

The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XLI

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, JULY 7 1916.

NO. 24

ICE CREAM PARLOR

We take this opportunity of expressing our appreciation and thanks for the liberal patronage of our many customers in the past and wish to say that we have now opened for the summer season our Ice Cream Parlor. Owing to the popularity of our Ice Cream we have installed a larger plant so that our patrons may be well served with the best Bricks or Bulk to Order.

We serve in our parlor all varieties of Ice Cream Sodas or Sundae Cups, also 12 different kinds of Soft Drink.

Specialty of Fruits and Greens in Season.

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P. PAQUIN, - Lachute

A Lawn Social will be held on the River Rouge school grounds on Thursday evening, July 13th. Do not forget to keep the date open as a big time is promised. Admission 10c. Ice cream and candy for sale.

Have you any boots in need of repair? If so, Mr. Trimmings of Montreal has opened up shop above Mr. J. D. Campbell's store and will be pleased to do any work on shortest notice. Prices reasonable and boots made as good as new. A trial is solicited.

The Ladies of the Brownsburg Presbyterian Church purpose holding an Ice Cream Social on Mrs. R. Hardies' Lawn, on Tuesday, July 11th. Candy, tea and lemonade on sale. Good programme will be provided. Admission 25c. Should the weather prove unfavorable the social will be held in the lecture hall of the Church.

St. Jerusalem Closing

The closing of the Jerusalem School on 30th June was made the occasion of the spending of a very pleasant afternoon. The teacher, Miss Lillian Kerr, had the school building nicely decorated by flags, flowers and maple leaves and had a programme of entertainment which was well carried out by the pupils. Quite a number of the residents of the school district were present and Mr. G. J. Walker the Secretary of the School Commissioners who was requested to act as chairman. The programme having been gone through the teacher gave several prizes to successful pupils in each class, and Mr. Walker's prizes to pupils for regular attendance.

The Teacher was presented by the residents of the District with a very pretty Ladies neck pendant in appreciation of her faithful services as teacher for the last three years and a rousing vote of thanks.

Refreshments were then served and meeting closed by the singing of the National Anthem.

BIRTHS.

GRAHAM.—At North River, on Monday July 3rd, to Mr. and Mrs. Wm. A. Graham, a daughter.

FALCONER.—At Lachute, on Wednesday, July 5th, to Mr. and Mrs. John Falconer, a son.

DEATHS

CARPENTER.—At Banff, on Saturday July 1st, 1916, Elias H. Carpenter Funeral on Friday July 7th, at 2.30 p.m. from his sons residence 871 Maplewood Ave. to St. James Methodist Church, Montreal, thence to Mount Royal Cemetery.

McKIDDIE.—At Lachute, on Tuesday, July 4th, Margaret Ellen, beloved wife of John McKiddie, in her 45th year.

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LOCAL NEWS

Miss Gladys McQuinn is visiting friends in Cowansville.

Miss Nellie McGregor spent the week-end in Montreal.

Mrs. and Miss Rice spent the week-end at Vankleek Hill.

Miss Norah Somerville is visiting friends in Ottawa.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Calder spent the week-end in Arundel.

Miss Irene and Ella Riddell spent the holidays in Quebec.

Mr. and Mrs. And. Forbes, of Montreal spent the holidays in town.

Mr. and Mrs. McNow, of Vankleek spent Saturday last in town.

Mr. A. Wilson, of Ottawa, was the guest of Mrs. Slater this week.

Lance Corporal McAllister, of Ottawa, left for Petawawa on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Deacon spent a few days in Christville this week.

Mrs. Barr, of Montreal, was the week-end guest of Mrs. R. Hamilton.

Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Hogg are spending the holidays at Batesville, Que.

Misses Ruby Miller and Mabel Boa spent the week-end in Montreal.

Sergt. McIntyre of the 148th Valtartier Camp, spent Monday last in town.

Miss Davis, of Ottawa, was the guest of Mrs. W. J. Deacon on Friday last.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Davis, of Westmount, spent the holidays at Boyds Lake.

Miss Elsie McIntyre is spending this week in Quebec and Sorel visiting friends.

Misses E. and M. Sheldon, of Montreal, were guests of Mrs. J. Orlin this week.

Mrs. Geo. Kennedy, of Montreal, is the guest of her sister Mrs. A. McFaul.

Mrs. Floyd, of Montreal, is the guest of her mother Mrs. John Simon this week.

Misses Mary and Christina Palliser, of Montreal were guests in town over Sunday.

Mr. Geo. Campbell and son Howard, of Ottawa, spent a few days in town this week.

Mrs. H. Burwash and family are now occupying their summer home at Clear Lake.

Miss M. Cowan, of Menomonie, Wis., is the guest of Mrs. Jas. McFaul for this week.

Miss A. McAllister, of Montreal, is the guest of her sister Mrs. J. McGillivray this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Ivan Fraser, of Montreal were the week-end guests of Mrs. Hugh Fraser Jr.

Miss Nellie Barrie left on Tuesday for a two months visit with her brothers in Cabri, Sask.

Mrs. H. R. Ford, of Moose Jaw, Sask., is visiting her sister Mrs. L. C. Barron for the summer.

Miss Winnie Small and Mr. McMillan, of Montreal, were guests of Miss Hampton for the holidays.

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Graham, of Arundel, were the week-end guests of Mr. Gavin Walker Sr.

Mr. Geo. Calder, Mr. J. S. Giles and T. McNaughton, spent the week-end in Quebec and Valtartier.

Miss Anderson and Miss Smith, of Montreal, were guests of Mrs. W. J. Deacon for the holidays.

Mr. Harlow Giles and Miss O'Hara, of Montreal, are the guests of Mrs. Henry Giles for a couple of weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Smith, of Ottawa, spent the week-end the guest of Mrs. A. A. McGibbon, Brownsburg.

Mrs. Dr. Mason and daughter and Mrs. Hugh Fraser are now occupying their summer home at Lake Louise.

Mr. and Mrs. B. Edwards and daughters of Montreal, were guests of Mrs. Robt. Evans for the week-end.

Messrs. Ash, McCormick and Cavanagh and Miss Ash, of Montreal, were guests of Mrs. Massiah over the holidays.

Mrs. N. H. Smith spent the week-end in Ottawa and on her return was accompanied by her niece Miss Jean Taylor.

Miss A. L. Moore left on Wednesday for Montreal to attend the funeral of her cousin Mr. S. H. Carpenter, on Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Copping and sons, and Mr. and Mrs. McLaren, of Montreal are spending the summer months at Ivan Bower.

Mr. Baillie, of Buffalo, N. Y., who has been the guest of Mrs. Wm. Banford for the past two weeks returned home on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Bert McArthur, of Ottawa, and Miss Alice Kearns, of Montreal, were guests of Mrs. A. McArthur this week.

Capt. John Barle and brother Edward, accompanied by Miss Kate Patterson, left on Tuesday for a trip to Calgary and Edmonton.

Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Paul and Mr. and Mrs. Luttrell and daughters of Saranac Lake are now occupying their summer houses at Lake Louise.

Mr. and Mrs. Young and daughters and Mr. and Mrs. Griffiths and daughters of Montreal are now occupying their pretty twin cottages at Lake Louise.

Miss Olive Young of St. Rose left for her home on Saturday last.

Mrs. Heath, of Cornwall, is the guest of her daughter Mrs. J. Falconer.

Miss Cairns teacher in Upper Lachute went home on Tuesday for the summer vacation.

Mr. Wm. McKay and Miss Jean, of Montreal, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. A. McGibbon.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Strong and daughter of Montreal were guests of Mr. Wm. Elliott for the holidays.

Mr. Mossman H. Gall left on Monday evening to join his family at Quebec for a trip to the Saguenay.

The Misses Winnifred and Bertha Bain, of Montreal spent the week-end as guests of Mrs. Matthew Rodgers.

Mrs. A. D. Gall and Miss Gall, of Westmount, and Mrs. T. D. Watson, of Montreal, are the guests of the Misses Walker.

Principal McBurney has received word from Quebec that all the pupils of Grade X have passed their examinations successfully.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Thomson and children, Mr. Geo. Hinchcliffe and Mr. Steele, of Ottawa, were guests of Mr. J. R. Harris this week.

Mr. Russell Rodgers and his sister Ruth accompanied by Mr. Victor Pollock and his sister Ethel spent the week-end visiting friends in Mille Isles and Morin.

Mrs. W. J. Barr, of Ottawa, who has been visiting her daughter Mrs. N. H. Smith for the past month returned home last week. Mr. Barr is still the guest of his daughter.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Fryers, of Minnedosa, Man. and three children were guests of Mrs. Jas. Drysdale last week. Mrs. Fryers is a grand daughter of the late Tom Stuart.

Mr. John Crozier has received news of the death of his only brother Mr. Robt. Crozier who passed away in Dauphin on June 30th, 1916. Mr. Robt. Crozier was born in Jerusalem 59 years ago, and moved out West about 28 years ago.

A Lawn Social will be held under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid of the Methodist Church on the lawn of Mr. John McCluskey, Brownsburg, on Tuesday evening July 18th. Good musical programme. Admission 25 cts, children 10c.

On Sunday morning last, Rev. F. Forsythe of the Baptist church preached on "Our Dominion" and at the close the honor roll for the boys connected with the Church who have enlisted for overseas service was unveiled after which "God save the King" was sung.

One of the best equipped and most up-to-date offices may now be found by a visit to the Ayers Limited, where many marked improvements have been taking place of late in order to keep up with their ever-increasing business. They have now moved into their new offices which have been finished throughout with oak and chestnut.

Rev. F. J. Hayden, returned from Sutton, Brome County where the great Red Cross Rally was held. The speakers included, Sir Wilfred Laurier, Hon. Sydney Fisher, S. F. Vilas, M. L. S. and others. Fifteen thousand were present on the grounds, and 20,000 tickets were disposed of. He reports that it was a huge success.

The Ayers Company Limited have acquired the water power of Earle Bros. on the North River and intend to commence immediate operations whereby they will increase their present head from 24 to 36 feet, installing 1,000 horse power turbines with generator connected. This will then give the customers an improved lighting service as well as being able to furnish power for factory purpose as soon as demands warrant day service.

Confirmation Service.

A Confirmation service was conducted in St. Simeon's Church on Tuesday evening (4th inst) by the Right Rev. Bishop Farthing. The Church was well filled. Five persons were confirmed.

His Lordship gave a very simple, yet eloquent and helpful address, based on II Cor. V. 7. "We walk by faith, not by sight." He shewed what a difference the possession of faith, made in the sacrament of Baptism, in prayer, in church attendance, in Holy Communion, and in every department of spiritual and religious life and work.

The Bishop congratulated the rector and the three congregations of the parish on the way in which the status of the parish as a rectory had been maintained. He spoke particularly of the splendid response of Brownsburg congregation recently, when a new subscription list was circulated, and he expressed the hope that when a similar effort is made as it soon will be in connection with St. Simeon's congregation, the result will be equally gratifying.

Bishop Farthing will visit the churches at Louise, Dunany, Lakefield and Shrewsbury, on Wednesday and Thursday of this week, and then return to Montreal.

Mr. Rostron, a student, who has been in charge of the parish of Bardly for some time will assist Rev. Rural Dean Lackey in his work during the summer months.

Anglican Church services will be held throughout the parish on Sunday next (9th inst) as follows.—St. Simeon's, Lachute; service at 10.30 a.m. (with an address to the Orangemen) and at 7 p.m. St. Aidan's, Louise, service at 7 p.m. Brownsburg; service at 8 p.m.

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There is a tremendous rise in prices of all woolen goods.

We had laid in a heavy stock in nearly every line, and advise our friends to buy at once any clothing for men, boys, or dress goods etc., for Ladies wear.

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WAS BRITAIN'S MILITARY IDOL NEVER FAILED IN HIS SERVICE

Kitchener War/ in Franco-Prussian War Before He Entered
British Army—Most of His Life Was Spent
in Foreign Climes.

Irishmen like to claim Lord Kitchener as a countryman of theirs on the ground that he was born at Gunborough Villa, County Kerry, on June 24th, 1850. But although his father, Col. Henry Horatio Kitchener, had migrated to Ireland from Leicestershire two years before the birth of his son Herbert, the family is East Anglian. Even before he entered the army in 1871 he had had a taste of actual war. While still a Woolwich cadet he was staying during a vacation with his father in Brittany, for the Irish estates had been sold. France's last desperate struggle against the German hosts was being fought out by brave but ill-organized armies of hastily-raised levies. Young Kitchener offered his services to the French, was accepted, and fought under General Chanzy in the operations around Le Mans.

Learned Value of Organization.

In that terrible winter campaign Kitchener saw miles of stalled freight cars loaded with war material; soldiers freezing for lack of overcoats stored in plenty half a mile away, but which there was no one to issue, and starving for food that rotted because there was no machinery for its distribution. That is why he later fought the Dervishes with Nubian track-layers and American bridge builders and hemmed in the Boers with blockhouses and charged wire. His first campaign ended by his catching a severe cold after a balloon ascent made when his clothes were wet. In three months he was near to death with pleurisy.

With British Army.

He joined the Engineers in the spring of 1871 and began the long, hard toil that England exacts from the men who serve her. For three years he worked at Chatham and Aldershot and then was detached to work in a semi-civil capacity on the Palestine survey. For four years he passed up and down measuring the land of Canaan and learning the ways and the speech of its people. In Palestine, in Cyprus, in Egypt, Kitchener managed to adapt himself to the ways of the natives. He acquired not only their language but their very intonation, and could live among the Arabs as safe from detection as Kim in the crowded streets of Lahore.

Making a Mummy Fight.

England acquired Cyprus in 1878 and Lieut. Kitchener was placed in charge of the exploration. He had neither money nor powerful friends, but the maps and reports he sent back to London were models of their kind. In 1880 he was made British Vice-Consul at Erzerum. His real chance came in 1883.

After the bombardment of Alexandria England had to reorganize the Egyptian army. Kitchener volunteered and was one of the twenty-six men chosen for the work of raising a force of 6,000 men for the defence of Egypt. The Fellah does not come of a fighting race and the job seemed hopeless. Capt. Kitchener was told to lick the cavalry into shape and was attached to the Intelligence Department. He proved that the Fellah was like a bicycle, incapable of standing up alone, but very useful in the hands of a skilled master. In ten weeks after the arrival of the first batch of raw recruits 5,600 men went through the ceremonial parade movements as practised by the British Guards in Hyde Park, and they did it with unusual precision.

14 Years in Egypt.

For fourteen years Kitchener served in Egypt. He was with the Gordon relief expedition in 1884, and stayed till the hero of Khartoum had been avenged. At Handoub he was severely wounded by a bullet that shattered his jaw and buried itself in his neck, and he was invalided back to England. In 1888 he returned to Egypt as adjutant-general to head the First Brigade of Soudanese troops at Toski, where he led the final charge. Time and again he was mentioned in despatches. From Governor-General of the Red Sea littoral and Commandant of Suakim he was made Chief of Police at Cairo, and on Lord Cromer's recommendation was promoted to be Sirdar in 1892. He was only a colonel then.

Slaughter of Dervishes.

Four years later he began his reconquest of the Soudan. The Dongola expedition won him the rank of major-general, and the next year, 1897, he started to avenge Gordon's death. His first step was a railroad from Cairo to Khartoum. It had to cross the desert from Halfa to Abu Hamed, 230 miles of sand. Experts scoffed at the idea; it was absurd; the entire carrying capacity of the train would be taken up by the water supply necessary for the locomotive. But Kitchener built on, and as he built he bored, and he struck water in the sands just where he needed it, and the work was finished on October 31, 1897. In April of the following year Kitchener won the battle of the Atbara, and on Sept. 2 caught up with the Mahdi's forces at Omdurman and sealed his former victory and the Khalifa's doom. Gordon was avenged. After the fight was won he cut off the Dervishes' retreat, and as they huddled

around their standards he played his machine guns upon them, killing about 15,000. The Mahdi's tomb was the great shrine of the Dervishes. Kitchener demolished the tomb, the holy place, and scattered the mummy so that no part of the body could be got for re-enshrinement to be a focus for future trouble. He gave peace to Egypt.

Congratulated by Kaiser.

He was created Baron Kitchener of Khartoum, received the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath, the thanks of Parliament, and was voted \$150,000; also it may be recalled the Kaiser telegraphed his sincere congratulations. Two weeks after Omdurman, Kitchener's forces met Marchand at Fashoda with eight French officers and 120 Soudanese tirailleurs, and their withdrawal left the whole of the Soudan in the power of England. Kitchener at once began to build up the country.

Boer War.

Within a year the Boer War broke out, and after the British disasters Lord Roberts was sent to South Africa. Lord Kitchener, while still Sirdar of the Egyptian army, was promoted lieutenant-general and made chief of staff. He arrived in Cape Town in January, 1900, and in November took supreme command after Lord Roberts had left for England. He went to work with systematic thoroughness and built across the Transvaal a line of blockhouses connected by wires charged with electricity; sixty mobile columns were put into the field; all the women and children and non-combatants were taken off the farms and placed in huge concentration camps. Slowly and with much less loss of life than would otherwise have been possible the Boers were worn down, and in May, 1902, the struggle ended. Kitchener was made a viscount, advanced to the rank of General, given the thanks of Parliament, and \$250,000, also the Order of Merit.

Sent to India.

No sooner was peace signed than Viscount Kitchener was sent to India as Commander-in-Chief, and in seven years he revolutionized the Indian army, and freed it from red tape. This stern, icy man put an instant end to the old round of polo-playing garrison life. He made every one work and thanked no one for working. Just as in South Africa he had shipped back to England more than 400 officers as "useless," he started in to weed out the incompetents in India. He never played favorites.

After leaving India with the rank of Field Marshal, Kitchener succeeded the Duke of Connaught as Commander-in-Chief and High Commissioner in the Mediterranean, and made a tour of England's colonies to organize their fighting forces. On his way from Australia he visited Japan and the United States, returning to England in 1910. His latest service prior to the war had been in Egypt, where he went to continue Lord Cromer's great work. He succeeded in restoring the Fellah to the land, and, with a grant of \$15,000,000 from the British Government, created a great cotton-raising industry.

When War Began.

When war broke out Kitchener was in England to accept promotion in the peerage to an earldom. The Prime Minister made him Secretary of State for War, and he had responded in his wonderfully efficient way. His first question when he got to the office, "Is there a bed here?" He was told there was not and said, "Get one." It was said he slept only five hours out of the twenty-four and left his post every morning at 1 o'clock, returning before 9. His orders to recruiting officers were typical:

"Never mind about drill; it doesn't matter if they don't know their right foot from their left. Teach them how to shoot, and do it quick."

Striking Appearance.

In appearance Lord Kitchener was six feet and several inches tall with a brick red glow to his cheeks, due to years of exposure to the tropical sun. He was as straight as any soldier well drilled in calisthenics.

During all the years the British people had looked on Kitchener's silent but effective work; they had never been able to fathom his personality. A cockney non-commissioned officer, who had seen much service under him, summed up the general opinion when he said of Kitchener: "E's no talker. Not 'im. E's all steel and b'ice."

Demanded Deeds.

His face was that of a man who neither asked for sympathy nor wanted it. He had steady blue-grey passionless eyes and a heavy moustache covered a mouth that shut close and firm like a wolf trap. He believed with all his might in the gospel of work. He had illimitable self-confidence. For bungling and faint-heartedness he was incapable of feeling sympathy or showing mercy; an officer who failed him once got no second chance.

Nineteen-twentieths of Kitchener's active life were spent outside of the British Isles, and for that reason it

has been said of him he didn't really know England when the war broke out.

FRENCH ARE STUBBORN.

Letter Taken From German Officer Captured at Verdun.

Letters found upon officers and soldiers of the German army taken prisoners around Verdun are given out at French headquarters as indicating the state of mind of the officers since the failure of the first assault, and of the feeling of the soldiers' families at home. A letter written by Lieut. Hordes, of the 81st German Infantry, to his parents, says:

"Our losses in officers are so considerable that I was obliged to take command of the 8th Company. We are now in the first line, and I am crouched in a little mudhole that must protect me from the fragments of the enemy's shells that come uninterruptedly. I have seen a great deal in the course of this war, but I had not yet been in a situation so indescribably frightful.

"We are day and night under a frightful artillery fire. The French making a monstrously stubborn resistance. On the 11th, when we made an assault upon the French trenches after a considerable preparation of 12 hours, we found the French machine guns were still absolutely intact, so that our first wave of assaults was immediately moved down on leaving the trench. At the same time, the French opened up a barring fire that made it impossible to think of any further attack.

"We were unable and are still unable to bury our dead. There they lie, a most lamentable sight, the poor devils, in their muddy holes, for all the routes are swept without ceasing by the French artillery. We have dead and wounded every day. Whether we are taking our wounded back to safety or whether we are going back for our rations two miles in the rear to the movable kitchens, the danger of death is the same, until our men prefer to suffer from hunger than to go after anything to eat.

"I addition to the danger of death from shell fire, nearly every man in my company is ill, exposed as they are to the rain all day and obliged to lie in the mud all night during eight consecutive days and nights. I hope that I will have the good luck to get out of here alive, because there is no means here of even being properly buried."

A letter from a woman in Aplerbeck to a soldier made prisoner recounts incidents indicating a very effervescent state of mind among the population of Dortmund.

"A woman asked for more help, because her husband is in the army and she is unable to support her six children. As further help was refused, she slapped the commissariat of police who killed her. A crowd of women collected in the Lentenstrasse to wait for the commissariat of police but mounted soldiers came and dispersed them. Here at Dortmund and at Cologne and the environs the population is very excited on account of the lack of provisions. If it continues thus, something will happen. We have had enough of misery."

Another letter dated Loham, March 30, says:

"Sunday a long train full of grievously wounded arrived at Straubing from Verdun. Things are very bad for us here. We can get no meat except with the meat cards, and no one has the right to kill any more hogs. A young pig now costs 80 to 90 marks (\$20 to \$25), while a milk cow costs from 800 to 1,000 marks (\$200 to \$250)."

His Walk in Life.

Much mystified, Private Pipeclay had been summoned to appear before his commanding officer. With all due formality, he was marched into the august presence, wondering what was going to happen to him. "Private Pipeclay," said the colonel sharply, "I have received a letter from your father; he wishes to obtain your discharge to assist him in his business, if possible. Now, what is your father's walk in life?" Pipeclay stared wildly round, not understanding in the least what was meant. Then slowly a grin of comprehension spread over the broad features, and he replied: "He's rather bandy, sir!"

The man who forgets in trying circumstances to be a gentleman seldom is one.

BY A GIRL'S GRAVE

By George Herbert Clarke

Under this immobile stone
Lies a little girl, alone.

It was a joy her life to see,—
So glad, and virginal, and free!

Her laughter gave the birds of spring
Sweet phrases for their musicking.

There is no laughter now, nor song,—
Silent she lies here, all day long.

All day the roses over her
Blossom and blow; the winds murmur;
She heeds them not: she does not stir.

A little girl, so soon at rest;
The secret longing unexpressed
Wakened, then paled within her
breast.

God knows I loved her; and I know
(E'en though she never whisper'd so)
Her heart was mine, for well or woe.

And now—she lies beneath the roses,
While man his thousand tasks dis-
poses;
And the day breaks, and the day
closes.

—Canadian Magazine for June.

GENERAL SMUTS VERY CLEVER.

The Brain of the South African Government.

General Ian Christian Smuts is the greatest man South Africa has produced in the last ten years, with the exception, perhaps, of General Botha.

He is always spoken of as the brain of the South African Government, the man who draws up the policy which the others carry out. He was the Defence Minister in South Africa when the war broke out, and he it was who destroyed all hope of success for the German paid plotters who tried to stir up rebellion there.

Though General Botha brilliantly crushed the Germans in South-West Africa, it was General Smuts who actually drew up the plan of campaign which resulted in the end of German rule there.

General Smuts has proved himself an exceedingly clever army leader time and time again. When the Boer War broke out he was a private. During that war he rose to be a general and one of the very toughest nuts General French had to crack in the last stages of the fighting.

He is one of the youngest leaders in the present war, for he is only forty-five. Quick, tenacious, and enterprising, he knows the conditions of fighting in Africa from A to Z, and there can be no better certainty of success in German East Africa than the fact that General Smuts is in command.

Several good stories of Botha's right-hand man are told. When he visited England some years ago—it was to bring the Cullinan diamond over for King Edward VII., by the way—he found himself sitting next to a rather supercilious young officer at a public reception.

"Let me see," said the officer; "haven't we—ah—met before?"

"Yes," replied General Smuts shortly.

"Thought so," returned the officer, and added in bored tones: "One meets so many people, don't you know. Let me see, where did we meet?"

"In South Africa," retorted the general. "You surrendered to me during the war."

Once the iron determination of General Smuts broke down. He was appointed by President Kruger to be Attorney-General for the Transvaal, and he attended the Transvaal Parliament in grey trousers. This shocked the Boer Ministers dreadfully, for they all dressed in sober black, and the clamor was so great that the State Attorney had to go back home and change his "brecks."

The hands of man are like the hands of a clock. They move once round the dial of life and grow still.

After greeting in the street the other day, one of two friends, who was supposed to be a wit, said to the other, "Say, old man, have you heard about the young lady who poured a jug of water into a straw hat?" "No," replied his friend. "Neither have I," said the wit, as he walked away; "it hasn't leaked out yet."

About the House

Useful Hints and
General Informa-
tion for the Busy
Housewife

Selected Recipes.

Tapoca Snow.—Four ounces of tapoca should be soaked in a pint of cold water, flavored with strained lemon juice. Simmer the tapoca until it is quite clear, mix it with three or four tablespoonfuls of red currant jelly, pour into a glass dish, and leave to become cold. Just before serving cover with beaten white of egg, sweetened, and, if desirable, more lemon juice may be added.

Broth for the Family.—One cupful of pearl barley should be poured into three quarts of cold water, and then put into a saucepan and allowed to boil. Remove all fat from about two pounds of mutton, either neck or loin, and cut the meat into small pieces. Add to the barley, and boil gently for one hour, skimming occasionally. Grate a carrot, cut two small turnips into dice, and add these, with a little onion. Boil for one hour longer, skimming occasionally, and adding a little hot water if necessary to keep up the required quantity. When cooked, strain, season with pepper, salt, and a little chopped parsley. Serve very hot.

Hot-Pot.—Take the remains of cold beef or mutton and slice it thinly. Slice up sufficient onions and potatoes. Put in a pie dish a layer of meat, one of potatoes, one of onions, seasoning them with pepper, salt and chopped parsley. Continue this until the pie dish is full. Put in about half a pint of water and a little butter, cover with another dish, and put into a slow oven for one and a half to two hours.

Creamed Potatoes.—Take one cupful of milk, a teaspoonful of butter, salt and pepper to taste. The butter should be put in a small frying-pan, and when hot, but before it browns, add enough flour to thicken, stir till smooth, and gradually add the milk. Have cold boiled potatoes ready sliced, turn them into this, and let them gradually heat through; a very little nutmeg grated over the potatoes before frying improves the flavor. More salt and pepper may be added, if desired.

Cold Meat Pudding.—Two ounces of suet, three pounds of chopped cold meat, two ounces of bread crumbs, two eggs, one onion, pepper and salt to season, one teaspoonful of sauce, one teaspoonful of chopped parsley, gravy. Hard boil the eggs and cut them into slices; chop the meat, onion and parsley, and soak the bread-crumbs in boiling milk; season to taste and mix all the ingredients well together and bake in a basin for one hour; then turn out and serve with good gravy.

Cinnamon Toast.—Cut the bread about 1/2-inch thick and toast quickly, watching carefully that it may not burn. Score lightly while piping hot and spread with enough butter to sink in; then cover over with powdered cinnamon and granulated sugar mixed in the proportion of 1 spoonful of cinnamon to 2 of sugar. Remove the crusts and cut into fingers; put in a very hot covered dish and serve at once.

Scotch Tea Scones.—Half-pound flour; 1 teaspoonful baking powder; 1 ounce butter; 1 cup milk; 1 teaspoonful sugar. Rub the butter into the flour, add the sugar and baking powder; mix with the milk into a soft dough, roll out and cut into three-cornered scones. Brush over with milk and bake in a quick oven.

Butterscotch Pie.—One large cup of light brown sugar, two tablespoonfuls of flour, yolks of two eggs beaten light, one cup of cold water, pinch of salt, two tablespoonfuls of melted butter. Mix sugar and flour, add egg, water, salt and butter and stir smooth. Cook to a cream in a double boiler; add half teaspoon of vanilla. Let it cool a little; pour into a baked crust; make a meringue from the egg whites. Beat light, add a level tablespoon of white sugar for each egg and five drops of lemon extract. Whip light and bake brown in a moderate oven.

With Strawberries.

Nearly every one agrees that the luscious ripe strawberry dipped into powdered sugar and eaten from its stem, cannot be improved upon as a dessert, but there are times when it is necessary to make one box of the fruit go a long way. Some new recipes for this purpose may be appreciated.

Strawberry Ice.—Boil two cups of sugar and one-half cup of water together, without stirring, for three minutes; then cool. Add the juice from one box of strawberries and the juice of one lemon, then add one cup of ice water and freeze. When partly frozen stir in the white of one egg, beaten stiff.

A Delicious Mousse.—Mash one box of berries. Dissolve one teaspoonful of granulated gelatine in a little of the juice. Boil one-half cup of sugar and one-half cup of water till it threatens and then pour it on the stiffly beaten whites of two eggs. Add the gelatine, set the dish in a bowl of ice water and stir till it is cold. When it has begun to set add one and one-half cups of cream, which has been whipped, and the berries. Turn into a mold, pack in salt and ice and let stand for three or four hours before

serving. Garnish with whole berries. **Strawberry Whip.**—Soak one tablespoonful of gelatine in a little cold water for 10 minutes and then dissolve it in one cup of boiling water. Mash one box of berries and add the juice and two tablespoonfuls of lemon juice to the gelatine. Put in a cool place. When it begins to set whip with a Dover egg beater till light. Serve in sherbet glasses, garnished with a spoonful of whipped cream and a berry.

Strawberry Cheese.—A delicious hot-weather dessert may be made by stirring a few crushed berries into a cream cheese and serving it with saltines. This tastes like strawberries with Devonshire cream, and is particularly good for porch teas.

Strawberry Sauce.—Bread or rice pudding may be made into a real company dessert, if served with strawberry sauce, made by creaming one-third of a cup of butter with one cup of powdered sugar, into which a half cup of crushed berries is stirred. Make it just before it is to be eaten.

Strawberry Tapioca.—Hull a box of berries in a large glass bowl and sprinkle with sugar. Soak three-quarters of a cup of tapioca in cold water for two hours, then drain and cook in a double boiler with two and one-half cups of boiling water till transparent. Cool and pour over the sweetened berries. Serve with sugar and cream.

Household Hints.

Allow five hours for cooking corn-meat in a fireless cooker.

Improperly kept food exposes the family to ptomaine poisoning.

Use a stump of a candle instead of a cork for the glue bottle and it will not stick.

A piece of fungus broken from an old tree is a splendid buffer for mahogany furniture.

Always cut off and grate fat, skin or any browned parts before reheating meat.

Water in which potatoes have been boiled is the best thing with which to sponge and revive a silk dress.

To clean coffee or tea pots boil a little borax solution in them twice a week for 15 minutes and it will purify them.

A generous pinch of salt added to flour for thickening, before mixing with water, tends to keep it from being lumpy.

When trying to thread the sewing machine needle in a poor light hold something white on the opposite side of the needle.

An old refrigerator which has a lining of tin may be made to look cleaner by applying two coats of white paint and then two coats of white enamel.

Old stockings will be found to make excellent and useful polishers for furniture. Cut off the feet and then join them up, two together for rubbers.

Take an ordinary catsup bottle with a screw top and punch holes in the cover. When filled with water this makes a very handy clothes sprinkler. Copper pans should be cleansed by scouring with a cut lemon dipped in salt. Then rinse thoroughly in pure water, dry, and polish with a soft cloth.

Stains in table linen are easily removed by plunging the articles in pure boiling water. The addition of soap or soda would have the effect of fixing the stain.

Whiting spread on a flannel cloth will remove all spots from painted wood without hurting the surface and without tiring the arm which applies it.

Afterwashing and drying black cotton stockings smooth them out well with the hands, for the frequent use of a hot iron makes them fade and become brown.

Dirty marks on wall paper may be removed by rubbing them with stale bread. Cut a thick slice of bread and rub the paper downward as evenly as possible.

The application of lemon juice will sometimes cause warts to disappear. Touch them several times during the day with a camel's hair brush soaked in the juice.

Did Not Understand Their Use.

"I presume, my good fellow, you're a laborer," said a lawyer to a plainly-dressed witness. "You are right, I am a workman, sir," replied the witness, who was a civil engineer. "Familiar with the use of the pick, shovel and spade I presume?" "To some extent. Those are not the principal implements of my trade, though." "Perhaps you will condescend to lighten me as to your principal implements?" "It is hardly worth while. You don't understand their nature or use." "Probably not," loftily, "but I insist on knowing what they are." "Brains."

Truth is mighty—and mighty inconvenient for some people.

Teacher—"If the earth were empty inside it would resemble—" Scholar—"A razor, miss." Teacher—"A razor? Why, Teddy?" Scholar—"Because it would be hollow ground, miss."



Doing the Best She Knew.

"I know I asked you to be economical, my dear, but I don't see why you are running accounts with four grocers." "Why, don't you see, darling, the bills are all so much less!"—London Opinion.

For Marjorie's Sake

"You'll be sure and tell Mr. Maver how sorry I am that there should have been this delay in payment. The times are not what they were, and the war, of course—"

The old man who stood just within the doorway coughed nervously, as if hoping that that would fill the gap in the string of his excuses.

His companion—a broad, bullet-headed figure, who remained with one foot on the top step, and the other pushed meaningfully into the passage beyond, as if to take care that the door was not closed—unemotionally detached a stamp from the sheet he took from his pocket, licked it, placed it on a strip of blue paper, scribbled something on it with a pen, and handed it over to the other.

"Mr. Maver don't care a donkey's head about excuses," he growled. "Money's what he wants, every time."

He turned away without another word, and the old man watched him until he disappeared in the fog.

Then he closed the door and turned back into the passage. The old house was very still and silent, and he was alone there, as he had been alone for twenty-five years. It had been his own house once. It was still legally his own house; but, as he had to pay interest to Mr. Maver for the money he had raised on it to keep body and soul together, his proprietary rights were little more than technical.

Mr. Thomas Dodd—old Tommy Dodd, as all the children in the neighborhood called him, largely out of affection—was well past seventy. His hair was snow-white, and his face, untouched by the magic hand of Time, was like that of a child.

He lit a candle in the passage, and by its light examined the money he had in his pocket. It was twenty-nine shillings—all the money he had in the world, now that he had paid Mr. Maver the quarterly interest on the mortgage—a quarterly interest that would fall due again in a few days.

"Perhaps I shall die before then," he said to himself. "That would be the best way out. If I should have to leave here—"

He began to tremble so that the candle traced weird gyrating shadows upon the ceiling. Steadying himself with one hand on the wall, he tottered down the broad passage to a door at the further end. There he paused a moment, as if frightened, holding the handle.

"Well, I've always been in once a year on this day," he muttered to himself—"this day that she ran away from me—my Marjorie, my little Marjorie."

He turned the handle and opened the door. As he did so, an odor of dust and damp assailed him. He held up the candle, shading his eyes.

From out of the darkness there leapt up a strange, fantastic scene. The room was a large one, and down the middle of it stretched a table laid for dinner. There were glass and plate and silver candlesticks there, but the silver was tarnished and the glass was covered deep with dust. There were vases filled with what had once been flowers, but the flowers had mouldered beyond recognition. In the middle of the table stood a large, heavily-laden cake, which was now almost tumbling to pieces from the tunnelling of the mice that scampered away at the sight of the candle. The old man entered the ghostly room, and, closing the door, stood looking about him. At the far end was a sideboard, crowded with an odd collection of worm-eaten, tarnished goods—a lace shawl that was hanging together as if by a miracle, some silver knives and forks almost black with the action of the atmosphere, an open jewel-case, out of the dust of which there shone dimly, as the candle-light lit upon it, the glow of a precious stone.

"Marjorie—my little Marjorie!" he cried. "Oh, why did you leave me—why did you leave me?"

With a trembling hand he set the candle on the table and sank upon his knees. From out of the past came the picture that was never absent from the mirror of his mind—of the scene which the room commemorated.

Marjorie's wedding-day! The table had been laid for the guests—the presents displayed! She was to have been the wife of Lionel Maver—that very Maver who had advanced money on the security of old Mr. Dodd's house, and was so exacting in the payment of the interest. And Marjorie had fled, without an explanation, except for a few hurried lines to say that she could not marry Lionel Maver—that her father was to forget, and, if he would, forgive her.

He had never known where she had gone, or what she had done. The bridegroom had searched for her in vain, and then savagely accused her father of being party to the flight. She had left him broken-hearted and alone, and he had kept that room, where her marriage-feast was to have been, exactly as it had appeared on her wedding-day. And that was twenty-five years ago!

"Oh, Marjorie, Marjorie, my little Marjorie!"

On the silence of the old house broke the vibrating clamor of the knocker. Old Mr. Dodd rose half dazedly to his feet, and then, as the knock was repeated, he picked up the candle and hurried to the door. As he opened it, letting in the fog that was gathering with the fall of the

winter evening, a tall, burly figure, greeted him.

"Didn't expect to see me so early, did you?" said a strong, lusty voice. It was some moments before old Mr. Dodd collected his wits sufficiently to realize who his visitor was. Then he remembered. It was one of the wounded Australian soldiers whom he had visited at the hospital—a certain Private John Carew—to whom he had taken a great liking, and whom, forgetful of his financial difficulties, he had asked to come and dine with him that evening.

"Oh, my dear Mr. Carew, please come in," he said, flushing with excitement. "I'm so glad that you called early, because—it's inhospitable of me, I know, but my wits go wool-gathering these days—I'd almost forgotten you were coming!"

The young man stamped into the passage and followed his host into an adjoining room. He was nearly six feet two, big and bronzed, and the old man with the bowed shoulders and the child-like face contrasted curiously with him.

"I'm not going to stay now, Mr. Dodd, but I just came to tell you a piece of news I've had. My mother's come over from Australia, and arrives at Waterloo at six o'clock to-night. I thought I'd tell you in time myself, so that you can put that dinner off."

Old Mr. Dodd forgot in an instant the fact that he only had twenty-nine shillings left in the world. He had wanted so much this young man to dine with him. Though he had forgotten all about the function, he remembered now that he had been looking forward to it for days.

"But your mother," he stammered pleadingly. "Perhaps your mother would do me the great honor of dining here as well? I—I should be so disappointed!"

There were almost tears in his eyes. The big colonial's face lit up with a smile.

"You can count on us, then, Mr. Dodd," he said. "I wouldn't disappoint you for worlds, and I know mother wouldn't. Anybody who has been a friend to me is a friend of hers. We'll be here at seven o'clock punctually."

It was only when his visitor had gone that old Mr. Dodd began to think once more of pounds, shillings and pence.

He had just twenty-nine shillings. He counted them over thoughtfully. They would provide a very excellent dinner for three. And after that—well, it would at any rate only have been a question of a few days, and what did a few days matter to one who had lived so long?

Abruptly he put all these thoughts from him and began bustling about to put the room in order. Almost exhausting his small stock of coal, he made a glowing fire, and then laid the table. This done, he buttoned himself into a tight-fitting top-coat and sallied out into the darkness and fog.

At a neighboring small restaurant he ordered and paid for a substantial four-course dinner, which was to be sent in punctually at a quarter past seven. With what remained he bought some flowers for the mother of his gallant guest.

These preparations took him so long, and he became so excited and enthusiastic about every purchase, that it was close upon seven before he got back to his house. A taxi-cab was standing by the pavement, and dimly through the darkness he could see a soldier with a lady by his side. "What a curious old place, Jack," he overheard the lady remark. "I can't see much for the fog, but just the outline of the building reminds me of the old home I used to live in when I was a child."

Old Mr. Dodd hurried forward.

"I'm so sorry to have kept you," he said. "Please let me get you out of this cold."

He fumbled with the latchkey and opened the door. As he did so, the wind blew out the candle in the passage.

"How very stupid of me!" he exclaimed. "But I'll open the door of the dining-room, and you'll be able to see."

Closely followed by his guests, he walked down the passage and threw open the dining-room door.

"Now pray let me have the honor of shaking you by the hand, madam," he said, in his gentle, old-fashioned way.

But the lady did not answer him. She was looking round the room with staring, wondering eyes. Suddenly, with a cry, she staggered towards the table and, putting her hands upon it, as if to support herself, turned and faced her host. All the blood had fled from her cheeks, and her face was ghastly in the candlelight.

"I trust, madam, that you are not—"

old Mr. Dodd began nervously. But the lady cut him short. Holding out her arms, she staggered towards him.

"Father!" she cried. "Oh, my dear, dear father, to think that I should come back to my old home like this!"

The old man gazed at her in dazed wonder.

"Marjorie," he gasped—"my little Marjorie!"

The dinner was cold when they sat down to it, because they had much to tell—how Marjorie, thinking she was obeying her father's wishes, had forced herself to regard Mr. Maver as her future husband, and then, on the night before her wedding, had fled secretly to the man she loved—to John Carew—with him to battle through

The call is to the Tenth Annual Ontario Boys' Camp Conference which is to be held on the beautiful grounds of Geneva Park, seven miles over Lake Couchiching from Orillia; the dates are July 22nd to 29th.

This conference cannot easily be described. It is a Boys' Camp, with all that suggests in the way of fun and fellowship.

It is more than a vacation, though each afternoon will be given over to recreation in the form of organized sports on land and water, and under the supervision of an expert physical director assisted by a number of athletes.

It will be a conference on modern methods of boys' work, discussing the problems of older boys and offering help in their solution.

Vocational guidance will be a prominent feature. These life work talks will be given by a number of successful business and professional men, under the guidance of Arthur B. Farmer, B.A., of the Sheldon School of Salesmanship, vocational and business science.

It will be a training school in the principles of leadership, especially appealing to the ambitious boy eager to make the most and best of life's opportunities.

It will be a place of great visions, wholesome inspirations, and high resolves.

Character is contagious. Here boys will form lasting friendships, not only with boys from other schools, but with Christian men from the colleges they hope soon to enter. Here, too, they will come to know men whose names stand for success and honor in the commercial world.

The boy of to-day is to be the leader of to-morrow, so how necessary it is that at the time when character is being formed, ideals set up, and responsibilities of life service realized, the boy should have the opportunity of fellowship with older men who have actualized their visions of earlier years. These leaders, comprising the strongest group ever gathered for a conference of this kind, have been chosen not merely because of their personal qualities and interest in old-

er boys, but because they are recognized as specialists in the various lines of work they are to present.

They include the following: Professor Wm. H. Greaves, M.A., Department of Public Speaking, Victoria College; Professor E. R. Groves, teacher of Sociology, New Hampshire State College, Mass.; Arthur Black Farmer, B.A., teacher of Vocational Guidance, Character, Analysis, Salesmanship and Business Science, Sheldon School of Business Science, Toronto; E. M. Robinson, International Y.M.C.A., Boys' Work Secretary, New York City; and the following Canadian boys' leaders under whose joint organization the camp is promoted: Sunday School Commission of the Church of England, Rev. J. W. Storey; the Baptist Conventions of Ontario and Quebec, Rev. P. K. Dayfoot, M.A.; the Methodist Church Young People's and Sunday School Department, W. H. Vaughan; the Presbyterian Sabbath Schools and Young People's Departments, Rev. C. A. Myers, M.A.; the Ontario Sunday School Association, Rev. E. W. Halpenny, B.D.; the National Council of the Young Men's Christian Association, Taylor Statten, Wm. R. Cooke, G. H. Hutchinsin; J. P. Hagerman of Toronto; Central Branch Y.M.C.A.; W. H. Wood of Brodeville Community Y.M.C.A.

The programme is based upon the Canadian standard efficiency tests which sets up for the boys of Canada a programme of life activities making for strong characters physically, intellectually, religiously and socially. Every day in the camp will be full of fun and worth while activities including swimming, fishing, sailing, canoeing, baseball, tennis, group games, group studies, vocational and practical talks, etc. Boys' Sunday School classes, Y.M.C.A. Square Clubs, High School Clubs, and other groups of older boys are entitled to representation.

A training course on boys' work for male teachers, pastors and superintendents, is to be held simultaneously and for the week following. (Send for special programme.)

The following is a testimony written by one of the boys of last year's

misfortune, at the other end of the world, to wealth and comfort. "I thought I must have broken your heart, father dear, and I couldn't write to you. I thought it best for your own peace and happiness to go out of your life." "My peace and happiness!" he exclaimed; and then, without another word, he took her by the hand and led her to that fantastic room which he had kept as a shrine to her memory. And that was the nearest he ever got to any expression of his love. London Answers.

All in life worth having has its price. It must be paid for in effort, and in tears, and can be had on no cheaper terms.

"Yesterday," said Jabson, "I refused a poor woman a request for a small sum of money, and in consequence of my act I passed a sleepless night. The tones of her voice were ringing in my ears the whole time." "Your softness of heart does you credit," said Mabson. "Who was the woman?" "My wife."



To the Older Boys of Ontario.

A CALL TO CAMP.

Choice, representative Older Boys, between the ages of fifteen and twenty years, are hereby called to Camp for seven days on the shores of Lake Couchiching at Geneva Park, to camp, to live under canvas, away from the piles of brick and stone that we call cities; in the open air; to breathe pure oxygen; to bathe in sun and water; to sleep upon a bed of boughs beside the trail; to hear the whisper of the trees; and from the daily vocation of the village and the farm to sit beside the campfire when the sun has set; to ply the oar and wield the paddle in the moonlight; to dive in the cool waters of the lake at dawn and to watch the stars at night; to eat flesh and fowl and the delicacy of fish with the fragrance of the forest all about you; to commune night and morn and mid-day with God's great out-of-doors. This is the Call!

To confer, to study the guide-book of the boy, the man and nations; to learn to live right, to speak true, to help the weak, to follow the Christ; to note rules of righteous living in prophet, priest and sage, and to apply them to our daily life and service; to become acquainted with the Bible. To study plans for the home Sunday School, and programs of service and activities to be done; to hear men who have travelled life's trail tell the story; to discuss the ways by which men earn their daily bread, without in the man's world; to play and sail and hike at night, when the day is done, and to do it in the spirit of the Master of Men. This is the Call!

camp, and many others of a similar strain could be produced:

"It has given me an insight into the possibilities of the work that I did not know it possessed and showed me how little I really knew. It has helped me by giving me the chance to rub up against the right kind of fellows and showing me what kind of a fellow I ought to be."

It has showed me how to treat subjects of which I already knew the theory before the fellows in an interesting way. It has given me the inspiration to go home and endeavor to be a man, clean in thought, speech and action and to try to develop into a live wire and try in spite of discouragements to try and help our fellows to do the same thing through the C.S.E.T., and in every other way I can.

But above all this conference has given me a clearer vision of the spirit of my Master and what He means to me and may mean to the other fellow if they only catch the vision of service, and I hope I may be able to help some of them to catch that vision of service, to themselves first, to their fellows and to the world brotherhood.

And I hope to be able to put this camp conference before the school, the township and county in such a way that next year a greater number of fellows will be persuaded to take the opportunity to come and get next year what I am getting this."

At this time of world crisis it is a call to men and women of Ontario to use every means at their disposal for the development of stronger men; if our boys best powers are called out they shall respond when they are in world-leadership by giving us greater laws and administration for agriculture, science, industry and also social conditions actuated by a religious dynamic of heretofore undreamed of purity and nobility. The camp leaders aspire to such a lofty objective by touching the lives of our boys particularly during the impressionable years of 15-18.

Send to any of the above bodies for further information and registration blanks, or to E. D. Otter, Secretary, Promotion Committee, care of Ontario Sunday School Association, 299 Queen St. West, Toronto.

1200 OPIUM DENS IN PARIS.

Even Flower Girls Peddle Drugs in the French Capital.

The war has incidentally revealed the existence in Paris of a number of opium smokers, cocaine and morphine users that was unsuspected before. Monsieur Charles Bernard, deputy for the district of Montmartre, where he is engaged in the drug business, estimates the number of opium dens now in existence at 1200.

"Even the flower girls on the street," he says, "have been drawn into the traffic in stupeficients. Recently a girl in short skirts and with a vicious expression offered a bouquet of violets to a passer-by. The man wanted no violets, but the girl's expression excited his pity and he tossed her two sous. 'But it's 20 francs,' she said softly. Then approaching near enough to whisper, she added, 'there's some 'coco' inside.'"

"'Coco' is the familiar term used in the quarter for cocaine, of which there was a little paper concealed in

the heart of the bouquet. There are other quarters of Paris also where the same practice has taken root."

An elegantly dressed woman got out of a taxi in front of a fashionable bar in the centre of Paris and asked the footman of the establishment if he would please fill her lighter with gasoline. A plainclothes man standing by seized the lighter when it was filled and it was found to contain a solution of chlorhydrate or morphine. These incidents show how forbidden drugs are procured. There are said to be at least 30 illicit establishments in Montmartre where morphine is to be had, including bars, cafes, restaurants and hotels.

The Chamber of Deputies has just voted a law raising the maximum penalty for illicit traffic in opium and kindred drugs from 3000 francs (\$600) to 10,000 francs (\$2000) fine and from two months to two years' imprisonment.

Remarkable Endurance. "Wanted—Girl; farmhouse; last lived two years."

PRIVILEGES OF AMBASSADORS

CANNOT BE FORCED TO PAY HIS JUST DEBTS.

The Embassy Is Recognized as Piece of Country Which It Represents.

The tragic death of the first secretary of the Italian Ambassador at a London hotel recently had a curious sequel, says London Tit-Bits. The Ambassador put forth the unusual plea of "diplomatic immunity," and the result was that no inquest was held. The last occasion on which this plea was put forward was when, many years ago, attempts to hold inquests on deceased members of the Chinese Embassy were defeated by recourse to the act.

Ambassadors, however, have many peculiar privileges of which the general public know very little. In the first place, an embassy or legation is, to all intents and purposes, a piece of the country which he represents, and consequently an ambassador and his staff are not affected by the ordinary laws of the country in which the legation stands. This was emphasized some years ago when a certain gentleman whose name was well known at the particular period was kidnapped into the Chinese Legation. An inspector from Scotland Yard immediately proceeded to the legation and released the prisoner. This was a most serious breach of international law, and created quite a sensation in diplomatic circles at the time.

Cannot be Sued.

An ambassador cannot be sued. In fact he is immune from legal proceedings by a statute which was passed to appease the wrath of Peter the Great of Russia, whose ambassador was actually arrested in London for a debt of £50.

In 1909 Bethmann Hollweg, the German Ambassador in London, claimed to be exempt from rates in respect of his residence at Walton-on-Thames, and although the Walton authorities took the matter up with the treasury, the latter upheld the ambassador's claim. Again, in Washington, in 1904, a member of the British Embassy successfully claimed to be outside the law when charged with exceeding the motor speed limit.

An ambassador cannot be forced to pay his bills or forced to give evidence in the law courts. He is free from paying custom duties, and if his footman is summoned for being drunk and incapable in the streets (this has actually happened in London) he can save him from being fined.

Exceptional Rights.

The most curious of an ambassador's privileges is that when dismissed from an audience with the sovereign to which he is accredited, he may turn his back to the court. He also has the right to demand admission to the sovereign by day or by night. An ambassador's wife is regarded as almost as important a person as the ambassador. Not only is she addressed as "Your Excellency," but any insult offered to her is as much an affront and even a cause for war, as would be one offered to her husband or his country.

