

The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XLI

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 4 1916.

NO. 2

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 tameuse. 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

HOUSE TO LET.—Good comfortable house in the East End, next to Jos. Lavigne's. Apply on premises.

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.

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.**

NOTICE.—Any persons desirous of having their buggies and carriages of any kind painted and fixed will do well to get them in early to Mr. H. St. Jacques, Forestry Street, Lachute. We have installed a machine to put on rubber tires, so bring along your rigs early. Good stock of home-made expressoes and waggon, to sell cheap as we need the room. 2-11

BIRTHS.

HUME.—At Hill Head, on Sunday, January 30th, 1916, to Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Hume a son.

MORRISON.—At Dunany, on Tuesday, February 1st, 1916, to Mr. and Mrs. James Morrison a son.

McKENZIE.—At Mabel, Que. on Jan. 30th, 1916, to Mr. and Mrs. Jas. A. McKenzie, a son.

DEATHS

WEBSTER.—At St. Andrews East, on Tuesday, Feb. 1st, 1916, John J. W. Webster aged 69 years and 11 months. Funeral on Thursday, Feb. 3rd, 1916.

ARMSTRONG.—At Genoa, on Tuesday, February 1st, 1916, Jane Canton beloved wife of the late James Armstrong in her 72 year.

CUSHING

The Rev. Mr. Fraser, who has been suffering from La Grippe for the last two weeks will not be able to take his services on Sunday but expects to secure a student who will preach in St. Mungo's at 11 a.m., and at St. Columba Point Fortune at three o'clock.

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.

And. Falconer.

Butcher, Main Street, Lachute.

CRESWELL'S

Canada Cement

Prices Right

R. Creswell, Regist'd.

LOCAL NEWS

Mrs. Robt. McPaul spent a few days in Montreal this week.

Miss Marion Slater is visiting in Montreal this week.

Miss Kate Stanforth, of Montreal, spent the week-end in town.

Messrs. Geo. and Wm. Deacon spent the week-end in Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Ball spent a few days in Montreal this week.

Rev. Father Beauchamp spent a few days in Montreal this week.

Mr. Stewart McPaul of Montreal, spent the week-end in town.

Mr. Ivan Holland, of Montreal, was the week-end guest of Mrs. Jousse.

Dr. Bates, of Toronto, was the guest of Mrs. Forsythe on Monday last.

Mrs. Wm. Elliott and Miss Helena Morrison spent the week-end in Montreal.

Mr. D. A. Stanforth, of Loversa Sask., is the guest of his brother Mr. W. Stanforth.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. J. Patterson, of Mille Isle visited friends in Lachute on Tuesday last.

Miss Nora Christie and Miss Ethel Benn, of Westmount, were the week-end guests of Mrs. Geo. Christie.

Miss Ellen Murray, who has been in the General Hospital for the last three weeks, returned home on Monday last.

The marriage of Miss Ruby Todd to Mr. Henry J. Hammond is announced to take place on Wednesday, February 9th.

Miss Carrie Bennett, of New York, and Miss Adelaide Gray, of Papiineauville were guests of Mrs. Jas. Cleland this week.

Mr. Ben Hammond and Miss Winnifred Kyle, of Montreal, spent the week-end the guests of their Aunt Mrs. M. Rodgers.

Owing to the Tea-meeting of the Presbyterian Church Brownsburg, there will be no Red Cross meeting on Friday February 10th.

Mrs. Melvin Copeland and son Colin, left on Wednesday for St. John, N. B. to join her husband, Capt. Copeland of the 69th Battalion.

A large number of citizens attended the Motor Show in Montreal last week, and from all reports quite a few local sales have been made.

Dr. Ryckman, who has been the guest of his daughter Mrs. Alexander for the past month, returned to his home in Toronto, on Monday last.

The many friends of Mr. John Henry McPaul will be pleased to learn that he has successfully undergone his operation for which he was removed to the General Hospital last Saturday.

The Ladies of the Red Cross are announcing a "Red Cross Tea" in the Town Hall on Tuesday, February 15th, at which the male sex are specially invited. Tea will be served from 4 p.m. to 6 p.m. Admission 25c.

Owing to the slippery condition of our streets a very small audience greeted Dr. Bates of Toronto, in the Baptist Church on Monday evening last. Those who were there listened with great interest to his lecture on "War and Christian Education."

The Ladies of the Presbyterian Church Brownsburg invite you to their annual Tea-meeting on Thursday, February 10th. The Rev. A. D. Martin, of Ville St. Pierre will be the speaker of the evening and an excellent musical programme is being arranged.

The death occurred on Friday last after a short illness of pneumonia of Mr. Hugh Cleland at the age of 70. Deceased was a very old resident of Lachute and resided with his sister in the West Ward. The funeral service was conducted on Monday last by Rev. J. Lacey. Four brothers and sisters are left to mourn his loss.

Mrs. Hollands summer residence "Ivan Bower" has again been broken into and quite a lot of damage done. A detective came from Montreal and succeeded in tracking up the culprits who were a number of youngsters, the eldest of whom was only 14 years of age. They were brought before Mayor G. F. Calder, and Notary Z. N. Raymond, who released two of the youngsters after a severe lecture and remanded the other three pending instructions from Mr. Holland. It is not known how much was stolen, but the badness of the youngsters was evident by the wilful destruction of mirrors, lamps, clocks, furniture etc.

Laurentian Lodge, No. 14, I.O.O.F. held an open installation of their officers on Tuesday last for the ensuing term. The members were privileged to bring their wives and friends and were given by the District Deputy Grand Master L. Reese, an insight into the workings of the Order. The following officers were duly installed after which refreshments were served. J. F. Forsythe, N.G.; A. A. McQuat, V.G.; George Hardie, Rec.-Sec.; V. A. Morrison, Fin.-Sec.; J. A. Middleton, Treas.; S. S. Campbell, Warden; G. V. Deacon, Conductor; W. J. Deacon, O.G.; J. Cunningham, L.G.; F. J. E. Jordan, R.S.N.G.; A. A. Hills, L.S.N.G.; Gordon Smith, R. S. V.G.; W. Watson, L.S.V.G.; W. McArthur, R.S.S.; J. Maher, L.S.S.; F. Aylward, Chaplain; J. B. Dion, J.P.G.

Among the casualties issued from the Militia Department of Wednesday, we regret to say that Private Timothee Robillard of Calumet, Que. is reported killed in action.

A new Co-operative Store has been opened in town to be known as the Lachute Stores Limited. It is a joint-stock Company recently incorporated with a capital stock of \$20,000.00 divided into four thousand shares of \$5.00 each. It is to be worked on a profit sharing basis and every one purchasing stock will be a part owner and privileged to secure his goods at a cheaper rate than otherwise. The premises of Mr. Felix Paquette have been secured and a large stock of goods has just arrived and will afford an opportunity for the general public to buy their goods in town at prices that will please the customers. The slogan of the new company will be. Good Goods at Wholesale Prices, Prompt Delivery and Extreme Care in executing all orders, with an earnest endeavor to please.

Services in connection with the Methodist Church, Lachute, for next Sunday, February 6th, 1916—Lachute 10.30 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered at the close of the morning service. Sunday School will meet at 3 p.m. The Quarterly Board will meet on Tuesday evening, February 8th, at 8.15 o'clock, in the Sunday School Hall, at the close of the Prayer Meeting. The regular monthly meeting of the Ladies' Aid will be held on Thursday afternoon, February 10th, at 3 o'clock in the Sunday School Hall. The One Hundred and Sixteenth Anniversary of the Coming of Methodism to Lachute, will be celebrated in the Methodist Church, Lachute, on Thursday evening, February, 24th.

Service in the Methodist Church, Brownsburg, next Sunday, February 6th at 8 o'clock. The sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered.

TOWN COUNCIL

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

Reports of Road and Finance Committees were received and amounts ordered paid.

The committees were re-appointed on motion of Councillor Wilson, seconded by Councillor Lavigne.

Tenders were then opened re the proposed new steel bridge. There were 15 tenders opened and varied in price from \$14,890 to \$10,750. After considering the same the award was made to Messrs. Lafleur and Bernier, subject to the Government approval and provided that the Government give a satisfactory grant and that the Mayor, and Secretary and Mr. Hay be appointed to meet with the Minister and submit the matter to him.

It was moved by Councillor Scott seconded by Councillor Gall that the By-law No 83 relating to special tax of 3 mills for the Patriotic and Red Cross Funds be read for the first time.

The council adjourned until the 15th of February.

HOCKEY.

The game played in Lachute Rink last Saturday proved a victory for Brownsburg but through the direct importation of two players from the city who played under assumed names, the game has been protested. It seems hard that at the outset of what should be a friendly league, that the promoters of the teams cannot stand by the rules and agreements formed. The game is robbed of much of the pleasure that should be derived from it by the over zealousness of an endeavor to win at any price. In the interests of true sport, for goodness sake play the game. Let Lachute, Brownsburg and Hawkesbury play their own men and at the close of the season, whoever comes out victorious they will have a genuine satisfaction of knowing the best won.

Lachute Red Cross.

The local branch of above have sent to Montreal, during the last two months the following articles,—259 shirts, 260 sheets, 54 towels, 193 pairs of socks, 120 pillow cases, 33 bed-side bags, 9 pairs mitts, 1 pillow, 4 caps, 47 handkerchiefs, 10 scarfs, 10 wristlets, 12 pads, and two packing-cases of clothing to the poor of France. Seven hundred and five articles were previously acknowledged.

NOTICE.

A Short Course in Agriculture for young men between the ages of 16 and 25 years, will be conducted in the Court House at Lachute, and continue from February 14th, and continue for five days. Work will begin at 10 a.m., each morning and close at 4 p.m.

The morning session is to be devoted to short talks and discussions on Agricultural Topics. The afternoon will be spent in giving practical demonstrations, such as, milk testing, treating grain for smut, judging of live stock and seed grain, preparing of spray mixtures, etc.

One dollar will be charged for entering the course, in return for which dinner will be given the young men during the five days. Applications for the course must be in before Feb. 12th. For full particulars write or call at the Macdonald College Office.

L. J. WESTBROOK,

Demonstrator.

:: 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 Assortments of Ganong's Chocolates.
Splendid Line of Picture Post-cards.

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

Robert Hamilton,

Phone. 80. Baker & Confectioner.

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, **T. Jousse, Lachute** Eyes Scientifically Test[ed]

Agent for the Edison Phonograph and Waterman Fountain Pen



About the House

Useful Hints and General Information for the Busy Housewife

Dainty Dishes.

Orange Tea.—Peel an orange and remove all of the white skin. Slice the orange very thin and take out the seeds. Put a slice into the bottom of each cup before you pour the tea. Sweeten it with granulated sugar.

Chocolate Cream Nectar.—Melt two ounces of chocolate in a dry saucepan over a gentle heat; add half a cupful of liquid coffee, and cook it for two minutes, stirring it constantly. Then add one cupful of sugar and three cupfuls of water, and cook for five minutes. Flavor with a teaspoonful of vanilla, and serve it with a teaspoonful of whipped cream heaped on each cup.

White Cake.—Mix together one cupful of sugar, two tablespoonfuls of butter, one and a half cupful soft flour and same amount of milk. Add whites of three eggs, two small teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one teaspoonful extract of lemon and a few drops of extract of bitter almonds.

Nut Cake.—Stir together one cupful of butter, two and a half cupfuls of sugar, one cupful of milk, four cupfuls of flour, one teaspoonful of lemon extract, three teaspoonfuls of baking powder and six eggs. When baked, put frosting and walnut cakes on top. This makes two large cakes.

Beet Salad.—Cut cold cooked beets in one-fourth-inch slices crosswise and cut into cubes. Mix with boiled salad dressing. Take off the outside of a small cabbage and cut cabbage in quarters. Cut in thin slices, using a sharp knife, and soak in cold water until crisp. Drain dry between towels and moisten with boiled salad dressing. Arrange cabbage in salad dish and surround with prepared beets.

Sauce a La Belle Maison.—Beat up carefully the yolk of one egg, add to it slowly half a cup of thick sour milk, salt and pepper to taste and a teaspoonful of corn flour. Stir all the time. Then put in the pulp of the tomato. This can be passed through a sieve if desired. Heat the whole in a stewpan, adding first a small piece of butter, and then the white of an egg, but do not allow to reach boiling point. By cooking the marrow in this fashion and serving with such a sauce a nourishing meal is provided.

Cocoanut Milk Chocolate.—Heat a quart of milk in a double boiler, and when it is very hot, stir into it four heaping tablespoonfuls of grated unsweetened chocolate, moistened with a little cold water; allow the mixture to boil and thicken. Have ready nearly a pint of cocoanut milk, into which has been stirred half a cupful of sugar and the whites of two eggs; add it to the chocolate, and cook the whole for a few minutes, but do not allow it to boil. Remove the drink from the fire and serve it in chocolate cups, adding after it is poured into the cups, a tablespoonful of sweetened whipped cream that has been mixed with a little of the grated cocoanut.

Beefsteak Pie.—Put one and one-half pounds round steak, cut into one-inch cubes, into stewpan, with one-half onion, thinly sliced and four cups cold water. Cover, bring quickly to boiling point, and then simmer until meat is tender—about two hours. Add one teaspoon salt after the first hour's cooking. Melt four tablespoons butter with four tablespoons flour and add gradually to hot stock. Parboil one and one-half cups potato, cut into one-fourth-inch slices, about eight minutes, drain, add to meat and cook three minutes. Turn into buttered baking dish, cover with pie crust or baking powder biscuit mixture and bake in hot oven. Make slashes in crust to let steam escape. Good way to cook tough steak.

Ginger Cordial.—Stew slowly together half a pound of figs, half a teaspoonful of allspice, a pinch of ginger, a saltspoonful each of cinnamon, mace, and ground cloves in sufficient cold water to cover the ingredients. When the figs are tender, remove them from the fire and press them through a puree sieve. Return the syrup thus obtained to a clean saucepan, and add three pints of ginger ale. Allow it to heat gradually, and then beat into it a scant teaspoonful of cornstarch mixed with a little cold water. Stir it constantly until the mixture boils. Flavor it with a few drops of lemon juice, and serve it in small cordial cups, capped with a little chopped candied orange peel.

Malted Grape Juice.—Soak for fifteen minutes the grated rind of an orange in the juice of one lemon: to which you have added a cupful of boiling water and a heaping tablespoonful of granulated sugar. Put the ingredients into a granite saucepan, and add a quart of unfermented grape juice, four whole cloves, and a pinch of ground cinnamon; bring them all to the boiling point, then let the mixture simmer for fifteen minutes. Prepare a meringue by boiling together one cupful of sugar and two tablespoonfuls of water until it threads; then pour it gradually over the stiffly beaten whites of two eggs, which you must stir all the time. Add the hot grape liquor, dust grated nutmeg lightly over it, and serve it at once.

Etiquette of the Table.

Open and spread upon your lap or

breathe a napkin, if one is provided; otherwise a handkerchief.

Sit upright, neither too close nor too far away from the table.

Do not be in haste; compose yourself; put your mind into a pleasant condition and resolve to eat slowly.

Possibly grace will be said, and the most respectful attention and quietude should be observed until the exercise is passed.

It is the most appropriate time, while you wait to be served, for you to put into practice your knowledge of small talk and pleasant words with those whom you are sitting near.

Do not be impatient to be served. If soup comes first and you do not desire it, you will simply say, "No, I thank you," but make no comment; or you may take it and eat as little as you choose. The other course will be along soon.

The soup should be eaten with a medium-sized spoon, so slowly and carefully that you will drop none upon your person or the tablecloth. Making an effort to get the last drop and all unusual noises when eating should be avoided.

Formerly it was the fashion to pour tea into the saucer; not so now. Tea should be gently sipped from the spoon or cup, taking cup and spoon in hand when drinking. The spoon should never be removed from the cup when the guest is satisfied with its contents. Should the cup be empty and more be desired, to take the spoon out and place it beside the cup in the saucer is an intimation to the waiter to have it refilled. If not empty and the spoon is placed beside the cup, it is an intimation to the waiter that you want the tea or coffee changed. Do not call for "milk"; call for and speak only of "cream." Never set your teacup upon the tablecloth. In taking sugar, use only the sugar-spoon.

Hints to Housewives.

The tops of pale-colored evening gloves make very dainty shoes for babies.

Slip a thimble on the curtain rod when running it through the hem of the curtain.

White satin shoes should always be kept in blue paper to prevent them from becoming discolored.

Before using tinware of any kind, rub it well over with fresh lard. If treated in this way it will never rust. After fowl of any kind is cleaned the inside should be rubbed thoroughly with a piece of lemon before the dressing is put in.

Tin that has become rusty or stained may be cleaned by dipping the cut surface of a raw potato in fine brick and rubbing well with this.

To prevent potatoes becoming black when cooked, put them into cold water; and when brought to the boil, squeeze a little lemon juice in. They will then keep a good color and be of good flavor.

When cakes get burned do not try to cut or scrape off with a knife. Just get the nutmeg grater and grate all over until it is a golden brown. This is especially useful when icing a cake, as it makes it so smooth. When grated enough, turn upside down to shake off the dust.

NEW DEVICES FOR WAR.

French Ministry of Inventions Deals with Many Offerings.

Describing the work of the new French ministry of inventions, Prof. Paul Painleve, head of the department, explained that hitherto many well-equipped laboratories and scientists identified with them had played no part in preparations for national defense. It is his purpose to mobilize them.

The first and greatest difficulty with which the department has to contend, Professor Painleve explained, is the enormous number of useless inventions. All must be tested and the work must be done rapidly. Those picked out as having possibilities are referred to special sections, such as electricity or aviation, under the direction of two or three young and active experts, who investigate them thoroughly. Such inventions as are deemed practicable are then turned over to specialists who assist the inventors to put on the finishing touches.

At the same time the question of manufacturing the new appliances is considered. Finally, their applicability for military purposes is determined by representatives of the war or marine ministry. If approved by them, the inventions are taken over and the work of Professor Painleve's department is at an end.

Inventions are welcomed, whether from world-famed scientists or workmen. The variety dealt with is immense, varying from a slight improvement in the pilot of a machine gun to the most abstruse applications of modern physics.

A Saving Anyway.

O'Brien—So the landlord lowered the rent for ye. He'll save money at that.

Casey—How so?
O'Brien—Sure, it's less he'll be losin' when ye don't pay it.

TOUCHES ON SUIT AND GOWN.

When the practical quality steps in, illusive chic, they say, steps out. This may be true when the idea of the practical is carried to an extreme. We have learned, however, to add a touch of trimming here, and a note of color there; to slash a sleeve, or band a skirt in a way that quite overcomes the predominance of practical over chic and preserves both.

The Dress for General Wear.

Suitable for the business woman, or the young girl just beginning her days at college, is the popular serge in various qualities and weights. This material is appropriate for the stormy days of the heaviest of winters and also for the most balmy of climates.

Lace and Satin Dinner Dress. Wool poplins, gabardines and tweeds are also serviceable, and make ex-



Lace and Net for Blouse or Frock.

ceedingly attractive costumes. These models, often simple in design, permit of a smart touch of some distinctive color or effect, perhaps a motif, symbolic of the mystic Orient, or of the more fantastic cut-in-stone relics of our aborigines, the Indian mound builders, which have been brought to view after almost numberless decades. Details of this kind often close the high collar, being in the form of buttons, oddly shaped, or medallions, serving as buckles, or simulating belts on the dress itself. With these effective novelties a dress or suit may be rendered unique to a degree and carry an individual note, difficult to obtain but very satisfactory to the wearer, as she may be sure that her creation is for her wear alone, and will not be duplicated.

Net has once more come into popular use for dainty blouses and frocks, both for daytime and evening wear; thread-run nets are especially favored for the latter purpose. Plain net is used considerably for blouses in simple designs, tucked here and there and with tiny frills that fold softly about the neck, or lend grace to the sleeve. Chantilly, that charming lace of web-like texture in almost too delicate a weave to be worn, is also used to fashion many gorgeous creations. Shadow lace, too, has its part in the

making of the more elaborate dresses, in combination with soft taffeta or satin, as trimmings in narrow bands, for sleeves, or in softly flaring bretelles. Strange as it may seem, velvet in vivid colors is often used for trimming these filmy costumes in panels and bandings, making a wonderful effect.

Satin or Taffeta Trimmings.

Narrow pleatings and ruchings of lace and net seem to be used universally for trimmings the dainty evening costume; soft satin, too, in the narrowest of bands or folds, occasionally beaded with small pearls, edges the tiny ruffles and sleeves as well as tunics or flounces which compose the costume. These tunics are draped up often with loops of satin folds having perhaps an end here and there weighted down with metallic ornaments of various sizes. Fancy braid and folds of satin are often combined in applique designs, bow-knots and similar details on tunics of lace or net, with charming effect. Very often one finds the underslips of flouncing embroidered with bows of narrow metallic ribbon or braid, either silver or gold, or in delicate pastel shades, matching the bodice trimming. Taffeta ribbon with the fascinating picot edge is also favored for these under-flounce trimmings, and airily bob up and down, the weight of the tiny pearl or cut-head ornamentations bringing it again into place.

In the Wide Skirt Losing Favor? At the Fashion Fete held at the Ritz some time ago, the crinoline effect was still the most accentuated feature; there were many dainty, airy creations, all made with the bouffant skirt, corded or lightly boned. The more conservative afternoon, and the majority of the street costumes, however, are gradually narrowing



Serge Daytime Frock.

down in width. Many of the street suits and dresses have an underskirt nearly as narrow as it was a season or two back, the width and flare being confined entirely to the long tunic or overskirt, which is again a much-favored detail. Within a short time it is being whispered the full



More Work for the Navy

THIS boy on the rails: "I believe! If you're going down again, you might 'ave a look fer my kullo, will yer? It's got two blades an' a brown 'andle."—London Sketch.

THE PROGRESS OF GERMAN ARMIES

MEDALS COMMEMORATE FEATS OF THE WAR.

Interesting Descriptive Details By Sir Whitworth Wallis.

Germany's War Medals, is the title of an extremely interesting article contributed to the Strand magazine by Sir Whitworth Wallis, who has obtained a collection of war medals struck in Germany to commemorate the feats of her armies. These medals, by well-known sculptors and medalists, are made of bronze, silver and even gold in some instances.

The most sought after by Germans was the famous "Gott Strafe England" medal, struck to commemorate the "Blockade of England on February 18, 1915." This was the first appearance of the famous phrase.

Liege, Namur, Brussels, Louvain, Tirmelont, Ostend, Dixmude, Ypres and Nieuport all are commemorated. A medal for Maubeuge, on August 21st, fixes the defeat of the English cavalry brigades; while two medals testify to the victory over the French and the British armies at Saint Quentin, on August 28th, by Von Kluck and Von Buelow.

Popular favorites are, of course, the Emperor and Empress. One of the most eagerly purchased at the beginning of hostilities was the medal in remembrance of the declaration of war, which shows the Emperor and bears this inscription:

"I Know No Parties, Only Germans," and on the reverse, a double handed sword and inscription, "In dire necessity, with a clear conscience and clean hands, we grasp the sword."

The taking of Antwerp is recorded by no fewer than five medals, the most interesting of which is a bas-relief of the city, with its cathedral and the river Scheldt, with a large German eagle, heavily crowned, standing on the bank; the reverse bears Saint George and the dragon. The Teutons, for this occasion, have annexed England's patron saint, and a satiric compliment is paid Winston Churchill, Belgium, and the naval brigade through the medium of a ferocious-looking dragon.

The destruction of Antwerp by the famous 42-centimeter mortars figures on one side of a second medal, the other bearing a portrait of their inventor, Professor Dr. Rausenberger.

Rheims, Mulhouse, Lunenburg, Metz, Lille, Soissons are all commemorated. The crown prince alone has four silver medals dedicated to him as the conqueror of Longwy. One of these shows the crown prince wearing the uniform of the Death's Head Hussars, and on the reverse is a warrior with sword and shield, the latter bearing the German eagle, while across the medal runs a frieze intended to represent the Hussars in pursuit of the enemy.

The collection includes a silver medal inscribed "Nach Paris, 1914," with a portrait of Gen von Kluck on its face. The reverse portrays a mounted female figure holding a torch, with

A Burning Town Below.

The medals vary in size from less than an inch to three and four inches in diameter. Many thousands of the smaller sizes have been sold.

A special medal was brought out when the elusive Goeben and Breslau, in conjunction with Turkish destroyers, bombarded Sebastopol and Odessa while the declaration of war by Turkey produced one inscribed thus: "Turkey enters the holy war, November 12, 1914."

Teutonic bravery farther east is represented by "the heroic defence of Tsing-tao against the English and Japanese." Permanent records in bronze and silver were also issued of the destruction of the English fleet off Chili and the sinking of the three cruisers off the Hook of Holland, on September, 1914. This exploit was carried out by Captain Weddigen and large medallions over four inches in diameter were struck in commemoration.

A fine bronze medal by Lutz, struck during the march on Paris, shows the German eagle standing on a sword which lies across the Eastern hemisphere, including Europe and northern Africa, while on the right is a body of advancing German troops surrounded by the words "We Germans fear only God—nothing else in the world." On the reverse is a German infantryman holding a flag and rifle and kneeling across the body of a French soldier.

Count Zeppelin

has been duly honored. The count's features appear on one side of a bronze medallion, while the reverse pictures a huge airship dropping bombs on a fortified town, with the inscription "Our Zeppelin in action in the campaign of 1914."

Recently another medal has been produced showing a Zeppelin bombarding the coast of England, with submarines and destroyers attacking the shores, inscribed "England's Retribution."

The first attack off Scarborough

skirt will be seen only on dressy afternoon costumes and evening frocks. Patterns can be obtained at your local McCall dealer, or from The McCall Company, Department "W," 70 Bond Street, Toronto, Ontario.

and Hartlepool is recorded in silver, and a like honor is paid to the "Bombardment of English fortresses by Zeppelins" on the east coast, presumably Sandringham and Southend. Another commemorates the "Defeat of the English and French fleets in the Dardanelles."

A considerable number of satirical medals also have been issued. Due attention is paid to the Indian troops, represented as a small elephant. Japan generally is disguised as a monkey. One of the most popular represents Germany as an oak tree, in which stands the German eagle. From the branches of the tree hang Russian, French and Belgian soldiers, while below an English soldier is assisting a Japanese—a monkey—to climb the tree. The reverse is inscribed "Now, my little Japanese, get up the German oak and see if you can pluck a feather from the eagle's tail."

A special large medal also shown represents President Poincare, with arms extended, embracing King George and the Czar, an African, a Turco, Zulu and Japanese. The reverse is inscribed "Thus we carry culture to the uttermost parts of the earth."

Mlle. Emilienne Moreau.

France Honors Her For Fighting Like a Man.

A recent list of those mentioned for distinguished service in a French army report contained:

"Mlle. Emilienne Moreau, aged 17½, living at Loos (Nord), during the capture of Loos, by the English, on September 25, 1915, organized a first aid post in her house, worked all day and the following night carrying wounded men there and gave them every attention, putting all her resources at their disposal and refusing any payment. She did not hesitate to go out, armed with a revolver, and succeeded, with the aid of some English nurses (males), in putting two German soldiers in a condition so that they could no longer do any injury, they having been firing on the post from hidden positions in a neighboring house."

Mlle. Moreau, who will be able, thanks to this citation, to wear a War Cross, was living at Loos when the war broke out, with her parents and a brother aged 10. She was studying to become a school teacher. The Germans occupied the village in October, 1914, and remained there nearly a year. Her father, during this time, died from grief and want of proper care. There was no carpenter to make a coffin, nor even any wood. Emilienne went among the German lines and hunted until she found sufficient wood, then, with the help of her young brother, made a coffin.

When last September came a rumor spread that the English were coming and that the famous Highlanders were going to attack the village. One day, for the first time since the war, Emilienne neglected the children entrusted to her charge by the German authorities and went up in the garret of her house, from which she could see the whole battlefield. She passed three whole days there, lying flat on the floor, gazing on the terrible scene. Shells burst around her house. Walls trembled and roofs were torn away. Cries from wounded reached her, and at last shouts of victory, as the English won their way into the town. She recognized the famous Highlanders by their costume and went among the wounded, giving them something to drink, bandaging their wounds and dragging them into position of some ease.

As the British entered the village in force they sang "God Save the King!" and Mlle. Moreau, as soon as the national hymn ended, raised the "Marseillaise," in which the Highlanders joined, their long service in France having made it known to them. In the capturing of the village Mlle. Moreau slew five Germans with her own hand, three with grenades as they hid in a cellar, and fired on the first aid post, refusing to come out, two with a regulation revolver belonging to an English officer as they advanced toward her with fixed bayonets. She allowed them to come quite close before firing, so close that in another few seconds their bayonets would have reached her body.

THE WAKE SONG OF COLERAINE

By Jean Blewett.

Life was a hurt, but life is o'er—
Sleep ye softly, Mavourneen!
Love was a pain, but love's no more—
Rest ye, rest ye, Mavourneen!
Out slips the tide all silvery white—
Sleep ye softly, Mavourneen!
Nor life, nor love can hurt to-night—
Rest ye, rest ye, Mavourneen!
—From The Canadian Magazine for December.

Awfully Nice.

Walter had just finished his first week at school, and was full of chatter about his new friends, the chief of these being a small boy unknown to his mother. "Who is this Tommy you talk of?" she asked, interested. "Is he a nice little boy?" "Oh, yes, mother!" replied Walter enthusiastically. "He's awfully nice!" "Humph! Does he say any naughty words?" "No!" was the emphatic reply. "And I'm not going to teach him any!"

Snow falls in winter because the sun's rays are oblique, and warm the earth less, thus making the air colder and producing rain in the form of snow.

"BIG EATERS" IN FACT AND FICTION

INTERESTING TALES OF VALI-
ANT ACHIEVEMENT.

A Subject Which at This Season Is
Entirely Proper and
Permissible.

Boys are especially noted for eating well, but not always wisely. Take Penrod, for instance. It is recorded that on a certain afternoon, when a circus was in town, he consumed the following articles in the order here set down: A pickle, raspberry, lemonade, sardines, cider, watermelon, peanuts, popcorn, waffles, ice cream, taffy, sausage. He survived, as almost all boys do under similar circumstances, albeit the doctor was called to the aid of Providence.

A Comic Song Cure.

As we increase in stature we are supposed to increase in dietary discretion. This is, indeed, more or less a supposition, according to particular cases. If the case, perchance, should require a doctor, let a word to the wise be sufficient. Esculapius is said to have written comic songs to promote the digestion of his patients. Perhaps, if you make the request tactfully, your doctor will sing you a comic song. Maybe it will cure you of dyspepsia, but maybe not. You never can tell till you try.

We confess to a liking for the very phrase, "valiant trencherman." We shall not hold to a strict interpretation, but employ the words as will best suit our present purposes.

Our thought turns at once to the pages of Dean Swift, wherein he describes the noonday meal of a farmer fairly well known in literature. In the middle of the table was set "a substantial dish of meat (fit for the plain condition of a husbandman) in a dish of about four and twenty feet diameter." Queen Glumdalclitch, to accept the statement of the same author, was another Big Eater. "She would craunch the wing of a lark, bones and all, between her teeth, although it were nine times as large as that of a full grown turkey, and put a bit of bread in her mouth as big as two twelve-penny loaves. She drank out of a golden cup about a hog's head at a draught." This description would be quite unfair to any reasonable turkey, but for the fact that it is quoted from the "Voyage to Brobdingnag."

While we are absent from the world of ordinary proportions we may visit the Northland, where Thrym brought home the fraudulent Freya as his bride. Mr. Bulfinch is authority for the statement that Thrym was "greatly surprised at seeing her eat for her supper eight salmon and a full-grown ox, washing the whole down with three tons of mead." No wonder he said:

I never saw a bride
Eat so much,
And never a maid
Drink more mead.

The Escape From Grub Street.
"Washing it down," is a delectable expression and reminds one of old Samuel Johnson, whose remarkable way of washing his food down has been described in one of the impeccable essays of Mr. Macaulay. Johnson's century is famous for its solid eating and hard drinking. Not that the dictionary maker was a hard drinker. As to the other matter, his Grub Street experiences had made him anything but delicate in his eating when he had something to eat. "Being often very hungry when he sat down to his meals," says Macaulay, he contracted a habit of eating with ravenous greediness. Even to the end of his life, and even at the tables of the great, the sight of food affected him as it affects wild beasts and birds of prey." At the tables of the great in that period sat the six-battle men and dinners were often eight hours long.

A little earlier than Johnson's time Swift describes a dinner at the house of Lord Smart, where the fare consisted of:

First course—Sirloin of beef, fish, shoulder of veal and tongue, claret.
Second course—Almond pudding fritters, chickens, black puddings and soup. Wine and small beer.

Third course—Hot venison pasty, a hare, a rabbit, some pigeons, partridges, a goose and a ham. Beer and wine.

A tankard of brown October passed from hand to hand, and when the ladies withdrew to sip their tea the men remained to drink Burgundy.

Mrs. Montagu, Lady Mary's cousin by marriage, wrote the following amazing confession: "I wake generally about 7 and drink half a pint of warm asses' milk, after which I sleep two hours: as soon as I am risen, I constantly take three cups of milk coffee, and two hours after that a large cup of milk chocolate: two hours more brings my dinner, where I never fail swallowing a good dish (I mean plate) of gravy soup, with all the weeds, roots, etc., belonging to it. I then eat a wing and the whole body of a large fat capon and

A Veal Sweetbread,
concluding with a competent quantity of custard and some roasted chestnuts. At five in the afternoon I take another dose of asses' milk; and for supper 12 chestnuts (which would

weigh 24 of those in London), one new-laid egg and a handsome porridge of white bread and milk. With this diet, notwithstanding the menaces of my wise doctor, I am now convinced that I am no longer in danger of starving."

Even in France, where epicureanism flourishes, there are Big Eaters. Dumas tells of the Viscount de Vieil-Castel and the wager he made. To a company of friends the Viscount said: "A single person can eat a dinner costing 500 francs."

"Impossible!" was the simultaneous exclamation.

"It is well understood," resumed the Viscount, "that by the term eating is included drinking as well."

"Parbleu!" replied his friends.

"Very well; I say that a man, and by a man I do not mean a carter, but an epicure—a pupil of Montron or of Courchamps—can eat a dinner of 500 francs."

"You, for example?"

"I, or any one else."

"Can you?"

And he did, at the Cafe de Paris. He had breakfasted as usual and his bill for dinner was close to 550 francs. Ah, but the rates were high? Ah, again, but you should read the story as Dumas tells it. The Viscount won a place for all time among the biggest of Big Eaters.

Two "Valiant Trenchermen."

Among the statesmen to whom the term "valiant trencherman" has been correctly applied was Bismarck. He was also a hard drinker, and if we may follow the precedent set by the Viscount de Vieil-Castel and include drinking under the head of eating, let's have the story. An American officer tells of an evening he spent with the creator of an empire. "I thought," says the officer, "that I had seen hard drinkers, but I found during the evening with Bismarck that the drinking men I had met were tipplers in comparison with this great man." Tossing off a pint of violent brandy had no visible effect on Bismarck, and he must have deserved his title as the Iron Chancellor.

LIFE IN UGANDA.

Where the Efficiency Engineer Is
Needed.

Building, when you have any to do, writes Mr. A. L. Kitching in "On the Back Waters of the Nile," is a very worrying piece of business in Uganda; for the incapacity of the workmen exceeded only by their laziness. One gang of men engaged in building a church in Kabarole was told to deepen the hole for one of the poles and then to put the pole in place.

Two hours afterward the entire gang was discovered seated round the pole, each with a hand upon it lest it should fall over and crush them. They were waiting patiently for some one to come and tell them whether the hole was now deep enough. They would have sat there contentedly for the rest of the day, if no one in authority had appeared.

The general desire to "boss" some one else interferes with speedy accomplishment. A considerable crowd of men will turn up to work on a job—the making of a road, the building of a house, or the clearing of an area of jungle. At the head comes the chief, who does no more than walk about and give tone to the proceedings by his presence. The men are set to work on different parts of the job by the subchiefs. Having argued the matter to a finish, the subchiefs leave each a katikiro in charge of their men and retire to discuss the news of the day.

These overseers then in turn choose katikiros from the men of each village. In all probability these katikiros again will each appoint one or two deputies, and as no one labeled "katikiro" expects to do any work himself, the number of ordinary unvarnished laborers left to do the real work is very small. As the day goes on, even these men often put boys to work in their places and join the ranks of the "sitters-out"; some who have been at work for an hour or two will recollect that once they were appointed vice subdeputy to somebody's under-assistant katikiro. They will thereupon join one of the groups in the shade; and at length there will be left only a half dozen boys, and they scarcely make more than a pretense of working.

TAKING PLACES OF MEN.

150,000 Women to Be Employed as
Clerks in England.

Women are to take the place of 150,000 clerks employed by the British Government, who will be released for active service.

Preference will be given to the wives and sisters of the recruits in filling the vacancies. There are more than 300,000 Government clerks employed in England and Wales alone who are of military age, but part of them are physically unfit for the army and others have a specialized knowledge of their work that makes them invaluable in their departments.

The women clerks, after a short training course, will receive the wages of the men whose places they take.

Luck.

Jack—Congratulate me, old man. Tom—What's up? Are you engaged?

Jack—No. Miss Roxleigh refused me the day before her father made an assignment.

THE TASTE OF GOOD FOOD.

Why Your Mouth Waters for Certain
Dishes.

"You get precisely as much stimulation from a bill of fare as you do from seeing the food itself." So says Dr. Anton J. Carlson.

The times you have stood with your nose flattened against the plate glass that separated you from the tempting spread of viands in the restaurant window might well have been spent in reading a menu for all the good it did you. Your digestion received exactly the same benefits.

The fact is that you get hungry from remembering how those things tasted. "A pleasurable recollection of the tastes of good food," Dr. Carlson calls it. The scanning of the printed lists of food stir your memories of just how certain things tasted. If you see unfamiliar foods in the window your mouth doesn't water. Strange smells wafting upward from unrecognized dishes do not whet your appetite like the familiar scents from roast turkey or frying potatoes.

As a matter of fact neither sight nor smell of food does what you think it does. You imagine that it actually makes you hungry, and that they make your mouth water. Dr. Carlson says "No."

"The fact that a man smells and sees food has no effect whatever on his hunger contractions and only a negligible effect on the flow of gastric juice."

What it does is to stir your imagination of just how things you have eaten would taste again. The effect they produce is mental, not physical. The hunger contractions do not occur at such times as at any other.

Hunger itself is frequently not recognized. It is indicated by headaches. When the blood pressure is high the head throbs and pains. When hunger is keenest the blood pressure rises in height correspondingly and consequently the presence of headaches is quite apt to indicate the necessity of a large meal.

THE CANALS OF MARS.

Said to Be Life and Intelligence on
That Planet.

Latest observations of the so-called canals on Mars indicate more clearly than ever before, according to Professor William H. Pickering of Harvard University, that there is life and intelligence on that planet and that these mysterious lines are one of the results of the presence there of thinking creatures.

The canals, Professor Pickering believes, indicate a shortage of supplies for vegetation, and he surmises that the Martians may be struggling along on a scanty allowance of nitrogen or oxygen or carbon dioxide, each of which is essential to vegetation. Water, too, probably is scarce on Mars, he adds, saying:

"According to this theory, invisible water vapor is evaporated by the heat of the sun from the snowy pole in the springtime and transported by the planetary circulation to the other pole, where the sun is setting for the long winter night. Here the vapor, which forms a much larger proportion of the planet's atmosphere than with us, is condensed as snow, a constant distillation going on by the sun's heat from pole to the other."

"During the night time a portion of this travelling vapor is deposited as fog, and this fog is possibly artificially directed to form elongated areas by means of liberated electrons or otherwise."

"In the early morning on Mars when the sun is rising we can sometimes see the fog clear away, and it is in these moistened regions that the vegetation springs up and forms the so-called canals."

AS TO THE KILT.

More Popular With the Scottish High-
landers Than Ever.

The exact origin of that interesting garment, the kilt, is lost in the mist of antiquity, although its history goes back to the time when it was a part of national dress of Ireland and Wales as well as of Scotland, says a writer in Pearson's Magazine. In the Middle Ages the kilt was a kind of a shirt called a "lenn." It was worn with a jacket and a single piece of cloth thrown over the shoulders. In those days, although the "lenn" was colored, it had nothing like the variety of colors of the present-day plaids.

The Scot found that this garment, reaching below the knees, interfered with his freedom of movement in a fight or an athletic game, and so he tucked or kilted it just above his knees.

Back in the Middle Ages the Scottish clans were always fighting amongst themselves, and each clan found it advisable to wear a distinctive color. Why tartans were chosen no one knows. As a matter of fact tartans were not very common even as late as the early eighteenth century.

In 1747 a special act—the Highland Garb Act—was passed in the effort to abolish the costume of the Scottish Highlanders, but fortunately its only effect was to make the kilt more popular than ever.

For every man who seeks glory at the cannon's mouth, ninety-nine seek it at their own mouths.

NEW PREMIER OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

HON. WILLIAM BOWSER IS COLD
AND CLEVER.

He Is a Native of New Brunswick
and Forty-Eight Years
Old.

British Columbia's new Premier, Hon. William Bowser, is, like most prominent Westerners, an Easterner. Mr. Bowser is from a long way East, having been born in Rexton, New Brunswick, forty-eight years ago—the year of Confederation. He was graduated from Dalhousie University, Nova Scotia, with honors and the degree of LL.D., and was called to the bar in New Brunswick in 1890. In the following year he left for the West, which was then very raw and undeveloped, and located in Vancouver, where he became one of the leading lawyers of the Coast Province.

Mr. Bowser took naturally to politics, and since his election to the British Columbia Legislature in 1903 he has steadily advanced in prominence, having been since 1907 the Provincial Attorney-General and Sir Richard McBride's right-hand man, or, in fact, "the man behind" the Government. It is the general impression while McBride was the picturesque figure round which diversified elements among the electors were rallied, the smooth, skilful Mr. Bowser was looking after the organization and things in general.



Hon. William Bowser.

New Premier of British Columbia.

He is said to resemble Napoleon Bonaparte in features and stature. And his methods also suggest the Little Corporal. No other Attorney-General in the history of British Columbia has enforced the law so majestically as he. But there is one man in Victoria, a chauffeur, who occasionally unfolds a tale of collision between Mr. Bowser and the law.

