Class I.—Enid McCollough 88 A. Bates, Verda Kettyle, Kenneth McConnell 85, Aggie Hay, Hazel McCoy 80.

Class II.—Jean Higginson 72, Keith Douglas 70, Alice O'Brien 60.

Class III.—Grace Copeland 59, E. Johnson 55, Alina Gordon 52, George Bain 51, Isabella Bennett, George Hammond 50.

GRADE IX.

FRENCH.

Honours.—Violet Rogers 96, Hazel O'Brien 91.

Class I.—Edith Beers 88 Ralph Robinson 85, Edna Conlin 83, Katie Jones 84, Stuart Hay 83, Lila Ruise 80, Laurence Gordon 78, M. Painter 77, Ruby Robinson, Myrtle Berry, Violet Grey 75.

Class II.—Jessie Berry 73, Percy Robinson, Ruby Miller 65, Ethel Boyd 62, Isabel Wason 60.

Class III.—Annie Silversen 58, M. Rodger 57, Leona Garretson 56.

GRADE VIII.

GEOMETRY.

Honours.—Ernest Baldwin 93 Percy Carpenter, Stanley McNaughton 90.

Class I.—Thomas McMahon 84, L. Middleton 80 James Calder 77.

Class II.—Helena Rodgers 74, E. Fomally 70, Doris Hammond 68, M. Dobbie, Gordon Matthews, Edna Thomson 66, Percy Matthews 61, Mabel Armstrong 63, Jan Campbell, James McGibbon, Edna Patterson 61, Christina Griffith 60.

Class III.—Muriel Dawson 59, Kenneth Hay 56, Grace Dobbie, M. Sault, Albert Seguin 51, Ruth Arthur Aletha McKenzie, Inez Sutton 50.

GRADE VII.

AGRICULTURAL.

Honours.—Anna Scott 97, Ruby Rodgers 95, Ryckman Alexander, Mamie Graham, Harold McPaul 94, Laurence Bolton 93.

Class I.—Agnes Hodge, Melvin Burk 89, Dora Fraser 85, Wilfred Morrow 87, Catherine Burwash, G. McTavish, Wilhelmina Shaw 83, H. Scott, Mary Bos 85, Lena Dobbie 82, John Dalg 81, Olive Boyd 80, R. ymond Boyd 79, May Boyd 78, Emma Smith 77, Alma Boyd 76, Edna Bampton 75.

Class II.—Ross Muir 74, Harold Bromby 73, Barron McClure, Ella Giles 69, John Paul 68, George McCoy 63, Amy McQuat 61.

Class III.—Keith Christie 52.

GRADE VI.

ARITHMETIC.

Class I.—Ivan Carpenter 83, M. Jones, Arthur Lackey 85, Gordon Dalg 76.

Class II.—James McKimmie, Henry Murphy 74, Bruno Gagnon 73, M. McQuat 71, Ian Hay 65, Evelyn Hamilton, Douglas Patterson 62.

Class III.—Mabel Garrard 58, Ray Bolton 54.

GRADE V.

ENGLISH.

Honours.—Lillian Hamilton 95, E. Ryan 90.

Class I.—Muriel Burk, Jessie McFarlane 89, Kenneth Campbell 84, Lillie Bradford, Albert Darlington, Beatrice Cunningham 79, Jessie Hay 75.

Class II.—Clifford McPaul, Arthur Gales 73, Herbert Darlington, James Hay 67, Myrtle Barker 64, Hilda Sutton, Harry Bull 60.

Class III.—Ethel Hay 57, Arnold Scott, Gordon Cruise 50.

GRADE IV.

ARITHMETIC.

Honours.—Lawrence Cruise 90.

Class I.—Louis Bolton 87, Nellie Cowan 85.

Class II.—Keith Douglas 72, Kenneth Elliott 66, Ralph Goldworthy 62.

Class III.—Heather Racine, Gordon Cruise 58, Alice Burk 55, Mica Paul 53, Ivan Bennett 52.

GRADE III.

READING.

Honours.—Mildred Hammond 90, Willie Miller 85, Margaret Scott, Inez McKiddie 80.

Class I.—Hugh Cunningham, Linton Armstrong 88, E. Stewart 86, Chas. Miller 85, Annie Combie 84, Jean McQuat, Mary Cruise 83, Lex Dion 80, Eva Lemay 78.

GRADE II.

ARITHMETIC.

Honours.—Kilgour Wilson, Eleanor Yelland 100, Isabel Alexander 99, Freddy Barker, Hazel Kettyle 98, Christopher Mintz 94, Edgar Burwash, May Yelland 93, Lyla McKiddie 90.

Class I.—Amy Combie 89, Ethel McQuat 87, Lora Dion 85, Lloyd Comer 83, Russell Robinson, Norma Boyd 83, Gordon Hay 81, Muriel McPaul 75.

Class II.—Elizabeth McKimmie 70, Florence Armstrong 69, Catherine Bolton 68.

Reliability is what counts these days and the first word in that is the Montreal Gazette. Do you take it? If not, you should at once subscribe. It is the newest and most reliable paper on the market. You can buy it daily at R. Darlington's Main Street, Lachute, or the Watchman will be pleased to hand in your yearly subscription any time.

Boys and youths overcoats and reefers haps of them on hand, but sizes run out so hurry up.

W. BANFORD & SON.

You Are Wanted!

YOUNG MAN! This appeal is made to you direct, and it is for you to decide your duty in response to THE CALL. All that we have been taught to revere is at stake—HONOR, JUSTICE and LIBERTY. Will you bear your share in helping to subdue the tyrants who are tramping such under foot. Think it well over and then when the Argenteuil recruiting starts next week decide to link yourselves up with

Montreal's Crack Regiment, "The 148th"
Under command of Lieut-Col. A. A. MAGEE



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.

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Sub-Agency at Brownsburg, J. R. THOMPSON, Sub-Agent.

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Axes, Cross-Cut Saws, Circular Saws, Buck Saws, Saw Sets, Swedges, Ganges, Files, Axe and Saw handles, Peevie Cant Hooks, Mattocks, Cant hook fixtures, Cant Hook Handles, Grind Stones, Grind Stone Fixtures, Etc. Etc.



Stewart's No. 1 Hand-power clippers, latest model.
Ball Bearing Hand Clippers
New Market Hand Clippers
Chicago Fetlock Clippers
Horse Blankets, Sursingles, Halters, Cowties and Stall Fixtures, Electric Supplies of all kinds.
Shafting, Boxes, Hangers and Pulleys.
Pumps, Pipe and Fittings.

T. McQuat & Son,
Founders & Machinists, Lachute Mills.

BROWNSBURG SCHOOL EXAMS.

GRADE VIII.

LATIN.

Class I.—Sadie McQuat 87.

Class III.—Ina Van Buren 50.

GRADE VII.

Honours.—Phoebe McQuat 98.

Class I.—Estelle Hutchings 87.

Class II.—John Stewart 69, Queenie Campbell, Mary Hawkins 60.

Class III.—Bryant Place 57, Laura McPhail 54.

GRADE VI.

ARITHMETIC.

Class II.—Violet Johnson 68, Bert McGibbon 63, Jack Stiles 62, John Beresford 61.

Class III.—Carance McKiddie, H. McManus 50.

GRADE V.

ARITHMETIC.

Class II.—Irene Byron 60.

Class III.—Herbert Becker 56.

GRADE IV.

GEOGRAPHY.

Class II.—Ruth Byron 75, Ernest Evans 74, Flora McDonald 70.

Class III.—Elsie McAulister 67, T. Clarke 63, Eileen McManus 62.

GRADE III.

ARITHMETIC.

Honours.—Rebecca Cohen 100, N. Hendry 99, Donald Clarke 95, Greta Beresford 90.