The ambassador has the right to sit in the presence of the sovereign of the country to which her husband is accredited, and, like her husband, cannot be arrested or sued for debt.

RUSSIANS MANY RACES.

Population is Most Varied of Any Country in the World.

The population of Russia is more varied than that of any country of the world. It consists of over 140 different peoples, nationalities, and races, all differing in their customs, religion, language, and dress. There are: Fifty million Great Russians, or actual Russians or "Muscovites" (the inhabitants of the former Grand Duchy of Moskov), now ruling all Russia.

Twenty million Little Russians, formerly a part of Poland.

Twelve million Poles.

Six million white Russians, formerly a part of Poland.

Two million Lithuanians, formerly a part of Poland.

Two million Germans.

One million and a half Armenians.

One million and a half Rumanians.

Five million Jews.

Sixty million of 130 other different nations and races, as: Tartars, Kurds, Bashkirs, Samoyedes, Kirghizes, Kalmyks, Turks, Bulgars, Greeks, Gipsies, and 120 others. Mostly all of these live in groups and clans on their ancient territory.

Badly Needed.

"There will be no meeting of the Good Health Society Tuesday evening because of the illness of so many of the members."

Town Visitor (to farmer, whose chickens he has been admiring)—"I suppose you hatched all these chickens yourself?" Farmer—"Oh, no; we keep hens for that purpose."

"You can't fool the people all the time," announced the investigator. "I know it," replied the Trust Magnate. "There's plenty of profit in fooling half of them half the time."

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LACHUTE, QUE.

En Passant.

When a man wants to do a thing and is not sure about how he ought to tackle it, he often will ask the advice of some body else more or less experienced on the subject. It does not necessarily follow that he will act upon the advice when obtained, or that it will be in his hands such as will assure him a satisfactory completion of his task, but he asks for it all the same. It may come in handy later, after he has spoiled the job and sets out a second time to accomplish it. When a thing is done the wrong way and ends in failure there is always a crumb of comfort in the reflection that one knew the right way all the time.

The more advice you ask before beginning the merrier. It would be impossible to act upon it all, being so diverse, but it serves to test your friends. When you fail they all flock around you to encourage you with such words of comfort as—"I told you so,"—"If you had only taken my advice," and "I knew what would happen."

The advice asking plan also tests you personally. If you have ability to withstand it all and hit a trail of your own you prove yourself unconventional. If you fail, you have the advice to fall back upon and the knowledge that your friends consider you unimpressionable and self-willed, some will go the length of calling you stupid and pigheaded, but if you succeed you are hailed as an original sort of fellow, indomitable in face of long odds, and deserving of nomination for office now and Valhalla later.

There is greater safety in asking for advice than in waiting around until people come and give it to you free and unsought. That is, apparently free. I have noticed that the person who voluntarily proffers advice is generally actuated by an insatiable curiosity and is in search of information concerning your plans. If you are not careful you are apt to make confidants of Tom Dick and Harry and you end in being sucked dry. Then you realize that you have reached a period of time when past indiscretions speak back; one of those lonely hours "When a fellow needs a friend."

There is one drawback about the advice you act upon whether it is a free gift to you or is acquired by entreaty and that is that if your work is successful the person who gave the advice persists in considering himself your partner—or accomplice. Your success is directly attributable to him and your gratitude requires to be made manifest, which usually ends by your dear friend practically adopting you, body and business together. Should you repel him he casts you off as a monster of ingratitude and becomes for ever after an injured person. And, as you know injured persons have rights. Rights and privileges. He may libel your every innocent design and action and never tires of saying, as a former friend, that he knows your thoughts and unthoughts, your ways of doing things (and friends) and what you do them for. That is, he is only one of the many penalties of taking free advice and using it for your own purposes just as if you had lawfully acquired it by purchase like a loaf of bread.

Is it worth the price? A few failures off one's own bat, is, to a man of mettle, the best incentive to achievement. The independent spirit is the most daring and performs high feats by its own individuality. Lower down the scale also the plodder, who assimilates what he sees and hears, silently, walks confidently along sure of his way and knows where he intends getting to before dark. Neither of them seeks or needs extraneous assistance over much. When in doubt he reads up and studies and thinks out his subject or passes it by altogether for others to meddle with thereby saving himself a shoal of worries.

That is the man who like Rosebery prefers to plough his lone furrow and who makes you feel like taking him by the shoulders and shaking sensible advice into him like corn in a sack. Don't do it. He's all right. He is the fellow who would sooner think of offering you money than advice unasked. And when you do succeed in extracting a piece of advice from him by force you may rely upon its soundness.

One day a man met a Doctor he knew. "What would you do Doctor if you had a pain like this?" said he, and describes it. "Dear! dear!" said the war-medicine. "If I felt like that I would consult a Doctor."

LINK-MAN.

A Trip to Valcartier.

We have had many enquiries as to the trip to Valcartier, and for the information of those who are meditating a trip to Valcartier, we would say that if time permits, there is no more pleasurable way of spending your vacation than by taking advantage of the cheap trips that the Richelieu and Ontario Steamships are offering to week enders. The afternoon train from Lachute will land you into Montreal in plenty of time to catch the boat leaving Victoria wharf (in rear of Place Viger Station) at seven o'clock, where you can promenade the spacious decks until you feel like turning into your cabin for the night, then after a thorough good rest, you awake to find yourself at the Ancient Capital. Just a few steps from the wharf you may board the street car direct to the Canadian Northern Station where you board the train and in a brief hours you are landed at Valcartier.

Last week it was our privilege to visit the camps and 'tis here that one gets a faint conception of what real camp life means. There has been much written and said regarding the location and condition of the grounds, but after seeing for ourselves we fail to find anything but the very highest commendation for the much slandered Minister of Militia and the capable officials surrounding him, that have been able to convert and plan such a remarkable change.

Situate upon a level plateau about seventeen miles from Quebec, lies the huge camp. The soil is very light and sandy and a river much resembling our North River runs along the foot of the camp with mountain and hill on either side, and one cannot but feel that it is an ideal spot for the purpose required.

A good wide macadamized main street runs throughout the length of the camp, on both sides of which are some five or six thousand tents all ranged out in wondrous precision, each battalion vying with one another in keen competition for general appearance both in grounds and in person. 'Tis really wonderful, the scrupulous cleanliness of it all. And then one cannot but be impressed with the general appearance of the men. Free and easy, the boys are all thoroughly enjoying themselves, as are the brown berries, and the real picture of health, with the utmost good feeling prevailing amongst them. Owing to the number of Argenteuil boys in the 148th we were naturally more interested, and to all enquiries we met the response "Getting on immense, no kick coming."

Without fear of contradiction we would say that the 148th is the best officered battalion in the whole camp and the men have been brought up to the highest state of efficiency as was evidenced in the review of Saturday last before Major-General W. R. Hodgins, Lieut.-Col. A. A. Magee may well feel proud of his efficient staff of whom the men in general speak most highly.

A walk through the camp lines is most interesting. First there is the large open space in centre for the battalion parade grounds in which are the officers' quarters, whose exteriors are beautified by little gardens worked out in pretty designs. Many of the men, too, have caught the spirit and in like manner decked their own quarters in similar style. We had the pleasure of camping in with the boys, taking the same rations prepared by Mr. King, cook of C. Company whose supreme object seems to be to give the boys "Good tuck and plenty of it"—which after all is really the chief factor in the perfectly contented look worn by the men.

Sunday is a day off and the men are privileged to go as they please pretty much after attendance at Divine Service at 9.30 a.m. The huge tent of the Y.M.C.A. is always well-filled and here everything is done for the general uplift of all.

Four o'clock arrived all too quickly and we were compelled to return to Quebec in order to connect with the R. & O's. platial steamer "Montreal" which landed us safely in that city in ample time to catch the morning train home.

Death of SILAS H. CARPENTER

Silas H. Carpenter, former Chief of the City Detective Force in Montreal, and one of the best known secret service men in the Dominion, died on Saturday at Banff, Alberta, where he occupied the position of stipendiary magistrate. Mr. Carpenter had been in good health until last autumn, when heart trouble developed. A few weeks ago he was taken to Vancouver, but no improvement resulted, and he was removed to his home in Banff, to await the end.

The body will be brought to Montreal, and interment will take place in the family plot in Mount Royal Cemetery.

Silas Huntington Carpenter was a born detective. Stalwart, active and clear-headed, he understood his business thoroughly, and it fell to his lot to unravel many difficult criminal cases in the course of his long and successful career. He was a popular officer, remarkable throughout his life for his robust physique, independence and determination. He understood the criminal character thoroughly, and it was this comprehension of the men with whom he had to deal that was the foundation of his success as a detective.

He was born at Brownsburg, Argenteuil County, Que., on January 20, 1854, the son of Thomas A. Carpenter and his wife, Margery Sawyer. He received his education at the local school and at the Ottawa College Institute.

In 1880 he joined the Montreal police force. His efficiency won for him in 1882 promotion as acting sergeant. After serving at No. 4 and No. 6 stations for about three years, he was transferred to the Central Station. He did duty at the desk for a few months, and was then selected for promotion to the detective force. He remained in this department until 1899, when he joined the Canadian Secret Service, also holding an appointment from the Provincial Government, John J. Goss, who was a partner in the secret service agency, retired later, and Mr. Carpenter conducted it alone for about five years.

It was during this time in 1892, that Mr. Carpenter was first appointed to royal duty. Prince George of Wales, now His Majesty King George V., was

on a visit to Lord Stanley of Preston, then Governor-General, at Cascapedia on the Baie des Chaleurs. Mr. Carpenter was chosen by the officers of the Dominion Police to be one of ten secret guardians, and he spent some weeks at this work. Many years later, upon the occasion of the visit of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York, now their Majesties King George and Queen Mary, Chief Carpenter was selected to accompany the royal party as a special service officer and personal bodyguard.

In 1896, Montreal wanted a Chief of Detectives. The position was offered to Mr. Carpenter, who finally accepted it. He was appointed Chief of Detectives on December 24, 1896. Mr. Carpenter remained at the head of the City detective department for sixteen years, and handled innumerable criminal cases, many of them important ones, during that period. Bank robbers, safe-crackers, counterfeiters and murderers all fell into his net from time to time. In working up some of his cases he had to travel over the greater part of North America. He established friendly relations with the heads of detective departments all over the continent, and assisted them in their work, while he received their assistance in return in his.

When old John Dillon, the Manchester murderer, ran amuck on that memorable Monday afternoon, April 6th, 1908, and it took the combined efforts of the police force and the fire brigade to besiege and arrest him, Chief Carpenter narrowly escaped with his life. He fell, badly wounded by a charge from a shot gun fired by the aged desperado, and twenty-three holes were found in his coat. He was badly wounded in the thigh, and a bone in his hand was shattered. Ten weeks' party spent in the General Hospital and partly in Argenteuil had to elapse before Mr. Carpenter was able to resume his work.

Mr. Carpenter resigned his post as chief of the Montreal Detective Bureau towards the end of August, 1914, upon receiving his appointment as Chief of Police at Edmonton, Alta., at a salary of \$4,000 per annum. His departure from Montreal was made the occasion of a presentation by the leading citizens. It took the form of a cheque for \$2,500, a gold watch for the Chief, and a handsome travelling bag for Mrs. Carpenter.

Mr. Carpenter remained Chief of Police at Edmonton until February 2nd, 1914. Subsequently the Dominion Government appointed him magistrate at Banff.

Shortly after the outbreak of the war Mr. Carpenter became Registrar of Alien Enemies in Montreal, a post which he occupied for some months. He then returned to the West.

Mr. Carpenter was a great lover of the outdoor life. He was a splendid horse man and was thoroughly acquainted with every road throughout the district of Montreal. He was also interested in military matters and was a lieutenant in the Corps of Guides.

Mr. Carpenter was twice married, first in 1874 to Miss P. W. Phoebe Gilbert, and secondly in 1890 to Miss Clara J. Frollope. Mrs. Carpenter survives, with a family of six, viz., Silas H. Carpenter, Montreal; Robert U. Carpenter, Gordon C. Carpenter, now in overseas service with the 2nd Calgary Battalion; Harry T. Carpenter, and Miss Mildred and Marjorie Carpenter, the latter three of Banff. In religion he was a member of the Methodist Church. He was a life-governor of the Montreal General Hospital.

A Grand Basket Picnic, under the auspices of the Dalesville and Louisa Lodges will be held in Vary's Grove, Edina, on Wed. July 12th, speeches and recitations, etc. Refreshments for sale.

Under the Winding Up Act.

In the matter of
The Model Land Company Limited
In liquidation
and
J. A. TURCOTTE
Liquidator

By virtue of a judgment of Honorable Judge J. E. Robidoux, dated the 13th day of June 1916, the under described immovables will be sold to public auction by M. Hicks and Company, Auctioneers, at the office of J. A. TURCOTTE & MERRILL, 97 St. James St., Montreal, on Wednesday 15th, July 1916, at 12 o'clock noon, in two lots, to wit:

DESCRIPTION
1 Those lots of land being subdivisions twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, twenty-nine and thirty of the original lot number fifty-four on the official plan and book of reference of the incorporated Village of Cote des Neiges; also all that part of subdivision one of said original lot fifty-four of said cadastre adjoining and adjacent to the above lots, the whole bounded as follows:—to the south-east by lots Nos. 53, 11 and 14, and part of original lot No. 53; to the North-west by the property of M. A. Grenier; to the North-east by lot No. 58; and to the North-east by the continuation of the North-east line of said lot No. 53, said lot measuring about one hundred and eighty-eight feet in depth and four hundred and eighty feet in front, English measure, more or less;

That emplacement forming part of the official lot number fifty-three on the official plan and book of reference of the incorporated Village of Cote des Neiges, (being lots 13 and 14 of a private plan of the property of D. L. McDougall, made by Joseph Rielle, land surveyor, on the 25th November 1871, and deposited with the minutes of I. S. Hunter, N.P., the 18th June 1872), measuring three hundred and sixty feet on St. Catherine Road and in rear by a depth of three hundred and forty seven feet, the whole French measure, more or less; said emplacement bounded as follows: in front by said St. Catherine Road, in rear by subdivision lots of number fifty-four, on the West side by the property of C. J. Grenier, and on East side by another part of lot No. 53, with all servitudes attached to the above lots and all buildings thereon erected;

2 An emplacement situate at Cote des Neiges, being part of lot known and designated as number 54 Fifty-four of the official plan and book of reference of the incorporated Village of Cote des Neiges, containing fifty-four thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine feet in superflue, English measure more or less, to wit:

The lots Nos Nineteen, Twenty, Twenty-one and Twenty-two of the official subdivision of the said original lot number fifty-four of the official plan and book of reference of the incorporated Village of Cote des Neiges;

The North-east part of lot No. eighteen of the official subdivision of the said lot No. fifty-four containing forty-eight feet in width by all the depth of the said lot and bounded at the north-west by the subdivision No. 54-1, at the rear at the North-east by part of lot No. 53, be-

longing to Camille Brien; at the North-east by the subdivision No. 54-19 and at the South-west by the remainder of the said lot No. 54-18 belonging to Camille J. Grenier;

A part of lot No. one of the said subdivision of the said lot No. Fifty-four of the said official plan and book of reference, said part of lot is bounded as follows: At the North-west by the lot No. 58, at the south-east by the part above described of the subdivision No. 54-18 and by the subdivisions No. 19, 20, 21 and 22 of said lot No. 54, at the North-east by the prolongation in direct line from the North-east line of said subdivision No. 54-22, at the South-west by the prolongation of the North-west line of the part above described of the said subdivision No. 54-18, the said line so prolonged, dividing this property from that of Camille J. Grenier, without buildings.

All servitudes attached to the above immovables.

The terms of payment are cash and a deposit of 10 p.c. will be required upon adjudication.

The plans can be seen and any other information obtained at the office of the undersigned.

TURCOTTE & MERRILL,
97 St. James Street, Montreal.

Public Notice.

The undersigned wishes to inform the public that owing to abuses practised by many who frequent the mountains, notice is hereby given that in future any persons found trespassing without permission will be prosecuted.

G. H. STANFORTH, Lachute.

A choice lot of Imported Wash Goods to be opened end of week such as we offered the last two years at low prices.

W. BANFORD & SON.

To keep pace with the increasing demand of automobilists, I have opened up a garage on the premises of Mr. J. D. Campbells, Main Street, and will be pleased to execute all orders entrusted to my care. Have had many years experience as machinist and auto repairs. My work will be good and reliable and the service prompt. If your car is out of kilter and needs fixing up, just bring it along and you will be assured of a fair deal.

J. D. LEBEAULT, rear of J. D. Campbells' Flour and Feed Store, Main St. Lachute.

A large lot of Voile Blouses. Lovely goods just opened up.

W. BANFORD & SON.

Argenteuil Marble & Granite Works

MacDonald and McColl Proprietors

Headstones and Monuments of all kinds

Estimates Given on Application. Satisfaction Guaranteed

We are also General Contractors and can quote you on all brick and Concrete work. Cement floors and sidewalks a specialty. Our many years of experience ensures good workmanship. Phone No. 6.

Macdonald & McColl, Contractors Main Street, Lachute

THE PROVINCIAL BANK OF CANADA

Incorporated by Act of Parliament, July 1900.

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

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

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

Accounts opened and operated by mail.

Special attention given to Sale Notes.

General Banking Business Transacted.

Offices Lachute and Brownsburg.

Branch at Lachute, J. R. McQUAT, Manager
Sub-Agency at Brownsburg, J. W. LEP NE, Sub-Agent.

LAC U'E MARBLE & GRANITE WORKS

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

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

Terms to suit Purchasers.

W. M. SCOTT, Prop.



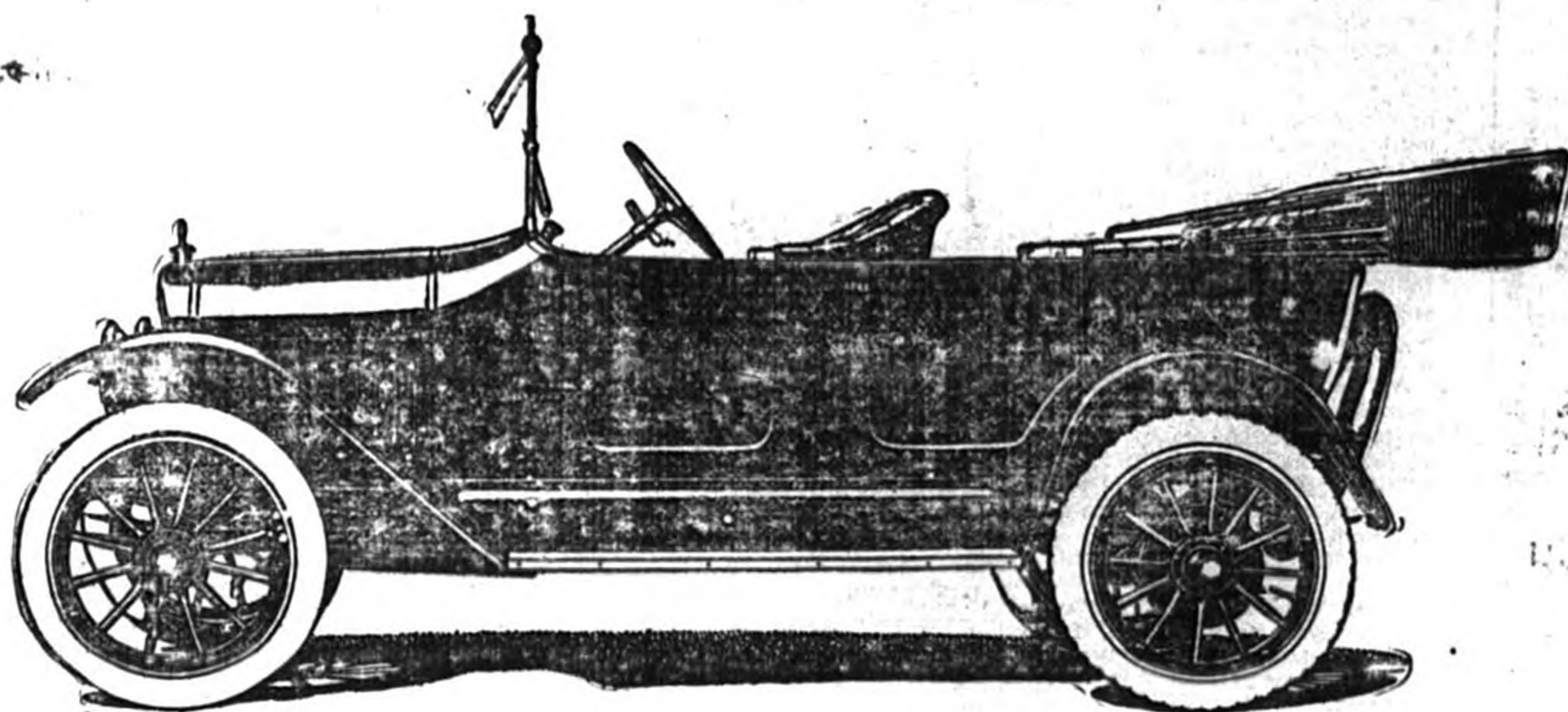
Let us be your Tailor!

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. Guibault
Merchant Tailor, - BROWNSBURG



A Timely Warning

ELEVEN well-known automobiles have advanced in price within the last ninety days.

The Maxwell Company has not increased their prices. We do not know what their plans are, but we do know *and you know* that materials entering into the construction of *good* automobiles now cost from 20 to 300 per cent more than they did six months ago.

Nothing is to be gained by delay. Much may be lost.

Not only may you lose several dollars in the purchase price, but you are sacrificing the enjoyment, the relaxation, the health-giving properties—everything, in fact, that makes motoring the favorite pastime of the nation.

We urge you to come in and investigate the Maxwell.

Or, we will refer you to any number of Maxwell owners and let them tell you their own story in their own way.

They will tell you what they have told us. That the Maxwell is good-looking—that it is powerful—that it is comfortable—that it is economical—in short, that it is the best investment they ever made. They will tell you more and they will tell you gladly and freely.

That's the way they feel toward us and the Maxwell Car.

Whatever you do, don't put this off. We have a few cars on hand and can take orders for immediate or future delivery—at *present prices*. If you can't come in today, phone us for a Maxwell demonstration.

Touring Car \$850 Roadster \$830

F. O. B. WINDSOR, ONT.

Completely Equipped



W. S. McKIMMIE

Agent

Phone 97. Lachute, Que.



Ladies!

You **KNOW** we always make good our Promises. don't you!

Well, here's another chance for you. We have just placed in stock some beautiful Spring Coats and Suits for Ladies—"Northways make." You will do well to call and make your selection early as these goods are getting higher and scarcer every day.

All Spring Goods are nearly complete now and the early buyer will have every advantage both in price and selection.

We have secured another case of those good print ends to sell at 10c. This is a pleasant surprise as we did not expect to get them. The patterns are extra good. They will not last long at the price we are offering them so hurry along and get your share.

McFAUL BROS.
WEST END

CANADIAN PACIFIC

HOMESEEKERS' EXCURSIONS

Calgary and Edmonton and return	\$48.00
To Saskatoon and return	\$44.75
To Regina and return	\$43.75
To Winnipeg and return	\$40.00

Every Tuesday until October

Proportionate Fares from and to all points. Electric lighted tourist cars.

For our booklet, "Homeseekers' and Settler's Guide," tickets and information apply to

J. S. GILES, Agent.

CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY.

HOMESEEKERS' EXCURSIONS

Calgary and Edmonton and return	\$48.00
To Saskatoon and return	\$44.75
To Regina and return	\$43.75
To Winnipeg and return	\$40.00

Every Tuesday until October.

Proportionate Fares from and to all points. Electric lighted tourist cars.

For our booklet, "Homeseekers' and Settler's Guide," tickets and information apply to Canadian Northern Agent, or

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

M. ROBY, Lachute.

We give special invite to Brownburg to come in and look at our large lines of Men's Youth's and Boy's clothing.

W. RANFORD & SON.



O. B. LAFLEUR & Sons, Limited.

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.

Staple Dry Goods.

Bleached and unbleached sheetings, both twill and plain, White and Grey Cottons, Pillow Cottons, Fast dye shirtings, Prints, Etc.,

Took's Shirts and Collars, Men's and Boy's Balbriggan shirts and Drawers.

We are fairly well stocked in Men's, Women's and Children's Boots, Shoes, Etc.

We recommend our Tea at 40c. and 45c. Japan, Ceylon or Black.

HARNESS! Buggy, Express, (single or double), Heavy Lumber, etc. etc. All parts kept in stock.

GILES BROS.

Main St. - - Lachute

Just Received A car-load of Buggies

They are from the Tudhope-Carriage Co. of Orillia, so come and take your pick

W. J. BOYD, Licensed Auctioneer.

MAIN STREET, LACHUTE.

Lantic Sugar

is packed by automatic machinery in strong white cotton bags and cartons at the refinery.

This is far safer and more sanitary than sugar packed by hand in a weak paper bag which breaks at a touch. No hand touches LANTIC SUGAR until you open it yourself. Just cut off the corner of the carton and pour out the sugar as you need it.

2 and 5-lb Cartons
10 and 20-lb Bags

"The All-Purpose Sugar"



A Tenderfoot's Wooing

By CLIVE PHILLIPPS WOLLEY

(Author of "Gold, Gold in Cariboo," Etc.)

CHAPTER XIX.—(Cont'd.)

"We'll tie the horses here, and wait a bit. When we can pretty nigh see our sights, we'll begin our sneak. They're a blanked sight nearer than I thought they was."

As he spoke his words were justified.

The black belt of gloom which surrounded the hollow in which they lay, was suddenly starred in a dozen places by quick red jets of flame, and the silence shattered by the ringing reports of as many rifles, after which the darkness came back again and the silence, but for the screaming of a wounded horse.

"Guess they beat us on the sneak," muttered old Al coolly. "Get into cover, boys, quick."

Probably no white man but Al could have led the ranch posse through those woods at night as silently as he had done. They had stirred no heavy beast to precede them and carry a warning to their foe. There had been no fluttering of disturbed wings in front of their advance, except that once; but a warning need not be printed in large type for an Indian to see it.

Ever since Dan "broke that tree" the stalkers had been stalked without suspecting it.

When the volley was fired Dick Rolt had his eye on the exact spot in which one of the red stars of light had burst. He had heard the bullet sing past him, and for a fraction of a second had seen the prone figure of the man who fired the shot. But he had not replied to it.

The brilliance of the momentary flash had accentuated the darkness for him, and taken away from him all idea of locality, so that to have replied would only have been to waste a shot and betray his own hiding-place.

He was lying now behind the dead horse waiting to snap at the next star which should appear or to meet the rush which might have followed had the attacking party consisted of white men.

He had no notion how close his fellows were. He could not hear them, nor see the outline even of the nearest bush. It was still pitch dark on the ground.

Suddenly a hand closed round his ankle, and a voice whispered:

"We've got to wriggle out of this. Don't lift your head, but just slew round on your belly and snake it after me. There's no hurry. I'll go slow."

"But the horses?" asked Rolt.

"Yours is dead, ain't it? If they want to shoot the others we can't stop 'em, blank them. Come," and Rolt who by this time had his head near old Al's heels, saw these draw quietly away from him.

Imitating his companion, Rolt squirmed on his belly through the bush which closed over him, so that it was only with the utmost difficulty and half by instinct that he managed to follow Al, of whose tortuous progress he could see but little, even when he was within arm's length of him.

He knew that he was going down hill, and that the ground under him was growing softer and softer, until at last he might almost as well have been swimming, but he could see nothing.

Doctor Tells How To Strengthen Eyesight 50 per cent In One Week's Time In Many Instances

A Free Prescription You Can Have Filled and Use at Home.

Philadelphia, Pa. Do you wear glasses? Are you a victim of eye strain or other eye weaknesses? If so, you will be glad to know that according to Dr. Lewis there is real hope for you. Many whom 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 seemed 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 do so.

to strengthen their eyes so as to be spared the trouble and expense of ever getting glasses. By following the simple rules here is the prescription: Go to any active drug store and get a bottle of Bon-Opto tablets. Drop one Bon-Opto tablet in a tumbler of glass water 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.

"Euchred them so far," panted Al, cheerfully, "and now I guess we'll take some killing. Out with your jack knives, boys, and I'll show you a trick as I learned of the Creeks," and he began to hack down the boughs and young trees all round him, building with them a kind of "wicky up," or small circular booth, such as Indians use for bath houses. Over the top of this he threw his blanket, which he had carried strapped to his back until then, and over that again he piled loose soil and soda, keeping a nervous eye all the time on the edge of the timber.

"Chuck your coat over your sticks if you haven't got a blanket," he said to Rolt, "and then fix it this way," and he went down on his knees and began to scratch with his knife like a dog who is going to bury a bone.

All the earth he took out he piled upon the blanket, throwing with it moss and leaves and small boughs, until when he had finished with it it looked like a great ant heap just sufficiently within the cover of the brush to save it from detection.

Then he lent Rolt a hand with his mound, ordering the boys to do the same at their respective corners, and "Shove boys; shove like hell, if you ever want to eat bull beef any more. They ain't here yet, but they can't be long now."

When men are working for their lives it is marvellous how much can be done in a minute, and these men, knowing how much depended upon their speed, had their shelters finished when a low "hiss" from Al sent them all into their holes like rabbits into their burrows.

There was no sign of Indians that Rolt could see, but as Al lay motionless he limited him, and for a full fifteen minutes almost held his breath in his burrow.

At the end of that time he heard a voice behind him, and turning, saw Al lying at full length in the scrub, calmly whittling a pipeful of tobacco.

"They can't see me here," he said. "I'm too far back in the scrub. Have you got your bury good and deep. Keep a whittling of it out so as you can lie low and the bullets'll go over you. Savvy? I'm agoin' out now to take a pass and see if them fortifications look natural."

"Don't be such a fool," commanded the Boss.

"I ain't no fool, Boss. No Injun ever hit a man at a thousand yards, and I've got to know how our little show will strike the gallery. Like-wise I'm anxious to know if we have a full house," and so saying, he struck a match and wandered out into the open.

In the most unconcerned way in the world the old fellow strolled along straight towards the timber, smoking as he went, and looking back occasionally at his handiwork, and for about three hundred yards he went unmolested.

Then a shot was fired, the dry earth was kicked up a hundred yards in front of him, and his hat fell on the ground whilst his rifle went to his shoulder, and his own shot was echoed by two more from the cherry patch, under the cover of which tiny volleys he rushed back to his lair.

"All right," he said, as he crawled under his mound, "the seats is all took and the curtain's up. It's just three hundred yards to where I dropped my cap, and now I'm goin' to put in time diggin'. If I was you I'd do the same. It's goin' to be safer underground than up a tree by and by," and after that for a long time the Boss saw no more of Al.

CHAPTER XX.

The Chinook wind which had been blowing before midnight had dropped, and in the last hours of darkness had been succeeded by a crisp clear air with more than a suspicion of frost in it, so that when the dawn came, it spread through skies of such rare lucidity as are never seen except in high northern lands.

Along the horizon the light grew gradually, until in the east the heavens were of a pale lemon color, so clear, so utterly fine and transparent, that the gloom of the rigid barrier of pines hurt the eye with its contrast of stiff solidity.

Even the pine belt itself was not quite-proof against the dawn. The tops of it were touched with a pale glory and, though, the gloom of the black boughs swallowed up the light that struck them, a bole here and there was caught by it and brightened with a wash of tenderest golden grey.

But the prairie welcomed the dawn, which flooded its frost-touched sage brush, so that it rolled in sheets of sparkling silver, from the pines to the cherry patch and away beyond as far as the eye could see towards the still shadowy bed of the Fraser.

The dawn had made all things plain, had emphasized every outline; the peace of it called attention to every least sound which might break the holy stillness of the waking day, and yet Rolt, listening in his burrow, could not hear so much as the breaking of a twig, or see a sign of life in the direction from which he had fled.

(To be continued.)

Idle Curiosity.

Edward—"Pa, do you know everything?"

Pa—"Yea, my son, why do you ask?"

Edward—"Why, I wanted to find out why the heavy end of a match is the 'light' end."

High explosive shells were first actually employed in the Boer War.

IT MAKES ROUGH HANDS SMOOTH

There is no better remedy for chapped hands and lips than

Vaseline

Camphor Ice

Keeps the skin smooth and soft.

Sold in handy metal boxes and tin tubes at chemists and general stores everywhere. Refuse substitutes. Shoutlet on request.



CHESEBROUGH MFG. CO.
(Consolidated)
1880 Chabot Ave., Montreal

The Farm

The Value of Good Stock.

Eight years ago a certain dairyman had a herd of ten grade cows that averaged between six and seven thousand pounds of milk in a year. This herd was considered to be the most profitable one in the district, as it produced about a third more milk than other herds of the same size. A pure-bred bull of a dairy breed was being used and the heifer calves from the most promising cows were raised. However, the owner was not satisfied, and as a good deal was being written about the milk yield of pure-bred cows it was decided to purchase a cow and a couple of heifers. The three animals cost \$400. This was not a high price, as prices for good animals run, but it was considered in that neighborhood to be an enormous figure to pay for a cow and two heifers, when the average cow was selling around \$75. This cow dropped a heifer which grew to be a big-framed sow that gave over 10,000 pounds of milk, testing four per cent. fat, her first year in milk. One of the heifers purchased gave over 12,000 pounds of milk in one year, and the other one 7,500 pounds as a two-year-old, and came up to 11,000 pounds for 316 days as a four-year-old. The investment turned out to be a profitable one, as these animals gave milk enough to pay for themselves in one year, if it had been sold at the present market price. Besides this, \$50 was refused for the heifer calves the day they were dropped, and the bull calves sold from \$75 to \$100 a piece when less than a year old. The sire used in this herd is from high-producing, high-testing cows, and as a result many of the heifers have proven more profitable than their dams. In eight years the pure-bred females have increased in number from three to nineteen. The standard in this herd is set high and the cows not qualifying are not allowed to remain long.

Not only is the present herd more profitable than the grade herd previously kept, but it is much more interesting working with stock that have some breeding behind them. The expense of securing foundation stock is the reason given why many dairymen do not keep pure-bred animals. However, it is not necessary to purchase a whole herd in order to go into the business. One or two good females are sufficient for a start, and cows that are giving a large flow of milk can be purchased for about one-half than the ordinary grade cow is selling for at sales. True, many grade cows will give as much milk as pure-breds, but they are the exception not the rule. It costs no more to keep pure-breds than it does grades, but they usually produce more milk and butter fat and their offspring commands a higher price than the ordinary calf. Good stock is within reach of every dairyman. Although it costs a little more to secure such animals than it does grades, the extra cost is made up many times by the increased production.—Farmer's Advocate.

How We Grow Potatoes.

Our soil is a sandy loam. The variety of potatoes that we grow is the Dooley. As a general rule we follow potatoes after fall wheat, or clover. We plow the wheat stubble after harvest and give lots of cultivation. We apply the manure directly from the stalls, 20 to 25 loads to the acre and work directly into the soil. We harrow frequently during the spring and seed about May 24.

We use good, sound seed of medium size, and have each seed piece the size of a hen's egg. Our method of planting is to plow the ground and seed every third furrow, running the furrows five inches deep. We spray with Bordeaux mixture to control blight, and expect extra bushels of yield for every extra cultivation we give the crop.

We regard seed selection as most important in keeping up yields. Before the general digging we go over the field and turn out the most likely looking hills and select seed tubers from the best of these. We take no

tice of the plants; some are stockier and bushier than others. These are preferred, as we believe that such plants resist disease best and they can be cultivated longer.—Alex. Lomont in Farm and Dairy.

Stockers and Feeders.

1. Best purchasers of stockers and feeders on all markets either refuse to purchase horned cattle or buy at 40 to 50 cents. cwt. less.

2. Feeders have better results from cattle without horns, for the following reasons:

- (a). Dehorned cattle are more docile, easier handled, less wild or nervous.
 - (b). Dehorned cattle are more thrifty and show better gains.
 - (c). Dehorned cattle ship better and sell better when finished.
 - (d). Dehorned cattle cannot gore and mutilate one another.
3. Young calves should have the benefit of caustic. Properly applied, this prevents growth of horns.
4. Horned cattle result in enormous losses, in meat and hides a waste which Canada must eliminate.
5. Horns on cattle are absolutely without use. The day is past when horns were a protection from one another.
6. The modern dehorning plant used at the Union Stock Yards, Toronto, makes dehorning quick, sure and humane. The work is done free of charge.—Bulletin No. 7, Union Stock Yards, Toronto.

The Value of Salt.

The action of salt on all forms of parasite life, and the immunity enjoyed by sheep on salt marshes, suggests useful results from top-dressing the land with agricultural salt. Sheep should also have access to lumps of rock salt. This destroys many of the cercariae taken into the stomachs before the young flukes migrate to the liver. Sheep getting trough food should have salt, say a quarter of an ounce a day mixed with it where fluke is feared. Sheep badly affected with fluke are best killed and buried, as there is no likelihood of their recovery, and besides they are only further poisoning the pasture. All the apparently non-affected ones in a flock where fluke disease is present should be placed on fresh high-lying pastures and fed generously on pulped turnips when available, with a daily allowance of the following mixture in the proportion per head of 1 lb. crushed oats, 4 oz. crushed oilcake, 4 oz. barley meal. To the above ration add one dessertspoonful of the following powder, which any chemist will make up: Sulphate of iron, 8 oz.; chloride of sodium, 6 lbs.; powdered calumba root, 12 oz.; powdered liquorice root, 8 oz.

Farming as a Business.

The principles which underlie profitable farming are not unlike those which underlie the profitable conduct of any other business. The difference is merely in the application. The one fundamental principle underlying all successful business undertakings is that the cost must be less than the selling price. In the operation of this principle agriculture is no exception. Farming, however is such a complex business, and the different enterprises making up the farm unit are so intricately related, that it is often well-nigh impossible to determine the

Of Course You Need

BENSON'S CORN STARCH

Ice Cream comes out of the freezer with a velvety smoothness—and a new deliciousness—when it is made with BENSON'S.

And it is pretty hard to ask for anything more delicious than a Chocolate Blanc Manger or Cream Claret with Fruit, made of BENSON'S Corn Starch.

Our new Recipe Book "Desserts and Candies" tells how and how much to use. Write for a copy to our Montreal Office—and be sure to tell your grocer to send BENSON'S, the standby in Canada for more than half a century.

THE CANADA STARCH CO. LIMITED
MONTREAL, BRANTFORD, 215 FORT WILLIAM.

true cost or the true selling price of a farm product. However, the relation of any factor in farming to the profits of the farm as a whole, by study of a large group of farms, can be fairly accurately determined. The relation of the individual enterprise to the profits of the whole is perhaps the best guide to successful farming, and to an understanding of the principles upon which good farm organization is based.—J. S. Coates, in Canadian Farm.

MACHINE GUN "DESERTED"

Italian Lad Decorated as Result of Unique Adventure.

How a machine gun was forced to desert the German army is recounted in the story of the heroism of a 14-year-old Italian volunteer in the Russian army—Constantine Zepollin, whose part as the leading figure in the episode earned one of the two George crosses he has won.

Overhearing his commander expressing a wish that some one "would silence or capture" a gun which was stationed at troublesome proximity to the Russian trenches, Zepollin, and his own initiative, crawled on his stomach for a hundred yards, located the position of the gun, returned from the danger zone and conferred with his trench fellows, and crept forth once more, this time dragging a stout rope. Reaching the gun, he tied one end around it without being discovered, and again reached his lines, with the free end of the rope in his clutch.

Presently the Germans were astonished to observe the gun disappearing toward the Russian trenches. It was successfully dragged from their position, a number of Germans being killed in an effort to prevent its capture.

Her Own Handiwork.

Wife (angrily)—"I think you're the meanest man that ever was."

Husband—"That's hard on yourself, dear. According to your mother, I have been the making of me."

GOOD DIGESTION — When your digestion is faulty, weakness and pain are certain and disease is invited.

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. SEIGEL & CO., LIMITED, Grand Street, New York.

GIRLS

KNITTERS, PAIRERS, LOOPERS, EXAMINERS

Good Positions in our Hosiery, Sweater, and Underwear Departments. Steady work. Eight hours daily. Operators with experience guaranteed \$9.00 and upwards weekly. Write us.

RELIANCE KNITTING CO., LTD.,
King and Bathurst Streets, Toronto.

2 IN 1 SHOE POLISHES

Contain no acid and thus keep the leather soft, protecting it from cracking. They combine liquid and paste in a paste form and require only half the effort for a brilliant lasting shine. Easy to use on all the family—children and adults. Shine your shoes at home and keep them neat.

F. F. DALLEY CO. OF CANADA, LTD.
HAMILTON - CANADA

BLACK-WHITE-TAN 10c KEEP YOUR SHOES NEAT

WEAR
FLEET FOOT
SHOES
for every SPORT
and RECREATION
Worn by every member
of the family



SOLD BY ALL GOOD SHOE DEALERS

NEWS FROM ENGLAND
NEWS BY MAIL ABOUT JOHN
BULL AND HIS PEOPLE

Occurrences in the Land That Reigns
Supreme in the Commer-
cial World.

The Great Northern Railway Com-
pany have withdrawn all dining and
restaurant cars on their trains.

The Great Northern station at
Tollway, which was closed to the
public last September, has now been
ruled down.

Eight cases of smallpox have been
notified in the Manchester and Sal-
ford districts, two of which have
proved fatal.

There have been issued in Brad-
ford 443,230 free train tickets to
soldiers and Belgians in the last
twelve months.

Mrs. Mary Bucknill, who was con-
victed by the King on her 100th
birthday a month ago, has just died
at Braunston, Northamptonshire.

Captain Frederick Warden, who
did fine work in the Indian Mutiny,
being known as "Warden of Cal-
cutta," has died at Bath, at the age
of eighty.

Mr. Alfred Jeff, who has died at
Bedford Hospital at the age of 90
years, registered 30,000 births and
1,000 deaths during the 60 years he
served as registrar.

Princess Victoria of Schleswig-
Holstein opened a Y.M.C.A. hut pre-
sented by Luxton, costing \$10,000, at
Wkestone. The Archbishop of Can-
terbury dedicated the hut.

A scheme suggested by the Board
Trade for the training of women
horticultural work has been con-
sidered by the Parks and Small Hold-
ings Committee of the I. C. C.

Mr. Wm. Savage, who retired two
years ago from the position of chief
clerk to the Liverpool magistrate's
court after nearly 52 years' service,
has now returned to his old post.

Lady Viola Gore was fined \$25 at
Barnhampton under the Altru Re-
tention Act for failing to notify the
magistrate of a prohibited area of her
estate. The maid was fined \$10.

A South Lancashire farmer, Mr.
George Cawwell, of St. Lambert's,
Lancashire, who has extensive
land, is now employing over sixty
men, and purposes shortly to en-
large his farm.

Mr. Frederick Blaker has died in
ninety-fourth year at Worthing.
He was in business in the town for
fifty-five years, and was a direc-
tor of the local gas company for
thirty-nine years.

Mr. Arthur Du Cros, M.P., has pro-
posed \$35,000 to the Extension Fund
the London (Royal Free Hospital)
School of Medicine for Women, thus
completing the \$150,000 for which an
act was made.

A Man's
Worth

depends upon his power to
produce what the world
recognizes as of value.

And when you skirmish
around you'll find that this
power—which is just power
of mind and body—depends
on a remarkable degree on
the food one eats.

For highest accomplish-
ment one must have the
best values in food—food
which builds well-balanced
bodies and brains.

Grape-Nuts
FOOD

is that kind of value. It
contains all the nutrient
of whole wheat and barley,
including the important
mineral elements so often
lacking in the usual dietary.

Grape-Nuts comes ready
to eat, is easy to digest,
palatable, economical,
wonderfully delicious — a
help in building men of
worth.

"There's a Reason"

Canadian Postum Cereal Co., Ltd.,
Windsor, Ont.

The Marchioness of Exeter, whose
husband is at present on one of the
fighting fronts with his battery, has
been appointed chairman of the Coun-
ty Committee of the Soke of Peter-
borough, which is to organize women
labor on farms.

As a band of the Bedfordshire
Regiment was playing a number of
recruits to the station at Bedford,
two horses, attached to a military
transport wagon, ran away and
crashed into a crowd of people. One
woman was killed and nine other
people seriously injured.

Large numbers of girls and young
women at present employed in ma-
chinery works in Manchester, Salford,
Ashton and other parts of Central
and East Lancashire, will be drafted
to Woolwich in the next few weeks
to take the place of single young
men who have been employed in
Government work.

Sergeant Coxall, of the Bedford
Regiment, who was rendered totally
deaf by a high explosive shell at the
front three months ago has recovered
his hearing through the sudden shock
of falling down stairs at Saffron
Walden Red Cross Hospital.

James Logue, an Indian Mutiny
veteran who joined the 34th Border
Regiment as a drummer boy and
served under Sir Henry Havelock, has
just died at Portmadoc. He was at
Cawnpore, Delhi and Lucknow.

**Same old Story from
Cape Breton**

**DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS CURED
WHEN DOCTOR'S FAILED.**

Mr. M. A. Morrison Suffered From
Kidney Disease for Five Years—
Dodd's Kidney Pills Cured Him.

Tarbot, Victoria, Co., C.B., June
12th (Special).—Cured of Kidney
trouble of five years' standing and of
which three doctors failed to cure
him, Mr. M. A. Morrison, a well
known resident of this place has no
hesitation in stating that he owes his
health to Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"I was so weak I could not walk
a quarter of a mile and to-day I am
able to attend to my work as well as
I was twenty years ago," Mr. Morri-
son says. "For five years I suffered
from Kidney Disease. I was treated
by three skilful doctors but got no
benefit.

"Then a friend advised me to use
Dodd's Kidney Pills. I went to the
druggist and got five boxes. Before
I had used four boxes I was com-
pletely cured.

"I advise anyone suffering from kid-
ney disease to use Dodd's Kidney Pills.
Anyone who wants to know more
about my cure has only to write to
me and I will tell them all about it."

Dodd's Kidney Pills are no experi-
ment. They have been curing kidney
disease in all parts of Canada for a
quarter of a century. Ask your
neighbors about them.

WARRIOR FROM INDIA.

**Sir Partab Singh Has Returned to the
West Front.**

Sir Partab Singh, the famous soldier
of India, wants to die in the trenches
if he has to die, and although the In-
dian troops have gone from France to
other fighting zones, Sir Partab has
returned to the western front at his
own request. This veteran Indian
fighter, 71 years of age, comes of the
mighty Rajput warriors, and since
youth has followed the life of a sol-
dier. An Indian writer in one of the
London newspapers in telling the story
of Sir Partab, says:

"Thirty-eight years ago Sir Partab
went to Kabul as a member of the
mission that was sent there. Nine-
teen years later he accompanied the
Mohand expedition as extra aide-de-
camp to Gen. Ellis. The next year he
served in the same capacity with Gen.
Lockhart in the Tirah campaign on
the Indian north-west frontier. While
serving in the last campaign he re-
ceived a wound in the hand, which
fact, with his characteristic stoicism,
he hid from everybody until the Gen.
noticed it and ordered the doctor to at-
tend to it—just in time to avoid blood
poisoning.

"When the Indian troops were being
sent to assist in quelling the Boxer
Rebellion in China Sir Partab per-
suaded Lord Curzon, then Viceroy
and Governor-General of India, to let
him accompany the expeditionary
force. While serving in China the
Maharaja learned to hate the Prus-
sians, who went out of their way to
treat him and other Indian rulers as
'coolies.'

"Sir Partab is as good an adminis-
trator as he is a soldier. His adminis-
trative genius has been demonstated
by the work that he did in Jodhpur—
a state more than three times
the size of Belgium and with about as
many inhabitants as Denmark—dur-
ing his two terms of Regency and
another as Prime Minister of that
state. His rule over Idar, a state in
the Bombay Presidency, 2,000 square
miles in area, extending from 1902 to
1911, was also progressive and enlight-
ened. He voluntarily abdicated the
gadi (throne) of Idar in favor of his
adopted son in order to assume the
Regency of Jodhpur."

That Knocking.

Miss Pickles—Too bad, I couldn't
see you when you called, but I was
just having my hair washed.

Miss Dill—And it hadn't been re-
turned, eh?

If you want money go to strangers;
if you want advice go to friends;
if you want nothing go to relations.

"CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS."

**Britain to Enrol Them in Noncom-
batant Engineering Corps.**

The British Government has found
a place in the army for the conscient-
ious objectors, men called up for ser-
vice under the Derby recruiting
scheme who had conscientious scruples
against fighting and who were excus-
ed from enlisting. There were
thousands of such and to give them a
chance to serve their country, al-
though at the same time cater to
their little vanity against bearing
arms, the War Office announced the
formation, for the period of the war,
of the "Noncombatant Corps." The
officers and noncommissioned officers
will be selected from regular infantry
personnel not fit for general service,
but fit for service abroad on lines of
communication.

Companies of the new corps will be
trained in squad drill without arms
and in the use of the various forms of
tools used in field engineering. The
privates will be equipped as infantry,
except that they will not be armed or
trained with arms of any description.

Pay will be that of infantry of the
line, but the men enrolled in the new
corps will not be entitled to draw
working pay, nor the proficiency pay
given to others for professional skill
in arms. Officers and men trans-
ferred to this corps from other regiments
will receive infantry pay, to-
gether with proficiency and service pay.

SAWDUST BY-PRODUCTS

**Neglect to Utilize It Involves Tremendous
Waste.**

Few persons have ever given much
thought to the sawdust problem. And
yet—

Experts of the New York State Col-
lege of Forestry estimate that 11 per
cent. of the lumber cut in the United
States every year is wasted in the
form of sawdust. That is to say, in
sawing the lumber, 11,000,000 feet of
perfectly good timber is ground up
and left to rot.

Of course, it's impossible to saw up
logs without making sawdust. But
lumbermen are just beginning to ap-
preciate the fact that there is value
in this by-product, and that neglect to
utilize it involves tremendous and un-
justifiable waste.

A little of the sawdust is used in the
form of "wood flour," in making
stucco, molding, etc. There is oppor-
tunity for the development of big in-
dustries along these and similar lines.
Vast quantities of the wasted sawdust
might be used for the manufacture of
wood alcohol. Many kinds of sawdust
could be used, too, for paper pulp. All
such adaptations of this supposedly
worthless material not only serve to
create wealth directly, but help to
conserve our timber supply.

Future generations may find saw-
dust heaps more profitable than gold
mines.

A PATHETIC INCIDENT.

Not long ago a gentleman who had
been living fairly well and was
thought well of, suddenly died. As
was natural, one of the first things
after his death, was the straightening
up of his estate, and when matters
were looked over and an inventory
taken of what he was supposed to be
possessed of, it was found that it
would take almost every available
cent to pay the outstanding obliga-
tions which he had contracted, with a
result that his family would be turned
out upon the street.

It was heartrending to see them en-
deavoring to retain some articles of
furniture most dear to them. It looked
as though the house which they
had been accustomed to live in would
have to go, but in packing up and
rummaging through some of the fur-
niture what was their relief when they
came across a policy for \$5,000.00
which the late husband had been
carrying unknown to his family in the
Crown Life Insurance Company of
Toronto.

Notice of the death was sent the
Company and a cheque was promptly
issued.

The mortgage was paid off, the fur-
niture was safe and there was a con-
siderable amount left over for present
needs.

This is an object lesson which should
appeal to every one of us and one and
all can make the same provision for
the family by insuring in the Crown
Life.

PARIS MARKETS DWINDLE.