Concluding his part of a public function at Esquimalt, the historic naval base on the pretty little harbor about three miles from the border of Victoria, Mr. Bowser, who was to attend an important meeting in Vancouver the same evening, hastened into a taxicab and instructed the chauffeur to drive him to the C.P.R. wharf in Victoria Harbor.

"There is just time to catch the steamer if you hurry," said the Attorney-General.

"Yes, Sir."

Stuck to the Law.

Half way to the wharf Mr. Bowser looked at his watch.

"I said I wanted to catch the steamer to Vancouver," said Mr. Bowser incisively.

"Yes, sir," the chauffeur replied, but he neglected to do anything to accelerate the speed of the taxi.

A little later Mr. Bowser again consulted his watch.

"There are just three minutes left," he shouted, able to contain himself no longer. "Why don't you hurry?"

"I must not drive any faster," said the chauffeur. "I am making ten miles an hour, and that is the speed limit in Victoria."

"Oh bother the speed limit. Never mind the regulations. I am the Attorney-General," thundered Mr. Bowser.

"I can't help that, sir; I know the law," replied the chauffeur, glancing at a blue uniform as he passed a corner and recalling a fine for speeding a few days before.

When the chauffeur deposited his fare at the wharf, the steamer was two cable-lengths out. Thus it came to pass that the speed regulations of Victoria were still intact, but Mr. Bowser missed an important political meeting in Vancouver.

Summer Resorts in Gallie.

It is generally agreed that the victory of the allies will result in freeing the Holy Land completely from the Turks, in opening it up to all civilized people as well as to the Hebrews, and in making it a safe, delightful and supremely interesting resort for tourists and travellers. An enterprising British syndicate, backed by religious organizations, is already planning the network of resorts and railroad lines connecting them, with which they will cover the Holy Land after the war.

ORIGIN OF BLIND MAN'S BUFF.

How the Game So Dear to Children
Originated.

Liege and Louvain, in this year of war and desolation, are names that breathe the very echo of tragedy. It is hard to associate them with anything as gay and innocent as the children's game of blindman's buff—although that game, indeed, owes its origin to a tragic feud between two warriors of the rival cities, as long ago as the year 999.

Jean Colin of Liege was a mighty fighter of gigantic stature and strength, whose chosen weapon was neither sword nor spear, but a heavy mallet, which he wielded with such terrific effect that it soon earned him the nickname of "Maillard," or the mallet-man. Throughout his own and all the neighboring provinces he became known and dreaded as Colin Maillard. Everywhere he was victorious, until only one chieftain, the Count of Louvain, still held the fight against him. At length they met in final battle. At the first onset, before the terrible mallet could reach him, the Count of Louvain, with his long spear, thrust straight for the giant's face, and destroyed the sight of both his eyes. With the leader of his foes thus disabled, he had no doubt of putting them to flight; he counted the victory as good as won.

But the blinded giant rallied presently from the shock, ordered his esquire to take him into the thickest of the fight, and dashed raging against his enemies, brandishing his mallet on either hand as he rode. He slew many a man he could not see, and the terror inspired by his dreadful aspect, the execution done by the swinging mallet, and the renewed courage of his followers, charging close at his heels, first dismayed and then destroyed the men of Louvain. Not one survived to tell the tale.

Robert the Devout, then King of France, was an ardent admirer of deeds of valor. Such an exploit as Colin Maillard's was entirely to his taste. He not only showered gifts and honors upon the hero, but caused the players of the court to produce a pantomime, representing his achievements, on the stage. They made, as may easily be imagined, an exciting melodrama, which soon became so popular that it was played everywhere, and imitated even by the children on the streets. The great scene was, of course, the blind man seeking for his enemies; and the lad who played Colin was blindfolded and given a stick, while his playmates dodged and ran as he pursued and struck or clutched at them.

To-day the drama, the chieftains and the king are forgotten; they are relegated to dry and dusty chronicles. But the game still lives. To English and American children it is blindman's buff; in Europe it is still called "colin-maillard."

BENEFITS OF SOUR MILK.

A Vigorous Phosphate Food, Says
Medical Profession.

Why is sour milk good for you? Why should it be so when everything else in the realm of edibles is thrown away when it "sours"? Sour grapes are a by-word for uselessness; cooked food set away too long "turns" and is delivered to the pigs.

But sour milk, the medical profession insists, not only is better than sweet milk but in it lies the secret of longevity.

Science marshals these facts and advances them in formidable array. The rich lactic ferment in curdled milk clears the intestines of microbes and does much to prevent intestinal poisoning, which is generally believed to be the most pernicious force in bringing on old age. The digestive tubes contain these germs that bring on senility and lack of vigor. When the sour milk fluids come in contact with these microbes the little forms of animal life give up the ghost. The anti-septic forces in the lactic substances are too strong for the bugs.

Sour milk is a strong vigorous phosphate food, acquiring this quality in the process of clotting, which takes place when it is left in a warm place for some little time before being taken as food. It excites the intestines and acts as a brisk tonic upon the whole digestive system.

The long lives of the Balkan mountaineers is attributed by scientific men to their copious use of sour milk as a drink. In times of peace Serbia was known to have more septuagenarians and more inhabitants over 100 years of age in proportion to its population than any other country in the world. The Bulgars, too, boast of their longevity. Each nation uses curdled milk as food and refreshment.

Massage Cure for War Ills.

Mrs. Almeric Paget is organizing and equipping massage camps in England. Miss French, a daughter of Gen. Sir John French, is in charge of one of these. It is reported that great benefits have resulted in many cases of wounded men from the front and those suffering from the result of shattered nerves.

Just a Lapse.

Hokus—I actually caught Longbow telling the truth yesterday.
Fokus—Wasn't he embarrassed?
Hokus—Only momentarily. He immediately tried to lie out of it.

HOLY SANCTA SOPHIA.

A Mosque Since Constantinople Be-
came Moslem.

Constantinople just now, is an object of absorbing interest to the world because of the attempt of the allied nations to force the Dardanelles, to take the ancient capital of the Eastern Empire, and to restore it and its famous church—Sancta Sophia—to the keeping of a Christian people. Prof. Edwin A. Grosvenor, in his "Constantinople," speaking of the mosque—for Sancta Sophia has been a mosque since Constantinople became Moslem—says:

"The first question every stranger asks as his steamer rounds Seraglio Point from the Marmora, or descends the Bosphorus from the Black Sea, is, 'Where is Sancta Sophia?' To catch the earliest possible glimpse of its outline, every traveller strains his eyes. In after years it is the colossal form of Sancta Sophia that stands out most distinct among the memories of Constantinople. To many, Constantinople means only Sancta Sophia. To all, it is the symbol of what is grandest, most historic, and most sacred in Christian architecture."

"The Ottomans regard Sancta Sophia with the utmost reverence. The first official act of Mohammed II, the conqueror of Constantinople, was to convert it into a mosque. Alone, of all the churches seized by Islam, it retains its Christian name. The Moslems have tried hard to transform Sancta Sophia, but its Christian characteristics can be effaced only by destroying it. It resembles a mighty captive, ever mutely protesting against its chains. The long rows of prayer carpets stretch in diagonal lines, inharmonious, across the floor, and the devotees, facing Mecca, are forced to bend in an unnatural direction toward the corner of the church."

"In the prostituted church, the Christian, weary of Arabic inscriptions and Ottoman traditions, grows heartsick and hungry for something that is his. Let him ascend the southern gallery and gaze from among the six colonnaded columns toward the vaulted ceiling above the five windows of the central apse. Gradually, in the dim, half-veiled surface, he discerns the mosaic form of a colossal Christ. The hair, the forehead, the mild eyes of the Saviour may be traced, and the indistinct outline of His form. The right hand, gentle

as when
In love and in meekness He moved
among men,

is extended still in unutterable blessing, and in its comprehensive reach seems to embrace the stranger. Within the shadow, you feel that Christ is keeping watch above His own."

BY THE SKIN OF HIS TEETH.

Thrilling Exploit of a British Airman
When in Mid-air.

The flying corps of all the armies have distinguished themselves for daring and gallantry during the present war. An eyewitness at the British headquarters, says the Field, tells about one thrilling episode that was more sensational than most of the adventurous exploits that occur along the front almost daily.

A British airman, alone in a single-seated aeroplane, saw and pursued a German machine. While trying to reload his machine gun he lost control of his steering gear, and the aeroplane turned upside down. The belt round the man's waist was rather loose, and the jerk almost threw him out of the machine; but he saved himself by clutching hold of the rear centre strut while the belt slipped down round his legs.

As he hung thus, head downward, making desperate efforts to disengage his legs, the aeroplane fell from a height of eight thousand feet to about twenty-five hundred feet, spinning round and round like a falling leaf. At last he managed to free his legs and reach the control lever with his foot. Then he succeeded in righting the machine, which turned slowly over completely "looping the loop." Thereupon the pilot slid back into his seat and came composedly to the ground.

Calming Wild Waters.

"Pouring oil on the troubled waters" has long been known as an efficient method of preventing the breaking of the waves. A novel invention which will pour oil from a sea anchor to windward and spread it for two or three hundred feet around the vessel has recently been offered. The apparatus consists of a small oil-tank on the vessel, a suitable pipe for the oil, supported by a hawser from which a drag anchor is hung. A drag anchor is made of heavy canvas stretched over a framework so as to form a large cone-shaped object that floats in the water to windward as far as necessary. Upon the drag anchor is a nozzle through which the oil is discharged on each side of the drag.

London Crime Decreases.

There has been no increase in crime in London as a result of the darkening of the streets, says a report from the superintendent of police. All classes of offenses but one show a steady decrease since the beginning of the war. The one exception is in pocket-picking during the daylight hours.

The Watchman AND OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE

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J. S. GILES, Proprietor.

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The WATCHMAN

LACHUTE QUE.

The Cheerful Givers

The man who gives freely to the Patriotic Fund is doing his duty by his fellow-citizens at home. Those of us who are not qualified to serve in the fighting line ought to be eager to share in grub-staking the valiant expeditionary forces we send to the fields of war to bring back the pure gold of lasting security to the free peoples of the world. Those who take the right view of the Patriotic Fund will not need to be told that in contributing to it they are neither dispensing charity nor conferring favors. They are simply doing their duty without subjecting themselves to any degree of the hardship and the danger that are the lot of the defending fathers and sons and husbands and brothers of those in whose behalf the fund is being replenished. We are but loyal to ourselves if by providing for their families we enable our eligible men to go to the front and help to save their country from Prussianism. The movement to bring up our forces to the half million mark will be very greatly quickened if the men who are being asked to enlist perceive that ample provision is being made for those they would leave behind. Canada's war expenditure on all accounts will make a huge total. It is part of the price we must pay for hemming in and extinguishing the wild fire of barbarism that threatens all the civilized world. Our glorious young men are paying a vastly greater part of the price by their personal sacrifices, by their enduring of privation, by their wounds, in too many cases, alas! by their heroic death. We cannot think of that and keep our money in our pockets when the hat is being passed around for the dependents of these brave sons of Canada.

By giving as we ought we ease the minds of the men at the front, we maintain those depending on them at home, and we stint nobody except in some cases ourselves. The man who has to deny himself in order to subscribe is to be commended for subscribing. He has shown the right civic conscience. He may ask himself if he has not acted somewhat against the promptings of his economic conscience. Being an earner himself, and having reduced his buying power by the amount he contributes to the fund, he may reason that such contraction of spending power on the part of ten thousand workmen in his circumstances would mean an appreciable shrinkage of trade demand, a shrinkage that might make his own employment precarious. But he must bear in mind that although the amount he spares for the fund will not be spent by him in trade, it will none the less be spent in trade. The whole difference is this, that the abstinence will be distributed. Instead of all of it falling on needy families of absent soldiers, these will be reasonably provided for, and a small percentage of

the abstinence will be assumed by people whom it will not even greatly inconvenience. As a matter of fact, the subscribing to this fund will probably mean very materially increased expenditure in trade channels, some of the money being taken from savings bank in which it was simply stored up. It is not to be denied that the storing up of adequate funds is also highly desirable. We must try so to manage our economy as to keep home trade and industry active, and at the same time keep adding to our capital resources so as to be prepared to refill the war chest when the Government finds it necessary to float a new domestic loan. We can save without being niggardly spenders and thereby can enable other deserving ones to spend, while subserving the operations against the enemy.

Doings at Quebec.

Quebec, January 27th.—Mr. Harry Slater, Conservative member for Argenteuil, made a convincing speech in the Legislative Assembly yesterday, when the House was debating the Budget speech of the Hon. Walter G. Mitchell, Provincial Treasurer. Mr. Slater first endorsed the patriotic utterances of Mr. Mitchell, and said that they represented not only the sentiments of the Opposition as well as the Government members, but also the sentiments of the citizens of the Province. "I cannot however," continued Mr. Slater, "congratulate the Minister on his financial statement. The estimated revenue was \$7,779,956.35, but as a matter of fact the actual revenue amounted to \$9,597,925.67, or \$1,819,969.35 in excess of the estimates, and yet according to the Government's own showing, the surplus is only \$194,416.01. In explanation the Minister had pointed out that there had been considerable extraordinary expenditure, comprising an item of \$3,058.36 and another of \$6,294.02 for patriotic and kindred purposes. However, notwithstanding these extraordinary expenditures, the surplus, instead of being \$194,416, should have been \$6,716, especially in view of the Government's boast of its economy." (Opposition cheers.)

Mr. Slater then critiqued the administration on its supposed economy. He said that last session he presented an interpolation with regard to the continuance of certain road work, which was not afterwards completed. Referring to the question of education, Mr. Slater criticised the speech of the Hon. Minister of Public Works, (Hon. Mr. Taschereau) who had previously referred to the high standing of education in this Province. He drew the attention to the fact that in educational progress the Province of Quebec stood fifth on the Provincial list. In 1897 when the Government had only a revenue of \$3,923,238, the sum of \$447,650 was devoted to education, leaving only \$3,475,688 for the other needs of a population of 1,500,000, while at present with a population of only about half a million additional, over \$8,000,000 was devoted to other purposes than education, which received less than \$1,500,000, and in the latter amount was included grants to schools of navigation and other similar schools which were not formerly included.

"In proof of the good financial standing of the Province," Mr. Slater continued, "the Provincial Treasurer has drawn attention to the fact of an increase in the number of bank branches here during the year. But notwithstanding that increase the Province of Quebec is considerably behind in the race, Ontario with a population of 2,500,000 having 10 head offices, with 1151 branch banks, whilst Quebec with a population of only half a million less had only nine head offices with but 731 branches.

Concluding Mr. Slater said that no effort should be spared to place and keep thus, the oldest Province of the Dominion, where it belonged, not only first educationally and financially, but also agriculturally and in all other ways, and it was the determination of the present Opposition to relax no efforts to secure this result. (Opposition cheers.)

SHREWSBURY

Miss Grace Robinson has gone to spend some time visiting friends in Montreal.

The many friends of Mr. Wilfred Morrison are pleased to know he is making good progress towards recovery, in the hospital Montreal.

Mr. Coombs of the Diocesan Theological College, conducted service in St John's Church on Sunday the 30th. Service on Sunday the 18th at 2 p.m.

On Thursday evening a number of friends gathered at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. Scott, to give them a house warming although it was a surprise the crowd was kindly received and entertained, and those present fully enjoyed the hospitality extended to them.

Singing and various forms of amusement were kept up till the small hours of the morning.

GRENVILLE

Mr. J. E. Arnold spent Monday in Ottawa.

Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Lowe spent Sunday in Rawliffe.

Miss Abigail Stewart was the guest of Miss Lydia Crooks in Sunday last.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Stewart visited the former's sister in Ottawa on Saturday last.

Mr. Lloyd returned Saturday evening accompanied by his charming bride, much to the joy of his many friends.

Mr. Ted. Hodge who has been confined to the house with a severe attack of La Grippe is now pleased to say, able to be out again.

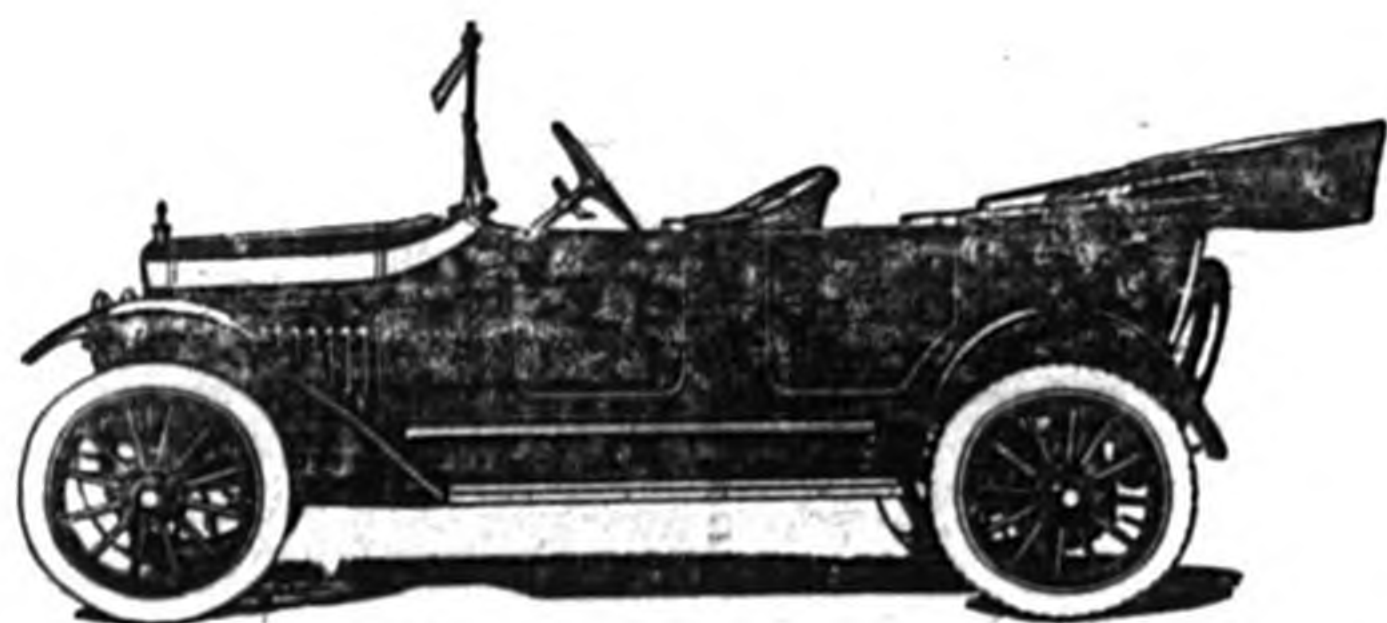
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Stewart's No. 1 Hand-power clippers, latest model
Ball Bearing Hand Clippers
New Market Hand Clippers
Chicago Fetlock Clippers
Horse Blankets, Sursingles, Halters, Cowties and Stall Fixtures, Electric Supplies of all kinds.
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Capital authorized : - - - \$2,000,000.00

Capital paid up and Surplus : - - - \$1,637,873.49

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

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

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Branch at Lachute, - - - J. R. McQUAT, Manager

Sub-Agency at Brownsburg, J. R. THOMPSON, Sub-Agent.

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

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Terms to suit Purchasers.

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Let us be your
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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.

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Semi-Ready Clothing
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Every attention and courtesy given to all orders. Satisfaction Guaranteed

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LACHUTE ACADEMY EXAMS.

GRADE XI. LATIN.

Class I.—Irene Scott 89, John Hope 86, Wilma Jones 83, Allison Rodger 80, Annie Drennan 79, Beale Hammond 78.

Class II.—Constance Banford 84.
Class III.—Kathleen Bradley Geo. Clark 87, Estelle Ingalls 86, Ervin Center 85, Carwell M. Cure 82.

GRADE X. FRENCH.

Class I.—Doris Campbell, Willis Hooper 87, Edward McQuat 82, E. Johnson, Jean Higginson 80, Verda Kettyle 76.

Class II.—Alice Cameron 72, Geo. Bain 70, Amy Bates 63.
Class III.—Isabella Bennett 58, Keith Douglas 56, Kenneth McConnell 55, Osborne Lacey 52.

GRADE IX. ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

Honours.—Violet Rogers 98, Edna Conlin 92.

Class I.—Edith Beers 88, Hazel O'Brien 85, Ethel Boyd, Mina Dixon, Violet Grey, Katie Jones 82, Hattie Gies, Annie Silversen 75.

Class II.—Ruby Miller 70, Leona Garretson 69, Claude Painter, Percy Robinson, Isabella Wason 68, George McCormick 66, Myrtle Berry, Laurence Gordon, Stuart Hay, Ruby Robinson 65.

Class III.—Jessie Berry, Ralph Robinson 59, Douglas Bradford, Mabel Rodger 54.

GRADE VIII. FRENCH.

Class I.—Percy Carpenter 83, Elizabeth Tomlin 80, Jean Campbell 79, Inez Sutton 76, Muriel Dawson 75.

Class II.—Helena Rodger 72, Lyall Middleton 71, Marie Seal 70, Jessie Paul, Kenneth H. 60.

Class III.—James Smith 54, R. Emily McNaughton 57, Doris Hamond 56, Maude Dobbie 55, Elna Patterson 54, James Calder 52, Olive Morrison 51, Mabel Armstrong 50.

GRADE VII. ENGLISH LITERATURE.

Honours.—Catherine Burwash 94.
Class I.—Mamie Graham 88, Ruth Dobbie 87, Wilhelmina Shaw 84, Laurence Bolton Anna Scott 83, K. McQuat, Lena Dobbie 82, J. A. Old McPaul, May Boyd, Edna Hampton 80, Melvin Burk, Ruby Rodgers 79, Olive Boyd 78, Grace McFaul 77.

Class II.—John Paul, Keith Christie Raymond Boyd, Mary Boa 72, Ella Gies 71, Riekman Alexander 70, Agnes Hodgson 69, Wilfred Morrow 67, Stella Armstrong, Elsie Lacey 66, Harold Bromby 65, Emma Smith 64, Alma Boyd 63, Dora Truener, George McCoy, Bruce Bradford 60.

Class III.—Amy McQuat, Barron McClure 54, Ross Muir 51, Earl Boyd 50.

GRADE VI. HYGIENE.

Honours.—Margaret Jones 99, Margaret McQuat 93, Evelyn Hamilton, Mabel Garrard 92, Henry Murphy 91.

Class I.—Ian Hay 87, Bruno Gagnon 86, Arthur Lackey, Ivan Carpenter 82, Leo Lapointe 79.

Class II.—James McKinnon 85, R. Bolton 84, Douglas Patterson 82.
Class III.—Lillie Darlington 80.

GRADE V. HISTORY.

Honours.—Lillian Hamilton 92.

Class I.—Muriel Burk 81, Elmer Ryan 80.

Class II.—Lillie Bradford 68, Kenneth Campbell 67, Arthur Cruise 61.

Class III.—James Hay 58, Annie Fraser 55, Arnold Scott 51, Herbert Darlington, Albert Darlington 50.

GRADE IV. SPELLING & DICTATION.

Honours.—Evelyn Creswell 97, Nellie Cowan 95.

Class I.—Mina Paul 89, Gordon Cruise 87, George McGibbon, Lillie Paul, Laurence Cruise 86, Kenneth McDougall 80, Harold Window, Alice Burk 75.

GRADE III. SCRIPTURE.

Honours.—Mildred Hammond 99, Willie Miller 94, Inez McKiddie 90.

Class I.—Jean McQuat, Margaret Scott 89, Hazel Drysdale 84, Linton Armstrong 81, Harold Calder 79, Charles Miller 77.

Class III.—Lea Dion, Elsie Stewart 58.

GRADE II. READING.

Honours.—Edith Jones 97, Eleanor Yelland 96, Hazel Kettyle 95, Isabel Alexander 94, Lora Dion 93, Edgar Burwash 92, Nellie Hay 90.

Class I.—Norma Boyd 89, Kilgour Wilson 88, Amy Combie, Lloyd Somerville 87, Muriel McPhail 86, Catherine B. Ison, May Yelland 85, Christopher Wilson 84, Lyle McKiddie 83, Ethel McQuat 81, Florence Armstrong 77, Hazel Morrison 75.

BROWNSBURG SCHOOL EXAMS.

GRADE VIII. ARITHMETIC.

Honours.—Sadie McQuat 94.
Class I.—Estelle Hutchins 88.

GRADE VII. BRITISH HISTORY.

Class I.—Bryant Fraser 83, Glen M. Miller 79, Phoebe McQuat 75.

Class II.—Laura McPhail 72, Mary H. Wilson 68, John Stewart 64.

Class III.—Willie Mosley, Queenie Campbell 69.

GRADE VI. CANADIAN HISTORY.

Class I.—Hazel McManus 81, Jack Still 78, Allan Stewart 77, John Beresford 75.

Class II.—Ruby McFaul 68, Violet Johnson 64.

Class III.—Bert McGibbon 50.

GRADE V. GRAMMAR.

Class II.—Irene Byron 73.

Class III.—Violet Warwick 53, H. Secker 52.

GRADE IV. GRAMMAR.

Honours.—Elsie McAllister 96.
Class I.—Ernest Evans 85.

Class II.—Eileen McManus 74, G. Mosely 70.

Class III.—Ruth Byron 61, Flora McDonald 61.

GRADE III. GRAMMAR.

Honours.—Mille Hendry 98, Donald Clarke 95.

Class I.—Rebecca Cohen 83, Bella Duncan 75, Greta Beresford 74, Gertie Gilmour 71.

Class III.—Charlie Hendry 58.

IN MEMORIAM.

In loving memory of Donald Beers, beloved brother of Alex. Beers, who passed away in Montreal, on Sunday Jan. 31st, 1915.

Not gone from memory not gone from love,
But gone to the Father's house above.

A MESSAGE.

This birdie's a carrier pigeon,
Who darts among the clouds in the sky
I wonder if he'll take a message
Way up, until you're so high
He reaches the gate of Gods Heaven
The home of the good folks that die.

You see, they say mother has gone there
An' how in the world could she know,
That I am thinking of her every minute
Jes' lovin' and missin' her so,
That's why I am givin' the Birdie
A message, an' bidding him go.

Perhaps in God's Heaven it is lonely
For people who loves you, you see
An' so I am tellin' the Birdie
To fly jes' as fast as can be—
I know he'll remember the message,
A kiss for my mother from me.

By RUBY O'BRIEN

G. L. Meikle & Co.

Genuine Bargain Sale

for January and February

All dress goods less 33 1/2 p.c.

Woollen Blankets

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All Furs

LESS 25 Per Cent

Heinz Pork & Beans 25 cents for 20 cents.
Heinz Pork & Beans 15 cents 2 for 25 cents.
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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.

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Good Serviceable Lines

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

A large assortment of all kinds of Moccasins.

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

DALESVILLE
Mr. J. A. Campbell spent Monday in Montreal.
Mrs. Godfrey Dixon returned from Montreal last week.
Rev. S. S. Bates, of Toronto, was a guest at the Manse this week.
The Misses Ruby and Annie Silversen spent the week-end at their home here.
La Grippe is prevalent several have been seriously ill. We hope all will soon be out again.
Mr. John and Miss Doris Campbell, of Lachute, visited Mrs. John Campbell on Sunday last.
Pastor White will speak Sunday, Feb. 6th, at 11 a.m., at Roussillon at 3 p.m., and at Brownsburg at 7 p.m.
Dalesville Annual Tea-Meeting Friday, Feb. 18th. Tickets 35 cents. Children 20 cents. Keep this date in Mind.

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.

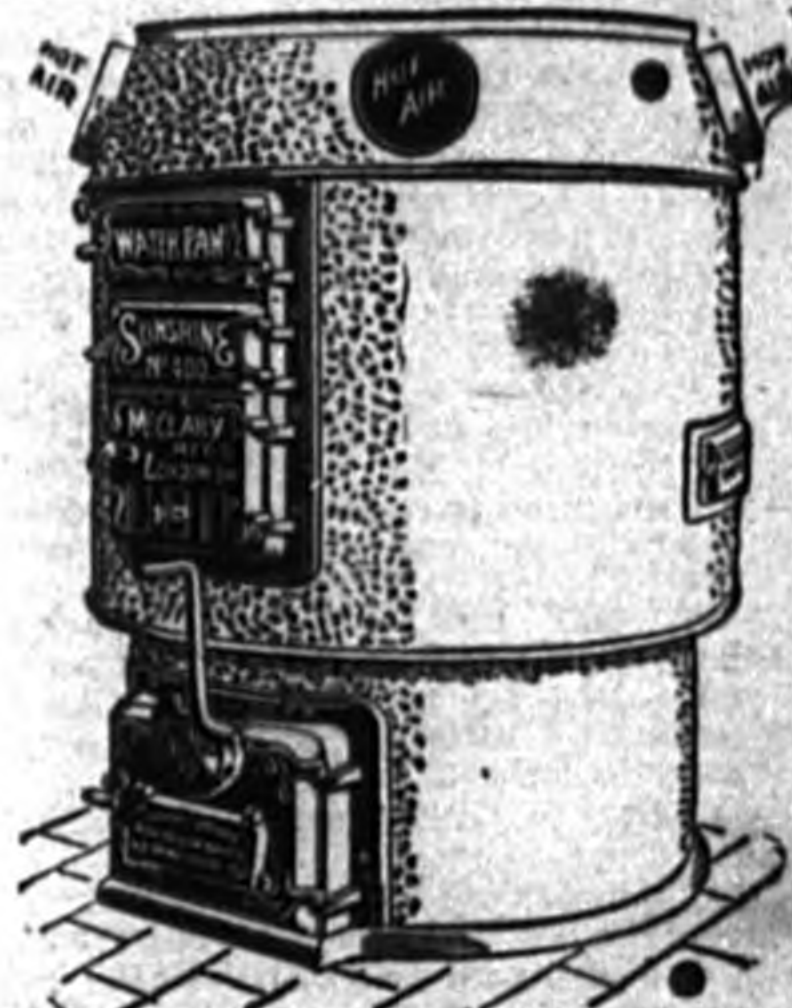
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Tinsmithing and Roofing.
All Kinds of Repairs.

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Total Assets over	89,000,000

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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.

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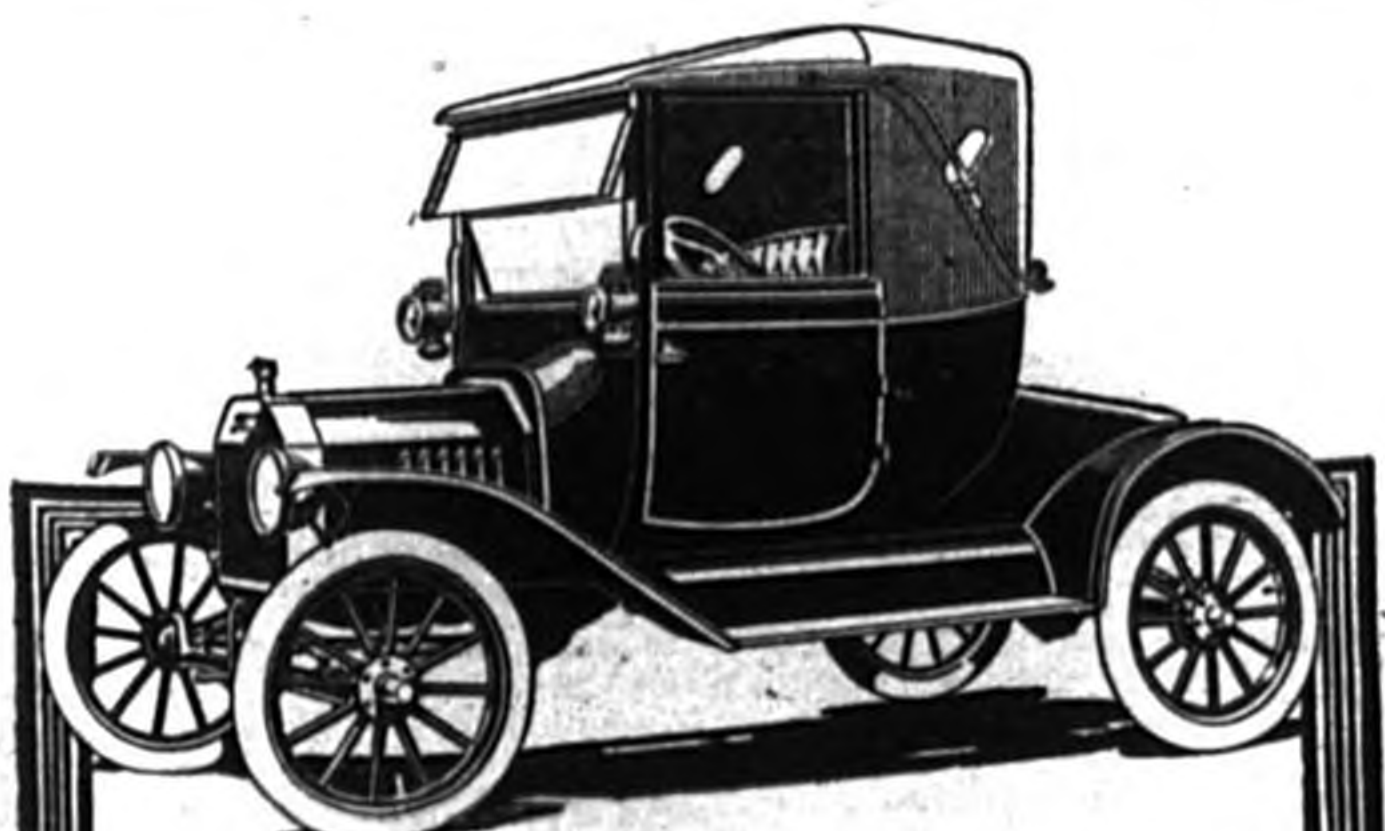
A Good Selection of Cutters, Buffalo Robes, Horse Blankets, Rugs, Harness Single and Double, Collars, Whips, Reins, Bells, Bridle Collars, and Harness Brackets, English Horse Suits, Rubber Carriage Aprons, Gloves, Gauntlets, Mitts, Washing Machines, Grindstones, Kitchen Ranges, Oils of all kinds.

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.

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"MADE IN CANADA"

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.

Ford Runabout is \$480; the Touring car \$539; the Sedan \$590; the Town car \$750. All prices are f.o.b. Ford, Ontario. All cars complete with electric headlights. For sale by E. F. AYER, Lachute.



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

CHAPTER XI.—(Cont'd).

They went out in silence, while Mrs. Penning stood amazed. On the doorstep Molly turned to her brother, her nostrils quivering.

"Those women are spies," she said. He accepted the statement in grave silence, acquiescing, and they walked on without further speech.

"Do you know what I came to London for?" she began at last.

"I know nothing, Molly; not even what sort of sister I have."

"I came to see you."

He turned, without comment, and looked at her. Her face was hard and resentful.

"I don't know what sort of brother I have, either, and I thought it was time to find out. I have more curiosity than you, it seems."

His mouth set in a sudden line, and the girl, watching him from under level brows, saw that she had stung him. He paused an instant before answering.

"I am glad you came," he said. Molly flashed another look at him.

"Are you? I'm not sure I am. It depends on—"

She broke off; then plunged on recklessly.

"Such as you are, whatever you are, you're the only near relative I've got. Don't you think we might as well know something about each other at first hand, now we're both grown up, instead of taking things for granted through other people? Or do you think blood relationships are all rubbish?"

"No, I don't think that; and, Molly, I have taken nothing for granted."

"Nothing? Not when you refused an invitation to come and see me after—how long was it? Seven—eight years?"

"It was an invitation to uncle's house. As for seeing you, I had waited so long for that that I could have patience a little longer till you could come to me rather than—"

After a little pause he added slowly:

"I couldn't go into his house. If ever we got to know each other well, you'll understand why; but I can't explain."

"Jack!" she burst out suddenly; "What was it between you and uncle? No, don't tell me if you don't want to. I had no right to ask; it's not my business. But one hears bits and scraps of things—all sorts of things."

"You have every right to ask," he answered gravely. "But I don't think I have any right to tell you."

"Do you think that's fair to me?"

"No, but then it's not a fair position all round. I think while you are accepting anything from uncle he has a right to ask that his enemies should not tell you things against him. Don't you?"

"Does that mean that you are his enemy? In the real sense of the word? Have you nothing to tell me but things against him?"

"Nothing."

"And nothing about Aunt Sarah? Are you her enemy too?"

He paused a moment.

"I have nothing to say about her, one way or the other."

"Jack, whatever the thing was that happened, it's more than ten years ago; and she lies awake at night and cries about you still. Last winter, when she had pleurisy, and we thought she was going to die, she clung to me and kept on repeating that she had 'done her best' for you. I don't believe Aunt Sarah ever harmed a fly in her life. Granted, you may have something against uncle; but why should you hate her?"

He put the subject aside.

"I don't hate her."

"You despise her then," the girl broke in quickly.

"That I can't help. She's lukewarm, like the angel of Laodicea; I would she were hot or cold."

Passionate tears glittered in Molly's eyes.

"You will make me hate you!" she said, in her suppressed, vehement way.

"An old woman, as broken down and feeble as she is; and you will let her go on worrying and fretting over some dead-and-gone quarrel of your schoolboy days. She asked me the other day to forgive her if she'd made mistakes in bringing me up. To forgive her, the only person in the world that ever cared for me! She's got it into her head that you were made what she calls 'wicked' by being unhappy at home, and that it was somehow her fault. Were you so unhappy, Jack?"

"Unhappy!" He repeated the word with a quick throb in his voice that made the girl start and look round at him.

"Look here, Molly," he went on with evident effort, "what's the use of raking up all this? I've nothing against Aunt Sarah, except that she was a coward and passed by on the other side. Anyhow, if she's been kind to you, I'm grateful to her for that, and she needn't worry about the rest. As for uncle, I haven't anything to say except what's better unsaid. If you want to know why I couldn't come to the house—well, I tried to kill him once, and that's reason enough."

"I asked him about it one day, and he told me you—"

"Don't!" he interrupted. "I don't want to hear anything from you, or to tell you anything. Don't get your impressions of him from me—they wouldn't be just. And judge of me by what you see yourself, not by what one has told you; if I'm a bad lot you'll soon find it out without any telling."

She turned to him with a smile.

"No one told me you were bad; and if they did, I shouldn't believe it at second hand. There are some things I remember—"

She broke off.

"Tiddles?" he asked.

Her face lit up suddenly, wonderfully. "How did you know?"

Then they both laughed, and in the silence that followed their kinship was real to them for the first time.

"He is a most unhappy man," she said. "He has spent his life in trying to shape the souls of his fellow creatures; and there's not one living thing that loves or respects him."

"Except Aunt Sarah."

"Her life has been spent in keeping up a fiction. She's getting old now, and it's wearing thin; and she's scared at the truth underneath it, and miserable."

"The truth?"

"That she despises him in her heart."

"Was that why you couldn't come to Paris?" he asked abruptly.

"You're good at understanding. I couldn't leave her; you don't know what a desolate house it is. They go through life avoiding each other's eyes; they are like people haunted by a ghost. Uncle keeps up an elaborate pretence of having forgotten that you ever existed, and she pretends he's not pretending."

"And you?"

"I pretend not to see. And the neighbors pretend there was never any old scandal about you. We all pretend."

"Molly, don't you see how all that will end? Some day you'll come to a split with uncle, a deadly split. That's inevitable, because you're a live human creature."

"Possibly; but it won't be in her lifetime."

"She's not so old; she may live another thirty years. And what do you suppose she'd do then?"

"Whatever he told her to do."

"And if he told her to turn you out?"

"She'd do it, of course. But it would kill her. And it won't happen. Remember, I'm just all she's got in the world, even if she is lukewarm. Poor thing, she can't help it if she was born that way; I don't suppose the man in Laodicea could. Why didn't the Lord give him more courage, instead of abusing him for being a coward?"

He laughed softly. "At least no one will accuse you of being 'born that way,' my dear."

They walked back like old friends, talking of his plans for future work. Since Helen died he had not spoken so confidentially to any one.

For the next month London wore a sunny face to Jack. He relaxed the grind of his work a little, and spent happy afternoons wandering about Westminster Abbey and the National Gallery with Molly. Sometimes, however, they would find themselves saddled with Mildred Penning, and all their pleasure froze to death under hard, inquisitive, disapproving eyes. It was in order to escape from her that Molly one day proposed spending the next Saturday afternoon at Jack's lodgings. After a short and stormy scene with Mrs. Penning, the brother and sister climbed on to the roof of an omnibus together, unchaperoned.

"I suppose she'll write to uncle and complain of you?" said Jack. She shrugged her shoulders.

"I dare say. I've given up a good deal for uncle; but I'm not going to give up my only brother for him, and the sooner he understands that the better. He'll be angry for a bit, and then give in. He always does when he sees I really mean a thing."

Jack's heart beat quicker as he took out his latch-key. The thing that he had longed for, toiled for, waited for, the close intimate sister-love, had become an actual possibility at last.

"Come in, Molly; I've only a bed-sitting-room, you know. Oh, Mrs. Smith has made a fire! That was thoughtful of her."

Then he drew back suddenly and stood on the threshold, staring blankly into the room.

Theo was stretched at full-length on the hearth rug, watching the dance of shadows on the fire-lit ceiling.

"Hullo, Jack."

Theo never needed to scramble to his feet; getting up, after lying flat on the floor, he seemed merely to change one appropriate and graceful attitude for another.

"My sister," said Jack. "Theodore Miraki."

His own voice sounded dull and harsh in his ears.

"I thought you were in Vienna," he said.

"Joachim can't come, and they telegraphed, asking me to play instead of him at St. James's Hall to-morrow. I

was glad enough of the chance to see you. Why, Jack, I never saw you look so well, or so sulky. Don't you want me? You can turn me out, Miss Raymond, if I'm in the way."

"I'm afraid it's I that am in the way," said Molly. Her voice fell like a little icicle into their midst, chilling even Theo.

Jack did his conscientious best to smooth away the queer awkwardness between his visitors. But, looking from Molly to Theo and back again to Molly, he realized how hopeless it was. The miserable effort at small-talk failed at last, hopelessly, and Jack looked up from the red coals with a desperate feeling that something must be done to end the silence before it became unbearable.