Class I.—Bella Duncan 84.

Class II.—Gertie Gilmour 74.

Class III.—Charlie Hendry 60, W. Wilson 59, Norman McLeod 53.

CUSHING

Mr. A. Allard spent Tuesday in Montreal.

Mr. F. Watson was in Hawkesbury on Saturday.

Mrs. H. Hartley spent a week in Montreal recently.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Weir Jr. spent a day or two in Rockland last week.

Mrs. Leslie Hartley of Watson, Sask. has arrived on a visit to her friends here.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Nicholls spent last week-end visiting friends in Starvale and Hawkesbury.

Grippe, in a rather serious form is prevalent in this vicinity during the last week or two.

Owing to the illness of Miss Mary Chambers the teacher (Chabore) school is closed for the present.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

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Hints for the Poultry Raiser

BALANCING THE RATION.

By A. P. Marshall.

We are inclined to think that most growers of chickens get perhaps the best results when they supply a very wide supply of feeds to their birds because the flock is able to select what natural inclination prompts them to. If the supply is sufficiently varied the birds then get practically all that their constitutions demand and therefore they give fairly good results. Perhaps it may be as well under those circumstances not to attempt to too closely balance the ration for the birds but in many cases it is just a matter of a little grain and whatever happens to be handy which in itself may not be bad food but very much out of balance for the results desired. Quite often the introduction of one or two articles would so improve the nutrient values of the feed as to more than double the returns that can be obtained.

Little does the average poultryman realize what immense varieties of foods fowls gather when they are able to range at liberty to which they normally respond with an abundant supply of eggs and make rapid growth in consequence. Given approximately the same conditions when confined as in the winter season these birds, if they are not run down or have not been forced to excess, should produce in the same big way and continue in vigorous productive health so that they prove also excellent breeders from which to secure the next year's producing stock. Only by a regular course of good, sound balanced feeding can the breeder be absolutely certain that his fowls are getting the best for the object desired, although if there is exceptional variety it is more than probable that the birds will fairly well balance for themselves.

In different sections the staple grain ordinarily used will probably vary very much. In one locality it may be corn while in another it will be wheat, depending largely on the most extensively grown grain and the price. Using almost wholly one grain is almost bound to bring very uncertain results, depending entirely on the right other elements that may be required to make up a good balance. Water, of course, does not enter into the question of feeds. It is, however, fully as necessary as any feed, and should always be on hand cool and fresh where the birds can get it. The nutritive ration of a food or ration expresses the proportion of digest-

	Dry matter.	Ash.	Protein.	Carbo-hydrates.	Fat.	Fuel value.	Nutri-tive ratio.
Hens, 3-5 lbs.	5.50	.30	1.00	3.75	.35	10,300	14.6
Hens, 5-8 lbs.	3.50	.20	.65	2.75	.20	6,240	14.2

It will be noted that for heavier hens the proportion is less per 100 lbs. than with lighter fowls.

The experiment stations will readily supply tables showing the nutritive values of various foods that may be used in feeding poultry, and with this it is possible to make up a ration that will give approximately the bal-

	Dry matter.	Ash.	Protein.	Carbo-hydrates.	Fat.	Fuel value.	Nutri-tive ratio.
Cracked corn, 1 lb.	.891	.015	.0714	.6612	.0497	1572	1.108
Wheat, 1 lb.	.812	.014	.0787	.5191	.0876	1161	1.271
Corn meal, 1 lb.	.838	.010	.0949	.4894	.0269	1108	1.117
Wheat middlings, 1 lb.	.420	.019	.0835	.2688	.0170	885	1.148
Buckwheat middlings, 1 lb.	.437	.019	.0809	.2229	.0110	748	1.274
Animal meal, 1 lb.	.452	.021	.1440	.0000	.0248	372	1.044
Fresh bone, 2-3 lbs.	.622	.163	.1483	.0000	.1110	741	1.117
Green alfalfa, 1 lb.	.213	.021	.0292	.0840	.0031	224	1.311
	4.346	.278	.6800	2.3420	.3305	6651	14.9

While the results do not exactly coincide with the standard set it is approximately the same, and the nutritive ratio proves to be very close to the requirements. Such a balance should give very good results and quantities may be increased, keeping them in the same proportion to make up any quantity desired to be prepared for convenience. If one wishes to fatten any stock, it is then only a matter of increasing the proportion of carbohydrates and fat to that of protein, bringing the proportion up to 1:8 which with a limited amount of exercise will be found to put on flesh quite rapidly.

Of course grain feeds should be fed in deep litter for the layers to promote exercise and the mash can be supplied either as a dry mash or moistened with milk or water. A plan of feeding that has been found very satisfactory for the American breeds is the following: By bulk measure, wheat bran three parts, ground

oats one part, corn meal one part, beef scraps one part, with one fifth the bulk of cut clover added are all mixed together dry, slightly salted and moistened to a crumbly consistency with hot water in cold weather and cold water in warm weather, and given the fowls at noon time or towards evening in winter and in the morning in summer.

Cracked corn, wheat or oats are fed in litter of straw or leaves for the other meals of the day. Many are the methods of feeding, some giving results fairly uniform, others giving temporary good results, but the best results can only be had where the needs of the flock are considered carefully, the foods balanced to bring up condition, reduce fat, or promote egg laying as the case requires, and the balance corrected as condition of the birds indicates it to be advisable. A closer study of this subject will add many dollars to the profits of many poultry growers.

A balanced ration can usually be arrived at for almost any purpose with the readily available products as a base to work on, adding anything having the elements in right proportion that can be secured to fill in what is required. Palatableness makes more difference than some imagine, and although a ration may be balanced fairly well the birds may not take to it, and in consequence cannot secure the nutrient values in sufficient quantities to give the desired results. Sometimes a change becomes necessary merely to vary the monotony of a too similar ration. The action of the flock is probably the only thing that can show that it is tiring of the food being furnished. As a general thing cooking food will very much help in making it more palatable and perhaps aids digestion, although the nutrient values are in no way increased and even perhaps some nutrient values may be lost in the cooking.

The balance to use depends entirely whether eggs are required, the birds being fattened or for growing chicks. Each case should be differently balanced to get the best results and using the same foods regardless of conditions will not bring the biggest results. For the most economical feeding the fowls should receive the nutrients in quantities and proportions which at the time fit the particular needs of the flock under consideration. A subject of this kind is a very long one and therefore it is necessary to confine this article to balancing for eggs. We find as a ration that has proven a good one, furnishes digestible nutrients per day, per each 100 lbs. live weight as follows:

ance suggested as a standard for laying hens. Suppose we have cracked corn, wheat, corn meal, wheat middlings, buckwheat middlings, animal meal, fresh bone, young green alfalfa, we get the following result by working them about to arrange the nutritive values to suit the standard for each 100 lbs. of fowls for 5-8 lb. birds:

	Dry matter.	Ash.	Protein.	Carbo-hydrates.	Fat.	Fuel value.	Nutri-tive ratio.
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	4.346	.278	.6800	2.3420	.3305	6651	14.9

oats one part, corn meal one part, beef scraps one part, with one fifth the bulk of cut clover added are all mixed together dry, slightly salted and moistened to a crumbly consistency with hot water in cold weather and cold water in warm weather, and given the fowls at noon time or towards evening in winter and in the morning in summer.

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as shown by the Greenwich observations. The deviation has lately been growing in a serious manner. The error last year was more than twelve times as large as the error twenty years ago, and the average annual increase during the two decades has amounted to half a second of arc in longitude. The reason that astronomers have failed in getting exact results from calculations based on the dynamical laws of gravitation is possibly the existence of some attractive force that they have not yet discovered, although the result may also be affected by the true shape of the earth, which still awaits accurate determination.

Great men are ordinary people with their understandings polished.