**Few Flowers Sold—Ham and Old
Iron Fair Has Strange Features.**

The Paris flower markets have
dwindled a good deal since the war,
and some no longer exist, but the flow-
er-shops are not doing badly. The
lily of the valley is now most in favor.
It is the lucky flower, and on May 1,
if a young man sent a bunch of it to a
lady she felt she stood a chance of
missing a little sorrow. But it is also
a very profitable flower, and in the
woods not far from Paris where it
grows in abundance children and
women gather it and tie it into
bunches to send up to the Paris mar-

BRIGGS' FLY MATS
PRICE 5¢

**ARE CLEAN
NO STICKINESS
ALL DEALERS
G.C. Briggs & Sons
HAMILTON**

**A Blessed Boon to
Busy Brides—easily and
quickly prepared—full of
strength-giving nutriment—
the cleanest, purest, cereal
food in the world, Shredded
Wheat with Strawberries.**
A combination that is a per-
fect, complete meal. You
don't know the greatest of
palate joys if you have not
eaten it. For breakfast,
luncheon or any meal.



Made in Canada.

kets, not for a few pennies, but for a
considerable number of francs.

The Ham Fair, which is joined to the
Old Iron Fair, is also a typical Paris
market, and this year was marked by
many strange features. The sale of
sausages, for which it is noted, was
ostentatiously free from anything
suggestive of German production, and
one noisy wag stood by his stall in a
fantastic costume and called attention
to the notice over his head which
ran: "Taisez-vous, mettez-vous, les pro-
duits ennemis nous degoutent."

The turning of M. Millerand's fam-
ous warning to talkative people in
public places to suit his purpose pleas-
ed the ham merchant and his cus-
tomers enormously.

The old iron and the curio mong-
ers also did a fair trade this spring.
Although the foreign artists who gen-
erally throng there to find studies
valuable were noticeably few, several
soldiers on leave stood guard over
motley collections of rubbish.

No Connection.

The Canadian Branch of the Queen
Mary's Needlework Guild wish to dis-
claim any connection with a chain-
letter which is being circulated in the
name of the Guild by the New York
Branch. Though responsibility in no
way touches the Canadian Branch, the
ladies here regret that such a method
of obtaining money for the Queen's
Guild has been resorted to, and that it
has got into this country, as the
chain-letter system has long since
been condemned and fallen into dis-
favor.

IMAGE A PEACE BAROMETER.

**French Expect Figure's Fall to Mark
End of War.**

High overhead above the ruined and
desolate streets of Albert, in France,
the great gilded figure of the Virgin
with the infant Christ still hangs
from the tower of the Church of Notre
Dame de Prebieres. For more than a
year she has now hung thus, at an
angle of some fifteen degrees below
the horizontal, face downward to the
street below, holding the infant out
above her head.

In local French belief the day when
the holy figures fall will see the end of
the war. The German shell which
throws down the Blessed Virgin of
Prebieres will shatter the throne of
the Hohenzollerns, it is maintained.

During the last week of two the im-
mediate region of Albert has been one
of the most active on the whole front.
From the neighborhood of Fricourt, by
La Boisselle, to Authuille and beyond
there have been almost nightly raids
and blowing up of mines.

Minard's Liniment Lumberman's Friend

Beginning at the Beginning
Bridegroom—Now that we are
married, darling, we must have no
more secrets from each other.

Bride—Then tell me truly, Jack,
how much did you really pay for the
engagement ring?

I was cured of Bronchitis and
Asthma by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
MRS. A. LIVINGSTONE.

Lot 5, P. E. I.

I was cured of a severe attack of
Rheumatism by MINARD'S LINI-
MENT.

Mahone Bay. JOHN MADER.

I was cured of a severely sprained
leg by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
JOSHUA A. WYNACHT.

Bridgewater.

Bee Rearing in Denmark.

A careful study of the rearing of
bees began in Denmark about 1864.
The number of hives that year were
estimated at 75,000, but in 1885 the
total had increased to 139,000. The
great advance in the number of hives
was due to the new methods intro-
duced, the most important being the
so-called Dzierzonke, by which the
honey is gathered without injury to
the bees. After 1885 the culture of
bees made no progress and on June 15,
1914, there were only 97,000 hives.
Some 28,000 persons are engaged
agriculture chiefly in connection with
some other employment.

Ask for Minard's and take no other.
A man doesn't enjoy being laughed
at by a crowd unless he gets paid for it.

TO PROCURE PURE WATER.

**A French Scientist Tells How to Make
a Filter.**

A good filter that will find favor
with those who find it necessary to
procure pure water from streams has
been devised by a French scientist.

An ordinary tin box is soldered to
the bottom of a metal water pail. The
floor of the box is perforated with
rows of wholes which extend through
the pail bottom. A coiled spring at-
taches the cover of the box to the bot-
tom and is made to pass through a tin
tube in the center of the box. Alter-
nate layers of powdered charcoal and
well-packed cotton wool are now placed
in the box, and the pail is suspended
in a stream.

Gradually, as a result of air pres-
sure, the pail will fill up with filtered
water. Then, by loosening the chain,
the spring cover drop back on the
box, and the pail, full of water, may
be lifted out of the stream. The
water may be further sterilized by
adding a few crystals of potassium
permanganate.

Minard's Liniment used by Physicians.

No Terrors For Him.

Recruiting Officer—"You realize
the danger before you? You are not
afraid of having horses shot under
you?"

Society Recruit—"No! I had two
motor boats explode under me three
autos start over me and an aero-
plane fall with me during the past
social season alone."

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

It seems to be the general opinion
that charity should begin at some-
body else's home.

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house

Polite But Firm.

Mrs. N. was giving instructions to
her new servant, "Before removing
the soup-plates, Mary, always ask
each person if he or she would like
any more."

"Very good, madam."

Next day Mary, respectfully bow-
ing to one of the guests, inquired.
"Would the gentleman like some
more soup?"

"Yes please."

"There ain't any left."

Easy Money.

"Doctor, I am troubled with cold
extremities. What do you suppose
is the cause?"

"Cold weather. One dollar, please."

Save Money on Roofing
Get my prices, direct from mill to
you. I have Roofings for every
purpose. Samples free. Address:
Halliday Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.

Write for Special Offer!
This Latest Model
Hand Cement
Mixer pays for
itself in 7 days.
Mixers in all sizes
and styles. Write
for Catalogue.
Wetlaufer Bros. Ltd.
176 D Spadina Ave.
Toronto.

ABSORBINE
will reduce inflamed, swollen
Joints, Sprains, Bruises, Soft
Bunches, Heals Boils, Poll
Evil, Quittor, Fistulas and
infected sores quickly
as it is a positive antiseptic
and germicide. Pleasant to
use, does not blister or remove
the hair, and you can work the horse.
\$2.00 per bottle, delivered.
Book 7 5¢ free.

ABSORBINE, JR., the antiseptic liniment for man and
beast, reduces Painful, Swollen Joints, Wounds, Bruises,
stings, cuts and inflammation. Price \$1.00 per bottle at
dealers or delivered. Will tell you more if you write.
Liberal Trial Bottle for 10c in stamps.

W. F. YOUNG, P. O. F. 516 Lyman Bldg., Montreal, Can.
Absorbine and Absorbine, Jr., are made in Canada.



THE CYCLOMOTOR, reliable and
cheap to operate, can be attached to
any bicycle. Ask your dealer; if he
doesn't handle it, write us for Cata-
logue H. Write to-day for exclusive
agency if we are not represented in
your town. **JONES & WILSON, LIMITED,**
60 Jarvis St., Toronto.

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY
KINGSTON
ONTARIO

**ARTS EDUCATION
APPLIED SCIENCE**
Including Mining, Chemical, Civil, Mech-
anical and Electrical Engineering.

MEDICINE
During the year there will be continuous
sessions in Medicine.

HOME STUDY
The Arts Course may be taken by corre-
spondence, but students desiring to gradu-
ate must attend one session.

SUMMER SCHOOL GEO. Y. CHOWN
JULY AND AUGUST REGISTRAR

**Has been Canada's
favorite yeast for
more than forty
years.**
Enough for 5c. to
produce 50 large
loaves of fine,
wholesome nour-
ishing home made bread. Do
not experiment, there is nothing
just as good.

EWING & CO. LTD.
TORONTO, ONT.
WINNIPEG MONTREAL

As Understood.
Nephew (relating experience)—
The commanding officer asked me to
make an advance on Dead Horse
Farm.

Uncle—How much was it worth?
Nephew—What?
Uncle—Dis farm he wanted an ad-
vance on.

SEED POTATOES

**SEED POTATOES, IRISH COB-
blers, Delaware, Carman, Or-
der at once. Supply limited. Write for
quotations. H. W. Dawson, Brampton.**

HELP WANTED.

**CAKE BAKERS WANTED: DAY
work and good wages. Nasmiths
Limited, 42 Dundas Street, Toronto.**

**BLACKSMITH FIREMAN OR
Floorman. Steady employment. Apply
Hendrie & Co., Ltd., Hamilton.**

**BLACKSMITH FINISHERS AND
Helpers, must be used to work on
work. Apply Smith Bros., 69 Parliam-
ent Street, Toronto.**

**WANTED—TEAMSTERS. STEADY
employment; good wages. Apply
Hendrie & Co., Limited, G. T. Ry. Car-
riage Agents, Toronto.**

**EXPERIENCED AND INEXPERI-
enced Girls for Hostelry and Under-
wear Mill. Also a few Young Men.
Highest wages paid. Mercury Mills,
Limited, Hamilton.**

**LADIES WANTED TO DO PLAIN
and light sewing at home, whole or
spare time, good pay; work sent any dis-
tance. Charges paid. Send stamp for
particulars. National Manufacturing
Company, Montreal.**

**MEN WANTED FOR ALL
branches of Finishing trade, in-
cluding Rubbing and Polishing, also
Cabinet Makers and Trimmers. Steady
work and good wages for competent
men. When applying state experience
and whether married or single. Apply
The Geo. McLagan Furniture Co., Limited,
Stratford, Ont.**

AT ONCE!
Tinsmiths and Helpers
wanted. Good wages and steady
work. Apply to The Pedlar People,
Limited, Oshawa, Ont.

NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE.

**PROFIT-MAKING NEWS AND JOB
Offices for sale in good Ontario
towns. The most useful and interesting
of all businesses. Full information on
application to Wilson Publishing Com-
pany, 71 West Adelaide Street, Toronto.**

MISCELLANEOUS.

**OLD FALSE TEETH BOUGHT IN
any condition; highest cash prices
paid. Mail to Bealey & Co., 1374 Queen
East, Toronto.**

**CANCER, TUMORS, LUMPS, ETC.,
Internal and external, cured with-
out pain by our home treatment. Write
us before too late. Dr. Bellman Medical
Co., Limited, Collingwood, Ont.**

**Lump
Rock
Salt**
Best for
Cattle,
Horses,
Pigs,
etc.
Write for
Prices.

TORONTO SALT WORKS,
60-62 Jarvis St., Toronto, Ont.

Free Map

The maps of the Precipitous
and Cobalt Camps, finished in
color, are now about ready for
distribution to all who are in-
terested. These will prove in-
valuable to those anxious to
obtain success in the mining
market.

The Issue is Limited
**File Your Application at
Once!**
A Postcard Will Bring It.

Private wire connecting all markets.
HAMILTON B. WILLS
(Member Standard Stock Exchange)
4 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO

Machinery For Sale

Wheellock Engine, 150
H.P., 18 x 42, with double
main driving belt 24 ins.
wide, and Dynamo 30 K.W.
belt driven. All in first
class condition. Would be
sold together or separate-
ly; also a lot of shafting
at a very great bargain as
room is required immedi-
ately.

S. Frank Wilson & Sons
73 Adelaide Street West,
Toronto.



The Importance of the Roof

A roof should be so good that once laid you can forget all about it. You can do this with a Paroid Roof. Once you and your farm-help have laid Paroid according to the simple instructions, your roof is weather-proof and fire-resisting.

NEPONSET Paroid ROOFING

Paroid is waterproof, because it is saturated through and through with asphalt. It has not dried out, curled up, split or cracked in 18 years' strenuous trials. It positively resists fire. Insist on the genuine—Paroid Roofing.
Look for the Paroid roll,

Quotations on all kinds of
Felt Roof gladly given.

White Front
G. L. MEIKLE & CO.

Buy at COST

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.

Hill Head.

Mr. W. Bakin, of Westmount is the guest of Mrs. Thos. Pollock this week.

Miss Annie Hume has returned home from Shawville and will be the guest of her parents during the summer months.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Gibson, of Ottawa, are guests of Mrs. Arthur Pollock this week.

Mr. Bert Hallway, of Toronto is spending his vacation with friends in Hill Head.

OBITUARY.

THE LATE MRS. J. McKIDDIE.

The death occurred on Tuesday morning of Margaret Ellen Nicholls, beloved wife of John McKiddie, after a severe illness of 10 months, borne with Christian patience. The funeral took place on Thursday from the late residence to Lachute Cemetery, and was conducted by Rev. J. L. George in the midst of many sympathizing friends. Besides her husband she leaves to mourn her loss 3 small children, and 3 sisters and 3 brothers.

WEDDING BELLS.

LARIVIERE—FURCHEON

The marriage of Miss Edith A. Furcheon daughter of Mr. J. W. Furcheon to Mr. Ed. L. Lariviere, of Montreal, was quietly celebrated at the residence of the brides parents "Hillcrest" Lachute on July 1st. The ceremony was performed by Dr. Ross, of St. Andrews, assisted by Rev. D. Lariviere, father of the groom. The bride who was given away by her father, was daintily gowned in white Georgian crepe, with tulle veil and orange blossoms, and carried a Shower bouquet of bridal roses. She also wore a diamond brooch, the gift of the groom.

The bride, Miss Gertrude Funchon was gowned in pink crepe de chene, and carried a Shower bouquet of sweet peas. On their return from their wedding trip Mr. and Mrs. Lariviere will reside in Montreal.

The Girl's Choice.

Oh boys, who've donned the khaki,
You boys of the 73rd,
How proud we are to claim you
As friends for evermore;
For boys, you're doing your duty
You have given up your home,
Your parents, friends & sweethearts
To sail across the foam.

Ye boys who are the shirkers,
Who stay without excuse,
Who fail to see your duty
And use some pretty ruse
To blind our eyes to shirking
Don't think that we will be
As friendly as we are to those
Who are fighting o'er the sea.

Then don't delay in joining
Although our hearts are sore
To think that perhaps we say you
Farewell for evermore.
How proud we are to know that
You're hearty men and true,
You've risen to your duty,
You proved yourselves true blue.

We'll "keep the home fires burning,"
Until you boys come back,
We'll greet you all as heroes
And give those here "the sack,"
And give you all our friendship
And cherish you as those
Who felt the stir of duty
Who knew the right and chose.

This poem was sent to one of the boys at the front and returned to us for publication.

Our Ambition is Your Satisfaction

We have received a large assortment of Spring and Summer Tweeds of the Latest Designs and Best Quality.

All suits made by me keep their shape and appearance till worn out.

Come in and see our new stock of Ready-to-wear Clothing. Exceptional this Spring.

GEOFFROY BEDARD

THE TAILOR.

Main Street, - Lachute.

.. Head-Quarters ..

What idea does that word convey to you? It tells you that if come to Deacon's, you will be coming to a store that will furnish you with the best variety of Stoves, Ranges, Coil-oil or Gasoline ranges, Refrigerators, etc. that can be found in town.

Don't fail to call.

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	4,996,304
Total Assets over	55,000,000

Board of Directors:

HON. GEORGE BRYSON, President. JOHN B. FRASER, Vice-President.
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RUSSELL BLACKBURN, DENIS MURPHY,
SIR HENRY K. EGAN, HON. SIR GEORGE H. PERLEY,
E. C. WHITNEY.
GEORGE BURN, General Manager.
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W. DUTHIE, Chief Inspector.

Lachute, St. Andrews and Brownsburg - J. R. Parris, Manager.
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ROBERT MILLER

DEALER IN

Farm Machinery, Deering and McCormick also Fleury's famous Plows, and J. B. Doré's Thrashers, Etc., International Engines, Chatham Waggon and Carts, Munro & McIntosh Buggies and Expresses. A fine lot to choose from. Peerless Wire Fencing and Gates, Cedar Shingles of first Quality, Harness and Harness Parts, Pumps, Stoves, Ranges, Oils, Churns, Washing Machines, Wringers, Beatty Bros. Stalls, Stanchions, Litter & Feed Carriers, Etc.

All bought for SPOT CASH and on sale at Reasonable Prices.

BERRY'S OLD STAND

MAIN STREET - LACHUTE

Lachute Grist & Flour Mills.

Wholesale and Retail.

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

FINE GROUND FEED OUR SPECIALTY.

All grinding guaranteed. Grinding Saturday's Only.

J. D. CAMPBELL

Main Street, Lachute.

Spring & Summer Shoes For Men Women and Children

We are ready to supply the farmers with the best working Shoes made in Canada.

We invite you to call and see our stock of Boots & Shoes. You will find an assortment larger than most stores carry and values the best at all times.

Also a large assortment of ready-made Clothing for Men and Boys. Summer Underwear, Straw Hats also Shirts.

Semi-ready Suits made to order.

Boots Repaired. Tel. 65

W. G. Staniforth

Head-quarters for Haying Tools

Scythes, Snaths, Forks, Scythe Stones, Grind Stones

Grind stone Fixtures, Hay Rakes, Fork Handles

and Ferrules, Horse Forks, Horse Fork Carriages,

Stop Blocks, Pulleys, Pulley Hocks, Horse Fork

Rope, Rope Hitches, Mowing machine Sections,

Rivets Etc., Etc.

T. McQuat & Son, Lachute Mills

FIERI FACIAS DE TERRIS.

SUPERIOR COURT

Canada } NAPOLEON
Province of Quebec } GENDREAU,
District of Montreal } Plaintiff; vs.
No. 1330 } FELIX MAS-
SIE, Defendant, to wit:

That certain lot of land known and designated under number six hundred and nine (609), on the official plan and book of reference of Chatham township, County of Argenteuil, District of Terrebonne, containing one acre in area.

To be sold at the Catholic Church door of the Parish of St. Philippe d'Argenteuil, said District of Terrebonne, on the TWELFTH day of JULY next, between TEN and ELEVEN of the clock in the forenoon.

L. P. SAVAGE,

Sheriff's Office. Deputy Sheriff.

St. Scholastique, 5th June, 1916.

First published, 20th May, 1916 is null (First published, 10th June, 1916.)

CUSHING

Miss Alberta Cleland is in Montreal at present.

Mrs. J. D. Weir was in Montreal this week.

Mr. A. Walford and son Stewart spent a few days here last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Hughes and family, visited friends in Brownsburg on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Whelehan and daughter Grace spent the week-end with their friends in Cushing.

Miss Ruby Dawson, of Stonefield Heights, was a guest of Miss Ella Watson for a few days recently.

Mr. Roberts and Mr. D. Jones, of Brownsburg, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Hughes on Dominion Day.

Mrs. Morris and children of Montreal, arrived last week and will spend a couple of months at Mrs. R. Pinkerton's.

The Misses Gotto and Miss Susie Fraser, of Montreal were guests at the Manse for Dominion Day and Sunday.

Mrs. Allan Hammond and Miss A. Pollock, of Lachute, were guests of their sister Mrs. Archie Graham on Sunday.

Mrs. Fred Wade and children and Mrs. John Wade, of Grenville, are occupying the Walford residence for the summer vacation.

Mrs. E. O. Keatley and children, of Montreal, have arrived and will be the guests for some time of her mother Mrs. Jas. Watson.

Mrs. John Nugent, of Ottawa, is the guest of her parents Mr. and Mrs. G. Bradford, she is accompanied by Master Grant and Miss Jennie Nugent.

Quite a number of Cushing residents were present at the dance given by Mrs. E. Funchon, Esq. Philippe, on Tuesday evening, and were delightfully entertained.

Mrs. Walter Mann spent a few days in town last week visiting her sister Mrs. Grundy whose eldest son was killed in France on the 20th of June. Mrs. Grundy's husband and a younger son are also at the front.

A number of the young people went down to Point Fortune on the evening of Dominion Day to assist in the programme of the lawn social held there by the Presbyterian Church, needless to say they acquitted themselves very creditably. There was also a large turn-out this vicinity at the St. Andrews gatta in the afternoon.

DALESVILLE

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Tutley visited on Tuesday.

Miss Mona Kennedy has returned her home in Pine Hill.

Miss Maude Seale is visiting mother Mrs. Wm. P. Seale.

Mrs. C. Morrow is visiting Mr. Thompson of Vile Sac.

Miss Marjorie McWaters is spending this week with Mrs. W. J. Morrow.

Miss Jessie Silverman is spending summer vacation at her home here.

Miss Alice Smith, of Brownsburg, is visiting Mrs. R. McCormick.

Mrs. McWaters, of Montreal spent week-end with Mrs. W. J. Morrow.

Miss Alma Dixon is attending Teachers Training class in Lachute.

Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Dixon spent day with Mrs. A. Dixon of Brownsburg.

Mr. T. Davis who spent his holiday with Mrs. Dale returned to the city Sunday.

Mrs. G. Cregeen and little daughters are visiting Mrs. John Gibbon.

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Morrow and family, visited Mrs. A. Bark on day last.

Mr. G. A. Campbell and son Howard of Ottawa, spent Dominion Day with Mrs. J. Campbell.

Several farmers in this neighborhood have commenced haying. Mr. A. is about the first having begun at farm in Lost River. An excellent report is reported.

BROWNSBURG

Mrs. E. J. Johnson, spent last week-end at Toronto and Burlington Beach and the Canadian Indian Shooting event.

Mr. and Mrs. Golpin and son spent the week-end at Carillon.

Mrs. Preeth and daughter are spending the next two months at Lake Louise.

Mr. E. J. Johnson with his daughter spent the week-end at Brownsburg.

Mrs. Gilbert and son Glenn, of Cushing are visiting her parents Mr. and Mrs. Howell.

Mrs. Wyman McGibbon and son are spending this month at Lake Louise.

Mrs. Wm. White and Mrs. J. left on Monday for a month's visit to friends in Columbus, Ohio.

Mr. and Mrs. P. Hooper, Miss Thier and Master William Hooper, guests of Mr. J. F. Ayers for the week-end, at his beautiful camp at Lake.

ST. ANDREWS

The Bishop of Montreal, will preach at Christ Church, St. Andrews, on July 11th, at 8 p.m.

On Sunday, July 9th, Rev. J. Ireland, will preach at the 11 service.

The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XLI

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, JULY 14 1916.

NO. 25

ICE CREAM PARLOR

We take this opportunity of expressing our appreciation and thanks for the liberal patronage of our many customers in the past and wish to say that we have now opened for the summer season our Ice Cream Parlor. Owing to the popularity of our Ice Cream we have installed a larger plant so that our patrons may be well served with the best Bricks or Bulk to Order.

We serve in our parlor all varieties of Ice Cream Sodas or Sundae Cups, also 12 different kinds of Soft Drink.

Specilty of Fruits and Greens in Season.

When you need quick delivery ring 105 and the auto will be there on time.

P. PAQUIN, - Lachute

Notice to Investors!

The Corporation of Lachute Town will receive up to and inclusive of the 31st July, 1916, subscriptions for the Bonds of the Town about to be issued. The corporation is offering to investors in Lachute and surrounding country \$15,000 of 5 per cent Bonds at par. These Bonds will be redeemable by equal semi-annual and consecutive payments, each payment containing interest at five per cent and sinking fund, sufficient to liquidate the whole amount at the end of the twenty five years. In order to permit small investors to take advantage of this issue, each Bond is for the sum of \$100.

This should be a splendid opportunity for those who wish to place a portion of their savings where the security is first class, at a very fair rate of interest. There is not a Town in the whole province of the size of Lachute, whose financial standing is better. Outside of the amount due the Government for the roads, which is only payable by instalments of 2 per cent, and the water works bonds, which are not a charge upon the real estate of the Town, as the revenues more than pay the interest and sinking fund necessary for their redemption, there only remain bonds outstanding to the amount of about \$2,000.

All applications for these bonds should be made to John A. Rice, Secretary-Treasurer of Lachute, on or before the above date.

Private Eddie Riley, of the 148th Battalion, is the guest of Mrs. Wm. Robinson this week.

Privates Sherritt, Graham, Morrison and Dixon, of the 148th, are home from Valcartier for a few days.

LOST.—On Thursday, between Bethany Street, Post Office and Provincial Bank—A Gentleman's Scarf Pin, finder return same to this office and be rewarded with \$5.00.

The results of the Matriculation Class for the year 1915-16 are as follows: The highest number of marks obtainable was 1100.

Irene Elizabeth Scott	758
James Carswell McClure	754
William Jessie Joss	753
John Donaldson Hope	752
Phoebe Allison Rodger	750
George Silas Clarke	747
Elizabeth P. Hammond	743
Annie Elizabeth Drennan	741
Erwin Alfred Centre	733
Estelle Margaret Inglis	701
Angus Lockhart Hay	641
Kathleen Isabel Bradley	584
George Francis Calder	488

MARRIAGES.

HAMILTON—McCOLGAN,—At Ventura, California, June 21st. Harry Alexander Hamilton, formerly of Lachute, Que., to Christina LaVerne McCollgan, of Oroville, California.

DEATHS

McPHAIL.—At Brownsburg, Que. on Monday July 10th, Henry, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. McPhail aged 21 years.

CRESWELL'S

Canada Cement

Prices Right

R. Creswell, Regist'd.

LOCAL NEWS

Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Rempton and family are visiting at Boyd's Lake.

Miss Ruth Rodgers spent the week-end visiting friends in Montreal.

Miss Robina Ewing of Montreal is the guest of her aunt Miss Dunbar.

Mr. Ed. Christie is the guest of his mother for the summer months.

Mrs. W. J. Deacon is spending the next few weeks at Morin Heights.

Mr. A. Rice of Montreal was the week-end guest of his cousin Mr. Jno. Rice.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Elliott spent the week-end in St. Amelie with friends.

"Teddy" Hammond, is one of the latest to join up with the 5th Pioneers.

Miss Edith Williams of Montreal is the guest of Mrs. Beckham for a few days.

Mr. Albert Den, of Montreal, was the week-end guest of Mrs. Matthew Rodgers.

Miss Ethel Winters and Miss Lizzie Paul leave this week for a trip down the Saguenay.

Mrs. Cleland and son are spending this month with her parents Mrs. Jno. of Grenville.

Mrs. (Dr.) Clunie and daughter are occupying their summer home at 16 Island Lake.

Mrs. J. Gales and family of Montreal are now occupying their summer home at Long Lake.

Messrs. Cyrus and William Dawson, of Millie Isle, visited their many friends in Lachute last week.

Mrs. (Dr.) Hunt and children, of New York, are guests of Mrs. H. I. Deacon for a few weeks.

Mr. W. J. Farr, of Ottawa, has returned home after five weeks visit with his daughter Miss N. H. Smith.

The financial statement of the Town Council and School Commissioners will appear in our issue of next week.

Mr. A. Bon and son of Lachute, are announcing a sale of 10 head of purchased Holstein cattle on Sept 28th. Particulars later.

Mrs. Robt. Hamilton and family and Mrs. Jas. McPhail and family are now occupying their summer home at Lake Louise.

Mrs. Corbin and daughter, of Brockville, who have been the guests of Mrs. Ryan for the past month returned home on Monday.

The Misses Paton, Graham, Norris, Hamilton, and Pollock, of Montreal, are spending this month at Mr. Hope's cottage Lake Louise.

Rev. and Mrs. Wilson arrived home from their wedding trip on Thursday last, and were the guests of Mrs. Thos. Christie for a few days.

Misses Lena and Rosie Lockwood of Montreal spent Sunday with Mrs. Massiah and left for Shrewsbury where they will be the guests of Mrs. T. Morrison.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Henderson, who have been spending a pleasant vacation with friends in town and vicinity returned to their home in Maynard, Mass. on Monday last.

The Annual Missionary meeting was held in the Presbyterian Church on Thursday July 6th, when a most interesting and instructive address was given by Rev. Mr. Tanner, of Lancaster.

The storm that broke on Wednesday night was a great relief to the terrible heat of the past two days. Everything was being literally grilled by the sun and the heavy rains proved most welcome.

Dr. and Mrs. Stewart, of Montreal, and Mrs. Ed. Christie, of Chicago, were week-end guests of Mrs. T. Christie. The Misses Isabel and Jean Christie, of Chicago, will remain for a couple of weeks.

Church of England services will be held in the Parish of Lachute D. V. on Sunday next 16th inst as follows:—Lachute St. Simeons Church, 10.30 a.m. and 7 p.m. St. Aidan's, 10.30 a.m. and at Brownsburg at 7 p.m.

The Annual Church Parade of the Orange Lodge was held at St. Simeons Church on Sunday last, when an appropriate sermon was preached by Rev. J. Lackey. A large number of members were present, including 5 Ladies of the Order.

Two other sons of our respected townsmen, Mr. Robert McIntyre, William and Harry, of Cranbrook, B.C. have joined up with the 225th regiment in training at Vernon. Mr. McIntyre's third son Mac is Sergeant with the 148th at Valcartier.

Among those attending the funeral of the late Chief Carpenter which was held in Montreal on Friday last were, Miss Moore, Mrs. A. Riddell, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Campbell, Messrs. John and Robt. McPhail and Mr. John Simon of Lachute, and Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Cameron, and Mr. Jas. Hardy, of Brownsburg.

Mr. King, the indefatigable chief, of C. Company of the 148th desire to be remembered to all his good friends in Brownsburg and vicinity. He hardly expects to be able to come home again before leaving for the Old Land, but promises to feed up all the Argenteuil boys especially in order that they will be better able to give a good account of themselves when confronted by the enemy.

Mrs. Clanson, of Pembroke, is the guest of her father on Lachute Road.

Rev. and Mrs. Hayden paid a visit to their friends, Mr. and Mrs. James Arnold a family of Grenville, on Monday last, returning by the evening train.

Residents of Ivan Rower are arranging a Eucharie for the benefit of the returned wounded soldiers to be held in Mr. W. McKimmie's skating rink, on the evening of July 25th, at 8.15. This is an object which we feel sure will appeal to all. It is hoped all will show their interest by being present on this occasion.

Mr. Lockhart Gall, B.A.M.D. C.M. of Montreal, is the guest of his brother Mr. Mossman Gall, and as one of our old Academy boys we are proud to notice to him the honor of reading the valedictory at the Convocation of McGill University on Monday last. He has already spent eight months at the front and has now received his commission as Captain in the Royal Medical Corps and leaves for Valcartier at the end of this month.

We are sorry to hear that Bert Delisle, who has been reported as wounded, has succumbed to his injuries. The sympathy of the community will be with his sister and other relatives. Bert had been one of the Bank boys who was popular here, and the thought that he will be no more seen on this side the Great Divide is saddening, or would be, but for the certainty that on the other side "Well done" greets the soldier who has given his life for his fellows.

A very successful Lawn Social was held on Tuesday evening last, at the home Mrs. R. Hardie, Brownsburg under the auspices of the Presbyterian Ladies Aid. The lawn was very prettily and tastefully decorated, and an excellent program, with beautiful warm weather induced a large number to attend. Those taking part in the program were, Misses Burnett, Hazel McGibbon, Cameron and Emma Stewart and Messrs. Harold McCourt and Owen Todd. The proceeds amounted to over \$110.

The Ice cream Social held on Thursday evening last under the auspices of the Ladies Aid of the Baptist Church was very successful the weather was all that could be desired and after partaking of the dainties provided an excellent programme of songs and recitations was given. Those taking part were, Miss Cowan, Mrs. W. Deacon, Mrs. Forsythe, Messrs. Williams Oldfield and Goldsworthy, also a recitation by Miss Louisa Parker and a song by Master Eugene Jousse. Accompanist Mrs. W. Ball. The proceeds amounted to \$70.

The semi-annual installation of the officers of Laurentian Lodge was held on Tuesday last when a number of Montreal members accompanied. D. D. G. M. Bro. Cunningham, who performed the installation ceremonies. During the evening Bro. R. McArthur, who occupies the honored position of Grand Master, was presented with an address, after which the following officers were then elected for the ensuing term:—V. A. McNaught, N. G.; G. Hardie, V. G.; W. McArthur, Rec-ec.; V. A. Morrison, Fin-Sec.; J. A. Viddleton, Treas.; G. Smith, Warden; G. Y. Deacon, Con.; W. J. Deacon, O. G.; J. Cunningham, I. G.; F. J. E. Jordan, R. S. N. G.; S. S. Campbell, L. S. N. G.; J. Cruise, R. S. V. G.; A. J. Tonally, L. S. V. G.; R. Bradford, R. S. S.; G. Demerse, L. S. S.; Rev. J. P. Hayden, Chaplain; Rev. J. P. Forsythe, J. P. G.

The "At Home" to Methodist Students at Academy.

On Wednesday evening, under the auspices of the Epworth League, an "At Home" was held on the Parsonage Lawn Grounds, about sixty being present, which included a good number of teachers. Dr. Murphy, president of the League presided. His remarks were very brief, but welcomed them to "Our Town and Homes." One verse of "O Canada" was heartily sung by all. A humorous recitation was given by Mr. A. Scott, followed by a rousing patriotic song by the Pastor, Rev. P. J. Hayden, entitled "The Old Brigade."

Mr. E. Darlington then gave a brief address of welcome on "Ideals" stating that he was of the opinion that the work of the teachers ranked next in importance next only to the Ministry. The preparation of the future generations for their place in life, could not, he thought, be overestimated. In closing, he urged the teachers to ever keep that high ideal before them and to do their best to train the pupils, physically, mentally and spiritually. In the name of the church he welcomed them and hoped that they would find "A Home while away from Home." A duet was then rendered by the Rev. and Mrs. Hayden, "Sometime, Somewhere." Mrs. Hayden acted as accompanist for the evening. Light refreshments were then served, the ice cream and lemonade being in great demand the evening being so warm.

The Rev. P. J. Hadden on being asked to say a few words, warmly welcomed the teachers, so many coming from the Eastern Townships, where he had labored so long before coming to Lachute. He welcomed them as "Guests" of the League, and though the programme was intentionally short, he felt sure that their studies would not in the least be affected by this little time on the lawn. He sincerely hoped that they would all do well at their examinations and go back to their arduous tasks to carry into effect the great lessons now being inculcated in the Academy. At 9.15 the singing of the National Anthem brought the happy gathering to a close.

Your Opportunity!

There is a tremendous rise in prices of all woolen goods.

We had laid in a heavy stock in nearly every line, and advise our friends to buy at once any clothing for men, boys, or dress goods etc., for Ladies wear.

There will be great advances in prices very soon in the retail.

We pay 50cts. per lb. for good clean dry washed wool in exchange.

W. Banford & Son, Lachute.

Hay, Flour and Feed,

In Large or Small Quantities

Bread, Cakes & Confectionery

Wedding Cakes a Specialty.

Ice Cream made to order.

Fruits in Season

Fine Assortment of Ganong's Chocolates.

Splendid Line of Picture Post-cards.

We are agents for Caldwell's Celebrated Meal and Calf Meal.

You should try it. The best on the market.

Robert Hamilton,

Phone. 80.

Baker & Confectioner.

CLEAN, FRESH & GOOD

They are three qualities for which our Store is noted.

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

THE WATCH WITH ITS OWN ARMOR PLATE

YOU who know what discipline and endurance mean will find a friendly kinship in this sturdy, durable Waltham. Here is embodied accuracy you can depend on at all times and strength that will withstand plenty of rough usage. Sits up snug to the wrist ready for instant service. Notice the protecting rim of metal that keeps the crystal from breaking. Come in and see this serviceable Waltham Military Wrist Watch today.

The Waltham

T. JOUSSE
Main Street - Lachute

Also Full Open Face and Pocket Strap styles from \$10 up.

Eyes Scientifically Tested. We are agents for the Edison Phonograph and Waterman Fountain Pens.

About the House

Useful Hints and General Information for the Busy Housewife

Selected Recipes.

Onion and Egg Salad.—Mince together five tablespoons onion, two hard-boiled eggs and part of one head of lettuce. Serve on lettuce leaves with boiled dressing.

Sponge Cake Pudding.—Bake sponge cake in ring basin. When cold, fill center with whipped cream and maraschino cherries. Pour thin custard sauce around outside and add a little.

Jelly.—Soak a package of gelatin in a cupful of cold water for two hours. Add three cupfuls of sugar and the juice of three lemons, and the grated rind of one lemon. Dissolve this in a quart of boiling water. Add a pint of sweet cider, strain, pour into individual molds and chill.

Steamed Salmon.—Pick over and shred large can of salmon. Add salt, butter and tablespoon of lemon juice. Beat smooth and gradually fold in small cup of whipped cream. Put into buttered mold and steam three-fourths of hour. Turn out, surround with melted butter and parsley and serve.

Strawberry Blanc Mange.—One quart milk, one cup strawberry juice, one-fourth cup sugar, four tablespoons cornstarch. Heat milk to boiling point. Add sugar, strawberry juice and cornstarch which has been rubbed smooth in a little cold milk. Cook until thick and pour into wet molds. When firm turn out and garnish with whole strawberries and serve with sweetened, whipped cream.

Mold Ginger Cream.—One-half cup milk (one gill), yolks of two eggs, one ounce (two tablespoons) sugar, half as much ginger syrup as milk, one cup double cream, one-half ounce preserved ginger, three-fourths ounce gelatin. Make custard of eggs, milk and sugar. When cool add syrup and preserved ginger cut into dice; also gelatin dissolved in two tablespoons water and cream whipped carefully. Stir all together gently and turn out when required. Decorate with chopped jelly.

Potato Nut Cake.—This makes large cake, but it keeps moist and fresh a long time. Two cups granulated sugar, one cup buttered, four eggs, one-half cup milk, one cup mashed potatoes, one one and one-half teaspoons cloves, two teaspoons cinnamon, one-half cup bitter chocolate, two cups flour, two teaspoons baking powder, two cups English walnuts, one teaspoon vanilla. Mix butter, sugar and yolks of eggs together. When thoroughly creamed add cold mashed potatoes. Beat again lightly, then add milk, flour, baking powder, spices, grated chocolate, English walnuts (broken into small pieces) and finally stiffly beaten whites of eggs, with pinch of salt added to them. Bake in shallow pan in moderate oven for about fifty minutes.

Strawberry Roll Pudding.—Two cupfuls bread flour, two tablespoonfuls sugar, two tablespoonfuls butter, three teaspoonfuls baking powder, one-half teaspoonful salt, about three-fourths cupful milk, one box strawberries, sugar. Make biscuit mixture of flour, salt, sugar, baking powder, butter and milk. Roll into oblong one-fourth inch thick and sprinkle thickly with one-half box of berries, quartered. Dredge with sugar. Roll like jelly roll, cut across in slices one-half teaspoonful salt, about three-bake about twenty minutes in moderate oven. Serve with sauce made with rest of berries. Sauce: Crush berries, boil together one-half cupful sugar and three-fourths cupful water five minutes. Add berries and juice and pour onto well beaten egg white, whipping constantly. Add one teaspoonful lemon juice and serve at once.

Plan Your Breakfast With Care.

Many a good housekeeper brings ennui to her home and gives harassed nerves to her husband because she gives too little thought to the problem of planning the morning meal. The failure may come from several causes, one housekeeper neglects the problem by serving the same breakfast day after day with few variations. The other goes to the extreme of making breakfast a full meal, which means an overloaded stomach and indigestion.

The breakfast menu must have enough food calories to keep the family well nourished. Variety and nourishment are the two cardinal principles in making your breakfast menus court. A well balanced breakfast includes fruit or cereal combined or alone. This should be supplemented by a principal dish, such as eggs and potatoes or chops and potatoes, a bread and a liquid.

Fruits are to be selected as they appear in the market. It is a debatable ground whether fruits are better eaten raw or cooked. It is largely a question which way they are digested more readily by the individual. Apples raw or cooked are wholesome, grapefruit and oranges are healthful and refreshing.

When it comes to selecting breakfast foods you have a large assortment such as rice, oatmeal, cracked

wheat, cornmeal and many others. The main dish can be bacon, chops or eggs cooked in different ways.

Rice and wheat are especially good cereals because they are cheap and nourishing. Rice is used in the whole kernel. It comes in two varieties—brown and white. Brown is a better nutriment. Either kind should be washed well to take out all particles. It should be washed in cold water, so the kernels do not stick; the cold water stakes out the starchy particles. Let the rice dry after washing and before cooking.

Breakfast foods especially require long cooking. These are better cooked in a double boiler for a long time, rather than for a short time directly over the fire. Have water salted and boiling well.

Then add cereal slowly, stirring constantly. Boil for a few minutes, then place upper part in lower part of double boiler.

Useful Hints.

As soon as milk begins to steam it is scalded.

A green salad should be served with a fish meal.

If the oven is too hot sprinkle a little coal on the fire.

Good macaroni is of a brownish color, not pure white.

Don't use solid suds for colored clothes unless you expect them to look muddy.

Ferns will not do well if placed on the window sill. They cannot stand a draught.

It ruins the flavor of vegetables to remain in the cooking water after they are done.

A baked apple is more easily digested than apples prepared in any other way.

When boiling rice add a little lemon juice to the water. This will make the rice fluffy and separate the grains.

When preparing vegetables, cook enough so that there will be enough on hand for a cream soup for the next day's luncheon.

For washing windows, which should on them, use warm water with a tablespoonful of kerosene added to each pail of water.

When you crush dried bits of bread don't roll with a rolling pin but put them in a clean salt or sugar bag and pound with a potato masher.

Remove fingerprints from woodwork, window panes or porcelain than by wiping them with a cloth moistened with kerosene.

A one-piece nightgown which is worn out above the waist can be utilized by making a new top with an empire waistline out of the lower half of another nightgown.

A piece of paraffine in your darning bag will save darning. After you have finished darning a hole rub the paraffine on the right side of the darn. This will prevent wear.

Feather pillows should be washed by turning the feathers into cheese-cloth bags and soaking them in strong soapuds with ammonia in it. Rinse in hot soap water then in clear warm water and hang out to dry in the wind and sun.

Ink stains on mahogany can be removed by painting them with a solution of six drops of nitre mixed with a teaspoonful of water. Then rub well with a damp cloth and polish with a dry one.

Wash leather furniture very gently with warm water in which there is a little vinegar, wipe with a dry cloth and then restore the polish by mixing the whites of two eggs and a little turpentine, which is applied with a flannel.

FLIGHT ACROSS ATLANTIC.

Norwegian Aviator the Latest to Discuss the Project.

The London Daily Chronicle publishes the following:

A young Norwegian aviator, Mr. George Kulbech, is at present engaged in preparations for a daring attempt to cross the Atlantic by aeroplane, or rather by means of what he calls a "flying boat" of his own design. He proposes to start from Jaederen, on the west coast of Norway, but to pay what may be called literally a "flying visit" to England on the way.

"My flying boat" he says, "is built exclusively to solve the problem of the Atlantic, and is, therefore, constructed as a seaworthy boat, its hull being entirely of mahogany. It has two seats, placed side by side, so that the aviators can steer by turns without changing places. Another peculiarity is the mechanism for starting the flying boat's motor, which can be effected by the aviator without leaving his seat.

"The machine is a biplane and has a plane surface of fifty square metres. It can lift a total weight of about 6,000 pounds. The motor is of 250 horsepower; it is water-cooled and has a velocity of 1,800 revolutions a minute. With its full cargo the flying boat can attain a speed of 112 miles an hour, so that we should be able to strike the American coast in a little more than twenty-four hours."



FEEDING HUNGRY YOUNG IRISH.

For some days during the recent Irish Rebellion, food was practically cut off from the poorer districts of Dublin. The picture shows the beginning of a joyful dry bread banquet by hundreds of youngsters, gathered together in a narrow street, and supplied with bread by the clergyman in the centre of the group.

ROMANCE OF JAS. J. HILL'S LIFE

HE WAS ONCE A DOCK LABORER IN ST. PAUL.

A Glimpse of Some of the Characteristics of the Great Railway Magnate.

One of the intimate friends of the late J. J. Hill, the greatest of American railroaders and the man who opened up the North-Western States of the American Union to settlement a generation ago, is Mr. Elias Rogers, of Toronto, says the Toronto Star.

Mr. Rogers knew J. J. Hill in the early days, having met him first in St. Paul in 1882. Hill formed a strong affection for Mr. Rogers, largely because he had gone to a school in Rockwood presided over by Rev. William Wetherald, a member of the Society of Friends, of whom Mr. Rogers is also a member.

"J. J. Hill was the biggest railroad man in the United States or in the world," said Mr. Rogers. "There was not his equal. Van Horne was a friend of his and there were many points of similarity, but Hill made Van Horne. He brought him to the C. P. R. Strathcona and Stephens wanted Hill to manage the C. P. R., and Hill took hold for a while, but he picked Van Horne to take his place on the C. P. R. and went back to the Great Northern."

Was a Dock Laborer.

"J. J. Hill was a big looking man, although he was not so tall as I. He was square-shouldered with a leonine head. He was blessed with a very strong physique. He had worked as a boy on the farm, and when he came to St. Paul first he worked as a stevedore on the docks. They say the stump is still to be seen of the last tree he chopped at Rockwood. A man named Harris was working with him that day. Harris since came to work for me, and he told me the incident. Hill, who had conceived the idea of going West, laid his axe against a tree.

"That's the last tree I'm going to chop," said he.

"He started West on a ten dollar bill next day.

"Hill was a particularly quiet spoken man," continued Mr. Rogers. "But his words always carried weight. He was well read, one of the best read men in America, I suppose. He was well up on such subjects as the modern science of agriculture, botany, flowers, chemistry of soil, and so forth. He was strong in geology. There were few subjects he was not thoroughly familiar with, but he had no fads. Among other things he was a connoisseur on precious stones and jewelry, and had a cultivated taste in matters of art. But he was self-educated, the schooling he had received at Rockwood being chiefly valuable for teaching him how to learn. He had a prodigious memory.

Fond of Old Memories.

"He was fond of indulging in reminiscences. He used to talk to me for an hour at a time of the old days when he was a barefoot boy in Canada. There was one house where he used to call, and the woman there always used to give him a piece of bread and butter, although he never asked for it. He confessed to me that he was always very glad to get it, just the same.

"Hill always had a remarkable capacity for details, but he maintained his breadth of vision. He was opposed to extravagance and display, but was never penurious. He lived in a very nice house in St. Paul, with beautiful grounds around it, but it was not a showy place. He had another house in New York. Mrs. Hill is one of the finest ladies I have ever met. She is not a society woman, although she is accepted everywhere, of course. She is a motherly woman. She is a Roman Catholic, but of the broadest type.

"Hill had a model farm at St. Paul and a laboratory where he kept chemists employed. He had model farms dotted throughout the territory of his railroads to the coast. Here he experimented with crops, and had samples of different soils sent for analysis to St. Paul. Then he would determine what crops were best adapted for each particular region, and what fertilizer was the local requirement. This information he would publish for the benefit of the people, together with the comparisons of the crops in the different districts under the different treatments. His farms could generally produce twice what was produced on the farms of their neighbors. In this way he improved the agricultural standing of the territory through which his lines ran. His methods were always practical rather than mere academic or theoretical. He used to sell improved seed at a nominal figure. He also introduced the best stock. When he became impressed with a farmer as a progressive, common-sense man, he would often present such a man with a fine breeder, and thus improve the stock of his district.

Kind to Animals.

"Hill was very kind to animals, and it was because he saw the stranger's horse was tired, that time at Rockwood, that he carried a pail of water to it. The stranger, in appreciation, gave him a copy of an American newspaper, where he read that men were wanted in Minnesota, and where he derived his determination to go West.

"Hill wanted to fight for the North in the Civil War in the States, and organized a company. They would not let him go, however, because he was blind in one eye. It was not an apparent infirmity, in fact no one would ever have known it. His other eye was strong and did all the work. He told me himself a couple of years ago that one eye was blind or I would never have known it. He did not wear glasses except in later years to read by.

"He owned most of the First National Bank at St. Paul, and the controlling interest in the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern. The three institutions occupy one building, newly completed, which takes up a whole block and constitute the finest building in St. Paul. The bank is in the centre, with a glass roof, one or two stories high. This allows the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific office buildings to tower up each side, and have plenty of light all around them.

Helped Strathcona.

"J. J. Hill helped to make Strathcona's fortune. I remember talking to Hill during the South African war and remarking on the big expense the Strathcona Horse must be to Sir Donald."

"He can easily stand it," said Hill. "I've made more than that for him in one deal that he knew nothing about."

"Hill and Strathcona met the first time on the Red River trail between St. Paul and Winnipeg. Each was traveling with a dog sleigh.

"At the time of the first Riel rebellion at Fort Garry, when the people were housed up in the fort, it looked as if they would be starved out. Strathcona sent word to Hill asking if he would get word through to Fort Garry that there would be food there by the time spring opened up. Hill could not trust anybody, so he went himself, traveling by dog-sled a distance of over 400 miles, and taking an Indian with him to cook and help with the dogs. The Indian proved a traitor, however, and when about half way there, he refused to do as he was told, Hill got suspicious. The Indian had been told to cook breakfast, and not obeying, words followed, when the Indian attempted to seize the rifle. Hill was too quick for him, and grabbed it first. He told the Indian to run.

"If you look around or let up your stride until out of sight you're a dead man," said Hill. The Indian went straight ahead and stayed not. Hill then started for Fort Garry alone, traveling all day and all night, to get away from any possible pursuit. He was familiar with the Indians around Fort Garry, and was able to work into the barracks during the

THE FASHIONS

For the June Graduate.

Quite as important as the June bride is the June graduate. She must be just as daintily dressed in misty white, and her future is equally as promising.

It is no longer considered the proper thing for the graduate to be elaborately dressed in silk or satin; many of the daintiest frocks are fashioned by the graduate herself, from the sheer voiles, organdies, nets, or from the dainty flouncings of lace or embroidery. The high schools favor the idea of the graduate fashioning her own dress; some so as far as to suggest the material and the cut for the entire class. Perhaps this does not appeal to the average girl, with her ideas of individuality, but the notion of making her own frock should appeal to her, for this very reason, that she may add little distinctive touches which bring out her own personality.

Simplicity in Cut and Material

The very simplest, most youthful models are chosen for the June graduate. They are usually of organdy, or one of the sheer cottons, very sparingly and simply trimmed. Crepe de Chine or one of the very soft taffetas or satins may also be used, if preferred, but the cottons are more in vogue and daintier.

Net, which is such a general favorite for the typical summer dress, is quite as well liked for the graduation dress and proves extremely practical. White cotton net, combined with taffeta, voile, or organdy, fashions the daintiest of graduation frocks; one which may be worn later for summer afternoons, or the dance.

Skirts are short, sleeves range from the short puff, so charmingly in keeping with bouffant skirts of the moment, to the three-quarter or full length sleeve of organdy, net, Georgette or chiffon. Round necks are particularly modish, although the square neck and the V are also liked. If one wishes to be at the height of the mode, the graduation frock must boast a hooped petticoat. These are so softly boned and so unobtrusive



Commencement Frock of Voile

that the frock loses none of its simplicity but gains in grace.

Shoes, Gloves and a Fan

White kid pumps and white silk stockings are dainty and carry out the "all white" notion; black patent or kid pumps and black stockings, however, are in quite as good form. White silk gloves, if any gloves are worn, are better than kid, being cooler. A small white fan may be carried.

darkness and deliver his message. He stayed there a short time, and when he started back the river had broken up. He was waylaid by a party of Riel's Indians and forced to cross the river. This he did by swimming among the ice floes while the Indians were shooting. He got his dogs around him and crossed all right, but one of his dogs was shot while in the water. He made for a light and was taken in by a settler and put to bed. He was unable to travel for two or three days, but came out none the worse in the end.