"Theo," he said, "I wish you'd play. My sister has never heard you."

The musician rose at once, and fetched his instrument.

"What do you want?" he asked, curling himself down on the hearth rug with his violin against his neck. "Folk-songs? They don't want accompaniments."

"Slavonic ones, if you will. Did you ever hear a Polish folk-song, Molly?"

"You know I've never heard anything."

She leaned back, drawing the fire-screen forwards; her brow a little contracted, her eyes grave and wide in a shadowed, listening face, while the folk-songs trailed their low sound through the half-darkened room like disembodied ghosts of music buried long ago.

"Jack," said Theo, laying the violin down on his knee, "do you remember a fancy mother had just before she died, about the crocus-flowers in the grass? Well, I—I've been seeing that in my head lately, and it's coming into tune. I think it's going to be for orchestra, I'm not sure yet; but I must play you some bits. Miss Raymond, did you ever look at a crocus, —I mean, really look at it?"

"Yes," she answered from the shadow of the screen. "But not often."

Her brother glanced at her in wonder; it was as if Helen had spoken.

Theo began to play; very softly, his eyes still on the girl's face. After a while he drifted unconsciously into improvisation, pausing now and then with lifted bow and filling the spaces with low, rhythmic speech. The violin, with its faint waiting, its dim, inadequate murmur; the flicker of the fire; the shabby, dingy, lodging-house room; all lost their separate characters, merged into a common background of dreams. To listeners and artist alike, the glittering spears of visionary warriors, the sight and sound of a great army marching, were an actual presence, living and immense.

Silence followed, and Theo sat with bent head, trembling a little, the violin still in his hand. It was Jack who spoke first, rising to light the lamp.

"Old man," he said, "there's one thing you might try to remember now and then."

"Yes?" Theo murmured vaguely.

"Only that ordinary mortals are your fellow creatures, after all, and can sometimes see when you guide their eyes even though they're not crowned kings by right divine."

Molly made a sudden passionate movement, as though he had hurt her. Theo started up, a sort of horror in his face.

"Kings by— Jack, how can you! Just because I can see things in my head! Do you think I wouldn't give it all—fiddle and everything—to do things and be things like you? What's nearer to being a king by right divine—to see God's warrior flowers, or to be as they are? What am I but a fiddle?"

He turned away, his voice quivering with bitter discouragement, as with suppressed tears. Molly raised her head slowly and looked at her brother.

(To be continued.)

WOMEN MAKE BEST MUNITIONS.

Now Making Entire Shell of Heaviest French Guns.

Albert Thomas, the Lloyd George of France, Secretary of State for Artillery and Munitions, asked if the experience of fifteen months had demonstrated the feminine dexterity at a task so unaccustomed as shell-making, just smiled. Then reaching into a drawer of his desk, he brought forth a fuse of a 75 shell—the most delicate part of a very finely adjusted mechanism.

"All this work," he said, pointing to the mysterious inside of the fuse, "can be done better by a woman, once she is trained to it, than by a man. And there is no part of a 75 shell a woman cannot make as well as a man. Why, in certain establishments women are carrying out the particularly ticklish job of charging the shells with high explosive. And at Lyons they have gone even further—they are making complete shells like that one there; women are doing every bit of it, from moulding the molten steel to polishing up the finished product."

The projectile he indicated stood upon his mantelpiece. It was of 155 millimetre calibre—the heaviest shell fired from a French field gun.

"Would it be a good thing to organize women workers for the purpose of enlisting their aid regularly in the industrial mobilization?" was the next question.

"Yes, yes, certainly," M. Thomas replied enthusiastically. "It would be an excellent step, and I believe would please the women and be satisfactory to the men workers as well, for the demand for labor in the munitions industry is tremendous. Of course, we have already organized the workwomen to a certain extent. They are under military orders, just as their co-workers of the other sex are. There are between thirty and forty thousand women now engaged in France in the manufacture of munitions!"

KHVESTOFF A BIG MAN IN RUSSIA

WILL ELIMINATE GERMAN INFLUENCE THERE.

He Exposed German Plots to Spread Confusion in Russia After War Began.

How little truth there is in the stories to the effect that the pro-German party, such as it is, has acquired the upper hand at Petrograd and a dominant influence over Emperor Nicholas is best shown by his appointment of M. Khvestoff, former Governor of Nijni-Novgorod and more recently one of the leaders of the party of the Right in the Duma, to the post of Minister of the Interior in the place of Prince Cherbatoff, who had only held the office for a few weeks. For M. Khvestoff, who is a very remarkable man, of great force of character, is the acknowledged head of that particular group in the Duma which aims at the complete de-Germanization of Russia and the elimination of all Teuton forces and influences from Muscovite commerce, finance, industry, agriculture, art, science, and literature, and, indeed, from Muscovite life generally.

He regards the German element in Russia, which has been a powerful factor there for the last 200 years, as a blight and a curse on the nation. He is bent upon the emancipation of his countrymen from everything Teuton. That is the great aim of all his policies. That is what he stands for in public life. That is the cause that he has championed above every other in the Duma. So it will be readily understood what his appointment by the Czar to the Department of the Interior, the most important of all the Ministerial posts at Petrograd, the post formerly filled by Stolypin and by Plehve, really means.

Three months ago M. Khvestoff delivered in the Duma the most popular and remarkable speech of the entire session, upon the machinations of the Germans in the internal affairs of Russia. Among his extraordinary revelations, which created a widespread sensation throughout the Empire, was one to the effect that more than half of the shares of the great National Bank of Siberia, controlling that powerful financial institution, were owned by the Deutsche Bank of Berlin.

German Plots.

He further brought to light the fact that more than half the shares of the biggest of the ordnance and munitions concerns in Russia, the immense Putiloff works, which until the beginning of the war enjoyed a virtual monopoly of the production of munitions, ordnance, and small arms, were owned jointly by the Krupps, at Essen, and by the Skodas, which are the Krupps' counterpart in Austria. Thanks to this dominating interest of the Krupps and of the Skodas in the Putiloff Company, thousands of the latter's skilled workmen were dismissed, and the remainder put on a five-hour-day basis, when they should have been working without any interruption, in day and night shifts, after the outbreak of the war.

M. Khvestoff also exposed the particulars of how the Germans, by means of a controlling interest in the Russian Bank of Exterior Trade, in the Mezhdunarodny Bank and in a long list of similar institutions, not only organized corners in indispensable commodities since the beginning of the war, but had slowed down the output of war supplies of every kind, by diverting and withholding both imported and native coal from the factories. Khvestoff made many other revelations of the same kind during a speech that lasted for more than a couple of hours, and which was listened to with rapt attention, indeed, open-mouthed, in astonishment, and punctuated with exclamations of indignation by the members.

At the close thereof loud demands were made for the immediate organization in the Legislature of a National party, embracing all political factions and united with the one purpose of emancipating everything and everybody in Russia from German influences and control. It is this new party that M. Khvestoff heads in the Duma that is now once more about to

assemble in the Taurida Palace of Petrograd for business.

A Moderate Conservative.

M. Khvestoff has been described as a reactionary, and Germany has insinuated that his appointment in the place of the ultra-Liberal Prince Cherbatoff means a reversion to the most arbitrary forms of autocracy. Nothing could be further from the truth. The new Minister of the Interior and from now on the dominant figure in the Administration, has never been anything else but a Moderate Conservative, and as such has represented Moscow, the ancient metropolis of the Empire, in the National Legislature.

He is very proud of his membership in the Duma, expresses his determination to retain his seat there as Deputy, in addition to the one to which he is entitled as Minister of State. He declares that the principle in which he will proceed will be centralization of policy and the decentralization of administrative work. He proclaims himself a warm friend of Finland and as favoring the complete freedom of her cultural development, of her religion, and language. At the same time he emphasizes the necessity of strengthening the authority of the Government, which is not surprising when it is mentioned that one of the reasons which led to the retirement from office of his Liberal predecessor, Prince Cherbatoff, was that when the latter decreed the dismissal of some two-score of Governors of Provincial towns and cities for failure to preserve law and order, they contemptuously refused to obey his commands or to vacate their offices.

That Khvestoff tolerates and even approves of legislative criticism of the Government is best demonstrated by the fact that since the beginning of the war he has repeatedly assailed the Administration, particularly the Ministers of Finance and of Industry, whom he has charged with favoring banks and syndicates at the expense of the consumers. A relative of the Minister of Justice, he is reputed to have a large commercial experience, acquired when Governor of Nijni-Novgorod, perhaps the greatest centre of trade in Russia, and is also an authority on banking institutions in the land of the Czars.

THE ARMY STEP.

The Longest Is That of the British Infantry.

There is a great difference in the length of the steps of the soldiers now engaged in war.

The longest step of all is that of the British infantry, which is thirty-one and a half inches. Germany and Switzerland come next, each doing thirty-one inches, and France, Italy, and Austria each step out twenty-nine inches. The shortest of all is found in the Russian Army. The Czar's soldier's step is twenty-seven and a half inches, and he only does a hundred and twelve to the minute.

This is beaten by the German, who does one hundred and fourteen to the minute. The Austrians step out at the rate of a hundred and fifteen; the French and Italian at a hundred and twenty.

It therefore follows that a Russian will take twenty minutes to march a mile, the Austrian eighteen and two-thirds minutes, the French and Italian eighteen minutes, and the German ten or eleven seconds less.

Rheumatism!

How is rheumatism recognized? Some have said—

Rheumatism is a dull pain.

Rheumatism is a sharp pain.

Rheumatism is sore muscles.

Rheumatism is stiff joints.

Rheumatism is a shifting pain.

All have declared—*Rheumatism is Pain.*

Sloan's Liniment applied:—

The blood begins to flow freely—the body's warmth is renewed—the congestion disappears—the pain is gone.

Sloan's Liniment

KILLS PAIN (GUARANTEED)

Rheumatism and allied pains yield to the penetrating qualities of this warming liniment.

"Nothing But Leaves" Not Tea Leaves intermixed with Dust, Dirt and Stems but all Virgin Leaves. "SALADA"

has the reputation of being the cleanest,
and most perfect tea sold.
BLACK, GREEN OR MIXED. SEALED PACKETS ONLY.

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WAR PRISONERS REMOVE HILL.

British in Camp Near Berlin Engaged in Unusual Task.

A few miles east of Berlin are the Mullberg hills, near the village of Spreenhagen, where British and Scotch prisoners are engaged in a gigantic task. Up to twenty years ago this hill was built up from the waste material of Berlin, and its soil now is so rich that the German government recently decided to remove the entire hill and distribute its rich fertilizing soil over a large area of sterile land in its vicinity. The British and Scotch prisoners have been put at this task, and the Berlin Tageblatt reports that they are doing it with a will and enthusiasm that is highly gratifying.

A correspondent of the newspaper who recently made a trip to the Mullberg gives his observations. From six in the morning until five o'clock in the evening, he says, the prisoners are engaged with pick and shovel in dismantling the immense mound of rich soil. Other prisoners load the soil on wagons and cart it to a stretch of meadows near by, where it is evenly distributed preliminary to making this sterile region fruitful.

"The prisoners," says the correspondent, "are doing great work here. They are a fine looking lot of men—tall, athletic and with pleasing faces. They laugh and joke with one another while working and respond quickly to orders. They are well taken care of. At noon they are served with a thick, nourishing soup, followed by meat and potatoes prepared in real Scotch style. Any one who still is hungry after this meal may go to the good natured cook and receive another portion. The prisoners receive many dainties from home—their favorite puddings, for instance, and tobacco, which they smoke in their short pipes."

"I noticed one prisoner—a giant in stature—who was a policeman in London, helping the cook. He washed and dried the dishes and made himself useful in every way; another was peeling potatoes."

On Sundays the prisoners are relieved from all work. They play football, cards, and enjoy themselves generally. They are all in excellent health and are well treated. It is to be hoped that the German prisoners in England are receiving the same good treatment that the English and Scotch prisoners receive in Germany."

WAR BRINGS WATER SUPPLY.

Lemnos Islanders Benefit by Sinking of Army Wells.

When the first British naval forces landed at Lemnos, near the entrance of the Dardanelles, they were surprised to find that the island which has an area of nearly 200 square miles and a population

MOTHERS OF LITTLE ONES.

No mother of young children should be without a box of Baby's Own Tablets. The Tablets are mothers' best friend and are as good as a doctor in the house. Concerning them Mrs. F. Wurger, Ingersoll, Ont., writes: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets for the past eight years and would not be without them. I can highly recommend them to all mothers of young children." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

RING'S QUEER HISTORY.

Czar Peter of Russia Hanged the Man Who Gave It.

A napkin ring, reputed to have been used by Peter the Great, Czar of Russia, until he learned the significance of the carving on it and hanged the man who presented it to him, is the possession of E. A. Rosenberg, a Detroit insurance man. Mr. Rosenberg tells a strange story about the carved ivory ring, which is not more than an inch high, but is covered with scores of tiny ivory figures.

"This ring," he says, "was presented to Peter the Great by Adolph Orloff. See the initials, 'A.O.', and the date of presentation, '1703,' on the ring. The figures show the poor bowed down under the weight of the palace and beautiful gardens maintained by the Czar. As you turn it you see these down-trodden people carrying their petition to the Czar and the judges sitting at a table before an open book, and beside them is an executioner beheading the petitioners as fast as they arrive.

"When I was in the coal business in Illinois I hired a man from what is known as 'the barefooted district.' He was down and out, but he had papers to prove that he was a member of the Orloff family. When he was dying he asked me to save his body from a pauper's grave, and I gave him 25 roubles to arrange for a decent burial.

GERMANS ARE OUTFOUGHT.

First Time the Allies' Artillery Shows Superiority.

The Rotterdam correspondent of the Mail says: "The morale of the German soldiers in Belgium has been shaken by the terrific and sustained artillery fire of the Allies. Wounded soldiers have arrived at Ghent saying that the allied guns never give the Germans a moment's rest. All are deeply impressed by the vast quantity of ammunition expended. After the first week of last week the roads were almost impassable and there was great discomfort in the trenches. 'The shells pour into the trenches as fast as hailstones,' say the Germans. 'It is terrible. For the first time in the war we are outfought and outranged artillery.'"

LACK OF MONEY

Was a Godsend in This Case.

It is not always that a lack of money is a benefit. This lady owes her health to the fact that she could not pay in advance the fee demanded by a specialist for her stomach trouble. In her case she says: "I had been treated by four different physicians during 10 years of much trouble. I called on one who told me he could not cure me; that I had neuralgia of the stomach. Then I went to a specialist who told me I had catarrh of the stomach and said he could cure me in four months but would have to have money down. I could not raise the necessary sum and in my extremity I decided to quit coffee and try Postum. The results have been magical. I sleep well at night, something I had not done for a long time; the pain in my stomach is gone and I am a content woman.

Every time I had tried to stop coffee, I suffered from severe headaches, continued to drink it although I reason to believe it was injurious to me. (Tea, also, is harmful, because it contains caffeine, the same poison-drug found in coffee.) "But when I tried Postum to shift to it was different.

To my surprise I did not miss coffee when I began to drink Postum. Coffee had been steadily and surely filling me, and I didn't fully realize what was doing it until I quit and went to Postum." Name given by Postum Co., Windsor, Ont.

Postum Cereal—the original form—is well boiled. 15c and 25c tins. Instant Postum—a soluble powder—dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water, and with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. 30c tins. Both kinds are equally delicious and cost about the same per cup. "There's a Reason" for Postum. —sold by Grocers.

MUSIC IN THE HOME.

The desire to have music taught in public and high schools in Ontario is evidently growing, as music is now on the curriculum for teachers' examinations. We have yet to learn of any mother who does not desire her children to be taught music. We heard a debate recently on the relative merits of music and oratory, and after hearing arguments advanced by debaters on both sides, we came away more strongly convinced than ever that both subjects should be given greater prominence in Canadian schools.

The following essay on Music in the Home, is worthy of careful perusal and serious consideration by all parents, teachers and school authorities: It has been said that in no country on earth, not excepting music-loving Germany, are there found so many pianos and organs in homes as in this country. All agree that this is as it should be. Music is invaluable as a means of recreation. Amusements in the home should have these characteristics—they should unite the family, deepen children's love of home and guard them against temptation. To accomplish the first object we need recreations in which parents and children can join. Is there anything more genial and heart warming than to hear the whole family joining in a hymn or song? We read a great deal to-day about making farm homes more attractive. Why should not the farmer's household be as cheerful, as full of pleasure, as that of the town or city man? Music affords effective means of doing this. One of the greatest attractions for old and young people when visiting in cities is the music that may be heard there. No family can really afford to do without some kind of music. It is a luxury and an economy. Of course, we all know music can influence to evil as well as to good, and that in some of the lowest music halls of the city skilled musicians may be found. But if we cultivate a taste for good music in the homes, girls and boys will have little taste for the coarse variety. The hymns sung by a mother to her little boy may in after days be a voice that will recall him from the path to ruin. For "A voice from the past calls out midst the throng, His mother's sweet voice in her lullaby song." Every song soothes and uplifts. It is just possible that at times a song is as good as a prayer; indeed, the Sweet Singer of Israel wedded his sincerest prayers to melody and waited them upward on the night air from his throbbing heart. The soul that has been touched and made tender by the fingers of pain, music finds a place where it may murmur its sweetest chords. It was Henry Ward Beecher who said: "You can sing your cares away when you cannot reason them away." One morning the sweet voice of a woman was heard singing a ballad in one of the tenement house districts of a city. The effect was almost magical. Not only did children swarm out of their dingy homes and surround the singer, but adults leaned out of windows for several blocks on either side, and when the music ceased, the listeners turned again to their work refreshed in spirits. Someone has said, "Sing to the wicked man, sing to the disconsolate, sing to the old, sing to the children; for music will inspire them all." Truly, there is power in music—an almost unlimited power. Who does not know the softening power of music? Many are the incidents that could be given as to the power of music. Reporters on British battle-fields have written accounts of the Gordon Highlanders in this respect. They have told us that when the day seemed lost to Britain, and you could see naught but grim despair written on the faces of the stern Gordons, a piper at the same time wounded unto death, with his last remaining strength, grasped his bagpipes, and soon the martial strains of a familiar air floated out over the battle-field, and as line after line of those Gordon Highlanders caught up the familiar air you could perceive a slight emotion pass over them, and when the order came: "Gordon Highlanders, charge!" they fired, and rushed with such a mighty onslaught against the foe that the foe was driven back, and thus some of Britain's grandest victories have been won. "Play up the feet of the army," said the great Napoleon. When courage wavers lift up a song. You can write the history of lives and great events, but you cannot write the history of "Rock of Ages." Why is it that hearing such songs as Annie Laurie, Home, Sweet Home,

Old Black Joe, and the old hymns Duke Street, Dundee, Antioch, along with many others, stir emotions as nothing else will do? Can any thing surpass them?

Songs learned in childhood, their notes will be heard and lived in after years. Music means not merely tunes adapted to particular emotions, a set of notes, a warbling voice—Oh, no. Music can be acted as well as sung. A simple word may be full of music, and stir the pulses to new and better emotions, the soul to higher joys. Someone has said, "The harmony of a well ordered life is most gracious music." When we think how much the world needs awakening, we can think of no power better calculated to do it than that which dwells in the mysterious melodies of music. Music appeals largely to the emotional temperament, and it is probably, for this reason that it has been given such prominence in the service of the church, even from the days of the temple, when the Psalms and prayers of the people were chanted. One result of this is the constant use of music in divine worship. "Worship without praise would be an impossibility." The best efforts of our great masters have been brought to bear upon the sacred form of music. Let us render unto God our best and most sincere efforts, and be satisfied with nothing lower.

"If His love is in the soul And we yield to His control, Sweetest music will the lonely hours beguile. We may drive the clouds away, Cheer and bless the darkest day, If we keep our hearts singing all the while."

CANADIAN EGG MARKET.

British Dealers Prefer the Canadian Variety.

For the first time in a number of years eggs have taken a prominent place in Canada's export trade. This is largely due to the unprecedented demand for eggs on the part of the British market and the fact that British dealers have shown a marked preference for Canadian eggs over United States eggs and willingness to pay a distinctly higher price for them.

So great in fact has been the demand that Canadian dealers have shipped practically all of the available Canadian storage product to the Old Country. As a result there is not in Canada at the present time, sufficient eggs in storage to supply home consumption until fresh receipts in appreciable quantities begin to come in. Quantities of eggs from the United States, however, are being imported into Canada, some in bond for export, but the larger part to take the place of the Canadian product exported. On account of the keen demand for Canadian eggs above mentioned, United States eggs can be laid down in Canada at the present time, duty paid, at several cents per dozen less than the price at which Canadian eggs are selling for export and they should be procurable by the consumers accordingly.

On the other hand the Canadian market at the present time is very firm for Canadian "Specials" (new laid) the production of which is not enough in most instances to supply the demand at local country markets. This means that high prices will have to be paid in consuming centres in order to draw a portion of these supplies from local points. Producers may therefore definitely expect reasonably high prices during the period of low production for fresh gathered eggs that will grade "Specials."

The question has been raised as to whether the phenomenal demand on the part of the British market for Canadian eggs will continue. This depends entirely upon the quality of Canadian eggs exported. Canada has tremendous possibilities as an egg producing country. The poultry industry is at present but a mere fraction of what it might be. It remains, therefore, for those most interested in the development of this trade to make the best possible use of their present opportunities, and by careful supervision of the quality of Canadian eggs going forward to pave the way for an extensive and profitable export trade in the future.

Which is Which.

Mr. Exe—There goes Miss Mugge and her collier—beauty and the beast. Miss Scratchy—You're right. That collier is a beauty.



Fighters: Their Little Troubles

THE Constable: Now, then; he says you hit him first. The Workman: Well, an' if I did. 'E bloomin' well insulted me—telling me ter go to the Kaiser—London Sketch.

A Five-Cent Breakfast in five minutes! What a boon to the busy housekeeper! Two Shredded Wheat Biscuits, heated in the oven to restore crispness and served with hot milk, make a complete, perfect meal, supplying all the strength needed for a half-day's work at a cost of four or five cents. The richest man in America can buy nothing better. Contains more real nutriment than meat or eggs and is more easily digested.

Made in Canada.



RUSSIA'S FINE POSITION.

Her Financial and Economic Situation First-class.

The Ministry of Finance has presented to the Council of Ministers a summary of the economic situation in Russia. The grain harvest for the current year, the summary states, was 512,000,000 poods (a pood equals 36 English pounds), about 350,000,000 bushels above the five-year average. Counting grain carried from the previous season, Russia had available for the current year 4,766,000,000 poods of grain and potatoes, equaling about 3,177,000,000 bushels, the excess of the available surplus over 1914 amounting to 789,000,000 poods, equaling about 526,000,000 bushels.

Deducting the probable consumption of the country, it is estimated that the new available surplus will be about 887,000,000 bushels. Reports regarding the winter crops are of the most favorable nature.

According to the statement, the financial position of the population is shown by the growth of savings bank deposits. October's figures of these deposits showed the reaching of the high-water mark, with deposits of 74,000,000 roubles, as against 22,000,000 roubles in October, 1914. Since the beginning of the war, it was announced, the savings of the people have increased 499,000,000 roubles, and now amount to 2,408,000,000 roubles.

In spite of the loss of revenues because of the prohibition upon the sale upon spirituous beverages, and a diminution in imports amounting to 682,000,000 roubles during the last fiscal year, the decrease in ordinary revenues, the statement says, amounted only to 482,000,000 roubles, increases in revenue from other sources swelling the total. During the first nine months of the current year Russia immediately imported products to the amount of 610,000,000 roubles. Her exports during the same period, it was announced, amounted to 247,000,000 roubles.

How to Cook Roman Meal Porridge.

Invariably use double boiler, or set boiler in basin of boiling water. Have water boiling in both vessels, that in inner one salted to taste. Slowly stir in one cup Roman Meal to each two cups water. Cover, set in outer vessel, and never stir again even while serving. For early breakfast cook at evening meal and warm in morning, using a little less Roman Meal. It's dark, nutbrown, granular, rich porridge. It nourishes better than meat, prevents indigestion and positively relieves constipation or "money back." Ask your doctor. All grocers, 10 cents and 25 cents.

Made by Roman Meal Co., Toronto.

"Ough."

An exchange prints the following list of words ending in "ough," and adds the pronunciation of the more obscure words, so far as ascertainable from the dictionaries: Messrs. Gough (goff), Hough (huff), and Clough (cluff), though tough enough, thought through the day that they would visit Mr. Brough (broo), who, having a hiccup (hiccup) and a cough, lived in a clough (cluff or clou), with plenty of dough, and a tame chough (chuff) kept near a plough in a rough trough, hung to a bough over a lough (loch). A slough (sluff) of the bank into the slough (slou) injured his thoroughbred's (hock) (hock). No wonder the foreigner shudders at those four terrible letters!

The virtue of a cold bath lies in, "in quickly, and out quickly."



ED. 7.

ISSUE 2—16.

HOW HE WAS WOUNDED.

Thoughts of Danger Vanish in the Charge.

How the mad intoxication of the charge makes one forgetful of danger is told by a British soldier in explaining how he was wounded.

"I was about ten yards from the enemy's trench when the butt of my rifle was blown clean away, leaving the barrel and bayonet still in my hands. How I escaped I do not know, but I did not stop to think of that then. There was nothing for it but to rush on with the rest. On reaching the trench I was about to make a grab at a German rifle which lay beside a huddled figure when I saw a Prussian officer near by pointing a revolver at me.

"I bent down and at the same time made a thrust at him with my broken weapon. The bayonet caught him under the jaw, and he toppled over among his men in the trench. I left the weapon with him as a keepsake, for one of our men had fallen and I seized his rifle instead. I was not spared to use it long, though it proved useful, for I got in the way of a bullet which laid me out."

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-weakness? 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 multitudes more will be able to strengthen their eyes so as to be spared the trouble and expense of ever getting glasses. Eye troubles of many descriptions may be wonderfully benefited by following the simple rules. 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 your eyes are bothering you, 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 in time. If your own druggist cannot fill this prescription, send \$1 to the Valmas Drug Co., Toronto, for a complete Bon-Opto Home Treatment outfit—tablets and all.

Frigid Repartee.

Mrs. Finnegan kept a boarding house, and one day young Johnson came to her with several complaints. She listened in silence for a few minutes, but as the young man waxed eloquent she lost her patience.

"Don't I know every one of the tricks of your trade?" said Johnson with considerable heat. "Do you think I have lived in boarding houses 15 years for nothing?"

"Well," replied Mrs. Finnegan icily, "I shouldn't be at all surprised?"

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

How to Shoot Humming Birds.

To shoot a humming bird with the smallest bird shot made is out of the question, for the tiniest seeds of lead would destroy the delicate plumage. The only way in which the bird can be captured for commercial purposes is to shoot it with a drop of water from a blowgun or a fine jet from a small syringe. Skillfully directed the water stuns him. He falls into a silken net, and before he recovers consciousness is suspended over a cyanide jar. This must be done quickly, for if he comes to his senses before the cyanide whiff snuffs out his life he is sure to ruin his plumage in his struggles to escape. Humming birds vary in size from specimens perhaps half as large as a sparrow to those bigger than a bee.

Women in London.

Extract from a school girl's essay on "Women's Work in War Time": "Women are now driving tram cars instead of their husbands."

Sore Eyes

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

Fires Which Never Go Out.

The following are some of the perpetual fires in the world. The sacred fire of Baharem, reputed to have been kindled 1,200 years ago, burns in a temple in the village of Judwada, India. The fire was consecrated by the Parsees in commemoration of their safe voyage to India. In the vaults where the Czars of Russia are buried two great candles, one at the head and the other at the feet, are always kept burning. When the tomb of Pallas, son of Evander, was opened in the twelfth century they found a lighted lamp hung over his head, which had presumably been burning for 2,000 years. A lamp was burning in the Temple of Venus which is reported to have been burning from time immemorial.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.



Thorough.

Melindy, bereaved of her husband, consulted her young mistress on the proper wear to disclose her grief.

"Ah wants a black hat, an' a black dress, an' black shoes, an' black gloves, an' a whole black hank'chief, ma'am."

"Oh, no, Melindy," her mistress protested. "Not a solid black hank'chief."

"Honey," remarked Melindy, impressively, "when Ah mourns, Ah mourns."

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

Dubious Economy.

An old couple who used to buy a quart of ale every night were persuaded by a friend to purchase a keg of the beverage on economical grounds. The evening that the keg was broached and the first quart consumed the old wife said:

"Well, George, we've saved five cents on our ale to-night, and five cents saved is five cents earned."

"That's so," replied her husband. "Let's have another quart and save ten cents."

TAKE NOTICE.

We publish simple, straight testimonials, not press agents' interviews, from well-known people.

From all over America they testify to the merits of MINARD'S LINIMENT, the best of Household Remedies.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CO., LTD.

Making a Hit.

An advertisement of a recent sale ran thus: "The choice collection of bric-a-brac offered for sale is so unusual that it may safely be said each piece in it is calculated to create a sensation among people of artistic sense. Immediately upon entering the room the visitor's eye will be struck by a carved walking stick of great weight and beauty."

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows

Literary Note.

"I see," said Dobbleigh, "that in a recent volume of essays Henry James says that Zola lacked taste."

"Lacked taste!" echoed Bilkins. "Well, I like that. Why, I read one of Zola's books some years ago and I haven't got ride of the taste yet."

"How do you give your little dog exercise?" "I speak kindly to him and he wags his tail."

MOTHERS

REMEMBER! The ointment you put on your child's skin gets into the system just as surely as food the child eats. Don't let impure fats and mineral coloring matter (such as many of the cheap ointments contain) get into your child's blood! Zam-Buk is purely herbal. No poisonous coloring. Use it always. 50c. Box at All Druggists and Stores.



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. William Medical Co., Limited, Collingwood, Ont.



Agents Make Money Here is a new one just out. \$4.95 to \$12.00 a day selling Dandy Kitchen Pets. Send \$1.00 for New Catalog and a piece of our success. Write us.



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 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 Onellet	First concession of Coteau St. Louis	304	44	76		1 20
Unknown	Second " "	354	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 P. X. Dumoulin, 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	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	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. Cadastre and Description	Municipal Tax	Water Course	Total
Filion Maurice	Sault au Recollet	Contractor	14 ps. Cote Terrebonne	\$1 11		\$1 11
Meller Willie	St. Rose		221 Large Coteau	68		68
Charlette Jean Baptiste	St. Rose	Farmer	261 Large Coteau	53		53
Desjardins Jos. ou Bellhumeur	St. Rose		296 South of the Cordon	63		63
Cyr Joseph	St. Rose		267 " "	84		84
Desjardins Jovite	St. Rose		274 " "	63		63
Desnoyer Didier	St. Vincent de Paul		296 " "	32 9 25	9 67	
Fortier 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 63	
Corbeil 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 Cyriac	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	
Gaseau 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
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
Desormeaux J. Baptiste	St. Vincent de Paul		272 " "	32		32
Dubois Emery	St. Therese		292 " "	21		21
Gravel Antoine			371 " "	18		18
Unknown			300 " "	54	9 25	54 9 25
Unknown			287 " "	54		54
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		285 " "	1 49		1 49
Paquette Joseph	St. Rose		229 " "	1 90 925	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 21a, 22a, & 23 a	11th range Abercrombie	\$1 00	1 \$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 Pacificque 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. Noiseux	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. 43, 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 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	\$4 85	\$15 96 1/2
Adelard Boucher	Unknown	Unknown	16c.	6	1 86 1/2	1 97	3 83 1/2
Frederick Paquette	"	"	p.39	6	4 79	9 83	14 62
Pierre Dubord	"	"	p.29a.	7	18 24	49 20	67 44
Edmond Levert	St. Faustin Station	Farmer	20	8	19 56	17 23 1/2	36 79 1/2
J. M. Duckett	1549 Mance St. Montreal	Unknown	20	9	2 55	5 05	7 60
			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 Grignier	Mont Rolland	Laborer	28a.	6th range Abercrombie	41 55	45 56 1/2	87 11 1/2
Napoleon St Onge	St. Jerome	"	23c.	6th " "	2 05	3 99	5 95
Pierre Latour	"	Dead	24c.	6th " "	2 05	3 99	5 95
P. X. Dupere	St. Hippolyte	Farmer	22c.	1st " "	9 37	26 61	37 98
J. R. Themens	St. Jerome	"	18a.	2nd " "	1 80	12 95	17 81 1/2

In the Municipality of the Parish of St. Marguerite.

Names	Residence	No. of Cadastre	Range	Municipal Tax	Road Tax	School Tax	Total
Daniel Signin	Mont Lanier	No. 19	3rd r. St. Marg. town'p Wexford	\$1 19	\$15 62	70	\$17 51
"	"	"	"	4 64	12 15	2 00	18 79
Mrs. Irene Latraverse	"	13b.	4th " "	5 24	43 40	2 50	51 14
Mr. Emerie Segouin	Picardie County Labelle	18	5th " "	1 50	31 16	2 05	35 31
Wilfred Beanline	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 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	56 57	5 00	66 32
"	"	"	less the 3 small lots 343, 344, 345				
"	"	"	38 9th r Wexford	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	1 19		2 36	3 55
St. Agathe Lumber and Construction Co. Limited	St. Agathe des Monts			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	76	\$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 56			2 56

HENRY PREVOST,

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

CANADIAN PACIFIC

NORTH PACIFIC COAST POINTS
Vancouver, Victoria, Seattle,
Portland, etc.
CALGARY EDMONTON
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

CASTORIA For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Williams*

Brass Band for 148th "Overseas" Battalion.

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. E. 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.

R. A. DRAPEAU, ADVOCATE,
PAINTER HOUSE,
OPPOSITE POST-OFFICE,
LACHUTE, QUE.
G. VETAN VALOIS, L. L. L.,
NOTARY
Money to loan on security
LACHUTE, QUE.
Depositor of the late J. E. Valois, notary's papers.

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. W. st.
DR. HUGH McCONNELL,
SURGEON DENTIST
Phone, Westmount 5489.
5142, Sherbrooke, Montreal

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 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, 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, 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, FEBRUARY 11 1916.

NO. 3

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 Neilson's chocolates. We have the sole agency, so you are assured of a good selection.

P. PAQUIN, - Lachute

The Ladies of the Red Cross are announcing a "Red Cross Tea" in the Town Hall on Tuesday, February 15th, at which the male sex are specially invited. Tea will be served from 3 past three to six o'clock. Admission 25cts.

Services in connection with the Methodist Church, Lachute next Sabbath, February 13th, are as follows.—Lachute 10.30 a.m. and 7 p.m. St. Canute 3 p.m. East Settlement 3 p.m. Brownsburg 7.30 p.m.

Rev. Mr. Penney, of the Wesleyan Theological College, Montreal, will assist the Pastor.

The regular monthly meeting of the Women's Missionary Society will be held on Thursday afternoon, February 17th, at 3 o'clock, at the home of Mrs. E. Brennan.

Keep in mind Thursday, February 24th the Concert and Tea in the Methodist Church.

Don't fail to attend the Anniversary Tea and Concert in the Brownsburg Methodist Church, Thursday evening, February 17th, 1916. Tea served from 6 to 8.30 p.m. A splendid programme is promised by Montreal Talent, the services of Miss Violet Cross and Mr. R. P. Stifford have been secured.

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.

For Sale.—A Brick House on Foundry St. Apply to, W. J. BOYD, Auctioneer.

NOTICE.

A Short Course in Agriculture for young men between the ages of 16 and 25 years, will be conducted in the Court House at Lachute. The course will commence February 14th, and continue for five days. Work will begin at 8 a.m., each morning and close at 4 p.m.

The morning session is to be devoted to short talks and discussions on Agricultural Topics. The afternoon will be spent in giving practical demonstrations, such as, milk testing, treating grain for smut, judging of live stock and seed grain, preparing of spray mixtures, etc.

One dollar will be charged for entering the course, in return for which dinner will be given the young men during the five days. Applications for the course must be in before Feb. 12th. For full particulars write or call at the Macdonald College Office.

L. J. WESTBROOK, Demonstrator.

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.

And. Falconer.

Butcher, Main Street, Lachute.

CRESWELL'S

Canada Cement

Prices Right

R. Creswell, Regist'd.

LOCAL NEWS

Miss S. McGibbon spent a few days in Montreal this week.

Mrs. R. Allan Phillips, of Montreal, is the guest of the Misses Allan.

Miss A. Moore is spending a short visit with friends in Montreal this week.

Mrs. Thos. Christie returned on Tuesday from a pleasant visit to Scotstown, Que.

Mrs. Geo. Kennedy, of Montreal was the week-end guest of Mrs. Archie McFaul.

Mrs. A. Riddell returned home on Tuesday after a short visit with friends in the city.

Miss Heale and Miss Lillie Barr, of Montreal, were week-end guests of Mrs. Robt. Hamilton.

Mrs. E. Jones and H. Joss, of the 7th, Battalion, were in town a few days this week the guests of their parents.

Miss Gladys McQuat returned on Saturday from a pleasant visit with her sister Mrs. Rutherford at Hawkesbury.

Mrs. Robt. Hamilton was the hostess at a "Miscellaneous Shower" on Saturday evening last in honour of Miss Ruby Todd.

Mr. Annette, of Gaspe, who has been the guest of his daughter Mrs. Robert McFaul for the past month has returned home.

Mr. Archie Warwick, of Brownsburg, left for the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, on Sunday last, to undergo an operation.

Among the latest to join the 148th regiment we are pleased to note the name of Edwin Boyd, son of Mrs. Jas. Boyd, North River.

Don't forget the Red Cross Tea next Tuesday afternoon, February 15th, from 3.30 to 6 p.m. Home-made candies for sale also a puzzle for the benefit of War Fund.

Mrs. Stanforth and the Misses Catherine and Margaret Stanforth, of Montreal, and Mrs. Sidney Stanforth, of Fasset, were the week-end guests of Mrs. Wm. Stanforth.

Mrs. R. W. Robinson and Mrs. B. Stevens of Shawbridge returned home on Monday morning after spending two weeks in Lachute and Bethany visiting their many friends.

At the 46th Annual Communication of the Masonic Grand Lodge of Quebec, our respected townsman Dr. G. A. Clunie was elected District Deputy Grand Master for the Ottawa District.

Men's Overcoats, all the newest styles and at various prices \$5.00 to \$20.00. W. BANFORD & SON.

A high-class concert, vocal and instrumental, will be given under the auspices of the St. Andrews Presbyterian Church, on the evening of March 9th. See advertisement and Posters later.

It is with deep regret we record the death of Mrs. Hayden of Montreal, who passed away suddenly on May 3rd. Deceased lady, with her daughter Mrs. W. J. Bryant, spent last summer in their pretty cottage on the banks of the North River and during their stay made a host of friends. Much sympathy is extended to the bereaved family.

Special Services

For the next few weeks the Rev. Mr. Forsythe of the Baptist Church will preach on the prophecies of Daniel and their bearings on the present war. On Sunday evening next, February 13th, the text will be the 2nd chapter of Daniel, "Nebuchadnezzar's Dream, and its meaning for the times."

Directors Appointed

At a meeting of the new Board of Directors of the Agricultural Society, held on Feb. 4th, the following officers were elected for 1916:—President, David Todd, Vice-President, W. J. Rodgers and Sec. Treasurer J. W. Gall. The Board adopted Oats as the standing crop to be competed for this year in a Three Acre Lot.

A Farmers' Banquet to which the men of the County are invited, will be held in the Presbyterian Church Basement, Lachute, at eight o'clock. Proceeds from the Banquet will be donated to the Red Cross Funds, in the interest of Argenteuil Soldiers.

Good food. Good speeches. Good Music. Price one dollar. Tickets on sale at the Demonstration Office.

Fire at Browns' Gore

On Tuesday morning last, about eight o'clock, the house and woodshed of Mr. Wm. Dorion, of Browns' Gore, were entirely destroyed by fire. Just how it happened is not exactly known, but the presumption is that Mr. Dorion had put on a good fire and gone out to the barn to do his chores. 'Tis said there was some 50 cord of wood as well as grain etc. which is estimated to bring the loss to about \$700.00.

Parish Council

The regular meeting of the Parish Council was held this week and the new councillors W. D. McQuat and Thomas McQuat were duly sworn. Mayor David Black was unanimously re-elected as Mayor for 1916. The financial statement and auditors report were read and accepted, same to be printed and one sent to all ratepayers.

The valuers Messrs. Wm. Todd, Paul Nicholl and J. W. Scott, were appointed as a Health Committee to look after their varied districts.

Lachute Protestant Cemetery.

The annual meeting of the Lachute Protestant Cemetery was held in Rice's Hall on Monday last. The directors gave the following report, which is most explanatory, only conveys in miniature the amount of thought, care, and worry the directors have had in maturing the affairs of the Company. Everything is now in good shape for the coming summer when the services of a permanent caretaker for the Cemetery have been secured. Following is the report:—

To the Members of the Protestant Cemetery Corporation:—

Your Directors for the past year beg leave to report as follows:—The work of organizing and putting into motion the machinery for carrying out the objects of the Corporation has been commenced, and although it has been somewhat arduous and several difficulties have arisen in connection therewith, your directors are satisfied that much has been accomplished. As soon as the board was appointed an appeal was sent to the public for funds. The response has not been what was hoped for, nevertheless sufficient subscription were promised to proceed with a moderate amount of improvements. No doubt the many calls for aid in connection with the war, prevented a more liberal response to the call.

Your Directors having taken communication of the By-laws of several other Cemetery Companies, compiled and adopted certain by-laws and regulations which have been approved by the Lieutenant Governor and printed for distribution.

Many of the contemplated improvements have been postponed owing to lack of funds, but it is hoped that with the amount on hand, the promises made and the fees of the coming summer, sufficient funds are at hand to justify the building of a suitable fence around and levelling the approaches to the grounds.

Your Directors, through the instrumentality of the Grounds Committee have already made very great improvements in the appearance of the Cemetery, which has met with the approbation of a very large majority of those interested. The cutting of the grass which was so difficult last year will be much easier during the coming summer, and the results will be much better.

It is to be regretted that a large number of lot holders have neglected to pay the amount of the annual tax of \$2.00, and the Directors would point out that this tax is a legal one, and that the Corporation have the right to collect the same in the same manner as any other "civil debt". As a large number of holders have paid the tax it would be manifestly unfair to allow the others to default and the incoming Board should be firm in insisting upon payment.