NEW FRENCH CHIEF OF STAFF



GEN. EDOUARD DE CASTELNAU.

whom Gen. Joffre has appointed his chief of staff. Three of the four sons of Gen. de Castelnau at the front have been killed. The second son to fall was brought to his father's camp terribly wounded, and died three hours later. The General kissed his dead son and said: "Go, son, you have had the finest death you could possibly wish for. I swear that our armies will avenge you in avenging all French families."

The news of the death of the General's first son was brought to him while he was in conference with his officers. He read the statement, bowed his head a moment, and said: "Gentlemen, let us continue." The third son, Lieut. Hugues de Castelnau, was killed in October of this year.

COUNTLESS FLOCKS OF SHEEP.

Baaing Billions on the Steppes of Russia.

Russia ranks among the first of the old-world nations where sheep are concerned. In southern Russia, where the plains, or steppes, as they are called, stretch across the enormous empire from the outskirts of Hungary to Mongolia, countless flocks of sheep roam. One man often possesses as many as 500,000 or 600,000 sheep.

The number of sheep being raised on the steppes gets larger every year, but this is not because they are carefully nurtured. They are, in fact, exposed to the most severe weather, and the scorching heat of summer and the freezing blasts of winter are only to be dreaded second to the hurricanes which sweep over the plains at times.

During the tempests the sheep make no effort to weather the storm, but run panic-stricken before the wind, and are forced by the thousand into the streams and ravines with which the steppes are intertwined. Were it not for the intelligent use of goats neither the shepherds nor their dogs could avail much at such times, for the sheep can scarcely ever be brought to face the terrible winds or to seek the shelter of a ravine.

But with every hundred sheep three or four goats are kept, and, as these can easily be made to face almost any wind, they are used to lead the way down the rugged descents and the sheep follow blindly.

The shepherd of a large flock, or otara, is called a tshabawn. The tshabawn usually owns a wagon or two, drawn by oxen, in which he carries his provisions and cooking utensils, together with the skins of such sheep as have died and those of wolves he has killed. The wagon or wagons lead the van when this wild shepherd travels, next he comes, and after him trail the sheep.

When he comes to good pasture he does not leave until the grass has been eaten down, and even when on the march his encampment is seldom more than two or three miles from where he started at sunrise.

From five to six hundred ewes are in the otara, and the tshabawn draws the milk from them and places it in huge shallow wooden bowls to be exposed to the sun and made into a kind of cheese, known as "brinse," very popular in Russia and East Germany.

During the severe winter months the sheep are sheltered, but in spring, summer and autumn they are pastured on the plains.

When the evening meal is over the shepherds and their dogs sit about a fire of dry reeds and grass for an hour or two. Afterward the arrangements for the night are made.

Each man throws his furs, that serve for mattress and coverlet, on the spot the tshabawn has assigned to him, and between every two beds of the dogs and men the same intervals occur.

Pays Tribute to Russians.

An enthusiastic tribute to the Russian soldier and his leaders is paid by Gen. Arz, the Hungarian military leader who for five months was Field Marshal Mackensen's chief lieutenant in the Russian campaign. Gen. Arz says: "The Russian military leadership is energetic, determined and up to date. The Russian infantry soldier is active, brave, determined and not afraid of death. Those stories which assert that their officers drive them into battle with machine guns are nursery tales. His individual merits are indisputable."

EARLIEST SOLAR ECLIPSE.

Drunken Chinese Astronomers Failed to Predict the Event.

Two Japanese scientists, the Messrs. Hirayama and Ogura, whose research work has added considerably to the knowledge of the world, have finally published the results of their attempts to fix the dates of some early eclipses recorded in Chinese literature. The earliest is mentioned in one of the books of the Shu Ching, where it is recorded that in the reign of Chung K'ang, the fourth emperor of the Hsia dynasty, there occurred an eclipse of the sun which had not been predicted by the astronomers, who were alleged to have been drunk and to have neglected their duties. Hence the customary rites for delivering the sun, which should have been arranged in advance and superintended by the astronomers, were in the emergency performed by other officials without proper preparation. The emperor accordingly ordered the army to punish the astronomers. A later document makes it impossible to fix the date of this event as October 13, 2127 B.C. (Julian calendar)—the earliest recorded eclipse in the world. Calculation shows that there actually was a solar eclipse on that date, but probably not in China, though the elements of the motions of the sun and moon are not accurate enough to indicate certainly the path of so remote an eclipse. The authors are inclined to think that the information fixing the date of the eclipse is due to Chinese astronomers of a later age, who calculated that an eclipse occurred on that date and erroneously supposed that it was visible in China.

WERE YOU BORN IN DECEMBER? If So, Astrology Says That You Are Lucky.

If you are wondering why men who are born in December are fearless and determined and women who own the twelfth month for nativity are both passionate and chaste, cease wondering. Astrology has the answer.

Such humans are born beneath Sagittarius. The sign of the thigh is responsible. It makes men handsome, physically strong and of commanding personality. Women it inspires to intensity of love, sacrifice and chastity.

It is a great month to be born in—December. The men are executives of Business and of enterprise, the women are executrix of the home. The men are free and easy of address, open of heart, honorable and decisive. The women are deeply religious, noble of purpose and devoted to their families. As mothers they are deeply affectionate, but more just and given to adoration of abstract justice than are women of other signs. They are ready to send their sons into battle for their countries in times of war, even though it means heartbreak and death for all concerned.

They are generally conceited and desire to be the major actor in all ventures in which they are concerned, but never so much for their own selfish gain as for the satisfaction which their active natures demand.

Changed Circumstances.

"Before Kate married Mr. Rich- leigh she used to walk in her sleep. "What does she do now—ride in an automobile?"

Men who consider themselves to be of very great importance frequently treat their wives and children as if they were of no importance.

BRITISH FAMOUS 29TH AT THE FRONT

KNOWN AS THE OLDEST STAFF OF THE ARMY.

Correspondent at Dardanelles Gives Due This Famous Division.

Ellis Ashmead-Bartlett, who was the British press representative at the Dardanelles, chronicles in simple but telling phrases the gallant deeds of one of the commands which played a conspicuous part in the Gallipoli fighting. In part, he says:

"The purpose of this article is to do belated justice to the role played by the 29 division in the struggle in the Dardanelles. The renown of this division is world-wide, and its number will ever in future be surrounded by that mixed halo of romance and glory which attached to Caesar's legions and Napoleon's old guard. In fact, the 29th earned for itself the title of 'The Old Guard' of the army."

"Unfortunately few of the original veterans who landed at Sedd-ul-bahr are left, for nearly all are dead or invalided home. Some, in fact, have been wounded many times."

"As the division has played a most prominent role in almost every engagement that has been fought on the peninsula during the last six months, I do not know how many times it consumes itself in furious attacks on the enemy's works, but already I believe at least three times the number of its original strength have passed through the ranks."

"The 29th division landed under the command of Major General Hunter Weston, and has since been commanded by Major General De Lisle. All four countries, England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales, have the honor to be represented in its ranks."

Repulsed Turkish Attacks.

"On August 6 the division was holding its old position on the left of our line at Helles, across the gully ravine, and on that day the 88th brigade delivered a most gallant assault on a section of the enemy's line over ground devoid of cover."

"While the landing at Sulva Bay and the great advance from Anzac were taking place, the 29th held its ground and successfully repulsed attacks from the Turks."

"When the attempts of the new divisions to take the Anafarta hills definitely failed by August 19 it was decided to make a final effort to cut the enemy's lines of communication by employing the Old Guard. Secretly at night three brigades were brought up in trawlers from Helles to Sulva and landed without the Turks being aware of the movement."