Couldn't Be Idle.

"Hill used to plan vacation trips of two months' duration down the Labrador shore and elsewhere. He was very fond of fishing. But he never stayed out the period he had planned. His business instincts got the better of him. He could never stand being idle long.

"I saw James J. Hill in New York only five weeks ago, and he looked to me as well as ever he did, full of life and energy. He always moved as if on steel springs. I cannot understand how it was that the operation killed him. I thought he was likely to live for ten years or more."

WEAR FLEET FOOT SHOES

Cool, Cozy and Comfortable

WORN BY EVERY MEMBER OF THE FAMILY

SOLD BY ALL GOOD SHOE DEALERS

ried, both for use and ornament, for fans are extremely dainty this summer. Feathers are being used in the new fans. There are small ostrich feather fans and plain cock feather fans in white and colors. The small spangled silk fan is still favored. Any of these make most acceptable gifts for the graduate. Although the plainer the hair is dressed the better, a bit of tulle or a single comb may be worn, and Colonial silver or rhinestone buckles may adorn the pumps. Very little jewelry, if any, is permissible; a small brooch or a tiny Laval-liere is quite enough.

Summer Frocks of Organdy

Organdy is one of the most generally favored of materials for the summer frock, whether for graduation, garden parties, or summer dances. It comes in all the delicate pastel colorings now favored and is also patterned with dainty, conventionalized designs, on white and colored grounds.

The plain and figured voiles are effective also, and there are many attractive combinations of voile and taffeta, organdy and taffeta, net and organdy and the like.

It is considered most Frenchy to combine organdy and taffeta, or net and taffeta. This is usually done in a frock which one has no idea of



Another Dainty Model for the Graduate

sending to the laundry, although there are at the moment taffetas and satins which wash very well.

The first frock illustrated here is a jumper model adapted from one of Poiret's designs. It is developed in net and taffeta and is a charmingly simple model for the girl who wishes to make her own frock for commencement.

In the second design is a particularly effective frock of plain and figured voile. The figured material is white with a white mercerized ring. The quaint neck line, puffed sleeves and full skirt, make it a very pleasing and youthful frock, suitable for graduation exercises or summer parties.

The Garden Party Hat.

It will do no harm to tell of a hat or two, which, worn with the graduation frock after that wonderful day will complete a most effective garden party, or summer afternoon costume. There are large hats of organdy in the dainty colorings, just the thing for the organdy frock; large black and colored wenchows, stenciled with some quaintly conceived and colored figure, flower or bird; wide brimmed leghorns, with a flower or two on their drooping brims; and many others, for the large hat is again modish. These stenciled hats offer alluring possibilities to the girl who paints or understands the mixing of colors.

These patterns may be obtained from your local McCall dealer or from The McCall Company, 70 Bond St., Toronto, Ont. Dept. W.

Far Better.

Clerk—Don't you want a burglar alarm?
Knicker—No, I should prefer something to put me to sleep if they come.

Have Been Tried and Found Good

WHY DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS ARE
SO POPULAR

They Are Invaluable As a Tonic and
Family Medicine As Well As a Pre-
ventive and Cure for the More Ser-
ious Kidney Diseases.

Chelmsford, Ont., June 5th (Spe-
cial).—We have found Dodd's Kid-
ney Pills extremely good. We are in
good health thanks to Dodd's Kidney
Pills.

These are the words of Miss Delia
Charron, a well known resident here.
Others tell the same story. They
have tried Dodd's Kidney Pills and
found them good.

For Dodd's Kidney Pills as a tonic
and family medicine are without an
equal. When you feel worn, tired and
run down the chances are ten to one
that your kidneys are at fault.

When the kidneys become clogged
or out of order, the circulation be-
comes sluggish, the impurities are not
strained out of the blood and the re-
sult is weariness and lack of energy
all over the body.

This condition is not only disagree-
able but dangerous as well. The im-
purities in the blood are the seeds of
disease. If they are not removed
Rheumatism, Lumbago, Gravel, Drop-
sy, Diabetes, or Bright's Disease may
result.

Guard against these diseases and
get back your accustomed energy by
using Dodd's Kidney Pills.

THE MONTENEGRIN "KAPA."

National Headdress for Prince and
Peasant.

The round cap, or kapa, that the
Montenegrin soldiers wear is a his-
tory of their country in miniature.
The people of Montenegro, writes a
correspondent of Pearson's Weekly,
have a saying that "kapa talks," and
they are not far wrong.

It is the national headdress for war,
and it is the same for prince and
peasant. In color it is a vivid crim-
son, but it has a deep black border,
which leaves only a small crown of
the foundation color visible.

The black border is a sign of
mourning for the terrible Battle of
Kosovo, when the old Serbian em-
pire, of which Montenegro was a part,
was overthrown by the Turks, and
the Serbian army was annihilated.
The red crown signifies "the field of
blood" of the same great fight. When
Constantinople falls, and their heredi-
tary enemies are finally driven out
of Europe, then, and not until then,
the Montenegrins remove the black
border and wear the kapa all red.

On the red crown, in one corner,
are five small circles in gold. These
have a double significance. They
symbolize first the five centuries that
have elapsed since Kosovo was
fought, and, secondly, the five colors
that the Montenegrins see in the rain-
bow, the sign of hope that one day
the glories of the old empire of the
Czar Lazar will be restored.

Furthermore, the different insignia
of army rank are worn on the rim of
the kapa. From the crossed swords of
the officer to the simple "lead star" of
the corporal. Also, the Montenegrin
soldier wears his medals, if he has
any, on the front of his cap, instead
of on his tunic, as the soldiers of all
other nations do.

No wonder the people of the Land
of the Black Mountain say that "kapa
talks!"

It is dangerous to ring a bell dur-
ing a thunder-storm.

Concentrated Satisfaction

A great many former
users of tea and coffee have
learned that there is a pure
food beverage made from
wheat, which has delightful
flavor.

It never exacts of its
users the tribute of sleep-
lessness, heart-flutter, head-
ache and other ills often
caused by the drug, caf-
feine, in tea and coffee.

Instant Postum

has a delicious, snappy
flavour and is absolutely
free from caffeine or any
harmful ingredient. In-
stant Postum is in con-
densed, soluble form, and
wonderfully convenient for
the home—for the picnic—
for travel—everywhere.

If tea or coffee interferes
with comfort or success, as
it does for many users, try
a shift to Postum.

"There's a Reason"

Canadian Postum Cereal Co., Ltd.
Windsor, Ont.

Japan War Minister



LIEUT.-GEN. OSHIMA,
recently appointed War Minister of
Japan, who has submitted plans
for the increasing of the Japanese
army.

AN EXCELLENT MEDICINE FOR CHILDHOOD AILMENTS

Baby's Own Tablets are an excellent
remedy for childhood ailments. They
regulate the bowels, sweeten the stom-
ach, banish colds and simple fevers
and cure all minor ills of little ones.
Concerning them Mrs. H. N. Eisam,
Owls Head, N.S., writes: "I always
use Baby's Own Tablets for my little
ones and find them an excellent med-
icine for childhood ailments." The
Tablets are sold by medicine dealers
or by mail at 25 cents a box from The
Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville,
Ont.

SKIING IN NORWAY.

An Exhilarating Sight to See a Troop
of Soldiers on Skis.

When anyone writes of skiing in
Norway, it is the purely Norwegian
aspect of the sport that is of the most
interest, says a correspondent of the
London Times. Mountain skiing is,
with the minor variations, due to local
conditions, the same the world over;
forest skiing is essentially the pas-
time of Norway. Those who are ac-
customed to the long runs over per-
fect snow common in Switzerland find
little pleasure in following narrow and
tortuous tracks through forest, and
are, of course, incapable of marking
out such a track for themselves; for
forest skiing requires skill of a wholly
different order from that necessary in
the open. The paths are often hard
and very bumpy, speed is quickly
gathered, and great command over the
ski is necessary to keep the balance
and take the sharp turns between the
trees. Few more exhilarating sights
can be imagined than a troop of Nor-
wegian soldiers flitting through the
forest in Indian file, hard on each
other's heels, all going full speed,
prodding with their sticks to increase
the pace even down the hills, never
faltering at the bumps, and swinging
round the bends without a check.

The course of the fifty-kilometre
race, which takes place annually be-
fore the great jumping competition
at Holmenkollen, is laid right through
the great forest of Nordmarken, and
is covered by many of the competitors
in about four hours and a quarter—
not bad going for thirty-one miles up
hill, down dale, and cross lakes, with
the finish no lower than the start. The
track to be followed is marked by lit-
tle red streamers hung to the trees at
intervals. It is laid by officials of the
ski club, who delight in choosing the
most difficult way they can find, and
the actual tracks of whose skis consti-
tute the course.

Last year I spent a night in a hut
in the forest and went out in the
morning to see the runners pass. They
had been going about six miles when
they passed me, and I chose a nice,
Ethick place on a good slope to see
them go by. As they must go in sin-
gle file they are started at two-
minute intervals, and a competitor
who is caught up with must give his
pursuer room to pass him. There were
thirty or forty starters, all very young
men, and they went through the thickest
at full speed. I had the ill-
lucky satisfaction of seeing two
fallen skiers, one of them a particularly
malicious bush with the tips of their
skis; they pitched on their heads, but
they were up again in a trice. Several

of them avoided that particular bush
with a side jump taken at the last mo-
ment, which served further to increase
their pace. They were all going with
an easy swing, which carried them
with hardly an effort over the ground.

CAT WARNED LOST CRUISER.

When Arethusa Last Left Port Its
Pet Refused to Go Aboard.

Seamen may be a superstitious lot,
but withal they are scientific. They
want to know the reason for things.
In witness whereof let the following
story of the ill-fated Arethusa, Brit-
ish battle cruiser, hero of a number
of thrilling sea-frays at the begin-
ning of the war. It was sunk by a
mine off the east coast of England
last February. A writer in the Lon-
don Dispatch tells the story:

"Talking to a member of the crew
of the late H.M.S. Arethusa, I was
interested to learn from him the story
of the ship's pet, a cat.

"It is a curious fact that when the
Arethusa was taking in oil fuel be-
fore leaving port on its last journey
the mascot jumped from the cruiser
on to the oil craft, and refused, de-
spite all entreaties and caresses, to
return to the doomed vessel. The
cat had never done this before, and
the 'tars' regarded its defection as an
ill omen."

STINGING NEURALGIA

The Trouble Due to Nerves
Starved for Lack of Good Blood.

An eminent medical writer has said
that "neuralgia is the cry of starved
nerves for better blood." The one
great symptom of this trouble is pain,
fierce, stabbing pain, that almost
drives the sufferer frantic. The one
cause is poor blood; the only cure is
to enrich the blood. Heat applied to
the inflamed nerves will give relief,
but does not cure. Dr. Williams' Pink
Pills furnish the blood all the needed
elements, and the blood conveys them
to the nerves. The only way of get-
ting food or medicine to the nerves is
through the blood, and the only way
to enrich the blood is through a fair
use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. In
this way neuralgia, sciatica and other
nerve disorders are promptly cured,
and the whole system benefited and
strengthened. Mrs. M. Gleason, R.R.
No. 1, Uxbridge, Ont., who was a
great sufferer from neuralgia, says:

"I suffered intensely from neuralgia
for four years. My blood was thin
and I was completely run down. I
suffered intense pain all the time. At
different times I consulted three doc-
tors, but their treatment did no more
than give me temporary relief. Then
I tried different medicines, but the
result was the same—they seemed no
good in my case. I was growing
steadily worse, and finally could not
do a bit of work. The last doctor I
consulted could do nothing for me
but give me morphine tablets to ease
the pain, and by this time I had about
resigned myself to a life of pain. Then
one of Dr. Williams' almanacs came to
our house and I read of similar cases
cured through the use of Pink Pills. I
got three boxes and before they were
all gone the pain began to decrease,
and I began to have a better appetite.
By the time I had taken six boxes I
was again a well woman, and my
neighbors could hardly realize that
such a change could be made in so
short a time. Later I was bothered
with eczema and Dr. Williams' Pink
Pills cured me. I have found these
Pills worth their weight in gold and I
cheerfully recommend them to all who
are ailing."

You can get these 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.

Higher Standards

The demonstration farms which the
Canadian Pacific has set up, both east
and west, have been employed with
signal success in one special direction
—the setting up of higher standards.
Through precept and example the
company has brought about a most
flattering change in values. In other
words, the example and encourage-
ment of the railway company, through
these farms and by other means,
have caused those who have food pro-
ducts to sell to give closer attention
to quality than was their former habit.
The company insists upon the first-
rate quality of food products on the
cars; and has taught the farmers,
both east and west, how best to supply
A1 quality in butter, eggs, fowl, etc.
In the neat and tidy putting up of
food products, too, there has been de-
cided improvement. The farmers have
been set a fine example; and the peo-
ple have seen, right at their elbow,
that values can be greatly enhanced
by careful attention to details.

Arousing Suspicion

"That fellow pictures the delights
of country life so vividly—"
"Yes?"
"That I am constrained to conclude
he wants to sell his place."

From first to last shells are made
by machinery.

BRIGGS' ARE CLEAN
FLY MATS NO STICKINESS
ALL DEALERS
G.C. Briggs & Sons
HAMILTON

No Palate-Joy Like
This—The richest man in
the world could not buy
anything more pleasing to
the palate or more strength-
ening than Shredded Wheat
Biscuit with Strawberries
and cream. A simple,
natural diet that will bring
health and strength for the
Spring days. Try it for
breakfast; eat it for
luncheon.



Made in Canada.

400,000 MILES ON HIS YACHT.

Wonderful Record of Lord Brassey
and the Sunbeam.

Lord Brassey, who recently cele-
brated his eightieth birthday, is al-
ways associated in the public mind
with the ownership of one of the most
famous yachts in the world, the Sun-
beam.

The Sunbeam has now been pre-
sented to the Government of India
for war service, and is doing duty as
a hospital ship for convalescent of-
ficers off Alexandria.

Built forty-two years ago, she has
taken her owner all over the world
at various times, having sailed ap-
proximately 400,000 miles on her—
and his—travels.

Holding his "master's ticket" as
seaman call a captain's certificate,
Lord Brassey has come safely
through innumerable dangers with
the Sunbeam. Almost at the very
start of her first voyage round the
world a huge "following" wave as
nearly as possible swept half a dozen
of the party overboard.

Writing of the incident in her
book, "A Voyage in the Sunbeam,"
Lady Brassey (Lord Brassey's first
wife) said:

"We were all sitting or standing
about the stern of the vessel, ad-
miring the magnificent dark blue bil-
lows following us. A new hand was
steering, and just at the moment
when an unusually big wave over-
took us, he unfortunately allowed the
vessel to broach to a little.

"In a second the sea came pouring
over the stern. A coil of rope on
which Capt. Lecky (Lord Brassey's
skipper and Babelle (one of the
Brassey children) were seated was
completely flooded by the sea. Provi-
dentially, however, he had taken a
double turn around his wrist with a
reefing point, and, throwing his other
arm round Babelle, held on like
grim death.

"Capt. Lecky, being accustomed to
very large ships, had not in the least
realized how near we were to the
water in our little vessel!"—the ton-
nage of the Sunbeam is only 227 tons
—and was proportionately taken by
surprise."

The correct nautical description of
the Sunbeam is: "A three-masted
topsail schooner, fitted with auxiliary
power"—that is to say, she is equip-
ped with both sails and engines.

Over 2,000 women and girls work
in one shed alone in a Birmingham
munition factory.

Ask for Minard's and take no other

What Mother Knew.

He—"Congratulate me! Last night
your sister promised me that she
would marry me."
She—"Oh, she promised mother she
would marry you long ago."

MINARD'S LINIMENT is the only
Liniment asked for at my store and
the only one we keep for sale.
All the people use it.
HARLIN FULTON.
Pleasant Bay, C.B.

Get a Decision.

"He called me an ass!"
"Don't stand for it!"
"What'll I do?"
"Make him prove it."

Minard's Liniment Lumberman's Friend

What He Was.

They met once before. It was
after he had had a stormy meeting
at the lady's house with her father.
"Was your father a pirate?" he
asked softly, as she flew to his arms
and was enveloped by his enraptured
embrace. She looked up at him and
with the light of love shining in her
beautiful eyes.

"Why no, darling, why do you
ask?"
"He seemed to me to be a great
deal of a freebooter," he murmured,
as he once more sought her ruby lips.

Minard's Liniment used by Physicians.

A VERY MYSTERIOUS TRICK.

A Simple Bit of Magic That is Very
Puzzling.

A puzzling trick which will perplex
your friends can be performed with
an ordinary egg, some vinegar, and a
bottle. Take an uncooked egg and
let it stand for 15 or 20 minutes in
pure vinegar. At the end of this
time you will notice that the shell of
the egg has become so soft that you
can make a deep dent in it without
making a hole.

Get a bottle, the neck of which is
smaller than the egg, and with the
fingers draw out the shell until you
can insert it into the neck of the bot-
tle. After you have the egg inside,
pour cold water into the bottle and
the egg will resume its original shape.

If the vinegar in which the egg is
softened is not strong enough, add
about two tablespoonfuls of acetic
acid to a cupful of vinegar. Usually,
however, ordinary vinegar contains
sufficient strength.

Your friends will wonder how you
succeeded in getting the egg unbrok-
en, through the small neck of the bot-
tle. People will sit for an hour ex-
amining the bottle and looking for a
secret crack where they believe the
bottle must have been taken apart.

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house

An Unfortunate Case.

"Can't you find any work at all?"
"Plenty, sir; but everybody wants
a recommendation from my last em-
ployer."

"Well, can't you get one?"
"No, sir; he's been dead twenty-
eight years."

Sore Eyes

Grated Eyelids,
Eyes inflamed by ex-
posure 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 Treatise
Druggists or Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

One Reason.

"Do you know why money is so
scarce, brothers?" the soap-box or-
ator demanded, and a fair-sized sec-
tion of the backbone of the nation
waited in leisurely patience for the
answer.

A tired-looking woman had paused
for a moment on the edge of the
crowd. She spoke shortly.

"It's because so many of you men
spend your time telling each other
why, 'stead of hustling to see that it
ain't!"

Rocking-horses are made entirely
by hand.

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—
the best.

Zam-Buk

DEAFNESS IS MISERY

Know because I was Deaf and had Head
Noises for over 30 years. My Invaluable
Anti-Septic Ear Drops relieved my hear-
ing and stopped Head Noises, and will do
it for you. They are Tiny Megaphones.
Cannot be seen when worn. Easy to put
in, easy to take out. Are "Genuine Com-
forts." Inexpensive. Write for Booklet and
my sworn statement of how I recovered
my hearing. O. L. LEONARD, M.D.
Suite 228 156 5th Ave. - N. Y. City

For Freezing Ice Cream

you get best results with
CRUSHED ROCK SALT
A more even freeze. Smoother Ice
Cream. Takes one-third less salt and
keeps Creams hard twice as long as white
ice.

TORONTO SALT WORKS,
60-62 Jarvis St., Toronto, Ont.

FITS

When you suffer
from fits, epilepsy,
or any other
kind of seizure,
write to Dr. J. T. Wilson,
2101 Broadway,
New York City,
for a free
booklet on
fits.

FORD OWNERS

Write for rates on Ford cars from
three years old.

WANTED!

Help for Woolen Mill
Carders, Weavers,
Fullers,
Napper Tenders.

LONDON MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

Good wages paid in all Departments, and
steady work assured. We have several
openings for inexperienced persons with
energy and ability will bring promotion.
Wages paid to apprentices while learn-
ing weaving. Special inducement to
family workers. Write, stating full
experience if any. Age, Etc., to
THE LINDSEY MFG. COMPANY, Ltd.,
Bramford, Ont.

MAGIC BAKING POWDER

READ THE LABEL
CONTAINS NO ALUM

Facing the Enemy.

Recruiting Officer—Ever served in a
term of imprisonment?
Applicant—No, sir; but I don't mind
doin' a short sentence if you think it's
necessary!
"I see your neighbor, the banker, is
looking for a cashier? (It's a what?)
Again! He only engaged a new one a
little while ago." "Yes; that's the
one he's looking for."

Save Money on Roofing

Get my prices, direct from mill to you.
I have Roofings for every purpose.
Samples free. Address: J. H. Williams,
Halliday Co., Ltd., 3001 Yonge St.,
Toronto, Ont.

SEED POTATOES

SEED POTATOES, select, new, for
sale. Delaware, Canada, and
other. Supply limited. Write for
quotations. H. W. C. Co., Brampton,
Ont.

HELP WANTED.

EXPERIENCED AND TRULY
trained Girls for Hotel and Restaurant
work. Also a few Young Men.
Highest wages paid. Mercury Mills
Limited, Hamilton, Ont.

MEN WANTED.

Branches of Finishing Trade, In-
cluding Rubbing and Polishing, who
can do Cabinet Makers and Trimmers' work
and good wages for competent
men. When applying state experience
and whether married or single. Apply
The Geo. McLagan Furniture Co., Limited,
Stratford, 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 William Publishing Com-
pany, 73 West Adelaide Street, Toronto, Ont.

MISCELLANEOUS

CANCER, TUMORS, LUMPS, ETC.
Internal and external, cured with-
out pain by our home treatment. Write
before too late. Dr. E. J. Manly, Medical
Co., Limited, Collingwood, Ont.

"Ezy-Way Tieform"

See that latch!
It locks to collar, button
and stays in place.

J. E. BEAUCHAMP & CO.

Dept. A, P.O. Box 242, Montreal
Agents Wanted

Free Map

The map of the province
and Cobalt Camps, finished in
colors, are now about ready for
distribution to all who are in-
terested. These maps prove in-
valuable to those anxious to
obtain success in the mining
market.

The Issue is Limited

File Your Application at
Once!
A Postcard Will Bring It

HAMILTON B. WILLS

4 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO

FORD OWNERS

Write for rates on Ford cars from
three years old.

WANTED!

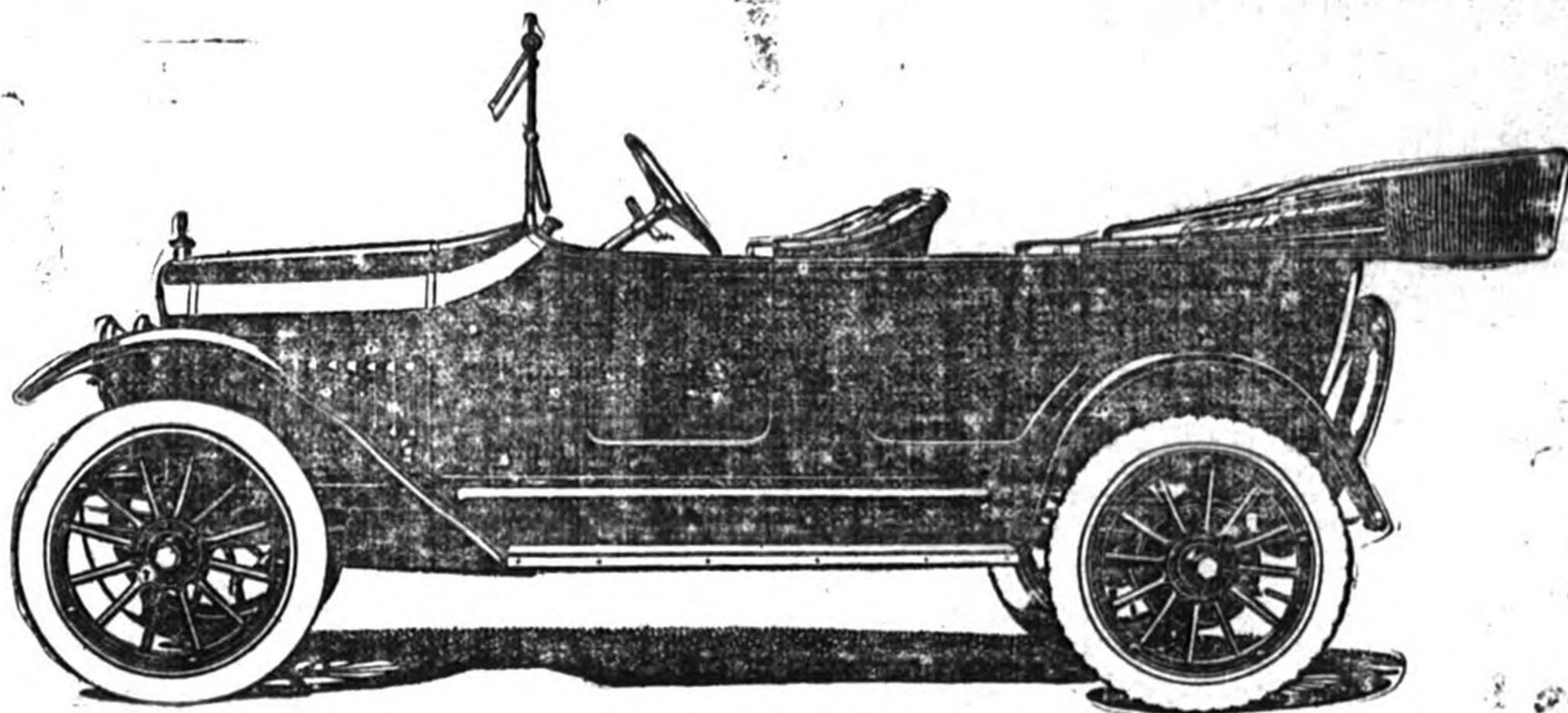
Help for Woolen Mill
Carders, Weavers,
Fullers,
Napper Tenders.

LONDON MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

Good wages paid in all Departments, and
steady work assured. We have several
openings for inexperienced persons with
energy and ability will bring promotion.
Wages paid to apprentices while learn-
ing weaving. Special inducement to
family workers. Write, stating full
experience if any. Age, Etc., to
THE LINDSEY MFG. COMPANY, Ltd.,
Bramford, Ont.

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Good wages paid in all Departments, and
steady work assured. We have several
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Wages paid to apprentices while learn-
ing weaving. Special inducement to
family workers. Write, stating full
experience if any. Age, Etc., to
THE LINDSEY MFG. COMPANY, Ltd.,
Bramford, Ont.



We Believe the Maxwell is Greatest Motor Car Value on the Market

BUT our opinion would not be of any particular importance to you if it did not coincide with the facts. We only want you to look the market over carefully. Then we absolutely know that you will agree with us.

In the first place there is the remarkable Maxwell engine. No four cylinder motor of its size has more "pep" or go to it regardless of the price of the car it drives. It will climb hills on high gear in a manner that will astonish you. It is quiet and works day in and day out with a sound, business-like hum that is good to hear.

Any engineer will compliment the design of the chassis. And those who are not engineers cannot fail to note its simplicity and staunch construction. As for what it is made of, we can truthfully say that better material cannot be bought.

The operation of the car is simplicity itself—the brakes are powerful—the springs are long and flexible—the axles are strong and the steering apparatus, like the rest of the chassis, is built to stand the most severe service the car may ever have to face, wherever or however it is used.

Then if you consider looks important, and most people do, you will not find a more attractive car than the Maxwell at anywhere near the price.

And it comes to you fully equipped with all the attachments you will ever want or need; electric starter and lights, demountable rims, one man top, self-ventilating, rain-vision windshield, etc. All for \$850 (five passenger touring car) or \$830 (two passenger roadster).

We know you can't beat it.

Touring Car \$850 Roadster \$830

F. O. B. WINDSOR, ONT.
Completely Equipped



W. S. McKIMMIE
Agent

Phone 97. Lachute, Que.



Ladies!

You KNOW we always make good our Promises. don't you!

Well, here's another chance for you. We have just placed in stock some beautiful Spring Coats and Suits for Ladies—"Northways make." You will do well to call and make your selection early as these goods are getting higher and scarcer every day.

All Spring Goods are nearly complete now and the early buyer will have every advantage both in price and selection.

We have secured another case of those good print ends to sell at 10c. This is a pleasant surprise as we did not expect to get them. The patterns are extra good. They will not last long at the price we are offering them so hurry along and get your share.

McFAUL BROS.
WEST END

MABEL

The farmers are rejoicing over an abundant hay-crop.

Mr. Jas. Clark has returned from Montreal, accompanied by his niece Miss Kuir.

Mrs. Walter Wert, of Lachute, is the guest of her sister Mrs. James Murdoch.

We sympathize with Mrs. J. MacAdam in the death of her sister Mrs. J. A. McKiddie, of Lachute.

The Misses Mary and Beattie McGibbon, of Lachute, spent the weekend with their aunt Mrs. McKenzie.

Mrs. Wm Warwick was called home last week to Sheffield, by the serious illness of her father Mr. Jolly.

Mrs. Clark, who has been in Lachute visiting her sons Silter and David Clarke, has returned home.

Mr. John Campbell, of Lachute, with an automobile party from Lachute, called at Mr. Black's on Sunday.

Our enterprising young friend, Mr. James Warwick, has bought out the Livery establishment from Mr. Blais, Brownburg. We wish him every success.

Miss Hazel Adams, of Montreal, visited Miss Hazel Warwick, Dominion Day, Miss H. Warwick returned to Montreal with her, spending a pleasant week.

Mr. Ma on accompanied by his sister Mrs. Kennedy, of Dalesville, were in Valcartier and Quebec last week, where their sons are both ill with typhoid fever, in the Military hospital at Quebec, we hope for a speedy recovery.

Drowned in River Rouge.

A sad drowning took place in the waters of the Rouge River, at Crystal Falls, six miles from St. Jovite, and took place at about 3 o'clock on Thursday afternoon.

The victims are Dorothy, the thirteen-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Poyd, of 426 Elm Avenue; Lillian, the fourteen-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fred. Hudson, of 1714 Des Erables street, and Miss Florence Cockrell, aged 22, who was a member of the Hudson family.

The three girls had been living with Mrs. Hudson in a cottage at Crystal Falls since May last, and yesterday, accompanied by several other summer residents had gone to bathe in the river. They went to the sandbar, and were playing about in the water, when they got beyond their depth, and in spite of efforts made to save them, were drowned.



O. B. LAFLEUR & Sons, Limited.

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.

Staple Dry Goods.

Bleached and unbleached sheetings, both twill and plain, White and Grey Cottons, Pillow Cottons, Fast dye shirtings, Prints, Etc.,

Men's and Boy's Balbriggan shirts and Drawers.

We are fairly well stocked in Men's, Women's and Children's Boots, Shoes, Etc.

We recommend our Tea at 40c. and 45c. Japan, Ceylon or Black.

HARNESS! Buggy, Expressa, (single or double), Heavy Lumber, etc. etc. All parts kept in stock.

GILES BROS.
Main St. - - Lachute

Just Received A car-load of Buggies

They are from the Tudhope-Carriage Co. of Crillia, so come and take your pick

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



FROM THE ORIENT TO YOUR TABLE
Every sealed packet of SALADA TEA is filled with fresh, young leaves of surpassing fragrance.

"SALADA"

SEALED PACKETS ONLY. BLACK, MIXED OR GREEN.

A Tenderfoot's Wooing

By CLIVE PHILLIPPS WOLLEY
(Author of "Gold, Gold in Cariboo," Etc.)

CHAPTER XVIII.—(Cont'd.)

"That's so," put in Al. "There ain't so much as an old klooch left at the rancherie since the burning."

"How do you know, Al?"

"I sent one of the breeds to prospect."

"Where is he?"

"He never came back. I didn't calculate as he would, but I thought he'd be better with them than with us if that was the kind of swine he was. Then I sent Dan here and he says they've all vamoosed. Don't you, Dan?"

"Every last hoof of them."

For a moment there was a dead silence in the room, the men puffing quietly at their pipes and staring in the log fire. After so many years of undisturbed peace, it seemed impossible to believe in a general rising amongst B. C. Indians. It was almost as if the cattle had turned on the cowboys.

"What are we to do, Jim?"

"Well, Rolt, if these Indians were not Chilcotens, I should say that we had seen the worst of it, and it might all blow over, but they are Chilcotens, and Chilcotens are not like other B. C. Indians."

"Oh, them Coast Indians is like a pack of wet hens," put in Al. "These fellows are mean as wolves. They wiped out that sudvey party on Bella Coola pretty clean."

"That was a long time ago, and all the ring-leaders were hanged."

"That's all you know, Boss. Khelowna was one of the ring-leaders, and he wasn't hung, worse luck. None of the ring-leaders were hanged. The fellows they gave up were slaves, that's all. There wasn't a Chilcote among them. Government knowed it, but couldn't do nothing."

"Do you remember, Doc, that smoke that I thought I saw late yesterday evening?" asked Jim.

"In the timber towards Grouse Creek?"

"Yes."

"I remember, but you don't think that that is where they are? If they had been there they would have seen us and cut us off."

"I'm not sure of that. They might have been scared that one of us would break back to Soda Creek. It would be safer for them to round us all up here at the ranch."

"You think that they have cut off our communications then?"

"With Soda Creek and Faircloughs: yes. That's what I'd try to do if I was in their place. Al's plan is the right one. We had better go after

them. The first blow is worth a dozen later on, and it won't do to let them think we are scared, but we must leave a strong guard with you and the ladies."

"Yes, I mean to," said the Boss, waking up and taking command. "Pick your men to stay Combe."

"How would it be if the doctor, old Toma, two of the breeds, and the Fairclough boys stayed with you and Anstruther. I'm afraid about the Faircloughs. I doubt if they will ever get here."

"They're in the corral now. Won't believe a word about the rising, and think as we're scared at our own shadows."

"Go and bring them in, Al."

Al went out and returned presently with two fair-headed young Englishmen, beef-fed giants, with gaiters and other relics of the Old Country still clinging to them. Until now they had been looked upon with a certain amount of disfavor at the Risky as not belonging to quite the same class as most of the English importations and as intruders whose small hay-meadow hardly justified their existence and the presence of their herd upon the range, but in the straits to which the Rolts had been reduced, the Faircloughs were accorded a very hearty welcome, although their obvious scepticism and too loudly proclaimed indifference to anything that "a pack of mangy Indians" could do, was a little trying to the old hands.

"The Chilcotens have not been near your place yet, Al tells me."

"No, sirree! I guess they know better," replied Bob Fairclough, handling a new Winchester with meaning.

"I hope so, indeed, Mr Fairclough, and I dare say that we exaggerate the danger having ladies and an invalid to take of. Would you mind staying with us for a day or two? Half of us are going out to try to round up Khelowna and his band, and your presence and your brother's would relieve the tedium of our absence for the ladies, and give them a greater sense of safety."

"Why, certainly. Delighted, I am sure, unless you would like to have us along with you and leave two of your men behind. Jack is a capital shot, you know, used to shoot at Wimbledon, and I can beat him a bit most times."

Rolt smiled at the ingenuous statement, but he wanted men who could hit something more difficult than a target at a measured two hundred yards from a rest. That style of shooting would do from the ranch windows, but if it came to shooting

off-hand from the saddle, he preferred to trust some of his boys who had never heard of Wimbledon.

"Thank you, very much. But I think you must be content with the place of honor. It will be good to know that two such shots are watching over the ladies' safety. I'll take the trail to-night, Jim."

"Better let me go instead, Boss."

"One of us two must stay, Jim and you have had your share of fun." Jim hesitated, and prepared to argue.

"Besides, I don't want the wife to think that there is any serious danger, and if you stay behind she will not think so much of my going. She will argue that if there was anything really to be done I should take my best man with me. See?"

Finally it was arranged in this way, and in the dark, long after the ladies had retired to rest, Dick Rolt stood for a minute looking down at the face he loved, so white and calmly lovely in the moonlight.

It was too white, he thought, and then a hideous vision came to him of how that face might be when he next saw it.

"What a fool I am," he muttered to himself, "and all because a parcel of white livered Siwash burned my stacks. Even that was rather heroic for them."

But when he reached over his horse's shoulder for Jim's hand, which he gripped hard, his voice had a queer ring in it.

"You won't let any harm happen to her, Jim."

"No, whilst I'm alive," and if "her" meant Polly to one man and Kitty to another it made no difference since the two were together.

Then Rolt turned away from the corral and rode silently with his men through the night, believing that he had spared his wife the pain of parting and hidden from her the risk which he was running, not knowing, kindly fool that he was, that she had read him like a book; that her heart had yearned to him as he stood silently praying over her, marking but not guessing the cause of her paleness and that she, not he, was the one who had spared the other the pain of that which they knew could not be avoided.

A rancher's wife, like a soldier's, is obliged sometimes to that chances even with the life of her best beloved. It not there would be no ranching.

CHAPTER XIX.

"What is your programme, Al?" whispered the Boss, when the ranch lights had died out behind the hog's back.

"I was calculating to make for that gulch as leads into Grouse Creek. We could leave our horses there, and do a sneak down to Khelowna's camp."

"How do you know he is camped there?"

"It's the nearest water to the place where Jim saw the smoke. He might not be there, of course, but it's worth trying. We might get the drop on the whole outfit if we did a good sneak at night."

"We might, as they won't dream of our assuming the offensive but it isn't likely. They aren't white men and the woods talk."

"That's so, but if they spot us before we get the drop, it's only three to one. They'll run, sure."

That is the spirit of the West. Three to one is about a fair match in the eyes of the Western man, if the one is white, with rather heavy odds on the one, and history has proved that the handicap is not too heavy in most cases, although some "fool whites," as Al would have put it, may sometimes "get left."

The Boss, at any rate, seemed satisfied, and the five went on silently in the darkness, which was of the kind which absolutely obliterates everything. A chinook wind was blowing, one of those curiously soft warm winds which occur in British Colum-



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bia, cutting the snow off the hills in a few hours like a red hot knife. By their ears they could tell when they were rising over prairie, for then there was only the whisper of the grass at their feet, or through timber, for then the sighing of the trees made weird music for them, but in that solid damp blackness you might have burst your eyeballs in trying to discover the outline of a pine, or the edge of the timber against the sky and your efforts would have been in vain.

And yet with the instinct of a homing pigeon, old Al led them steadily on, never complaining of the darkness, never hesitating, or asking questions, and his companions felt their way after him, trusting implicitly to his guidance and to the instinct of their horses.

"Better get off here, Boss," Al said at last. "It's bad going. Hold on to your stirrup leather and let your horse come along after me," but he himself remained in the saddle.

It has to be more than bad going to persuade an old cowboy to foot it.

"Who's that blundering idiot?" he hissed a minute later as some one broke a stick, "can't you move your hoof without knocking the trees down. If they ain't deaf they'll hear that in Soda Creek bar."

Though the old man's language was more picturesque than accurate, a good many things seemed to have been said: that unlucky stick. Until it broke, but for the solemn sighing of the trees, the dumbness of the woods had matched the darkness of the night. You would have thought that woods and prairie were alike untenanted, had you not remembered that all those who move in them by night are stalking or stalked, seeking the life on another or shudderingly trying to save their own. As the stick cracked, there was a rustling in every bush, a stir in every tree, unseen feet pattered, unseen wings fluttered for a moment, and then again all was still,—listening.

As the five paused with all their senses on the alert, a tiny bright star showed for a moment in the gloom ahead of, and above them.

"Gosh! I didn't know that we were that close," muttered Al. "If that fool hadn't have touched his fire I'd have blundered right into them. Lie low, boys."

For a quarter of an hour the five men lay motionless, and so still was everything that before the fifteen minutes had passed, the Boss felt convinced that the light which they had seen must have been born on their imagination. It could not be that there was any live thing in such a silence as that. But Al did not share in this feeling.

"It's a mercy none of the cayuses whinnied," he whispered, "but it won't do to trust them any longer. Let me git past you, Boss. Now follow me back. Go easy, and for the love of life, don't break any more trees Dan," and so saying he led them back by the way the yhad come.

At last he stopped. There had crept into the sky the faintest suspicion of light. Black darkness it would have appeared to most men still, but to these whose eyes had become accustomed to the utter dark it sufficed to show a hollow land.

(To be continued.)

Intervention Unnecessary.

Excited Lady.—Why don't you interfere to stop that dog fight?
Bystander.—I was just a-goin' to mum; but you kin calm y'f fears now. My dog is on top at last, mum.

The Queen Bee.

My wife is like the honey bee—
But while it gathers honey,
She cajoles me with honeyed words
And stings me for my money!

The Farm

Milking on Either Side.

"Hey, there! You're milking on the wrong side!" shouted a neighbor one morning as he came upon me sitting quietly on the left side of a cow while I milked, says a writer in the Iowa Homestead.

Why, now, should there be any difference which side of the cow we sit on while milking? I asked this neighbor why, and he finally had to admit that it is all a habit, this having one particular side to milk on—the "right side."

Here on our place we train the cow from calfhood to be approached and handled from the left side the same as from the right, and by the time she drops her first calf there is no "right side" for her—we milk her from just whichever side is handiest.

Let us consider the numerous advantages we gain by milking the cow from either side. First, a cow is not so apt to be a confirmed kicker if milked from either side. It is a fact that the mere touch of the hand, extended too far over on the left side, causes the cow to kick. If she were milked from either side at will, anything of this sort would not excite her. Many times it is much more convenient to approach a cow from the left side than from the right side, especially in a tight pen or stall, or in the case of a cow who is very nervous.

Sometimes we must disturb two cows to reach one, where the milking is done only on the right side, but if the animals are accustomed to being milked on either side, only the cow to be milked need be molested. Still another advantage gained by milking on either side is that of milking one cow on the right side, simply turning around on the stool without getting up, and milking the next cow on the left side. Again, a cow often is very damp and filthy on the right side, and if she has been used to being milked on either side, one can choose the cleaner side to milk on, thus saving considerable time and insuring cleaner, more sanitary products.

Some people claim that they can milk faster from the right side of a cow than from the left—that it is unhandy to milk on the left side. This is all because one learns to milk only from the right side in the beginning. With a little practice, I found that it was just as easy to milk from one side as the other—in fact, I now like to milk from both sides better than from a single side, as the change rests one's hands by handling the large teats at the fore part of the udder with the right hand awhile, then changing and milking the rear and smaller teats with that hand while the left hand manipulates the front teats. Where one has been accustomed to milking from but one side, however, he should be careful when first beginning to learn to milk from the other side, as the unusual position of the hands may cause him to take hold of the cow's teats in a way that will twist and pinch them, causing the cow to kick. With a little practice this is easily overcome.

Cost of Marketing Milk.

In bulletin 364 of Cornell University, A. L. Thompson, Ph. D., gives figures which show the actual cost of hauling milk various distances to factory or market. When each dairyman hauled the milk from his herd, the average cost per 100 pounds of milk for 38 farms was 7 cents, when the distance was one mile or less; 16 cents from one to two miles and 21 cents from 3 to 4 miles. Where the dairyman co-operated with one or more of the neighbors in hauling the milk, the cost per 100 pounds of milk was 12.4 cents for an average distance of two miles, 14.1 cents when the distance was 3.5 miles, and 9.5 cents for 5.6 miles. It will be noticed that the cost does not increase proportionately with the distance. As the distance from the factory increased the num-



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ber of dairymen working together increased, which resulted in more economical hauling, as the number of trips were decreased, while the size of loads increased. Where it was possible for a number of dairymen to hire the milk hauled, the cost was again reduced. For an average of 1.7 miles milk was hauled for 5.6 cents per 100 pounds. It cost 8 cents to haul a similar quantity 3.6 miles, and 10.5 cents to haul it 5.8 miles. Labor was charged at 15 cents per hour for value. The time spent on the road man labor, 10 cents for boy labor, and 12 cents per hour for horse labor. Milk was hired hauled for 11 cents less per 100 pounds than the individual could draw his own supply, that is, if his time was given any added the time of hitching and unhitching a team, and the time frequently lost at the factory. In all it makes the cost of marketing rather high for the individual. The cheapest way is for a number of dairymen to hire a man to haul the milk for the season. If this cannot be done, two or three dairymen taking turns in hauling the supply considerably reduces the expense of marketing milk below that of the individual method. Co-operation along this line might be worked to advantage in many dairy sections.

Selecting the Breeding Sow.

Look for a quiet, contented temperament. Discontented, noisy sows are cross at farrowing time, are seldom good milkers. Sows vary greatly in their milking abilities, and is more a family trait than a breaking quality. Sows that produce large litters are not always good milkers. A well formed udder is, of course, essential. There should be not fewer than twelve well developed, evenly placed teats.

The sow should be large and roomy, with great depth and length of side, but still neat and trim in outline, showing no tendency to flabbiness. She must be active, but not wild, in her movements.

Select from prolific families. She must raise a certain number of pigs each year to pay expenses, and each additional pig raised represents a profit. There is, however, a limit to the number of pigs in a profitable litter. Very large litters are apt to be weak and uneven in quality. Few sows can nourish more than fourteen pigs and an even litter of eight to ten pigs, large, lusty and strong, is more profitable than sixteen weaklings.

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GERMANS WILL LOSE BUT END IS FAR OFF

LOVAT FRASER SAYS SOME WARS LAST LONG.

Verdun Failure Proves That the West Front Is Now Impregnable.

Lovat Fraser, writing in the London Daily Mail, declares the end of the war is not near. Sometimes wars, like Charles II., are "an unconscious time-slaying," he says, and adds: "Early last winter I cherished a vague secret belief that the war might begin to end next July, and actually finish about the end of October. I do not think so now, for it is clearer than ever that unless Prussia is invaded and the Prussians are beaten to their knees, this war, in some form or other, will be always with us. We had better get on with the war and not think too much about when it will end."

Verdun Foiled the Enemy.

"The battle of Verdun continues to rage intermittently, but there seems little doubt about its issue. The Germans have done exactly what they were permitted to do, and no more. They have flattened a salient with the shrewd and far-seeing acquiescence of the French, but they have not won an inch of ground which the French were not willing to yield in pursuance of their definite policy. The enemy have organized against the Verdun front the most formidable attack yet witnessed in the war, and they have utterly failed to achieve their purpose. They thus begin the spring with a deep consciousness of discomfiture, which has spread to their civil population."

"We are entitled now to draw from Verdun a further proof that the western front is probably impregnable, at any rate for the present. The lesson is one which may be found to cut both ways, until the German numbers are very much diminished. More than that it would be unsafe to say, although a shrewd commentator has pointed out that the western front is tending to develop a series of rather ragged salients. The conviction remains as strong as ever that, whatever may happen in other theatres, the war on land will be decided in the west. Wherever the Germans may go in their feverish search for a decision, always they must return to the calm and solid array of troops confronting them in France and Flanders."

Germany Short of Food.

"After Verdun the next prominent factor in the situation is the internal condition of Germany. Personally, I have never been much impressed by the stress laid upon Germany's weakening financial position. She is contracting huge liabilities among her misguided people which she will probably be unable to meet, and will perhaps eventually be compelled to repudiate; but shortage of cash is not likely to affect her attitude for a very long time to come. The shortage of certain kinds of food, as well as of certain materials needed for her staple industries, is of more immediate importance, and its effect grows steadily less obscure. One who knows more about Germany's internal condition than most people said to me: 'If we could only take the lid off Germany the world would be astonished.'"

"Yet we must not count too much upon Germany's desperate straits. Remember that this race of cunning barbarians has been preparing for forty years to seek the mastery of the world. If they have to eat the soles off their boots, they will not yield at the end of twenty months."

Won't End Suddenly.

Having once more thrust vainly in the West, the German military authorities apparently propose to strike again at Russia. Report credits them with contemplating a move against Riga and Petrograd, and this time report is probably correct. They will have to operate in very difficult country, especially if they reach the region of the Pskov Lakes, and they will attack under very different conditions from those obtaining when von Mackensen began his march across Galicia last May. Two unfavorable factors should affect them. The first is the recuperation of Russia. Already she has begun a preliminary activity, and is endeavoring with considerable success to regain control of the important railway line from Vilna to Dvinsk. She is also pressing the Austrians in Eastern Galicia, and is preparing to wage a campaign on her southern front which will be largely independent of the struggle in the northern area."

"The second factor is that if Germany strikes at Russia this summer she will doubtless have to look to herself in the west also. The Council of the Allies assuredly did not meet in Paris to talk about the weather. The principle of concerted action will come into play, and Germany may find that fighting on interior lines has disadvantages as well as advantages. Should the situation thus hinted at develop, the climax of the struggle on land may be at hand. But remember always that though this war began suddenly it is not at all likely to end suddenly. Our little South African War lasted for two years after its

climax, which may be taken to be the fall of Pretoria.

Invasion of Britain.

"No examination of the military outlook can omit some reference to the possibility of the invasion of these islands, about which much has recently been said and written. The attempt will probably be made before the war ends, but unless the government and the military authorities grow heedless or make mistakes of judgment, we can now regard the possibility with reasonable calmness. In plain words, the Germans have probably missed their chance, as they have missed so many chances. The nearer we approach the end of the war the more vigilant we ought to be about invasion. It will come, if it comes at all now, as a desperate gambler's throw, and not as a deliberate and well-conceived military operation. These desperate throws sometimes succeed, and there can be no more silly attitude than to leave invasion out of our reckoning. We ought to be prepared to meet it any day and any night, and never more than now. But it ought to fail, and judging by present indications it will fail, should it ever come."

"I have tried to explain the outlook as it appeared to a layman with some opportunities of special knowledge. The conclusion may be summed up in a sentence. The ultimate victory of the allies seems more certain and inevitable than it was a year ago, but there is not one sure or safe sign that the war is anywhere near a close."

CANADIAN TROOPS PRAISED.

Credited by French With Stopping Drive on Calais.

"They are not such soldiers as we have ever known before—they do not obey any of the rules of warfare as we have learned them—but, mon Dieu—they can fight!"

That was the remark made to me by an officer of the French General Staff as we stood together on the road from Boesinghe to Elverdinghe, in Flanders, one of those terrible days just a year ago and watched ambulance after ambulance dashing past, each carrying its ghastly freight of wounded and dying Canadians, says Dr. William Alderson in Leslie's. It was the valedictory of the men from overseas who had thrown themselves into the breach and saved the line—who had fought against big odds and had piled their bodies man high to stem the German drive for Calais and who, against gas and flame, shot and shell, checked the Prussian tide of victory and wrested from the enemy the prize that was within their grasp—the road to the Channel, which meant the military segregation of Britain and France and the possible invasion of England."

Not until this war is over will it be possible to tell of all that happened during those fateful weeks from April 22 to May 10, 1915. By that time it will be stale in men's minds and may even be overshadowed by others of as great import. But the story of those days is here:

The casualty list of the Canadians engaged in that struggle around Ypres, from Boesinghe to Dickebusch, amounted to 85 per cent. of their strength! Of the "Princess Pat's," a regiment of over 1000 men, there are to-day less than a score alive and well of all who left Canada with the first contingent in October, 1914.

So it is hardly to be wondered at that I heard the remark voiced by the French officer repeated many times during those weeks by officers and men of the British, French and Belgian forces. A British officer said to me one day:

"You know, those Canadian chaps are a bally independent lot; so jolly cocksure of themselves an' all, an' rather hard to get along with if you don't understand them—but, they're first-class fighting men an' no error."

1232 INSANE IN FRENCH ARMY.

Only 69 Persons Suffer From Permanent Mental Derangements.

The war has not sensibly increased the number of cases of mental disorders amounting to insanity in the army. Professor Regis, of the Central Institution for Mental Diseases at Bordeaux, gives figures showing that of 1232 officers and soldiers sent to the establishment between August 20, 1914, and January 31, 1916, suffering from "mental commotion," there developed only 69 cases of permanent derangement.

These permanently insane were mostly reservists, and a third of them of the oldest contingent, from 40 years up. There was one officer, two sub-alterns and 66 privates. Forty-seven of them came from the front, 21 from the bases in the interior, proving that insanity is as likely to develop in the barracks as in the trenches."

More than a third of the cases are of melancholia, with characteristic symptoms of imaginary accusations or self-accusations relating to army discipline, to courage and conduct in face of the enemy and various details of military duty. There were only eight alcoholics in the number."