Your Directors regret that although in virtue of the Act of Incorporation, the Corporation has now the possession, control and management of the Vault the Directors of the Vault Association have so far failed to transfer or authorise the transfer of the Funds in their hands to the use of the Cemetery. As the Vault Association has no more functions to perform or any reason to exist, and as it would be impossible to make a legal dividend of its Funds among the heirs of its original shareholders, it is confidently hoped that in compliance with the understanding existing these Funds shall be transferred at an early date.

In commencing the repair and taking control of the Cemetery, your Directors have endeavored to avoid all friction with individuals being desirous of complying with the wishes of the public, insofar as the efficient carrying out the work committed to their charge, will permit. In doing this they ask for the maximum amount of sympathy and the minimum amount of criticism. They would point out that for the sake of uniformity and in the general interest of all, certain rules and regulations must be framed and carried out, and if at first, these cause resentment, they will finally be found to have been framed and enforced for the general good.

Our Endowment Fund has been growing and your Directors are pleased to note that the income therefrom is more than sufficient to pay the interest charges on the land bought from Mr. Walker.

In closing this report your Directors desire to acknowledge the generosity of Mr. Thos. Miller, in supplying the Funds necessary for the Act of Incorporation, and to Mr. Walter McQuat, who superintended the work on the Cemetery Grounds, devoting a large portion of his time thereto, without any charge to the Corporation.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

GRENVILLE

Mr. T. Hoare was the guest of Mrs. A. McArthur on Sunday.

We are pleased to report that Mrs. L. Cooke is on the way to recovery.

Mr. and Mrs. Park, of Hawkesbury, were the guests of Mrs. G. A. Lowe on Sunday last.

A few people from Grenville drove over to Ogdensburg Tuesday night and spent an enjoyable evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. Lloyd.

Forking a shower of diamond rings and gold bracelets out of a hay mow was the startling experience of Mr. Gill here the other day. Upon an investigation they proved to be a part of the loot taken from Morrow Bros' Store, April last. It is supposed the culprit whoever he may be, having failed to dispose of those articles to advantage thoughtfully stored them in the famous hay knowing they would be found sooner or later and joyfully returned to their former owners.

:: 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 Caldwells Cel-brated Meal and Calf Meal. You should try it. The best on the market.

Robert Hamilton,

Baker & Confectioner.

Phone. 80.

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.

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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



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

CHAPTER XI.—(Cont'd.)

"What do you think of that, Moll, for an artist's imagination? I look like a circus, don't I, with this mope? Theo, put the kettle on, my son; it's tea-time; and don't be an 'unmitigated ass, if you can help it. Whv, what's become of the butter? And there are no biscuits either. Have you eaten them all?"

He was rummaging in the cupboard.

"Not quite all. The landlady's cat had some. We held quite a feast here while I waited for you. It was the cat that strewed crumbs all over the floor; I was too hungry to waste them that way; I've had nothing to eat since breakfast in Paris this morning."

"Why didn't you get lunch on the boat?"

"I had no money; only my cab-fare and a penny-pence over. I wanted to ask the waiter for a penny roll, but he looked so superior."

Jack turned round with an accusing face.

"What did you do with Hauptmann's last cheque?"

"Oh, I—don't know."

"I do," said Jack grimly. "Next time a deserving applicant comes to you with a pathetic story, hand him over to me, and I'll see he leaves you a little to go on with. There, sit still, and I'll get you something to eat. You'll have to put up here for tonight; and wire to Hauptmann for more money to-morrow."

He went out, leaving Theo and Moll silent by the fire.

"You know my brother better than I do," she said suddenly. "I didn't understand what you meant just now."

He smiled; then grew suddenly grave.

"And I can't explain, though you'll realize it yourself when you know him better. I think what I meant is that he's so—unconscious."

"Unconscious?"

"Yes; like a thing that works by the laws of its own nature, not by anybody's ethical codes. Don't you see? For instance—well, take justice; in him it's not a virtue to be cultivated; it's what music is to me, an inborn passion eternally unsatisfied. He'll go on wanting justice all his life, and there's no such thing to be had."

He hesitated for a moment, looking away from her; then asked under his breath:

"And all your gates are shut?"

She rose, putting her hands up as if to stop him; then let them fall again and turned away, with a broad and mournful recklessness.

"Yes, all; and there is no one that has the key."

She crossed to the window, and stood with her back to him, looking out. Jack, coming in with his paper packages, found her so, and sighed under his breath as he put the eggs on to boil.

CHAPTER XII.

During the months which he spent in Vienna, Jack heard almost nothing of his sister. He had parted from her at Paddington Station with a lingering hope that the friendship born during her visit to London would live and grow; but from the moment of her return to Portcharick she had slipped back into the old stiff relationship. Her letters, rare and short, seemed to have been written by a schoolgirl, with the governess looking over her shoulder. After some time they stopped altogether.

When Jack left Vienna he went to Edinburgh to take his degree. This accomplished, creditably, but without special honors, he returned to London and applied for hospital work, which he at once obtained. There was indeed, not much fear of his lacking employment; several professors who had known him as a student had promised to recommend him in case of his applying for a vacancy. He was offered the choice of two posts, and chose the one with the smaller salary, as it gave him better opportunities for study, and had the further advantage of being non-resident.

He settled down in shabby Blooms-

bury lodgings, and worked like a cart-horse, trying to fill up every moment with vehement effort or deadening fatigue, that he might not feel the dread and blankness of his isolation.

Lonely, indeed, he was exceedingly. Theo was on a concert tour in America, and from there was to go on to Australia and New Zealand; he would be away a year. For that matter, had he been in London, his presence would have been small help to Jack.

Early in March violent storms of wind and rain swept over London, with a sudden fall of temperature which caused much sickness and distress, and in consequence, very heavy work at the hospital. One evening, as Jack struggled home, late and weary, through a blinding downpour whose parallel slanting threads gleamed wickedly in the flickering lamp-light, he caught sight of a woman's figure clinging to an area railing, the cape of a drenched cloak flapping round head and shoulders. He crossed the street to offer help against the savage wind; but when he reached the opposite pavement the woman had turned a corner and disappeared.

He got home at last, changed his wet clothes, and sat down by a smoky fire to wait for dinner. Possibly because he was tired and cold, he found it to-night more difficult than usual to shake off the depression which always lay in wait to spring upon him whenever he was off his guard.

"A woman has been here inquiring for you," said the landlady, bring in the tray.

"In this weather? Who is it?"

"She wouldn't give her name; said she'd call again. She's been walking up and down the street waiting for you. She looks very bad."

"A patient, walking up and down on such a night! What was she like?"

"I couldn't see; she was so muffled up, and drenched to the skin. She's queer somehow,—all dragged and shivering, and splashed with mud, and her hair tumbling down, and yet dressed like a lady. I should think she's a bit crazed."

"Or else in trouble. It must be something serious for her to—"

Some one knocked at the street door evidently with a shaking hand.

"There she is," said the landlady. "Shall she come in, sir?"

"Of course."

The woman came in with a swishing sound of wet skirts dragging round her feet, and stopped short in the half-light near the door. The landlady, after one quick, suspicious glance, went away, shaking her head.

"I'm sorry I was out when you called," Jack began, rising. "You must be wet through," he said. "You wished to see me?"

There he broke off and drew back a step. The woman came towards him slowly, with a stumbling, swaying movement as though she were blindfolded. The hood of her cloak was drawn over her head; but as she dropped her arm he saw that the half-hidden face was white and wild and haggard, and that the brow was broad and very level.

"Molly!" he cried.

She pushed back her hood and stared at him vacantly. She made two or three efforts to speak before any sound came from her lips.

"Yes," she said; "you were quite right."

"Molly! How did you—"

"Uncle has turned me out of the house. You said he would. I came to you—I hadn't anywhere else to go. Will you put me up for a night or two—till I can think of something—make some arrangement—I'm tired—sleepy—I can't see—"

Her voice was sinking into an unintelligible murmur. He caught her by the arm.

"Sit down. You shall tell me about it afterwards. You must get off these wet things and—"

His touch seemed to rouse her; she shook her arm free.

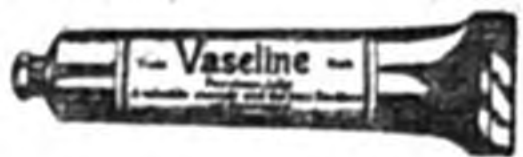
"I won't sit down till you understand. How do I know you'll take me

Vaseline

Trade Mark
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The reliable home remedy for cuts, burns, insect bites and many other troubles. Sold in glass bottles and handy tin tubes at chemists and general stores everywhere. Refuse substitutes.

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(Consolidated)
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in? I tell you, he has turned me out because—"

"Good Heavens, child, what do I care why! Take this cloak off; or I could wring a gallon of water out of it."

He was unbuckling the cloak. She flung it off suddenly and stepped into the light.

"Look," she said.

He stood still, looking at her figure; a moment passed before the truth flashed on him. She turned away with a slow, grave gesture, and stooped to pick up the wet heap lying on the floor; but he snatched it out of her hand with a cry.

"Oh, my poor little girl—and at uncle's mercy!"

He caught her up in a sudden passion of tenderness, and, lying her on the sofa, covered her hands with kisses. His vehement emotion roused no responding thrill in her; she only shivered faintly, passive in his arms.

"How cold you are! You must get off all these things at once. I'll fetch you some clean things; you'll have to manage with underclothes of mine and the blankets. Let me get your boots off first; I must cut them, I think."

When he had drawn the sofa to the fire and laid her on it, rolled up in the rug from his bed, he ran downstairs for hot-water bottles, boiling milk and brandy. Coming back he found her in a kind of stupor, neither fainting nor asleep, but too much dazed with cold and fatigue to understand when spoken to. After some time a faint tinge of natural color came back into her blue lips. She opened her eyes and looked at him gravely.

"Jack," she said, "did you understand?"

He was sitting on the edge of the sofa, chafing her hands.

"Yes, my darling."

"And you—will take me in?"

He pushed the damp hair from her forehead.

"Why, you little goose! Drink some hot milk and don't nonsense."

"No—no!" She drew herself away from him and sat up, her eyes glittering.

"You want to be merciful, like Aunt Sarah. She tried to interfere yesterday—talked to uncle about the woman taken in adultery and the one sinner that repenteth. . . . I've nothing to repent of; I'm not ashamed. You have to understand that before you take me in. My life is my own to keep or give away; and if I choose to ruin it and pay the cost—"

"You shall tell me all that afterwards, dear. Theories will keep, and your supper won't. Take this while it's hot."

She took the cup eagerly and tried to drink. Then, for the first time, she broke down. When she had grown quiet at last, he forced a little food on her with gentle persistence.

"When did you last have anything to eat?"

"I—forgot. Some time yesterday. They found out in the afternoon—I think; or was it evening? Ah, yes, it was dark. I tried to find some water in the night; it was so cold on the moor, and my throat burned—I suppose it was the gale. I found a rain-pool—but the water smelt of graves. Everything smelt of graves—and the sleet made me giddy—I fell so many times. That's why my hands are cut about this way."

"Were you out on the moor all night?" He spoke in a suppressed voice, harsh and low.

"Yes—I got to Penrhyn in the morning and caught the early train—you know, the cheap one. I was lucky, wasn't I? I shouldn't have had money enough for the express."

"Do you mean that he turned you out on to the moor alone, at night, in the storm, with no money?"

"It was because I wouldn't answer his questions. Aunt Sarah gave me a few shillings that she had over from something. And I had half a sovereign. I was threepence short for the railway ticket, but I had some postage stamps."

"Where did you get that bruise on your forehead?" he interrupted.

She hesitated a moment, then silently bared her right arm. It was stamped below the elbow with blue finger-marks.

"I—don't think he meant it," she said softly.

"He struck you?" Jack asked in the same dead voice.

"He was trying to make me speak. I had refused to tell him—who the father is. He seemed to lose his senses bit by bit. He kept on repeating: 'Who?' and wrenching my arm harder and harder. Then Aunt Sarah tried to stop him—and he knocked me down."

"There, that's enough. You'd better not tell me any more about uncle," he said presently, with his habitual quiet manner. "We came pretty near to killing each other once, you know; and I have you to look after now. Suppose we make a compact not to mention him again. I think I must get

your bed ready now, dear; and to-morrow we'll talk over our plans."

"But where will you sleep if I take your room?"

"Here, on the sofa, of course. We'll fit in this way for a week or two, and then get other lodgings. As soon as you are well enough, you must see about some clothes."

"But, Jack, I can't stay here, on your hands. It's all very well for one night, but I must find some work to-morrow."

"Dearest, work is not so easy to find all at once; and you're not in a state to do it, if it were. Rest a few days and then we'll see."

"Oh, you don't understand! There are more than two months still—and when the time comes—Do you think they'll take me in at any hospital, Jack?"

"He turned round, shaken with mortal fear."

"Molly, you're not going to leave me?"

"You wouldn't have me stay here and be a burden on you till the child is born? No, no; not for the world."

"Why not? Have they made you hate me so that you can't come to me when you want help?"

"You see, I came; I don't know why. I—thought, somehow, you wouldn't turn me away. If you had, I should have—"

"Do you think I have so many joys in life that I can afford to turn away the sunlight when it comes in at my door. I can't give you up. Stay till it's over, anyhow; if you must go then, at least I shall have had you for a little while."

"You want me, really? For yourself? Not just out of pity? I don't want anybody's pity."

He laughed and clasped her in his arms.

(To be continued.)

DEPRIVITY OF THE GERMANS.

People Live in Repulsive Immorality, Says a Berlin Paper.

The moral decay of the German nation continues to occupy a large share of the attention of the German press. The canker in the heart of the Kulturland has been in existence, of course, for many years, and to travellers, it has been notorious, because it is so open and unashamed; but it is only quite recently that the newspapers of the Fatherland have been moved to such unsavory frankness in its condemnation.

The conduct of the people, however, must be more flagrant than was suspected when even the Berlin "Kreuz Zeitung" is moved to make such a protest as that which follows:

"What a difference between the august days of last year and to-day! The exploitation of the distress and a shameless profit-hunger show of themselves like so many festers on the body of the nation."

"The people live a life of such repulsive immorality and indelicacy so shameless in its open ostentation and depravity, that soldiers returning home to heal their wounds turn away their heads in horror and ask themselves why they should sacrifice their lives and their health for such a people. However dark the picture seems on the surface, it is blacker by far beneath."

"And we talk about the religious and moral regeneration of our people and about the German spirit bringing about the world's salvation! Let us rather look at our own salvation. It is high time indeed, for unless we abandon, and that instantly, our criminal conduct, all the victories of our brave soldiers will not save us from that perdition towards which as a nation we are rushing so fleetly."

Another aspect of this social decadence is dealt with in Maximilian Harden's review, "Die Zukunft," which makes some astonishing revelations:

"It is imperative and in the most vital interests of the German people that a solid barrier be placed against the hurried and reckless matrimonial alliances which, thanks to the cupid-ity of the tribes of marriage brokers are being made in every part of the country."

"It is due to the brutal heartlessness, the sordid race after money of a great mass of our men, forcefully aided as they are by the vile marriage brokers, that young girls lightly sacrifice love, youth and happiness for a marriage that is in most cases nothing but a brutish enslavement."

The picture is an ugly one, but the sequel is even worse, for the writer in the "Zukunft" declares that to-day in Berlin alone there are 30,000 divorced girl-wives.

SCIENCE FACTS.

The development of a practical gas turbine engine is claimed in Switzerland.

The demand for their hides in South Africa is met by hatching crocodiles in incubators.

Boiled sea water has been found an excellent disinfectant for bullet wounds by a French surgeon.

The relative values of various kinds of coal are determined by X-rays with a method invented by French scientists.

Statistics have shown that American telephone operators answer calls two seconds quicker than their English cousins.

Experiments in rice cultivation in Porto Rico give promise of the island becoming an important producer of that grain.

French hospital attendants have succeeded in impregnating rubber gloves with the salts of certain metals and making them impervious to X-rays for the protection of persons using the rays.

A Daily Treat— Always Acceptable and Delicious. "SALADA"

The Tea of all Teas.

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Black, Green
or Mixed

Get a package and enjoy
a cup of Tea "In Perfection".

Of Interest to Farmers

Feeding Hogs for Market.

I question if it ever pays to keep hogs on a maintenance ration and then finish for market by heavy feeding in the last few weeks, said Prof. Geo. E. Day, at the Guelph Winter Fair. My conclusion is based on the fact that young animals will make cheaper gains than older ones and it pays to hustle them right from the start. In experiments that we have conducted the following results have been obtained:

Weight.	Meal per 100 lbs. gain.
54 to 82	310
82 to 115	375
115 to 148	438
148 to 170	455

These figures show the more economical returns from feeding the young animals.

In another experiment at Guelph we had pigs, fed on meal and water alone, make 100 lbs. of gain on 280 lbs. of meal. It just happened that these were particularly good pigs, but the result goes to disprove the common claim that pigs cannot be fed at a profit without skim milk, but a good substitute for it is found in some of the best brands of tankage. And I would emphasize the fact that tankage is a food, not a tonic.

I would always supplement the best pasture with grain feeding, and I do not believe in letting pigs have too much range when they are intended for market. They can be put on pasture at 100 lbs. weight. Red clover is one of the best pasture grasses for pigs. Alfalfa is better for the pigs than the pigs are for the alfalfa. Here is a pasturing plan that we find good.

Divide the hog pasture into two equal plots. Plow one-half in the spring and sow to grain seeded down with clover. Cut the grain early for hay or green feed and in a short time there will be good pasture available for the pigs. This same field will afford spring pasture for the pigs until the grain has been cut off the second plot, seeded the second spring. Or, again, clover hay may be gotten off by the end of June, and by the end of July the aftermath will afford good pasture for spring litters. Rape is not as good a pasture for hogs as is clover. On pasture we would feed three-quarters of the full meal ration.

Milking Machine Solutions.

The milking machine promises to solve to a certain extent the labor problem on the dairy farm; in this, it is a blessing. In some respects, however, the machine may be a menace, and, unless it be properly handled, there is a chance that the cheese factories of the land will be receiving worse milk in five years from now than they are now, and this deterioration due to mechanical milking.

The milking machine will produce clean milk; many dairymen in Canada have proved this to their satisfaction. But if the milking machine is to give universal satisfaction, the question of cleaning and the selection of solutions in which to keep the rubber parts of the machine must be given more consideration than they have received in the past. Prof. Lund of Macdonald College recently took samples of solutions in which rubber parts were being kept on dairy farms, and in the cleanest of all the solutions sampled, there were 4,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter, and one solution actually had 110,000,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter. And yet this was called a sterilizing solution! At a recent meeting of Western Ontario factory men, Prof. Lund spoke on milking machine solutions as follows:

"Water itself is not good. A good solution must be a germicide. Lime water and salt solutions have been extensively used. Salt has not proved satisfactory. Lime water is better, but it is difficult to get fresh unslaked lime. Slaked lime is useless for the purpose. We have found Wyandotte Cleanser used in making sterilizing solutions, but even the makers of Wyandotte will admit that it is useless for this purpose."

"Our most satisfactory results have been got from chloride of lime. This is a cheap and good germicide. We mix in the proportions of one pound chloride of lime to 100 pounds of water, and use the clear solution only, and change it every two weeks."

Prof. Lund questioned if the busy farmer would give the proportion of his solution the attention that it deserves, and suggested that factory men buy full strength chloride of lime in large packages at wholesale rates, and make up the solution for their patrons. Prof. Lund advanced this suggestion, of course, only to factory men in districts where a considerable number of milking machines are in use.—Farm and Dairy.

Do Dairy Farmers Die Poor?

Dairy farming, like all other farming, has its shady spots; but, after all, we can't recall that we ever knew a farmer who followed it steadily and intelligently who did not increase in wealth. This is especially true of the all-round dairy farmer who patronizes a creamery. That man's farm increases in fertility, for he grows young stock and hogs and makes lots of manure. There is money coming in to him all the time for pork and young cattle. He is all the time selling off his older cows, culling out his herd.

Those creamery sections that make a point to keep registered sires and produce cows and heifers for sale are going ahead in the accumulation of substantial wealth much faster than any other class of farmers we know of. At the end of the year, or, we may better say, two or three years, they can show more clean money than those who depend on the milk product alone for their money.—Hoard's Dairyman.

Kaiser is Very Wealthy.

Despite the contradiction of the German press that the Kaiser has a private deposit of a million at the Bank of England, it is by no means certain that it is right. The Kaiser is as secret in his investments as in everything else. He is accounted one of the richest men in Europe. His Civil List two years ago amounted to \$900,000 per annum, and his personal fortune was valued at nine millions sterling.

PAINS AFTER EATING

WIND IN THE STOMACH—ACIDITY,
HEADACHES—CONSTIPATION

ARE SIGNS OF INDIGESTION.

Indigestion—the complete or partial failure of the digestive processes—frequently throws out of gear the whole machinery of the body. You can't enjoy the vigour and vitality of good health unless your stomach, liver and bowels do their work regularly and efficiently.

MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP

As a digestive tonic and stomachic remedy, Mother Seigel's Syrup is esteemed in tens of thousands of homes, wherever the English language is spoken. If you suffer much or little from disorders of the stomach, liver or bowels, try the effect of taking 15 to 30 drops of this famous remedy in water, after meals, for a few days and note its beneficial effects.

ASSISTS DIGESTION

The new 1.00 size contains three times as much as the trial size sold at 50c per bottle.

Mothers! Your cares in comforting the family from youth to old age, are lessened when you use this old and trust-worthy remedy—

Sloan's Liniment

Bruises—Rheumatism—Neuralgia

Mothers: "Keep a bottle in your home"

Price 25c., 50c. and \$1.00



For Distemper

PINK EYE, EPITHEMIO, SLEEPING FEVER, and CATARRHUS FEVER.
Sure cure and positive preventive, no matter how horses at any age are afflicted or "exposed." Liquid, given on the tongue, acts on the blood and glands; expels the poisonous germs from the body. Cures Distemper in Dogs and Sheep and Cholera in Poultry. Largest selling live stock remedy. Cures La Grippe among human beings, and is a fine kidney remedy. Cut this out. Keep it. Show it to your druggist, who will get it for you. Free Booklet, "Distemper, causes and cure." Special agents wanted. SPOON MEDICAL CO., Chemists and Bacteriologists, Goshen, Ind., U.S.A.

PAIN IN THE BACK

Usually Comes From Muscular Rheumatism.

Do not worry about a pain in the back. The worry will do you more harm than the pain. The cause of most backaches is muscular rheumatism, which is painful enough, but not fatal. Lumbago is a form of muscular rheumatism, so is a stiff neck. Sufferers from any form of rheumatism should keep their general health up to the highest standard by the use of a blood building tonic like Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, while taking good, nourishing food, without too much meat. Proper nutrition and pure blood are the best means of fighting rheumatism. Rheumatism comes from an acid in the blood, build it up, strengthen the system, and drive out the poisonous acid that causes rheumatism. In this way sufferers have found complete recovery as is shown by the following case: Mrs. Samuel Childhouse, Orillia, Ont., says: "About three years ago I was greatly afflicted with a severe pain in the back, which I thought at first was due to kidney trouble. I tried a number of remedies, but they did not help me any, in fact, the pain was growing worse, and got so bad that I was quite unable to do my housework. I could not even sweep a floor. I was advised to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I am glad I acted upon the advice, for before I had been taking the Pills long the pain began to subside, and under the continued use disappeared entirely, and I have not since been bothered with it in any way. My husband was also cured of a severe attack of indigestion by this same medicine, so that we both have much reason to be grateful for it."

You can get Dr. Williams' Pink Pills from 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.

WAR FOR PEACE'S SAKE.

Is Now the Creed of the Women of France.

The National Council of French Women, after deciding not to take part in any international political congress during the war, has issued the following manifesto:

"The German women are making demonstrations for peace. We mothers, wives, daughters and sisters, who have not lost but have given all that is most precious to us, must make demonstrations for war."

"We must not let a word of peace be uttered until our dear dead are avenged, our country liberated, and a great victory achieved. We do not want war for war's sake; we want war for the sake of peace."

"French women, love and be worthy of your country. If we cannot give our blood, let us give our heart and soul."

Epidemic of German Suicides.

Another epidemic of suicides is reported among the German forces in the vicinity of Dvinsk by prisoners captured in that region. Nine officers, including the commander of a battalion, ended their lives within a period of twelve days. Cold and hardships of the campaign are alleged to be the cause. Polish and Serbian land-storms captured from the Austro-German forces along the southern front report that a new alignment of Austro-Germans has been detached to forage food and stores from the captured territory at points near the frontier.

PUZZLED

Hard, Sometimes, to Raise Children.

Children's taste is oftentimes more accurate, in selecting the right kind of food to fit the body, than that of adults. Nature works more accurately through the children.

A lady says: "Our little boy had long been troubled with weak digestion. We could never persuade him to take more than one taste of any kind of cereal food. He was a weak little chap, and we were puzzled to know what to feed him on."

"One lucky day we tried Grape-Nuts. Well, you never saw a child eat with such a relish, and it did me good to see him. From that day on it seemed as though we could almost see him grow. He would eat Grape-Nuts for breakfast and supper, and I think he would have liked the food for dinner."

"The difference in his appearance is something wonderful."

"My husband had never fancied cereal foods of any kind, but he became very fond of Grape-Nuts and has been much improved in health since using it."

"We are now a healthy family and naturally believe in Grape-Nuts."

"A friend has two children who were formerly afflicted with rickets. I was satisfied that the disease was caused by lack of proper nourishment. The children showed it. So I urged her to use Grape-Nuts as an experiment, and the result was almost magical."

"They continued the food, and today both children are as well and strong as any children in this city, and, of course, my friend is a firm believer in Grape-Nuts, for she has the evidence before her eyes every day." 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.

WORLD'S BIGGEST ARSENAL.

Britain Overtaking Germany in Production of Munitions.

A visit to a locomotive works in Leeds, England, is a good example of the conversion of commercial factories to war purposes, writes a correspondent. So remarkably reticent are we about our own modest efforts that few people know how much we have done. The railway company we have been visiting has been making munitions for more than a year in connection with one of the large armaments firms, and it now makes nothing else in its extensive locomotive works. The other large railway companies are doing the same thing, and some of them are even making guns.

Ours has not attempted that, but it is making several other things, and some of them in large quantities. It has ceased building locomotives.

We are fast overtaking arrears, and I have little doubt that eventually we shall be found to have turned the tables on the much-advertised enemy.

We went out to Sheffield, where we spent the rest of the day in two of the great armament works. Sheffield is to-day one vast arsenal, and the greatest in the world. Essen bears no comparison to it. The large steel works alone exceed Essen in the aggregate, but Sheffield combines with them a vast number of small ones, which are making a great many things for the war.

On the outbreak of war two establishments in particular were making nothing for the army; now they are making high explosive shells of all sizes for the army, as well as all kinds for the navy up to the great 15-in. armor-piercing projectiles. The large-sized shells are the great feature of the place. One huge shop after another is filled with them, and there are stacks awaiting removal. They are made complete from the pig onward, and here all the processes are to be seen in perfection. There are 12,000 men employed.

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 neglected 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 "Bottle" drug store and get a bottle of Bon-Opto 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 multitudes 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 long as you live for publishing this prescription. If your own druggist cannot fill this prescription, send \$1 to the Valmor Drug Co., Toronto, for a complete Bon-Opto Home Treatment outfit—tablets and all.

EVERYBODY VOTES BUT MOTHER

J. W. Bengough.

Everybody votes but mother, She used to vote once, too, But when she got married to father The law said it wouldn't do.

When mother was just a spinster, Like my spectacled sister, Ann, She had a right to the ballot.

But, alas, she married a man! So everybody votes but mother:

Father, Sister Ann, and I, My widowed aunt and my brother, And mother wants to know why.

Everybody votes but mother, 'Cause mother, she changed her name; Looks as though some how or other, Getting married must be a shame; They take away the votes from fellows

Who have been convicted in court, And it seems that spinsters who marry, Are bracketed with that sort, So that's where they rank poor mother;

They've struck her name from the roll, While sister, aunt and father And I all go to the poll!

Everybody votes but mother, Through our stupid and senseless law, And there's not on the list another Who needs the vote more than maw;

She cares for the home and the children, And has a right to say On the laws that affect the household

In any possible way. So we must have a vote for mother, Without waiting for dad to die; For the wife as well as the widow And spinster—or we'll know why.

Look out for the knife grinder; he's a regular sharper.

JAPAN'S EMPEROR A GOOD SOLDIER

WAS ENSIGN IN THE ARMY WHEN A YOUTH.

Japanese Royal Family Will Henceforth Be Western Regarding Succession.

With elaborate ceremonies and rites dating back in some cases thousands of years, Yoshihito, Emperor of Japan, was formally installed on his throne recently, although it is three years ago since his father, Mutsuhito, died.

Japan is proud of her Emperor, because he is a zealous soldier and a true son of the people, while no man in Japan is more proud of his country than Yoshihito, who rules its destinies, for the Emperor, although only 36 years of age, is practically all-powerful.

Yoshihito's youth reminds one of that of the King of Italy, for he had to triumph over a delicate constitution. Outdoor life and systematic exercise, however, built up his physique. He indulged in walking, mountain climbing, and riding, and displayed an early passion for soldiering by studying the military literature and military methods of other countries. As a youth he became an ensign in the Imperial Infantry.

A remarkable fact regarding the present Emperor of Japan is that he



The Emperor of Japan.

was educated in what was known as the Peers' School—not unlike the famous Public Schools of England—where he had for his friends sons of noblemen.

Abolished Harem.

His father ordered that his son should not be treated in any way different from his classmates, and today, as far as possible, the Emperor moves freely among his people.

Personally, he is a man of great simplicity. He prefers to dress in European costume, photography being one of his favorite hobbies. He is also an accomplished poet. His wife, Empress Sadako, is a woman of remarkable culture and accomplishment. The Emperor married in 1900, and has three children, all boys.

It is interesting to note, by the way, that his father was the last Emperor of Japan to have a harem. According to the ancient custom, the Emperor of Japan is allowed a chief wife, or "Kogo," and twelve secondary wives, who are allowed separate establishments in the palace grounds, each having her own attendants. In the case of the "Kogo" being childless, the children of the secondary wives would be acknowledged as legal heirs to the throne. Yoshihito himself is a child of a secondary wife, but henceforth the Japanese royal family will be Western in so far as the succession to the throne is concerned.

SHORTAGE OF DOCTORS.

Young Physicians Told Not to Go to the War.

An appeal to save medical students from the ranks of combat has been made by Prof. E. Barclay-Smith, of the University of London, who says that the shortage of doctors is already serious, and will be far more so in time. He writes:

"The dictum has gone forth that it is the duty of the medical students, with the exception of those in their fourth and fifth years, to forsake their profession and volunteer for combatant service."

"Let the medical student once realize that this is his duty and he will go, of that I have not the shadow of a doubt. He has already gone in larger number than the authorities are probably aware, and this in spite of the restraining leash of his teachers and advisers."

"Whether his going will be an ultimate gain to the nation is not for him to judge, but it is a matter of the gravest concern. The demand for medical service for military purposes at home and abroad, to say nothing of the needs of the lay population, is increasing daily, and by leaps and bounds."

The more indignant some of our neighbors can grow over scandal the more they seem to enjoy it.

"The Perfect Day" is the day when you work in harmony with law. Health comes from Harmony. Get in harmony with Nature's laws by eating Shredded Wheat, a simple, natural, elemental food which supplies the greatest nutriment with the least tax upon the digestion. Try it for breakfast with hot milk or cream. Delicious with sliced bananas or other fruit. Made in Canada.



RUSSIANS ARE KIND.

Austrian Officer Exchanged After Year in Siberian Prison.

Lieutenant Hans Kranders has just returned to his home in Vienna after having been a prisoner of war in Russia for more than a year, through an exchange of incapacitated prisoners between Russia and Austria.

At the beginning of September, 1914, Lieutenant Kranders was wounded severely in the leg during a battle with the Russians near Lublin. He was left helpless on the field for two days, and finally was found by a Russian patrol, who took him to the nearest hospital. He was transferred to Gomel, where, despite the excellent treatment, his condition grew worse and it was deemed necessary to amputate his leg. He remained in Gomel until December, when, in company with other prisoners, he was taken to Siberia.

The prisoners travelled in second class cars and were privileged to take their meals in the station restaurants whenever stops were made.

On reaching Omsk the prisoners were transferred to fourth class cars, which were in filthy condition. They had no means of changing their clothing and did not even have enough water to wash their hands. The vermin was almost unbearable. Finally, on December 28, they arrived at Kausk, in the government of Jenissen, where they were housed in an old two storey building. Here they met numerous Turkish prisoners and several German officers, and a warm friendship sprang up between them. Life here was pleasant enough, as food was cheap and plentiful and the residents of the town were kindly disposed toward them.

Despite the bitter cold—for it was below zero all the time—the prisoners took daily walks under guard of a Russian soldier. But all this was changed when two of the officers tried to escape.

"As a result we were all confined to our rooms for thirty days, and even our windows were nailed down," he said. "The officers, too, had to do their own cooking and menial labor, which was done for them previously by servants."

"On July 30 they were told that an exchange of invalid prisoners would be made with Austria, and on August 6, Lieutenant Kranders was on his home journey, and great was his joy when he reached Vienna."



Persian Groom Furnishes Home.

In Persia the bridegroom is obliged to give a certain sum of money in addition to other presents. If he is in moderate circumstances he gives his bride two complete dresses, a ring and a mirror. He also supplies the furniture, carpets, mats, culinary utensils, and other necessities for their home.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

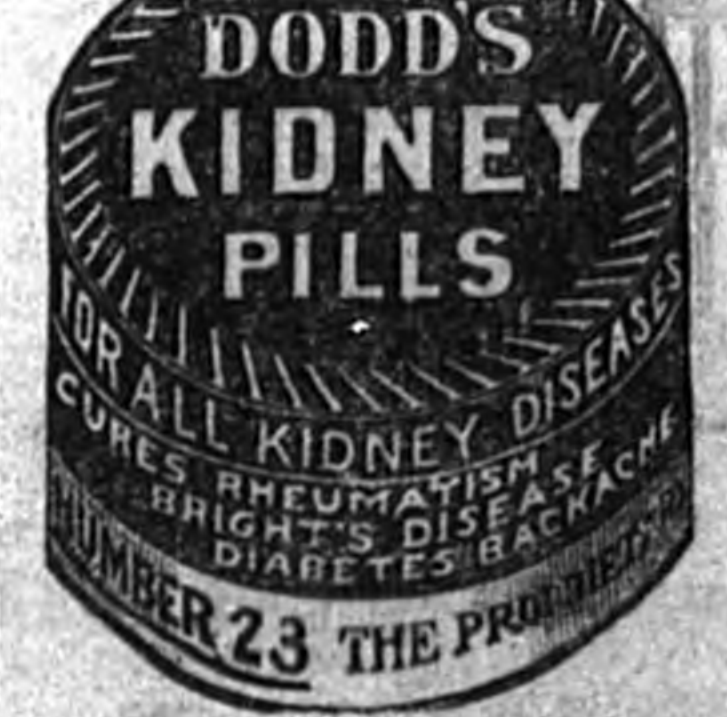
Not Up to Her Standard.

"Have you any references?" inquired the lady of the house.

"Yes, mum, lots of them," answered the prospective maid.

"Then why did you not bring some of them with you?"

"Well, mum, to tell the truth, they're just like me photographs. None of them don't do me justice."



SWITZERLAND'S LOSS.

The War Has Kept Tourists Away From That Country.

The Swiss hotel industry is suffering greatly from the war, with a consequent bad effect on the country at large. Statistics prepared for the National Exposition at Bern place the amount of money annually put in circulation by tourists in Switzerland at \$100,000,000. Of this sum about \$1,000,000 represents increased postal receipts, \$400,000 increased telegraph and telephone receipts, while customs receipts are likewise much augmented during the tourist season. Further, the national railways derive \$3,000,000 to \$4,000,000 from tourist traffic annually. In 1912—which may be taken as an average year—there were 3,585 hotels for tourists in Switzerland, employing 43,000 people, whose salaries exceeded \$5,600,000, while the amount of capital invested in the hotel industry reached the sum of \$227,000,000. The hotelkeepers have asked the federal council that some extraordinary measures be taken to relieve the unfavorable conditions now prevailing. Among proposed measures are the creation of a government system of mortgages on furniture and other assets, and a legal delay of two years after the end of the war for the payment of interest on mortgages.

KEEP YOUR BABY WELL.

Mothers can keep their little ones happy and healthy by the occasional use of Baby's Own Tablets. There is no minor ailment of little ones that the Tablets will not cure, and above all they are absolutely safe and positively no injury can result from their use. Concerning them Mrs. Henri Huard, Kingston, Ont., writes: "There is no medicine I know of so good for little ones as Baby's Own Tablets. They have certainly been of great service to me." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Reconciled.

We observe that our friend has a bad cold in his head, and of course we tell him exactly how to cure it.

From his pocket he takes a large memorandum book and enters our prescription on one of the final pages thereof. Then he snaps a rubber band about the book, sneezes and smiles happily.

We observe to him that we are glad our instructions for a cure have made him so happy.

"It isn't that," he says. "Since I got this cold I have written down every sure cure recommended, and whenever the cold gets so bad I feel as though I couldn't stand it 'an other day I read over the cures and think how much better it is to have the cold than to endure all the remedies."

How Much Rye Do You Eat?

Most people eat little, if any, rye. Yet rye is one of the most healthful and nutritious cereals.

Dr. Jackson's Roman Meal, the most nutritious cereal food known to science, contains 35 per cent. whole berries of rye.

In addition it contains whole wheat, deodorized flax seed, and bran. It distinctly differs in composition from any other food on the market. It will positively relieve constipation or "money back."

Roman Meal looks different and requires a simpler way of preparation. So be absolutely certain to follow directions on package and do not stir while cooking porridge or you spoil it.

Sold by grocers at 10c and 25c. Made by Roman Meal Co., Toronto.

Not a Fault-finder.

"Was your husband good to you, Mandy?"

"'Deed he was, miss. I wo'ked 18 hours a day fo' years fo' dat man an' he never once found fault wif a thing I did fo' him."

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Gentlemen—Theodore Dorais, a customer of mine, was completely cured of rheumatism after five years of suffering, by the judicious use of MINARD'S LINIMENT.

The above facts can be verified by writing to him, to the Parish Priest or any of his neighbors.

A COTE, Merchant.

St. Isidore, Que., 12 May, '98.

A Clash of Wits.

He—I love you.

She—But I haven't a cent in the world.

He—Excuse me, you didn't allow me to finish. I love you not.

She—So! I only wanted to try you. I have a fortune of \$50,000.

He—Yes, but you interrupted me again. I love you not for your money's sake.

She—Well, I'm so glad, for that was only a joke about the \$50,000.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows

Found Wife Married Again.

Some time ago the German army administration officially reported that Heinrich Lohberger, a Pomeranian farmer and reservist, had been killed. A week later the supposed dead man returned to his native village alive and well, although a cripple. He had been badly wounded when his death was reported. When he arrived at home the veteran found his wife married again.



A Little Shaky.

He went to dine with a bachelor friend who prided himself that his few pictures were gems. After having enjoyed themselves well—too well, in fact—at dinner, they adjourned to the picture gallery, where the host pointed out to his guest a landscape, saying, "What do you think of that, my boy—eh?" The following reply was hiccupped rather than spoken: "Beautiful, old chap—very fine—awfully good. Trees wave 'bout so na'shally!"

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

More Hun "Frightfulness."

German technical papers are reviving the idea of reclaiming fats and other useful products from sewage. Dr. H. Behhold, of Frankfurt, estimates that the sewage of German cities contains at least ten grams of grease per capita a day and that its total value is more than \$14,000,000 per annum.

Daughter's Studies.

Mr. Frost—Agnes, your mother has a headache. Can't you help her get dinner?

Agnes—No, father. I have to learn this table of food-values.



FARMS FOR SALE.

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

100 ACRES, 12 IN SIXTH CON-cession, Franklin, 15,000. H. J. Wilder, Birkendale, Muskoka.

FOR SALE

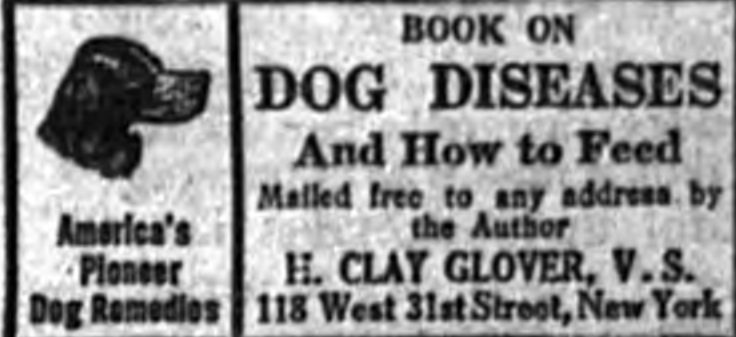
FOR SALE—A 10 H.P. D.C. MOTOR 900 revolutions, 250 volts; in first-class condition. Apply Mr. Stalton, Daily News, Toronto.

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.



19c FOR CHICKENS

We pay the above price for crate-fed chickens, bled, and picked clean to the wing tips.

WALLER'S 700 Spadina Avenue Toronto



The WATCHMAN will be published every Friday.
J. S. GILES, Proprietor.

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

Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths inserted free to subscribers. 5c a line for Poetry accompanying 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.

Fighting for Breath

Frederick Palmer, who has seen much of war, likens the present struggle of Germany to the struggles of a man who fights for air and elbow room. They are not like the struggles of a man who seeks to disable his adversary. They are the writhings of a creature caught in a trap. Germany is caught in a clamp made on the one side by Russia and on the other side by France and Great Britain. She can make no progress east or west. If she could make progress north, she might win the war; but the sea upon which floats the unconquered and unconquerable British fleet hems her in. Therefore she struggles to the south, and makes energetic moves in the Balkans. In the Balkans she may kill many soldiers and have many of her own soldiers killed, but whatever she succeeds in doing in the Balkans, it does not get her anywhere. She is still thousands of miles from India and a long way from Egypt and the Suez Canal, which is supposed to be her objective. But it is not improbable that she has no objective. We should make a stupid mistake to suppose that every move made by Germany is the result of a carefully thought out military campaign.