"In my accounts which have appeared in the press of the events of this memorable August 21 chief credit is being given the newly arrived yeomanry because they were the only corps which the censor allowed to be mentioned, but in reality the second mounted division of the yeomanry were held in reserve behind Lalla Baba until late in the afternoon, and they only came into action after the repeated efforts of the 86th and 87th Brigades of the 29th mounted division failed to shake the enemy's defense."

Yeomanry Deserve Credit.

"The yeomanry deserve every credit for the magnificent manner in which they behaved when in action for the first time. They advanced two miles under a hail of shrapnel over ground which afforded not so much as a blade of grass as cover before they reached the dead ground at the foot of the enemy's works."

"It was the 2d brigade, under the Earl of Longford, consisting of Bucks, Berks and Dorsets, which made the final glorious charge in conjunction with the 87th brigade and obtained temporary possession of Hill 70, which had subsequently to be abandoned in the night. The losses of the brigade were very heavy, the Bucks regiments losing almost all their officers and men."

"The arrival of the 29th division on the battlefield stimulated the whole army and showed how seriously our leaders regarded the task ahead. The division was ranged along a line stretching from Hill 70 to Hill 112. The 87th Brigade was ordered to attack Hill 70 and the 86th Hill 112. The South Wales Borderers acted as a connecting link between the two. The 88th Brigade, which had suffered very heavy losses at Helles on August 6, was held in reserve."

Whole Army Watching Them.

"The men of the 29th rested quietly in their trenches during the morning. They realized that every eye of the whole army was watching them and that a signal, if dangerous, honor had been conferred on them. Throughout the afternoon the 88th Brigade made repeated efforts to advance on Hill 112, suffering heavy losses, but could make no progress in the face of the enemy's determined resistance."

"When the final effort was made to capture Hill 70 late in the afternoon, the South Wales Borderers who had been held in reserve, were brought up. This regiment advanced against the south face and dug themselves in beneath the crest before the 2d yeomanry brigade, under Lord Longford, came up from behind Lalla Baba. There they remained until it was almost dark, taking part in the final

charge which gained possession of the crest.

"It will thus be seen from this brief summary that the brunt of fighting on August 21 again fell on the 29th division, but even the efforts of these heroic troops, ably seconded by the yeomanry, failed to achieve success against an enemy equally brave and determined, who enjoyed the incalculable advantage of fighting behind intrenchments on commanding hills. But the 29th division has only added to its fame by this failure."

COMPULSORY JOY.

German Patriotic Demonstrations Not Spontaneous.

We have more than once published extracts from the German press, says the London Daily Telegraph, which showed that the flag-waving and other patriotic demonstrations which invariably take place all over the country when the German staff reports a new "victory" are by no means spontaneous on the part of the public. It is, in fact, a standing order in most German cities that on such occasions every householder must display bunting, nothing but extreme poverty being accepted as an excuse for omission to do so. But the Prussian authorities in Alsace-Lorraine have gone further than this. It is not enough that the inhabitants of Strassburg and other Francophile cities should be compelled to make a pretence of rejoicing over German successes. With that characteristic attention to detail which naturally extends to their methods of mean persecution, the Prussian authorities have now commanded that henceforth all the churches in Alsace-Lorraine must be decked with German colors on receipt of "victorious news." The Vossische Zeitung gives the text of this order, which was conveyed to the Bishop of Metz in the following letter from the Secretary of State for Alsace-Lorraine, Count von Roden:

"On one single occasion the general commanding the 16th and 21st Army Corps induced the ecclesiastical edifices to take part in the general flag display to commemorate a victory. It now seems desirable that the wish of the local clergy to give visible expression to their patriotic sentiments and those of the people should be complied with. May I, therefore, respectfully suggest to your grace that an agreement be arrived at between the clergy of the diocese with a view to having churches and parsonages decorated with the national colors on receipt of news of victory."

In order to make it clear that this note, in spite of its polite phrasing, is a definite order, the Vossische Zeitung heads it, "A Warning to the Clergy of Alsace-Lorraine," and adds: "In view of this note the clergy have been summoned by the bishop to conform to the wishes of the authorities."

JAPAN CAN'T SEND ARMY.

Transports Are Lacking, Declares the Premier.

While Japan will be unable to send troops to the European theatres of war, she will gladly assist the Entente Allies as far as she can financially and lend them the support of her arsenals, according to Premier Count Okuma, who was interviewed at Tokio by the Paris Matin's correspondent.

"There was talk last November of Japanese forces fighting in Europe," Count Okuma is reported to have said. "To have done that we should have had to send 400,000 men, expecting to lose 200,000 of them and replace them with 200,000 more. We have not the necessary transports, for we should have wanted 2,000,000 tons of shipping, and our commercial fleet aggregates only 1,000,000. In the face of these figures Great Britain and France understand the impossibility of the operation."

"Our sympathies being as strong as ever, we should wish to give France our financial support, at least, and thus, perhaps, hasten the end of the war. Japan is not a great financial Power, but we have certain resources. We have just covered twice over a Government loan of 30,000,000 yen (\$15,000,000), and that probably would make the issue of a second loan difficult; but to prove our sympathy for France we should be happy to offer our aid, however modest."

"The impossibility of sending troops westward does not prevent us from giving the Allies naval and military support. Our arsenals are mobilized as in time of war. We play also the role of sentinel in the Far East, preventing our enemies from fomenting revolt among the warlike Mussulman people, who might be tempted to profit from your difficulties."

"We are also doing everything necessary to guard against damage to the Trans-Siberian Railway, whereby our supplies reach Russia. The principle back of all Japanese action is that while our allies are fighting we shall not allow them to be attacked from behind."

One is Plenty.

Mrs. Penheque—Don't you dare to leave the house this evening, Henry. Mr. Penheque—I fully intended to remain indoors, my dear. "Huh! What for?" "To study a problem that has been in my mind for some time." "What problem?" "For weeks I have been trying to figure out what on earth the Mormons can see in polygamy."

BRITAIN'S NAVY KILLS TEUTON HOPE

SLOWLY BUT SURELY CHOKING
GERMANY.

Kaiser Would Be Emperor of Europe
But for Fleet, Declares

F. T. Jane.

Fred T. Jane, the naval writer, contributes to the London Sunday Pictorial an article praising the work done by the British navy since the beginning of the war. While Mr. Jane does not believe that the Allies will ever march into Berlin, he is convinced that an "invisible invasion" is being carried out day by day by the British navy and that the effects are being felt more and more by Germany.

Excerpts from Mr. Jane's article follow:

"Many years ago the Kaiser declared that Germany's future lay on the water. It does, and a very black future it is!

"On land, the Kaiser has parried every blow. He has conquered Belgium, portions of Russia, and is now busy exterminating Serbia. No hostile army has done more than here and there check his victorious advance. Yet on the throat of the German Empire is an invisible hand, slowly throttling it to death—the hand of the British navy! But for the British navy the Kaiser would by now be Emperor of Europe, and possibly of most of the rest of the world.

"Years ago he saw the shadow across his path, the one possible obstacle to his dreams. That is why any public man in the past who declared that the British navy was 'too big' could draw practically unlimited German gold for the asking. Not directly, of course, for the Kaiser is no fool.

Germany's Chief Obstacle.

"As often as not, perhaps, the 'Little Navy' apostle knew not why he prospered in business, and regarded it merely as a coincidence that he earned enough to enable him to expound his peculiar views. The fact remains that no 'Little Navy' was ever hard up. It was the Kaiser's answer to the one danger that he foresaw.

"His answer failed because bodies like the Navy League flogged up public opinion and kept the British navy up to strength, and so insured the defeat of Germany before ever a shot was fired. With the first shot came the invisible invasion of Germany—an invisible pressure against which millions of German soldiers are of no avail. So invisible was the invasion that the Germans felt it before they understood it; so silent and invisible also was it that we, too, as a nation found it difficult to see and understand. There have been no Trafalgars; there have been no sea fights, save a few small skirmishes. But these have been merely milestones on the road of the great invasion.