Mother scolds a lot about it but we notice that she'd rather see dirty hands sticking out of the bedcovers than a pair of pale little white ones."

There were female matchmakers thousands of years before matches were invented.

CLEAR THE FOE OUT THIS YEAR

LORD KITCHENER'S PREDICTION WILL BE REALIZED.

German Line in France and Belgium Not Unbreakable Says Famous Soldier.

Two out of the three war predictions attributed to Lord Kitchener have already been fulfilled—the defensive of 1914 and the "draw" of 1915. What of the third—the successful advance of 1916? A reply to this question is essayed by a military officer in the "Fortnightly Review," in an article marked by so much insight and such obvious technical ability that its signature, "Special Reserve," might well cover the identity of a famous soldier. His reply to the question is comprised within twenty words. "I look forward," he says, "with absolute certainty to clearing France and Belgium of the Huns before the year is over."

He puts forward cogent arguments in support of his conclusion, and these are military and not economic arguments. The economic argument, indeed, he dismisses as wholly inadequate:

Must Defeat Hun Army.

"It is impossible for this country or its allies to depend for victory on nothing but the economic or financial exhaustion of the Central Empires. There is no record in history of any great military power which suffered defeat through purely economic causes as long as its fleet and armies and national spirit still remained intact and active, however such causes may have contributed in the long run to its military downfall."

"There will never be peace in Europe till the German army has been utterly defeated in the field. An economic victory would mean nothing but a renewal of the contest at a later date."

Key to Victory.

He goes on to discuss the impossibility of leaving everything to Russia, "unless it is desired to extend the period of conflict at least into 1917 or even 1918"; shows that Russia has already borne more than her fair share of the war, and contends that without resolute help on the western front the coming autumn will not see her armies further advanced than her own original frontier."

This brings the writer to his third general contention—that an advance from the west this spring is the key of the whole military situation. Pessimists declare that the German line is unbreakable, and this argument has been supported by experienced officers at the front. The writer sets forth a phalanx of reasons against this proposition:

Depends on Railways.

"What is clear at least is that Germany is coming to the end of her first line troops—that is to say, men who are competent to go anywhere and do anything which efficient soldiers are expected to do. In the course of the last five months nothing but her interior lines of railways have enabled her to place her effectives now on one front and now on the other. . . . The attack on Verdun has taken its full toll. There must come a period when the spearhead of the German armies is blunted or destroyed, and an insufficient number of mobile soldiery exist for any given front."

Better Than the Foe.

On the other hand, our own personnel has inherited in full measure the spirit of the original expeditionary force, while the Territorials have become war-hardened troops with which anyone might be proud to serve:

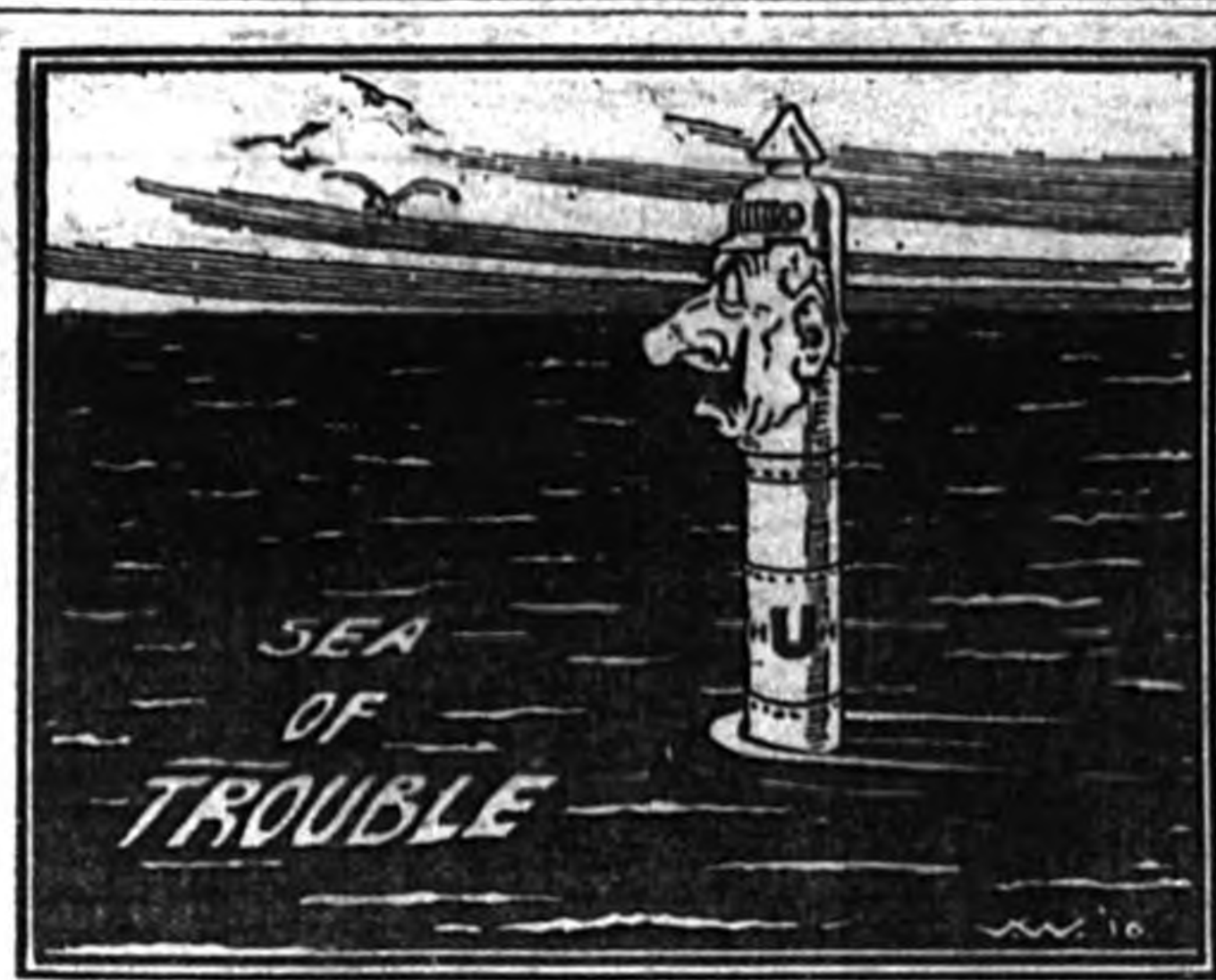
"The main facts seem to be that our troops are now superior as tactical and mobile units to those of the enemy, and that we should possess a great superiority of force. The German troops on the western front are usually estimated at 2,000,000, but they could be, and no doubt would be, considerably reinforced in view of an attack being directed against them shortly. None the less, they would still be very inferior in point of numbers."

"At the lowest estimate, then, we should be able to put three Anglo-French soldiers against two Germans, while a concentration of two to one on the sectors selected for attack could be made with complete safety to the rest of the line."

Front Can Be Broken.

The three conditions which must be postulated for a successful advance are: Unlimited shells, greater numerical force, and an army not inferior in courage, skill and administration to the German. The two first conditions have been fulfilled. What of the third? The pessimist contends either that no army can break through modern field defences, or that, at any rate, our army cannot."

The answer to this argument has been given at Hoge, Neuve Chapelle, Loos, and elsewhere, though these actions have been often written down as "partial successes or incomplete failures." The German front has been broken frequently up to the first line, several times up to the second, and at least once up to the third."



A Vain Quest.

The Periscope (sadly): What I'm really looking for is victory—but it's nowhere in sight.—From the Daily Graphic.

Huns Across the Sea. Citizens about to have the gold stopping taken out of their teeth.—London Opinion.

The Final Thrust.

There remains the question as to the form of attack:

"The ideal attack must combine a great variety of operations. . . . In the first place, the enemy must remain uncertain as to the precise point of danger. In the second place, the artillery preparation must so far abolish the resistance of machine guns, infantry fire, and wire entanglements, not on one line of the defence, but on all the lines of the defence, as to make the advance of infantry practicable at most points. Finally, the thrust must be made on a sufficiently wide front to prevent the victorious regiments being hopelessly enfiladed from either flank at the very moment of their triumph. Even then everything is not gained unless the attackers still retain sufficient strength and cohesion to repel a counter-attack or to go straight on as the circumstances dictate."

Can we do it? We must at any rate attempt it, and if we fail the first time we must try again, and if we fail the second time we must make a third effort, "and if British soldiers are what we think them to be, they will succeed before they have finished . . . and victory will crown our efforts with peace before the year has run out."

Calves on Skim Milk.

Two lots of calves were fed at the North Dakota Experimental Station. One lot was fed the whole milk way, the other the skim milk way. At the end of six months, the puzzle was, "Which are the skim milk calves?" The two lots looked equally sleek and thrifty. Mr. Peters, Animal Husbandman of the Experiment Station, explained that the experiment was undertaken to determine how well dairy calves could be grown on skim milk."

The first three weeks both lots were fed whole milk. From then on, Lot No. 1 was fed eight pounds whole milk and eight pounds skim milk daily, while Lot No. 2 was given 16 pounds of skim milk and one pound of boiled flax seed, which replaced the fat taken out in the cream. During the first three months Lot No. 1 made somewhat larger gains and looked a little more thrifty, but during the next three months, Lot No. 2 caught up. At six months several experienced dairy cattle breeders pronounced the calves in Lot No. 2 equal to those in Lot 1 in individual merit and dairy development. When the calves were five weeks old they were also fed clover hay and a grain ration made up of equal parts whole oats and bran. To this was added one-tenth by weight of linseed meal. It cost \$19 less per head to feed the skim calves than those fed half whole milk, to the age of six months."

BRIDE'S UNKIND RETORT. How a Severe Jolt Was Administered to Love's Young Dream.

Alas, the honeymoon was indeed over! That morning they had come to words over the breakfast, and he had departed for the city in a rage, says Answers, London.

As the day passed, he began to think that perhaps, after all, he had been rather hasty. So, as he wended his way homeward, he carried a small but interesting looking parcel. To his amazement, his little wife refused to take the slightest notice of it—and him.

"Don't you want to see what's in my parcel, darling?" he pleaded wistfully.

"I expect I can manage to survive, not knowing," she retorted coldly. "Well," he said playfully. "It's something for somebody I love more than all the world."

The woman's face brightened up. "Really?" she said. "Then I suppose it's that cigarette case you've been wanting so long."

With Powdered Alum.

"Now," said the boss barber, questioning an applicant, "what is the thing to do if while shaving a man you cut the hide?"

"Hide the cut," was the prompt answer.

NO LEGS, BUT THEY WALK.

British Cripples Deceive Onlookers By Brisk Movements.

When a wounded soldier or sailor is sent to hospital nowadays the amount of patching up made possible by modern science is so wonderful that by the very nature of its success it escapes full appreciation. Thus, if you see a fine looking young man walking round briskly with no more support than a walking stick you are not likely to realize that a short time ago he had no legs at all. An impressive number of marvels of this kind is to be found at the Queen Mary Hospital at Roehampton, England, where the fitting of artificial limbs is being accomplished on a scale that has never been known before."

Less than five months ago Sergt. Kent, of the Fifth Wilts, lost his legs in his country's service at the Dardanelles. The other day, consciously proud of his facility, he took an afternoon stroll round the grounds of the hospital, with only two walking sticks to help him. For six days he has been relearning how to walk—a joyous experience for a man who had contemplated a life with crutches."

In one of the limb shops disabled heroes were finding their feet with the aid of parallel bars. In order that the legs may suit them as nearly perfectly as possible, it is usual for the men to take their first steps in the practising room before the limbs are finished."

A onearmed man strode along a corridor swinging the one arm—his left—as he walked. His hand was gloved, and when the fingers gripped those of the visitor they were found to be unnaturally hard. The lower part of one arm was artificial and the opening and shutting of the hand and the deceiving swing of the limb were operated by shoulder movements. Private Chaplin of the Welsh Fusiliers is the owner of this wonderful hand, with which, among other accomplishments, he can write remarkably well. "It was a bit of a job at first," he admitted. "You see, it's a left arm."

NEW AUTOMATIC GUN.

Invention of Italian Officer May Solve Question of Aerial Raiders.

An Italian non-commissioned officer of engineers has invented a special telemeter for anti-aircraft guns, whose aim is automatically rendered practically unerring."

For obvious reasons a detailed description of this wonderful device, which has been adopted in all the allied armies, cannot be given. It consists of a mirror attached to the gun in which the object fired at, aeroplane or airship, is reflected in such a way that the gunner is enabled not only to determine automatically the distance between the gun and the target, but to calculate the speed of the aircraft."

The error is graduated so that the distance and the speed of the target can be ascertained at a glance and no time or ammunition is lost. Provided the enemy aircraft is within firing range, and the range of the anti-aircraft gun has been considerably increased of late, the chances of its being missed when the special telemeter is used are reduced to less than 1 per cent."

Three out of five seaplanes were brought down during a recent air raid at Ancona and about eight Austrian aeroplanes were hit and destroyed or captured a few weeks ago at the front.

SOLDIER HAS WOODEN LEG.

Succeeded in Passing Doctor and Entered British Army.

When it was announced some time ago that a man with a wooden leg had entered the British army most readers thought it was a joke. But Pte. J. L. Jones, Army Ordnance Corps, who has an artificial limb, is really about to go abroad on military duties."

He is a strapping Liverpool man, over six feet tall and twenty-three years old. When examined by the army doctors at the recruiting office he successfully concealed the presence of the wooden leg and marched past them without a limp.

On the discovery of the deception, the army authorities let Jones give proof of physical stamina and marching power and then accepted him outright."

Not Safe.

"Shall I lend him \$200?"

"I don't believe I would. He's one of those chaps that never lets anything worry him."

THE ENEMY IS BLEEDING POLAND

EXTORTION—UNDER THE GUISE OF LAW.

Machinery and Raw Materials Stolen and Taxes Have Been Increased.

The amount of damage done by the Germans in Russian Poland is incalculable, according to information reaching the London Times. They have done it by direct requisitions and thefts, and by ruin inflicted on industry. From Lodz alone they have taken away machinery and raw materials to the value of \$16,500,000, from Czesochowa to the value of \$9,000,000; they have cut down irreplaceable forests and devastated the country. The time has not yet come for attempting an estimate of these losses."

The following account deals merely with the quasi-legal forms of the German exactions, with contributions, taxation and concessions to companies of German monopolists. The figures quoted below cover exclusively the Polish territory under German occupation and that only for the period up to January 1, 1916. They are derived mainly from public returns and are absolutely trustworthy as far as they go, but they are by no means complete; wherever estimates are made they tend to be well below the mark."

Put On Old Tax.

The contributions levied on the 18 towns for which it has been possible to obtain statistics (the list, however, is incomplete) amount to \$280,300. In November, 1914, the Russian Government, on account of the general distress, suspended the exaction of certain taxes. The German authorities not only reintroduced this taxation, some of it at increased rates; but decided to exact the payment even of the arrears. Thus, the Germans reintroduced the land tax (raised by 100 per cent.), the hearth tax and the tax on movable property in towns and urban districts, and also the land on occupied houses and the industrial taxes. These taxes had produced in 1912 \$17,000,000. They have also introduced new taxes on timber, on joint-stock companies, on dogs, and on fire-arms. A conservative estimate of the amount levied by these taxes, up to January 1, 1916, puts it at \$4,000,000."

Poorest in Europe.

Supplies, lodgings, etc., are being exacted from different towns for the German army and for the Government authorities. Up to January 1, 1916, Warsaw has expended in that way \$900,000 and Lodz \$1,250,000. These two industrial cities, probably now the poorest in Europe, are unable to feed their starving populations and have to raise heavy loans through German banks, and still they are compelled to pay these regular contributions. The same happens in the case of other towns."

In the chief urban districts of Russian Poland, the German Government has introduced a monopoly in grain and flour. The transaction is most complicated and involves an ingenious system of exports of grain to Germany and the reimportation of a certain amount of flour to Poland. It is calculated that the German Government and their concessionaires spend on the rye, wheat and barley which thus passes through their hands \$1,500,000 a month. As they charge for the same \$2,000,000 they make a profit of about 25 per cent. on the transaction. In the agricultural districts a tax of 1 mark is raised on the grinding of every 220 lb. of grain. It is calculated that this tax yields \$100,000 a month."

The tax on sugar has brought during the four months up to Jan. 1, 1916, a total of over \$1,000,000. The total surcharge made on coal is calculated for the five months in 1915 at \$6,000,000."

Vodka Again Sold.

At the beginning of the war the Russian Government abolished the sale of vodka. The German administration have reintroduced it for fiscal reasons—in spite of protests. Out of the monopoly in alcohol, established in December, 1915, it makes a revenue of about \$3,500,000 a month."

But, as has been stated, this survey is incomplete. It does not include excise taxes levied in the provinces, fees for permits to travel, the revenue from tobacco and beer, etc. It is certainly a most conservative estimate to put the monthly revenue derived by the Germans from the part of Russian Poland under their occupation at \$7,500,000 a month. The average revenue which Russia used to derive in 1914 from the whole of Poland amounted to \$9,576,000 a month, which sum included import duties paid on goods which merely passed through Poland, but were in reality paid by the consumers in Russia."

New Broom.

Gillet—How many people work in your office?

Perry—Only one. He came to-day. The others have been with us some time."

An air-propelled hydroplane has been built in France for use on shallow rivers in Africa.



The Importance of the Roof

A roof should be so good that once laid you can forget all about it. You can do this with a Paroid Roof. Once you and your farm-help have laid Paroid according to the simple instructions, your roof is weather-proof and fire-resisting.

NEPONSET Paroid ROOFING

Paroid is waterproof, because it is saturated through and through with asphalt. It has not dried out, curled up, split or cracked in 18 years' strenuous trials. It positively resists fire. Insist on the genuine—Paroid Roofing.
Look for the Paroid roll.

Quotations on all kinds of
Felt Roof gladly given.

White Front
G. I. MEIKLE & CO.

Buy at COST

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.

La Ten's Wild Animal Show.

La Ten's Shows that exhibit here on Wednesday July 26th, has reputation of being among the best and cleanest ever seen.

There are three rings in the big tent and as each is occupied with first-class artists, equal to those of the big shows, the eye of the beholder is kept busy taking in all the wonderful stunts. The trained elephants, lions, bears, seals, leopards and tigers will be the best ever seen.

One of the features is the high jumping of two of the best high jumping horses in the world. Flying Joe, ridden by Miss Eta Myers with a record jump of seven feet and four inches, and Major McKinley, ridden by Miss Jess Nichols, his record being seven feet and two inches.

The greatest thriller of the show is the dare-devil act of Mon. Morries, who will walk to the top of the tent on a wire down which he will slide, falling to the ground while standing on his head.

The trapeze work is of the best and the tumbling and contortion feats cannot be excelled.

The elephants will prove a great feature in going through many marvelous feats.

The Gothard trio will give a very creditable exhibition on a tight wire and Miss Morrill does the same on a slack wire.

There is a whole retinue of clowns that are really funny.

Capt. Pickard's trained seal is claimed to be the greatest trained wild animal act in the world and very easily proved his right to the title.

There are many other acts that are all excellent numbers.

One thing chiefly noticeable was the

respectability of the circus, all the employees conducting themselves in a very perfectly decorous and orderly manner. The tents and other equipment are all in first class order and the costumes and other paraphernalia spick and span, adding wonderfully to the appearance of the circus. The stock is well taken care of and the animals also given the best attention, all of which makes the show a model one.

APOLOGY

Dear sir:—During the month of May last, as I was going through the O.P.R. freight shed, here in Lachute, I saw several cases of "Javelle water," put up in gin cases (as it is the custom,) consigned to Mr. Dallaire, in Lachute.

I, jokingly, remarked, that there was a large quantity of gin consigned to Mr. T. Dallaire. This story was widely circulated all over Lachute and in the vicinity that Mr. Dallaire had bought several cases of gin, with the evident intention of selling it. I must say, in justice, to Mr. Dallaire, that the cases were all opened up in the freight shed, in the presence of two witnesses, and that it was found to be "Javelle water," as stated above.

I am sorry that the statement I made, was so widely circulated, and as it is of a nature to hurt Mr. Dallaire's honor and reputation, I tender my most sincere apology to Mr. Dallaire for the annoyance that he was put to owing to the remark that I made.

Yours truly,

CHARLES R. MILLER.

I have on hand a large quantity of flour, bran, shorts, oil cake, and hay. Oil cake will be sold at special price if taken from the car. H. FILION.

Our Ambition is Your Satisfaction

We have received a large assortment of Spring and Summer Tweeds of the Latest Designs and Best Quality.

All suits made by me keep their shape and appearance till worn out.

Come in and see our new stock of Ready-to-wear Clothing. Exceptional this Spring.

GEOFFROY BEDARD

THE TAILOR.

Main Street, - Lachute.

.. Head-Quarters ..

What idea does that word convey to you? It tells you that if come to Deacon's, you will be coming to a store that will furnish you with the best variety of Stoves, Ranges, Coil-oil or Gasoline ranges, Refrigerators, etc. that can be found in town.

Don't fail to call.

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

THE BANK OF OTTAWA

ESTABLISHED 1874

Head Office: - Ottawa, Canada.

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

Board of Directors:

HON. GEORGE BRYSON,	JOHN B. FRASER,
	President.
SIR HENRY N. BATE,	ALEXANDER MACLAREN,
	Vice-President
RUSSELL BLACKBURN,	DENIS MURPHY,
SIR HENRY K. ROAN,	HON. SIR GEORGE H. PERLEY,
	R. C. WHITNEY,
GEORGE BURN,	General Manager.
	D. M. FINNIE, Asst-General Manager.
	W. DUTHIE, Chief Inspector.

Lachute, St. Andrews and Brownsburg - J. R. Parris, Manager.
Grenville Branch, - E. W. Richards, Acting Manager.

ROBERT MILLER

DEALER IN

Farm Machinery, Deering and McCormick also Fleury's famous Plows, and J. B. Doré's Thrashers, Etc., International Engines, Chatham Waggon and Carts, Munro & Mcintosh Buggies and Expresses. A fine lot to choose from. Peerless Wire Fencing and Gates, Cedar Shingles of first Quality, Harness and Harness Parts, Pumps, Stoves, Ranges, Oils, Churns, Washing Machines, Wringers, Beatty Bros. Stalls, Stanchions, Litter & Feed Carriers, Etc.

All bought for SPOT CASH and on sale at Reasonable Prices.

BERRY'S OLD STAND

MAIN STREET - LACHUTE

Lachute Grist & Flour Mills.

Wholesale and Retail.

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

FINE GROUND FEED OUR SPECIALTY.

All grinding guaranteed. Grinding Saturday's Only.

J. D. CAMPBELL

Main Street, Lachute.

Spring & Summer Shoes For Men Women and Children

We are ready to supply the farmers with the best working Shoes made in Canada.

We invite you to call and see our stock of Boots & Shoes. You will find an assortment larger than most stores carry and on values the best at all times.

Also a large assortment of ready-made Clothing for Men and Boys. Summer Underwear, Straw Hats also Shirts.

Semi-ready Suits made to order.

Boots Repaired. Tel. 65

W. G. Staniforth.

Head-quarters for Haying Tools.

Scythes, Snaths, Forks, Cythe Stones, Grind Stones

Grind stone Fixtures, Hay Rakes, Fork Handles

and Ferrules, Horse Forks, Horse Fork Carriages,

Stop Blocks, Pulleys, Pulley Hooks, Horse Fork

Rope, Rope Hitches, Mowing machine gears,

Rivets Etc, Etc.

T. McQuat & Son, Lachute Mills.

A Word To The Wise Is Sufficient. Wait For A Real Show. It Costs No More.

LATENA'S BIG WILD ANIMAL SHOWS



THE MOST ASTOUNDING ACTS EVER EXPLOITED.

41 COMEDY PRODUCING TRICKSTERS, CLOWNS AND FUNNY FELLOWS--41



THE CLAWSON BIRD AND BIRMAN BRIDGE. THE WORLD'S GREATEST EQUESTRIAN CELEBRITY.



THE SHOW THAT'S DIFFERENT

Presents More Wild Animal Acts than all other shows combined.

NONE BETTER. NONE AS NEW. NONE WITH AS MANY NOVELTIES.

SPECIAL Cheap and Convenient EXCURSIONS on all Railroads.

THE BIGGEST SHOW THAT WILL VISIT YOU THIS SEASON

Two Performances Daily, Rain or Shine.

DON'T MISS THE GRAND STREET PARADE AT 10:30 A.M.

AND THE BIG FREE EXHIBITIONS

At the Show Grounds immediately after the Parade.

The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XLI

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, JULY 21 1916.

NO. 26

ICE CREAM PARLOR

We take this opportunity of expressing our appreciation and thanks for the liberal patronage of our many customers in the past and wish to say that we have now opened for the summer season our Ice Cream Parlor. Owing to the popularity of our Ice Cream we have installed a larger plant so that our patrons may be well served with the best Bricks or Bulk to Order.

We serve in our parlor all varieties of Ice Cream Sodas or Sundae Cups, also 12 different kinds of Soft Drink.

Specility of Fruits and Greens in Season.

When you need quick delivery ring 105 and the auto will be there on time.

P. PAQUIN, - Lachute

Financial Statement of Lachute Town.

Term Ending December 31st, 1915

RECEIPTS:

Balance of Cash on hand and in bank	\$ 249 11
Collected account of Revenue	
General tax including Business, Rental and Dog Taxes	\$6257 96
Interest	58 32
Collected account Sundry Services	
Repairs etc., Roads and Sidewalks, Hospital Fees and Rental of Victrola Hall	1248 34
Province of Quebec Government Account Road Roads Act	9988 36
Collected on account Water Revenue, Water Tax	4864 95
Provincial Bank, Proceeds of Loan \$1,000 00	993 85
Collected on account of Revenue, Schools	
Protestant Tax	4102 14
Interest	56 99
Dissentient	2171 36
Interest	29 88
	6360 57
	\$30021 46

DISBURSEMENTS:

Road Department:—Cost of Operations, Materials, Wages	
Maintenance of Bridges, Sidewalks, Snow-cleaning, etc.	\$3558 56
Street Lighting	1031 70
Fire and Police Departments—Cost of Operations	160 50
Town Hall and General Administration	
Salaries	476 60
Legal Expenses	35 00
Charity and Relief	216 25
Travelling Expenses	148 15
General Expenses, Valuators, etc.	927 76
Auditors Fees	441 15
Interest:—Bank Loans, Overdraft, etc.	788 40
Provincial Government:—Maintenance Insane, Jury Fund, Reform Schools, Etc.	391 01
Good Roads, Provincial Government: Contractors	9550 86
Loans:—Repaid J. A. Rice	180 24
Water Works Department:—Capital account	
Mains, Services, Connections, etc.	625 95
Wages re. installation above	405 13
Operation account:—Materials, Supplies, Wages, Etc	374 11
Principal and Interest:—Payment on Water Debentures	4121 46
School Commissioners	
Protestant	4073 65
Dissentient	2179 21
Cash on hand and in Bank	325 77
	6252 86
	\$30021 46

STATEMENT OF ARREARS UP TO AND INCLUDING THE YEAR ENDING DEC. 31ST, 1915

General Tax	\$3510 32
Protestant School Tax	364 97
Dissentient School Tax	381 86
Water Tax	131 42
	\$4388 57

Arrears for 1915 included in above.

Arrears of Taxes Year 1915.

General Tax	\$ 202 00
School Tax	304 69
Business Tax	53 00
Rental Tax	165 18
Sidewalks	304 91
Total	\$1030 18

Town Waterworks. Operations for 1915

Gross Revenue	\$4864 95
EXPENDITURE	
Maintenance and operation, including the sum of \$240 00 towards salary of Town Officer	\$374 11
Interest and Sinking Fund on Debentures	4121 46
Profit on operation	\$369 38

CAPITAL ACCOUNT

Total expenditure on Capital Account during year 1915	\$1031 38
This amount has been paid as follows:—	
Profits on operation	369 38
Taken from general fund	661 00
Total	\$1031 38

S. BLAIS & F. A. WALLACE, AUDITORS.

JOHN A. RIOE, Sec.-Treas.

CRESWELL'S

Canada Cement

Prices Right

R. Creswell, Regist'd.

LOCAL NEWS

Mrs. Jno. McPaul, is spending a few weeks at Lake Louise.

Miss Boyd, of Montreal, is the guest of Mrs. J. S. Giles this week.

Miss Christina Drennan, is spending a few weeks at North Hartley.

Master Howard M. ... is spending a few weeks at Oxford Lake and Lake.

Miss Aggie McGillivray is spending a couple of weeks at Old Orchard.

Mrs. John Hay left on Wednesday for a month's visit at Riviere-du-Loup.

Mrs. Albert Morrison is spending a few weeks visiting friends in Arundel.

Misses Annie and Hattie McOy are spending this week at 16 Island Lake.

Mr. Paul Jousse, of Vankleek Hill, was the guest of his father for the week-end.

Miss G. Tuck, of Montreal, is the guest of J. Cunningham this week.

Miss Elsie McIntyre returned on Monday from a pleasant visit to Quebec and Sorel.

Miss Mabel Fox is spending her summer vacation with her parents in Montreal.

Mr. Whyte, of Montreal, was the guest of his sister Mrs. John Rice, for the week-end.

Misses Lily and Ruby Hampton, spent a few days this week in Quebec and Valcartier.

Miss Norah Christie spent a few days this week with her sister Mrs. Lamb, of Buckingham.

Miss Winnie Drennan, of Montreal, is the guest of Mrs. Thos. MacNaughton this week.

Mrs. Menzies left on Wednesday for Prescott, Ont., owing to the illness of her mother.

Mrs. Jas. Fish and children, of Montreal, are spending two weeks the guests of Mrs. McFarlane.

Mrs. Berwick of Montreal, is spending this month in Lachute and vicinity visiting her many friends.

Mr. Wm. Anderson, of Toronto, is spending a short visit in town as the guest of Mr. A. Riddle.

Mr. and Mrs. Norman McGillis and children, of Lancaster, Ont., are the guests of Mrs. Mackie.

Miss Gertrude Riddell, of Quebec, is spending a short visit with her parents Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Riddell.

Misses Manie McArthur and May Hall, of Montreal, were guests of Mr. Malcolm Smith for the week-end.

Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Wren spent the week-end with their sister Miss Wren at the home of Mrs. J. A. McGibbon.

Mrs. W. Stanforth, of Montreal, Mrs. H. Porter, of Brooklyn, N.Y. were week-end guests of Mrs. W. G. Stanforth.

Miss Constance Mount, of Lakefield, and Mr. Dan Fraser, of Montreal, were guests of Mrs. John Fraser, of Geneva, this week.

Privates G. Hampton, E. Boyd, W. Ryans and Corp. R. Carpenter of the 148th Valcartier Camp, spent a few days in town this week.

We are pleased to note that Miss Marjorie Elizabeth Mount, of Lakefield, has been awarded a scholarship by the University of McGill on the matriculation results.

Church of England services will be held (O.V.) in Lachute parish on Sunday July 23rd inst., as follows, Lachute 10.30 a.m. and 7 p.m., Louise 7 p.m. Brownsburg 3 p.m.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Leavitt, Mr. Stevens and Miss Boutwell of Vankleek Hill, Mr. Stanley Burnett, of Montreal, and Miss Muriel Taylor, of Richmond, were guests of Mrs. Jas. McKimmie this week.

Lachute was again visited on Sunday by a terrific hail and lightning storm that created many pranks. Quite a number of houses were struck and the eastern gable of Mr. R. McIntyre's house was badly splintered.

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. McOuat and Miss McOuat, left for their summer home at 16 Island Lake, on Tuesday last, accompanied by Mrs. A. P. Rutherford and her little daughter, of Hawkesbury, for a few weeks holidays.

Sergeant-Major J. J. Dodd, of the Canadian Army General Staff paid a flying visit to his home in Beech Ridge en-route from Kingston to Camp Borden, whither he is being sent to supervise the training of the soldiers in Bayonet Fighting and Physical Training.

Mr. and Mrs. Bryant, Mr. and Mrs. Mossman Gall, with Messrs. James and Lockhart Gall motored to Clear Lake last week. They broke two records, in so far as they made the trip in 28 minutes and then in fifteen minutes landed 9 bass of about 1 lb. each, and with minnow hooks too! And still they call it Clear Lake.

A Special Flower Service will be held in the Methodist Church, next Sunday morning at 10.30, when the church will be decorated for the occasion and the choral service rendered by the children.

On Sunday Evening, the Rev. F. J. Hayden, B.A. will give a special address on Lord Tennyson's "Idylls of the King" all the Teachers are invited. Special recitals and music from Tennyson's works will be rendered.

Mr. and Mrs. John Pollock, of Norwich, Ont., are visiting the former's sister Mrs. Wm. Drew, of Beech Ridge.

Mr. Joseph Palliser received word yesterday, through Hon. Sir George H. Perley that his son Charles of the P.F.O.L.I. who was reported missing since June 2nd, is a prisoner of war at Aachen, Germany.

The residents of Ivan Bower are arranging a Bazaar for the benefit of the returned wounded soldiers to be held in Mr. W. McKimmie's skating rink, on the evening of July 25th, a 8.15 P.M. is an object which we feel sure will appeal to all. It is hoped all will show their interest by being present on this occasion.

Sir George H. Perley, acting High Commissioner for the Dominion of Canada in London, who is home on a short visit, was in town on Thursday and met quite a number of his constituents and friends who happened to be around. Actions at all times speak louder than words, and to think that Sir George would take a run out into Argenteuil when only back some four days after an absence of over two years gives the lie direct to those who have been saying that Sir George was no more interested. The county's interests have never been better attended to than they are at the present time and it is with deep sense of gratitude that Argenteuil should feel towards our Member for the great honors he has brought upon this County.

Methodist Lawn Social at Brownsburg great success

Favored with ideal weather on Tuesday evening Mr. Jno. McCluskey's lawn was the scene of great animation. The large electric lights brilliantly lit up the whole place. The various booths were all well arranged and presided over by a group of earnest workers. The programme was one of the best for many years. A large stand had been erected, on which was placed a fine gramophone that supplied a good selection of the best music which was much appreciated. Flags, Union Jack, Hunting, etc., were everywhere in evidence. After regaling themselves of ice-cream, lemonade, home-made candy, etc., the audience settled down to enjoy a good programme.

The chairman, Rev. F. J. Hayden, B.A. expressed the great pleasure it afforded him to have the first social such a success, and on behalf of the congregation thanked all those who had worked so hard to make it so, and also the contributors to the programme. The choir then rendered a pleasing anthem to be followed with a recital by Mrs. Bryant of Lachute, entitled "At the Matinee" which was particularly good and greatly enjoyed. A quartette party sang "Gypsy Life" which was also much enjoyed. A very fine exhibition of Club Swinging was given by Mr. O. E. Richardson, the clubs being illuminated with electric lights giving a very pretty effect. Mr. Styles then gave a Cornet Solo, and at the request of the chairman, gave an encore the "Lost Chord" which was warmly applauded. Mrs. Styles accompanied in the Organ. The Quartette party, consisting of Mr. T. Anderson, Mr. W. Cameron, and Mrs. Beresford and Miss Cameron, then sang another selection. Mrs. Bryant then gave two fine renditions one in the Irish brogue, and the other in fine dramatic style, entitled "The Union Jack" this was a thrilling patriotic piece and was warmly applauded. The Choir then sang the closing anthem after which the band once rose and sang the National Anthem, Miss Hansen acted as accompanist.

The proceeds being well over \$100.00. About fourteen went up from Lachute in Mr. Geo. Deacon's Motor Bus, which was enjoyed by the participants.

Notice to Investors!

The Corporation of Lachute Town will receive up to and inclusive of the 31st July, 1916, subscriptions for the Bonds of the Town about to be issued. The corporation is offering to investors in Lachute and surrounding country \$15,000 of 5 per cent Bonds at par. These Bonds will be redeemable by equal semi-annual and consecutive payments, each payment containing interest at five per cent and sinking fund, sufficient to liquidate the whole amount at the end of the twenty five years. In order to permit small investors to take advantage of this issue, each Bond is for the sum of \$100.

This should be a splendid opportunity for those who wish to place a portion of their savings where the security is first class, at a very fair rate of interest. There is not a Town in the whole province of the size of Lachute, whose financial standing is better. Outside of the amount due the Government, for the roads, which is only payable by instalments of 2 per cent, and the water works bonds, which are not a charge upon the real estate of the Town, as the revenues more than pay the interest and sinking fund necessary for their redemption. There only remain bonds outstanding to the amount of about \$9,000.

All applications for these bonds should be made to John A. Rice, Secretary-Treasurer of Lachute Town on or before the aforesaid date.

Your Opportunity!

There is a tremendous rise in prices of all woolen goods.

We had laid in a heavy stock in nearly every line, and advise our friends to buy at once any clothing for men, boys, or dress goods etc., for Ladies wear.

There will be great advances in prices very soon in the retail.

We pay 50cts. per lb. for good clean dry washed wool in exchange.

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.

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You should try it. The best on the market.

Robert Hamilton,

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CLEAN, FRESH & GOOD

They are three qualities for which our Store is noted.

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MAIN STREET.

LACHUTE



THE WATCH WITH ITS OWN ARMOR PLATE

YOU who know what discipline and endurance mean will find a friendly kinship in this sturdy, durable Waltham. Here is embodied accuracy you can depend on at all times and strength that will withstand plenty of rough usage. Sit up snug to the wrist ready for instant service. Notice the protecting rim of metal that keeps the crystal from breaking. Come in and see this serviceable Waltham Military Wrist Watch today.

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T. JOUSSE
Main Street - Lachute

Also Full Open Face and Pocket
Strap styles from \$10 up.

Eyes Scientifically Tested. We are agents for the Edison Photograph and Water n Fountain Pens.

A Tenderfoot's Wooing

By CLIVE PHILLIPPS WOLLEY
(Author of "Gold, Gold in Cariboo," Etc.)

CHAPTER XX.—(Cont'd.)

Most of the events to which we look forward in life (and probably in death), either with desire or dread are curiously unlike our forecasts of them. A battle upon either a large or small scale is no exception to this rule. Men laugh in the crisis of a life and death struggle, and in the last South African war a volunteer, told off as one of the escort of a big gun, remembers only of Spion Kop that it was fought on a "jolly" day, that the weather and the smooth grass slopes suggested pink parasols and picnic hampers; that there was funny little balloon-like puffs rising at intervals from the ridge opposite to that on which he lay; that the sun was warm and comforting, and that some confounded fellow woke him up with the toe of a service boot when the battle was over and it was time to take the gun home.

It was with Rolt as it was with that yeoman.

After Al's departure he worked feverishly at the making of his burrow, expecting every moment to hear the hum of bullets through the scrub over head, but no bullets came, and at last, even with his jack knife, he had managed to scrape out a hollow ample enough to contain his body.

Then he lay in it and watched, until the minutes grew into an hour, and the dawn into young day, without any sign of life showing itself upon the landscape, except a coyote, shadowy and utterly noiseless, who came stealing down from the hills, until he was nearly midway between the pines and the cherry patch.

There he checked sharply, his nose went up and his brush dropped, and wheeling in his tracks, he went back at a lops to the nearest rising ground, on which he stood awhile reconnoitring.

Something in the country displeased him, for after a prolonged survey he loped back the way he had come.

The coyote's behavior was suggestive of suspicion, but a little broad-winged hawk which poised in the clear air or swung noiselessly overhead with a keen eye for mice or beetles, contradicted the habitually suspicious vagabond.

Rolt found it impossible to remain strung up to concert pitch for even in such an atmosphere of peaceful beauty, just as the half alarmed buck does, when pitted against the everlasting patience of his hunter, and was actually dozing when a voice behind him asked:

"Have you got your Holland along with you to-day, Boss?"

Rolt started, but though only half awake, had sense enough to lie still.

"Yes," he said, without turning.

"It's good for long shooting, ain't it?"

"It's sighted for five hundred yards."

"I guess that's good enough. Do you see that yallerish looking bunch of sage brush, the biggest in sight away there to the right? Jest perforate it, will you?"

Rolt raised his rifle, and looked questioning at old Al, whose head was now along side his own.

The old man nodded, and Rolt adjusting his sights to the five hundred yards range, cuddled down on his rifle.

"High or low?" he asked.

"I guess it's most solid near the bottom," chuckled Al.

Then Rolt drew a long breath, for a moment there was absolute silence, and then a little puff of dust, fifty yards beyond the sage brush, recorded the fact that the foresight had been taken too full. A few sprigs of the yellow weed fell, but otherwise there was no sign from the bush.

"Sits stiller nor a fool hen," commented Al. "Try her lower still, Boss."

Rolt took the same bead again, but this time he took it upon the very base of his target. At his second shot the bush which he had watched for an hour became alive. A horrid scream followed the impact of his bullet, and in place of the little fountain of golden dust, a man's body sprang high into the air and then pitched headlong on the near side of the bush writhing and tying itself into knots amongst the branches of the withered sage brush.

"Must be quite a boller ther; a most as good as this one of ours. I seed him coming from the time he started. Holy smoke!"

Al's ejaculation was the result of a perfect blizzard of bullets which sud-

denly burst upon the cherry patch, cutting the feeble brush into ribbons and tatters and making the defenders crouch in their lairs like frightened rabbits.

"Fire a good many shots for fifteen Injuns," growled Al. "Liker fifty. It's the hull Chilcoteen tribe, blank 'em," and then rising recklessly to his knees, he roared, "Turn it loose, boys. Don't let the beggars get away," and he emptied the magazine of his repeater with a rapidity which would have done credit to a machine gun.

Five minutes earlier the Boss had tired of watching the motionless sage brush over which the hawk had swung and from which that coyote had retreated so promptly, and now whilst the rifles rattled and the smell of powder tainted the air, there were a dozen wild figures dashing from it for the pine belt.

Only two of them fell, and one of these got to his feet again and was hauled into cover by his fellows.

"Blanked bad shootin'. Say, Boss, that shot of yours turned on the hull bloomin' orchestra. How many did you git?"

"I'm afraid I did not touch one of them."

"Guess you're better at sitters. Didn't you spot any of 'em before I told you to shoot at that brush? Lord! I've been watching that fellow over there for nigh on to an hour. It's lucky as I didn't wait for him to come in range or my old shootin' iron."

"Why, what difference would it have made?"

"All the difference between living and dying. They'd have rushed us in another ten minutes, and shooting as we did, they would have got in. But I reckon they won't try that game any more for awhile."

Rolt sincerely hoped that they would not, or that if they did old Al's eyes would keep watch for them. In his own eyes he had lost all confidence.

For a long time silence fell again between the pines and the cherry trees. There was no sound, but for the crack of an occasional twig as one of the defenders moved uneasily in his narrow shelter; no movement except from that twisted figure by the sage brush.

It was a long time before that became quite still, and Rolt was thankful when that time came.

Before the attempted rush the sage brush had been equally still, and the memory of that fact so worried Rolt that he now began to imagine enemies in the most ridiculous grass patches. He was beginning to lose his sense of proportion and imagination magnified the most absurd trifles.

It was a relief when a single shot broke the strain of long waiting. The bullet dropped about a couple of hundred yards from the cherry patch and ricocheted through the highest branches of it. There was a slight pause and then a second shot from the same spot in the timber, the bullet dropping this time a hundred yards nearer Al's screen.

"Jest so," muttered Al, who had again crawled to Rolt's side, "and the next will be nearer still. They are getting our range now. Had ought to have done that the first go off. I guess there'll be no room here for two now. Lie low, boys, it's goin' to storm again," and he crawled back to his own position just as it began again to hail bullets.

For a good quarter of an hour the Indians in the timber kept up a steady stream of independent firing, as if they would fill up that little hollow with lead or reap the thin cover in it with their concentrated fire, but though their bullets cut down the standing brush as if it had been slashed, riddled it, and left it in flying tatters, the men under ground remained untouched. Neither did they attempt to reply.

"Don't stir, boys, and don't shoot back," commanded Al. When they think they've killed every insect in this bloomin' brush patch, they'll maybe try some other racket. Then we'll get our work in."

CHAPTER XXI.

The Indians were very thorough in their work of destruction, and thanks to the looting of Rolt's store-house they had plenty of ammunition to spare, but at best even, they were satisfied.

The cherry patch looked like a field after a Manitoba hail storm, and there could have been little doubt in the Chilcoteen's minds that anything

that had sheltered in it was as dead as Julius Caesar. But being Indians they elected to run no risks. When the firing ceased a sound of chopping began, and Rolt who should have known better, imagined that the cold-blooded brutes were going to fled before picking up their birds, but he misjudged them. An Indian is sufficiently cold-blooded, but not on the hunting trail or the war path. Then he thinks a great deal less of his belly than does a white man under similar circumstances.

Before long a great tree crashed down and before the sound of its fall had died away, they saw the top of another lean slowly over, hang for a moment, and then disappear in a spray of shattered boughs and pine needles.

Three fell in all, and still the chopping went on. Then for the first time Rolt noticed what looked like a great saw log just outside the line of the pine trees, lying parallel with that line, and as he noticed it two more came to join it.

There was no doubt that they came; he saw them emerge slowly, like some footless monsters, moving sideways down the hill.

"Ah, here they come! They're gettin' down to business at last. That's more like Cree fightin'! I wouldn't have thought that they knowed so much," muttered Al.

But at first Rolt, who had not Al's experience, did not understand, and the sight of those three great pine logs creeping down abreast, apparently by their own volition, was very horrible.

From time to time a rifle spat redly from the timber, but for the most part the slow progress of the logs down the sloping prairie was made in absolute silence. The sun creeping across the heavens seemed to move faster than they did.

"We've got to get them other two over this side," said Al. "We can't stop them," pointing to the logs, "and when they get here there'll be a blanked hot time in the cherry patch."

"Can we spare them? Won't the Indians sneak round from behind?"

"Not likely, and if they do we've got to risk it, I guess they'll wipe us out this time," with which cheering remark he crept away, returning with Toma.

"I've left the other galoot where he was," he explained. "He ain't any account as a rifle shot, but he's so plumb scared that he'll make a pretty smart looking man. Hullo! What's that log?"

The centre log had reached the spot where Al's hat lay, and as it passed over it, possibly one of the hands which propelled the log reached for the derelict "Stetson" which had been the old man's pride. At the same time the slope of the prairie increased suddenly, and this particular log had been trimmed absolutely round, it was a white pine and young, and therefore smooth and heavy, and the men which had trimmed it had taken all the limbs off close to the trunk.

The result was that though it had crawled as slowly as its companions up to this point, as soon as it left the sharper incline it began to turn over more freely, each revolution giving additional impetus, until it was obviously rolling.

Already it was twenty feet ahead of its companions, and then for a moment a brown hand showed above it. Al's rifle came to his shoulder, but he was too slow; the hand disappeared before he could press the trigger.

(To be continued.)

HUGE COST OF PRESENT WAR.

Europe's Conflicts From 1801 to 1914 Cost Only Half.

Wars cost Europe from the beginning of the nineteenth century up to August, 1914, about 65 billion francs, or not half of what the belligerent powers have already expended during the present conflict, according to statistics compiled by Edmund Thery, the French economist, and published in an article written to indicate the progression of the cost of war.

The fifteen years of war waged by Napoleon increased the public debt of France by 638,000,000 francs, while the Crimean war alone cost the Republic 1,660,000,000, according to Thery. Great Britain spent 1,550,000,000 in the Crimean, while that war cost Austria 343,000,000; and Turkey and Sardinia together, 642,000,000 francs. France spent 650,000,000 francs on the Mexican war, he says, and 853,000,000 in the conflict against Austria for the liberation of Italy.

Prussia in her wars against Denmark and Austria spent about two billion francs, while the German States and France together spent about 15 billion on the war of 1870, including five billion francs indemnity paid by France to Germany. The war of 1877-78 against Turkey cost Russia about 2,700,000,000 francs, while she spent 6,300,000,000 in the war with Japan, as against 4,500,000,000 spent by Japan.

Prepare.

"I'm thinking of getting married, pa. What's it like?"

"You had a job as janitor once, didn't you?"

"Yes."

"And you had a position as watchman once, didn't you?"

"Yes."

"And you worked a while as a caretaker, didn't you?"

"Yes."

"Well, it's a combination of all three jobs—and then some."



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At the request of the leading manufacturers and dealers of the Dominion, the Guaranty Securities Corporation has established its Canadian office in the National Trust Building, Montreal.

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See the Local Dealer in the car in which you are interested. He should be fully equipped with full instructions and the simple form of purchase contract which you will sign. If, by any chance, your dealer is not equipped with this information, write us giving his name and address, and the make of car that he handles. Also ask him to write us without delay. We will see that your requirements are taken care of promptly.

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Guaranty Securities Corporation,
National Trust Building
Montreal

WAR BREAKS UP ENGLISH ESTATES

OWNERS FORCED TO DISPOSE OF THEIR HOLDINGS.

Bought by Men Who Have Grown Rich in Supplying Armies With Goods.

"Country life in England will undergo and is undergoing a revolution such as England has not witnessed since the Norman Conquest."

In these words Frank Hirst, editor of the London Economist and one of the leading authorities on economic subjects in England, summed up one of the most striking effects of the war. What he means is that the country gentlemen of the old school are disappearing, squeezed out by the high taxation, the death duties, and killed off in many instances in the service of their country. Their places are being taken by men who have grown rich in supplying goods that are needed by England's immense armies, or who are making tremendous profits out of the necessities of the people by taking advantage of the conditions created by the war.

"What will happen to the stately mansions of England after the war?" Mr. Hirst asks. He answered his question as follows:

"In individual cases the answer depends on the investments of the owners. A man who has invested in Brazil, or Mexico in a specially sad way, while the man who has put his money in ships or coal is very fortunate indeed. But on the whole the fate of the landed gentry and of the country seats depends on taxes.

Savings Swept Away.

"Taxes have already risen high enough to make it certain that most large houses will be let or for sale, for most country people before the war had places which fitted their income, with a comfortable margin for savings or special expenditure. Most of them will have to move into smaller houses if they can find tenants or purchasers. The doubling and trebling of the income tax has swept away the margin, and the higher the flood of taxation rises the fewer country seats will remain unsold."

"Evidently there will be a wholesale emigration and country life will undergo a revolution such as England has not witnessed since the Norman Conquest. Some of the finest estates, I expect, will be bought up by English and American contractors who have made fortunes out of the War Office and the Ministry of Munitions. Others will perhaps be cut up by the Labor Ministry and parcelled out among disbanded soldiers whose jobs are gone and for whom no other employment can be found."

"The present public expenditure of the government is supposed to be about equal to the whole of the private incomes of all the inhabitants of the United Kingdom. If Alfred the Great had lived until now and had through-

out his long life of more than a thousand years burned one £5 (\$25) note of the Bank of England every hour of the day and night he would not have destroyed as much money as Mr. McKenna is adding every fortnight to the national debt."

Selling Their Estates.

Mr. Hirst's view is fully borne out by the men who are in close touch with the landed gentry. A member of a famous firm of estate agents through whose hands most of the sales of property of this description pass told me that hardly a week goes by that he is not called on to arrange the sale of some large country estate and that the smaller estates are being placed in his hands for disposal by the score, writes a London correspondent.

"The country gentlemen of England," he said, "simply cannot live under the new conditions. Most of them are dependent absolutely on their rents for their income. A man has a couple of thousand acres which have been in his family for centuries. He lets the land out to farmers, many of whom have been on the land as long as himself. The rents were fixed years ago when agriculture was depressed, and, although times are good for the farmers now, it is too soon to raise rents."