What is the objective of the Zeppelin raids? What military end are they designed to achieve? What is the object of the submarine war upon passenger vessels? There is no more object in them than in the ravings of a man in delirium. The effort in the Balkans, too, may be a mere purposeless struggle. Germany moves there because she can move nowhere else, and she has an instinct that tells her, as instinct tells a man who is freezing to death, that she must keep moving if she is not to perish. The truth is that Germany has had to improvise plans from month to month. Before the war she made the most elaborate plans for years. The best brains in the army and navy were ceaselessly at work on them. These have all crumbled into dust. Not a single plan made before the war has been successful. Everything has failed. It is true that Germany retains the initiative, but since she cannot advance on either of her two great fronts, of what avail is the initiative in the Balkans? The war can never be decided in the Balkans? Nor can it be settled in Egypt or in India, even should Germany by some miracle be able to get a foothold there. It will be settled in France and Flanders, if not in Germany itself. Any success that is not a success against the main British and French armies is no success at all.

Reliability is what counts these days and the first word in that is the Montre 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. Dartington's Main Street, Lachute. The Watchman will be pleased to send you your yearly subscription any time.

WEDDING BEAUS. HAMMOND—TODD.

The home of Mrs. John Todd was the scene of a very pretty, though quiet wedding on Wednesday last, when her second daughter Ruby Annie, was united in marriage to Henry James Hammond the ceremony being performed by the Rev. J. H. McConnell. The bride who was unattended, looked charming in her travelling suit of navy blue was given away by her brother Gilbert. Tea was then served, after which the happy couple left on the evening train for a short visit to the city.

A large number of pretty and valued gifts testify to the high esteem in which the young couple are held.

St. Andrews Model School.

The standing of the scholars from the examinations for the month of January is as follows:—

Grade IX.—Harold Nowlan, Adria Dorian, Grace Perks, Geoffrey Simpson.

Grade VIII.—Beryl Todd, L. Pancheson, Doris Perks, Wainwright Shaw, Hazel Brown, Beatrice Simpson, Catherine McQuat, Leona Wright, Nelson Albright, Robert Robinson, Walter Dorian.

Grade VII.—Myrtle Bigelow, Violet Perks, Albert Pournier, Edwin Jarnan, L. Ouat, Dell McClintock, Grace McQuat, Olga Bradford, Lorne Bigelow, Mamie Gales, George Taylor, Ethel Bradley, Leslie Smith, Allison Taylor, Ross McAdam.

Grade VI.—Aimeron Muir, Alice Rogers, Stewart McAdam, Eleanor Bradley Joseph Lavigne.

The scholars have not got settled down to the regular routine of work and are making good progress.

Quite a number have been absent during the last two weeks on account of two cases of scarlet fever having broken out. These cases have been well taken care of and as it is now nearly two weeks since these cases first broke out it is thought that all danger is past and the pupils are urged to return to school again.

The parents are urged to keep their children attending school regularly as it is hard to keep up the high standing of the school when a number are absent every day. The pupil who is absent a number of days every month is always the one who is behind with his work and has lost interest in his studies.

Mr. J. P. McQuat from Macdonald College will visit the school on Monday and Tuesday, the 14th, and 15th, of this month and will give a short course on Nature Study and Elementary Agriculture. Parents and friends of the pupils who may be interested are invited to attend the school on those days. Mr. McQuat will also give a lecture on Agriculture in the Town Hall on Tuesday evening. This lecture is especially for the benefit of the scholars, the farmers around and all who are interested in improved systems of Agriculture. All are cordially invited to attend.

OBITUARY.

THE LATE MRS. J. SILVERSON.

On February 5th, 1916, passed away at the home of her son in Arundel. Mary Jane Hodge, relict of the late Mr. John Silverson, farmer of Lafield. She was in the 79th year of her age, having survived her husband thirteen years and leaving behind her sons:—John of Arundel, Edward of Montreal, George of Thomas' Gore, Robert of Daleville, William and Joseph of Lakefield and daughters:—Mrs. Gillon, Seattle, Wash., Mrs. Hallion, Leppens, Wash., Mrs. Leister, Island Brook, Mrs. Hannah, of Montreal, and Mrs. Crossfield, of Abbotsford, (step-daughter) also two brothers and two sisters. A short service was held at the home of her son John on Sunday afternoon attended by all the resident ministers of Arundel. The body of the deceased was conveyed by train to Lachute on Tuesday morning being met by Rev. C. Baugh and numerous relatives. The funeral cortege was formed and proceeded to Lakefield where the funeral service was conducted in Trinity Church by the Rev. A. R. Mount, the lesson and hymn being taken by Rev. Mr. Baugh. The text was Rev. xx: 6. "Blessed and holy is he that hath past in the first resurrection."

Mrs. Mount presided at the organ and there was a goodly attendance of old friends and neighbors to pay their last respects. The deceased was born in Ireland, coming to the New Land at an early age, lived a strenuous, simple, quiet-life until full of years she fell on sleep. True to all the noble traditions of the old land—loyal to the church of her fathers—a faithful wife and mother—her memory will remain dear to children, grand children and neighbors alike. Her peaceful end was fittingly described in the words of Tennyson—quoted by Mr. Baugh at the conclusion of the service.

Sunset and Evening star,
And one clear call for me,
And may there be no moaning at the bar,
When I put out to sea,
But such a tide as moving seems asleep.

In Memoriam.

S. OTT.—In loving memory of our dear mother, who departed this life on Feb. 14th, 1915.

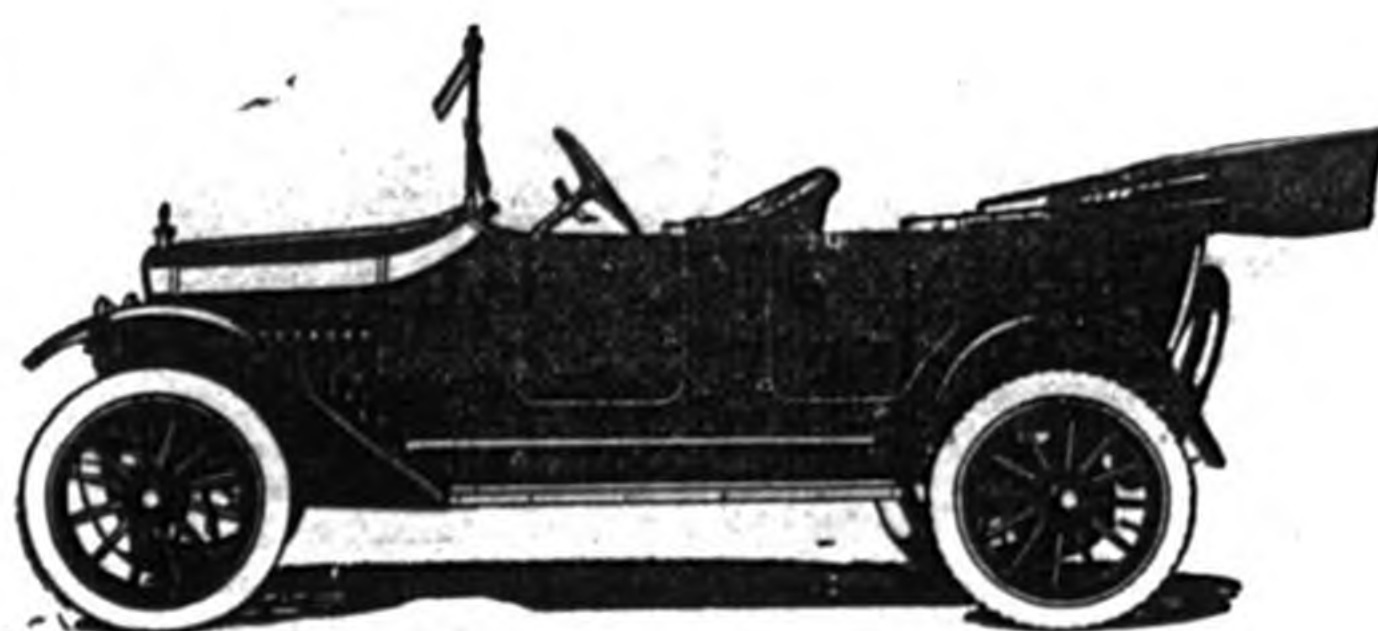
We miss your presence mother dear,
We miss that smile we loved so well,
That smile which was a heart's cheer,
Which still in many a heart doth dwell.

Our home seems dull and dark, and sad
Since you have left for happier chime,
Left to that home where all are glad
To dwell with Ange for all time.

"Blessed the dead who die," 'tis said,
Trusting in God for sins washed white;
You rest from labour now—not dead,
You soul lives in that land so bright.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

MAXWELL!



This is the Car that will take the place of other cars this year and prove the best that can possibly be purchased for the money

The "Maxwell" sells for \$850.00
Everything Complete, F. O. B. WINDSOR.

Including Electric Starter and Electric Lights. The Maxwell is a COMPLETE automobile. No "accessory-necessities" are required. Every one of the best features that accentuate comfort and completeness are included in the first cost,—the price advertised \$850.00.

Power
Endurance
Speed
Beauty
Economy
Flexibility
Endurance

Let us talk the matter over with you and we can demonstrate that you will save money by securing your new car from

W. S. MacKimmie
Lachute, Que.

Agents for the Counties of Argenteuil and Two Mountains.

Head-quarters for
Lumbering Tools

Axes, Cross-Cut Saws, Circular Saws, Buck Saws, Saw ets, 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.

The Car you need

is a

Chevrelot

Studebaker

or a Hudson

It is yours to make the choice but let it be one of these and no other. Prices are as follows:

Chevrelot \$675.00, Studebaker \$1165.00, Hudson \$1900.00

Be sure to buy no other.

Jos. Laframboise

St. Philippe d'Argenteuil

Selling Agent for Lachute and Argenteuil

THE PROVINCIAL BANK OF CANADA

Incorporated by Act of Parliament, July 1900.

Capital authorized: \$2,000,000.00

Capital paid up and Surplus: \$1,637,873.49

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

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

Accounts opened and operated by mail.

Special attention given to Sale Notes.

General Banking Business Transacted.

Offices Lachute and Brownsburg.

Branch at Lachute, J. R. McOUAT, Manager

Sub-Agency at Brownsburg, J. R. THOMPSON, Sub-Agent.

LACHUTE 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, Fences etc.

Terms to suit Purchasers.

W. M. SCOTT, Prop.



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 Over coat.

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.

LACHUTE ACADEMY EXAMS.

GRADE XI. ALGEBRA

Honours, — Annie Drennan, Irene Scott 100.

Class I, — Ang & Hay 85, Estelle Inglis 83, John Hop 80.

Class II, — George Clark 73, Ervin Center 72, Allison R. Oger 70, George Calder, Caravel, McCune 65, Constance Banford 62.

Class III, — Wilma Joss 53, Bessie Hammond 52.

GRADE X.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

Class I, — George Bain, Willis Hooper 89, Verda Ketyl 85, Kenneth McCune 81, Keith Douglas 79.

Class II, — Myrtle McGregor 69, George Hammond 67, O. Sorne Lacky 66, Edwin Johnson 61.

Class III, — Doris Campbell 58, Isabella Bennett 56, Joan Higgins 51.

GRADE IX.

* DICTATION & SPELLING.

Honours, — Edith Beers 96, Violet Roger 90, Katie Jones 92, Hazel O'Brien, Violet Grey, Lila Cruise 90.

Class I, — Glad Palster 88, George McCormick 87, Annie Silverman 86, Mina Dixon, Ruby Robinson, Jessie Berry 85, Mabel Rodger 84, Ruby Miller 83, Edna Conlin 79, Laurence Gordon 77, Leona Garretsee, Myrtle Berry 76, Stuart Hay 75.

GRADE VIII.

LATIN.

Honours, — Percy C. Renter 90.

Class I, — Elizabeth Gundry 79, L. Middleon 78.

Class II, — Ariel Dawson 65, Helen Rodgers 64, Doris Hammond, Kenneth Hay 63, James Calder 61.

Class III, — Jos. McLaughlin 59, S. McNaughton 58, Joan Campbell, Inez Sutton 55, Jessie Paul 53, Albert Seguin 52, James McElroy, Mabel Armstrong, Christina Griffiths 50.

GRADE VII.

COMPOSITION.

Honours, — Emma Smith 94, Catherine Burwash, Agnes Dodge 93, Stella Armstrong, Laurence Bolton 90.

Class I, — Grace McLaughlin 89, Olive Boyd, John Paul, Keith C. 86, Lena Dobbie, Hyckman Alexander 84, Wilhelmina Shaw 81, E. N. D. 80, Anna Scott, Raymond Boyd, Ruby Rodgers 79, George McElroy 77, Elsie Lacky, Jamie Graham 76, Doris Trimmer, Alma Boyd 75.

Class II, — Kenneth McQuat 72, B. McClure 70, Ross Muir 69, Ella Giles 67, Melvin Burk 66, Earl Boyd 65, K. Dobbie 62, L. R. McElroy 60.

Class III, — John Doig 55, Harold Bromby 53.

GRADE VI.

READING.

Honours, — Margaret Jones 97, Evelyn Hamilton 95, Margaret McCune 94, Ian Day 93, Ivan Carpenter, Henry Murphy 92, Arthur Lacky 91, Lilie Darlington 90.

Class I, — Mabel Jarrad, Ray Bolton, Leo Lapointe 89, G. R. L. Hamilton 88, James McKimble, Bruno Gagnon 87, Gordon Doig 84.

GRADE V.

READING.

Honours, — Myrtle Barker 93, Lillian Hamilton 92, Kenneth Campbell 91, Annie Fraser, Norman Dry 89.

Class I, — Clifford McFaul 89, Elmer Ryan 88, Beatrice Cunningham, W. Cottingham, Arnold Scott 87, Myrtle Hunter 86, Albert Darlington 85, H. Sutton, Muriel Burk 83, Herbert Darlington 82, James Hay 81, Lilie Bradford 80, Josie McFarlane, Harry Bull 79, Arthur Cruise 77.

GRADE IV.

HISTORY.

Class I, — Ivan Bennett 89, Ida Bam, - ton 88, Cecil Staniforth 81, Lawrence Cruise 80, Louis Bolton 77, Kenneth Elliott 76, Lilla Paul 75.

Class II, — Gordon Cruise, Nellie Cowan 73, Alice Burk, Harold Window 61, Evelyn Creswell 60.

Class III, — Howard Morrison 59, George McElroy 58, Mina Paul, Hector Racine 57.

GRADE III.

DICTATION & SPELLING.

Honours, — Margaret Scott, Mildred Hamm 100, Annie Combie 92, Wm. Miller, Lea Dion 91.

Class I, — Charlie Miller 89, Hazel Drysdale 88, Linton Armstrong 82, Elsie Stewart 81, Harold Calder 80, Jean McQuat, Mary Cruise 79.

GRADE II.

SCRIPTURE.

Honours, — Edgar Burwash 99, Catherine Bolton, Norma Boyd, Hazel K. 98, Hazel Morrison, K. 97, Wilson, Elmer Y. Land 95, Isabella Alexander, Nellie Hay, Lila McKimble 92, Elizabeth McKimble 91, Fred Barker, Edith Jones 90.

Class I, — Florence Armstrong, Christopher 89, Lloyd Somerville, May Y. 88, Lora Dion, Ethel McQuat 84, Russell Robinson 77.

Class II, — Amy Combie 79.

BROWNSBURG SCHOOL EXAMS.

GRADE VIII.

MENTAL & RAPID ARITHMETIC.

Honours, — Sidie McQuat 93.

GRADE VII.

MENTAL & RAPID ARITHMETIC.

Class I, — White Mosley 77, Laura McQuat 75.

GRADE VI.

GEOMETRY.

Class II, — Violet Johnson 69, Jack Stiles 65, John B. 64, Ruby McFaul 60.

Class III, — Hazel McLaughlin 58, Beatrice W. 50.

GRADE V.

HISTORY.

Class I, — Herbert Becker 88, Irene By 85.

Class III, — Liam Russell 61.

GRADE IV.

ARITHMETIC.

Class II, — S. Evans, Truman C. 78, E. Mosley 77.

Class III, — Eileen 60, E. C. McLaughlin, Alice Bain 52.

GRADE III.

READING.

Honours, — Nellie Hendry 94, Greta Berclford, Rebecca Cohen 92, Donalds Burke, B. La Duca, Gertrude G. 91.

Class I, — Gladys Warwick 89, Chas. Hendry 88, Lila Petrie 86.

Class II, — John Ducau 78, Wilard Wilson 75.

GRADE II.

CUSHING.

Miss Albert Nichols spent the week-end with friends in Heccebury.

Miss Ella Montgomery of Little River was a week-end guest of Miss Grace Weir.

Miss Alice David has been absent for a couple of weeks visiting friends in Montreal.

Mrs. M. Hart is spending the week the guest of her sister Mrs. N. Funchess at St. Philippe.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Weir, Sr. returned last week from a visit to their daughter Mrs. Geo. Bromby in Montreal.

Mr. Norman M. Dowd, of Ottawa, spent the week-end with his wife and little daughter at Mrs. J. Watson's.

Mr. and Mrs. Archie Graham entertained a large party of their friends at a very enjoyable "dance" on Friday evening.

The Ladies' Aid of the Methodist Church will hold their usual monthly meeting on Thursday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. Wm. Kerr.

Owing to the illness of Rev. Mr. Fraser who is now, however, we are glad to say convalescent, service at St. Michel's was conducted last Sunday by Mr. Wilson, a student of the Montreal Presbyterian College.

G. L. Meikle & Co.

Genuine Bargain Sale

for January and February

All dress goods less 33 1/3 p.c.

Woollen Blankets

Horse Blankets

Comforters

All Furs

LESS 25 Per Cent

Heinz Pork & Beans 25 cents for 20 cents.

Heinz Pork & Beans 15 cents 2 for 25 cents.

Van Camp's Beans 20 cents for 15 cents.

White Front G. L. MEIKLE & CO.

Are you Building?

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

Good Serviceable Lines

We have on hand a complete stock of Men's Over-shoes, (Waterproof cloth), Men's, Ladies' and Children'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

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

N. RAYMOND, L.L.B. NOTARY PUBLIC, Money to Loan. Farms for Sale MAIN ST., LACHUTE. Opposite T. Christie's Store.

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

ROUGE BOON CO'Y.

Schedule of Tolls to be collected upon the different kinds of timber and logs passing through the Co's Booms for season 1916.

On each saw log seventeen ft. and on for in length 1-5 cts.

On each piece of round or flatted timber over 12 ft. in length 8 cts.

On each piece of square or wane timber 12 cts.

On each piece of 4 ft. wood 1-4 cts.

On each railway tie, length of 8 ft. 2-5 cts.

The above charges cover not only the tolls for the use of the boom but also the cost of unloading and putting timber and logs into the owner's sacks.

For more info see F. B. WHITTET Sec.-Treas. Montreal, January 19th, 1916.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

GEOFFROY BEDARD

THE TAILOR.

GENTLEMEN—I wish to advise you that I have received my Fall and Winter Suiting, 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 install 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 . . . 89,000,000

Board of Directors:
HON. GEORGE BRYSON, President.
JOHN B. FRASER, Vice-President.
SIR HENRY N. BATH, DAVID MACLAREN,
RUSSELL BLACKBURN, DENIS MURPHY,
SIR HENRY K. EGAN, HON. SIR GEORGE H. PERLEY,
GEORGE BURN, General Manager.
R. C. WHITNEY,
D. M. FINNIE, Asst-General Manager.
W. DUTHIE, Chief Inspector.

Lachute and St. Andrews Branch, - S. Blais, Acting 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.

W. J. BOYD'S

FOR A Good Selection of Cutters, Buffalo Robes, Horse Blankets, Rugs, Harness Single and Double, Collars, Whips, Reins, Belts, Bridle Collars, and Harness Brackets, English Horse Suits, Rubber Carriage Aprons, Gloves, Gauntlets, 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.

Ford Runabout is \$480; the Touring car \$530; the Sedan \$580; the Town car \$780. All prices are f.o.b. Ford, Ontario. All cars completely equipped including electric headlights. For sale by E. F. AYERS, Lachute.

Ford

"MADE IN CANADA"

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.

Ford Runabout is \$480; the Touring car \$530; the Sedan \$580; the Town car \$780. All prices are f.o.b. Ford, Ontario. All cars completely equipped including electric headlights. For sale by E. F. AYERS, Lachute.

About the House

Useful Hints and General Information for the Busy Housewife

Miscellaneous Recipes.

Honey Salad Dressing.—Beat together three tablespoons olive oil, two tablespoons honey, one tablespoon lemon juice and a few grains of salt. Use immediately.

Pineapple Salad.—One small pineapple, lettuce hearts and honey salad dressing. Pare pineapple and remove eyes, chop into thin, small slices, dress with salad dressing and let stand thirty minutes. Serve on lettuce hearts.

Winter Succotash.—Soak one pint of dried lima beans and one pint of dried sweet corn over night. Drain and rinse with fresh water, cover with cold water, add two slices of bacon or smoked ham and boil until tender. Season with salt and pepper to taste. Serve hot.

Ginger Bread.—One cup of sugar, two cups of molasses, one cup of lard, one tablespoonful of soda dissolved in one-half cup of hot water, one cup of buttermilk or sweet milk. Thicken with flour, add ground ginger to taste. Bake in buttered pan 45 minutes.

Ginger Pudding.—One-half cup molasses, one and one-half tablespoons melted butter, one-half cup sour milk, one and five-eighths cups bread flour, one tablespoon orange juice, one-half teaspoon salt, one-half teaspoon ginger, grated rind, one-half orange, one teaspoon soda. Dissolve soda in sour milk and add to other ingredients. Beat all thoroughly, pour into well-buttered mold and steam about fifty minutes. Serve with orange sauce.

Date Bread.—To one pint light wheat flour sponge add two teaspoons sugar, pinch of salt and enough whole wheat flour to make batter as stiff as can be stirred with wooden spoon. Wash, stone, and cut into bits enough dates to make two cupsful. Add dates to batter, mold, put in pan and let stand in warm place until light; then bake in moderate oven.

Waffles.—Sift together a lightly-measured pint of flour and a half tablespoonful of salt. Rub in a level tablespoonful of butter. Separate four eggs and beat the whites until they will stand alone and the yolks until lemon-colored and thick. Add the yolks to the flour mixture, alternating with sweet milk until a pint of milk has been used. Lastly, fold in the whites and bake.

For apple dumplings make some paste same as for apple pudding, divide into as many pieces as dumplings required. Peel and core the apples, roll out your paste large enough, put on the apple with some sugar in centre, close up the paste, tie tightly in cloths, and boil for one hour. When you take them out dip them quickly in cold water; put them in a cup while you untie them and they will turn out whole.

In making scones take 1 lb. of prepared flour, 1 teaspoonful of sugar, pinch of butter size of walnut, small pinch of salt, as much milk as will make into a nice consistency. Have the girdle very warm and thoroughly clean before starting, as it greatly depends on the firing. Put flour into a basin with sugar; rub butter in till it is quite powdered with the flour; add salt, and with a knife mix the milk, as this makes the scones lighter.

For oatcakes put 2½ handfuls of fine oatmeal in a bowl, with a teaspoonful of sugar and a little salt. Pour over this ¾ pint of boiling water in which 1 oz. of butter or dripping has been melted. Mix well with a spoon, then turn out on the board and knead with the hands in a round. Take the rolling pin and roll out very thin, taking care to dust the pin well with meal to keep it from sticking. Nicely round the edges with finger and thumb. Cut in four. Have the girdle nice and hot, bring it to the edge of the board, and slip the cakes on to it. Fire on one side until the edges begin to curl up, then toast the other side in front of the fire. An hour or two in a moderately hot oven makes them nice and dry and crisp.

A New Layer Cake.—One large tablespoonful of butter, one cup sugar, two cups of self-raising flour, one egg, one cup of milk. Cream butter and sugar. Add the egg, well beaten, and the milk. Sift the flour gradually into the mixture, and beat thoroughly. Bake in three layers in well greased tin. For the filling: Three tart apples, rind and juice of one lemon, one egg and a cup of sugar. Peel and grate the apples, add the grated rind and juice of lemon. Stir in egg, well beaten, and the sugar. Cook the mixture in a bowl, set in a pan of boiling water until it is quite thick, spread over two layers, and put the third layer on top after it has slightly cooled.

Some Useful Hints.

Macaroni and cheese baked is a good substitute for meat.

The winter breakfast should contain both cereals and fruit.

Dry flour rubbed on tin with a newspaper will clean it beautifully.

French-fried potatoes dipped in cornmeal before frying are excellent.

Fish, fruit and salads should be frequent in the menus for the brain worker.

A bottle of dried-up glue will become soft if a little vinegar is placed in the bottle.

If a little salt is sprinkled in the bottom of a frying-pan the fat will not splash over the stove.

When mashing potatoes, always use boiling, not cold milk. Beat hard and the potatoes will be light and fluffy.

To keep rugs from turning up at the ends sew coat weights at each corner. They also keep them stationary.

When frying chickens or fish, to avoid the grease from splattering, sift in a tiny bit of flour just before putting them in.

When boiling meat, which is inclined to be tough, add one teaspoonful of vinegar. This makes it tender, and gives a good flavor.

When cooking rice, if necessary to stir, always use a fork instead of a spoon, as the spoon crushes the grains and makes it look mushy.

There is nothing better for removing sticky and soiled places from the rugs than ammonia. If this fades the color, rub with chloroform.

Milk will never burn if, before heating, a little cold water is put into the saucepan and brought to the boil. Then eat the milk in the usual way.

Combs will soon warp if washed with soap and hot water. It is best to put a little ammonia in lukewarm water and scrub the comb with a nail brush.

Raisins will stone much more easily if they are placed in the oven until they are heated through. They can then be easily split and the stones removed.

Burning the fingers can be avoided by equipping the metal knobs on pot and kettle covers with good-sized corks, wired on with bits of picture wire.

A few flowers of a kind grouped loosely in a vase make a much prettier bouquet than a large number crowded together. Do not put too many colors together; the effect is better with only one or two.

When vegetables or other foods become scorched, remove the kettle at once from the stove and put it into a pan of cold water. In a quarter of an hour you will be surprised to find the suggestion of scorch almost if not entirely gone.

So many people are busy knitting socks for the soldiers that the following hint may come in useful. When the socks are quite finished darn the heels and toes on the wrong side by picking up the stitches and darning so as not to show them on the right side of the socks. This makes them last twice as long again before wearing into holes.

WHITE AND BLUE SERGE FOR SUITS.

When the various European countries unconsciously exerted their influence on styles by their entry into the war, or their equally difficult stand of neutrality, the bolero was again introduced into the woman's wardrobe, it being the Spanish note. It is a model that has always been a great favorite. It is generally becoming and may be made at home with results as good as if fashioned by a tailor. Fine blue



6900-6917 Plain and Striped Taffeta.

serge, soutached, or trimmed with a design in gold braid or galoon, is most often seen in the bolero models; often the upper portion of the pleated or gathered skirt is of taffeta in black or the same tone as the serge. Collars and cuffs of taffeta and taffeta covered buttons are also used with good effect.

Stripes and Checks.

In both the suitings and the soft silks being fashioned into frocks and suits for southern wear and early

spring, the popularity of stripes and checks is quite as marked as it was last season; the combination of black and white and soft gray is also noticeable. The soft wool suitings in checks ranging from the very tiny pattern to the aggressive checker-board designs are all good, relieved with a touch of vivid green, rose, or orange; black taffeta and moire are also effective for trimming these suits and tailored frocks. The striped silks are usually combined with a plain satin or silk, in a tone that harmonizes with or is an effective contrast to the predominating color in the striped material. Sheer fabrics, crepe Georgettes, chiffon-cloths, silk voiles,



6919-6503 Serge Bolero Suit.

and the various other transparent fabrics promise to be as good for sleeves, collars and other trimming purposes as they have been for the past few seasons.

Net Blouses Practical.

Blouses of chiffon-cloth, chiffon, and similar materials, dainty and becoming to a degree, were never very durable. It was really heartbreaking when one had a particularly becoming and rather expensive blouse, to have it begin to pull out and wear under the arms and at the elbows after only one or two wearings. This was partially done away with when cotton net was introduced for lining these waists; this season we have the net blouse itself, often lined with net or chiffon-cloth. These waists are delightfully sheer and they have a wonderful wearing quality.

Often the net blouse is trimmed with a linen cluny, or another equally pretty lace in a rather heavy pattern. Then again collar and cuffs are of a picot-edged Georgette in a delicate tone of rose, yellow, or pale pink. Novelty buttons in quaint effective colorings are sometimes used at the closing of collar, or down the front, forming unusually attractive trimming details.

The softly colored blouse of crepe Georgette has by no means taken a back seat because of the popularity of the new net favorite; these are being brought out, if anything, in prettier and more charmingly colored designs than ever before. Rose pink is a favorite shade; it combines so well with the dark blues, browns and other tailored suit colors.

Hats and Parasols.

Small and medium sized hats as always are the first outputs for the early spring. Many of the prettiest of them show a combination of straw and taffeta. One especially attractive medium-sized hat displayed was of tete de Negre satin; the brim turned up a trifle on the left side and the frame was covered smoothly save for a cord effect around the outer edge of the brim and at the top of the crown. The only trimming was a severely straight upstanding wing made of the satin, edged with a cut ruching of maline in the same shade of brown as the hat. The effect of the hat was smart and tailored. Another pretty small hat was made half of straw braid and half of changeable taffeta, the taffeta being draped over one side of the crown, finishing in a high upstanding loop on the side. Imitation Gaura in a soft shade of gray was effective trimming on another small hat. In parasols there are many novelties as always at the opening of a season. Some Japanese embroidered designs; a particularly pretty fancy parasol was of dark taffeta gathered and tasseled at the points.

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

The Burning Question.

Queenie—Have you ever kissed a girl?

Oswald—Is that an invitation or are you gathering statistics?

A lazy man is always on the wrong side of the human profit and loss account.



English Women's War-Time Labors

WOMEN are employed in the forge and welding shops by a Willesden firm who are engaged in Government work. The women seen at work are all married; they work from nine to twelve, go home to prepare their children's dinner; return at two and work until five, occasionally going back later in the evening when their children are in bed. The photo shows them forging the immensely strong sockets for jointed tent poles.

IMPLEMENT SHEDS

What the Farmer Should Have to Protect His Machines.

Articles on implement sheds in the various farm papers have been very interesting to me. Maybe it is because I am reading hundreds of letters every day from farmers who want information on farm buildings, and may be it is because I like to get the different view points. Anyway, it is interesting, writes Mr. Edward Dreier.

Down in Illinois, about seven years ago, there lived a man who had a 600 acre farm—a man who knew more horse sense about farms than most people do. He raised record crops and won prizes at all the local fairs. He had fine stock and horses, and was considered a success. He was supposed to make more profit per acre than any man in his neighborhood. His yields were better and he raised better things than his neighbors, yet those neighbors—some of them—made more money than he did.

After the first year in that farm, this man hardly ever went to the field to work without being obliged to send one of the men to the barn or to town for some repair to an implement. He got so that he always carried a piece

bump in the road and the bolts at the back of the box broke and let the body down onto the running gear. We had all we could do to hold the team and they never forgot it.

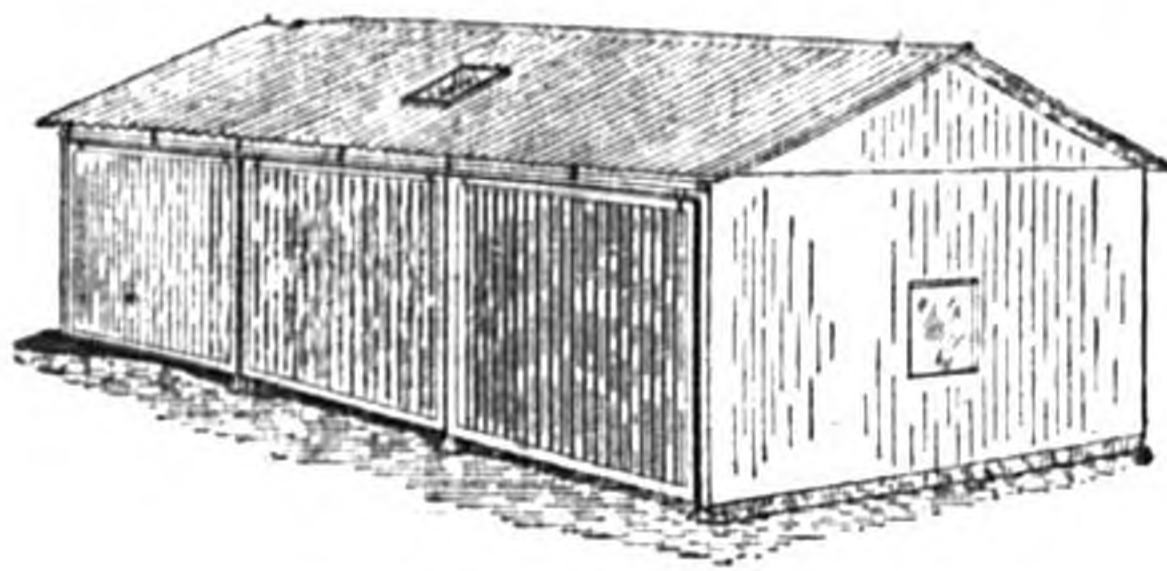
The reason for these and many more accidents, losses of money and time, was because Art thought the trees good enough shelter for all his implements. He painted them regularly, but paint cannot protect the vital parts of the machine. Rain, sleet and snow will get in and rust out bolts and bars. Machines will rapidly decay. Repairs will eat up profits in a hurry.

My father used to unhitch in the field and leave his tools where he stopped work. Dad's profits were materially cut into each year by his repair bills. Now, he drives home every night and very carefully puts his implements in the shed.

An implement, if it costs only \$20, is as valuable to a farmer as an automobile. The auto is housed and the implement is left to bear the weather. I wonder why.

Someone told me not long ago that he didn't build an implement shed because lumber in his locality was so dear that he couldn't afford it. Anyway, he would have to paint it every few years to keep it looking decent, and he would use that paint on his machine instead.

When I told this man that he could get a ready-made building which had steel trusses, wood posts, and metal covering, a building that would be



of bale wire wherever he went. Something was continually going wrong. A bolt would break, a casting would crack, or something else would be rusted out. Bale wire would be used until the repair could be made. The account book every Saturday night showed entries for repairs. I think there were more entries of this kind than for anything else.

One entry I will always remember. There was a fine big roan colt that we called "The Indian" because he was such a terror. I was going to hitch him to the corn binder on Saturday to take a little of the "devil out of him." On Saturday morning he hitched "The Indian" and two other horses and started cutting corn. About half an hour later, we heard a yell from the field and saw Art. with his hands full. "The Indian" was playing tricks. To make the story shorter, we shot "The Indian" that night. A bolt had broke with a rattle and the high-strung Indian was off. The other two horses got some of his fright and then ran. "The Indian" tripped and fell, pulling the others down. When the mess was untangled "The Indian" was down with a broken leg.

The entry that Saturday night read "1 horse (Indian) broken leg, shot, \$365." The next week there were entries for repairs to the corn cutter.

Another time we were driving a pair of colts to a surrey. We went over a

shipped to him complete, even to the nails; and that he could erect the building in a short time without any help, he came back and told me that "There isn't no such building."

It seems to me that this building must have been designed for the farmer. The manufacturers cut all the lumber to fit and all the purchaser has to do is to follow directions in setting up the building. Once up it is there to stay until the owner wants to move it. It is fire and lightning proof, and will last forever. Hundreds of these buildings have been erected in Ontario and Quebec in the last two years, and are protecting thousands of dollars' worth of implements.

The proper kind of a shed to have is one that will keep out the bad weather and be fire and lightning proof. It should be erected close to the fields where the implements are to be used. The doors on the building should be hung on double bird-proof track so that they will roll past each other. This will allow of opening any one section of the building without exposing all the machines.

The man who builds a cheap shelter to last him two or three years is losing money. Build right. Erect a building which will last a lifetime and always be of service. Putting money into a permanent implement shed is like putting money into a bank. It is going to earn a big interest in the saving of damage to machines and equipment.

Champion Pessimist.

This one has the merit of being true, anyhow:

The official pessimist of a small western city, a gentleman who had wrestled with chronic dyspepsia for years, stood in front of the post office as the noon whistles sounded. "Twelve o'clock, eh?" he said, half

to himself and half to an acquaintance. "Well, I'm going home to dinner. If dinner ain't ready I'm going to raise trouble; and if it is ready I ain't going to eat a bite."

Winter frosts cause spring land-slips. The ice dissolves and the earth particles, thrust apart by the frost, are unsupported, and slip.

THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

By Francis Talling, Vancouver, B.C.
Sing me a song of the mountains high
Whose summits seem to touch the sky,
Where verdant trees the base surround
While yet their crests with snow are crowned.

There are the lakes, on the hills
near by,
Those placid mirrors are never dry,
And Oh, it must be the angels please
To be reflected in Lake Louise.

Whose waters are clear and sparkling fair,
And the highest peaks are mirrored there.
As angels come and their steps retrace
You can see their beauty face to face.

When those shining ones each evening take
Their way to the markin of the lake,
The mountain tops are tinged with gold
By radiance from the angel fold.

Each craggy hold and misty dell,
Each rocky cliff and rivulet tell
Of Beauty that's hid away, away,
Only revealed by the light of day.

The rocks are bare and rough and old,
And the walls are high and bleak and bold;
Down in the valley the river flows,
Fed from above by the mountain snows.

Paradise Valley and Castle Crag,
On Victoria the glacier rides,
The trail leads on to Abbot Pass,
A canyon deep 'neath Lefroy's mass.

Stately mountains to Cataract Creek,
Flowing directly to Wapita Lake,
Through Alpine grandeur, hard to surpass,
To Great Slave range, a Citadel Mass.

And on and on through the mountains old,
Whose glacial tops are ever cold,
Feeding the lakes and the forest stream,
That like a silver ribbon is seen.

Stealing its way o'er the slippery rock,
Curling and dancing from drop to drop,
As though it were playing hide and seek,
Until lost to view in the river deep.

The river flows with a rush and roar,
And is lashed in foam against the shore,
But wending its way to the ocean deep,
The turbulent stream is hushed to sleep.

Come with me, then, to the hills away,
Where the Lions watch from day to day,
Silent sentinels, they ever guard
The Narrows and Inlet of Burrard.

THE VAGARIES OF THE ADELIE.

A Sailor's Experience With the Penguins.

Mr. R. E. Priestley, of Captain Scott's antarctic expedition, relates an amusing experience with Adelie penguins off Flagstaff Point. The Terra Nova had landed a party to take off geological specimens, but the men had some difficulty in keeping the penguins away from the boat.

As we lay alongside the ice foot, says the author in his "Antarctic Adventure," we blocked the birds' access to their rookery, but that did not seem to bother the penguins in the least. They would rise out of the water a few yards off, take a glance at the boat, which they doubtless took for a stranded floe, and then disappear. From previous experience, I knew what was coming and looked with interest for the next act, but the boatman who was helping me get the specimens on board was new to the vagaries of the Adelie. I was unable to judge which was the more surprised, the sailors or the penguins, when the latter landed, half a dozen at a time, upright in the bottom of the boat. Certainly the penguins were most annoyed; and directly they found that they were trapped they assaulted the poor man with unreasoning fury, so that it was no easy matter to pitch them back into the sea.

It was on a similar occasion that an Adelie, seeing what he thought was a handy piece of ice, leaped out of the water and landed on the knees of the boatswain who was in the stern. He looked the man in the face, gave one hysterical squawk of horror, and shot into the sea. I have never seen a face show greater astonishment than that of our respected boatswain, unless it were the penguin's.

Same Effect.

Sharp: "I punctuated my tire the other day."
Friend: "Punctuated! You mean punctured, I suppose."

Sharp: "Pr'haps I do; but anyway, I came to a full stop."

The Cheer of Trouble.

One joy that trouble
Always sends
To cheer you up
Is kindly friends.

The AUTOMOBILE

Some Ways to Avoid Skidding.

Ask the average motorist what he fears most in the daily handling of his machine, and the answer will be "skidding," for if there be one thing more than all others that the motorist fears, it is that sickly sinking of one's interior that comes with the sudden and entire loss of control inevitably accompanying a bad skid, writes F. W. Muller.

The reckless, the foolish and the incompetent pedestrian can be guarded against; even the man who loses himself in a brown study in the middle of a busy street and the old lady who flutters back and forth in the path of a car like a befuddled hen, can be taken care of with the brakes. But with a skid once started only Providence and the skillful hand at the wheel are of any avail. The side slip is almost always entirely unexpected, but, unlike the former, it is not always unavoidable. The case is distinctly one for preventives and not for remedies. There is no remedy for a bad skid but to patch up the damage and gather together the shaken nerves as best you may.

Best Anti-Skid Rule.

As an absolute preventive of skidding non-skid chains will naturally suggest themselves at once to the reader, and it may be added that two of the insurance companies that write automobile accident policies have taken cognizance of the frequency of accidents caused by skidding and recommend the use of chains. In truth, if the chains are in their proper place on the tires our "ever present danger" has been exorcised, so that the remarks which follow may be taken merely as advice for that day when somebody forgot and left his chains in the locker at home. And right here we can offer the best anti-skid rule of all: Make it an invariable rule to keep the chains in the car and not trust to remembering to put them there just before you start out.

Skidding is the result of the failure of one force to counteract another—in other words, the momentum of the machine is in excess of its traction and almost invariably has its origin in an attempt to alter the direction of travel when on a slippery surface. Consequently, the first precaution to be observed is to drive slowly over the occasional strip of wet asphalt. A

slow pace will also obviate the necessity of using the brakes in the majority of instances, for braking is one of the things that should be avoided by all means when attempting to regain control during a skid, as if the rear wheels can be made to resume their usual function of rolling after the front ones the slide will be over. The average motorist's first impulse is to jam on the brakes hard, with the result that the driving wheels immediately lock and continue to travel sideways on the small section of the tire that lost its traction and caused the skid in the first place.