"One by one and without much delay, all German overseas possessions were captured. Germany attempted to distract attention with a commerce war.

"For a while the promised success—the British navy was busy destroying the 'earths,' before it bothered about chasing the vermin which issued therefrom. That accomplished, the next was easy. And so Germany was isolated and the invisible invasion made complete. Scarcely now complete we can say yet only dimly guess. But since all private copper ornaments and utensils have been requisitioned to make up for a deficit in that article, we may reckon that the pressure is extremely severe. Especially is this so when we remember that Germany is, in most ways, a self-supporting country.

"There are, however, certain things which Germany cannot produce at home—as for example cotton, copper, rubber, and, to a considerable extent, iron ore. For all these things she has an urgent need. She requires them for her war material, and, deprived of them, she must eventually find herself in exactly the same position as she would if allied troops occupied all her munition works. Or a worse position, shall we say?

Distant but Effective.

"Hostile invading soldiery in possession of Krupp's great works at Essen might be driven out again—at any rate, there would be always that hope. But what soldier, shout 'Hoch der Kaiser!' or 'Deutschland ueber alles!' as he may, can reach the enemy who strikes him deadly blows from 500 miles away?

"He can bellow 'Gott strafe England!' as he will; but of what avail? Far away out at sea—somewhere—lies the British fleet. If his own ships go out to meet their destruction is certain. It is more certain now than it was twelve months or so ago.

"Twelve months or so ago the German fleet was in a state of high efficiency, due to long practice at sea. Only at sea can a sailor be kept in training. If allowed ashore, love and liquor appeal to him more than battle and bloodshed. If kept on board in armor he grows flatter still, and as he is not more or less mutinous, in any case he relaxes, and has plenty

of time to realize, that his superior officers keep him inside because they fear death outside. And he, too, learns to fear it. And the longer he hides in safety the more he comes to fear the ordeal of battle.

"This is no mere 'theory.' Ever and always the sailor who acted on the defensive and kept in harbor has been defeated when driven to come out and try conclusions with his offensive adversary.

"There is small chance that the Allies will ever march into Berlin. But the 'invisible invasion' is there already. The British navy is making its hand felt from the far away.

"Germany flourished on her export trade. That we have killed. She has to fight on what she can import. These imports the British navy is strangling, and will go on strangling. The storm-tossed sailors of Jellicoe are doing their job."

FRANCE HAS FARM ACADEMY.

New Body Will Help and House Workers After the War.

There is a new academy in Paris, which has adopted as its title "The Academy of Agriculture of France," and is in fact only a new form of the ex-National Society of Agriculture. The new academy is actively employed in organizing the agricultural machinery that will be needed after the war and in placing out on farms the refugees from the invaded departments.

The new academy is also providing for the erection of temporary houses and refugees to be put up in districts that have been desolated and razed by the enemy's guns.

There are, of course, several schemes for housing unfortunate families rendered homeless by the war. The Quakers are putting up and have put up a number of temporary buildings made of planks. An improvement on the type now offered is a rather picturesque kind of chalet built of double wood panels, not planks, placed on a skeleton frame, with an air chamber between, calculated to make the buildings warmer in winter and cooler in summer.

One of these is on view at the designer's workshops on the banks of the Seine, and is worth a visit. The chalets are made in pieces, which only have to be put together on the site chosen a couple of hours sufficing to do the work. The builder of these chalets claims for them ten years of satisfactory existence. They are very inexpensive.

Five hundred dollars provides one which will accommodate a couple, complete down to the statuette of the generalissimo that adorns a tiny niche.

BIRDS AND BATTLES.

Soldiers' Letters Tell Some Astonishing Stories.

A recent issue of the journal of the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds contained notes on bird life made by soldiers in the trenches of France and Belgium. Everyone expected that the din of battle would drive the birds away from the war area, but soldiers' letters record an astonishingly lively bird life. Men write of the pleasure with which they hear larks, thrushes, and even nightingales singing with absolute unconcern in places where the sound of bursting shells and the rattle of the rifle continues day and night. A gunner tells of the eccentric behavior of a family of blackbirds that built their nest in the body of a field gun. The gun had not been fired for four days, and during that time the nest was built and three eggs laid. Although the gun was fired each of the three days afterward, two more eggs were laid. "Last night when the bird came back to her nest," writes the gunner, "the men were standing and getting the gun ready for action. The bird sat on a bough above and waited until they had finished." Soldiers who have been through night attacks in which the enemy used gas say that the behavior of the birds gave them warning. Before they could detect the smell of the fumes the noise of the birds awakened from their night perches made the watchers in the trenches aware of the danger.

LADY FRENCH'S CANTEENS.

They Supply Munition Workers With Food at Cost.

Lady French is at the head of the canteens which are being operated in England for the benefit of the munition workers. The need for such canteens is caused by the munition factories taking on such a large number of workers that often it is impossible for these extra hands to get living accommodations within a reasonable distance of the factory.

In some towns where the manufacture of munitions is being rushed to the utmost capacity of the factory there are no restaurants. In others the facilities for supplying meals is by far below the demand. So the women of England, under the leadership of Lady French, have undertaken to supply the need to do for the munition worker what the army service corps has done for the men in the field. Good food, freshly cooked and well served, is supplied to munition workers at minimum cost, which means that the workers pay for all they get, but not enough for the canteens to make a profit.

IN ENEMY'S ENTANGLEMENTS.



A wonderful snapshot taken near the crest of Ling. Despite a hail of shrapnel, French soldiers are seen getting ready to make the dash forward, which resulted in the capture of the enemy trench at the top of the picture on the right.

MAKING ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

War's Injuries Alleviated by Clever Counterfeits.

No industry, considered relatively to its importance, seems likely to profit more by the war than the manufacture of false arms and legs. One American concern is said to have already received orders from the British and French Governments for \$15,000,000 worth of artificial limbs. The normal producing capacity of this establishment is 250 legs a month, but its output is expected soon to be multiplied by five.

Another American manufacturer, who has a factory in France, has just returned to this country to secure additional machinery and workmen. To obtain the latter is not easy, for false legs and arms, especially the former, are complex pieces of mechanism, and to construct them properly requires much practice and long training.

The cork leg is familiar in works of fiction. In real life such a thing is not, and never has been, cork being just about the most unsuitable material for the purpose that could be imagined. Artificial limbs are made of basswood or willow, supplemented to some extent with leather.

The lumber for them is carefully selected, and the first step in the making of a false leg is to cut from the raw material a block eight inches square and of the requisite length. Through it a hole is bored lengthwise with a large auger, and then the block is put aside in a dry place and allowed to season. It is then carved in imitation of a real leg, sandpapered to smoothness, hollowed out so as to convert it into a mere shell, and rendered waterproof by a coating of a special kind of varnish. It may be covered with kid, but methods of manufacture vary.

The leg is made hollow for the sake of lightness, and also to provide room for the introduction of a strong spiral spring and other elements of the mechanism that is to render the limb a useful and comfortable counterfeit of a real one. An artificial leg of up-to-date pattern is an ingenious piece of apparatus, and there is many a man to-day who wears one without betraying the fact to the casual observer.

Of course, if the natural limb has been cut off high up, the artificial one must be in two parts, connected by a kneejoint. If one must lose a portion of one's ambulatory machinery the most desirable place for the amputation is between the knee and the ankle. Under such circumstances a false member may enable one to walk without limping, or one may even tango satisfactorily, but loss of part of the foot or of the whole foot at the ankle joint means that one must go halting through life.

The foot of the artificial leg is in itself an exceedingly clever counterfeit. Its core is part of the same piece of wood that makes the body of the leg. Enveloping this core is rubber, vulcanized on in a series of thin layers, the result being to give the foot a lively springiness, rendering it comfortable for walking and helping to give the wearer a natural gait.