"No one knows whether the present high prices for agricultural produce will last, and at any rate the farmers have had a good many bad years to make up. The squire simply cannot raise the rents, and he cannot live on his income in the old style. The taxes now take more than a quarter of it, and the death duties, if the property should happen to change hands two or three times in quick succession, as may well happen and as has happened recently in many cases in these days of war, eat up the capital. What is the man to do but try to get rid of the property, which instead of a source of income has become a burden to him?"

Find Ready Purchasers.

"So far there has not been much difficulty in finding purchasers, for there are many people in this country who have made money out of the war, and the Englishman who makes a fortune is always in a hurry to acquire a country seat. There have been a good many American inquiries too, and some purchases by Americans, but not so many as one would have expected. I am told, however, that a good many Americans are likely to come into the market for English estates after the war is finished. They have an idea that prices may be lower then than they are now."

Everything that this man says is supported by the advertising columns of the newspapers. The London Times this week had a full page advertisement of country properties offered by one firm of estate agents. These properties were situated in many parts of England. A significant feature of this page of advertisements was that many of the properties offered were comparatively country estates. Some of the great land owners have been parting with land recently, but these sales have been confined almost wholly to the sale of outlying portions of

their estates, and have not included the family seats.

One of the recent sales which excited considerable attention was that of the Amesbury Abbey estate, which includes the famous Stonehenge ruins. It has been the seat of the Antrobus family for centuries. It included 6,400 acres. Another historic estate which recently came under the hammer was the Stisted Hall estate in Essex, while an example of the sale of outlying lands by great noblemen was the sale of the Earl of Kintore's Aberdeenshire and Kincardineshire estates, comprising 25,000 acres and a rent roll of \$110,000 a year.

War Dogs Gold Collars.

Gold collars as awards for special services have been given by the French Society for the Protection of Animals to fifteen French war dogs, says the Journal des Debats. "Pyrame" especially distinguished himself. He and his master were scouting when he discovered Germans in ambush. He barked and made his master understand the danger. His leader did not move from his post, but sent "Pyrame" back to warn a battalion which was coming up. This dog has an inscription about his deed attached to his collar.

The Cruelty of Justice.

Ex-Prisoner—Surely you ain't going to turn me out of gaol in weather like this.



Thorough mixing is what makes cake delicate and tender

Lantic Sugar

makes the best cake because it creams quickly and thoroughly with the butter which is the hardest part of the mixing. Its purity and extra "fine" granulation make it dissolve at once.

2 and 5-lb. Cartons
10 and 20-lb. Bags

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For nearly 60 years, Edwardsburg "Silver Gloss" has been the standby.

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THE CANADA STARCH CO. LIMITED 236
MONTREAL, CANADA, BRANTFORD, FORT WILLIAM,
Marked "Cream Brand" and "Lily White" Corn Syrup and Borden's Corn Starch.

Silver Gloss Starch

THE CAMPER

It was early morning on Lake Golden. The air slowly surrendered its chilliness under the lengthening rays of the sun. The teapot sputtered over the coals, and bacon flavors filtered gratefully to the nostrils. The Old Veteran squatted himself comfortably on a granite boulder and nodded toward the fire. "Boys," he said, "there don't look to be anything dangerous in a little bunch of coals, does there?"

"Not this side of a powder factory," chimed in the Youngster. The Old Veteran tapped his pipe bowl significantly. "Some day we're going to have an argument about which is the best spot to trifle with fire—a powder factory or a forest, and I think the forest will come last. One advantage about the powder factory is that you know the worst right off. But in the forest, you may walk for days and have the fire of your own making overtake you."

"That doesn't sound reasonable," the Youngster broke in.

"And it won't," agreed the Veteran, "until some time you start a camp fire in a bog or on pine needles and after a week's absence come face to face with your own fire in the shape of a blackened township. There's lots of surprises in store for you, my lad. I have known camp fires to burrow into a boggy soil, although doused with many pails of water, and remain there for two weeks, travelling underground until they came in contact with the dry duff of a fine old pinery, then to dart upward and turn hundreds of acres into a roaring furnace. The only safe way is never to take chances with a camp fire, never build one except on rocks or gravel and never go away until it is dead out. I have followed that rule now for twenty years."

"You certainly make the camp fire responsible for a lot of damage."

"Can't exaggerate it, because I have seen the forest with my own eyes. I have crossed Canada with parties of geologists and civil engineers and forest engineers and seen so many thousands of acres lying charred and useless, so many rivers and streams dried up from lack of tree life, so many beautiful camping and fishing spots spoiled for all time, that I said to myself, 'Never you become responsible for this sort of crime.' And I believe I have lived up to it."

"But smoking!" said the Youngster. "Suppose that I—"

"Suppose that you threw down a lighted cigarette or a burning match alongside the trail, or emptied hob pipe ashes, I should feel like giving you a very good licking. Lighted tobacco and matches are just camp-fires in concentrated form. They all have the possibilities of another 'Porcupine fire' horror, and for a man to carelessly toss away the beginnings of a conflagration is to brand himself an amateur woodsman and an enemy to society."

By this time we had made away with the bacon and were glorying in the nectar of camp-fire tea. The Youngster, of course, had finished first, and was lending a hand at striking camp.

Up from the shore came the guide, lugging two pails of water. He emptied them on the small bed of coals and returned for a further supply. Not until the fourth pail had immersed the blackened remnants of the fire did he look contented.

"I see you take no chances," remarked the Veteran.

"I too learned my lesson," answered the guide. "If forests are not kept green, there's no hunting and fishing, and no tourists—and the guide's job disappears. This is only self-defence." —Robson Black, Canadian Forestry Association.

CODDLING THE POLES.

Germans Making Desperate Efforts to Win Their Friendship.

The following is an extract from a private letter which was written in Warsaw and, escaping the Teuton censor, reached London:

It is the very astonishing volte face in the Prussian attitude toward us which is most to be feared and fought against. No thinking Pole believes it to be sincere or lasting. The Germans have got themselves so hated everywhere that they now see the necessity for making new friends. God forbid that my people should fall into such a trap, though, alas, a great many have already done so—that new-born bourgeoisie or commercial class, which owed its birth mainly to German gold and is now dancing to the tune called. Each day the subsidized press sing the wondrous benefits of German rule: "The children will be Polish." "The country is being rebuilt." "The Emperor has promised to send an army to Serbia if necessary to bring back the Polish exiles." And similar tragic nonsense. We, who know Germany better than she knows herself, are not deceived. Another Frederick, only a worse one, is on the throne.

The Germans could not be nicer to us for the moment. All we ask for we get, and what we don't get outright we're promised. The governor and the governor's sons go-tow to our old families. Shooting parties have even begun, while the peasantry starves. Those stirring national dramas and ballets so long banned we can indulge in untrammelled. The German officers are even the most vigorous applauders.

FRENCH WAR VICTIMS.

They Are Conserving Every Scrap of Wood and Metal.

The idea that enormous quantities of material will be immediately in demand to rebuild the destroyed sections of France and Belgium once peace comes seems mistaken, writes a correspondent at British headquarters in France.

"We shall not be able to buy many things until we have something to sell which will bring us money to buy with," said a citizen of Ypres, the most ruined of cities, and where the wreckage is still pounded by shells. No civilian inhabitants are allowed to live in the city; but an indication of how reconstruction will begin is evident in the shanties which have been built near the front, often in the zone of shellfire. Boards, discarded oilcans beaten flat, salvaged tiles or bricks and any other kind of material that can be procured at no expense are used to make a shelter for a man and his family.

When the refugee returns to his ruined village or town in the fighting zone his first object will be a roof over his head before he sets out to reclaim acres which have grown up to weeds and are pock-marked with shell holes; or, if he is in business, he will want any kind of temporary premises on the site of his old place of business—which he will occupy because it is his and because it is there that his old customers may expect to find him.

The simple wooden houses which the army has built for "rest camps" for the soldiers when out of the trenches, will become squatter settlements. Only less amazing than the amount of material which the army will leave behind because it is not worth transporting back to England will be the use of the thrifty French and Belgians will make of it. For up to the very moment of peace, whether it comes this year or five years hence, the army must have ample material in reserve for continuing the war. Lumber, wooden supports for barb wire, timbering for the trenches and dugouts all will be adapted to their necessities by impoverished people who have suffered from the loss of property and enforced idleness. Any funds they have saved will be needed for immediate capital to buy stocks of goods or farm implements and animals. It will probably be years before the permanent buildings will take the place of temporary shelters.

The restoration of such splendid public buildings as the Cloth Hall at Ypres, and the Hotel de Ville in Arras, will come only when the civic prosperity will permit, unless an indemnity or a government grant is distributed for the purpose. Even in that case the first practical use of money and labor will be to restore business to something like its normal functions.

WHERE HEROES LIE BURIED.

Burial Ground of Battlefield is Specially Consecrated.

It mustn't be thought that officers and men killed at the front are buried in nameless graves if it is at all possible to prevent it, says London Answers. Behind the firing lines of all the armies, as a matter of fact ground is specially marked off and consecrated for soldiers' graves.

In France the French Government have recently passed a law by which they have generously given as much land as may be wanted to bury our heroic dead. The land, too, is given completely to the British Government so that our soldiers' graves will always be a permanent sign of the fact that British and French had fought side by side in the greatest war in the world's history.

There was recently appointed a special committee whose business it is to see that the graves of our fallen officers and men are properly cared for. Every grave is numbered and identified by the name and rank of the dead man. When a soldier is buried on the battlefield, he is always wrapped in his army blanket.

At present most of the graves in these military cemeteries are surrounded by plain white wooden crosses bearing the soldier's name number and regiment. In time permanent memories will be erected where our men fought and died.

COMPARISON OF TWO NAVIES.

Sea Strength of Britain and Germany at Beginning of 1916.

The New York Herald gives the following as a probably accurate table of the strength of the British and German navies at the beginning of 1916:

England—	Built.	Building.
Battleships	58	14
Battle cruisers	9	1
Cruisers	47	—
Light cruisers	65	20
Torpedo vessels	25	1
Destroyers	201	36
Torpedo boats	106	—
Submarines	69	27
Germany—	Built.	Building.
Battleships	35	6
Battle cruisers	4	3
Cruisers	9	—
Light cruisers	43	6
Torpedo vessels	—	—
Destroyers	133	12
Torpedo boats	80	—
Submarines	24	14

How many of the vessels classified as "building" have been put in commission it is, of course, impossible to calculate.



The Historical Touch.

"Well, Alfred, 'ow are the cakes?"—By Captain Bruce Bairnsfather, in London Bystander.

MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA

Annual Report Shows Assets Approaching the Hundred Million Mark.

In presenting to the Shareholders the 53rd Annual Statement of the Merchants Bank of Canada, the General Manager expressed the policy of the Bank during the War as one of "Safety First"—maintaining a very strong position in cash and immediately available resources, ready for any emergency or development in these times of world wide financial certainty.

A study of the Bank's Annual Statement for the year ending April 29th, 1916, shows how fully this policy has been carried out. Assets which are or can be immediately converted into cash have reached a total of \$40,966,486—an increase of over Seven and Three-Quarter Millions from the remarkably good showing of a year ago.

By this policy of keeping well prepared and entrenched, the Merchants Bank of Canada has favorably impressed the depositing public at home and abroad, and deposits have grown in the twelve months covered by the statement by the considerable sum of Ten Millions, reaching a total of \$72,177,029.15. These deposits reflect a measure of confidence on the part of the public which has been very gratifying to the proprietary of the Bank.

Total Assets also show a very substantial increase of over Ten Million Dollars, and amount to \$96,361,363.07. This does not include any mortgages, while overdue debts and real estate, other than Bank Premises, total only \$341,549.47 or less than 2/5 of one per cent. of the total assets. Another year of such solid progress will bring the Merchants Bank of Canada well into the class of Hundred Million Dollar financial institutions.

Profits during the year were necessarily restricted by the policy of maintaining so high a ratio of liquid reserve or assets that could be converted immediately into cash. Current commercial loans and discounts in Canada, the main source of a Canadian Bank's profits, increased comparatively little from last year, and net profits fell off slightly to \$950,713.42. This, with the balance brought forward from the previous year, enabled the Bank to meet all dividend charges, contribute generously to patriotic and Red Cross funds, transfer \$150,000 to Contingent Fund, and carry forward \$250,984.12.

The feeling of the Directors as expressed at the Annual Meeting, is one of quiet yet complete confidence in the future prosperity of the Dominion, and a readiness to devote the growing resources of the Merchants Bank of Canada to sound development and up-building.

Lucky Find.

"Ah see yo' is housecleanin'!" said Mrs. Snow White.

"Yes," replied Mrs. Marsh Green, "doy is nothin' like movin' things 'round once in a while. Why, I des come across a pair ob slippers under de bed dat ah hadn't seen foh five years."

Not Always.

Mrs. Slummer—My poor woman, does your husband always drink like this?

Mrs. O'Grady—No, mum. Sometimes he gets out of work.

WARSHIPS AND WARSHIPS.

Definitions of Terms Used in Describing Various Types.

Each time there is a report of a naval engagement there is evident a certain amount of confusion in the use of names of fighting ships.

The name warship has ceased to mean much. It is used to apply to all classes of boats, from the super-dreadnought to the submarine.

But the terms battleships, battle cruisers, armored cruisers, cruisers, torpedo boats, etc., refer to distinct generic types of warships.

Battleships form the first fighting line of all seapower. Gunfire is now recognized as the great determining factor in a naval battle. For this reason the battleship has the distinctive feature of great guns and heavy armor. British battleships of the Royal Sovereign class and the Queen Elizabeth class carry eight 15-inch guns, sixteen 6-inch guns, etc., while their armor is 13 1/4 inches in thickness. A battleship does not need to be as fast as a cruiser for her object is to get at the enemy and not to run away. The Royal Sovereign has a speed of 22 1/2 knots, and the Queen Elizabeth 25 knots.

A battle-cruiser, though her business is to stop and fight when she can, should also be able to run away when she can't. Battle-cruisers of the Queen Mary class have a speed of 31 knots; they carry eight 13-5 guns and sixteen 4-inch guns, but their armor is only 9 1/2 inches in thickness as compared with the 13 1/4-inch armor of the largest battleships. The Queen Mary was 670 feet long, or 50 feet longer than the Queen Elizabeth battleship; her horsepower is 78,700, as compared with the Queen Elizabeth's 28,000.

The armored cruisers have usually a belt of 6-inch armor, and from four to six 9.2 guns. Their speed is about 23 knots. The protected cruiser has fewer 9.2 guns than the armored cruiser, and its resisting power is not great, its main feature being an armored deck extending from end to end of the ship below the water line. The protected cruisers of the Powerful class are 520 feet long and have a speed of 22 knots. They carry two 9.2 guns, sixteen 6-inch guns, and others of smaller calibre.

The cruiser, also called "second-class protected cruiser," is a ship of 5,600 tons displacement and 20 knots speed, with eleven 6-inch guns.

A torpedo boat carries a supply of torpedoes and launches them against the enemy's warships.

A torpedo boat destroyer not only destroys torpedo boats by gun fire, but also battleships by torpedoes.

NOVEL NERVOUS CURE.

Being Mechanically Whipped or Spanked is Beneficial.

It is considered beneficial to be whipped or "spanked," provided it is done mechanically, says Popular Science Monthly. In the mechanical therapy departments of up-to-date institutions the "whipping post," a mechanical device for therapeutic padding, is an accredited healing machine.

You are whipped by straps of heavy cloth or leather attached to two rapidly revolving posts. When you take the treatment you step backward into the flying whips and receive their blows upon your legs, back, abdomen or chest, depending upon the malady from which you are suffering. The impact of the straps is just sufficient to set the blood in free circulation. There is no smarting, stinging sensation, because the straps are broad enough to eliminate any possibility of a cutting blow. You are padded rather than lashed. The "whipping post" is valuable in many types of nervousness.

DRUNKENNESS IS GREATLY REDUCED

MUCH LESS THAN A YEAR AGO IN ENGLAND.

Great Increase in the Efficiency of Workmen as Result of Restrictions.

Remarkable figures showing how up seaward our seamen's ship and Great Britain as a result of the regulations made by the Central Control Board are given in the second report of the board, which has just been issued.

During the five years 1909-13 there was a steady rise in the number of convictions for drunkenness. A tendency to fall became apparent in 1914 and the earlier months of 1915, but the rapid decline did not set in until the orders made by the board came into operation. In the London area the average weekly convictions before October 11, 1915, when the order came into force, were 1,011; the average weekly convictions for the first twelve weeks of this year were 595. In December, 1915, the total convictions numbered 5,701; in December, 1914, they were 5,295; and last December they were 3,105. In February of this year the figures had fallen to 2,506. Equally good results have been observed in other parts of the country. Taking four districts, the North-East Coast (including Newcastle, Liverpool, and the Mersey), the Midlands (including Birmingham), and the West Riding of Yorkshire (including Sheffield), the average convictions during the first twelve weeks of the present year were 314, as compared with an average of 597 before the respective orders were made.

Over 40 Per Cent. Reduction.

The impressive character of the figures is clearly brought out by the chart which is reproduced above. The statistics gathered by the board indicate a reduction of drunkenness of from 40 to 50 per cent. In Scotland the fall in convictions were not satisfactory until the board, on February 28, closed several houses which had openly ignored the restrictions. Since that date a perceptible improvement has been recorded, although the percentage of reduction does not, on the whole, compare favorably with that in English areas.

The evidence of figures is supplemented by official testimony from many quarters. In a report received from the Admiralty on March 23 it is stated that the restriction had considerably increased the efficiency of the transport service, and the principal officer at Southampton has commented on the increased efficiency of all the labor at the docks. The Army Council informed the board on January 29, 1916, that the orders of the board have had a beneficial effect on the discipline, training, and efficiency of soldiers, and have helped in the recovery of sick and wounded. Statements received through the Board of Trade from the larger ports of England and Wales were singularly uniform in their testimony to the advantages resulting from the regulations. There has been a diminution of drunkenness among sailors, firemen, and dock laborers, and ships have in consequence got away with less delay than before.

Not Exclusively Repressive.

The work of the board is not exclusively of a repressive kind. Among the most important of their duties is the constructive task of facilitating and encouraging, and, if necessary, themselves undertaking, the supply of food for munition and transport workers. The absence of proper facilities for obtaining wholesome nourishment leads indirectly to drinking. It is not possible to state the exact number of canteens provided, but additional provision has now been made for the daily refreshment of tens of thousands of dock and munition workers. The powers given to the board to take over and manage public houses, or without license to carry on the sale or supply of intoxicating liquor, refreshments, or tobacco, have been exercised only in three districts.

In October, 1915, the board appointed a committee of women under the chairmanship of Mrs. Creighton, to inquire into and advise the board in regard to the alleged excessive drinking among women. This committee has since recommended the adoption of more drastic restrictions as to the distribution and canvassing for the sale of drink; the withdrawal of the recommendation that the wives of sailors and soldiers should not be charged for drunkenness except after a first or second offence; the appointment by a central authority of special plainclothes inspectors to visit the public houses and see that the rules against serving drunken persons, treating and drinking out side are observed; and of special inspectors of the same standing as factory or other Government inspectors, to visit towns to keep the local police up to the mark; and the reduction of the number of licensed houses.

"Papa, George says he is very much worried about his income." "I should not think he would worry about a little thing like that."

Free Map

The maps of the Porcupine and Cobalt Camps, finished in colors, are now about ready for distribution to all who are interested. These will prove invaluable to those anxious to obtain success in the mining market.

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FRENCH COURTS-MARTIAL

Have Sentenced Fifteen Men to Death for Various Offences.

The veil of secrecy is nowhere deeper than over the doings of the court-martial. In one division of the French army it is known that since the beginning of the war the court-martial has dealt with 315 cases. It has passed the death sentence on 24 men, of whom, however, only 16 were executed, the other 9 obtaining pardons or commutations.

An officer, attached to this division as a permanent court official, has given to a correspondent of the London Daily Mail some details of the workings of the tribunal. "You must remember," he said, "that armies today are made up of men of all shades and colors of belief and creed, anarchists, republicans, royalists, atheists and what not. Out of this material we have welded together an army, the like of which the world has never seen. It is not, however, the bad eggs, of whom there are a few in every regiment, who give us trouble in the matter of desertion in the face of the enemy, but rather the better sort of fellows, who cannot understand the military necessity of harsh discipline."

"Our first court-martial in a case of this kind occurred fairly early in the war. We were new to the business ourselves, but it was a flagrant breach, and to check its repetition it had to be dealt with according to the rules of the war. The man was duly tried and sentenced. I went to his cell and read the death sentence to him. He listened without seeming to understand what had taken place and that he was condemned to die."

"That night I instructed an officer to call for a firing squad. Our firing squads are always composed of volunteers, 12 men. Not a man volunteered for that task. We had to commandeer a squad. The prisoner was marched out at dawn, stood quietly facing the leveled rifles, and died without faltering. I am sure he never realized the gravity of his offense. But war is war."

"Now it is different. The men know the value of discipline, know that a breach may endanger the lives of many comrades, or even the safety of France, and though breaches of this kind still occur, they are met in a different spirit. Now when I call for a firing squad 50 men at once volunteer."

"Is the family notified that a man has been executed?" asked the interviewer.

"Yes and no," the officer replied. "The French code is peculiar. Notification of death is sent to the family soon after the execution as though the man died in action. Then three months later the family receives a bill for 12.55 francs (\$2.50, the expenses of the execution. But otherwise there is no publicity. The grave is not marked officially, but a record is kept, so that it will not be difficult to locate later on."

"Occasionally we have to deal with the case of a man who has become sick of the trenches and thinks that the easiest way to get an honorable discharge is to wound himself, shoot off his trigger finger or the like. This is a capital offense in time of war, and is invariably so punished."

"A recent case of this kind was that of a young lieutenant who was married three days before the outbreak of the war. He was a gallant soldier, but after a few months he became homesick, and to get back to his wife was his one desire. Months passed and he could not get leave so he took matters in his own hands and drove a bullet through his left forearm. He did not stop to think that it would soon be discovered that his wound was caused by a French bullet. "He was court-martial and sentenced to be shot. I read the death sentence, but a few hours later a pardon reached us. But the lieutenant knew his duty and fell fighting in the field without ever seeing his wife again."

Highways Saved France.

A recent correspondent of the Associated Press, writing from Paris, tells how the military highways of France have, upon more than one occasion, saved the French front, after German long-range artillery with consummate skill had cut the French railroad lines of communication, dropping with the precision of clockwork as many as 80,000 shells upon short sections of track in the van of approaching supplies and men. Yet each time the automobile caravans brought up the reinforcements of cannon, munitions, food and water.

The Watchman

AND
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE

FRIDAY, JULY 21, 1916

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

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 25 cents per each insertion.

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

Address all communications to
The WATCHMAN
LACHUTE, QUE.

En Passant.

Speaking of reputations last week, I remarked that some people professed to see in the attitude of Canada a disposition to admit graft into her scheme of enterprise. This week, I am confronted by the disquieting assertion that graft has already riddled and honeycombed the whole fabric of Canadian business relations and administrative institutions. Without convincing proof this is hard to believe. Accusations made in general terms require to be supported by actual instances in courts of law, and the same rule should apply before the tribunal of Public Opinion. Where then is the proof?

Public Opinion is mostly right in its ultimate verdict. It may be swayed one way and another by varied emotions played upon by orators and writers, who like Brutus and Antony, take sides and present the same cause from different points of view. But gradually the subject clarifies and the true state of things takes concrete form. It appears that in the general opinion of the public there is at the present time sufficient evidence of graft in the transaction of business in Canada to warrant searching enquiry. Probes here and probes there, constantly recurring enquiries into matters of national and municipal interest cannot all be mere's nests. Frequent investigations whether openly conducted or otherwise plainly indicate that there is something to enquire into, the deduction therefore is that graft is being practised and is being sought out with a view to its exposure.

Graft is sometimes illegal, but always an irregular and unprincipled method of doing business, corrupt and immoral in its base and prejudicial to honest and fair dealing in its effects. As such, its immediate and complete removal from our midst should be the work and aim of every man and woman of us, no matter what station in life we may occupy. Graft is dishonesty in its worst form. Thieves and robbers you can catch, sometimes—and put away, but the insidious grafter with smooth manners and smiling face worms his way into the utmost avenues of society, poses as a man of affairs, corrupts and blights all honesty of purpose and saps the sources of all national well-being.

How is graft to be dug out and exterminated? There are several ways leading to the same end all of which may be used if the evil is to be fought successfully. There is the legislature. It exists for the purpose. Let parliament act against graft to the fullest extent of its ability. Let it render graft illegal in all its branches, and see to it that full penalties are enforced. Let it work against graft as against an invasion or an epidemic, seeing to it that the precincts of its own house are first declared as the Augean stables were. It is not impossible.

I venture to say that ten honest business men in parliament combined in effort, insistent and persistent in their aims could cause the whole legislature to act in this respect for the common good, by force of their example for one thing and on an awakened sense of right for another. They could make it clear and unmistakable that the grafter would have no show in the Canadian Houses of Parliament which are only for upright honorable men living up to expectation and repute.

Then there is the electoral process. I believe the average voter to be a man of average honesty. I also believe that he could be persuaded to vote only for candidates who have no taint of graft about them, leaving party considerations to take care of themselves, and looking for a personal gain from his vote—if none were offered to him. With this in view, would have all candidates passed and approved by a competent Board of Inspection of Antecedents before their nomination could be accepted. To pass with honors an examination in "Political Purity" and "Business Probity" would be a good testimonial and would give a holder a pull, which nobody could object to, over the man with only 63 p.c. points.

Then there is the personal part of it. The ordinary plain everyday man whether he works with hammer and head, whether he buys or sells, he is an arbiter of the whole matter. He is who can keep his country's good name clear if he tries enough. If he were to make it clear that he would have no dealings with grafters, great or small, in public or private, in business or private, in business or pleasure, and that his own action were based on commercial and personal

honesty and straight dealing even in affairs of minute and microscopic importance, he would help to lay the foundation of a reputation for his country and himself such as might be envied by the Pilgrim Fathers.

Graft is personal dishonesty carried forward to joint account in a partnership of rogues. But as it takes two to make a bargain let the other fellow raise his standard of rectitude and graft would disintegrate. Shakespeare was not far out when he said "This before all: To thine own self be true, and it must follow, as the night the day, thou canst not then be false to any."

LINKSMAN.

Report of June Examinations in Lachute Academy.

The results of the June Examinations in Lachute Academy which have just come to hand is printed herewith and are very satisfactory. In Grade XI fourteen were presented and all passed; in Grade X twenty were presented and all passed; in Grade IX twenty-one were presented and sixteen passed; in Grade VIII, twenty-eight were presented and twenty-four passed. We publish also the "standing for the Year" on which the totals denote the number of examinations missed during the year, and the letter (s) before the name indicates that the student has been more than one and a half years in the grade and must, consequently, take an additional 5 per cent over a student who is doing the work for the first time in order to be considered equal with him. The deductions have not been made in this list.

PASS LIST.

Grade IX, Total Max. 1100.

Violet Rogers 1001, Edna Conlin 888, Stuart Hay 861, Mina Dixon 867, Maude Painter 859, (s) Leona Garretsee 861, Ralph Robinson 831, Violet Grey 827, Lawrence Gordon 801, Katie Jones 790, Mabel Rodger 784, Annie Silvester 760, Ruby Robinson 748, Ethel Boyd 734, Edith Beers 702, Myrtle Berry 634.

Passed "in absentia" George McCormick, and Hazel O'Brien.

Grade VIII, Total Max. 1000.

Percy Carpenter 853, Lyle Middleton 851, Elizabeth Tomalty 827, Doris Hammond 825, Thomas McMahon 788, Maude Dobbie 786, James Smith 770, Maude Dobbie 784, Percy Matthews 758, Maude Leale 745, James McGibbon 733, James Calder 729, Kenneth Hay 720, Ernest Baldwin 689, Helena Rodgers 688, Mabel Rodger 674, Edna Patterson 673, Christina Griffith 668, Jean Campbell 66, Clara Kerr 660, Gordon Matthews 656, Inez Sutton 632.

Grade XI, Total Max. 1100.

Irene Scott 758, Carswell McClure 754, Wilma Joss 713, John Hope 752, Allison Rodger 750, George Clark 747, Bessie Hammond 748, Annie Drennan 741, Ervin Centre 738, Estelle Inglis 701, Constance Banford 684, Angus Hay 641, Kathleen Bradley 684, George Calder 488 (1).

Grade X, Total Max. 1000.

Doris Campbell 864, George Bain 824, Amy Bates 823, Verda Kettyle 813, Willis Hooper 794, Jean Higginson 793, (s) Edward McQuat 788, Kenneth McConnell 769, Isabella Bennett 728, George Hammond 715, Osborne Lackey 710, Edith McCallough 709, Alma Gordon 707, Alice Cameron 695, Edwin Johnson 685, Keith Douglas 682, Edna MacEwan 661, Aggie Hay 632, Elsie Hay 627, Hazel McCoy 320.

STANDING FOR THE YEAR.

Grade XI, Total Max. 3600.

Class I.—Irene Scott 2707.
Class II.—Allison Rodger 2624, John Hope 2619, Bessie Hammond 2572, Annie Drennan 2556, Ervin Centre 2553, Wilma Joss 2508, Estelle Inglis 2449 (1), Carswell McClure 2411, George Clark 2336 (1), Constance Banford 2286.

Class III.—Angus Hay 1833 (3), Kathleen Bradley 1794 (1), George Calder 1782 (2).

Grade X, Total Max. 3500.

Class I.—Doris Campbell 3001, Verda Kettyle 2917, George Bain 2730, Jean Higginson 2702, Willis Hooper 2692, Amy Bates 2639 (1).

Class II.—Kenneth McConnell 2533, Edward McQuat 2441 (3), L. Bennett 2297 (2), George Hammond 2280, Edwin Johnson 2275, Osborne Lackey 2271 (1), Keith Douglas 2248, Alice Cameron 2197, Class III.—Alma Gordon 2024 (5), Hazel McCoy 1994, Aggie Hay 1980, Elsie Hay 1701 (3), Edna MacEwan 1688 (3), Edith McCallough 1613 (10).

Grade IX, Total Max. 3600.

Honours.—Violet Rodgers 3291.

Class I.—Edna Conlin 3070, Maude Painter 2763.

Class II.—Stewart Hay 2673, Violet Rogers 2622, Leona Garretsee 2582, Maude Dobbie 2581, Lawrence Gordon 2488, Edna Patterson 2431, Katie Jones 2404, Annie Silvester 2326 (1), Ethel Boyd 2316, Ralph Robinson 2293, M. Rodger 2173 (1).

Class III.—Myrtle Berry 2117, Ruby Robinson 2070.

Grade VIII, Total Max. 3500.

Class I.—Percy Carpenter 3004, Lyle Middleton 2914, Elizabeth Tomalty 2847, Doris Hammond 2835, Thos. McMahon 633 (1).

Class II.—Maude Dobbie 2624, James McGibbon 2509, Maude Leale 2505, James Smith 2500, James Calder 2444, Jean Campbell 2443, Ernest Baldwin 2402, Percy Matthews 2393, Inez Sutton 2325, Mabel Armstrong 2325, E. A. 2313 (2), Edna Patterson 2292, Verda Kettyle 2248 (1), Elsie Hay 2173 (3), Christina Griffith 2173 (1).

Class III.—Grace Dobbie 2070, Gordon Matthews 2024 (1).

A choice lot of Imported Wash Goods is opened and of week such as we offered the last two years at low prices.

W. BANFORD & SONS.

Lachute School Commissioners.

Summary of Receipts and Expenses for year ending June 30, 1916

RECEIPTS	
Lachute Town Taxes	\$3799.42
Interest	32.64
School Fees direct	2508.05
Perley Scholarships Fees	105.00
Academy Grant	613.01
Elementary Grant	146.80
Commissioners for Prizes	12.06
E. H. Wilson, Reg. Att. Prizes	47.64
H. Slater for Prizes	4.47
J. D. Campbell for prizes	4.89
Charles McBurney	1.84
A. D. Hogg	1.05
Miss C. L. Johnston for prizes	2.72
Equipment Grant	7.51
Money borrowed at diff. times	1568.80
Total	\$8745.36

EXPENDITURE	
By Balance	\$108.80
Chas. McBurney B.A. Salary	1700.00
A. D. Hogg	1093.01
Miss E. Anderson	550.00
Miss Ida Morrison	475.00
Miss Jane McVicar	401.00
Miss R. Silvester	350.00
Miss J. Cunningham	350.00
Miss E. Hansen	350.00
Matthew Jones	350.00
G. A. Clonnie	100.00
Chas. McBurney, equipment	25.00
Standard Life Ass. Co. debentures	696.32
Bingham Scholarships	54.00
C. Burwash, Part Perley Scholarship	7.50
Cash for Gold Prizes	25.01
John Meikle Legacy Prizes	24.19
Other prizes	49.11
Books for Library	7.54
Lachute Town Water Taxes	15.00
Lachute Electric Light Co., or lights	5.00
Watchman for Halloween	1.50
S. Graham, for Slabs	1.75
Star Publishing Co., add for Teachers	5.73
United Typewriter Co., for Typewriter	105.00
E. H. Wilson, Flowers	15.10
Flag for School	6.62
J. M. Campbell, Slabs	3.00
Earth for Garden	5.10
J. W. Gall, Insurance	22.00
Chas. Calder Insurance	22.00
Rev. R. J. Wilson, Deputy Examiner	12.00
Rev. J. A. Lackey, Deputy Examiner	10.00
Renout Publishing Co., Exam. Paper	36.50
Freight and Express	4.10
J. S. Giles, Printing	14.00
Chinaman, Washing	11.64
G. Y. Descom, Repairs	9.70
O. B. LaBrec & Co., Repairs	7.70
G. L. Meikle & Co., Wood	168.88
G. L. Meikle & Co., Supplies	21.07
H. J. Giles & Co., Supplies	9.52
R. Bert McPaul, Supplies	4.07
T. McQuat & Son, Supplies	7.68
Telephones	93.00
Postage	10.68
Interest on Loans	16.15
Bank of Ottawa time to time	1558.80
Balance	28.29
Total	\$8745.36

Andited and found correct

JOHN A. RICE, Auditor
Lachute, July 10th, 1916

G. A. OLUNIE,
Sec'y-Treas.

CUSHING

Mrs. P. Douglass, is in Montreal this week.

Mrs. A. Graham, spent Wednesday visiting friends in Lachute.

Miss Carmichael, of Bryson, is visiting Mrs. (Rev.) Fraser at the Manor.

Miss Mildred Douglas, is spending this week the guest of Miss Grace Fraser.

Hayling is proceeding with great vigor in this locality and is a most bountiful crop.

Mrs. Sayers, of Montreal, with her three children are spending a few weeks at Mrs. C. Cooke's.

Mrs. W. Canning Jr., and little daughter Margaret spent last week visiting friends in Lachute.

Miss P. Dunphy, of Montreal, is the guest of her cousin Miss Dunphy, at the Stillington Cottage.

Miss Margaret Pollock, of Lachute, was the week-end guest of her sister Mrs. Archie Graham.

Mr. and Mrs. Guy W. Noyes and Miss Smith, of Ottawa, were guests of Mr. B. Noyes last week.

The Misses Ivy and Elsie G. have, were guests of their aunt Mrs. Allan Hammond in Lachute, several days this week.

Dr. and Mrs. J. McQuat, of Lachute, were the week-end guests of Mrs. Archie Graham on Tuesday.

Messrs. Geo. and Percy Nicholls, with Mr. and Mrs. F. Wair Jr., motored to Montreal and spent the week-end recently with their friends in the city.

Mr. George Brown, of the Canadian Co. Montreal, spent the week-end the guest of his wife who is staying with her sister Miss Dunphy, at the Stillington Cottage.

The Rev. Donald and Mrs. Ross, also the Misses May and Isabel Ross, of Kingston, arrived in Lachute Monday, and have taken up their residence in Mr. Y. V. King's house.

LOST.—On Thursday, between Bethan Street, Post Office and Provincial Bank—Gentleman's carf Pin, finder return to this office and be rewarded with \$5.00.

LOST.—New Rain Coat belonging to S. J. Rathwell, taken in mistake on overboard from Shrewsbury Orange Hall, on night of July 12th, name in full of owner is on inside each sleeve. The party who has this coat would do the owner a great favor by leaving it and the umbrella also take. At Shrewsbury Post Office any information will be gladly served. S. J. Rathwell, 107 First Avenue, Montreal.

Mail Driver Dies While on His Way Home With Mail.

The death on Saturday afternoon last of Mr. Robert Evans, who, for the past fifteen years, had been carrying the mail between this town and Lakefield, was a great loss to the community. His body was found near the road running through White's field, about two miles northeast of this town. His horse and wagon was found on the road near Lachute. Just how the accident happened will never be known, but it is thought he may have been sleeping or been suddenly attacked by heart trouble, but as he fell from the wagon he pulled on one of the lines, turning the horse toward Lachute. Mr. Evans, who was a very early riser usually arrived in Lachute from Lakefield between 7 and 8 a.m., and left with the mails in the afternoon. The horse, by reason of a tri-weekly trip in the winter and daily trips in the summer, knew the roads, and Mr. Evans was in the habit of dozing on the seat, and on Saturday he was observed to be slumbering as the wagon passed several of the farms on the road. At half-past one o'clock, Mr. Harry Arland came across Mr. Evans unconscious in the field. Drs. Drew and Roderique were called, but found that he was dead. It is believed that the sun had affected him and fell from the wagon. Dr. B. N. Wales, of St. Andrews, coroner of the district, after investigating the case disposed of it as one of accidental death. Robert Evans was born in the Lakefield district, and was the eldest son of the late William Evans, who came from County Mayo, Ireland, in 1834, and who during the rebellion of 1847-48 raised a company of volunteers, of which he was captain. Robert Evans was married in 1883 to Louisa Bennett, who survives him, with a number of sons and daughters. In his younger days he was a lieutenant in Captain Sam Rogers' company of the Argenteuil Rangers. One son, Pte. William Evans, of the 148th, left Lachute on Friday for Valcartier after a brief leave of absence.

Brownburg Fatality.

At 8.30 on Wednesday morning, while service rifle ammunition was being tested, Joseph Legault aged 21, an employee of the Dominion Cartridge Co. Brownburg was accidentally shot and died at the General Hospital Montreal, later in the day Legault was acting as marker at the Butte. He is said to have signalled to the man firing that he was ready and to have disappeared behind his shelter, but stood up in front of the target just as the man fired and the bullet took effect in his chest.

Legault was found to be very seriously wounded, and the Dr. at the plant decided that his only chance lay in an operation. He was taken to Montreal on the train arriving at noon and was removed to General Hospital, little hope was entertained for his recovery and his condition rapidly became weaker he dying at 7 o'clock. An inquest will be held.

Parish of St. Jerusalem School Commissioners

A rather stormy meeting of the School Commissioners was held in Mr. Walker's office on Monday, July 17th, when they met for the election of their chairman and secretary.

It appears that a certain faction of ratepayers were desirous of calling for tenders for the Secretaryship and urged upon Mr. James Gall to put in a tender for same which he did, his tender reading for \$100.00 with free office included. In so far as this amount was some \$60.00 less than that paid Mr. Walker last year Commissioner J. H. Black moved and seconded by Commissioner And. Walker that the services of the present secretary Mr. Gavin J. Walker be retained providing he would do the work for the same amount as Mr. Gall, but if not that the tender of Mr. Gall be accepted.

It was moved in amendment by Mr. Pollock, seconded by Mr. Muir, that Mr. Walker be appointed secretary for the ensuing year.

In protest of the action of the Board in not taking advantage of the saving of the public monies Commissioners J. H. Black and Andrew Walker resigned immediately from the Board.

Lachute Protestant Cemetery.

All persons requiring burial lots in the Cemetery or desiring burial permits, transfers, etc., are requested to apply for same to the secretary-treasurer, James W. Gall, Box 12, Telephone No. 95 r. 3.

Statement of Expenses of Mr. John Hay.

Candidate at the last Provincial Election, held on the 22nd of May last in the County of Argenteuil.

Personal expenses; halls and personal expenses all around the county	\$150.00
2 Copies of voters' list	48.25
3 Printing voters' list	99.50
4 Rent of committee room	63.00
5 Stationary	25.50
6 Clerks in the committee room	94.00
7 R. printing committee room	23.75
8 Heating committee room	5.00
9 Telephone	22.75
10 Stamps	50.00
11 Rigs	83.00
12 Dominion Express	60.00
Total	\$555.25

L. C. BARRON,
Relection Agent,
for JOHN HAY.

MARRIAGES.

MCGREGOR-MITCHELL.—At 275 Oxford Ave., Notre Dame de Grace, on Tuesday, July 18th, 1916, by the Rev. Mr. MacKenzie, O. St. Luke's Church, Thos. McGregor, of Lachute, to Mrs. Carrie B. Mitchell, of Sarnia, Calif.

LEGAULT GARAGE.

To keep pace with the increasing demand of automobilists, I have opened up a garage on the premises of Mr. J. D. Campbell, Main Street, and will be pleased to execute all orders entrusted to my care. Have had many years experience as machinist and auto repairs. My work will be good and reliable and the service prompt. If your car is out of order and needs fixing up, just bring it along and you will be assured of a fair deal.

J. D. LEGAULT, rear of J. D. Campbell's Flour and Feed Store, Main St. Lachute.

A large lot of Voile Blouses. Lovely goods just opened up.

W. BANFORD & SON.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

Opening of Garage specially for Painting and Varnishing Automobiles and Carriages at Moderate Prices. Only first quality paints and famous Holand's Automobile Varnishes to be used. I have experience of several years in a leading Automobile Painting Shop in Montreal. The garage is located in rear of C. Tremblay's House, North side of James St. (opposite Paper Mill Railway Siding).

ALPHONSE TREMBLAY,
Lachute Mills, P.Q. Phone No. 63.

TENDERS WANTED.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to Tuesday, the twenty-fifth day of July instant, for the following work. The making of certain repairs to the vault of the Registry Office, for the making of cement steps and platform at the main entrance to Court House, for the making of a new cement sidewalk in the front of Court House property, and for the making of a gravel roadway from the sidewalk on Grace Street, to the street main entrance of the Court House and the laying of a sewer pipe from Court House to Grace Street.

All material to be supplied by the contractor. Specifications of the work required to be done can be seen by applying to the undersigned at his office.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

GAVIN J. WALKER,
Sec'y-Treas. Mun. Council,
County of Argenteuil,
Lachute, July 17th, 1916.

Argenteuil Marble & Granite Works

MacDonald and McColl Proprietors

Headstones and Monuments of all kinds

Estimates Given on Application. Satisfaction Guaranteed

We are also General Contractors and can quote you on all brick and Concrete work. Cement floors and sidewalks a specialty. Our many years of experience ensures good workmanship. Phone No. 6.

Macdonald & McColl, Contractors Main Street, Lachute

THE PROVINCIAL BANK OF CANADA

Incorporated by Act of Parliament, July 1900.

Capital authorized: \$2,000,000.00

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

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

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

Accounts opened and operated by mail.

Special attention given to Sale Notes.

General Banking Business Transacted.

Offices Lachute and Brownburg.

Branch at Lachute, J. R. McQUAT, Manager

Sub-Agency at Brownburg, J. W. LEP NE, 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, Posts, Fences etc.

Terms to suit Purchasers.

W. M. SCOTT, Prop.

HORSES FOR BREEDING.

Mr. J. E. Arnold, of Grenville, wishes to call the attention of breeders of high class horses that he has at Vankleek Hill and Grenville seven of the finest registered horses that can be produced in Canada.

DUC, the champion Belgian Stallion and ROSCOE L., first prize winning Percheron, stand for service at Vankleek Hill. These two horses are a credit to the breeders they represent, the kind that will sire the draft horse that will meet the demands of the market.

LION heads the stud at Grenville. He is the well known five-year-old champion Percheron stallion. It is needless to say anything more regarding this horse, as his reputation in the large show rings speaks louder than words.

CHANCELLOR, another dapple gray Percheron, a strong, massively built fellow that will sire the right kind of draft horses.

BARON'S KID, Ottawa Champion Ottawa Champion Canadian Bred Clydesdale, dapple brown.

PRIDE OF ARDLEY, black Clydesdale.

PROSPECT, a light gray Percheron completes the list. All these horses are clean and sound in every way, no side bones.

J. E. ARNOLD,
GRENVILLE, QUE.

N. RAYMOND, L.L.B.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

Money to Loan. Farms for Sale

MAIN ST., LACHUTE.

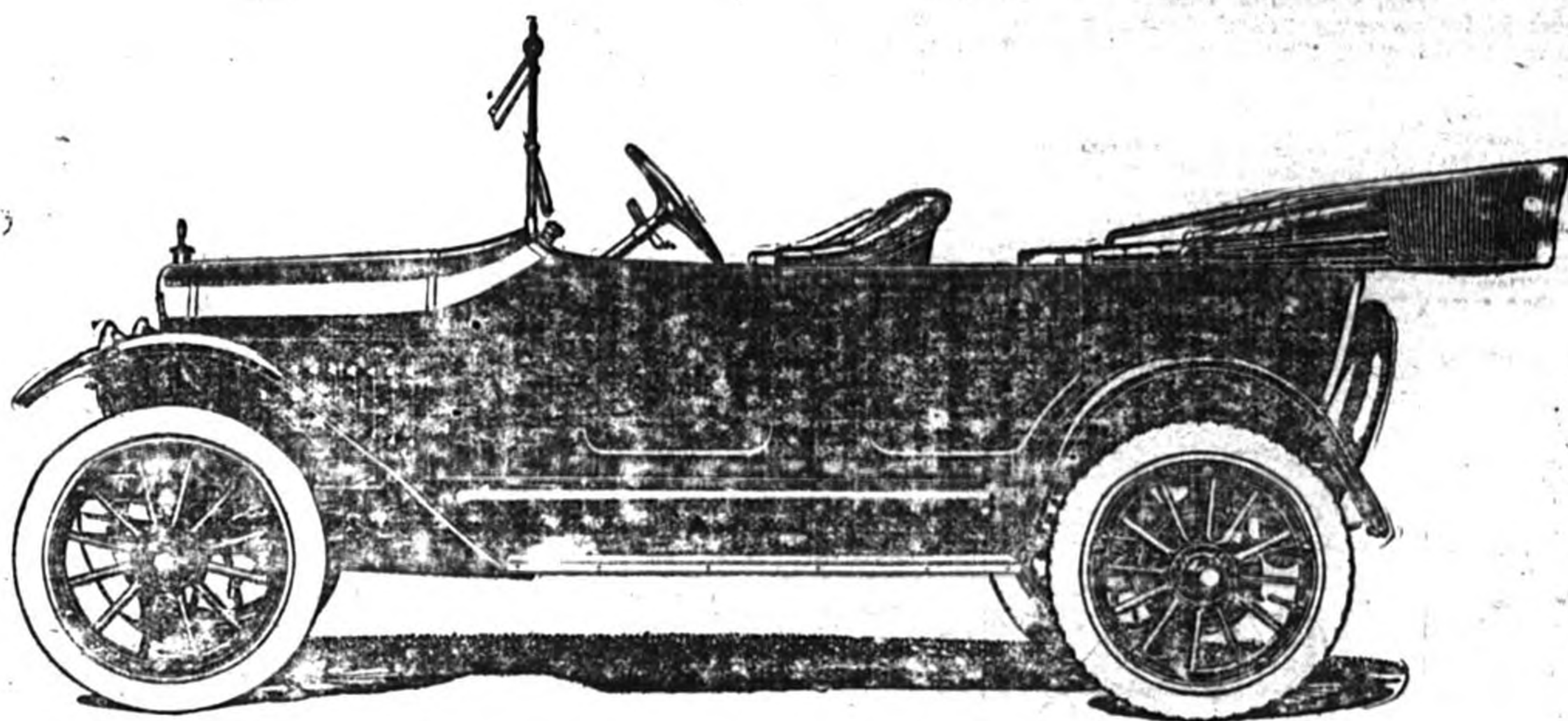
Opposite T. Christie's Store.



AUTO LIVERY

Telephone - - 83

A. E. BISHOP



The Reputation of the Maxwell

"WHAT is the bore and stroke of your motor," was asked a Maxwell owner not long ago.

"I don't know," he replied simply, "I don't buy cars on figures any more. I buy them on what they've done."

For this man, and for many others like him, it was enough that during the thirteen strenuous years the Maxwell record for performance, reliability and economy had swept it to the front.

Figures—engine speed figures, horse-power figures, wheel-base figures—they meant nothing to him. The name "Maxwell" carried more weight than all the technical description that could be offered.

Maxwell cars have achieved this great good will and this priceless position with the public only by their unequalled record of things done. What is said of an automobile in its specifications is one matter. What the car actually does in the hands of owners, year after year, is another matter.

The Maxwell car has won its position through sheer merit. It has set record after record in competition with cars of all prices and classes.

Everything considered, the Maxwell is the safe investment. It is a known, tried and proved product. It will serve you as it is serving and has served countless others.

Let us arrange for a demonstration today. You will be under no obligation. We want to give you a chance to convince yourself.

Touring Car \$850 Roadster \$830
F. O. B. WINDSOR, ONT.
Completely Equipped



W. S. McKIMMIE
Agent
Phone 97. Lachute, Que.



Mrs. W. Smith and daughter Alice who have been visiting Mrs. McCormick returned to Brownburg on Tuesday.

We are pleased to announce that Mr. George McCormick has returned home from Montreal and is greatly improved in health.

Dr. J. D. Sicard, Mr. Lionel and Miss Evelyn Sicard, and Miss Rastorfer, of Buckingham, were in St. Andrews East this week, visiting Miss Mary Hunter.

Harvesters Excursions to the West will be run as usual this year. Particulars made known on application to J. S. Giles, Town Agent of C.P.R. at Watchman Office, Lachute.

RIVER ROUGE

A very successful Lawn Social was held on the River Rouge School grounds Thursday 15th in aid Y.M.C.A. The lawn was very prettily and tastefully decorated, an excellent program, with beautiful weather induced a large number to come.

Those taking part in the program were, Miss Burnett, Mr. Frank Miller and a round by Messrs. Rodger, Todd and Fraser. The proceeds amounted to over \$60.

DEATHS

STEPHENS.—At Yorkton, Sask., on June 27th, Mrs. Philander Stephens, formerly of Hill Head, Que., aged 85 years.

STEPHENS.—At Butte, Montana, on June 1st, 1916, George, fourth son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Philander Stephens, of Hill Head, Que.

Auction Sale.

There will be sold by Public Auction at the residence of

FELIX BLAIS, Brownburg,

Saturday, July 22nd, 1916

The following effects:—2 bedroom sets complete, 1 iron bedstead, 1 sideboard, 1 dining room chair, 4 rocking chairs, 1 extension table, 25 yards of rug carpet, 1 square of carpet, oil-cloth, window curtains, 3 small tables, 1 cook stove, 3 heaters, a lot of pictures a lot of dishes, cooking utensils, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

TERMS CASH.

W. J. BOYD, Licensed Auctioneer.

"Lavolette, Limitee."