To Counteract Obstructions. If it be possible to avoid the use of the brakes and the front wheels be thrown immediately in the same direction as the rear of the car started to slide, the tendency to keep up this process until the car lands up against the curb or some other equally unpleasant obstruction, will be counteracted and its progress crabwise arrested. For example, if in attempting to pass another vehicle to the left the rear wheels refuse to take part in the manoeuvre, but start on a swing for the curb at the right, the steering wheel should be immediately swung in the same direction, thus presenting the four wheels of the machine as a broad "V" against the sliding action.

Where the pace is overfast, considering the slipperiness of the surface, the energy of the moving body cannot be absorbed in a short distance either by the brakes or the turning of the steering wheels to counteract the slide. Then occurs that most to be dreaded of all skids—the "sashay on all four," against which only a swift mental appeal to Providence and a resolution to use the tire chains next time are of any avail. The rolling momentum of the car is transformed into a force that sends the whole machine along sideways, its progress aided by the locking of the rear wheels, and the driver finds himself utterly helpless.

As the only sure and dependable means of preventing skidding anti-skid chains stand supreme. I always have a set with me. They are easy to put on and easy to take off, and if they were twice as hard to handle I should still believe that the element of safety they add to my pleasure would make them well worth while.



TAKING THE KING'S TWO SHILLINGS AND NINEPENCE.

In the recruiting campaigns of other days the newly enlisted man was frequently described as "taking the King's shilling," representing a day's pay. Pay of soldiers, like that of other occupations, has gone up considerably lately, even in the Old Country, where he gets two shillings and ninepence now to bind the bargain, instead of one shilling.

LORDS AND DOCKERS ARE GREAT PALS

OFFICERS AND MEN UNITED BY WAR.

Duke of Rutland and Ben Tillett Speak at the Same Meeting.

One of the most striking assemblages the war has drawn together was that at His Majesty's Theatre, London, when Ben Tillett, head of the Dockmen's Union, gave what he called a "message from the trenches." The theatre was jammed with a throng comprising men and women of the highest caste—lords and ladies among them—down to the laboring element of which Tillett is typical.

The meeting was presided over by the very precise Duke of Rutland of the stately House of Manners, who looked a Duke to the tip of his six feet of stature, even to the monocle through which he squinted at the audience and at Tillett. As the Duke expressed it in opening the meeting: "Mr. Tillett and I, before this war did not exactly see things eye to eye."

Fighting Like Devils.

Before Tillett was through with his address he paid the most eloquent compliment he could to the nobility in the fighting lines by saying: "Among our officers you'll find chaps of title—nats, you might say some of them are—fighting like devils along with their men in the ranks. They're the pals of the dockers and the miners and all of 'em. There never in the whole world were better soldiers, braver fighters, or truer men than they."

A roar of applause swept through His Majesty's Theatre. Tillett had a solemn warning to give his audience and the people of England. He had just returned from one of his periodical visits to the trenches.

"It's all right to sit in this hall quite comfortable and think in a sympathetic way of the boys in the trenches," he said, walking down the platform, a stodgy yet strangely impressive figure, for Tillett isn't more than 5 feet tall. "Yes, we're safe enough here. And why? Simply because of our navy. It's the navy that hurried troops over to France at the beginning of the war and stopped the Germans from getting to Calais. It's the navy that's bottled the German fleet up. It's the navy that protects our shores."

"While we're all feeling secure that the Germans won't get here and overrun our land, how about the boys in the trenches, who've withstood the tornado of the German guns these long months? How about 'em, I say? I'll tell you what—they need ammunition and guns, and they need 'em badly—all the time."

The leader of the dockmen gave a picturesque idea of a heavy battle.

Twenty Miles of Shell Fire.

"Take this table here," he said, putting his hand on the one at which the Duke of Portland sat, behind his monocle. "Say that on this side," indicating that where the Duke sat, "are the German lines."

"Now on this other side," Tillett proceeded, "we've got the allies. The distance between the two lines is 20 miles. That's the distance at which the big German guns can fire. Now, say our boys are charging the Germans. The enemy, being careful in marksmanship and having guns of every range from twenty miles down to the rifles that can shoot a man at two miles or a mile, simply rake this whole field with a terrific fire."

"We've got to give our men at least as much ammunition as the Germans have got. They must have enough stuff to pour out that same curtain of fire the Germans have been giving them. When that's done we'll drive the Germans out of France and out of Belgium, and not before."

"We all know the Kaiser has been preparing for this war for forty years," he said. "We've been trying, peace-loving England has, with her allies, to catch up ever since the war began, and we're doing it. We're going to win, right enough. But it's a tough job waiting for the day when we've got all the materials in hand so we can rush the enemy out."

The Prince of Wales.

Tillett spoke of the anxiety of officers in the field over a "certain young man" out there who, an officer himself, kept getting into danger. "He would insist on getting out into the open, where he could see things," said Tillett. "He never was satisfied staying back in the distance, where he could observe things without danger of a bullet finding him."

"Well, the officers told me they were worried all the time over him, and they warned him to be careful, but it wasn't any use. He kept on 'doing his bit.'"

"And that young man," exclaimed Tillett, with a flourish of pride, "is the Prince of Wales."

TRAINING MAIMED SOLDIERS.

England Teaching Wounded Men to Use Their Left Hands.

It is proposed to start in England a school where disabled heroes of the war who have lost their right hands or are debarrered from using them through wounds shall be taught to do things with their left.

The feat is not difficult of accomplishment. It is all a matter of practice. Typewriters, violinists, and pianists, not to mention pugilists, use their left hands equally with their right. So do most men who shave themselves with an ordinary razor, and shaving with an ordinary razor is about the most delicate operation conceivable.

Some time ago, in order to teach ambidexterity—that is, two-handedness—at an English public school, boys who were given lines of poetry to copy as a punishment had to write them with the left hand. It was found that they very quickly acquired the knack.

At a certain London high school for girls, where ambidextral culture is made a specialty of, the pupils may be seen almost any day executing on a blackboard freehand drawings with both hands simultaneously.

No Strikes in France.

The world, Germany included, is learning to admire France and Frenchmen. In these days, when the labor question is so acute, it is a remarkable fact that since the beginning of the war there has not been a strike or the threat of a strike in any part of the French Republic. The men in the factories who are producing war material work ten or twelve hours a day and half of Sunday, although of late they have a half holiday once a fortnight. Even that they did not ask for, but the employers offered it, as they also made an increase in wages, although the men did not ask for that, either. A gentleman who has investigated the matter writes to the London Times that in no case has an industrial dispute hampered the government or reduced for a single day the full output of the factories of France.

Selfishness never made anybody happy, not even the man who has the disease.

ALL ABOUT SNOW.

Solid ice is lighter than water. A mixture of salt and snow is colder than snow.

Snow is the best preservative for plants against frost.

Nine cubic inches of water will become, frozen, ten cubic inches of ice.

Snow is the condensed vapor of the air frozen and precipitated to the earth.

Snow nourishes the earth, as it supplies moisture containing carbonic acid.

Water contracts until it is reduced to forty degrees, and then expands till it freezes.

Pipes are bound in straw during the frost because straw is a non-conductor of heat.

Sleet is snow which has passed through air above the freezing point, and thus falls half melted.

Mortar crumbles during frost because it was not dry, and its own moisture expands and crumbles it.

If ice were heavier than water it would sink, and rivers would become solid and undissolvable ice.

Ice melts because heat forces its particles asunder, and when they are parted the ice becomes liquefied.

Icebergs produce echoes by presenting a barrier to sound-waves. The echo of a siren thus indicates danger.

One of the coldest mixtures known is made by adding three pounds of muriate of lime to one pound of snow.

Three pounds of snow added to one pound of salt makes the mixture fall thirty-two degrees below freezing point.

The absence of fogs during frost is because the vapor is frozen on the ground before it can rise, and becomes hoar-frost.

Clothes dark in color are warmest for winter wear. A piece of black cloth laid upon snow will melt it; white cloth would not.

Deep water retards the freezing, because the whole volume must be reduced to forty degrees before the surface will freeze.

Bricks cannot be laid in frosty weather because frost expands the water in the mortar, and the bricks are thrust from position.

When the earth is covered with snow its temperature rarely falls below freezing point, even if the air is twenty degrees colder.

Frost-tracery on bed-room windows is caused by the warm breath of the sleeper being condensed and frozen on the ice-cold window.

Islands are less cold in winter than continents, as the sea is warmer than the frozen land, and mitigates the coldness of the land air.

Snow obstructs the passage of sound; frost helps it. In cold, clear, frosty weather, voices have been distinguished one and a half miles away.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Gossip About a Wife For the Heir to the Throne.

Speculation as to royal marriages, always a lively topic of gossip, has been increased since the war began, for the field of possibilities, so far as the royal houses of Great Britain and Russia are concerned, has been narrowed by the war. Thoughts of marriage between the princes or the princess in Buckingham Palace with anybody of Hohenzollern associations are now out of the question.

Meanwhile the Prince of Wales is in his 22nd year, his brother Albert will be 20 on December 14 and the Princess Victoria passed her 18th birthday in April last. The three younger brothers range from 15 to 10 years of age, so their brides need not cause their royal parents any concern yet awhile.

The choice of the next Queen of Great Britain is of such importance that even this great war cannot obscure the popular interest in the selection of a wife for the Prince of Wales, and it is recalled that while he is 22 now, his father was married to the Princess of Teck when he was 28 years old, and his grandfather married Queen Alexandra when he was not as old as the Prince is now. The exceptionally late age at which King George was married may, in part, have been due to the fact that the heir to the throne, the Duke of Clarence, did not die till 1892, and his brother, the present King, was married the next year.

That there are five boys in the royal family here is a fact that widens the field of speculation. A weekly paper in its last issue, for example, published the portraits of the two beautiful Rumanian princesses with the hint that they might later be better known in Britain, a safe and indefinite suggestion in the circumstances. Similarly, it is equally vague to make suggestions with regard to the large royal family in Petrograd, but all the gossip selects no mate either for the Prince of Wales or Princess Mary. The cleverness of the Hohenzollerns in placing their children in so many of the royal families of Europe has been the subject of many articles in the British press during the war, and it has been pointed out how this has affected the diplomatic situation in Holland, Sweden, Bulgaria and Greece. Meanwhile, there has been no wedding in the immediate royal family since the King's sister Maud married King Haakon VII. of Norway in 1896.

Nothing jolts a smart man so hard as being beaten at his own game.

DEATH NOT GREATEST EVIL.

Sir Oliver Lodge's Message to the Bereaved.

Sir Oliver Lodge, whose faith in life after death carries him to the point of believing that communications have been actually established between the living and the dead, has issued a "message to the bereaved," which is published in the Christian Commonwealth of London.

Sir Oliver's message reads: "The amount of mourning and suffering throughout Europe at the present time is something terrible to contemplate. The loss of those who have gone over is not to be minimized; violent death while young is a serious calamity—a man-made tragedy with dire consequences—and lamentation is natural and inevitable. But it must be remembered that, from the point of view of the individuals who have gone over, there are many mitigating circumstances. They have done their duty; they have sacrificed a useful career here; they have given up all they possessed; and it will be required to them. By such a death a burden of sin is lightened; some atonement is made, good friends are waiting for them; their help can be utilized and is much wanted for their fellows who are coming over; and they themselves will continue in the joy of service."

"They would like their friends here to recognize that, and not to mourn them unduly; above all, not to consider them as gone out of existence, as extinguished and no longer real. Sorrow at their departure is inevitable, but grief which is excessive causes them pain."

"They did their work here, they will do it there; and in good time the union may confidently be looked forward to. Death alone is not to man the greatest evil, and in some sort they are happy in the opportunity of their death. This ought to be recognized by those who survive, and we should not grieve unduly for those who have only gone on before us."

SAVED ANCIENT GREECE.

Wonderful Oratory of Demosthenes, Born 2,300 Years Ago.

The modern world holds Demosthenes, whose birthday occurred on December 6, 385 B.C., in the same fame in which he was held by the ancients, namely, as that of the orator in whom artistic genius was united with moral enthusiasm, and intellectual grasp more perfectly than in any other man.

Demosthenes appeared at a period when his commanding powers found a fruitful theme in the approaching degeneracy of Athens.

The great Athenian statesman and orator became the ablest champion of Greek freedom against Philip of Macedonia, his craftiest enemy, but he told the Athenians that it was the decay of public spirit within themselves that made it possible for the Macedonian despot to seek to overthrow Greek independence.

Demosthenes was one of the first to see through the designs of Philip, which were aided by the decline of public spirit in Athens. Among the most brilliant specimens of his eloquence are the Philippics, so-called because they are aimed against the policy of Philip. He employed his extraordinary power to urge the union of the Grecian states against the devouring danger that threatened, but he had to contend against deep and widespread corruption and the demoralization of public affairs, and his efforts at last were successful.

Philip of Macedonia was assassinated and Alexander, his son, took up his work. At last, Demosthenes was condemned, and fleeing for refuge to Calauria, was pursued. In the presence of his enemies he killed himself with poison, which he carried in a quill, on September 16, 322 B.C.

THE ONE COMPLETE SUCCESS.

British Navy Has Grip on Germany's Throat.

The British Navy is the one instrument, on either side of the conflict, which has performed its work with complete and unchallengeable success, says the London Nation. It has broken, as by a sudden hammer-blow the whole of Germany that lived upon or trafficked in deep waters. It has rendered the German High Sea Fleet as innocuous in its hiding place as if it never existed—as if the £300,000,000 spent in its construction had been thrown carelessly into the North Sea. And slowly, but surely, like the slaying of a man in the darkness by an unseen hand, it has laid its grip on the throat of Germany, never henceforth to be released until the end comes. The victim may struggle, alash out with hands and feet, writhe in agony, and in its struggles damage all surrounding things; but despite the struggles the grip will remain secure, the pressure continued and intensified. And it is all dependent on some tiny aggregate of ships and men "somewhere in the British Isles."

The more sly a woman is the more it always hurts her when told of it.

The bricklayer was a source of great interest to little Tommy. He had never seen anything like him, and when he took up his trowel to apply more mortar Tommy's excitement knew no bounds. "Oh, mummy," he cried, "look at that man buttering bricks!"

THE AUSTRIAN EMPEROR.

Franz Josef Is Dying at the Top, Berlin Report Says.

Word comes from Berlin that while the war seems to have endowed the Kaiser with almost superhuman energy and endurance, it has completely shattered the nerves of the aged Emperor Franz Josef, whom nobody in Vienna nor anywhere else, as far as the general public is concerned, has seen for many months. This is the story:

Though it has often been stated in Vienna for the benefit of the foreign press that the emperor is at the Hofburg, the gigantic imperial palace there, in frequent conferences with Count Tisza, the Hungarian premier, and Herr Burian, the foreign minister on diplomatic and military questions, the truth is that for almost a year he has never left Schoenbrunn, where he lives the life of a hermit in total ignorance of everything that happens in the outside world.

No matter what is sent to the world about interviews and all that, no word of the war is permitted to pass the gates of the imperial hermitage and so Franz Josef hears absolutely nothing of the conflagration to which he gave the signal himself when he declared war against Serbia.

The old emperor is apparently in good health, though exceedingly weak, but mentally he is an absolute wreck, and it is a question whether he had any idea whatever of the fact that his empire is struggling for its existence. Very often it is said he gives way to violent attacks of weeping.

Franz Josef, who, before the war, used to be up at dawn, now rises very late, though he goes to bed with the sun. He spends an hour every day in the winter garden of Schoenbrunn palace, sleeps or dozes for 20 hours out of every 24, speaks only to his personal valet, and very rarely receives any one in audience, not even any of the numerous imperial highnesses.

When he does consent to see any of his nearest relatives he nods his head as a signal that they may enter, and shakes it when he thinks the audience has lasted long enough, which is never longer than three minutes. Archduchess Zita is generally dismissed in a minute, but Archduchess Valerie, an old favorite of the emperor, is occasionally permitted to stay a little longer.

It was with the greatest difficulty that he was recently persuaded to see Frau Katharina Schrauth, who formerly had a finger in every diplomatic and political pie, and who came from Vienna to Schoenbrunn every morning to keep Franz Josef company as he drank his coffee.

The old monarch has now only one desire—to be left in peace and be allowed to die in peace.

WARSHIPS WITHOUT FUNNELS.

Device Would Promote Efficiency and Serve as a Protection.

From a French source we learn that the day of the funnelless battleship is near at hand, says The Liverpool Journal. The details available are very meagre, and too indefinite to be of much interest, but the idea is interesting because the title "funnelless battleship" expresses in apposite form one of the most important advantages incidental to a particular method of propulsion. In a merchant vessel funnels do not form a serious obstacle to the working of the vessel, and owners have no desire whatever to possess motor-driven vessels simply because they need not be fitted with a funnel. The case of the battleship is very different. The funnels, especially in large, high speed ships, are not only in the way, but they are a positive danger. The designer would be very pleased to see the funnels disappear, because they seriously interfere with the arcs of training of his guns. But the ships' officers would be still better pleased because funnels form an excellent guide to the target, and a big ship is best seen and recognized by her funnels. They practically form the indelible birth-mark, the most prominent distinguishing mark by which the enemy recognizes the vessel to which he is opposed. We hear many tales of tricks with dummy funnels, but a four-funnelled cruiser cannot hide herself.

The search for an efficient type of propelling machinery in which funnels could be dispensed with has been a long one. That the problem will one day be solved cannot be doubted, but even this improvement is only one step in the direction of constructing a battleship which will combine the qualities of the surface ship and submersible. That is the great problem which confronts the experts of the future, and every step which brings us nearer to its accomplishment is received with interest.

Asquith's Loss.

No one has felt the loss of the members of the House of Commons in the war as much as Mr. Asquith, British Prime Minister. The last four to fall were all young men, and Mr. Asquith has an affection for youth. One of his social intimates was a young Unionist member with a pretty taste in verse-making, and he and the Prime Minister would spend many a pleasant hour in capping verses. In the House of Commons his liking for young members and his appreciation of their ability were most marked. He watched with obvious pleasure the displays of the debating awashbucklers, and he never exercised his own debating skill to crush a young antagonist.

GILES BROS.
Main St. - - Lachute,

The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XLI

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 18 1916.

NO. 4

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 fameuse. 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

PUBLIC NOTICE.

All persons whose taxes are overdue, must have the same paid into the Secretary on or before February 25th.

If not paid by that time same will be handed to lawyer for collection.

By order of the Parish Council.

JAS. W. GALL, Sec'y.

Argentuil Wool Growers and Sheep Breeders Meeting.

The Annual Meeting of the Argentuil Wool Growers and Sheep Breeders Association will be held in the Victoria Hall, Lachute, Friday, February 18th, 1916, at 2 p.m. The meeting is held for the purpose of electing Association Officers and Directors for 1916, also to discuss new work to be carried out by the Association this coming year.

Owing to financial difficulties brought about by the present war it will be impossible for Macdonald College to finance their demonstration officers in the various counties after May 1st, 1916, and unless Government or County funds can be obtained the Demonstration Office at Lachute will be closed on that date.

In view of this fact everybody interested in sheep husbandry should attend the Annual Meeting and help to put the Sheep Breeders Association on a firm working basis for the coming year.

NOTICE.—Any persons desirous of having their buggies and carriages of any kind painted and fixed will do well to get them in early to Mr. H. St. Jacques, Foundry Street, Lachute. We have installed a machine to put on rubber tires, so bring along your rigs early. Good stock of home-made expresses and waggons, to sell cheap as we need the room. 2-11

Men's Overcoats, all the newest styles and at various prices \$5.00 to \$20.00
W. BANFORD & SON.

LOST.—On Monday last between St. Andrews and Lachute two hounds black and tan. Reward will be given. Apply to J. D. LALONDE, St. Philippe.

For Sale.—A Brick House on Foundry St. Apply to, W. J. BOYD, Auctioneer.

LOCAL NEWS

Miss Lila Giles of McGill College, was home for the week-end.

Miss Eva Deacon left on Thursday for a two weeks visit in Montreal.

Miss Ella Riddell returned home from a visit to Montreal on Tuesday.

Miss Thompson of Montreal was the guest of Mrs. Chas. Calder this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Archie McPaul, and Kenneth, spent the week-end in Montreal.

Among the latest to join in with the 148th Battalion is W. J. Evans, of Lakefield.

Miss Ruby Brunett of Montreal was a guest of Mrs. James McKimmie over the week-end.

Mr. J. A. Rice was in Hamilton, Ont., to attend the funeral of his cousin Mr. Hugh McKellar.

Miss Annie Arthur of Belle Riviere spent the week in town as the guest of Mrs. A. McPaul.

Mrs. Ryan entertained the ladies of the Baptist Mission Circle to afternoon tea on Thursday.

Mrs. McCaskell and son James, of Keith, Alta., is the guest of her sister Mrs. Mossman Gail.

Mrs. Marcus Hackwell, of Boscobel, Que., is the guest of her mother Mrs. A. Graham, River Rouge.

Miss Margaret Kelly and Mr. Albert Arthurs of Avoca were the guest of Miss Amy Bates last week.

Mr. Edward Christie, of McGill University, was the week-end guest of his mother Mrs. G. H. Christie.

Mr. Stewart Dewar, of Dewar Lake, Sask., spent a few days last week the guest of Mrs. P. R. McGibbon.

Privates Jos and Sidney Bainbridge of the 5th University Overseas were the week-end guests of Mr. S. Goldsworthy.

Mayor G. F. Calder, Town Secretary J. A. Rice, and Mr. John Hay were in Quebec on Wednesday relative to the proposed new bridge.

The ladies of St. Mungo's Church propose holding their annual tea-meeting on the 2nd of March, in the Stone Hall, Cushing. Admission 40 cts.

Next Sunday evening the Rev. Mr. Forsythe will preach his third sermon on the prophecies of Daniel. The four unclean beasts. Be sure and hear it.

Mr. and Mrs. James Kerr of Indian Head, Sask., left on Friday last for their home after a two months visit with their parents Mr. & Mrs. Jno. Smith jr.

J. E. Arnold is still buying horses for the French government. Anyone having suitable stock that they wish to dispose of will find him at his home in Grenville Monday and Tuesday of each week.

The Quarterly Board of the Methodist Church, Lachute, will meet in the Sunday School Hall on Tuesday evening, Feb. 22nd, at 8 o'clock, at close of the prayer-meeting. Business of utmost importance.

Mr. P. Belanger has leased the Palace Hotel from Mrs. Dorion and on the first of March next the Hotel will be run under his management as a first-class Temperance Hotel in which the travelling public will be well served.

The Ladies of the Red Cross Society gave an Afternoon Tea in the Town Hall last Tuesday and realized the sum of \$68.00. The ladies wish also to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of a cheque of \$50.00 from the Freemasons of Lachute.

The ladies of the Mission Circle of the Baptist Church have secured Mr. Walter McRae, Canada's foremost entertainer, traveller and patriot for Monday evening February 22nd. Entertainment will be given in the Albert Hall, Lachute, at 8 o'clock. Admission 25 cents.

Be sure you don't miss the great treat in store for you at the Methodist Church Tea-meeting on Thursday next, Feb. 24. A good tea and splendid programme is promised so come along and bring your friends. Mr. Cooke of Ottawa is to be the principal entertainer and he is very popular.

The marriage was quietly solemnized at five o'clock Monday afternoon, of Miss Margaret Stanforth, daughter of Mrs. Mary Stanforth, Selby avenue, Westmount, to Mr. D. C. Mulhall of Liverpool, N. S. The bride, who was given away by her brother, Mr. E. A. Stanforth, was unattended. The Rev. T. W. Davidson, of Calvary church, was the officiating clergyman.

Mr. T. Dallaire has received word from Mrs. Dallaire of her safe arrival at Shorncliffe after a good voyage. She found her son Telephore still in the hospital and writes that he is now out of danger and as comfortable as circumstances can permit. Owing to the raw, damp, climate, Mrs. Dallaire expects to return shortly and will be followed by her son whom we shall be pleased and proud to welcome home.

A Farmers' Banquet to which the men of the County are invited, will be held in the Presbyterian Church Basement, Lachute, at eight o'clock. Proceeds from the Banquet will be donated to the Red Cross Funds, in the interest of Argentuil Soldiers.

Good food. Good speeches. Good Music. Price one dollar. Tickets on sale at the Demonstration Office. Date is Friday, March 3rd.

HOCKEY.

The game of Saturday last was pretty much one-sided, the score running out at 13 to 4 in favor of the home team. Hawkesbury had a good team, but having driven over, it was some time before they made their appearance at the rink, and when they did show up Lachute rang in a couple of goals in as many minutes which seemed to put them somewhat out of kilter.

Next Saturdays match, however, promises a keener contest. Brownsburg has a strong team and can put up a good brand of hockey, so can Lachute, and it is up to the referee to see that it is done.

Reserved seat tickets are on sale at both Brownsburg and Lachute rinks so secure your tickets early. We have been unable to secure the Brownsburg's lineup, but Lachute's will be A. Robinson, Goal; W. Jolicœur, Point; G. Drennan, Cover; D. McGibbon, Centre; J. McKimmie, Left Wing; W. McKimmie, Right Wing; Jas. McNeish and Jno. Beaulieu as subs.

The Band will be at the Rink to-night (Friday) and also on Wednesday and Saturday of next week.

OBITUARY.

The late Geo. Morrison.

Another of the widely known and much respected citizens of this community passed away on Friday, Feb. 11th, in the person of George Morrison, Hill Head, after an illness of several months, at the advanced age of 76 years and 7 months. Up to the last few years he led a very active life, filling many responsible positions; while his probity and straightforwardness were strong points of example. In religion he was a Presbyterian and in politics a Conservative.

He leaves to mourn his loss a widow, one daughter, Mrs. J. A. MacGibbon, Lachute, four sons, Thomas at home, Gilbert Duncan, of Monroe, Washington; John Abbott, Mattawa; George Leonard, Montreal. The funeral, which took place on Sunday, Feb. 13th, was conducted by the Rev. J. L. George, assisted by the Rev. J. F. Forsythe and was very largely attended. The pall-bearers were George Walker, William Drennan, Richard Muir, Robert Pollock, William H. Hume and Thomas Pollock.

THE LATE SIMON POLLOCK.

It is with deep regret we record the death of Mr. Simon Pollock, who passed away to his eternal rest on Wednesday, Feb. 8th, 1916, after a lingering illness which was borne with Christian patience and fortitude. The funeral service was held in Mille Isle Presbyterian Church, the service being conducted by the Rev. Mr. Grier, of Montreal, who gave a sermon full of comfort, entreaty, and warning. He made touching remarks to the good life and faithfulness of the departed one to his church and to all his Christian duties. The funeral was largely attended by sorrowing friends and relatives. He leaves to mourn his loss a loving wife, one daughter and one son, two sisters and five brothers, only one sister Mrs. Richard McCormick of Dalesville being present at the funeral. The deceased was 82 years old.

DALESVILLE

Dalesville Tea meeting Friday Feb. 18. Rev. G. R. McPaul, of Ottawa, will be at Roussillon for services Feb. 20th.

Dalesville Womens Mission Circle will meet with Mrs. A. Murdoch, Brownsburg Sunday Feb. 20th at 8 p.m.

Sunday Feb. 20th Pastor White will preach in Dalesville at 11 a.m. At Mount Maple at 3 p.m. and Brownsburg at 7 p.m.

The Special Services announced to commence in Dalesville Baptist Church Sunday Feb. 20th have been postponed for two weeks (March 5th).

GRENVILLE

Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Lowe spent Sunday in Hawkesbury.

Miss M. Keys was the welcome guest of Mrs. T. McMichael on Tuesday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Stewart were the guests of Mrs. T. Park of Hawkesbury recently.

Owing to the illness of Miss M. Chambers, Miss Ethel Keys of Grenville, has gone to resume her duties as teacher in Chatham School.

The stork disembarked at Grenville Station the other day and presented to Mr. and Mrs. D. J. McEllan a beautiful little baby girl.

The Rev. Mr. Lloyd and other prominent speakers purpose holding "Evangelistic Services" in the Stonefield Baptist Church, commencing Feb. 28th. All welcome.

Phone to Pacific Coast

Following the demonstration of the establishment of long distance telephone communication between Montreal and Vancouver, the first private call from home to home between the two cities was made last night, when H. Hulatt, manager of Grand Trunk System Telegraphs, and R. J. Foreman, assistant to the traffic president, spoke from Uptown 4868 to J. Lealle, in Vancouver. The connection was obtained over four thousand miles of line in a few minutes and conversation was very clear.

:: 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 Caldwells Celebrated Meal and Calf Meal. You should try it. The best on the market.

Robert Hamilton,

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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.

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MAIN STREET. - - - LACHUTE

Proved by Service

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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's excellence. A good assortment on hand—for men, women, boys and girls, at moderate prices.

Jeweller, Watchmaker, T. Jousse, Lachute Eyes Selen 11 cally Tes

Agent for the Edison Phonograph and Waterman Fountain I



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.

And. Falconer.

Butcher, Main Street, Lachute.

CRESWELL'S

Canada Cement

Prices Right

R. Creswell, Regist'd.

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

CHAPTER XII.—(Cont'd.)

"Then you'll stay?"
"Wait a minute!" She pushed him back, and her face grew suddenly hard. "If I am to stay with you, you must promise me never to ask who the man is, never to ask any questions at all."

"Molly, I shan't look a gift-horse in the mouth! If ever he takes you from me, I shall know him then; and if not—"

"That will never happen. He has forgotten me."

"Forgotten? And left you to bear it alone?"

"Stop!" she cried with gleaming eyes. "I love him. You shall not say a word against him; it was my own choice. He wanted me, and I gave myself; I never haggled or bargained or asked that he should marry me. He has had his joy, and I pay the cost of it. Why not, if I'm content? It was a free gift."

She stopped and put her hand up to the bruised temple.

"Oh, this pain in my head! I'm half blind. . . . Listen, Jack; if I am a coward at the end, and turn against him when I'm not my real self, you're to remember always any thing I say will be a lie. I have nothing to complain of—nothing."

Suddenly her eyes filled with tears. "See what a brute I am! I come to you like a starving dog begging for shillings; and when you take me in I do nothing but make conditions."

"My treasure, you shall make all the conditions you like if you'll only stay with me."

"Then let me make one more; a fearful one. Promise that if I die next May, and the child lives, you'll adopt it, kill it—anything you will; but save it from uncle somehow."

He kissed her forehead solemnly. "There was no need to ask that promise."

"It's one that you probably won't be called on to keep. There's not—"

She broke off; then finished the sentence deliberately. "Not much hope of that. We're frightfully strong we Raymonds."

"And frightfully lonely too, sometimes. Keep alive if you can, Molly."

Her eyes were fixed upon him, wide and wistful.

"Are you so utterly alone? I thought you had some friends."

"I have Theo. But Theo is—"

He left the sentence unfinished, and stared absently into the fire.

"Molly, darling, how you shiver! What was I thinking of not to send you to bed at once!"

CHAPTER XIII.

"Jack," said Molly, coming into the meagre little front room, "I wish you'd put that microscope away for half an hour; you look fagged to death."

Jack raised his head from the specimens. He had been straining his eyes over them ever since he came in from the hospital.

"You have no business cutting sections till you've had some dinner," said Molly; "you'll only cut them too thick, and get a headache as well."

"Oh, I'm all right; only the out-patients are so unreasonable. They will all talk at once on these foggy days. The poor things seem to get flurried, like the cart-horses, with slipping about in the mud. I came in splashed up to my hat."

Molly put her arm round his neck. They had been living together for nearly four years now. No one else would have seen from the line of his mouth that he was depressed as well as tired.

"Is it bad news?" she asked softly.

"No, nothing in particular. I am an idiot to get down in the mouth now, just when I've got a good appointment at last, and this big stroke of luck with the Medical Congress."

"Perhaps that's why. I never used to worry over weekly accounts in the days when we couldn't get enough to eat, as I do now with three pounds a week for housekeeping."

"You needn't worry, old girl; the last shilling's worth of debt will be cleared off next month. You see our

difficulties are all over now; even the private practice is beginning to flourish."

She kissed him, laughing.

"And that's why you get the blues? You and I are contemptible frauds, Jack; our courage is only good for hard times; it all fizzles out at our fingers' ends at the first bit of prosperity."

"You're right," he answered gravely; "I'm not worth my salt. Two years ago, with the child ill and not a sixpence coming in, I shouldn't have got fidgeted by a fog and a few little worries; I'm getting spoiled. It's your fault, Molly; if you coddle me this way I shall end by growing fat and sensitive and ill-tempered, like a rich old patient with nothing to do but imagine troubles."

"You'd better not, or I shall hand you over to Johnny to be suppressed. He'll find you plenty to do."

"Yes, and I've plenty to do as it is, and here I am fooling about and wasting time. It's no use the Congress people inviting me to show sections if I haven't got any ready to show. They ought all to be in Edinburgh by the 15th."

"Wait just a minute. You haven't told me what the 'few little worries' are? Hospital patients?"

"Oh, partly that; and then Theo—"

"You had a letter this morning?"

"Yes, I'm anxious about him. He's writing a set of Polish dances for stringed instruments, and he says the music takes on shapes and colors and dances round his bed all night."

Molly was still looking out across her brother's head, with wide, grave eyes. He sighed, and added in his patient way:

"He doesn't say who the woman is this time, but I suppose there must be one; it seems to be the inevitable condition of his doing creative work. It's a bit difficult to understand how any one's affections can jump about that way."

There was a sudden little pause; then the girl said softly:

"Still, there is this; if a rainbow is not a permanent thing, it is at least a clean and beautiful one. An artist is a kind of glorious child; his instinct protects him from sordid entanglements."

"That makes it all the worse," Jack broke in gloomily. "If he got into vulgar intrigues with society girls, as ninety-nine per cent. of the successful musicians do—"

"He would never have written the 'Crocus Field' Symphony."

"No; that's true; his music would have got vulgar too. But at least no one would suffer. As it is—Molly, my heart aches for the women that have loved him. That little Austrian princess—the year that Johnny was born, you know; I had a long talk with her. The poor child honestly believed he would be faithful to her, and the worst of it is that he believed it himself. I've no doubt she's got over it now, and married as she father wished; but do you think she'll ever be the same creature again? He has smashed her youth in pieces, and gone off to another toy."

"Just as Johnny would do if you gave him a precious thing to play with. It is the privilege of babies and of gods and of all things defenceless and divine; they take our joys and break them, and we comfort ourselves with the broken pieces."

"How you have softened, Molly, since the child came! Sometimes you remind me of Mother."

"Theo's mother?"

"Yes, or Christ's mother. She seemed to me like the Catholic idea of the Madonna; everybody's mother."

"So long as I am Johnny's mother—Jack, how could I be hard against any one now, when I have the child?"

She sat down by the fire, drawing towards her a basket of clothes to mend. Jack began to whistle over his specimens, and she to darn earnestly at a stocking.

"Mummy!" a small voice wailed from the back room; "my house has tumbled down."

"Never mind, sonnie; we'll build another house to-morrow. Come and

IT MAKES ROUGH
HANDS SMOOTH

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for chapped hands and lips
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Vaseline

Trade Mark

Camphor Ice

Keeps the skin smooth and soft.

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Refuse Substitutes. Booklet on request.



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play here till your tea is ready. You mustn't shake the table, though; Jack's cutting sections."

Johnny wriggled out of her arms, and ran up to the table, his blue eyes inquisitive and shining.

"Uncle!" he said. "I want to see. Uncle!"

Jack put up his left hand suddenly, and bit it. The next instant he remembered that even the gods have some mercy, and that his childhood was over.

"I want to see!" Johnny repeated imperiously.

"Don't worry Jack, darling," said the mother; "he's busy."

"He doesn't worry me; I like to have him."

He stooped down and took the child on his knee.

"What is it you want to see, old man? There's nothing much to look at to-day."

"Can't you make the animals wiggle about?"

"Animals?"

"Infusoria, he means," Molly put in. "You showed him a drop of water the other day."

"Oh, those! No, chick, I've no pond water to-day, and we don't let animals wiggle about in the water from our tap."

"Why?"

"For fear they should wiggle about in your inside and give you a bad throat. There, you can get the high chair and sit beside me, only don't jerk my elbow. Oh, confound the screw!"

He was stooping with knitted brows to adjust the microscope. The king of the household looked on critically.

"You're twisting him wrong," he remarked in a severe voice.

"True for you, sonnie; and that little head in my light doesn't help me to twist it right."

"I think I hear Susan coming," Molly interposed. "And I think there are hot scones for tea. We'd better hurry up and get those grubby paws washed."

She opened the door, and Johnny, radiant at the prospect of scones, trotted away to Susan.

"Molly," said Jack, with his head down over the screws of the microscope, "don't let the child call me 'Uncle,' there's a good soul."

The diphtheria epidemic which was spreading through the south of England had reached Cornwall. In Porthcarrick and the neighboring moorland hamlets child after child sickened and died. It had been a wet and stormy autumn, a hard time for the fisher-folk. Many lives had been lost in the rough weather; now at Christmas-time, the sickness had come.

But for their Vicar, the Porthcarrick people would have been in evil case. Dr. Jenkins, middle-aged, over-worked, handicapped by the incessant cares of a small income and a large family, did his best; but conscientious and kindly as he was, he could not have stood against the dead-weight of general misery without the support of the stronger nature.

As for Mrs. Raymond, she remained the dutiful wife that she had always been. She turned her old black silk gown once more to make it last another year, and timidly slipped into the Vicar's hand the money she had saved up to buy a new one "for your coal and blanket fund, Josiah." Her mornings were spent in making soups and jellies for the sick; her afternoons in sewing or knitting for them; but it was the Vicar who had to distribute the gifts.

The heart-breaking rain spent itself at last; and one morning, laying the cloth for lunch in the dreary, immaculate sitting-room, she saw an unfamiliar gleam of sunshine fall across the table.

The board of health officer from Truro came in with the Vicar for a hasty lunch; they were to attend a committee meeting, and then to make a round of visits together to places suspected of unsanitary conditions.

"I shall probably be out late," the Vicar told his wife. "There has been another death near Zennor Cross, and I must go round there when we have finished."

"Don't kill yourself with work," said the visitor. "What would Porthcarrick do?"

"It is the diphtheria we hope to kill," Mr. Raymond answered bravely; "and we shall do it soon now, if the Almighty in His Mercy should send us fair weather."

The official nodded approvingly. "What a splendid old fellow!" he had said to Dr. Jenkins. "As stiff as a cast-iron gate to look at; and just see the work he gets through!"

"Talking of diphtheria," he said, "reminds me. I wonder are you by any chance related to the Dr. Raymond in Bloomsbury who has been making experiments lately with the diphtheritic virus? I saw an article about it in this week's Lancet; he's to read a paper at the Edinburgh Con-

gress. His theory seems to be attracting a good deal of attention."

If he had turned to the woman her scared eyes would have silenced him; but he was looking at Mr. Raymond, and the grey face never twitched.

"Yes, he is a relative."

"Really? How small the world is, to be sure! I spent a week in the same boarding-house with Dr. Raymond last summer; I was taking a holiday on the south coast and he was there with a sister of his, a young widow, I think, with a little boy—such a beautiful child!"

(To be continued.)

OUR DAILY BREAD.

The Composition of a Single Grain of Wheat

The average person's knowledge of bread is very limited. He knows that it is made of flour—or supposed to be—and that it is dear, like the other things. But there is much else of interest.

If a grain of wheat be cut into thin slices three parts can be seen—the inner germ from which the future plant would grow; the kernel, which Nature intended as food for the germ, and the bran, or protective covering, composed of hard, woody fibre impregnated with mineral salts. The germ represents 1½ per cent. of the grain, the kernel 85, and the covering 13½.

Each part contains, in varying quantities, protein, the "life" basis of food, but the kernel holds most, in the form of gluten, the sticky substance which alone makes the manufacture of bread from flour possible. There is practically no "fat" in wheat; the little there is in the germ. Wheat could be eaten whole by prolonged soaking, then boiling in milk, and adding sugar, thus making "frumenty."

But for breadmaking the wheat is milled or ground to flour, and to obtain white flour much of the valuable part of the wheat is sacrificed, the germ and the bran being both discarded, and much protein and mineral salts—indispensable for body building—lost. This first loss in grinding is followed by a further big loss in baking; three-quarters of the fats go, and much of the protein and carbohydrates, the "energy" basis in food.

An ordinary loaf is nearly half water, too, though you may find it hard to believe.

Wholemeal bread, or "brown bread," is supposed to contain the whole grain of wheat, kernel, germ, and bran. It requires greater mastication, and has the advantage of retaining much that is lost to white bread.

Finally, there is no other article of food which lends itself better to adulteration than bread, and nothing which is more adulterated. Potato, alum, "bleachers," and other things best not known, all form part of "our daily bread."

INDIGO PRICES SOAR.

Natural Product Displaces German Synthetic Material.

The absence of the usual supplies of German synthetic indigo from the leading markets of the world has led to an eager demand for the natural product, and record prices are being paid for the small quantities of this indispensable blue dye which comes from India. India is the principal producing country, but the expanding demand for indigo has led to a revival of the industry in China, where interesting developments are expected.

An estimate from the Punjab district states that the area under indigo represents over 14 per cent. of the total area planted in British India, but the condition of the standing crops is said to be below average, and the yield from all standing crops will probably be small.

SOUTH AFRICAN FORCES.

General Smuts Says Germans Back Holy War Proposal.

General Jan Christian Smuts, Minister of Defense in the Union of South Africa, announced at a public meeting that the entire force asked for the East African expedition had been recruited, and that the Imperial Government had been informed the Union was increasing its forces to provide for contingencies.

Explaining the decision of South Africa to send an expedition to East Africa, General Smuts said this action was taken because of danger arising from the arming of natives by the Germans and the preaching of a holy war against the Christians, to which he declared the Germans were lending their assistance.

Battlefield Curiosities.

The recent frequency of accidents caused by explosions due to careless handling of curiosities from battlefields, such as shells and hand grenades in various homes in Paris, has caused the Prefect of Police to issue a warning against the danger to possessors of such curios in endeavoring to learn whether they have been exploded. The Prefect announces that any resident may report possession of trophies of the sort described and they will be examined and unloaded in the municipal laboratories.

Came True.

"A fortune teller told me yesterday that I would meet with a financial reverse."

"And did you?"

"Yes; she charged me two dollars."