An artificial arm is of similar construction, with a wooden core for the hand, which is of vulcanized rubber. But as a substitute for the natural limb it is a poor thing compared to a false leg. The hand is useless for purposes of manipulation and has to be kept covered with a glove. Wires extend through the fingers, so that the latter may be bent into any desired position.

Donald Was Fidgety.

A wet Sunday is a trying time for small boys and girls, and still more so for their parents. On one such day little Donald was very fidgety. First he asked his mother if he could play with his bricks.

"Oh, no!" was the shocked reply. "You don't play with bricks on a Sunday!"

In turn his trumpet, his drum and ball were also banned. The little chap was silent for a short time, then he asked for his horse.

"No, no, sonny," admonished his mother. "Horses don't work on the Sabbath."

"But, mother," argued Donald, "mine's a milkman's horse!"

FRENCH READY FOR WINTER.

British Army Also Well Supplied with Warm Clothing.

Signs are plentiful that winter is close upon the troops in the North of France. The nights are already cold, far too cold for comfort, and the characteristic winter-night mist from the marshes is in the air. The trees are not yet bare, but the leaves that remain have turned to a sere yellow, while the roadways are covered with fallen leaves which the soldiers here and there heap into little piles for a fragrant, warming fire.

It is evident that there is to be another winter campaign; robbed, however, of much of the horror of last year's ordeal in boggy trenches and along impassable roads. In Northern France, at least, winter will find the rival armies well prepared to receive it. The wet mud, the ice-cold water knee-deep in the communication trenches, the ooze and discomfort of the dugouts, will be the exception rather than the rule this year. The shelters, even in the advance trenches, will generally be fairly livable, thanks to the plentiful use of concrete and tar, and the skilful employment of drainage.

Moreover, the armies will be properly clad and amply fed. The British soldiers will again don their sheepskins, supplemented by ample supplies of warm caps socks and heavy boots of rather better type than last year's.

Many of the trenches now have brick floors, and virtually all are drained and protected against landslide by timbers.

The great problem of the winter will be the billeting of all the new divisions which have come out since last year. In the villages well behind the firing lines, every outbuilding and old barn has been requisitioned, cleaned, repaired and made into shelter against the wind and cold. But nearer the firing lines most of the buildings have been smashed into ruins, and although they were usable for housing purposes during the summer, they are plainly impossible after mid-November. The problem is being dealt with to some extent by the building of portable houses and huts, but the armies grow too fast for the carpenters.

The work of the aeroplane observers gets more difficult as winter approaches. The fogs of the late autumn cling to the ground in little patches well into the day, while the evening mists make observations difficult soon after mid-afternoon.

CANADIANS ARE WELL PAID.

Only Australia Has Higher Pay For Soldiers in the Field.

Canadian soldiers at the front are paid at a rate which compares favorably with those of the rest of the Empire, and is decidedly above that of some of the belligerents.

In the field the Canadian gets \$1 per day. Australia pays her men \$1.50, and New Zealand \$1. The Australian general rate is higher by 50 cents per day, but as far as married men are concerned, the separation allowance in that dominion is considerably less than allowed in Canada. The British soldier gets a shilling per day. In France and Germany, and all countries where the service is universal, the men get little more than a pittance. Germany pays them a cent a day, and France six cents.

Officers of all units of the Canadian divisions, cavalry, artillery and infantry, get the same pay. Including field and mess allowance, it ranges from \$3.60 per day for a lieutenant, to \$5.60 for a full colonel, and \$13 for a Brigadier-General. This scale is slightly higher than the British pay for infantry officers, and a little less than the British pay to artillery and engineering officers. It is practically the same as the rates paid in New Zealand and Australia.

Talking Big.

"Marriage, sir, is a failure."

"Are you in a position to know, sir?"

"I am, sir, and in a position to say so—I've just been divorced."

In blast furnaces, in which cast iron is made, the fires burn for years without ever going out.

BATTLE CRY OF BLACK WATCH.

Famous Regiment "Transformed Into Howling Fiends."

The Edinburgh Scotsman tells from the lips of one of the Black Watch, how that famous regiment went into the battle of Loos. He says:

"We were over the parapet when the order came, yelling like fiends, and into the Germans almost before they knew what was up. We had no time to wait to polish off the Germans in the first line. There were other bayonets coming behind ours. We spent just a little more time at the second line, but we heard the roaring lines of our chaps coming up and we plunged again. The third line kept us busy. The Germans were steeper there, but we made a good job of that line, and raced for the fourth. Then I got my sick leave. The work in the third trench was slaughter. We did the slaughtering. We were out for trenches, not prisoners, and trenches we got, too."

"It was just my little 'crowded hour,'" said another Highlander. "I never knew that in less than five minutes a crowd of sober respectable Scotties could be transformed to a perfect torrent of howling fiends. The extraordinary thing about the charge was its beastly methodicalness. We were for the time being just line upon line of white savages run amuck, and yet, sub-consciously if you like, the training held and guided us in our madness. From one rushing group I heard among the strange noises and the panting, a magnificent yell of 'On the ball, Dundee!' Another fellow was gulping as he ran, 'five, five, five.' I wonder if he made it six at the next trench."

"In case there should be any dispute as to the Black Watch being the finest regiment in the world, I think the matter should be referred to the Germans. The Seaforths and the Gordons and the Camerons and the Argylls might be as good. We'll settle the matter in Berlin. But the Black Watch made a charge on Sept. 26 which is going to take some beating."

Four battalions, 4,000 men, went into the charge, and hardly 500 answered the rollcall afterwards.

FOR MISS CAVELL.

New British Cry as Soldiers Charge Trenches of the Huns.

Frederick Palmer, a war correspondent, who recently returned to New York, said that when he left the British front the British soldiers before a charge would shout all along the line, "For Miss Cavell!"

"Miss Cavell's execution did more for recruiting than all the Zeppelin raids," he said. "I happened to be with the French when the news of her death was received. Its effect on the troops was instant, electric. The woman's sacrifice had a Joan of Arc character that struck home to the French heart. Officers spoke of it as an event that had done more to cement the alliance of France and England to fight to the last man than all the speeches of statesmen and conferences of generals."

"Miss Cavell's picture, taken from the newspapers, is pinned on cottage walls all over France. Deep as the impression was on the civil populations of both England and France, it was slight beside that made on the soldiers. I returned from the French to the British front the day after the news, so I was able to judge the effects on both the British and French armies. The thought that went home was the fact that Miss Cavell was a nurse. Men who have been wounded know what a nurse's care means. That a nurse under any circumstances should be shot was an unspeakable horror to them."

"The British are spreading all their bad news broadcast. The Germans are suppressing theirs. If that steel curtain—which is drawn over Germany were lifted the revelations might amaze the world. Only peace will lift it, however."

PRAISE BEATS FAULT-FINDING.

Many Parents Have Tried It Successfully With Their Boy.

Praise a boy for his good deeds rather than spank him for his bad ones. Many a parent has tried it, with successful results, as well as pleasant ones for the boy.

Hard-headed business has made a similar discovery. A Pennsylvania Railroad superintendent found that posting in public places the faults of his employees failed to reduce the number of delinquencies.

"I'll try a new game," he said. "The failures I shall keep to myself, but the particularly good bits of work done by the men I shall paste upon a bulletin board where all may read."

And the result of this scheme of heart instead of fist? A quick drop of two-thirds in the number of men who required discipline. This was pure gain, and a big one, for the railroad, but the men profited even more. There was a decrease of more than 70 per cent. in loss of wages through suspensions.

Death Fostered Industry.

It used to be compulsory in England that the dead should be buried in woollen shrouds. This law was introduced in order to encourage the manufacture of woollen cloth within the kingdom.