Public Notice is hereby given that, under the Quebec Companies' Act, letters patent have been issued by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec, bearing date the third of July, 1916, incorporating Messrs. Francis Mackay, A. Guilmond, notary, Henrietta B. Amond, accountant, and Miss Esther de la Martiniere, stenographer, of the city of Montreal, for the following purposes:

To carry on the business of wholesale and retail dealers in all kinds of goods, wares and merchandise, dry-goods, haberdashery, silks, satins, tailors' trimmings, articles of all kinds cloth and cotton, goods, provisions, liquors, foodstuffs, groceries, hardware, ironware, earthenware, glassware, wood, coal, blacksmith's and carriage maker's supplies;

To deal in real estate, generally, and acquire, own, operate, sell, exchange, hypothecate or otherwise alienate and lease all kinds of immovable property, lands, mines, quarries, water powers, factories and industries whatsoever, patents, trade marks, newspapers and publications, copyrights, claims and moveable property of every kind including the right to deal in all materials, merchandise, moveable and immovable property, make all constructions thereon and exploit same;

To acquire in whole or in part the property and business of any persons or company altogether or partly similar to those of the present company or to amalgamate therewith or sell its property and business to any such companies or persons, including the shares and bonds of any such companies, and to pay for such acquisition in shares, bonds or other securities of this company, to subscribe for or otherwise acquire and hold shares in any other financial companies; to sell or deal with its own property for such considerations as the company may deem proper and in particular for shares, debentures or other securities of any other companies; to sign, accept, endorse any promissory notes, bills of exchange, warrants and other negotiable instruments, to make advances of money or loans to customers and other persons having dealings with the company and to guarantee the execution of all contracts;

To act as agents and brokers in any business of a like nature to the above either as principal or agent;

To remunerate in cash shares, bonds or in any other manner all persons or corporations for services rendered, to issue and allot paid up shares, bonds or obligations of the company as the payment of any business, property, rights or privileges, shares or other securities or rights which the company may legally acquire by virtue of its powers;

Generally to carry on any transactions or things incidental or accessory to the above mentioned objects, under the name of "Lavolette, Limitee," with a capital stock of forty-nine thousand dollars (\$49,000.00), divided into nine hundred and eighty (980) shares of fifty dollars (\$50.00) each.

The principal place of business of the corporation, to be at Saint Jerome, district of Terrebonne.

Dated from the office of the Provincial Secretary, this third day of July, 1916.

C. J. SIMARD,

Assistant Provincial Secretary.

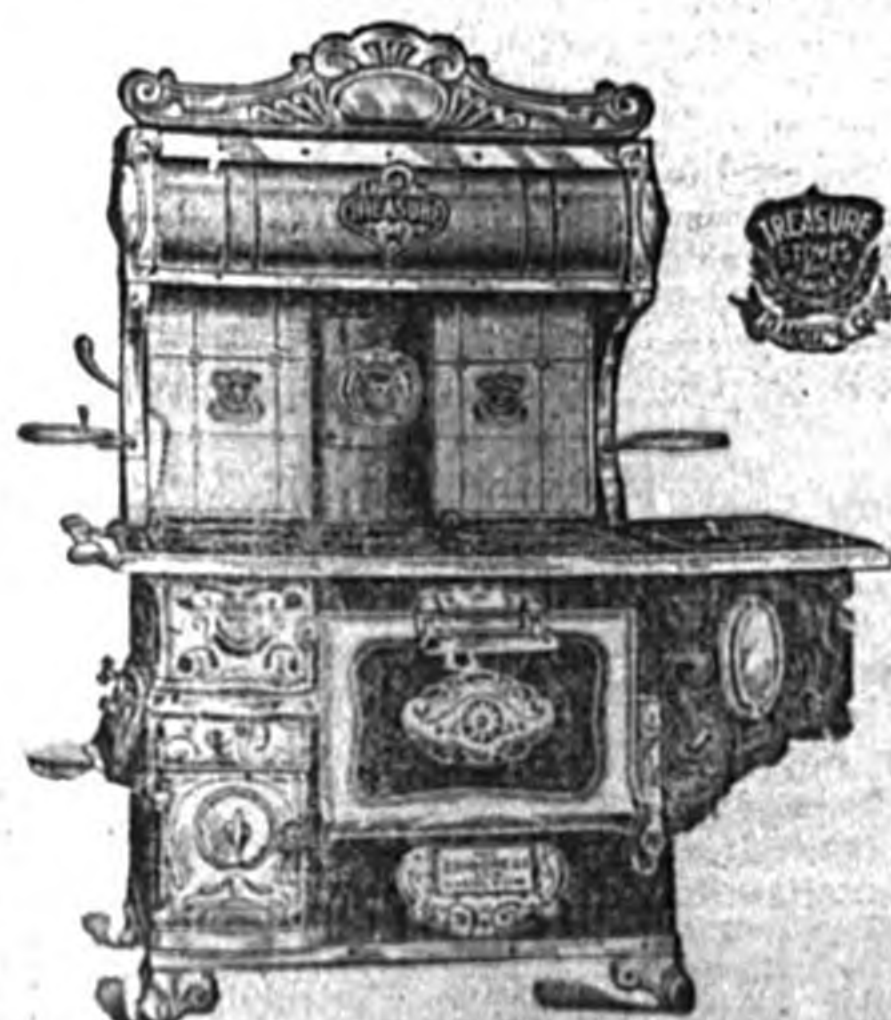
MARTIN & MACKAY,

Notaries;

97 St. James Street,

Montreal.

Notaries for Applicants.



O. B. LAFLEUR & Sons, Limited.

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.

Staple Dry Goods.

Bleached and unbleached sheetings, both twill and plain, White and Grey Cottons, Pillow Cottons, Fast dye shirtings, Prints, Etc.,

Took's Shirts and Collars, Men's and Boy's Balbriggan shirts and Drawers.

We are fairly well stocked in Men's, Women's and Children's Boots, Shoes, Etc.

We recommend our Tea at 40c. and 45c. Japan, Ceylon or Black.

HARNESS! Buggy, Express, (single or double), Heavy Lumber, etc. etc. All parts kept in stock.

GILES BROS.

Main St. - - - Lachute

DALESVILLE

Miss Alma Dixon spent the week-end here.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Townsend visited here on Wednesday.

Mr. T. Davis spent the week-end with his family here.

Miss Susie Barker is visiting her father Mr. Chas. Barker.

Mr. T. R. Croegen and daughters are visiting friends here.

Mrs. J. Brown and family are staying with Mrs. McCormick.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Brown and family are visiting Mrs. A. Burke.

Mrs. Kennedy spent a few days in Quebec, with her son Pte. R. Kennedy who is ill with typhoid fever.

The Misses Edna Barker and Elythe Silverson, spent a couple of days with the latter's sister in Brownburg.

Mrs. Bixey and family of Hamilton, are visiting her brother in Lachute.

Mr. Lock and children, of Mont-River, who were visiting their mother, White returned home on Tuesday.

RUNNING WATER IN THE HOME IS A GREAT BOON

The Pneumatic System May Be Installed in a Farm House at Moderate Cost.

Providing a satisfactory water-works system for the home is something of a problem. In far too many farm residences no better provision is made to supply water than the pumps of well and cistern, perhaps many yards from the kitchen. Of course the cost of installation has always stood in the way—hence the problem aforementioned. But now since different excellent systems have been devised especially for the farmer, comparatively cheap, easily operated and very efficient, the expense is not so troublesome a factor. Certainly the benefits derived far outweigh the cost.

Few, perhaps, but are scions of the advantages of running water in the house. But too often the investment possibilities are not considered. It pays, of course, to purchase a binder or build a silo because crops couldn't be cut or stock fed economically otherwise. The labor-saving and feed-saving possibilities are so apparent that few doubt them. Hence binders and silos are accepted as improvements over old methods that must be adopted as matters of course.

An Investment that Pays.

But when it comes to an improvement in the house! Well, the old way accomplishes its end—the family is supplied with water—and that's often the end of it. It pays in comfort, of course, but it doesn't appear to be a paying investment in dollars and cents. And yet it is logical to suppose that the wife and mother can work as efficiently by employing methods and using machinery her mother did before her? It doesn't stand to reason. And efficiency is a matter of money, whether it be developed in the house or in the fields. A waterworks system will promote the health of the family, will save wrinkles and backaches, and will make life more pleasant. That's argument enough for it, surely.

The advantages definitely enumerated make a long list. Cleanliness re-

much of it and would be grateful for better bathing accommodation.

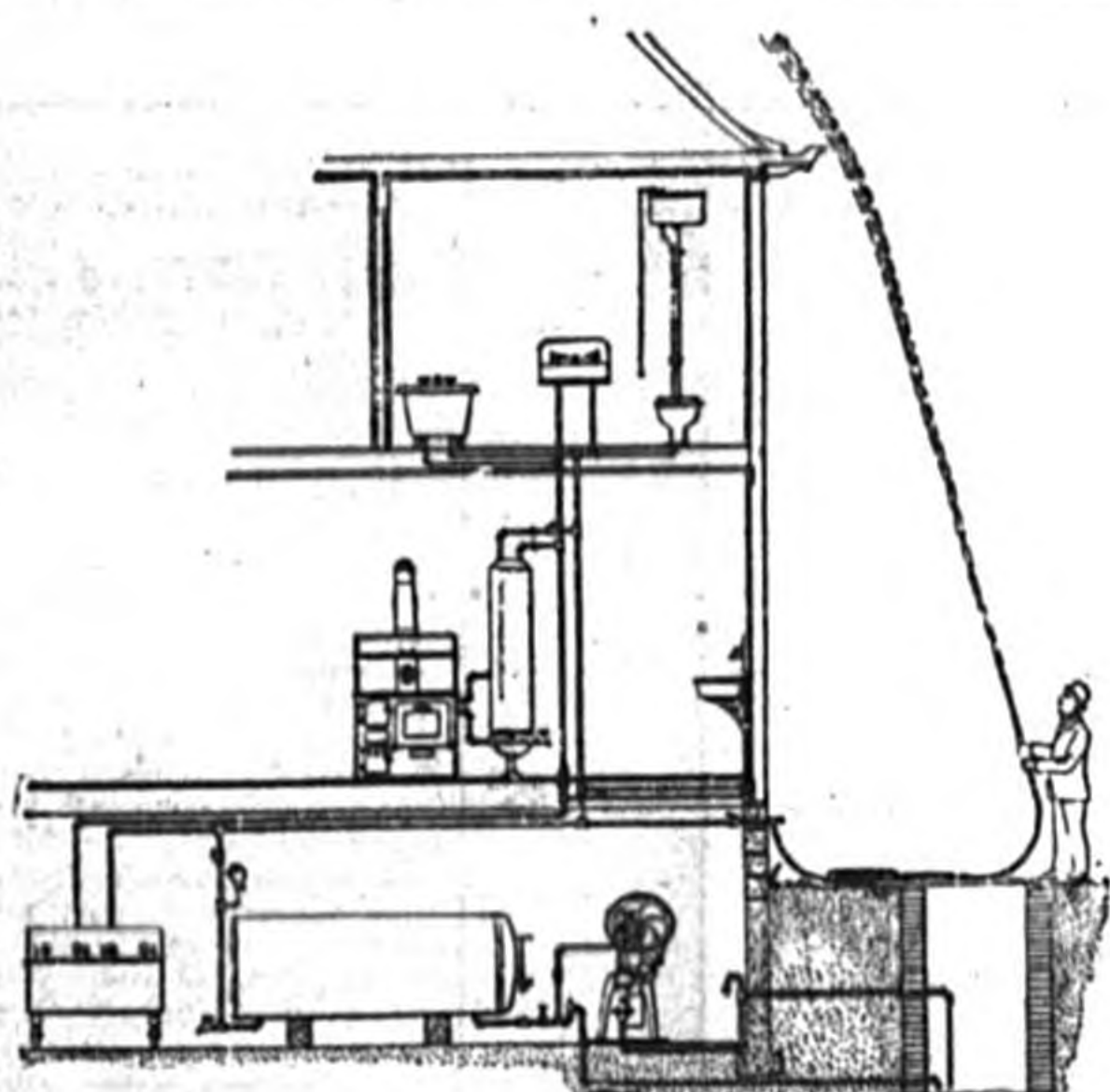
Helps to Swat the Fly.

Among other hygienic advantages there need be no kitchen and laundry slops thrown about the yard. This produces a breeding ground for flies. If slops be thrown continually in one place, especially if it be shaded, malaria or typhoid are often germinated. The sanitary toilet in the bathroom removes another cause of these same troubles.

There are various devices in use, by means of which the rural home may enjoy the advantages of a domestic waterworks system. Some of the older schemes have been improved upon. There is the windmill system, which is not entirely satisfactory on still days unless precautions have been taken. The elevated tank into which water is pumped by hand, windmill hydraulic room, or other power, is a good system. The disadvantages are that the tank must be elevated, in attic, haymow, tower or on high land. In the latter the water is liable to freeze. The attic is generally used, but there is danger of leaks causing damage. Then, too, in the elevated tank, soft water has usually been used, so that the pressure and supply are at the mercy of the season.

In recent years the pneumatic tank or compressed air system has been giving entire satisfaction in thousands of homes in Canada. The large steel tank is placed in the cellar or stable, or underground, so that damage from leaks and freezing in winter are avoided. The airtight tank is fitted with a water glass and pressure gauge. These register the height of water and the pressure, so that when the water falls extra air may be pumped in. The tank may be placed upright or horizontally.

With the pneumatic system the water is pumped into the tank at the bottom, and a small space at the top. When a tap is opened the



Sectional View of Residence in which a Pneumatic System has been installed. This may be Operated by Hand or Power.

quires more water for culinary purposes than sometimes is used, because of the inconvenience of securing it, when it must be carried in a pail.

Then instead of cold water always on tap, the drinking supply is frequently rendered unwholesome, warm and stale after being exposed for hours in the house. There may be hot water also which saves heating water in vessels for culinary, bath and laundry purposes. Time and labor are greatly economized on washdays by the stationary tubs under taps of hot and cold water from which the water drains away. The well kept kitchen sink, with a sink board and strainer, provides a handy place for dishwashing.

The bathroom with basin and bath tub saves much time and greatly increases the comfort of bathing. Nothing is so refreshing as the warm plunge after a day of baking over a hot stove in summer. Plenty of warm water and soap will remove the dust better, after the haymaking or threshing is done, than a swim. The farmer's lad may not be handy to a creek anyway.

The baby's daily bath and the Saturday round-up of the older children are not so arduous for the mother with an up-to-date bathroom. The running hot water helps the young farmer scour his hands and remove the stubble from his face when he is in a hurry to call on her. Frequent bathing is necessary to clean healthy skins and bodies.

Hard working farm dwellers require

Well Mated.

"Are they well mated?"
"Perfectly! He likes to make money and she likes to spend it."

Most domestic unhappiness is caused by the stubborn insistence on the part of one or the other in being boss.

Papa—"Yes, my son if you want to learn anything well you must begin at the bottom." Little Bobby—"How about swimming, pa?"

Kisses are the real thing only when backed up by the heart.

Somehow or other we never care to spend much time with the man who isn't really as mean as he appears to be.

Tramp—"Yes, I rode a bike once, but I'd give it up." Cyclist—"Why?" Tramp—"Well, ye see, the owner was a comin' up beind, and the policeman had a rope stretched across the front!"

THE FASHIONS

The Sport Shirt and Skirt.

For true sport, the vacation girl must dress the part, whether her outing be a tramping tour, a camping trip, a mountain climb, or just the conventional round of tennis, golf, and boating. This annual week or two of freedom, open air and sunshine must carry us through another year, so let us make the most of our outing.

Perhaps the most comfortable general outfit for the girl who likes a long cross-country tramp, is the short skirt of coruoy, with heavy tan boots, not too high, well oiled to prevent wetting through, a soft tan flannel shirt, made on the order of a man's, with pockets, and soft roll collar, and a soft felt or Panama hat, which is light of weight and wide enough of brim to keep the face from burning.



Slip-On Blouse and Linen Skirt

Dogskin or wash chamois gloves may be worn if one has the patience for them, and desires to keep the hands smooth and white. These sport shirts are being used generally for even the most conventional sports purposes. They are developed in many suitable materials, ranging from flannel to the elaborately colored, checked and striped silk shirtings and taffetas; and may be purchased from about one dollar and twenty-five cents to fifteen dollars and beyond. The comfortable and practical sport skirts are fashioned of the colored cotton velours and corduroys, the vividly striped linens and canvas weaves, smart mixtures of Scotch and English cheviots and tweeds, soft wool plaids and checks, and for real hard usage the regulation corduroys, and khaki. These skirts are cut short, full enough for comfort, and well supplied with pockets. They usually fit trimly around waist and hips, and combined with a natty sport blouse or shirt, form a smart, becoming costume.

Coats and Sweaters.

Sweaters, or sweater coats, are decidedly comfortable and practical articles.



Modified Middy with Novel Pockets

cles to complete the sport costume. These sweater coats are made of the new striped and plain jersey cloths in wool or silk; of corduroy, in the bright, pretty colorings favored for this purpose; of broadcloth, flannel, tweed, and similar fabrics. They are, as a rule, unlined and may be fashion-

ed at home to be as effective as those purchased, and much less expensive. The striped linen suit, with plain coat, illustrated here, is a perfectly appropriate suit for the beach, boardwalk, or general daytime wear. The blouse is one of the new middys, effectively trimmed with collar, cuffs, and wide, roomy pockets of the striped material used for the skirt.

A smart little sport coat of one of the striped silks, glove or jersey, may be appropriately worn with various frocks and on various occasions. For instance it is not out of place to slip on one of these soft silken coats over the dance or afternoon frock, if one is chilly, and there is no danger of crushing the frock; and they are quite the usual thing to wear over the lingerie dress, either for daytime or evening.

There are many effective blouses, cut Russian or modified middy fashion, developed in these soft silks, linens, and novelty fabrics, and commonly called sport blouses, but being appropriately worn for the various daytime occasions aside from sports. An especially pretty design is shown here, combined with a skirt of white serge. This model slips on over the head, and is made of the new glove silk, in black and white stripes; the blouse is smartly trimmed with collar, cuffs and girdle of the serge. Such a costume is charming and sensible for the girl who plays tennis and indulges in similar sports, and it may be worn quite as appropriately by the girl who merely looks on.

Sporting and Walking Shoes.

Whether it is the influence of the sports fad, or just a natural reaction from uncomfortable heels and pointed toes, one sees numbers of sensible shoes worn by smartly dressed women these days. Of course there is the distinct sports shoe for tennis, or golf, with rubber sole and heel, and the heavy tramping or hunting boot. But there is another shoe, a typical walking shoe, which is beginning to be seen on the street, worn with the smartly tailored suit of serge or linen; this shoe or tie has a broad heel, a round toe and a generally sensible, smart appearance. One of the most charming low shoes of the season, worn for the street, with a tailored suit, is of patent leather with heels which resemble closely the old fashioned spring heels of the child's shoe. These are smart, new, and comfortable. For those who find the backward tilt of the low heel rather uncomfortable at first, there comes an air cushion or inside heel which may be slipped into the shoe, adding to the comfort and giving the same effect as the outside heel of rubber.

White buckskin and canvas shoes, with leather trimmings, or plain, are popular for general sports wear, with the white or colored linen suit; the plain black or tan walking boot is favored for rough wear. Silk stockings are seldom worn for sports purposes; a good heavy hosiery or cotton is preferable.

These patterns may be obtained from your local McCall dealer or from The McCall Co., 70 Bond St., Toronto, Ont. Dept. W.

PLANNING NEW FENCES.

The Barb Wire Fence Is Not Necessary to Keep Animals Back.

In the old days when lumber was plentiful and land of not much value the zig-zag rail fence was very popular. One very serious objection to this fence, quite apart from the space it takes up, is that it makes a fertile breeding place for all sorts of pests. Clean cultivation—keeping the land free from weeds—is one of the best ways to keep the cut worm, and the army worm, as well as a host of other farm pests in check. This is impossible when rail fences are used.

There are many good kinds of fences but taking everything into consideration, some kind of wire fence is the most satisfactory to use. It takes up but little space and makes it possible to plow and cultivate right up to the posts. In connection with wire fences, however, it should be remembered that barbed wire should not be used. Every year hundreds of animals are injured through getting cut with the barbs. If wire is of good quality and purchased from a reliable firm it will keep cattle and horses back just quite as well as the best rail fence—and it does not need to be reinforced with barbed wire.—Canadian Countryman.

BERRY PICKERS CAUSE FIRES.

Carelessness Results in Destruction of Forest Resources.

Many causes are responsible for Canada's heavy forest fire losses. Some of the erstwhile greatest offenders have come to realize the destruction which their negligence was causing and have adopted systematic measures to overcome the loss.

Several causes of forest fires have not, however, received sufficient attention. Dr. C. D. Howe, in Forest Protection in Canada, 1913-1914, states that in the settled areas, one of the chief classes of persons responsible for fires are berry-pickers. Smouldering camp fires, or sparks caused by smoking, fall into dry grass or brush, starting small fires; fanned by a high wind the fires rapidly become uncontrollable, spreading from the berry patches to the larger timber.

With the berry season at hand, it should surely be necessary only to draw the attention of berry-pickers to the destruction which their carelessness or indifference is causing to secure an immediate reduction in the number of forest fires for which they are directly or indirectly responsible.

About the House

Useful Hints and General Information for the Busy Housewife

Seasonable Dishes.

Strawberry Cheese.—One-half box strawberries, one ten-cent cream cheese, one-fourth cup double cream. Crush strawberries, mash cheese, add cream and whip all three thoroughly together. If strawberries are not very sweet add sugar to taste. Chill and serve as accompaniment to plain dressed lettuce.

Spinach Cream.—One peck spinach, one-fourth cup butter, three tablespoons grated cheese, two eggs, one cup milk, salt and pepper to taste, cracker-crumbs. Wash spinach thoroughly and boil it for ten minutes without adding any water. Drain, chop fine and cook for a few moments in butter. Add cheese, salt and pepper, well-beaten egg yolks and milk. Mix well, fold in beaten whites, and pour into well-buttered mold dusted with cracker-crumbs. Steam forty-five minutes.

Stewed Cucumbers.—Two large, ripe cucumbers, one sliced onion, one stalk celery, one bay leaf, two tablespoons butter, one tablespoon flour, one cup milk, one teaspoon onion juice, one teaspoon salt, one-fourth teaspoon white pepper and yolks of two eggs, mixed with one tablespoon thick, sweet cream. Pare cucumbers and cut each into eight pieces lengthwise. Remove all seeds. Place in saucepan add onion, celery, bay leaf, salt and stock and cook at boiling point until tender. Put milk into double boiler and when hot add butter and flour, creamed together, and seasonings. Cook to consistency of thick cream. Beat egg yolks, add cream, and then sauce. Beat two minutes with egg beater. Drain cucumbers and place on hot dish. Serve in separate bowl.

Cherry Salads.—Cherries are basis of many refreshing fruit salads. For simple salad mix stoned cherries with equal parts of diced celery, and few chopped nuts. Serve with mayonnaise in which cherry juice replaces vinegar. For another salad, mix chopped almonds and sliced cucumbers with cherries and serve on lettuce leaf with French dressing. Pineapple, hazelnuts and cherries make another delicious combination. This salad should be served with mayonnaise whitened with whipped cream. Bananas, sliced or diced, mixed with pitted cherries and whipped cream dressing, and garnished with either rose or nasturtium petals, make salad that is delicious and out of ordinary.

Stewed Chicken.—Cut large chicken into pieces as usual, wash and put in kettle with cold water to cover. After water comes to boil add two onions and three cloves of garlic, chopped; two laurel leaves and one tablespoon pulverized oregano. Other preferred herbs may be added or substituted for this in small portions. When chicken is tender salt to taste, but do not pepper. If it cooks too dry add water from time to time to keep fowl covered, but not floating. An hour before serving, and when fowl is almost done, add red or green peppers to flavor and one pint each of pitted ripe olives and sherry. (Butter may be omitted.) After adding olives and peppers, cook one hour. When done there should be about one quart of liquid in kettle. No thickening is need for gravy, except possibly a little paste of flour and water.

Southern Shortcake.—Take three cups of flour, half a teaspoonful of salt, two heaping teaspoonfuls of baking powder (or its equivalent of baking soda and cream of tartar), one-half cupful of the best butter and sufficient rich milk to form a soft dough. Sift the baking powder, salt and flour together; rub the butter in with the finger tips and add the milk. Work quickly, handling the dough as little as possible. Roll into a thin sheet and bake in a round greased pan in a very quick oven. (Brush over with melted butter, before putting into the oven, so that the crust will not harden. While the cake is baking, take two boxes of berries, hull them and divide the larger fruit from the smaller. Slightly crush the smaller fruit and sprinkle liberally with powdered sugar. When the cake is removed from the oven, allow it to cool slightly, then split open, spread with softened butter, and cover with a layer of the large berries. Dust with powdered sugar; pour over half the crushed fruit and syrup, place the upper half of the cake on top and pour over the rest of the fruit. Have the oven moderately warm, place the cake in it for four or five minutes and send to the table covered with powdered sugar. This cake, warm and fresh, eaten with the accompaniment of thick cream, will linger long in the memory of those fortunate enough to partake of it.

Food Thrift.

The importance of economical fare has been much discussed since the outbreak of war, and it is now generally recognized that it is not the quantity so much as the suitability health and fitness. It is no good adhering to old-established conventions regarding the assumed substantial character of a diet closely allied to meat, and with the advent of warmer weather the produce of the garden may usefully be put forward in preference to animal foods, of which we

as a nation have always consumed too much.

There are many cheap substitutes for the expensive egg and bacon at breakfast, and macaroni, rice and potatoes make good foundations for a number of satisfactory dishes. Pulses, artichokes, cauliflower and other vegetables afford an endless series of dishes in various combinations, with milk, cream or savory flavoring, grated cheese, curry, etc., at a cost less than the cost of a meat ration.

In a recent address on this subject, Dr. Robert Hutchinson said it has been estimated we could save at least 10 per cent. of the amount spent annually on the retail prices of food by the exercise of a little reasonable common sense. Brain workers and those engaged in sedentary occupations can eat less food with advantage. A saving in the consumption of food can be effected if less violent exercise is taken. Cheaper kinds of food can

The least expensive source of protein or tissue-repairing material under present conditions are oatmeal, bread, peas, lentils and skim milk. The last named could be used in puddings. A saving of two pounds of meat per head a month is desirable in the case of most people, and a small dish of oatmeal porridge every day, while being much cheaper, would more than compensate for the energy-producing material thus lost. Despite a foolish prejudice which still lingers, margarine is an excellent substitute for butter, being quite as digestible and nutritious. Cheese has its merits, but it is rather indigestible unless mixed with starchy foods.

Useful Hints.

Never force a baby to sit up or to walk. Cabbage should always be boiled in two waters.

Asparagus should be served every day during the season. Lack of system is the chief reason for poorly done housework.

Japanese cotton rugs are excellent for dining and sitting rooms. There should be a rest period in every housekeeper's schedule.

Salmon salad is delicious with hard-boiled eggs diced and added. The smaller stalks of rhubarb are much less tart than the large ones.

Pimentos mixed with finely chopped celery makes a good sandwich. Paste adhesive tape over the hole in overshoes, raincoats and umbrellas.

Rhubarb and strawberries combined make an excellent preserve, and rhubarb alone is good for marmalade. Lemonade made with oranges, lemons, a few slices of banana and sprigs of mint is delicious and refreshing.

A cool and tasty summer dish is cold slaw served in green pepper shells. Bacon rinds that cannot be boiled with cabbage are good to hasten a slow fire.

Fine bone-meal is a great help toward making the lawn green and rich.

The Gravenstein apple is better for jelly-making than almost any crab-apple.

A slice of potato is an excellent thing to clean white oilcloth which has become disfigured by hot cooking utensils.

A reliable test for mushrooms says an experienced housekeeper, is to put a bit of silver, such as a well-washed dime into a dish in which they are cooked. If it discolors, the mushrooms are unfit for food.

Let your wilted vegetables stand in a pan of ice water, to which you have added the juice of a lemon. Lemon juice is invaluable about the kitchen for scouring ivory knife handles, whitening potatoes while they are boiling, and as a substitute for vinegar when the latter is not at hand. Never be without a few lemons in the kitchen.

White straw hats can be cleaned by dissolving two teaspoonfuls of salicylic acid in a pint of warm water, and then carefully scrub the hat with an old nail or tooth brush. As the scrubbing proceeds, wipe off the discolored water with a cloth. Another good way is to use lemon-juice thickened to a paste with powdered sulphur. Spread this on the straw, allow it to dry and then brush off with a stiff broom. This is, perhaps better for fine white straws.

The Procession.

"Do you keep many servants, Hawkins?"

"Well, last year we had eighteen."

"Eighteen!" echoed Wigglesworth. "How do you manage that number on your income?"

"Oh, seventeen of 'em were cooks who stayed on an average of five days apiece," said Wawkins. "The rest was our gardener."

One reason why a busy man always manages to accomplish a little more or assumes an extra task is that he never wastes any time thinking about doing it, but goes right ahead and does it.

Physician (at hospital)—"Did you happen to fall from the top of the ladder?" Patient—"A pretty woman was passing, and while trying to get a good look at her I slipped and fell." Physician—"Ah! the same old story, a woman at the bottom of

colemanite will treat 11 bushels of manure and its larvicidal action is as effective as that of borax.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE.

First Aid Work of the Canadian Pacific Railway Centre.

"A most successful year, notwithstanding the general depression." This is the pleasing statement contained in the sixth annual report of the Canadian Pacific Railway Centre of the St. John Ambulance Association. For the twelve months, ending September 30, 1915, no less than 1,816 passed qualifying examinations out of a total of 2,544 who presented themselves for instruction at the classes. In all the departments of the C.P.R. Centre of the Association, which spreads over the country, a greater zeal than ever was manifested for work, and the support of the superintending officials of the C.P.R. is in no small way responsible for a good deal of the advancement made. Wives and daughters of C.P.R. employees have taken advantage of the free course of training offered, and now no less than 825 ladies have taken out the certificate of qualification from the Association.

Under the auspices of the C.P.R. Centre instruction was given to the Borden Battery and Ammunition Column before leaving Montreal for the front. Afterwards the certificates of merit were presented to the officers and men by His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught.

An important feature of the work of the C.P.R. Centre was the bringing of a large number of the lady clerks of the C.P.R. into touch with the Red Cross Society, an organization to which they proved a valuable asset.

Three men were saved from drowning at Winnipeg by W. T. Davies, C.P.R. ambulance instructor, and William Newcombe, a C.P.R. constable. Sir Donald Cameron presented the medal of the Royal Canadian Humane Society to each in recognition of their bravery.

Particulars were obtainable of 3,780 cases where first aid had been administered by members of the C.P.R. Centre. The cases were thus divided: Atlantic Centre, 9; Eastern Division, 130; Ontario Division, 136; western lines, 3,440.

Concluding the report of the C.P.R. Centre pays a glowing tribute to the late Lieutenant-Colonel Lacy R. Johnson, who had been chairman of the Centre under review and also of the whole Association. During his time as chairman nearly 7,000 employees of the C.P.R. passed the qualifying examinations, and in this way made themselves better citizens of the Dominion.

FENDISH WAY OF FIGHTING.

Some of the Terrors and Humors of the Bomb.

An Irish officer, writing from the British front in Flanders about bombs and bomb-throwing contrivances, says: "The more you have to do with bombs the more afraid of them you become, for you cannot play with explosives all day without going aloft sooner or later. The toil of good men who have been blown to pieces by their own bombs is long and sad. Bomb-throwing as an art is still in its infancy; it changes almost from day to day. At best, it is a fendish way of fighting, for it inflicts ghastly injuries.

Yet bombing, like many other aspects of the war, has its humorous side, and I have seen a whole trench helpless with laughter at the sight of two men running opposite ways to avoid a sausage bomb from a German trench mortar. They collided, and went down facing each other, like vaudeville comedians. The bomb dropped between them, almost touching them both—and then failed to explode.

One morning twenty or more members of the general staff came round to our trench to witness a test of a new catapult arrangement for throwing bombs to the distance of two hundred and fifty yards. With great interest they watched the screwing down of the great arm and the fastening of the bomb in position. Then upward and forward swung the arm; but the missile, not having been properly secured, instead of hurtling in the direction of the enemy, rose gently a few feet in the air, and then turned to descend again into the trench.

Such a rapid and complete disappearance of staff officers had never before been seen. They fled like rabbits, and as they rounded the corner of the trench, the bomb went off a few feet from the ground, completely destroying the catapult.

POTATOES CAUSE IDIOCY.

Physicians Also Say They Sometimes Produce Palsy.

Vodka, forbidden forever in Russia by the Czar, is distilled from potatoes, and the new edict may be regarded as yet another shade of ignominy cast upon the long-suffering tuber, for it is interesting to note that the very evils ascribed to vodka drinking to-day were formerly attributed to eating potatoes, says the London Chronicle.

Not such a great while ago a learned Frenchman wrote a treatise to show how idiosyncrasy had increased since the introduction of the potato into Europe, and our own medical men in past times condemned it as a cause of palsy and other hideous diseases.



Women Sweep Streets.

Because of the dearth of male labor owing to the war, the streets are being brushed and burnished by feminine hands in English towns.

He is Just One More of The Many

WHO HAS FOUND NEW HEALTH IN DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS.

Philip McLeod Tells How He Suffered from Kidney Trouble for Years and Found a Quick and Complete Cure in Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Tarbot, Victoria Co., C.B., June 19th (Special).—Philip McLeod is just one more of the many residents in this neighborhood who have found new health in Dodd's Kidney Pills. "I have used Dodd's Kidney Pills with great success," Mr. McLeod states. "For years I had kidney trouble and could get nothing to help me. Hearing of what Dodd's Kidney Pills have done for others led me to use them. Five boxes cured me completely.

"I have recommended Dodd's Kidney Pills to many people. I cannot speak too highly of them."

The testimony of people who have been cured is better than all the theory in the world. Dodd's Kidney Pills are purely and simply a kidney remedy. If you have kidney trouble all you need to do is to ask others. They will tell you that Dodd's Kidney Pills will cure you. They will also tell you that Dodd's Kidney Pills cure rheumatism, dropsy, heart disease, diabetes, gravel and Bright's disease. That is because all these diseases are either kidney diseases or are caused by diseased kidneys.

Could Be Nothing Else.

"What makes your hair so white?" said little Clara to her dear grandpa, as she sat on the old gentleman's knee. "I am very old, dear," was the reply. Then he added, with a sneer and disregard for truth, "I was in the ark, you know." The little lady looked at him with renewed interest. "Were you really?" she asked. "Are you Noah?" "No," then you are Shem?" "No," "Ham, then?" "No, I'm not Ham." "Then you're Japheth?" Smilingly the old gentleman shook his snowy head, greatly enjoying the joke. "Then, grandpa," said Clara, her childish tones strong and decided, "you're beast!"

Minard's Liniment used by Physicians.

Town From Station. A countryman has various ways of sizing up London, and this is one of them. A Scottish soldier arriving at King's Cross with his kit was met at the station by one of those kind women who have banded themselves together to welcome and befriend such men. She offered him rest and refreshment and other kindnesses, but the Scot refused everything.

"But is there nothing I can do for you?" urged the kindly lady. "Well, ma'am," replied the soldier, "I'd be obliged, if you'd tell me how far is the town from the station."

Interested Parties. Heiress—We'll have to postpone the wedding. Suitor—I don't know that we can. I must ask my creditors.

We are not here to go to sleep—no more are you. Get on—or get out, that is the law of to-day.

ARE CLEAN NO STICKINESS ALL GRADES FLY PASTS GALLAGHER & SONS HAMILTON

A Tasty Summer "Snack"

for the warm days when the appetite craves "something different" for luncheon, for picnics or any kind of outdoor excursion is Triscuit, the Shredded Whole Wheat Wafer. It is made of the whole wheat steam-cooked, shredded and baked. Toast it in the oven to restore its crispness and spread over it butter, soft cheese or marmalade. Its snappy, tasty aroma is a delight to the palate, supplying the greatest amount of nutriment in smallest bulk. A deliciously wholesome toast. It is ready-cooked, easily carried, is strengthening and satisfying.

Made in Canada.

FROM SUNSET COAST

WHAT THE WESTERN PEOPLE ARE DOING.

Progress of the Great West Told in a Few Pointed Paragraphs.

Vancouver will raise a special bicycle corps to go overseas. The next British Columbia election will be held in August.

After a lapse of twenty-eight years work has been started at the old Stump Lake Mine, near Nicola, B.C.

Vancouver expects to get a fire boat for its waterfront and the firemen may receive an increase in wages. A second son of Rev. C. A. Sykes, Victoria, Andrew Victor Sykes, has enlisted with the Canadian Field Ambulance Corps.

Roy A. Fancher, a logger, was drowned at Powell Lake B.C., when he and six companions were upset from a canoe.

The first general picnic of the Vancouver Girl Guides for this season was held recently. About 125 Guides attended.

The jury acquitted the manager of Thiel Detective Agency for forcible detention of De Forest Ayres, Vancouver, who committed suicide.

Dr. George A. Russell, a private in the 102nd Battalion, Comox, B.C., is the second son of Rev. A. L. Russell, of Burns Lake, B.C., to enlist.

Ferby P. Pettipiece, of Vancouver, was almost instantly killed at Bear Creek, B.C., when a steam shovel overturned and fell upon him.

Hon. Lorne Campbell, Minister of Mines, entertained the Press Gallery members at luncheon in Victoria. Premier Bowser addressed the gathering.

The latest despatch from Victoria, B.C., says that great anxiety is felt owing to the continued forest fires which are raging in the northern interior of the province.

Returning home after a ten days' absence, T. Johnson, a commercial traveller, of Vancouver, was shocked to find his wife lying dead in a pool of blood. Death was due to hemorrhage.

Abe Crabbe, a South Vancouver youth of 18, has confessed he started the fire which wiped out the Alberta Pacific Grain Company's elevator, the New England Fish Company and Canadian Fish Company's premises.

Freddie's Funny Thought. "Pa, what's it mean to 'follow your nose'?" "It means to go the way your nose points." "Then, if our pug should try to follow his nose, I guess he'd turn a back somersault."

is the best remedy known for sunburn, heat rashes, eczema, sore feet, stings and blisters. A skin food!

All Druggists and Stores—50c.

The Dunlop Rubber Company Wants Workmen for Toronto

More men are needed in the Toronto factory of The Dunlop Tire & Rubber Goods Company, Limited, to keep up with the demands of a steadily increasing business. Here is a chance for mechanics or unskilled workmen who wish to become mechanics, to learn a trade that commands good wages everywhere. No previous experience in rubber working necessary. The right kind of men can trust the Dunlop Company for a square deal. Send in your name and address for an application blank. Address:

Dunlop Tire & Rubber Goods Company, Limited

Booth Ave., Toronto

THE COST OF FIRES.

Canada Pays Dearly for Indifference and Carelessness.

The Dominion Superintendent of Insurance has issued an abstract report of fire insurance business in Canada for 1915. The report gives an interesting insight into what Canada is paying as the price of her indifference and carelessness with fire.

In 1915 Canada had an approximate fire loss of \$15,500,000. Fire insurance companies paid out for fire losses \$14,080,298, or approximately \$1,500,000 less than the fire loss. The owners of destroyed property consequently had to bear the latter loss.

Fire insurance companies collected from the people in premiums \$26,530,293, which, added to the margin of \$1,500,000, gives an approximate total of \$28,000,000. This latter figure represents only the actual cash outlay as represented by insurance protection, and value of property consumed in excess of insurance. To this must be added the loss in disruption of business, damage through hasty removal of property, the expense of upkeep of fire departments, extra water supply, private fire protection, etc.

That much the greater portion of this loss may be avoided is shown by a report of the fire chief of Vancouver, B. C., for March, covering the causes of fires in the cases of the 36 alarms responded to by the fire department in that city, as follows: Children playing with matches, 2; lamp thrown on stove, 1; chimney fires, 9; overheated stoves and furnaces, 3; unknown origin, 5; electric heater left turned on, 1; smoke scare, 1; backfire in carburetor, 1; grease on stove, 1; defective chimney, 1; hot ashes, 2; spontaneous combustion, 1; gasoline explosion, 1; electrical origin, 2; overheated coal oil stove, 2; defective fire-place, 1; overheated chimney, 1; smoking in bed, 1.

Canada cannot afford to continue this sacrifice of money, materials and labour, especially when every effort should be made to husband her resources.

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house. Costly.

"Did yez give yer woiife anything on her birthday, Pat?" "Oid did." "Phwat did it cost yez?" "Tin dollars or tin days."

I was cured of Bronchitis and Asthma by MINARD'S LINIMENT. MRS. A. LIVINGSTONE.

Lot 5, P. E. I. I was cured of a severe attack of Rheumatism by MINARD'S LINIMENT.

Mahone Bay. JOHN MADER. I was cured of a severely sprained leg by MINARD'S LINIMENT. JOSHUA A. WYNACHT. Bridgewater.

Caught Unexpectedly.

A young Tommy was hauled before his commanding officer. He had exceeded his leave by two days. "Well," said the officer, "what have you to say for yourself?" "I'm awfully sorry," replied Tommy. "I really couldn't get back before. I was detained by business." Officer (sternly)—"So you wanted two more days of grace, did you?" "No, sir," answered Tommy, off his guard for a moment, "of Marjorie."

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

The Chaps Were Insulted.

The visitor to the training camp was quite taken aback at the number of black eyes and bruised faces he saw everywhere. "What's been the trouble?" he asked his friend, a corporal. "Most of your fellows look as if they had been in the wars." "Had a row with the next regiment, that's all," replied the corporal in an off-hand tone. "What about?" "Oh, the beggars set a sentry to watch their towel while it was hanging to dry, and our chaps felt insulted."

Thought His Hearing Was Bad.

Some wounded soldiers were waiting to go before the Invalid Board, with a view to getting sick leave. Among them was a private who had lost his leg, and when his name was called he hobbled into the room. "What's the matter with you, my man?" asked the presiding officer, speaking from force of habit. The soldier was surprised, but, with a straight face, he remarked, quietly: "Aa'm no shair, sir; but Aa think it's ma hearin' that's bad."

Ask for Minard's and take no other

The Bantams Were Betting. This is the latest story concerning Glasgow's Bantam Battalion. The enemy had exploded a mine underneath a British trench, and when things had settled down again some men were found to be missing. A search party was sent out and came upon two of the "missing." They had been indulging in a hot argument, and as the rescuers came upon them they were arranging a bet as to which end of the trench was blown up first.

Minard's Liniment Zimmerman's Friend

FROM OLD SCOTLAND

NOTES OF INTEREST FROM HER BANKS AND BRAES.

What is Going On in the Highlands and Lowlands of Auld Scotia.

The committee of the Aboyne Castle Hospital for sick and wounded soldiers has formed depots in the district.

The Edinburgh Meat Market Company has decided to have no further dealings with Germans, and have issued notices to that effect. Carnoustie Town Council have resolved to allow wounded soldiers to play on one section of the public tennis courts, free of charge.

A seamen's roll of honor has been unveiled at Dundee, by Mr. T. M. Walsh, Scottish Secretary of the National Union of Seamen and Firemen.

Following a recent order-in-council under the Defence of the Realm Act, the striking of the hours on the Selkirk Town Hall Clock has been stopped. Mr. William Ross Hardie, professor of Humanity in the University of Edinburgh, has just died. He was a native of Edinburgh, where he was born in 1862.

The death is announced of Mr. William Young, R.S.W., one of the best-known artists and antiquarians in the west of Scotland. He was in his 71st year.

As the result of being refused an advance of wages at the last town council meeting, five of the Lanark burgh scavengers went on strike recently.

News has been received to the effect that Second Lieutenant George Fraser Litch, of Kenbank, Newlands, Glasgow, has been killed in action.

The death of Miss S. G. Gibbons, a member of the Bannockburn Fever Hospital, took place at Portobello recently, after an illness extending over several months.

Second Lieutenant C. Cochran-Patrick, Royal Flying Corps, son of Capt. N. K. Cochran-Patrick, R.S.F., the laird of Ladyland Belth, has been awarded the Military Cross.

Piper Wm. Fisher, Misselburgh Royal Scots, was killed while practicing bomb-throwing. He had been previously wounded, and got back to the front a month ago.

The death has occurred at Blackhall, Midlothian, of ex-Baillie Teitler, Edinburgh, who for a number of years took a prominent part in the municipal life of the city.

The death is announced of Baillie Robert Clark, at Prestonpans, after a lingering illness at the age of 77. For over half a century he conducted a business as a rope and sail maker. The Scottish Trade Union Congress recently adopted a resolution declaring its opposition to conscription and asking the Labor party to press for the repeal of the Military Service Act.

Lord Provost Dunlop, Glasgow, and Lord Provost Sir Robert K. Inches, Edinburgh, have accepted an invitation from Sir Douglas Haig to visit the British headquarters in France.

The Watching and Lighting Committee of the Glasgow Corporation have remitted to a sub-committee for consideration a petition by police constables of the city for increased pay.

Lord George W. Montague Douglas Scott, one of the most accomplished horsemen and fearless riders to bounds in the Border country, has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in the Lothian and Border Horse.

FOR THE PATRIOTIC FUND.

Prairie Spring Flowers and a Street Car Ticket.

Many unusual contributions have been received by the various local Red Cross Societies and patriotic funds in Canada, since the war began. From Indians in the far north to the children in back-country schools, the Canadian public has taken a generous interest in this necessary war-time work, although the gifts they have sent have almost as often as not been in some other form than money.

Into the office of the Manitoba Red Cross Society there came one day in April a small box of anemones, each flower carefully packed in wet cotton. A letter inclosed with them explained that they had been picked out on the prairie by some school children, who wished them sent to the "Red Crossers" and sold for the fund. Their desire was carried out, and the dainty spring flowers, first blooms of the season in the prairie country, sold readily for three dollars, which went into the treasury with many larger, but certainly not more fragrant gifts.

In a campaign for the patriotic fund in Toronto, one of the teams reported among its collections a single street-car ticket, which evidently had been contributed by some moneyless well-wisher. The suggestion was made that it be auctioned off among the members of the executive committee, then in session, who included some of the wealthiest men in the city. The bidding began at once, and in a few minutes it had gone up to one thousand dollars, at which figure it was "knocked down." It was perhaps the highest price ever paid for a street-car fare.

On the Safe Side.

Jones and his wife were seated at the dining room when the doorbell rang. Jones arose to answer it, when his wife said:

"Let me hide those umbrellas before you let them in."

"Why, do you think somebody will steal them?" asked Jones.

"No," replied the wife. "Some one might recognise them."



War Clouds.

Crawford—As it looks like rain why don't you go back to the house for your umbrella?

Cragnahaw—If I did I'd probably be interned for the night.

FORD OWNERS

\$500 a year protects your new Ford Touring Car from loss by fire to the extent of \$500, including loss from explosion and self-ignition.

Covers fire loss while car is in any building—or on the road—lower rates and more liberal terms than any other policy you can procure.

Write for rates on Ford cars up to three years old. Similar rates and conditions are extended to owners of Chevrolet cars.



LONDON MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
F. D. WILLIAMS, MANAGING DIRECTOR
HEAD OFFICE—33 SCOTT ST. TORONTO.

SEED POTATOES

SEED POTATOES, IRISH COBBLERS, Delaware, Carman. Order at once. Supply limited. Write for quotations. H. W. I. Ison, Brampton.

HELP WANTED.

BLACKSMITH FIREMAN OR Floorman. Steady employment. Apply Hendrie & Co., Ltd., Hamilton.

WANTED—TEAMSTERS, STEADY employment; good wages. Apply Hendrie & Co., Limited, G. T. Ry. Cartage Agents, Toronto.

EXPERIENCED AND INEXPERIENCED Girls for Hostelry and Underwear Mill. Also a few Young Men. Highest wages paid. Mercury Mills, Limited, Hamilton.

MEN WANTED FOR ALL branches of Finishing trade including Rubbing and Polishing, also Cabinet Makers and Trimmers. Steady work and good wages for competent men. When applying state experience and whether married or single. Apply The Geo. McLagan Furniture Co., Limited, Stratford, Ont.

A GOOD ALL ROUND DRY GOODS man to take charge of Staple Dept. and assist in general management of Dry Goods. Steady employment. Would prefer man who could be made junior partner. F. G. McTavish & Co., Stratford, Ont.

BOX NAILERS, SAWYERS, LABORERS, good wages. Apply or write Firstbrook Bros. Limited, Toronto.

WANTED—GOOD COOK OR GENERAL for Burlington. Other servants kept. Best wages. Apply Mrs. Proctor, R.R. No. 2, Freeman.

FOR SALE.

FARM HANDY WAGON CHEAP. Of Del Wood Farm. Truck, two ton capacity, for sale cheap. Bargain to cash buyer. F. J. Halliday, Box 61, Hamilton, Ont.

NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE.

PROFIT-MAKING NEWS AND JOB Office for sale in good Ontario town. The most useful and interesting of all businesses. Full information on application to Wilson Publishing Company, 71 West Adelaide Street, Toronto.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

For Freezing Ice Cream

you get best results with CRUSHED ROCK SALT. A more even freeze. Smoother Ice Cream. Takes one-third less salt and keeps Cream hard twice as long. Write TORONTO SALT WORKS, 60-62 Jarvis St., Toronto, Ont.

Machinery For Sale

Wheelock Engine, 150 H.P., 18 x 42, with double main driving belt 24 ins. wide, and Dymco 30 K.W. belt driven. All in first class condition. Would be sold together or separately; also a lot of shafting at a very great bargain as room is required immediately.

S. Frank Wilson & Sons
73 Adelaide Street West, Toronto.

ED. 7. ISSUE 26-14.



The Importance of the Roof

A roof should be so good that once laid you can forget all about it. You can do this with a Paroid Roof. Once you and your farm-help have laid Paroid, according to the simple instructions, your roof is weather-proof and fire-resisting.

NEPONSET Paroid ROOFING

Paroid is waterproof, because it is saturated through and through with asphalt. It has not dried out, curled up, split or cracked in 18 years' strenuous trials. It positively resists fire. Insist on the genuine—Paroid Roofing.
Look for the Paroidroll.

Quotations on all kinds of
Felt Roof gladly given.

White Front
G. L. MEIKLE & CO.

Buy at COST

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.

La Tena's Wild Animal Show.

La Tena's Shows that exhibit here on Wednesday July 20th, has reputation of being among the best and cleanest ever seen.

There are three rings in the big tent and each is occupied with first-class artists, equal to those of the big shows, the eye of the beholder is kept busy taking in all the wonderful stunts. The trained elephants, lion, bears, seals, leopards and tigers will be the best ever seen.

One of the features is the high jumping of two of the best high jumping horses in the world. Flying Joe, ridden by Miss Etta Myers with a record jump of seven feet and four inches, and Major McKinley, ridden by Miss Jess Nichols, his record being seven feet and two inches.

The greatest thriller of the show is the dare-devil act of Mon. Morales, who will walk to the top of the tent on a wire down which he will slide, falling to the ground while standing on his head.

The trapeze work is of the best and the tumbling and contortion feats cannot be excelled.

The elephants will prove a great feature in going through many marvelous feats.

The Gothard trio will give a very creditable exhibition on a tight wire and Miss Morrill does the same on a slack wire.

There is a whole retinue of clowns that are really funny.

Capt. Pickard's trained seal is claimed to be the greatest trained wild animal act in the world and very easily proved his right to the title.

There are many other acts that are all excellent numbers.

One thing chiefly noticeable was the

respectability of the circus, all the employees conducting themselves in a very perfectly decorous and orderly manner. The tents and other equipment are all in first class order and the costumes and other paraphernalia spick and span, adding wonderfully to the appearance of the circus. The stock is well taken care of and the animals also given the best attention, all of which makes the show a model one.

APOLOGY

Dear sir:—During the month of May last, as I was going through the C.P.R. freight shed, here in Lachute, I saw several cases of "Javelle water," put up in gin cases (as it is the custom,) consigned to Mr. Dallaire, in Lachute.

I, jokingly, remarked, that there was a large quantity of gin consigned to Mr. T. Dallaire. This story was widely circulated all over Lachute and in the vicinity that Mr. Dallaire had bought several cases of gin, with the evident intention of selling it. I must say, in justice, to Mr. Dallaire, that the cases were all opened up in the freight shed, in the presence of two witnesses, and that it was found to be "Javelle water," as stated above.