Used in Millions of Tea Pots Daily—Every Leaf is Pure

Every infusion is alike delicious

"SALADA"

Black, Green } Sealed Packets only.
or Mixed

E 153

Of Interest to Farmers

Bookkeeping for Farmers.

Farmers take too little interest in farm accounting. During the summer of 1915, four hundred farmers in Ontario were visited by a representative of the Commission of Conservation. Among this number one claimed to keep a systematic set of farm accounts. Several claimed to do bookkeeping, but the system was far from complete. Many farmers stated that they knew how their business was going without keeping books. These men have only an estimate, and it is impossible to depend on estimates, or to consider any one phase of their business of farming independent of its relations to the rest of it.

In Tazewell, Co., Ill., a series of meetings was held in March, 1915, which resolved themselves into farm bookkeeping classes. The County Agent supplied each member of the classes with a booklet especially designed to fit the conditions of the county. The work is stripped of bookkeeping technicalities and made easy for all who are disposed to carry on the work. It is noteworthy that the classes for studying system in bookkeeping were attended largely by successful farmers, who were bent on making their business still larger and more successful.

This very important subject might well engage the attention of district representatives and college demonstrators when arranging their short course classes for the present winter.

Another way in which systematic farm accounting could be brought into more general practice would be to arrange the arithmetic lessons in the public school in such a way that the keeping of farm accounts would be an easy and simple matter to those who wished to undertake it. If the school work could be projected into the home and detailed records kept by the scholars of time, cost, and income, it would enlist the interest of parents and educate them in the subject, thus affecting the work on farms in the district.—F. C. N. in Conservation.

Print Butter Shrinkage.

The Cornell Experiment Station has been making some interesting investigations on the shrinkage of print butter and has issued the following summary as a result of the work:

1. The variation of pore space, which ranges from .5 of 1 per cent. to over 6 per cent. in freshly made butter, is important in the printing process.
2. Print butter gradually loses weight in storage.
3. The rate of loss depends principally on the temperature and humidity of the storage room.
4. If the temperature is kept down to 50 degs. F. and the humidity is kept above 90 per cent. at least a month, and perhaps much longer, will be required for the shrinkage to approximate the limit set by the New York law, provided the prints are packed in boxes.
5. If the temperature is 60 degrees F. or above, and the humidity is 85 per cent. or below, the shrinkage will approximate the limit set by law in a space of 10 days to two weeks, even if the prints are packed in boxes.
6. The degree of shrinkage is not inversely proportional to the weight of the wrapper used, as is generally supposed.
7. The degree of shrinkage decreases to a considerable extent when the prints are placed in cartons. The other two months of packing, how-

ever—leaving the prints dry after placing them in boxes, or sprinkling them with water—produce about the same effect on the degree of shrinkage.

8. In the average small store refrigerator, the loss will approximate the limit set by law in a space of ten days when the prints are piled loosely on the shelves.

Open Sheds Make Herds Hungry.

An experiment conducted for several years at the Pennsylvania Experiment Station at State College, to study the effect of housing dairy animals under open sheds as compared with housing them in the ordinary closed barn, has included the following general lines: (1) The food requirements under both conditions of housing; (2) the milk yield under both conditions; (3) the effect upon the health of the cow; (4) the bedding required under each system; (5) the difference in the bacterial content of milk.

From the data secured by this experiment it appears that cows kept under the open shed have keener appetites and consume more roughage than those kept in stables. The milk yield of the outside group in the experiment decreased more rapidly than that of the inside group. In the long run, there was little appreciable difference between the two groups in total yield of milk, butter-fat and total solids, these differences being so small as to be within the range of error due to the individuality of the animals used, the skill of the feeder, and variation in the composition of the several feeds.

The bedding question may be summed up with the statement that the outside cows required more bedding, but less labor was required to move it than in the case of the inside cows. Animals housed in the open shed are less susceptible to diseases, such as tuberculosis, than those kept in stables.

Precautions should be taken in housing animals in an open shed to protect them from drafts; in other words, the shed should be tight except on the open side.

The Angry Tree.

Did you know that a tree can get angry? There is a kind of acacia in Nevada that not only is "touchy," but, as the gardener put it, "goes very mad." It is about eight feet high, and is a very rapid grower. When the sun sets it is ready to go to sleep, and shuts its leaves together, and coils up the ends of its twigs just like a pig-tail. If anyone pulls that tail—well, the tree doesn't squeal, but it flutters and moves uneasily, and seems to be deeply agitated. If it is ever disturbed by a shock, such as transplanting, the leaves stand out in all directions and quiver violently. Strangest of all, they send out a pungent, nauseating odor, that is most unpleasant. It takes this bad-tempered tree an hour or two to get back into good humor.

17,000 Free Meals a Day.

Some interesting figures on charity work in Vienna are given in a recent issue of the Neues Wiener Tageblatt. The Committee for the Feeding of Poor Children before the war served on an average 1,500 meals a day. Since that time the number of meals served daily has steadily increased, until in November the average number will prove to be upward of 17,000 a day. More than 4,000,000 free meals have been furnished in the first twelve months of the war.

GOOD DIGESTION
When your digestion is faulty, weakness and pain are certain and disease is invited.

Mother Seigel's Syrup corrects and stimulates the digestive organs, and banishes the many ailments which arise from indigestion.

FOR
40 YEARS
THE STANDARD
REMEDY

MOTHER
SEIGEL'S SYRUP

FOR
STOMACH
AND LIVER
TROUBLE

At all Druggists, or direct on receipt of price, 50c. and \$1.00. The large bottle contains three times as much as the smaller. A. J. WHITE & CO. LIMITED, Craig Street West Montreal.

SHIPPING FEVER

SPHON'S LIQUID DISTEMPER COMPOUND

SHIPPING FEVER

diseases cured, and all others, no matter how long kept from having any of these diseases with SPHON'S LIQUID DISTEMPER COMPOUND. Three to six doses often cure a case. One bottle guaranteed to do so. Best thing for brood mares; acts on the blood. Druggists and harness shops or manufacturers sell it. Agents wanted.

SPHON'S LIQUID DISTEMPER COMPOUND

SHIPPING FEVER

SPHON MEDICAL CO., Chemists, Goshen, Ind.

NEURALGIA

KILL PAIN

BRUISES

RHEUMATISM

Mothers!

Your cares in comforting the aches and pains of the family from youth to old age, are lessened when you use this old and trust-worthy remedy—

Sloan's

Liniment

Bruises—Rheumatism—Neuralgia

Mothers: "Keep a bottle in your home"

Price 25c., 50c. and \$1.00

A COMPLETE BREAKDOWN AFTER LA GRIPPE

It Leaves the Sufferer a Victim
of Many Forms of Weakness

Ask those who have had la grippe regarding the present condition of their health and most of them will answer "Since I had the grip I have never been well." There is a persistent weakness of the limbs, bad digestion, shortness of breath and palpitation of the heart caused by the thin-blooded condition in which grip almost always leaves its victims after the fever and influenza have subsided. They are at the mercy of relapses and complications, often very serious. This condition will continue until the blood is built up again, and for this purpose nothing can equal a fair treatment with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which quickly make the blood rich and red, drive the lingering germs from the system and transform despondent grip victims into cheerful, healthy, happy men and women. Mr. John Battersby, London, Ont., says:—"Just before Christmas, 1914, I was taken down with an attack of la grippe, and the trouble left me in a deplorable condition. I was almost too weak to walk about, as I was then working on a farm in Western Ontario, I was quite unable to follow my usual work. I tried several kinds of medicine, but it did not help me. As a matter of fact I felt steadily growing weaker, and in this condition, when reading a paper, I saw Dr. Williams' Pink Pills advertised and decided to try them. I got a supply and by the time the second box was finished I felt considerably better, and after continuing the pills for some time longer I felt better than I had done for months. This was my first experience with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, but you may depend upon it that if I find medicine necessary again I will know what to take."

You can get these pills from any dealer in medicine or by mail, post paid, at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

CUTTING OUT WASTE.

Britain Will Save \$5,000,000 a Day
on War Expenditures.

Great Britain is spending about \$25,000,000 a day on the war, and it is estimated by experts that about \$5,000,000 of this is avoidable waste. There is much more waste that is unavoidable in war conditions, taking into consideration the fact that England was not a military nation and was not organized for raising, feeding, transporting and generally providing for armies that are counted in the millions, rather than in the thousands. The avoidable waste to-day is chiefly in the buying departments and is due to the system of buying which, so far, has ignored the trained business man, and left this most important branch of national economy in the hands of officials, whose appointment is due to their having attained a certain degree of excellence at school and university, and passed a civil service examination on literary subjects that have no possible bearing on their duties.

After sixteen months of war the nation has waked up and at last has called its great business men into council. An informal committee is being organized which will advise the army authorities on the proper organization of its supply and purchasing departments, and will generally supervise the national expenditure. The members will not be paid and will hold no official appointments, but they have placed themselves unreservedly at the service of the government. Among the first members of this new committee are Sir Wm. Lever, the great soap manufacturer; Sir George Gibb, the great railway manager; Lord Cowdray, head of Pearsons, Limited, the biggest contracting firm in the world; Sir Robert Hadfield, a great ironmaster, and Richard Burbage, the manager of Harrod's Stores, one of the biggest London retail dry goods houses.

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 eyeglasses may prove for themselves that they can dispense with glasses if they will get the following prescription filled at once: a bottle of Bor-Opto tablets; fill a two-ounce bottle with warm water and drop in one Bor-Opto tablet. With this harmless liquid solution bathe the eyes two or 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. Those 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 those who are told that 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. If your own druggist cannot fill this prescription, send \$1 to the Valmar Drug Co., Toronto, for a complete Bor-Opto Home Treatment outfit—glasses and all.

Too Noisy.

"Is your papa asleep, Dorothy?"
"His eyes is, auntie, but not his nose."

The appearance of much white in the eye of a horse indicates a vicious nature.



MAJOR-GEN. F. L. LESSARD,
who leaves for the front at once to secure all information and experience necessary to him in his position of Inspector-General.

TURKISH GIRL SNIPERS.

One Shot Seven Soldiers at the Dardanelles.

From two officers, who have just returned to London from the Dardanelles, separate stories of girl snipers are told.

In one case a girl who could not have been more than eighteen was found in a marvellously prepared and concealed "dugout," with water, ammunition and food "to hold on for weeks."

In the other case the platoon commander found that his men were being shot in the back.

"It took hours to locate the spot whence the bullets came, and she had got rid of seven of my men. She was so well hidden that it was more or less by chance that we sighted her from twenty yards. She had 3,000 rounds of ammunition."

"She was as quiet as a lamb when we took her. She was one of the bravest creatures I have met. I shook hands with her and had her sent as prisoner to our base."

BABY'S BATTLES AGAINST SICKNESS

Can best be fought with Baby's Own Tablets—the little pleasant-tasting Tablet that never fails to regulate the stomach and bowels and drive out all minor ills of little ones. Concerning them Mrs. H. Hower, Eastbury, Alta., says:—"I have four healthy children thanks to the use of Baby's Own Tablets. I have been using the Tablets for the past eight years and think them the best medicine in the world for little ones." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

RED CROSS PUBLICITY.

The Canadian Red Cross in London. The Information Bureau of the Canadian Red Cross in Cockspur St., London, England, has become one of the busiest places in the imperial metropolis. Occupying a strategic position in the very heart of London it has given to the English people striking evidence of the solicitude and zeal of Canadians and the Canadian Red Cross for our sick and wounded.

Here with four floors of office space at her disposal, Lady Drummond presides over the activities of 103 voluntary lady helpers who are distributed through the various departments.

The Enquiry and Visiting Department under the direction of Miss Erika Bovy and Miss Taylor, has a voluntary staff of 48. This department selects visitors to visit the wounded in the hospitals and to make reports on their condition. Six ladies are busy in transcribing this information to a card index system. From this reports are made out to relatives in Canada by a staff of ten. This department also handles all inquiries about men in hospital or missing. It is difficult to exaggerate the importance of this work.

Another department handles all matters connected with prisoners of war. Twenty-seven ladies are busily engaged in packing parcels for Canadians in prison camps in Germany. A parcel is sent each week to every prisoner on the list.

The Countess Pignatelli with two other ladies is in charge of a newspaper department which sends Canadian news to the men in hospital.

Another department which has done much to endure the Canadian Red Cross to convalescent soldiers is the Drives and Entertainment Department, the work of which is as its title would indicate. It enlists the sympathy of Canadians in London and hospitable English people, and provides carriage drives and various forms of hospitality and amusement for men who are sufficiently far advanced in convalescence to leave the hospital for short periods.

This information department is doing a remarkable work for our Canadian wounded. It gives a warm personal touch to the work of the society in England and makes our wounded feel that the Canadian Red Cross is in every sense a personal friend to them.

Our Patriotic Indians.

If there is anyone who can with good title lay claim to the name of Canadian, it is the Indian who is the descendant of the original inhabit-

ants. It is only natural therefore that they should have especially ardent feelings of patriotism in this present period of crisis. Indeed in this matter there are few of us who cannot take humble lessons from our Indian compatriots, who in all the Indian reserves have given many generous contributions—large indeed considering their financial means—to the Red Cross and Patriotic Funds.

There attitude and enthusiasm is very eloquently expressed in a letter sent by the Indians of Split Lake, Man., to Mr. John R. Bunn, of the Department of Indian Affairs, accompanying a donation of \$37.50 for patriotic purposes. It reads as follows:

We, the Indians of Split Lake, wish to manifest our loyalty by giving a small contribution to the Empire in this hour of trial. We regret the circumstances will not permit us giving very much, and we hope that the amount of our offering will not be taken as an adequate showing of our loyalty, and we wish the spirit in which the contribution is made rather than the amount to be remembered. So that everybody share and share alike, we have agreed to give twenty-five cents (25c.) per head, this to be deducted from our treaty money.

May the Great Spirit give the Victory to the King and Country, and more especially to the King who has never neglected even the poorest of his Indian subjects.

For our country's welfare we pray.

MORE BOYS THAN GIRLS.

British Births Show a Preponderance of Boys.

In the birth column of one of the London newspapers three-fourths of the births announced are of the male sex, according to a correspondent who puts forth the theory that there are more boys than girls born during war times.

The Registrar-General's department, however, does not encourage this theory, as on being questioned on the subject, the following statement was elicited:

"After the only great war the nation has waged since accurate statistics have been recorded, the Crimea, there was no marked increase in the proportion of boys. The excess of boys over girls during the years 1851 to 1860, which included the war, was less in fact than during the previous ten years."

JAPAN SUPPLIES TOYS.

Oriental Succeed to German Trade in Britain.

Japan has helped out the English shopping season by providing the bazaars with enough toys to supply the war deficit. Before the war Germany controlled almost the entire British toy trade. English toy industries have since started up, but could not fill all the orders from the shops. Then an importing firm sent samples of German toys to Japan. In some ways the Japanese output has exceeded expectations.

The new Japanese toys include clockwork animals, such as jumping dogs and horses, cheap speaking dolls and imitation skin animals. While not a musical people in the European sense, the Japanese also manufacture toy musical instruments.

PRESSED HARD.

Heavy Weight on Old Age

When people realize the injurious effects of tea and coffee and the better health that a change to Postum can bring, they are usually glad to lend their testimony for the benefit of others.

"My mother, since her early childhood, was an inveterate coffee drinker, had been troubled with her heart for a number of years and complained of that 'weak-all-over' feeling and sick stomach." (The effects of tea on the system are very similar to those of coffee, because they each contain the drug, caffeine.)

"Some time ago I was making a visit to a distant part of the country and took dinner with one of the merchants of the place. I noticed a somewhat unusual flavour of the 'coffee' and asked him concerning it. He replied that it was Postum.

"I was so pleased with it that I bought a package to carry home with me, and had wife prepare some for the next meal. The whole family liked it so well that we discontinued coffee and used Postum entirely.

"I had been very anxious concerning my mother's condition, but we noticed that after using Postum for a short time she felt much better, had little trouble with her heart, and no sick stomach; that the headaches were not so frequent, and her general condition much improved. This continued until she was well and hearty.

"I know Postum has benefited myself and the other members of the family, especially my mother, as she was a victim of long standing." 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.

You Can't Work with hand or brain when the body is poorly nourished. Get warmth and strength for the day's work by eating for breakfast Shredded Wheat with hot milk. Contains all the body-building material in the whole wheat grain prepared in a digestible form. Its crisp goodness is a delight to the palate and a life-giver to tired brain and jaded stomach. Made in Canada.



FARM SEED SUPPLIES.

Field and garden seed supplies are practically assured for the 1916 planting. There is a scarcity in American grown crops, including beans, onions, and to a lesser extent sweet corn. Amongst the imported stocks, swede turnips are rather short, also spinach and salsify and some varieties of carrots. Red clover and alfalfa are unusually short and show an advance in price from 30 to 75 per cent. Other kinds that might be used as a clover substitute, as alsike, are higher in price than the supply would otherwise warrant. Well-established Canadian seed houses with contracts made two or three years in advance will have no serious trouble this season in taking care of their regular trade. Seed merchants, who depend from year to year on the surplus stocks that may be offered, may have less assurance as to the character of their supplies—Seed Branch, Ottawa.

For Breakfast To-Morrow.

serve Dr. Jackson's Roman Meal. You'll find this dark, nut-brown, coarsely granulated food very delicious. It has a taste different from any other cereal. It is exceedingly nutritious. It prevents indigestion. It is guaranteed to relieve constipation or "money back."

Ask your doctor about Dr. Jackson's Roman Meal.

10c and 25c at grocers. Follow directions closely and do NOT stir while cooking porridge.

Try Roman Meal Nuggets, the ready-cooked form of Roman Meal.

Serve with hot milk or soften with boiling water. Pour off and add milk and sugar.

Made by Roman Meal Co., Toronto.

What He Might Do.

"Ma, may I go out to play?"
"No; must sit still where you are."

Pause.

"Ma, may I go down into the kitchen?"

"No; I want you to sit perfectly quiet."

Pause.

"Ma, mayn't I sit on the floor and play marbles?"

"I have told you twice that I want you to sit just where you are and be quiet, and I mean exactly what I say."

Pause.

"Ma, may I grow?"

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

Her Reply.

"Alexander," said a pretty girl to her bashful beau, "I wish you'd tie this ribbon at my throat. I can't tie to do it without a glass." "Of course I shall be glad to," he said. After an unsuccessful effort of five minutes, during which he got red in the face, he stammered, "I—I—I don't think I can tie a respectable knot, Miss Mary!" "Suppose, Alexander," she whispered, with a pretty blush, "suppose you call in a clergyman to assist."

MURINE—Murine is prepared by our Physicians, as used for many years in their practice, now dedicated to the Public and sold by Druggists. Try Murine to Refresh, Cleanse, and Strengthen Eyes after exposure to Cold Cutting Winds and Dust and to restore healthful tone to Eyes Reddened and made Sore by Overwork and Eye Strain.

Some broadminded Physicians use and recommend Murine 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 Murine. Just hand your Druggist 50c and you have a Complete Eye Book—Murine—Dropper—and Cork Screw—ready for use. Try it in your Eyes and in Baby's Eyes for Eye Trouble—No Smarting—Just Eye Comfort. Write for Book of the Eye Free. Murine Eye Remedy Company, Chicago

Turks Give Women Jobs.

Turkey's participation in the war is bringing a greater degree of freedom to the Turkish women. The Turkish ministry of posts, telegraphs and telephones announces that women are to be employed in the money order departments of the postoffices. They must not be less than 17 years old and unmarried. The pay is about \$16 monthly. Damascus reports the opening of a girls' school.

Comparison.

"Marriages," said the old-fashioned sentimentalist, "are made in heaven."

"Yes," replied Miss Cayenne. "But some of them are like motor cars. They run badly after they leave the factory."

BIGGER THAN U. S. NAVY.

Number of British Warships Built During the War.

Commander Powers Symington, the American naval attaché at London, who was ordered to Washington to lay before the General Board the information which he has gathered concerning the British navy, has reported to the Navy Department.

Commander Symington's report may be summarized in the following manner:

Admiral Jellicoe is virtually dictator of the navy, and the entire organization has absolute faith in him. His activities are shrouded in mystery, but the navy is satisfied that when the test comes he will be prepared to obliterate the German fleet. Every available yard in the British Islands is working right around the clock in turning out ships at an unprecedented rate. Great Britain has laid down or completed more vessels since the war began than the entire tonnage in the American navy. This means that within a year the British navy will be about 300 per cent. stronger than America's, unless Germany destroys a section of the fleet.

Beautifies While You Sleep

Before retiring, bathe the face and neck with hot water, then dry and rub "USIT" into the skin with the finger tips. By persistent treatment you will soon restore to your complexion the wonderful freshness and beauty of youth. Make this treatment a nightly habit and "USIT" will beautify you while you sleep. "USIT" is a skin food and wrinkle chaser. It builds up firm elastic tissues, removes wrinkles, fills out depressions and gives the skin a wonderful smoothness and fineness of texture which alone indicates perfect skin health.

"USIT" is put up in handsome opal bottles, and until the Drug Stores in Canada are completely stocked we are filling mail orders. Accept no substitute. Send 50 Cents to-day for trial bottle, sufficient for six weeks' use. We pay postage to any address in Canada. USIT MANUFACTURING CO., LTD. 476 BANCROFT AVE., TORONTO

A Deep Thought.

They had not been married very long, and that complete blissful trust which young husbands and wives have in each other had not yet been broken. But one morning wife meekly remarked: "I mended the hole in your trousers pocket last night after you had gone to bed, John, dear. Now, am I not a thoughtful little wife?" The husband dubiously remarked:—"Well—or—ye—es, you are thoughtful enough, my dear; but how in the mischief did you discover there was a hole in my pocket?"

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

A Considerate Wife.

One afternoon Bates was having a little gabfest with an old acquaintance, when the latter spoke of married life and the beauty of having a happy home.

"That's where I have a whole lot to be thankful for," said Bates. "I have a wife who looks after me constantly. As a matter of fact there are times when she even takes off my shoes for me."

"I see," thoughtfully mused the acquaintance. "I suppose that is when you come home tired at night."

"No, no," smilingly corrected Bates. "It is when she thinks that I am about to slide out early in the evening."

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Gentlemen—Last winter I received great benefit from the use of MINARD'S LINIMENT in a severe attack of LaGrippe, and I have frequently proved it to be very effective in cases of inflammation.

Your,

W. A. HUTCHINSON

An Ideal Arrangement.

"You ought to propose to my sister," simpered the young lady. "She is a splendid cook, while I have nothing to recommend me save what you are pleased to call my good looks."

"I want to marry you," maintained the young man. "Still I realize that a good cook is a great boon. Maybe your sister would come and cook for us," he continued hopefully.

The poisons of certain snakes are used as medicine.



ED. 7.

ISSUE 4-16.

ROYAL



MAKES PERFECT BREAD

Not Interested.

"I wish, Mrs. Nurich, you would come over some time and see my apiary."

"Thank you, Mr. Jiggs, but really monkeys never interested me."

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows

A Sticker.

He—As I was saying, Miss Maymie, when I start out to do a thing, I stay on the job. I'm no quitter.

She (with a weary yawn)—Don't I know it?

SPEND THE WINTER IN CALIFORNIA

Round trip Winter Tourist tickets on sale daily to California via variable direct and scenic routes. Four fast modern trains leave Chicago daily from the most modern railway terminal in the world.

Overland Limited (Extra Fare) leaves 7:00 P.M., Los Angeles Limited—direct to Southern California—leaves 10:00 P.M., San Francisco Limited leaves 10:00 P.M., California Mail leaves 10:45 P.M. Let us help you plan an attractive trip. Booklets, giving full particulars, mailed on application to H. H. Bennett, G.A. Chicago & North Western Ry., 46 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.

Customary.

"On the train out Medford way Subbubs got into conversation with a stranger, who remarked:

"I see you are putting up a good many new buildings."

"Yes," answered Subbubs, "new buildings are the only kind we put up."

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

A Long Walk.

A learned professor was paying a visit to his married niece and listening to her praise of her first born. When she paused for breath the professor felt that he must say something. "Can the little fellow walk?" he asked, with every appearance of interest. "Walk?" cried the mother indignantly. "Why, he's been walking for five months!" "Dear me!" exclaimed the professor, again relapsing into abstraction. "What a long way he must have gone!"

PILES.

You will find relief in Zam-Buk! It eases the burning, stinging pain, stops bleeding and brings ease. Perseverance, with Zam-Buk, means cure. Why not prove this? All Druggists and Stores—see box.

Zam-Buk

FARMS FOR SALE.

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

100 ACRES, 13 IN. SIXTH CON. near Hamilton, Ont. \$4,999. H. J. Wilder, Birkenside, Muskoka.

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 before too late. Dr. Bellman Medical Co., Limited, Collingwood, Ont.

BOOK ON DOG DISEASES

And How to Feed

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

19c FOR CHICKENS

Crate-fed, bled, and picked clean to wing tips. 12c for fat hens, alive, 6 lbs. each or over.

WALLER'S 700 Spadina Ave. Toronto



The Watchman
AND
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE
FRIDAY, FEB. 18, 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 40 cents per each insertion.

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

Address all communications to
The WATCHMAN
LACHUTE. QUE.

PATRIOTISM of CANADIAN INDIANS

"Please, sir, may I go to Regina to enlist?"

According to a prominent C.P.R. official the question was put to a government inspector at the File Hills Indian Agency, Balcarres, Sask., and the speaker was a tall young Indian.

After looking sympathetically at the prospective soldier the inspector said: "I'm afraid your eyes are not strong enough to pass the sight test."

The Indian stood his ground, and seeing that he was not to be put off without a test, the inspector got a newspaper, and holding it before the eyes of the Indian who was only a few yards off, asked him if he could make out a large letter to which he pointed his finger.

Like many of the white people, this Indian thought he could see everything, though, in fact, he was almost blind. His eyes expanded with enthusiasm. He looked towards the paper; he stretched his neck; his face reddened deeper than before; he paused, and he faltered: "It's-it's-a-C."

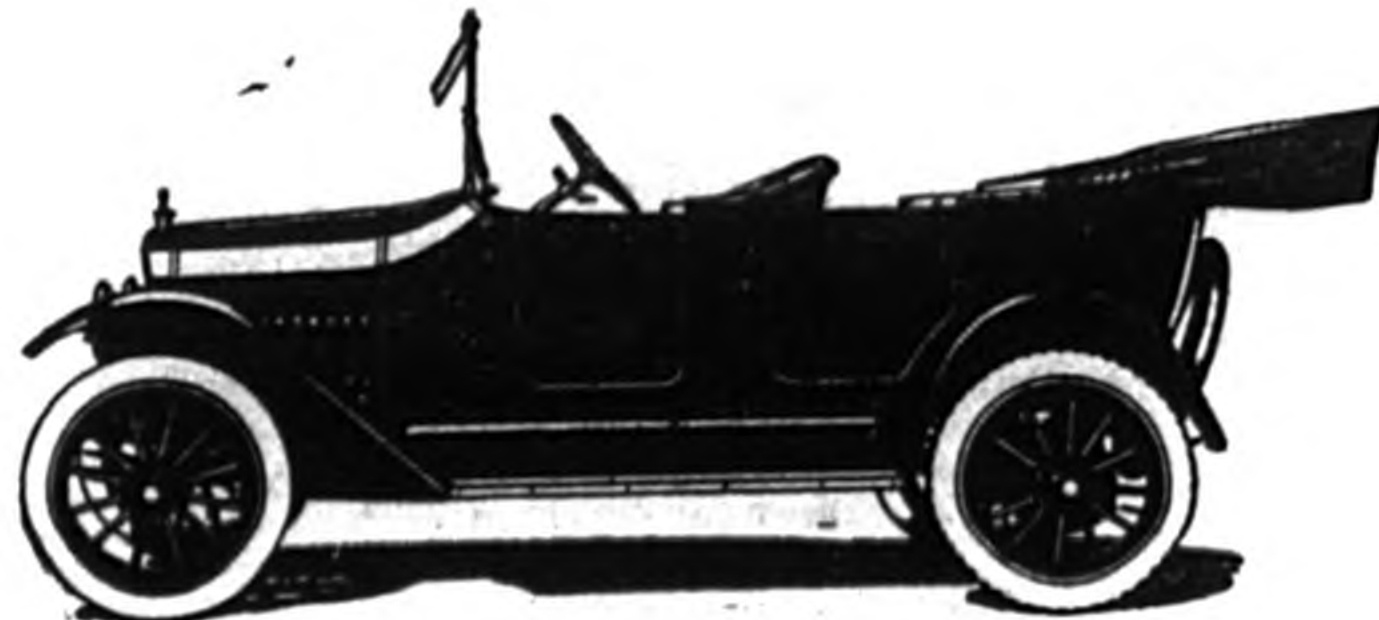
The letter was O. The youth had lost his chance. He possessed a spirit that could dash into the mouth of a German cannon and hands that could slay a hundred Germans without tiring. These were wonderful gifts, but alas! his sight was too weak to enable him to perform the simple task of making out a letter.

"Good night," was all he said as he left the room. Altogether there are fourteen of the File Hills Indians in the Canadian army; others are joining the forces, but owing to physical defects and ignorance of the English language, many are prevented from joining. The Indian population of File Hills at present is 84 men, 76 women and 164 children, so it must be considered that these people have done pretty well for the colors.

NO WAR ELECTION.

Without debate the Government's proposal for the extension of the term of the present Parliament passed the House yesterday afternoon. The country is to be congratulated for this happy issue out of a Parliamentary situation that was causing very general suspense. To both sides of the House the public's thanks are due for the manner in which they have co-operated for the settling of this thorny question. For a time it looked as if what we may call the party instinct might get the better of the members, and, after a long oratorical tournament, the House might end in disagreement. Thus the question whether or not the country was to have a war election was still troubling men's minds after Parliament had been four weeks in session. However it was disposed of in a gratifying expeditious manner.

MAXWELL!



This is the Car that will take the place of other cars this year and prove the best that can possibly be purchased for the money

The "Maxwell" sells for \$850.00

Everything Complete, F. O. B. WINDSOR.

Including Electric Starter and Electric Lights. The Maxwell is a COMPLETE automobile. No "accessory-necessities" are required. Every one of the best features that accentuate comfort and completeness are included in the first cost—the price advertised \$850.00.

Power
Endurance
Speed
Beauty
Economy
Flexibility
Endurance

Let us talk the matter over with you and we can demonstrate that you will save money by securing your new car from

W. S. MacKimmie
Lachute, Que.

Agents for the Counties of Argenteuil and Two Mountains.

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.
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Founders & Machinists, - - Lachute Mills.

The Car you need
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Chevrelot

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It is yours to make the choice but let it be one of these and no other. Prices are as follows:

Chevrelot \$675.00, Studebaker \$1165.00, Hudson \$1900.00

Be sure to buy no other.

Jos. Laframboise

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Selling Agent for Labelle and Argenteuil

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Capital paid up and Surplus: \$1,637,873.49

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

Terms to suit Purchasers.

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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.

The Late Mr. A. R. Creelman, K.C.

ONE of the outstanding figures of the Canadian bar passed away in Lachute in the early part of the week in the death of Mr. A. R. Creelman, K.C., for eight years general counsel to the Canadian Pacific Rly.

Mr. Creelman was of Irish and Scotch origin, he being the son of the late James Rutherford Creelman and Isabella Christina Paterson Creelman. Born 65 years ago at Richibucto, N. B., he was educated at the Grammar School there and at the Chatham (N.B.) Academy. He studied law with the late Hon. Adam Crooks, Q.C., was called to the Ontario bar in 1876 and to the bar of Quebec in 1902, and was created a Q.C. in 1859, by Lord Stanley of Preston, then Governor-General of Canada and later Earl of Derby. Mr. Creelman's talents carried him steadily forward in his profession, and he became one of the leaders of the bar in Ontario, being for years associated in partnership with such famous lawyers as the late D'Alton McCarthy, Q.C., M.P., the late B. B. Osler, Q.C., and Dr. John Hoskin, K.C. He remained a member of the Toronto firm of McCarthy, Osler, Hoskin & Creelman until 1901, when he was appointed chief solicitor to the Canadian Pacific Railway, taking up permanent residence in Montreal at that time. He was well known as one of the leading commercial lawyers in Canada, particularly expert in insurance law. In 1905 he assumed the title of general counsel, a post he held until 1913, when he resigned, but remained a director until the following year, a position he occupied for 4 years, having been elected in 1910 to take the place of Sir George A. Drummond. He was also a director of the Kingston & Pembroke Railway. Mr. Creelman was a member of the committee which raised an endowment fund for Upper Canada College in Toronto in 1900, and was appointed an honorary corresponding secretary of the Royal Colonial Institute, London, in 1906. He was a Liberal in political belief, but took no active part in politics. In faith he was a Presbyterian, being a member of St. Paul's Church. Mr. Creelman was devoted to clean and manly sport, doing much to further the interests of cricket, hockey, curling, bowling and golf, and in 1900 he was elected president of the Canadian Cricket Association.

The 148th
Are still calling for Recruits. They
want the men of Argenteuil!
Won't you go?

About the House

Useful Hints and General Information for the Busy Housewife

Dainty Dishes.

Orange Salad.—Peel large, juicy oranges and slice round. Half fill and line shallow bowl with lettuce and lay the orange in bowl. Mix well with French dressing.

Banana Trifle.—Put thin slices of bread and butter into a glass dish; then cut three or four bananas into round slices and place these on top of the bread and butter; make a pint of custard, and pour over. Beat half a pint of cream to a stiff froth and pour over the trifle when cold.

Cranberry Sherbet.—One quart fruit, one pint sugar, one and one-half pints water. Boil fruit in water until soft, strain, add the sugar and boil three or four minutes. Freeze fairly hard and remove dasher. Beat white of egg to stiff froth, add table-spoon powdered sugar and beat until it will stand alone. Stir this into the sherbet, beat well, cover and set away to ripen.

Scalloped Cabbage.—One small head cabbage, three cups bread crumbs, one tablespoon butter, one and one-half teaspoons salt, one-eighth teaspoon cayenne, milk to cover. Put crumbs and shredded cabbage alternately in layers in buttered baking dish until dish is two-thirds full. Sprinkle top with crumbs, dot with milk. Bake in moderate oven until cabbage is tender.

Tapoca Cream Soup.—Soak one-third cup pearl tapoca in a little cold water. Add to it one quart white stock and simmer gently until tapoca becomes transparent. Cook together one pint water, one onion, two stalks celery, a little mace and seasoning. Strain, add to stock and just before sending to table add one cup cream and generous piece of butter.

Mutton Pot Roast.—Wipe, roll and skewer forequarter of mutton from which bones have been removed. Brown in small amount of fat in hot pan. Parboil four potatoes and drain. Put layer of potatoes in casserole or deep pudding dish, cover with layer of sliced onions, sprinkle with flour, salt and pepper. Lay meat on vegetables, add one cup water or stock, cover and cook in slow oven three hours. Add more liquid if necessary. If oven is right no more should be needed.

Apple Compote With Rice.—Two cups rice, six apples, four slices lemon, three and one-half cups sugar, two and one-half cups water. Cook sugar and water together ten minutes. Pare, core and cut apples in thick, round slices. Add lemon slices to syrup and cook apples, a few at a time. Arrange rice in bottom of serving dish. On top of rice arrange slices of apple, overlapping each other. Boil syrup until thick and pour over apples. Cool and serve. Pears, peaches or oranges do well with this dish.

Cheese Cake.—One cup sweet milk, one cup well-soured milk, one cup sugar, four egg yolks, one-fourth cup blanched almonds, juice and rind of one lemon, one-fourth teaspoon salt and pastry. Scald sweet and sour milk together and strain through cheesecloth. Keep one tablespoon almonds and put rest, together with other ingredients, into curd and pour into six patty pans lined with pastry. Sprinkle top with chopped almonds and bake in moderate oven until firm to touch about twenty-five minutes. Three tablespoons cottage cheese may be used instead of milk.

Peanut Soup.—One cup peanut butter, one cup chopped celery, three cups rich milk, one tablespoon chopped onion, one tablespoon each of butter and flour, three tablespoons chopped red or green sweet peppers, one teaspoon salt, one-eighth teaspoon pepper, one and one-half cups boiling water. Cook celery and onion in water until tender, adding water to keep amount one and one-half cups. Add one cup milk to peanut butter and blend. Heat remainder of milk in double boiler, thicken with flour and butter creamed together, add celery stock and peanut butter mixture; season and serve garnished with pepper.

Cakes That Keep.

There is always demand for cakes that keep—that can be kept in the cake box for a week or two, ready to furnish savory slices for afternoon tea or the glass of lemonade offered to a guest on a warm day or to add to the luncheon dessert if need be. Here are the recipes for some very good cakes that can be relied on for freshness for a good many days.

Pork Cake.—This is an old recipe for a very good cake and it is rather odd that it is not made often nowadays, for it is not very difficult to prepare. It will keep for a year, and there are stories of old-time housekeepers who used to make next year's pork cakes on the day when they began to eat those made last year. The recipe for this cake calls for a pound of salt pork chopped fine. Pour a pint of boiling water over this and add two cups of molasses and two of sugar, sifted with a teaspoonful of cinnamon and half a teaspoonful each of cloves and nutmeg. Then add eight cups of pastry flour and a pound of seeded raisins, three-quarters of a pound of currants and a quarter of a pound of citron, shredded, all the fruit dredged with some of the flour. At the last add a heaping teaspoonful of soda dissolved in boiling water.

Bake for about two hours in a moderate oven.

Nut Spice Loaf.—Cream half a cupful of butter with two cupfuls of sugar, add the yolks of four eggs well beaten and half a cupful of molasses. Sift two and a half cupfuls of flour (sifted once before measuring) with a teaspoonful of cinnamon, half a teaspoonful of cloves and a quarter of a teaspoonful of nutmeg. Dredge a cupful of raisins chopped, half a cupful of cleaned currants and half a cupful of English walnut meats in the flour and add to the liquid ingredients. Then add a teaspoonful of soda and a teaspoonful and a half of baking powder and bake. These ingredients make two loaves, but half the amount can be made satisfactorily.

Coffee Cake.—Cream a cupful of butter with two of sugar and add four beaten eggs, two tablespoonfuls of molasses and a cupful of cold boiled coffee and three and three-quarters cupfuls of flour sifted with five teaspoonfuls of baking powder, a teaspoonful of cinnamon, half a teaspoonful of cloves, half a teaspoon of mace, half a teaspoonful of allspice. Dredge three-fourths of a cupful of seeded raisins, a quarter of a cupful of shredded citron and three-fourths of a cupful of dried currants in some of the flour before mixing with the spices and add the fruit last with two tablespoonfuls of brandy, which may be omitted without injury to the cake. Bake slowly and carefully in one or two loaves. The recipe may be divided for a smaller amount.

Molasses Pound Cake.—Cream two-thirds of a cupful of butter with three-quarters of a cupful of sugar. Add two eggs, two-thirds of a cupful each of molasses and milk and two and an eighth cupfuls of flour, sifted with a teaspoonful of cinnamon, a quarter of a teaspoonful each of mace and cloves and half a teaspoonful of allspice. Mix a third of a cupful of citron, cut in thin shreds, and half a cupful of raisins which have been put through the coarse part of the meat chopper with some of the flour, and add with three-fourths of a teaspoonful of soda.

The Fashions

Forecasts for Spring.

Comfort and convenience—these are the two qualifications attributed to sport clothes since the first woman dared don a skirt short enough to uncover the tip on her boot. Would these same sport clothes be quite so generally favored, think you, if these were the only words with which to commend them? If there were not something particularly youthful and becoming in the chic severity of these same sport togs, their sale would be quite limited I am sure.

Wool Jerseys for Suits and Frocks. One of the most attractive of the new materials for suits and dresses is the latest phase of Jersey cloth. It is being used for the dressier frocks and the semi-tailors, for afternoon wear, indoor skating, tea, dancing, calling and like purposes, as well as for the regulation sport suit. It comes in all the new shades, blue, green, brown,



The Cape Dress.

Russian models, the smart flared coats and skirt, and for the strictly correct sport suit along the Norfolk lines combined with an equally severe skirt.

The New Cape Appears.

Among the new features which, of course, are but a revival of the old, is the cape. This appears upon all types of frocks and suits in the form of the shoulder cape, sleeve cape, and cape collar. The full-skirted, simple-bodied frock of taffeta, worn at an afternoon tea, the skating rink, or the concert, displays its cape, collar, or series of collars, when it is not featuring a Puritan-like shoulder drapery, crossing surplice-fashion in front, and held in place in back by a girdle, from below which tiny coat tails or tabs appear. There is some indication too, of the cape returning as a separate wrap; in fact pelerines of quaintly quilted taffeta, are being shown to wear over light summer frocks and are now being worn in the south. Many of these display the unfitted, rather bunched-looking collar which accentuates the slope of the shoulders thereby living up to one of the chief requirements of the present modes. Many circular and Directorate capes matching the hat are among the season's attractive fancies.

Alarming Width of Skirts.

Paris is reported as practically losing her head over the width of the skirt. She gave out the pleasing dictum of—"a trifle more length," just a while ago, and proceeded straightway to offset it by adding to their breadth. Many of the new skirts on Paris models, it is said, are gathering material in about the waist with no regard whatever to the figure beneath, in fact a woman wearing such a skirt or frock has much the appearance of an animated barrel or something equally ungraceful. The medium skirts with just a bit of fullness about the waist, combined with the simple quaint bodices now smart, are dainty and becoming, suggestive of the grace of the figure beneath, as they are. The new models so reminiscent of the



Zouave Faillie Suit.

days of 1830 and 1850, are full of charm if extremes are not indulged in.

Batiste Collars on Tailored Suits.