LADY CHAUFFEURS DOING FINE SERVICE

ON CONSTANT DUTY IN LONDON
TO HELP ZEPP. SUFFERERS.

They Are Now Being Used to Transport the Munitions of War.

The old order changes slowly, and only with infinite difficulty in this old country of ours: the woman who chooses to make motoring a profession must look for breakers ahead in every direction, writes a woman chauffeur in London.

Considering that the day is still alive in our memory when the petrol engines was distrusted as a means of locomotion and regarded as a suspicious alien, it is not surprising that the idea of the lady chauffeur will for a short time be met with much disapproval. It remains for the woman to prove herself competent and careful in driving, efficient in the care of the engine, and, above all, reliable and serious in her work.

This is going to be a great task, for it seems but yesterday (certainly it is not more than a year) when a woman driving a car of any size was a most unusual sight and created quite a stir. To-day there are hundreds of ladies handling cars with the confidence of a man and navigating the traffic with extraordinary skill. The fact, however, remains that it is experience alone that can make the really competent driver. There are but a few women who have this experience, and so to the great majority remains the worthy task of pioneering this great change for hundreds of women in the future.

Needs Much Resolve.

The only way for this to be done successfully is to dispel the general idea that motoring is too strenuous as a profession for the fair sex. Therefore, let the woman who is not both mentally and physically sound stand aside and be driven—not attempt to drive. Certainly driving and the general care of a car is a strain to both mind and body. The feminine spirit is very apt to allow enthusiasm to run away with discretion and liable to overdo. The lady chauffeur should avoid this above all things; take up her work seriously and soberly, realizing, ere she commences, that while driving a car for pleasure is unrivalled as a sport, it is a far different matter as a work. She must be prepared to face cheerfully and with determination the cold, wet winter days in store.

With that malign influence that certainly governs inanimate objects to contend with, one can always expect magneto trouble, burst tires, and choked petrol pipes—and the thousand and one petty troubles—to come along just on the day when all the world goes wrong and aching heads are to the fore.

Disappointments will be many. An early rising (for hours that might have been spent in well-earned rest) to clean the engine, will often be rewarded by plug troubles and squeaks; an extra polish on the brass will invariably ensure a wet day.

Chauffeurs Resentful.

There are but few cars possessed of sufficient sense of decency to run out of petrol within a reasonable walking distance of a supply, unless when one is open to derision from the men who, having failed to answer the call to fight, are ever ready to jeer and laugh at the woman who is helping at home.

Another great difficulty to be overcome is the attitude of the chauffeurs with whom one will naturally be thrown into daily contact. The majority are careful not to overwork their thinking capacities, and the only thing that occurs to them is that women are doing their work. They fail to realize that to-day men must fight and women must work for the Old Country; and so instead of the good-fellowship usually existing in a garage yard, one is apt to find criticism and resentment. The tactful girl will soon realize that an endless stock of good humor and a smiling face will do infinitely more than the affectation of masculine clothes and manners. As long as a woman retains her femininity she will always find men ready to help her. To smoke and swagger about the garage yard may prove amusing for a time, but it will kill both respect and that inborn spirit to help.

A Resourceful Woman.

"I wish, John, that I had had more sense when we were engaged," said the wife, thoughtfully. "Then I wouldn't have destroyed all the letters you wrote to me in the eighteen months of our courtship."

The husband smiled in a gratified way. "I knew you would be sorry for that some day," he said.

"Indeed, I am," was the reply. "I need a little extra money very badly just now, and a man called to-day to buy old papers. How wasteful we were!"

And automatically his hand sought his pocket. A resourceful woman seldom has to ask for money straight out.

Office of the Municipal Council of the County of Terrebonne.

St. Jerome, January 5th, 1916.

I hereby give public notice that the lots and parcels of lots hereinafter mentioned will be sold by Public Auction, at the Municipal County Council Room in the Town of St. Jerome, WEDNESDAY, first day of MARCH next, at TEN o'clock, in the forenoon, for the taxes and charges due to the Municipalities hereinafter mentioned, upon the several lots or parcels of lots hereinafter described, unless the same be paid, with costs, two days before the said aforesaid day, to wit:

In the Municipality of the Parish of St. Therese de Blainville.					
Name and Residence	Description	No. of Cadastre	Municipal Tax	School Tax	Total
Unknown. Last proprietor Jos. Perron	First concession of Coteau St. Louis	281	\$1 66	\$1 66	\$3 32
Georges Onellet	First concession of Coteau St. Louis	394	44	76	1 20
Unknown	Second " " "	394	50	50	1 00
Abraham Lalonde	In the "Grand Ligne," limited to the North by the No. 739, belonging to Dr. S. Desjardins; to the South by F. X. Lamoulin, sr.; to the West by the lands of the Cote St. Marianne; to the East by the road of the Grande Ligne, with-out buildings.	738			1 00
George Vandaelac, Montreal	Limited to the North by the No. 817, to the south by the "trait carre" of the lands of the Cote St. Louis; to the West by the lands of the Grande Ligne; to the East by the lands of the Cote St. Isidore	831			1 00
Alphonse Onimet	The North Part of the No. 807 limited to the West by the road of la monte St. Isidore; to the North, one part by the cross road at the Cote St. Isidore and the other part limited by the No. 828; to the East by the No. 828; to the South by the rest of No. 807 belonging to Alphonse Onimet.	807		2 00	2 00

In the Municipality of the Parish of St. Louis of Terrebonne.					
Names	Residence	Occupation	No. of Cadastre	Municipal Water Tax Course	Total
Filion Maurice	Sault au Recollet	Contractor	14 ps. Cote Terrebonne	\$1 11	\$1 11
Meller Willie	St. Rose	Farmer	221 Large Coteau	68	68
Charette Jean Baptiste	St. Rose	"	261 Large Coteau	51	51
Desjardins Jos. on Belhumeur	St. Rose	"	266 South of the Cordon	63	63
Cyr Joseph	St. Rose	"	267 " "	84	84
Desjardins Jovite	St. Rose	"	274 " "	63	63
Desnoyer Odier	St. Vincent de Paul	"	296 " "	32 9 25	9 57
Barlier Francois	St. Rose	"	297 " "	32 9 25	9 57
Grenier Francois	St. Rose	"	298 " "	53	53
Lapointe J. Baptiste	St. Michel	"	299 " "	28 9 25	9 53
Corbell Francois	St. Michel	"	291 " "	21 9 25	9 46
Lemay Barthelemy	St. Michel	"	285 " "	21 9 25	9 46
Onimet Pierre	St. Rose	"	286 " "	21 9 25	9 46
Labelle Cyrille	St. Therese	"	283 " "	21 9 25	9 46
Charbonneau Olivier	St. Rose	"	284 " "	42 9 25	9 67
Vezeau Alphonse	St. Rose	"	281 " "	21 9 25	9 46
Gascon Francois	St. Rose	"	282 " "	32 9 25	9 57
Pagé Joseph and Magor	St. Martin	"	279 " "	21 9 25	9 46
Dubois Pierre	"	"	278 " "	11 9 25	9 36
Charbonneau Alphonse	"	"	275 " "	32	32
Paré Joseph	St. Vincent de Paul	Blacksmith	277 " "	41	41
Cyr Jean	St. Rose	Farmer	273 " "	35	35
Cadioux Jean	St. Rose	"	271 " "	32	32
Desormaux J. Baptiste	St. Vincent de Paul	"	272 " "	32	32
Dubois Emery	St. Therese	"	292 " "	21	21
Gravel Antoine	"	"	371 " "	18	18
Unknown	"	"	300 " "	54	54
Unknown	"	"	287 " "	51 9 25	9 79
Desjardins Joseph	Cote Terrebonne	"	149 Large Coteau Terrebonne	37	37
Cyr Jean	St. Rose	"	289 South of Cordon	54	54
Maisonneuve Paul	St. Therese	"	359 North	45	45
Joly Michel	St. Rose	"	288 South	1 49 9 25	10 74
Joly Michel	St. Rose	"	385 " "	1 49	1 49
Prigette Joseph	St. Rose	"	229 " "	1 90 9 25	11 15
Paquette Joseph	St. Rose	"	251 " "	1 90	1 90

In the Municipality of the Parish of St. Jerome.					
Names	Range	No. of Cadastre	Municipal Tax	School Tax	Total
Josaphat Filion	Cote St. Andre	224-467	\$9 62	\$2 75	12 37
A. Brunet	Riviere A. Gagnon, South	541 p.	5 46	7 00	12 46
A. Lacasse to-day: sold to an unknown Jew named Miller	"	533 p.	2 04	3 50	5 54

In the Municipality of the Parish of St. Adele.					
Name	Residence	No. of Cadastre	Range	Municipal Tax	Total
Dr. Wilfred Grignon	St. Adele	The lots 218, 22a, & 23 a	11th range Abercrombie	\$1 00	\$1 00

In the Municipality of the Township of Doncaster, (St. Lucie)					
Names	No. of Cadastre	Range	Municipal Tax	School Tax	Total
Jimmy Lessard	No. 18a, Part South-east lot No. 18 1st range ending to Pacific Monette	1st range Doncaster	\$18 06	\$7 05	\$25 11
" "	Part South-east of No. 19a, next to the lot No. 18a over; on the other side to the part belonging Amedee Aveline and ending to Alexander Monette.	" "	6 52	2 35	8 87
A. G. Noisieux	Lot No. 22	2nd range Doncaster	59 72	13 47	73 19
Octave Beausoleil	Lot No. 14	7th " "	6 60	10 35	16 95
Theodore Nadon	Lot No. 42, less a part of lot on the front of the public road, 1/4 square acre of surface on which is erected a school belonging to the scholar commissary of the township of Doncaster.	9th " "	41 04	19 45	60 49

In the Municipality of the Parish of St. Faustin, (Township of Wolfe).							
Names	Residence	Occupation	No. of Cadastre	Range	Municipal Tax	School Tax	Total
Noe Grandmaison	Morrison	Farmer	40	4 Wolfe Township	\$6 11 1/2	\$9 85	\$15 96 1/2
Adelard Boucher	Unknown	Unknown	16c.	6	1 86 1/4	1 97	3 83 1/4
Frederick Paquette	"	"	p. 39	6	4 79	9 83	14 62
Pierre Dubord	"	"	p. 29a.	7	18 24	49 30	67 44
Edmond Levert	St. Faustin Station	Farmer	20	8	19 56	17 23 1/2	36 79 1/2
"	"	"	20	9	2 55	5 05	7 60
J. M. Duckett	1549 Mance St. Montreal	Unknown	10	13	41 87	2 60	44 47

In the Municipality of the East part of the Township of Abercrombie, (St. Hippolyte).							
Names	Residence	Occupation	No. of Cadastre	Range	Municipal Tax	School Tax	Total
Louis Labelle	St. Hippolyte	Farmer	4	1st range Oxford	\$1 88	\$14 40	\$16 28
Geodon Grignier	Mont Rolland	Laborer	28a.	6th range Abercrombie	41 56	4 00	45 56
Napoleon St Onge	St. Jerome	"	23c.	6th " "	2 05	3 90	5 95
Pierre Latour	"	Dead	24c.	6th " "	2 05	3 90	5 95
P. X. Dupere	St. Hippolyte	Farmer	23c.	1st " "	9 37	28 61	37 98
J. E. Themens	St. Jerome	"	18a.	2nd " "	4 86	12 95	17 81

In the Municipality of the Parish of St. Marguerite.							
Names	Residence	No. of Cadastre	Range	Municipal Tax	Road Tax	School Tax	Total
Daniel Siguin	Mont Laurier	No. 19	3rd r. St. Marg. town p Wexford	\$1 19	\$15 62	70	\$17 51
"	"	"	4th " "	4 64	12 15	2 00	18 79
Mrs Irene Latraverse	"	13b.	4th " "	5 24	43 40	2 50	51 14
Mr. Emeric Negouin	Picardie County Labelle	18	5th " "	1 50	31 16	2 65	35 31
Wilfred Beaulne	Mont Rolland	21	5th " "	2 00	35 17	4 00	41 17
Pitt Therrien	St. Agathe des Monts	32	8th " "	3 00	27 48	30	40 48
Alphonse Guenette	Montreal	33a.	8th " "	2 02	14 73	1 00	17 75
Mr. Marchand	"	33b.	8th " "	1 57	18 89	1 00	21 46
Mr. J. D. Morgan	St. Catherine St. Montreal	36	8th " "	2 85	41 23	3 00	47 08
"	"	37	8th " "	3 33	83 61	4 00	90 94
"	"	38	8th " "	3 33	83 61	3 00	89 94
"	"	37	9th " "	4 75	50 57	5 00	60 32
Harmas Lacasse	"	"	less the 3 small lots 343, 341, 345	9 50	51 82	5 00	66 32
St. Agathe Lumber and Construction Co. Limited	St. Agathe des Monts	Pt. No. 28 10th range	Wex or 1	1 19		2 36	3 55
"	"	15	11th range	Municipal & Road	51 37	5 00	56 37

In the Municipality of the Parish of St. Janvier.							
Names	Residence	Occupation	No. of Cadastre	Taxes	Road Tax	Costs	Total
Diemond Laurin	Lower side of Cote St. Pierre	Farmer	184	\$2 47	\$1 55	75	\$4 77
"	"	"	175 p.	1 13	39	75	\$2 27
Joseph Papineau	Upper " "	"	33	9 42	6 95	1 00	17 37
Ovide Boisjoly	St. Janvier	"	263	5 18	2 59	75	8 52
Repartition bridge and fence				2 66			2 66

HENRY PREVOST,

Sec-Treas. M.C. County of Terrebonne.

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The Kind You Have Always Bought
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Musicians are now being taken on for the Band of the 148th Battalion; and there are vacancies for competent players on the following instruments—horns, trombones, euphonium, baritone bass, piccolo and flute, clarinet, oboe, and cornets. Applications from men desirous of joining may be addressed to Lieut H. R. Key, 148th "Overseas" Battalion, C. E. F., 197 Peel Street, Montreal. Applicants should state the name of their instrument, and record of experience, (military or otherwise), and should mark their envelopes with the word "BAND" in the left hand corner. All applications must be in writing.

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Farm Machinery, Deering and McCormick's, also J. Deer and J. B. Dore's Thrashers, etc., International Engines, Chatham Wagons and Shanty Sleighs, McLaughlin and Munro and McIntosh Sleighs and Cutters (more than a car-load to choose from), Harness and harness parts, Robes, Rugs, Horse blankets, Whips, Wortman and Ward Pumps, Stoves, Ranges, Oils, Churns, Washing Machines, Wringers, Eureka Root Cutters, Etc. Beatty Bros. Stalls, Stanchions, Litter & Feed Carriers, Etc.

All bought for SPOT CASH and on sale at Reasonable Prices. Open to buy all kinds of Soft-wood Lumber.

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MAIN STREET - - - LACHUTE

Lachute Grist & Flour Mills

Wholesale and Retail.

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

FINE GROUND FEED OUR SPECIALTY.
All grinding guaranteed. Grinding Tuesday's and Saturday's.

J. D. CAMPBELL

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Children's, Misses and Women's Underwear in Cotton Union and All Wool.
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Fall Sweaters, Golf Coats, etc., etc.
Horse Blankets, Wool Rugs.
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