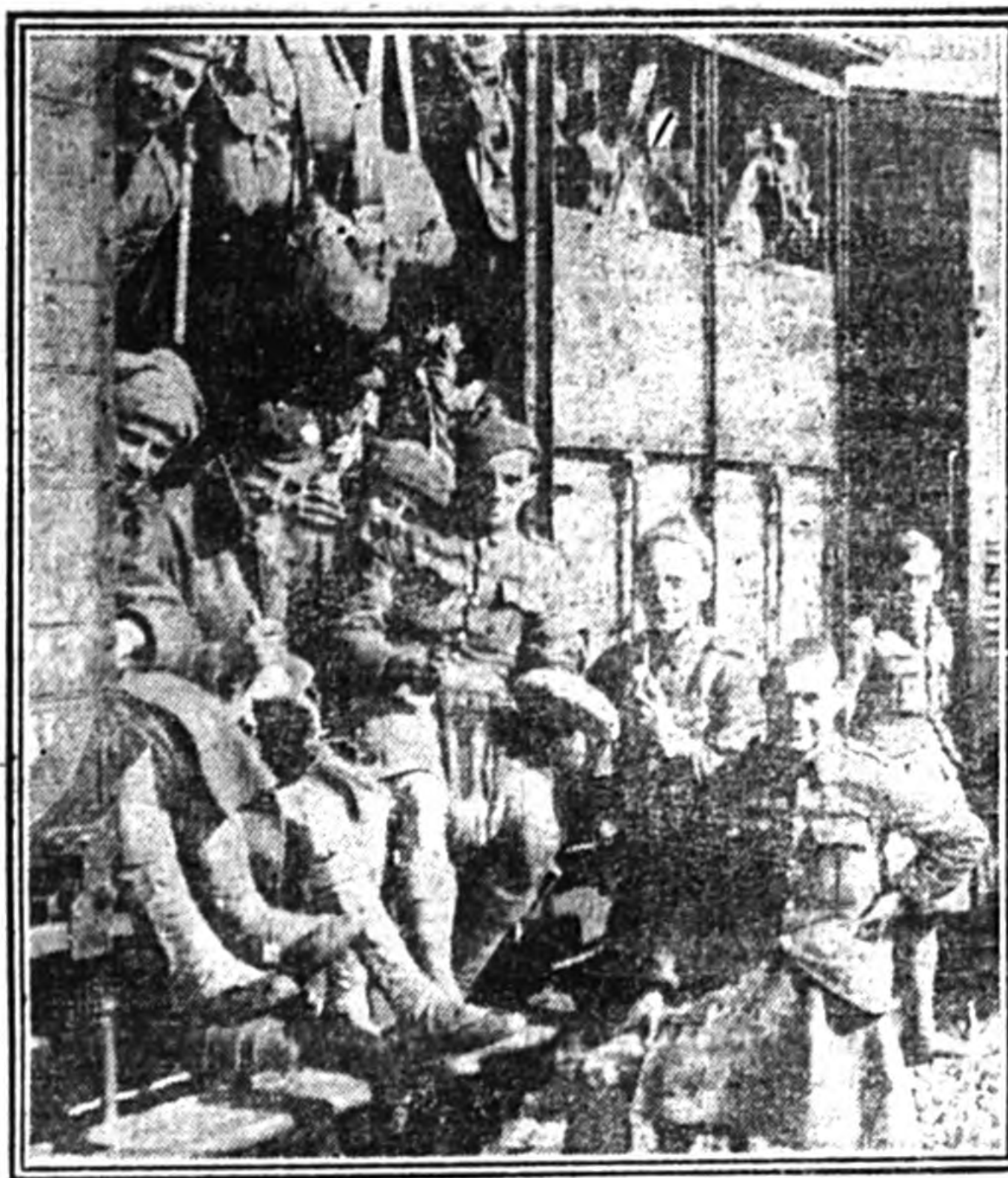
Collar and cuff sets of organdy, batiste, linen, and other like fabrics, are to be worn for spring with dark tailored suits and dresses. They serve to brighten the costume and add a fresh touch which is dainty and grateful to the wearer. Colored sets, in Russian embroidery, are particularly pretty. Neckwear in general is simple and plain.

Combination of Sheer and Heavy Fabrics.

The popularity of using a sheer fabric and one somewhat heavier in the same frock or blouse, is a notion that is attractive and economical. Crepe Georgette combines well with crepe de Chine, taffeta, or faille in blouse and frock. Serge and satin or taffeta, broadcloth and satin or taffeta, are favored combinations for the street dress, the touch of silk or satin in the same, or a contrasting shade, adding much to the beauty and the becomingness of the model. A simple serge frock gains much by the addition of a tiny turnover cuff, or a small collar of satin. Often the entire upper section of the skirt or bodice in the more dressy gown is entirely of taffeta or satin, while the lower section is of serge, broadcloth, or gabardine. Among the new materials for these simple dresses and suits, even for the more dressy models, one sees wool poplin and similar lightweight weaves. Patterns can be obtained at your local McCall dealer, or from The McCall Co., Department "W," 70 Bond Street, Toronto, Ontario.

Whalebone is often used in Greenland for making boats and sledges.

Frogs have the power of changing their color very much as chameleons do.



CANADIAN HIGHLANDERS IN FRANCE.

This happy looking outfit is a detachment of Canadian Scottish on the way from the base in France to the trenches.

SEERS SEE VICTORY FOR THE ALLIES

Duration of War Is Subject of Disagreement, But Majority Predict the End Will Come on May 22.

The war will end on or before the 22nd of May, 1916.

In their forecast of what will happen during 1916 the seers, prophets and astrologers differ widely over the duration of the world war, although the majority profess to see an early ending with the allies victorious. De-thronement of the Kaiser is also predicted.

Among the almanacs compiled by leading prophets and astrologers are those of Prof. Zadkiel, Prof. Raphael and "Old Moore" of London. The usual annual published by Madame de Thebes of Paris is delayed. Mme. de Thebes, however, is uttering prophecies concerning the future in her usual picturesque and impressive manner.

Remarkable Prediction.

Perhaps the most remarkable and definite prediction regarding the war is that it will come to an end on May 22. Prof. Raphael says that "the passage of Jupiter to Aries and his trine aspect to the planet Mars is a strong indication of success to the arms of the allies in April."

One prophet finds that the heavens foreshadow either ill-health, accident or trouble for General Joffre, from May to July. This is apparently the astrologer's way of predicting that the victorious general will pass away not later than July.

Sue for Peace.

Venus and Jupiter enter Aries, England's ruling sign, on February 13, and Jupiter remains in this sign until the middle of the year. A notable confirmation of the indications of peace is found by studying this diagram of the winter solstice at Berlin, which rules the first three months of 1916. Prof. Zadkiel divines from this that:

"The last decanate of Virgo ascends and the moon and Saturn are in the tenth mansion and Jupiter is setting. This seems to presignify that the terrible losses of the German and Austrian armies and the sufferings of the civilians will compel their rulers to sue for peace."

A further augury for an early peace is to be found in the horoscope of the King of Belgium, whose forty-first solar revolution (birthday) on April 8, 1916, shows Venus, the planet of peace, close to the upper meridian, and the sun nearly in conjunction with Jupiter and in trine with Mars. A good direction of the ascendant to the major benefic is due very shortly after. The Czar also has an especially favorable aspect for peace (sun in conjunction with Venus), coming up with the summer months.

Germany Doomed.

It is going to be a very bad year for Germany, according to nearly all the astrologers, and the climax will come in September, a disaster even more serious than defeat in war. "On the 18th of September," says one noted astrologer, "Saturn reaches the opposition of the place of the sun at the foundation of the German empire in 1870, and this transit will complete the disruption of the empire."

Kaiser to Lose Throne.

The heavens in January are particularly ominous for the Emperors of Germany and Austria. The dethronement of the Kaiser is scheduled by one prophet for the beginning of February. Prof. Zadkiel says the Kaiser's career will be ended in July.

Earthquakes are promised for Mexico, Constantinople and China in March. In July Italy is to have an earthquake lasting five days.

"Old Moore" predicts a terrible epidemic of plague in France, brought about by the war. This will continue in various countries, including Germany, even after the war. Holland will suffer from floods in May.

Zadkiel says Ireland will get home rule in August, and that Poland and Persia will realize their national aspirations about the same time.

Seer's Gloomy View.

In January, we are told, there will be a great disaster to English shipping. A great strike will nearly cripple England. We may expect serious reverses and a terrible blow.

An attempt on the life of the King of England is foretold. To make up for the misfortunes of England, the French army will win a great victory.

Upset for British Government.

Other predictions of the astrologers are:

Sensational divorce case in British aristocracy.

Serious financial panic in New York, London and other financial centres.

British Government to be upset in October.

Revolutions in Spain and Hungary in November. Hungary to gain independence.

Austrian empire will be completely wrecked.

Attempt will be made to assassinate Alfonso of Spain.

Pirates to commit many outrages on coast of China.

Serious rioting in Rome during the winter.

Widespread epidemic of disease in Prussia.

Famine in Two Lands.

Famines in Holland and Switzerland.

Serious dispute between Britain and United States.

Plague of locusts in India.

United States will go to war with Japan or some other country during the summer.

Failure of wheat crop and famine in Australia in July.

Trouble for U. S.

Trouble between the United States and Canada leading to the verge of war.

New race to be discovered in the unexplored part of the Arctic regions.

Woman leader will appear in Mexico.

Earthquake in Southern United States.

New York sky scraper to collapse.

British battleship to be blown up off the southern coast.

Gold strike in Montana.

Montreal's Portion.

Meteor to fall in Montreal and do great damage.

Grand Opera prima donna to be murdered in Chicago.

Volcanic eruption in Canada.

Sea serpent to appear in the Pacific.

Forest fires in Canada.

Island to appear in the Arctic Sea.

Flight Across Pacific.

Aeroplane will make flights across the Pacific ocean.

Chinese scientist is to get message from Mars.

Dreadful plague to break out in Germany.

Japan to have women suffrage.

Rich American woman to marry Afghan.

Great steamship to be sunk.

Great Naval Victory.

England to win great naval and air victory.

Queen Wilhelmina of Holland to die.

King of Sweden divorces the Queen.

Convicts to revolt in Siberia.

Shah of Persia to be driven from his throne.

Old Arabian Kingdom restored.

King of Siam will dismiss his harem.

Human sacrifice in China and devil worship in India.

Kaiser May Die.

The chief points of Gabriel Neith's forecast are as follows:—

War probably will continue until 1918, although March, 1916, may bring strong hopes of peace.

As the sub-cycle of Mars continues until 1944, this will not be the last conflict of the nations of the world.

March and June will be memorable months in the United States because of internal troubles as well as external dangers.

Germany may suffer adverse conditions in January and March. Death of a person of rank, possibly a member of the royal family, is indicated.

Air Raids on England.

England should expect peril from air raids from February 3 to February 7. Personal danger for the King or one of his sons in March.

Italy has a forecast of alternate victories and reverses. Trouble for a member of the cabinet in May.

Belgium has little hope of escaping from its overshadowing cloud of calamities until 1918 or 1919.

France may suffer reverses in March and April, followed by heavy losses in July and August. President Poincaré should safeguard his life.

Russia will uncover a long train of treachery. Personal injury to the Czar is probable. April will be unlucky, with adverse direction until August.

Invasion of Holland.

Holland has the forecast of much trouble and possible invasion.

The United States may expect many surprising events that will affect both business and political conditions.

Strikes and riots, with great loss of property, are prognosticated.

There will be sharp rises and declines in the money market.

Death will remove two financiers at times of critical crises, one in January and one in July.

Great naval activity is predicted for the autumn.

A stormy national election in the U.S. is prophesied. Bitter personalities, unexpected political complications, and a party split of far-reaching effect are foretold.

President Wilson has the augury that 1916 will be the most active year of his life. New international problems will multiply, political treachery may be revealed.

Halley's Comet Blamed.

The astrologers point out that ever since the return of Halley's Comet in 1910 wars and disasters have fallen upon Europe. This is what their "science" would lead us to expect, as the appearance of the great comet in Aries was said by ancient astrologers to presignify "evil and detriment to the Eastern part; sorrows to the peoples under Aries; the clash of arms and bloodshed; death or dethronement of some king." Since the comet appeared two local wars have occurred in the Balkans, Italy has been at war with Turkey, King Edward VII, the leading monarch of Europe, has died, and now the greatest war of all time is raging.

The astrologers assert that they gain their foreknowledge of coming events by studying the heavens from many different points of view. The position of the sun with regard to the planets and stars is the most important heavenly influence on human actions and earthly occurrences. The position of the moon, owing to its nearness to us, and the important gravitational influence it exerts upon our minds and bodies, is next in importance.

Household Hints.

An empty baking powder can makes an excellent nut chopper.

Medicine stains can be removed from linen with strong ammonia.

Ginger cookies are improved if mixed with coffee instead of water.

A piece of cheese grated over a simple salad is a great improvement.

Red currants added to the raspberries give raspberry jam a delicious flavor.

Flour the cake pan after you have greased it, to keep the cake from sticking.

Tooth brushes should be dried in the open air and the sun should shine on them.

Nutmegs will grate more satisfactorily if started from the bottom end.

Vinegar and honey mixed in equal parts is a great relief for a cough.

To make perfect tea, remember—good tea, boiling water and a hot teapot.

Carbolic acid is a good disinfectant, but useless unless diluted with at least 20 times its bulk in cold water.

A bit of vaseline will remove mildew or stains from any kind of leather.

Always start the rice pudding on top of the stove, allow it to boil, stirring it frequently, until the rice is done, then set it in the oven to brown.

When fish comes into the house a few hours before it is cooked, it should be cleaned, wiped dry and put into a closely covered vessel, not tin, and put as near the ice as possible.

His One Triumph.

Trouble never catches the chronic grouchy off his guard. He was expecting it.

Quite Evident.

Old Lady Customs—Do you guarantee these nightgowns?

Sly Young Clerk—They can't be worn out, madame.

Elder down is one of the worst conductors of heat, hence its use as a bed covering.

HOW AND WHY THE PUMP WORKS

The Difference Between the Lift Pump and the Force Pump—
Interesting and Instructive Facts By An Expert.

Every farmer has become acquainted with a pump handle from long and personal contact, and he has gained by experience—sometimes painful—a practical knowledge of how a pump works. Fewer, however, understand the theory of the pump's action. This latter is both interesting and instructive. Every man who wishes to install a new pump or to repair an old one should study it.

Dr. C. J. Lynde of Macdonald College, in his excellent Text book, Home Waterworks, explains very clearly and simply the principles involved in pumping water. From this source much of the following, which appeared in a recent issue of the Canadian Countryman, has been secured.

Contrary to general belief a pump does not draw water nor raise it by exerting a pull. What causes the water to rise is really atmospheric pressure on the surface of the water after the plunger has decreased the air pressure inside the pump. That is the first point that requires explanation.

By experiment it has been proven

room and expands to fill it; this decreases the air pressure on valve C; the air in the pipe P, being thus at a greater pressure than that in the barrel, lifts the valve C and expands into the barrel. This decreases the pressure on the water in the pipe P, and the atmospheric pressure on the surface of the water in the well forces some water into the pipe. In (3) the plunger is moving down and some of the air in the barrel escapes through the valve A; the air in the pipe remains the same, since valve C is closed. In the next one or two up strokes the operation illustrated in (2) is repeated, until the air in the pipe and barrel is removed, and until the atmospheric pressure on the water in the well has forced water into the barrel. After this the water above the plunger is lifted against the atmospheric pressure by the up-strokes of the plunger and the atmospheric pressure on the water in the well forces water in the barrel.

Compressed Air Aids in Pumping.
There are several styles of force

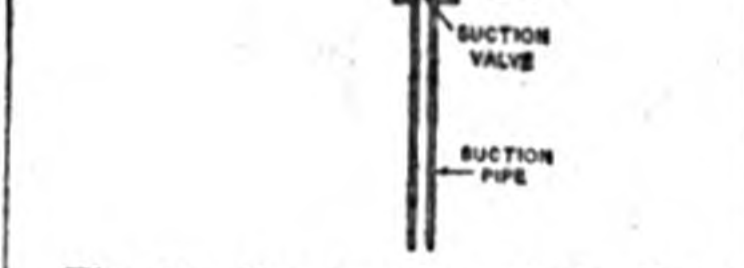


Fig. 3. Construction of the Force Pump.

pose. And if the pump already in use is not working satisfactorily he will know just what to examine in putting it in order. Faulty valves or a defective air chamber are often at the bottom of the trouble.

THE SICK SULTAN.

Death of Mahommed V. Would Make Difference in Turkey.

The Sultan of Turkey, Mahommed V., the head of Islam and the 36th ruler of the house of Osman, is sick. Once such a report would bring up visions of royal relatives mysteriously poisoned, bowstrung or dropped, bound and sacked, into the dark waters of the Bosphorus, and of fortune tellers, wizards and exorcisers crowding around the ailing sovereign's bedside. Now the people talk of prospective heirs and of regents, while the Sultan's Christian ally commends him to Allah and sends his ablest physician.

When the Young Turks lifted Raschid Effendi upon the throne from which they had shoved his brother, Abdul Hamid, they dragged a man of 65 from a palace where he had been all his life scarcely more than a prisoner. In years of inactivity his body had grown big, big with width, breadth and length, a burden for his short legs. He was a sick man then. On the semk Fridays the chalky paleness of his heavy face and the dullness of his eyes were accentuated by the troops of young guardsmen in brilliant uniforms and the officers in glittering gold braid who surrounded him. The picture had in it more of pathos than imperialism.

When he went to appeal to the loyalty of the Albanians on the field of Kasso, Macedonia, he was the first Ottoman sovereign to visit his provinces on a mission of peace. But the Albanians, who had imagined the Sultan had wings and few of humanity's frailties, were disappointed at the sight of the heavy feeble man in a black frock coat, and the mission failed. He seemed to lack either the knowledge or the physical force to combat the shrewd politicians around him and he became merely a figurehead for the dominant party of the Committee of Union and Progress.

Many things may happen with the passing of this sick man. He may be the last of the Osmanli to rule in Europe; he may be the last to "ar" the honors and title of the Caliphate. But he has been a part of the almost forgotten hope to restore the glories of the empire, and has lived to see a Turkish army with munitions of war and supplies making a desperate and so far successful attempt to hold the almost sacred Dardanelles against a great enemy.

A COSMOPOLITAN VOLUME.

The New Testament Is Translated Into Many Languages.

On the continent of Africa alone the New Testament, or parts of it, have been translated into 148 languages and dialects. The two latest additions are Dabida—a language of British East Africa—and Limba—the language of a tribe in the hinterland of Sierra Leone.

Parts of the New Testament have actually been translated into pidgin English, that strange lingo, half baby-talk and half slang, which is the chief means of communication through all the East.

The difficulties presented in translating the New Testament into this barbarous hotch-potch must have been tremendous, but they have been surmounted.

Another language of the same sort is Chinook. This consists of about two-fifths Chinook, two-fifths Red Indian tongues, and the rest English and Canadian-French. It is the tongue of barter on the Pacific Coast of Alaska and the Dominion. At least 50,000 Indians speak it, and lately St. John's Gospel has been issued in this jargon for their special benefit.

There is also a version of the Scriptures translated into the primitive language of the head-hunters of Borneo.

It was made by German missionaries, printed in South Africa, paid for with British money, and circulated in Papua.

German Dividends Drop.

The Berliner Tageblatt publishes a series of tables showing the dividend reductions of big German firms since the war. Among those who suffered most were the potash manufacturers, because of the complete cutting off of their export markets; the cement manufacturers, because of the collapse of the building trade, and in general all firms manufacturing luxuries for which there is no longer any demand.

RUSSIAN ROYALTY AT PLAY



CZAREVITCH AND COUSIN. (ONTARIO SERVICE.)

This picture shows how the heir to the throne of "All the Russias," enjoys himself in the winter time. The Czarvitch is shown standing on his sled, while his cousin, Prince Rostoslav Alexandrovitch sits at the back.

MUSHROOM GROWING.

Some Valuable Advice in Regard to the Industry.

Professor O. M. Morris, horticulturist of the Experiment Station at Pullman, Ill., gives the following advice with reference to mushroom growing:

The species commonly known as "Agaricus campestris" is one of the most commonly grown in the beds for table use. The mushroom grows best in moist, rotting vegetation and soil in a moderately low even temperature. This can be provided in cellar, cave or under the benches in a green house. A temperature between 53 and 58 degrees Fahrenheit will give best results. The mushrooms will grow in higher temperatures but more pests and other troubles are encountered under such conditions.

The surface of the mushroom bed must be kept moist to prevent a crust forming. The house must be kept well ventilated, but free from drafts or strong light. Excessive moisture in the bed or air is injurious and liable to destroy the entire life of the bed. The same degree of moisture in the bed should be maintained throughout the entire life of the bed. The surface should be sprinkled frequently, but not enough to wet the bed more than an inch or two from the surface. The temperature of the bed and air should be as nearly as possible the same. It is often advisable to sprinkle the walls and floor as well as the bed.

The bed is best prepared by using manure from the horse stables in which is a good proportion of straw. Wheat, oat, and rye straw is the best material to use for bedding for mushroom growth. If the material is fresh, it is much better than if having gone through the partial process of decay, although if it has been tramped and pounded into fine particles, it will still produce satisfactory results. The manure is piled into large piles and moistened, but not given all the water that it will hold. It is allowed to stand in this condition for three or four days and then packed firmly into the beds. The best plan is to make the beds in a level floor and pack the manure about one foot deep. If the manure is nearly half straw it will be better for the bed. Letting the manure heat until the straw changes from its bright golden color to that of a dull brown will be of advantage to the bed; it can then be firmed, stramped, or packed in the bed and left there until the temperature of the bed has run down to 60 degrees or below. If many small mushrooms with a slender stem and dark cap appear, it is a good indication that the bed is well prepared and that the manure is well suited to the purpose. However, good success will often be obtained without this evidence. If there is not a good proportion of straw mixed in the manure it will frequently be found advantageous to mix in a portion of good garden loam so that it will pack well. Let this stand for two or three days after packing until it assumes the temperature desired, then the mushroom spawn should be placed in the bed. This is usually done by cutting

the bricks of spawn into pieces about one and a half inches square. Place these in the bed about twelve inches apart in each direction. If you know your spawn is good, it can be placed from twelve to eighteen inches with good results. These bits of brick are buried about two inches deep in the manure. The manure is then drawn over them and packed again to a level surface. The beds can then be finished and left for the final growth of the crop.

The finishing or facing process consists of covering the bed with about one and a half inches of fine garden loam. If it is a little sandy in character it is that much the better as this character of soil will not bake or crust badly on the surface. This soil should be packed firmly and smoothed down as nearly perfect as possible. Moisture the surface occasionally by sprinkling with water, and see that the temperature of the room is properly maintained, that a reasonable amount of ventilation is given and that drafts do not enter the room and dry off spots of the bed. The length of time required for the development of the crop after the placing of the spawn will ordinarily vary from 40 to 60 days, sometimes reaching nearly 70 days before a good cutting can be obtained.

Mushroom spawn can be obtained from almost any of the large seed houses.

SHORTAGE OF MEN.

British Women Workers Increasingly in Demand.

Owing to active recruiting, the shortage of men in the British labor market has become more acute and has greatly increased the demand for women and young girls as substitutes. Virtually every one capable of working, says the Board of Trade Labor Gazette, has an opportunity of being employed, and it is evident that still larger numbers of women and girls not previously employed in trade and industry are required in many occupations.

Compared with October, 1914, there was a general improvement, especially marked in industries engaged in supplying the requirements of the forces. War bonuses and increases in wages, taking effect in October and affecting 180,000 work people, amounted to about \$115,000 a week.

There is a general scarcity of colliery workers, farm hands and navvies, and the demand for work people is still greatly in excess of the supply in engineering and shipbuilding trades. Shortages are reported in the glass, chemical, building and metal trades, and with regard to women, the demand for textile workers is still unsatisfied.

Canary Export Trade Ruined.

The business of the canary breeders of the Harz, (Germany) Mountains has been almost utterly destroyed by the war. Tens of thousands of canaries were exported yearly to America, France, England and Russia. The war has stopped this, and the domestic trade is almost completely at a standstill. Virtually all the breeders have already abandoned the business.

ENGINEER SAVED THE SHIP.

Repairing a Warship's Boiler During a Battle.

During the war in the Sudan in 1884-5, Lord Charles Berosford took the steamer Safieh up the Nile to the rescue of Sir Charles Wilson's party, which was isolated in a hostile country between the strong force at Wadi Habeshi and the Mahdi's host marching down from Khartum. The expedition was once in great peril through an accident to the ship's boiler. The skill and courage of its engineer officers saved the ship, however, as Lord Charles tells in his interesting "Memoirs":

The Safieh had passed the fort at Wadi Habeshi, when a great cloud of steam or smoke rose from the after hatchway. Instantly the rifle fire of the enemy increased. Chief engineer Benbow ran to the engine room. A Maltese carpenter ran up to me, crying, "All is lost, sare, myself and my brother, sare!" The ship he sink, sare!" I promptly kicked him out of the way.

The black stokers came rushing up from the stokehold hatchway. I did not know whether the ship was on fire or the boiler injured; but as the ship still had way upon her, I ordered her to be headed toward the bank.

Mr. Benbow soon reported that the boiler was pierced by a shot, that the shot had entered above the water line, and that the vessel was safe.

In the meantime the two engine-room artificers had been carried up from the engine room so terribly scalded that the flesh of their hands, fore-arms and faces was hanging in strips. They had been stationed by Mr. Benbow between the boiler and the ship's side, with orders to insert shot plugs if the sides were pierced. In that position they were further from the exit than the Sudanese stokers, and therefore were more severely injured.

I asked Mr. Benbow if he could repair the boiler, and he replied, "I think I can do it."

Mr. Benbow, assisted by the leading stoker, drew the fires and pumped out the boiler. He found a hole some three inches in diameter, round which the plate had bulged inward. Mr. Benbow then set to work to make a new plate with his own hands. With no other assistance than that of the leading stoker, he cut a plate sixteen inches by fourteen, drilled the bolt holes in it, drilled holes in the injured boiler plate corresponding to the first, and cut the threads of the screws on bolts and nuts. Since the new plate was too thin to take the boiler pressure, he had also to bolt a new iron bar across it, drilling the holes through the injured boiler plate. During the whole time he was below in the stifling-hot engine room at work upon a task demanding at once great exertion and the utmost nicety, the fire from the fort never ceased. Bullets pattered continually on the hull; some of them pierced it and struck the wounded men who lay below. At any moment another shell might burst into the engine room; but Mr. Benbow went on with his work.

About two o'clock, Sir Charles Wilson's wounded, and some guns, ammunition and stores, and a small guard of the Royal Sussex, came downstream in a nigger, under the command of Captain Gascoigne. With them were two engine-room artificers of the naval brigade.

When the artificers joined Mr. Benbow, he had been toiling single-handed, except for the leading stoker, for three hours. At five o'clock, after another three hours' work, the plate and bar were made, the holes drilled in them and in the boiler, and the threads cut upon the bolts and nuts; but the boiler was still so hot that it was impossible for any man to go into it, and the plate could not be fixed because it was necessary to pass the bolts through the plate from the inside of the boiler. Mr. Benbow pumped cold water into the boiler and out again once or twice, but it was still too hot for a white man to endure. We smeared a negro boy with tallow, and I promised him a reward if he would go into the boiler. He was only too glad to go. He was lowered down, but he climbed out again faster than he went in. After a short pause he made another try. That time, in a frying heat that only a black skin could bear, he stayed inside and passed the bolts through, while Mr. Benbow calked both plates and bolts and screwed the bolts home. The boy was none the worse in body and richer in possessions than ever in his life. By seven o'clock the job was done.

You can see what it was for yourself, for the plate is now in the museum of the Royal Naval College, Greenwich.

CHEMICALS COSTLY.

English Chemists Are Making Up for Lack of Supply.

Among the consequences of the war is the cutting off of supplies of synthetic chemicals from Germany. This resulted in a scarcity of certain drugs and in a considerable increase in the prices.

Such preparations as antipyrin, aspirin and phenacetin, too, have been subjected to extensive government demands. The British, Russian and Italian Governments require them in considerable quantities.

Carbolic acid, from which salicylic acid and its variants are produced, has advanced by more than 600 per cent.

English chemists are making up for the lack of German supplies, however.

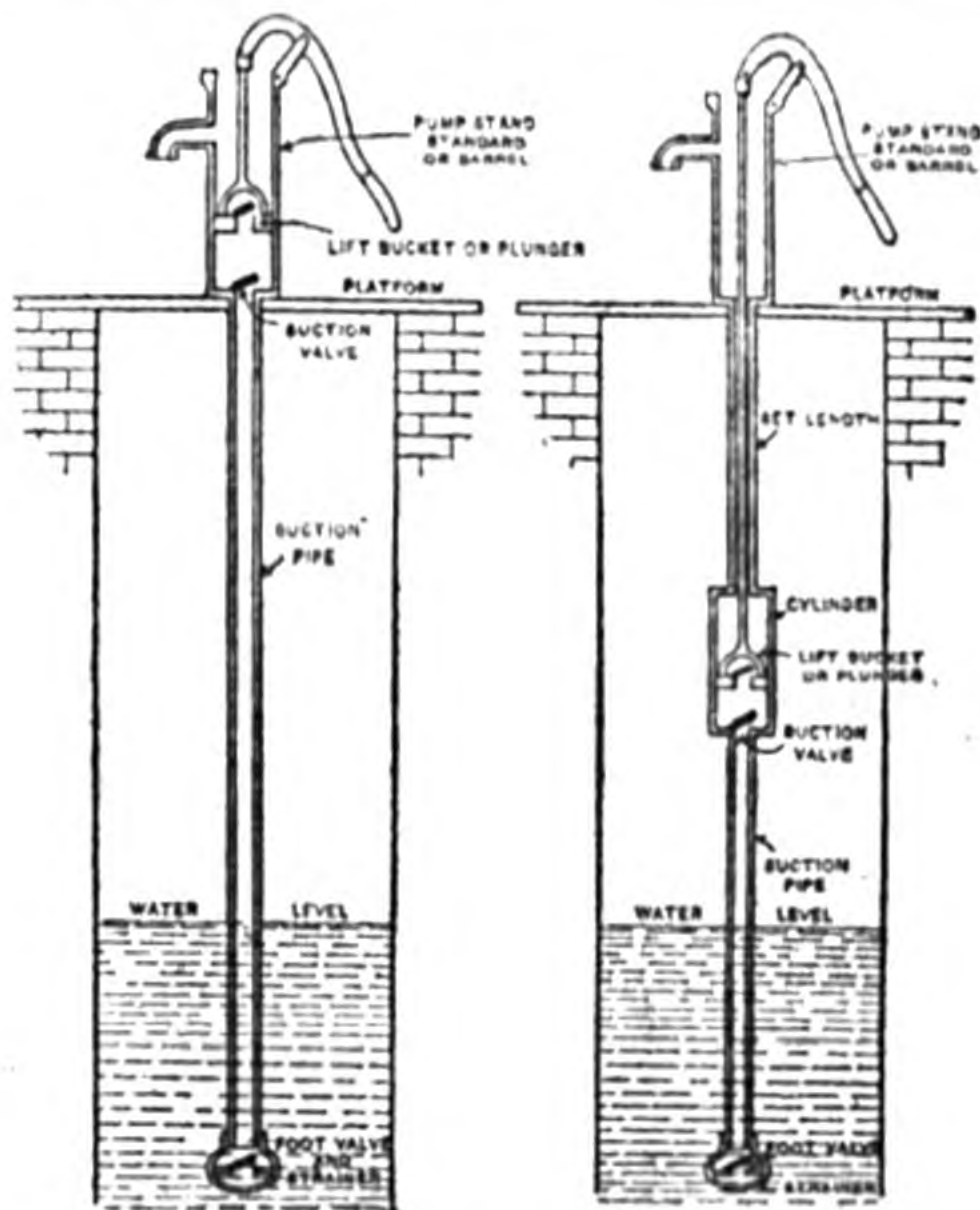


Fig. 1. Different types of lift pumps. These are used when it is desired to lift the water only as high as the pump spout.

that a cubic foot of air at 32 deg. F. weighs 1 1/4 ounces, while the great sea of air above us, called the atmosphere, exerts a pressure upon every square inch of the earth's surface equivalent to nearly 15 pounds. Thus the air acts, in this way, just the same as would any other substance of immense volume and great weight resting upon the earth.

This atmospheric pressure is made use of by two distinct classes of pumps, viz., the lift pump and the force pump. The former is used for lifting water to the level off the pump and the latter or forcing it higher.

In Fig. 1 the parts of the lift pump are shown. To the left is illustrated one type in which the lift-bucket or plunger works in the pump barrel. One valve is in the plunger, and the other, the suction valve, is at the bottom of the barrel. Below the suction valve is the suction pipe, and at the lower end of the pipe is the foot valve and strainer. The foot valve is not essential, but is generally used on long pipes.

To the right another type of lift pump often used is shown. The principle involved is identical to that in the foregoing case. The cylinder is below the barrel. This arrangement is made sometimes to decrease the suction distance by bringing the cylinder nearer to the water in the well. It also helps to make the pump frost proof. For the latter purpose a small hole is tapped in the pipe just above the cylinder.

A study of Fig. 2 will show just how and why the lift pumps work. The first two or three strokes of the plunger pump the air out of the barrel and pipe of the pump, and thus decrease the atmospheric pressure on the water in the pipe and the atmospheric pressure on the water in the well forces the water up the pipe and into the barrel. After this the plunger lifts water against the pressure of the atmosphere, and the atmospheric pressure on the water in the well forces more water up the pipe into the barrel.

Let us follow this operation step by step.

In (1) the pump is full of air at atmospheric pressure. In (2) the plunger is being raised, the air in the barrel of the pump is thus given more

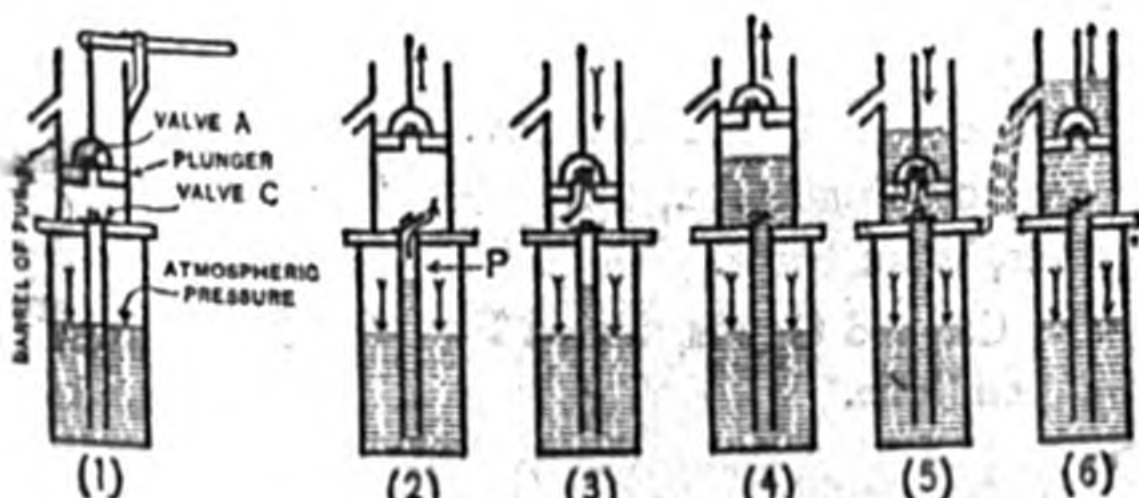


Fig. 2. The lift pump in action, illustrating the action of atmospheric pressure in the well.

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The Lachute Stores Limited, Guarantees to save from 15 to 25 p.c. to its patrons.

We have stocked a very large, well-assorted, and up-to-date Supply of Groceries and Provisions, Cured and Cooked Meats, etc. which we intend selling at very low prices and at COST to Shareholders. Shares are now being sold at \$5.00 each, and it is your privilege to become a Shareholder and reap the PROFITS.

Orders of \$25.00 and upwards to those not being shareholders will receive a special discount. It is also our intention to cater to rural districts. Requirements may be ordered by phone.

Phone No. 93

Orders Promptly supplied and deliveries made.

The Lachute Stores, Limited. LACHUTE MILLS, P.Q.

Overland and Russell Cars

Model 75	-	Touring	\$850 00
"	-	Roadster	\$825 00
Model 83	-	Touring	965 00
"	-	Roadster	935 00
Model 84	-	Touring night	1575 00
Model 86	-	Touring six	1600 00
	-	Russell light six	1475 00

We are the world's largest builders of sixes and fours, producing virtually two cars for every one of any other concern building similar types and sizes of cars.

A. C. BRADFORD,

Dealer for Argenteuil, Terrebonne and Two Mountains.

ROUGE RIVER IMPROVEMENT CO'Y.

Schedule of Tolls proposed for year 1916. The Improvements are divided into 15 sections and one-fifth of the amount of Tolls have been apportioned to each section to facilitate the collection of same as follows:

Red and White Pine, Tamarac, Spruce, Hemlock, square or waney board per thousand cubic ft. 15 cts.

Oak, Elm, or other hardwood, square or flat or waney board, per thousand cubic ft. 15 cts.

Sawn logs 17 ft. in length and under, 10 in. diameter at butt, 3 cts.

Red and White Pine, Tamarac, Spruce, Hemlock, round or flat, over 17 ft. and under 30 ft. long per thousand, 10 board measure 8-0 cts.

Red or White Pine, Tamarac, Spruce, and Hemlock, round or flat, 30 ft. and upwards in length per thousand, 10 board measure 1 cent.

Sawn Timber per thousand, ft. bd. measure 2 cts.

Slaves, per thousand, ft. bd. measure 10 cts.

Cords of wood, shingle butts and other lumber per cord of 128 cubic ft. 15 cts.

Spars per piece 2 cts.

BRONCHIAL GOLD

Yields To Delicious Vinol

Philadelphia, Pa.—"Last Fall I was troubled with a very severe bronchial cold, headaches, backache, and sick to my stomach. I was so bad I became alarmed and tried several medicines, also a doctor, but did not get any relief. A friend asked me to try Vinol and it brought the relief which I craved, so now I am enjoying perfect health."

JACK C. SINGLETON.

We guarantee Vinol, our delicious cod liver and iron tonic without oil, for chronic coughs, colds and bronchitis.

T. CHRISTIE, DRUGGIST,

LACHUTE, QUE.

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Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER

"Fruit-a-lives" Cleans,
Purifies, Enriches

Fruit juice is Nature's own remedy.

"FRUIT-A-LIVES," the famous fruit medicine, keeps the blood pure and rich because it keeps the whole system free of impurities.

"Fruit-a-lives" improves the Skin Action; enables the stomach to digest food properly; makes the bowels move regularly; and relieves the strain on the Kidneys.

By its cleaning, healing powers on the eliminating organs, "Fruit-a-lives" rids the system of all waste matter and thus insures a pure blood supply.

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

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

AUCTION SALE.

There will be sold by Public Auction at the residence of JAMES MORRISON, Louisa, Wednesday, Feb. 23rd, 1916

The following effects:—One mare 9 years old, 1 gelding rising 2 years old, 1 filly rising 2 years old, 3 cows, 1 bull calf rising 1 year, 1 buggy, 1 light sleigh, 1 buffalo, 1 double barrel shot gun, 1 broad axe, fork, shovels, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

Sale to commence at 1 p.m. TERMS: \$10. and under cash, over that amount 9 months credit on furnishing approved joint notes. 5 per cent per annum off for cash. W. J. BOYD, Licensed Auctioneer.

Were You not There?

We heard our mother calling from afar: "Come over, O my children to the war!" Now, home again, wear proudly every For we were there!

Yes, we were there! Battling the Huns by land and sea and air.

It was a fight of fury, West and East. The Kaiser claved brave Belgium like a [beast].

We choked him off. We tore him from his For we were there!

Yes, we were there! Did you not help us drive him to his lair?

Sea-dragons, too, we hunted, night and day, To keep the murderers of babes at bay.

All Hell we fought in that long, mad, [during] fray.

Were you not there? Were you not there? In that great struggle—speak!—had you [no share]?

Don't you remember those who fought and fell At Mons, the Marne, Langemarck or [Neuve Chapelle]?

Have you no story of the Fight to tell? Were you not there?

Were you not there? You do not answer! You but stand and [stare]!

Did you not see at Stamboul or Suez The German helmet or the Turkish fez?

Surely that chap is lying when he says, You were not there!

You were not there! Stand up and say he's lying—if you dare!

The War is over. Battle-flags are furled. The Great Betrayer from his throne is hurled.

It was the Fight of Ages for the world. And we were there!

Yes, we were there! But you—Go hang yourself!—you didn't [care]!

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTHWEST LAND REGULATIONS.

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

Duties.—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except where residence is performed in the vicinity.

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

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

A settler who has exhausted his homestead rights may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price, \$3.00 per acre. Duties.—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$300.

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

W. W. CORY, C.M.G.,

LAME BACK Spells Kidney Trouble

There's no use putting on liniments and plasters to cure that ache in your hips or back—the trouble is inside. Your kidneys are out of order. GIN PILLS go right to the cause of the backache and heal and regulate the kidney and bladder action. Then you get relief, permanent relief!

Many a man and woman who has been doubled up with shooting pains in the back having to stop work and lie down to get a little relief, has found new health and comfort in

GinPills FOR THE KIDNEYS

Two boxes completely cured Arnold McAsphalt, of Lower Selma, N.S. "I have never had any trouble with my back since," he says.

If you have a lame back—or any sign of Kidney trouble—get GIN PILLS to-day and start the cure working. 50c. a box, six boxes for \$2.50—and every box guaranteed to give satisfaction or your money back. Trial treatment free if you write

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WEAK, AILING CHILD

Made Strong By Delicious Vinol Lakeport, N. H.—"Our little girl 8 years of age was in a debilitated, run-down condition and had a stubborn cough so she was weak and ailing all the time. Nothing helped her until we tried Vinol. Then her appetite increased and she is strong and well, and I wish other parents of weak, delicate children would try Vinol."—Geo. A. COLLINS.

This is because Vinol contains the tissue building, strengthening cod liver elements and the tonic iron which a weak and run-down system needs.

T. CHRISTIE, DRUGGIST,
LACHUTE, QUE.

Miss M. LALANDE wishes to inform the ladies of Lachute and vicinity that she has opened up a Dressmaking Shop in the residence of MR. JOSEPH BELANGER'S Lachute Mills.

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All trains with up-to-date equipment.

Particulars and descriptive matter on application.

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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

Brass Band for 148th "Overseas" Battalion.

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. E. 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.

Boys and youths overcoats and reefers heaps of them on hand, but sizes run out so hurry up.

W. BANFORD & SON.

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For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of J. C. Ayer & Co.

COAL and WOOD

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Give your order at
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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.

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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

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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.

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