I am sorry that the statement I made, was so widely circulated, and as it is of a nature to hurt Mr. Dallaire's honor and reputation, I tender my most sincere apology to Mr. Dallaire for the annoyance that he was put to owing to the remark that I made.

Yours truly,
CHARLES R. MILLER.

I have on hand a large quantity of flour, bran, shorts, oil cake, and hay. Oil cake will be sold at special price if taken from the car. **H. FILION.**

Our Ambition is Your Satisfaction

We have received a large assortment of Spring and Summer Tweeds of the Latest Designs and Best Quality.

All suits made by me keep their shape and appearance till worn out.

Come in and see our new stock of Ready-to-wear Clothing. Exceptional this Spring.

GEOFFROY BEDARD

THE TAILOR.

Main Street, - Lachute.

.. Head-Quarters ..

What idea does that word convey to you? It tells you that if come to Deacon's, you will be coming to a store that will furnish you with the best variety of Stoves, Ranges, Coal-oil or Gasoline ranges, Refrigerators, etc. that can be found in town.

Don't fail to call.

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

THE BANK OF OTTAWA

ESTABLISHED 1874

Head Office: - Ottawa, Canada.

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

Board of Directors:

HON. GEORGE BRYSON,	JOHN B. FRASER,
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Farm Machinery, Deering and McCormick also Fleury's famous Plows, and J. B. Doré Thrashers, Etc., International Engines, Chatham Waggon and Carts, Munro & McIntosh Buggies and Expresses. A fine lot to choose from.

Peerless Wire Fencing and Gates, Cedar Shingles of first Quality, Harness and Harness Parts, Pumps, Stoves, Ranges, Oils, Churns, Washing Machines, Wringers, Beatty Bros. Stalls, Stanchions, Litter & Feed Carriers, Etc.

All bought for SPOT CASH and on sale at Reasonable Prices.

BERRY'S OLD STAND

MAIN STREET - LACHUTE

Lachute Grist & Flour Mills.

Wholesale and Retail.

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

FINE GROUND FEED OUR SPECIALTY.

All grinding guaranteed. Grinding Saturday's Only.

J. D. CAMPBELL

Main Street, Lachute.

Spring & Summer Shoes For Men Women and Children

We are ready to supply the farmers with the best working Shoes made in Canada.

We invite you to call and see our stock of Boots & Shoes. You will find an assortment larger than most stores carry and on values the best at all times.

Also a large assortment of ready-made Clothing for Men and Boys. Summer Underwear, Straw Hats also Shirts.

Semi-ready Suits made to order.

Boots Repaired.

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Head-quarters for Haying Tools.

Scythes, Snaths, Forks, cythe Stones, Grind Stones

Grind stone Fixtures, Hay Rakes, Fork Handles

and Ferrules, Horse Forks, Horse Fork Carriages,

Stop Blocks, Pulleys, Pulley Hooks, Horse Fork

Rope, Rope Hitches, Mowing machine rollers,

Rivets Etc, Etc.

T. McQuat & Son, Lachute Mills.

A Word To The Wise Is Sufficient. Wait For A Real Show, It Costs No More.

LATENA'S BIG WILD ANIMAL SHOWS

2 Trains Double Length Cars-2 3 Big Rings and Steel Arena-3



THE MOST ASTOUNDING ACTS EVER EXPLOITED.

COMEDY PRODUCING TRICKSTERS, CLOWNS AND FUNNY FELLOWS



MISS BLANCHET REED AND HERMAN GRIGOR, THE WORLD'S GREATEST EQUESTRIAN CELEBRITY



THE SHOW THAT'S DIFFERENT

Presents More Wild Animal Acts than all other shows combined. NONE BETTER. NONE AS NEW. NONE WITH AS MANY NOVELTIES. SPECIAL Cheap and Convenient EXCURSIONS on all Railroads. THE BIGGEST SHOW THAT WILL VISIT YOU THIS SEASON. Two Performances Daily, Rain or Shine. DON'T MISS THE GRAND STREET PARADE AT 10:30 A.M. AND THE BIG FREE EXHIBITIONS At the Show Grounds immediately after the Parade.

The Watchman.

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XLI

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, JULY 28 1916.

NO. 27

ICE CREAM PARLOR

We take this opportunity of expressing our appreciation and thanks for the liberal patronage of our many customers in the past and wish to say that we have now opened for the summer season our Ice Cream Parlor. Owing to the popularity of our Ice Cream we have installed a larger plant so that our patrons may be well served with the best Bricks or Bulk to Order.

We serve in our parlor all varieties of Ice Cream Sodas or Sundae Cups, also 12 different kinds of Soft Drink.

Specility of Fruits and Greens in Season.

When you need quick delivery ring 105 and the auto will be there on time.

P. PAQUIN, - Lachute

HOUSE TO LET.—Containing seven rooms, bath, laundry, hot and cold water, furnace. Apply to H. HAMPTON.

I have on hand a large quantity of flour, bran, shorts, oil cake, and hay. Oil cake will be sold at special price if taken from the car. H. FILION.

FINAL NOTICE.

All parties in arrears for taxes due Lachute Town Corporation, must pay the same on or before the 15th of August, otherwise accounts will be handed into the town attorney for collection. JOHN A. RICE, Sec'y.-Treasurer.

Lachute Protestant Cemetery.

All persons requiring burial lots in the Cemetery or desiring burial permits, transfers, etc., are requested to apply for same to the secretary-treasurer, James W. Gail, Box 12, Telephone No. 95 r. 3.

A choice lot of Imported Wash Goods to be opened end of week such as we offered the last two years at low prices. W. BANFORD & SON.

We sell tickets, good either boat or rail, to Niagara, Toronto, Quebec, etc. Call at Watchman Office for bookings. Special fares and concessions for summer vacations.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

Opening of Garage specially for Painting and Varnishing Automobiles and Carriages at Moderate Prices. Only first quality paints and famous Holland's Automobile Varnishes to be used. I have experience of several years in a leading Automobile Painting Shop in Montreal. The garage is located in rear of O. Tremblay's House, North side of James St. (opposite Paper Mill Railway Siding).

ALPHONSE TREMBLAY, Lachute Mills, P.Q. Phone No. 58.

Good Restaurant Boarding House and Picture Hall for Rental

House contains eleven bedrooms. Proprietor is compelled to give up same owing to sickness. Apply at once to—

P. GOYETTE, Brownsburg, P.Q.

CRESWELL'S

Canada Cement

Prices Right

R. Creswell, Regist'd.

LOCAL NEWS

Miss Ben, of Montreal, is the guest of Miss Norah Christie.

Miss Mabel Small, of Montreal, is the guest of the Misses Hampton.

Miss Barron, returned home from a two months visit to Moose Jaw.

Mrs. McCullough and Miss Dorothy, of Montreal, are the guests of Mrs. J. W. To'd.

Mrs. Wm. Berry and Mrs. Wm. Miller, are spending a few weeks at Old Orchard.

Mr. Parker and family, of Montreal, were the week-end guests of Mrs. J. D. Campbell.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Healey, and family of Ottawa, were guests of Mrs. J. S. Giles this week.

Mr. Herbert Kearns left on Saturday for a visit to his daughter and friends in Boston, Mass.

Miss Neil, of Granby, and Mr. Bert Cole, of Ottawa, were guests of Mrs. H. Slater this week.

Misses Ethelwyn and Dorothy Carpenter of Montreal are guests of Miss Annie Moore this week.

Miss Maggie Shaw, of Montreal, spent the week-end the guest of her mother Mrs. R. E. Carkner.

Mr. and Mrs. McEgarr and family of St. Lambert, are guests of the Misses Clarke, Brownsburg.

Miss Eva Bradford, of North River, spent the early part of this week with friends in Montreal.

Mr. Henry Drysdale spent the week-end in Shawbridge the guest of Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Robinson.

Mrs. Jas. Drysdale left on Tuesday for Shawbridge, to spend a few weeks with her niece Mrs. R. W. Robinson.

Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm McGregor, of Montreal, were the week-end guests of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas McGregor.

The Misses Beryl and Beulah Porter were the week-end guests of Miss Lizzie Morrison, of Upper Lachute.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Braney left on Thursday for Ottawa, owing to the sudden death of their sister-in-law Mrs. Riddell.

Mr. W. A. Stanforth and family, are occupying the summer cottage of Mr. J. S. Giles at Lake Louise for a few weeks.

Dr. A. A. Rogers, of Cowansville, is spending a pleasant visit with his many friends and relatives in town and vicinity.

Private A. R. Brown, of No. 2 Company 117th Batt. at Valcartier, was the guest of Mrs. R. McArthur for a few days this week.

The Misses Graham and Walker, of Howick, Que., spent the week-end the guests of Miss Eva Bradford, of North River.

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Creswell, with their two sons Clifford and Reggie, of Griswold, Man., were the guests of Mrs. E. Jousse last week.

Mrs. Hunt and children of New York, who have been the guests of Mrs. Deacon for the past month, returned home on Thursday.

Mr. R. McArthur, was in Kingston, Ont., this week attending the Annual Meeting of the Oddfellows Relief Association of Canada.

The cement abutments with the approaches to the new steel bridge are now completed, and awaiting the structural steel work of the Phoenix Bridge Company.

Private Rupert Robinson of the 148th Batt., who has been in the hospital for several months, returned on Friday, after a pleasant visit with his parents Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Robinson.

Mrs. Harlow Giles and daughter Lila returned home from a visit to Toronto on Saturday accompanied by Mrs. Mohr, and are now occupying their summer cottage at Lake Louise.

Wednesday was figured as a general holiday in town, because everybody wanted to take in Latona's Circus. It is quite interesting to watch their arrival and departure and the unloading of their outfit. It was all done without the accustomed roughness and cursing and the management all bore an air of respectability that is seldom seen amongst circus hands.

Successful Euchre

The residents of Ivan Bower carried through their euchre on Tuesday with marked success. The attendance was not as large as expected, but this was doubtless due to the excessively hot weather prevailing. The rink, however, proved quite comfortable and everyone had a real good time, thanks to the residents of the "Bower" who held up their reputation of never doing things by halves. Miss D. Larocque and Mr. C. Bedard headed the list of winners and some 45 good prizes were distributed, all of which were donated by the promoters. The proceeds netted a substantial sum and the same in its entirety will be handed over for the worthy object of assistance to the returned wounded soldiers.

Ottawa Exhibition

The greatest effort yet is being made by the Directors of the Central Canada Exhibition Association to ensure the success of the Annual Fair at Ottawa this year, Sept. 9th to 19th. This is the big Show of Eastern Canada and \$25,000 will be given in Live Stock Prizes. A new

building has been secured for Sheep and Swine and everything possible will be done to ensure the comfort of stock. Entries close September 4th, and this rule will be strictly enforced. The Agricultural, Industrial, and Live Stock features are the essentials but special attention has been paid to the Grandstand Programme which will include Horse Races, Vaudeville, Military manoeuvres Balloon ascensions, Loop the Loop Aviator, a big spectacular Night Show with Fireworks and a hundred other features. Reduced rates have been secured on all railways.

Special Address on Tennyson's "Idylls of the King."

On Sunday evening, despite the intense heat, the Methodist Church was full to the doors, when the special address was delivered by the Pastor, Rev. F. J. Haydon, B.A. The Preacher gave a brief description of the life of Tennyson. His Views on "the Aim of a Poet," "Home," "Women," "Love," "Social Problems," and "Current Thought." He recited from memory many passages from his famous poems. He outlined the story of "Enoch Arden" and "Knoth's renunciation," then discussed at length the subject of the evening, "The Idylls of the King." "The Knights of the Round Table" the supposed origin of King Arthur, and the meaning of King Arthur as the Christ man, who wore the "White Flower of a blameless life." Also, the story of the Holy Grail was told, the speaker reciting Lowell's poem, of "Sir Launfal and the Holy Grail." The tragedy of the Sin of Queen Guinevere was told, and quoted the famous poem "Late Late, So Late." The Preacher closed his address with the "Morte De Arthur, or the passing of Arthur," reciting Arthur's farewell speech to Sir Bedivere, "that more things are wrought by prayer than this world dreams of."

He trusted that at last we all might be able to say with Tennyson, as he recited, "Crossing the Bar" "I hope to see my Pilot Face to Face When I have crossed the Bar."

Methodist Flower Service Great Success.

On Sunday morning last, a very large audience assembled in the Methodist Church to enjoy the special flower service. The children marched into the Church singing "Onward Christian Soldiers." Several Choruses by the Children were rendered, duets were sung by Misses Katie Reid and Stella Armstrong, also, Misses Margaret Jones and G. Roberts. Recitations were given by Harry Murphy, Mildred Hammond, Percival Hayden, and Harry Bull. The National Flowers of the Allies were represented by several Boys and Girls, after which one verse of "O Canada" was sung which was joined in by the Congregation. A pretty piece entitled "The Basket of Flowers" was also presented, each Boy or Girl taking a flower from the basket being held by Mrs. Theodore Hammond and quoting a verse of Scripture suitable to the flower. A solo, entitled "Bony for Jesus" was sung by Percival Hayden. Mr. E. Darlington, as Superintendent of the Sunday School gave a very appropriate address on Flowers, the Bulb, the Unfolding, and the Fruition. The closing piece was effective, "Bringing in the Sheaves" part of which was sung by the School, the second verse being rendered as a duet by Misses Reid and Armstrong, from the School room, both entering the Church bearing the Sheaves, the School joining in the Chorus. The Pastor remarked that he hoped that at that great Day we may all rejoice "Bringing in the Sheaves." The Offering was taken up by two Scholars, Misses Joss and Rogers. The Rev. F. J. Hayden conducted the Musical parts, assisted by Miss Miller as accompanist. Quite an army of workers were in attendance till late on Saturday night arranged the Flowers.

Notice to Investors!

The Corporation of Lachute Town will receive up to and inclusive of the 31st July, 1916, subscriptions for the Bonds of the Town about to be issued. The corporation is offering to investors in Lachute and surrounding country \$15,000 of 5 per cent Bonds at par. These Bonds will be redeemable by equal semi-annual and consecutive payments, each payment containing interest at five per cent and sinking fund, sufficient to liquidate the whole amount at the end of the twenty five years. In order to permit small investors to take advantage of this issue, each Bond is for the sum of \$100. This should be a splendid opportunity for those who wish to place a portion of their savings where the security is first class, at a very fair rate of interest. There is not a Town in the whole province of the size of Lachute, whose financial standing is better. Outside of the amount due the Government for the roads, which is only payable by instalments of 2 per cent, and the water works bonds, which are not a charge upon the real estate of the Town, as the revenues more than pay the interest and sinking fund necessary for their redemption there only remain bonds outstanding to the amount of about \$9,000. All applications for these bonds should be made to John A. Rice, Secretary-Treasurer of Lachute Town on or before the aforesaid date.

Your Opportunity!

There is a tremendous rise in prices of all woolen goods.

We had laid in a heavy stock in nearly every line, and advise our friends to buy at once any clothing for men, boys, or dress goods etc., for Ladies wear.

There will be great advances in prices very soon in the retail.

We pay 50cts. per lb. for good clean dry washed wool in exchange.

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,

Phone. 80. Baker & Confectioner.

CLEAN, FRESH & GOOD

They are three qualities for which our Store is noted.

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

THE WATCH WITH ITS OWN ARMOR PLATE

YOU who know what discipline and endurance mean will find a friendly kinship in this sturdy, durable Waltham. Here is embodied accuracy you can depend on at all times and strength that will withstand plenty of rough usage. Sits up snug to the wrist ready for instant service. Notice the protecting rim of metal that keeps the crystal from breaking. Come in and see this serviceable Waltham Military Wrist Watch today.

The Watchman

T. JOUSSE
Main Street - Lachute

Also Full Open Face and Pocket Strap styles from \$10 up.

Eye Scientifically Tested. We are agents for the Edison Phonograph and Waterman Fountain Pens.

A Tenderfoot's Wooing

By CLIVE PHILLIPS WOLLEY
(Author of "Gold, Gold in Cariboo," Etc.)

CHAPTER XXI.—(Cont'd.)

"Look out, Rolt," he cried, "They can't hold it! It's got away with them! They can't stop it, they're our meat, sure," and he stood up recklessly to get a better chance with his rifle.

Faster and faster came the log, and again a hand showed, and this time an arm and shoulder with it, and the old man fired, but the arm, broken at the wrist, had fallen behind the log, before his bullet chipped the bark of it.

"Bully, for you Rolt. I take it all back about them sitters." But Rolt, did not even smile. His lips were thin now and set, and his eyes were glued to that log, whilst he held his rifle as men hold their guns at the pigeon traps at Hurlingham.

If the covering party in the timber had been able to hit a haystack at seven hundred yards, the fate of Al and Rolt would have been sealed for in the excitement of the moment both men stood up, every thought intent upon their prey, utterly regardless of the leaden bees which hummed harmlessly past them.

And then the expected happened. Four men however desperate cannot hold a green pine tree from behind when it begins to roll, and realizing this, one of the Indians let go and bolted back towards the timber. He fell with Rolt's bullet between his shoulders and Al's through his thigh before he had gone a dozen paces. The others held on for one more bracing space and then the log broke clean away from them, rolling merrily down the hill, whilst three miserable devils writhed in the sage brush in the vain hope of hiding from the white men's withering volley. One wretch ran perhaps for fifty yards with an arm swinging helplessly from his shoulder as he ran, and they saw him wince and stumble as a second bullet touched him.

"Outer to me, Boss," shouted Al, pumping up another cartridge "bull to you," he added, regretfully, before he could fire again as his fellow-creature collapsed in a heap and lay still.

Men fighting for their lives have no sentiment, and perhaps Al never had much at any time. The sight of blood had roused all his fighting instincts, and for the moment he was as reckless as he was pitiless.

"Oh shoot, and be blanked!" he cried as half a dozen bullets hummed past him. "It's our turn now. Pull them other traps, can't you?"

But the other traps were not pulled. Whilst the centre log was betraying its masters, the two outside logs had come to a standstill, and so, in spite of Al's gibes and the bullets with which he made chips of them fly, they remained, great black bars on the prairie, three hundred yards from the cherry patch, whilst the November sun crawled down towards the horizon. Suddenly it dipped into a low lying bar of cloud and the light faded so suddenly that Al noticed it.

"We've got to hurry, Boss," he said sinking into his place by Rolt's side, and shaking a spray of blood off his hand where a bullet had skinned it. "We can't let them fellows stay there after dark."

"What are we going to do to prevent it? We have lost our horses." "That's so, but if we stay here we'll be roasted as soon as it's too dark to shoot. They'll fire the bush on us sure."

"Well, what is your plan?" asked

Rolt, wearily. He was a brave man, but the fight against such odds, as he now realized that they had against them, seemed to him hopeless.

Only the boyish spirits of such a dare-devil as the old frontiersman could remain unbroken under such a strain.

"I ain't got no plan," he drawled, "at least no plan to speak of, but a Scripture saying seems to me to come in mighty handy: 'Do unto others the same as they'd do unto you,' only do it quicker. Now those Johnnies are calculating to rush us as soon as it gets good and dark. We've got to rush them first."

"All right."

"Hold on. 'Tain't time for the last act yet. We've got to play this game according to Hoyle, with all the frills as belongs to it. First there's slow music from the orchestra, then the lights grow kinder dim and uncertain, then the ghost appears. See?"

Rolt did see, and he never saw a half-hour in his long life so trying as that during which he and the other three men crouched, like sprinters, waiting for the start, whilst the silent logs lay motionless in front of them, and one by one the outlines of the prairie grew indistinct, the separate tree tops merged into each other, and night came.

"They might try to get back to the timber," whispered Al, "and come on all together later on. If they do that'll be our time to rush them. Do you mind the scarlet pine?"

"That big one like a Scotch fir beyond their camp?"

"All by its lones on a bluff. Ye that's it. We've got to make for that."

"But we should have to go through the whole lot of them to get to it." "That's so but it's the only way as they won't expect us, end it's the short cut to supper. Are you scared to try it? Maybe the folk at the ranch want us as bad as I want my tucker."

"You choose your time and I'll follow."

"'Twon't do to bunch up, that's the trouble. We'll have to split like a band of prairie chicken, and I'm scared as you'll lose your way."

Rolt knew that in the darkness as this was only too probable, but there were other lives to be considered, more precious to him than his own.

"Do you think I am a kid or a tchotchako, Al?" he said, angrily.

"All right; I guess you ain't, if it comes to that; but keep your hair on as long as they'll let you. Mine feels almighty loose, I can tell you," and then silence fell upon them as they waited, whilst the dark came quickly, as it does in northern lands. First the bar of brown cloud turned to fiery crimson, then the crimson died to orange, hat faded, and for a space the pines came out hard and clear cut against a pale green sky, and then the light faded and an owl hooted.

"That's the signal. They're going back," whispered Al. "Are you ready?" and his voice had a shake in it. Even he was excited at last.

Before Rolt could reply the old man was on his feet.

"Come on," he cried, and then, as he led them afterwards at the ranch, "I'm blessed if I didn't think I was standing still."

"Though he had grown too heavy for running long distance, Rolt had in his time been a famous university sprinter, and the long strain of waiting had worked upon his nerves, until they were like coiled springs. When the release came he bounded forward as he had done when he was the first string for his alma mater, and passed Al as a motor-car passes a bus.

"To 'em, boys," screamed Al. "Sack it to 'em! Give 'em hell!" and, yelling like a fiend or an old Gree brave, he dashed after his leader.

To their credit, in spite of his pace, Toma and Al were not much farther behind Rolt when he sprang at the log, than the second and third strings are behind the winner in the quarter.

As Rolt reached the log a group of figures rose from the sage brush. They had already wormed their way through it for some fifty yards unseen, but concealment being no longer possible, they rose now and ran.

"Fleet as an Indian," men say who do not know Indians. Those who know them would back Oxford or Harvard, Cambridge or Yale, to beat any Indian who ever drew the breath of the prairies into his lungs. The trouble is, that most of the men who take back these stories of Indian prowess don't know anything about first-class athletes; don't know what it means to come to London the wonder of your country and find yourself a very moderate second-class in town; moreover, he recounts, being for the most part authorities on whiskey have no personal standard to judge by. They themselves hink themselves men. The boys would call them obsolete machines past forty and fit only for wasting good fuel.

But Rolt's muscles had been kept hard by an out-door life and he was still five years on the right side of forty, so that his feet seemed to devour the distance and in spite of their efforts the shadowy figures of the In-

Vaseline

Trade Mark
Camphor Ice

Soothes and smooths chapped hands and lips. Keeps the skin soft. Sold in metal boxes and tin tubes at chemists and general stores everywhere.

Refuse substitutes. Free booklet on request.



CHESEBROUGH MFG. CO.
(Consolidated)
1880 Chabot Ave. Montreal

Indians grew plainer, until one turned to face the terror panting at his shoulder. He had hardly time to see the fierce white face. The earth itself seemed to rise up and strike him, and he knew no more.

Years after he was known as Billy Brokenjaw. He was more lucky than the big Chilcoteen just ahead of him. The hand which struck the senses out of Billy, gripped and clawed at the nape of the next man's neck. For a dozen paces it seemed doubtful whether white rage or red terror would win in that race for life, but the clawing fingers bent at last and the Indian shock of black hair, beign coarse and strong as a horse's mane, the grip of those fingers held, and the two men rolled over together, like fox and hound in his final worry.

There is a particular scent to-day, not unlike the smell of dying sage brush which makes old man Rolt turn squeamish. When he smells it, he sees the whites of an Indian's eyes, and feels a neck bending back until it snaps.

CHAPTER XXII.

Rolt and Al did not stay to look at their work.

"Come on," the old man insisted, and though the remaining Chilcoteens had secured too good a start to be caught up now, the two white men pressed as closely upon their heels as they could. Before the pursuers had covered half the distance the pursued had vanished into the timber, but Al held on steadily, straight into the Indians' lines.

Through the first rank of the pines master and man passed unmolested, running swiftly but silently, until Rolt saw indistinctly a mob of men on his right, uncertain, it seemed, whether to run to him or away from him, until Al called to them in the strange clucking gutturals of their own language.

The meaning of what Al said Rolt could not catch but he saw the mob disperse, running apparently in the same general direction as himself, and he wondered even then at the marvellously true accent and ready wit which had for the moment deceived the Indians.

For twenty yards the two tore through the impending brush or blundered in the dark amongst logs and windfalls, then they emerged upon the main trail which led to Kheleowna's camp. If they had had time to think, the smooth firmness of it would have suggested to them the numbers of an enemy who could wear such a trail in so short a time.

As they ran past what looked in the dark like a brush lean to, a man leapt out upon the path, and Al, who was now leading, repeated his cry. But the man was too near to be deceived and though Al was past him, the Indian tried boldly to block Rolt's way.

To Rolt he was the full back of his boyhood's days. Without decreasing his pace he pretended to swerve, and then, as the man closed on him, turned and ran right at him, titled the Indian's chin up with the butt of his open hand so that his head was shoved almost off his shoulders, and so passed amongst the great dim pines which stood for goal posts, through a line of smouldering fires, seeing only the tall thin figure of the tireless runner in front.

As they ran a horse whinnied, and Al, checking for a minute, branched off the main trail.

"Holy smoke!" he panted as Rolt overhauled him. "That's their horse camp. Let's chance it, Boss. It's worth the risk," and he stole swiftly along through the bushes until they opened out into a narrow swamp, not an acre in extent all told.

In it twenty or thirty horses had been picketted, and as luck would have it not a man was in sight.

(To be Continued.)

So Contradictory.

"Wot'll you 'ave?" said Tommy to a French comrade. The Frenchman replied—"I will take the drop of contradiction." Tommy—"What on earth do you mean?" Frenchman—"Vell, you put in so whisky to make it strong, so water to make it weak, so lemon to make it sour, so sugar to make it sweet. Zen you say 'Here's to you,' and drink it yourself."

It is as easy for a man to break a promise as for a woman to break a man.

The Farm

Dairying Work For Farm Women.

Few opinions expressed by writers on the question of farm work for women give sufficient attention to that very important branch dairying. This, with poultry keeping, has been the understood occupation of farm housewives for as long, almost, as agriculture has been conducted in a civilized manner, and only very lately has the notion gained force that work such as this is either too much for or beneath the dignity of women. Now that everything is coming to the owners and tillers of the soil is the time for every woman without a very definite occupation to consider the advantages to be gained from the sharing of a home that will keep her in plenty—as will the farm home—rather than a city home, which must be maintained by money brought in from work that has nothing to do with home life.

The dairy is one place on the farm where a woman can find congenial and healthful occupation, with every prospect of good returns from her labor, which in the making of either cheese butter or other milk products, need not be so simple as to become monotonous. The work of running a fair-sized farm dairy includes the running of the separator by hand, steam or tread power, the ripening of the cream by use of scientifically prepared starters, churning, working and packing the butter, the use of the Babcock tester and the lactometer, and the study of the markets and proper marketing of the finished product. The process of making cheese demands further knowledge, the above-mentioned work being necessary in the making and selling butter only.

Butter Making

Which is the part of dairying that has usually found favor with the farmer's wife presents an opportunity for the employment of many more women than are interested in it at present. The butter export trade of Canada has fallen off since the years 1903 and 1906; 34,128,944 lbs., at the value of \$6,354,618, were exported in the former year, and 34,031,521 lbs., at the higher value of \$7,075,539, in the latter. The increase in price shown by these figures proves that something other than money considerations must have had influence with the manufacturers. Cheese exports have done better than those of butter, and the improvement in the factory system has probably had much to do in diverting much milk from butter to cheese production, but shortage of help at home and a wish to retire from all but housework have been added causes for the falling off in the butter supply. Also the nearness of Denmark and other butter producing countries to the British markets has had a contrary effect on our exports. On the last count the matter of quality comes up for consideration, and as only perfect butter, specially packed, can hope to compete with that from countries nearer the market, it can be understood that the best efforts of the factory makers will be necessary to produce such an article.

Such butter is produced now to some extent, but much of it is consumed at home, where the demand for creamery butter has become general on account of the poor quality of much of the dairy brand. With a sufficient supply of dairy butter for home consumption much more of the creamery product would be left for export, and there is now more chance for the Canadian dairywoman to make satisfactory butter as her supply of information regarding the best practice has greatly increased. With very little expense a course can be taken up at one of the dairy schools in any of the provinces, and even a few months' study will do wonders in improving one's knowledge of the business.

Cheese Making

Cheese making as practised in the factories might be considered too heavy work for some women, but there is a good chance for the woman in the home dairy, as the demand for fancy or small cheese is increasing, and there are varieties that can be very economically produced at the small plant. Even at the factories women might find pleasant and lucrative work; testing of cream and milk, which is to become general next year, might be entrusted to them, as it is a work requiring more exactness than strength.

Valuable Live-stock Shipping Hints.

The Union Stock Yards of Toronto Ltd., are sending out a number of bulletins intended to aid in the prevention of bruises and injuries to stock on the way to market. Bruises result in losses of more than \$1,000,000 annually in the vicinity of Toronto. Here are a few of their paragraphs of advice which are reasonable and should be acted upon:

Dehorn your cattle. Farmers—use care in delivering stock to loading station. Drivers—use care in loading at shipping point. Report to your commission firm, or stock yards manager, any trouble with loading pens or chutes—remedy will result. Don't beat animals with sticks.

See that there are no nails or projections in cars.

Report to your commission firm, or the stock yards manager, any abuse of your stock in unloading.

Telegraph your commission firm time stock is loaded, with car number, and report any delay in movement and train service.

Bear in mind that losses through bruised animals find their way back to the seller.

Tie all bulls in cars. Avoid mixing horned and dehorned cattle.

Watch the condition of cars. Make it a point to apply caustic as soon as the calves' horns appear. This is just as important an operation as the castration of bull calves, and will result in as much increased value.

Never beat animals with sticks—buyers don't want bruised meat, and set price accordingly. Be sure your care is well bedded and free from projections.

Cattle are dehorned free of charge at Union Stock Yards, Toronto. Don't fail to avail yourself of this privilege when buying stockers and feeders. Remember every time you strike an animal you take dollars off its value.

Dehorning prevents: Damage to beef; damage to hides; damage to each other; injury to attendants; and helps keep up fences on the farm. Castrate all buck lambs now and receive highest price when marketed. Castrated lambs are at a premium on all live-stock markets.

Dock all lambs. The improved marketing appearance will repay you well.

Farm Notes.

The charcoal left after a big brush or log fire can be well put where pigs can help themselves to it.

The first principle of farming is to put the tools in the dry as soon as through using them; even a hoe costs money. Don't wait until the log chain breaks before you get that weak link replaced with a new one. The sudden breakage may seriously injure a horse.

The high "sassity" folk will pay a florist hundreds of dollars for flowers, give a waiter five dollar tips, and then howl at the price of potatoes.

When the farmer's brain is running on politics, gossip or frivolous matters, he is sure to forget some vital item that needs attention about the farm.

Never employ a morose, quick-tempered farm-hand, for he will be a standing menace to stock and family when he gets angry. Fire him before you hire him. Some farmers stop at the rudiments of farming, and then claim that they know it all; while deeper down lies a rich strata of knowledge that they never know. Dig.

Because you have ill-health or are crippled, don't become a moping drone. If you can walk you can raise chickens, make bread or cake to sell, or do something, if it is only to smile. By reaching through, cattle often will burst wire-fence staples, and open a gap to mischief. Inspect fences every few days, and frequently find where staples are needed.

The hit-or-miss farmer may raise good crops, but if he misses a crop he has not the knowledge to tell why his crop failed, and so he does not avoid the same trouble in the future. "Knowledge is power" with farmer or mechanic.

When the kittens come, if there is a black one among them, look out, or some pinch-penny trapper will go to

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 tablets. Drop one Bon-Opto tablet in a fourth of a glass of water 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.

Notes: Another prominent Physician, to whom the above article was submitted, said: "Bon-Opto is a very reasonable remedy. The constituent ingredients are well known and are guaranteed to be absolutely pure. The number of tablets to be taken should be increased if the eyes are very sore and inflamed. It is one of the very best preparations I feel should be kept on hand for relief in almost every family."

It is sold in Toronto

by Valmas Drug Co.

A Free Prescription You Can Have Filled and Use at Home.

Philadelphia, Pa. Do you wear glasses? Are you a victim of eye strain or other eye weaknesses? If so, you will be glad to know that according to Dr. Lewis 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 one 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 do so.

It is sold in Toronto

by Valmas Drug Co.

A combination of both liquid and paste. They produce a brilliant, lasting shine with very little effort. These polishes contain no acid and will not crack the leather. They preserve the leather and increase the life of your shoes.

F. F. DALLEY CO. OF CANADA LTD.
Hamilton - Canada

BLACK-WHITE-TAN
10¢
KEEP YOUR SHOES NEAT

SHOE POLISHES



The Secret of Flaky Pie Crust

It's in our Recipe Book—with a lot of other recipes for making good food. But—we're going to tell you right here how always to have the top crust fine and flaky—and how to have the under crust just right, even when using fresh fruit.

Just use part

BENSON'S CORN STARCH

Instead of all wheat flour. Try it, and prove it. Get packages of BENSON'S at your grocer's, and write to our Montreal Office for copy of our new recipe book, "Desserts and Candies" that tell how.

THE CANADA STARCH CO. LIMITED
MONTREAL, QUEBEC, CARDINAL, BRANTFORD, 218 FORT WILLIAM.

any extremes to steal it for the sake of its hide, never considering that it loves life just as dearly as he does, or that it is your personal property.

Beware of building big fires out-of-doors during the hot dry days, for a strong wind may spring up in half an hour and cause trouble. A man once said that he "knew all about" burning brush, for he first watched the direction of the wind. But the wind often changes quickly—how about that?

176 PESTS PREY ON APPLE.

If It Were Not for Birds Trees Could Hardly Exist.

It's almost a miracle that we have any apples at all, for there are 176 different varieties of insects which attack apple trees and are capable of making them fruitless. To fight this horde of pests the apple-producing states spend as much as \$3,000,000 a year for spraying trees, says a New York paper.

Scientists now say, however, that it would be much better if fruit growers spent less money in covering their trees with poison and did more to encourage birds to make their homes in the orchards. Birds devour almost every kind of insect which threatens fruit, and enough birds will accomplish wonders in freeing orchards from this danger.

Farmers often object to birds because they eat so much fruit. There are, however, numerous ways in which the amount of fruit birds destroy can be made trivial compared with the number of insects they eat.

Robins, for instance, are extremely fond of cherries. But they will leave the cherry trees quite neglected if one or two trees of Russian mulberries, which ripen at the same time as cherries, are placed within reach.

Other things which will retain the robin's useful services as a forager without any serious loss of valuable fruit are chokeberry, holly elder, sour gum, shadeberries, wild cherries, wild grapes, green brier and smilax.

Thought It Stuttered.

"What time is it?" asked his wife suspiciously, as he returned in the early hours of the morning. "About one." Just then the clock struck three "Gracious! when did that clock commence to stutter?"

Doctor Tells How To Strengthen Eyesight 50 per cent In One Week's Time In Many Instances

A Free Prescription You Can Have Filled and Use at Home.

Philadelphia, Pa. Do you wear glasses? Are you a victim of eye strain or other eye weaknesses? If so, you will be glad to know that according to Dr. Lewis 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 one 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 do so.

It is sold in Toronto

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A combination of both liquid and paste. They produce a brilliant, lasting shine with very little effort. These polishes contain no acid and will not crack the leather. They preserve the leather and increase the life of your shoes.

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10¢
KEEP YOUR SHOES NEAT

SHOE POLISHES



2 and 5-lb. Cartons
10 and 20-lb. Bags

Don't buy sugar by the "quarter's worth" or "dollar's worth" when you can buy

Lantic Sugar

in these full weight original packages, containing the "fine" granulation every housewife likes.

"The All-Purpose Sugar"

TOO LITTLE BLOOD MEANS MUCH MISERY

That is What Makes People Pale, Weak and Languid.

The one source of most of the misery that affects men and women and growing children is poverty of the blood. If you consult a doctor he says you are anemic, which really means bloodless. That is what makes people drag along, always tired, never real hungry, often unable to digest their food, breathless after the slightest exertion, and too often on the verge of complete breakdown.

More weak, anaemic people have been made strong, energetic and cheerful by taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills than by any other means. These pills actually make new, rich blood which reaches every part of the body, strengthens the nerves and brings new health and strength. The following is proof of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to restore health. Mr. Geo. Turner, New Haven, N.S., says: "No doubt due to constant hard work I got in a badly run down condition. It took very little exertion to tire me, and my appetite was far from being good. Often I had headaches, and when going up stairs, or after any slight exertion my heart would palpitate violently, and I grew considerably alarmed about my condition. I decided to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and after using a few boxes I felt much better. I continued using the pills for some weeks longer, and they completely cured me. I can warmly recommend this medicine to men who are weak or run down."

You can get these pills through any medicine dealer or by mail, post paid, at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

THE TIPPING HABIT.

Custom Dates to 1785 and Was Criticized Even at That Period.

If the efforts that are now being made by the London Hairdressers' Association for the abolition of tipping meet with success, there will be much jubilation among the many long-suffering victims of the system, and no doubt an equal amount of regret among those who have profited by its continuance, says The Dundee Advertiser. The habit of giving gratuities would appear to be a very old one, for as far back as 1785 it prevailed. At that date we find a worthy man bitterly complaining of the tips expected by all the sundry when putting up a horse at an inn. Over and above the ordinary bill he must give a shilling to the waiter, to the chambermaid sixpence, to the ostler sixpence and sixpence to the bootjacks, making two shillings and sixpence in all. The next morning at breakfast it was necessary to give sixpence between the waiter and the ostler. That was for one night's stay only. But if the traveler merely put up for refreshment, besides paying a boy to mind the horses, the ostler again made threepence; at tea, waiter and ostler shared sixpence. Thus the old-time traveler gave away two shillings and sixpence a day in tips, which added to the two shillings and sixpence overnight, made a total of five shillings a day.

Tommy Set Right.

Corporal (to soldier reporting sick)—What's the matter with you?
Tommy Atkins—Pain in my habdomen.

Corporal—Habdomen be 'anged. Stomick you mean. It's honly hofficers as 'as habdomens.

In this Matter of Health

one is either with the winners or with the losers. It's largely a question of right eating—right food. For sound health one must cut out rich, indigestible foods and choose those that are known to contain the elements that build sturdy bodies and keen brains.

Grape-Nuts

Is a wonderfully balanced food, made from whole wheat and barley. It contains all the nutriment of the grain, including the mineral phosphates, indispensable in Nature's plan for body and brain rebuilding.

Grape-Nuts is a concentrated food, easy to digest. It is economical, has delicious flavor and has helped thousands in the winning class.

"There's a Reason"

Canadian Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Windsor, Ont.

WHEN SOLDIERS MARRY.

Prussian Officers Must Get the Kaiser's Permission.

There are no rules at present in force in the British army to prevent a soldier marrying. Before the war, of course, a soldier, to have his wife officially recognized, had to obtain his commanding officer's consent.

In the Continental armies the authorities are usually much stricter over the marriage question, both as regards officers and men. Every Prussian officer, for example, can only marry after he has received permission from the Kaiser.

To obtain that permission he has to fill in papers giving full particulars of his intended bride and all about her family. He must also have the consent of his commanding officer and show that he has a private income of his own if he is below a certain rank.

Until within the last few years no French officer could marry unless the lady had an income of at least £50 a year. Though that has been done away with, every officer in the French army must get the consent of the Minister for War, and produce satisfactory evidence of the moral character and life of his future wife.

A Russian officer is not allowed to marry under the age of 23 except by express permission of the Czar. Like officers in other Continental armies, he has to obtain the consent of his commanding officer. Great Britain and America, indeed, are practically the only two countries who allow officers to marry without the permission of the authorities.

CAN KILL WITH TONGUE.

Lion Capable of Destroying Man Merely by Licking Him.

The tongues of some animals are very dangerous weapons. A lion could speedily kill a man by merely licking him with his tongue. The tongues of all the members of the cat family are covered with curious curving spines, formed of tough cartilage. In the common domestic cat these spines are very small, but are sufficiently well developed to give the tongue a feeling of roughness.

In the fiercest animals, such as the lion or tiger, these spines are frequently found projecting up for an eighth of an inch or more, with very sharp points or edges. While the mouth is relaxed the tongue is soft and smooth, but when the animal is excited the spines become rigid.

A PROGRESSIVE SOCIETY.

Canadian Order of Foresters Are Prospering.

A report of the annual meeting of the Canadian Order of Foresters will be found in this issue. The reports of the several officers of the Order show the same steady progress during 1915 which it has experienced since its inception in 1879. The Insurance Fund increases during the year to \$465,500.32, the largest sum since the Order's inception. After the payment of 592 death claims, amounting to \$592,179.88, this fund showed \$5,205,868.62 on hand at end of the year. The amount on hand at the present time is \$5,388,754.58. The yearly revenue from investments now amounts to nearly half the total amount paid in death claims. The sick and funeral benefit fund shows a larger net increase than in any year in the Order's history. Arrangements have been made for carrying on the general fund. The death rate for 1915 was only 6.50, but if the war claims were deducted the rate would have been 6.20. Altogether the Order is to be congratulated on its strong position in every department.

What Are You Going To Do?

Your country is fighting a deadly war. But she's going to see it through! Though the bullets kill and the sword thrusts mar

The flower of her race from home and afar

With those of the Belgian, French and the Czar—

And what are you going to do?

She's fighting till death for the cause that's right—

'Tis a fight that her foes will rue!—

She's small, but they'll feel the force of her might;

The loss of her sons she'll make them requite,

The dust of defeat and dishonor they'll bite—

And how will you help her through?

There's many lads flocking to answer her call—

Their loyalty's tested and true!

It's India's, Africa's, Australia's brawl,

With Canadians and Britons they'll rise or they'll fall,

And they're willing to give up their best and their all—

And what are you going to do?

—Norman Montague Plummer.

DAMAGE TO SHADE TREES.

Municipality Penalized by Court for Injuring Trees on Highway.

A case of much interest to the property owners of Ontario was recently decided at Omeme, Ont., relating to the rights of property owners in the trees on the highway adjoining their premises. The tree in question was in front of the residence of Mrs. Edward, mother of Mr. Jas. Edward, divisional freight agent of the G.T.R. at Ottawa. A neighbor complained to the town council that the tree had

grown so large as to injure the draught of his chimney. The Council without investigation ordered one of its employees to trim the tree. Mrs. Edward sued the municipality for damages. The case was heard by Judge McMillan who awarded the plaintiff \$15 and costs, by the terms of the Municipal Act, Section 4877. The judge contended that ten days notice should have been given to the plaintiff.

Another instructive case came before the Ottawa Police Magistrate recently. A teamster damaged a city shade tree by wilfully backing his wagon against it. It was one of the first cases of the sort to be heard in Ottawa. The Magistrate decided that an example should be made and he sentenced the driver to pay a fine of \$5 and \$2 costs or one week in jail.

These decisions are interesting to those who are suffering from damage done to trees by corporation employees, linemen and others.

Just One More Direct Message

NEW BRUNSWICK WOMAN SAYS USE DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS.

Mrs. Patrick Williams Tells How Her Headache and Weakness Vanished When She Used the Great Canadian Kidney Remedy, Dodd's Kidney Pills.

St. Sostime, Kent Co., N.B., June 26th (Special).—"I feel it my duty to tell the public the great relief from headache and weakness I found in Dodd's Kidney Pills."

This was the message Mrs. Patrick Williams of this place sends to suffering women all over Canada. Like many other women she dislikes talking about her troubles, but she feels she would not be doing right to let others suffer when she had learned from her own experience how great is the relief and how easy is the cure to be found in Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Nine-tenths of the weakness and suffering women bear so bravely comes from sick kidneys. Sick or disordered kidneys fail in their duty of straining the impurities out of the blood. This means that these impurities, these seeds of disease, are carried to all parts of the body. The natural cure is Dodd's Kidney Pills. They always cure sick kidneys.

PRUNING OF TREES.

Useful Suggestions for This Necessary Treatment.

Always use a pole saw and pole shears on the tips of long branches, and use the pole hook in removing dead branches of the alanthus and other brittle trees where it would be too dangerous to reach them otherwise.

Do not "head back" or cut off the top of a tree except where the tree is old and falling, and then under special instructions.

Be as sparing and as judicious in pruning as possible, and do not raise the branches so high as to make the tree look like a telegraph pole.

Commence pruning the tree from the top and finish at the bottom. Make every cut as close and parallel to the trunk as possible.

To make the cut perfectly smooth the saw must be well set and sharp. Leave no stubs, dead and dying wood, or fungus-covered branches behind you.

Do not fail to cover every wound with coal tar, not allowing it needlessly to run down the trunk.

Do not remove several large branches on one tree at a time. They must be removed gradually, the work extending over several seasons.

Prevent tearing the bark off the trunk in removing large limbs by first making an "undercut."

Make the cuts on a slant. Some trees, like the elm, sycamore, linden and willow will stand the process of heading back more than others, and the poplar is a tree that must be cut back every few years to keep its crown from becoming too tall and unsafe.

When shortening a branch, leave a few twigs at the end to draw the sap to the freshly cut wound and thus enable the growing layer under the bark to heal it over.

In trimming small branches or shoots, the cut must be made just above a bud.

When several branches come out from the trunk in a whorl, they should not all be cut away at the same time lest the tree be girdled. This arrangement of branches occurs

Free Map

The maps of the Porcupine and Cobalt Camps, finished in colors, are now about ready for distribution to all who are interested. These will prove invaluable to those anxious to obtain success in the mining market.

The Issue is Limited File Your Application at Once!

A Postcard Will Bring It.

Private wire connecting all markets.

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WEAR FLEET FOOT



SHOES FOR EVERY SPORT AND RECREATION

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

most frequently in the coniferous trees.—American Forestry.

HEROES OF THE TRENCHES.

Daring Exploits Which Won the D.S.O. and D.C.M.

A number of additional D.S.O.'s and D.C.M.'s have been conferred in England and the following are among the brave deeds recorded:

Temp. 2nd Lieut. Holmes, Northumberland Fusiliers—He got behind an enemy machine gun, put it out of action with a bomb, and accounted for three of the gun team with his revolver. He also, with great coolness, met an enemy counter-attack and bombed them back.

Second Lieut. Kennedy-Cochrane, Rifle Brigade—He climbed and attacked an enemy machine at 14,000 feet, and, although he failed in his first and second attacks, he went for it again a third time, shot both pilot and observer and brought it down. He followed it down and landed alongside.

Major Scott, Australians—He led a small column to reconnoitre a distant enemy post, attacked it, killed several of the enemy, and brought in 38 prisoners, including the officer in command. His plans were so well laid that he effected this with the loss of only one man and one horse.

Lieut. James Shute, Royal Warwicks—He led a raiding party into the enemy's trenches in broad daylight, and after accounting for several of the enemy, skillfully withdrew with only one slight casualty.

Gay Times at Banff.

Sports are now at their height at Banff. A regatta was held on July 1st on Bow River in which canoes, row boats and launches participated. An informal dance will be held in the ball room of the Banff Springs Hotel on Wednesday and Saturday evenings during the season. A golf tournament has just been held for which a silver cup was presented by the Banff Springs Hotel, prizes also included gold, silver and bronze medals. The competition was very keen, about seventy players taking part.

He Wanted Peace.

Two soldiers were conversing. One asked the other what made him enlist.

"Why, I had no wife and children—no one but myself to think of; and, besides, I likes war. But how come you to join the army?"

"Well, you see, I had a wife, and I joined the army because I likes peace."

Minard's Lintment used by Physicians.

Contributor.

"Have you contributed to the aid of those in distress?"

"Yes. I have lost six umbrellas in the last two months."

Racing on the road to success causes disasters just as it does on other avenues.

Lump Rock Salt

Best for Cattle, Horses, and Poultry.

Wholesale and Retail Prices.

60-62 Jarvis St., Toronto, Ont.

GOOD POSITIONS for BRIGHT GIRLS.

Operators wanted on electric power sewing machines, to make Misses and Women's Silk and Serge Dresses.

Steady work the year around. Light airy sanitary workrooms. Fair weekly wages to beginners guaranteed. Experienced Operators can earn splendid wages.

Also positions and steady work for experienced hand sewers finishing dresses.

Apply by letter or in person to Thompson Manufacturing Co., Ltd. 174 Spadina Avenue, Toronto.

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KINGSTON ONTARIO

ARTS EDUCATION APPLIED SCIENCE

Including Mining, Chemical, Civil, Electrical and Mechanical Engineering.

MEDICINE

During the War there will be continuous sessions in Medicine.

HOME STUDY

The Arts Course may be taken by correspondence, but students desiring to graduate must attend school.

SUMMER SCHOOL JULY AND AUGUST

HOW OTHER NATIONS DRINK.

Measures Taken by Great Britain and Europe Since the War.

Germany forbids the sale of spirits between 9 p.m. and 9 a.m., and prohibits any sale to soldiers in uniform in Berlin or in the province of Brandenburg. Even wine and beer may not be sold to soldiers at railroad stations or in the immediate vicinity. In the field, some commanders permit, some forbid the liquor ration. Great Britain forbids treating, and limits the hours of sale in certain areas. Convictions for drunkenness in these areas fell off 42 per cent. in England and Wales, and 30 per cent. in Great Britain as a whole in the four weeks after the order was established. Australian colonies have limited the hours of sale. Canada in the near future will be largely under provincial prohibition. France prohibits the sale of absinthe, limits the number of selling places, forbids the sale of drink to soldiers in the war zone. They are allowed to have only what is issued in the ration. Russia prohibits the sale of vodka, and local option measures may close wine and beer shops. A great increase in prosperity, despite the war, has followed prohibition. Italy has limited the number of selling places, and Austria the hours of sale. Denmark and Norway have placed restrictions or prohibition upon the use of grain and potatoes in making spirits.

NO MEDICINE AS GOOD FOR LITTLE ONES

Once a mother has used Baby's Own Tablets for her little ones she will use nothing else. The first few doses make her realize there is nothing to equal them in making baby well and keeping him well. Concerning them Mrs. C. E. Stilwell, Winthrop, Sask., writes:—"I have used Baby's Own Tablets for the past ten years and have found them so good for my little ones that I always keep a box in the house." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Coals to Newcastle.

Mother was measuring a dose of tonic for her little son, who looked up and said:

"What am I taking this for?"

"An appetite," he replied.

"An appetite," he scornfully repeated. "I can't begin to hold now one-half I want to eat."

Keep Minard's Lintment in the house

The Next Best Thing.

A hospital nurse was testing a volunteer on his practical knowledge of first-aid work.

"Now, what would you do in case a man collapsed?" she asked.

"Give him some brandy, miss," replied the man.

"But suppose you had no brandy?"

"Sure, then," he answered cheerfully, "I'd promise him some, miss."

Sore Eyes

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

A Narrow Escape.

"Did you see my sunburnt last night?" inquired the pompous Mrs. Newrich of her poorer neighbor.

"No I didn't," said the neighbor caustically, "but I certainly thought he would if he ate another bite."

Minard's Lintment Co., Limited.

Dear Sirs,—This fall I got thrown on a fence and hurt my chest very bad, so I could not work and it hurt me to breathe. I tried all kinds of Liniments and they did me no good.

One bottle of MINARD'S LINTMENT, warmed on flannels and applied on my breast, cured me completely.

C. H. COSSABOOM.

Rosway, Digby Co., N.S.

A Stinger.

An Irishman one day went into a market and was perceived by the stall-keeper, who was attending to another customer, to be talking earnestly to the fish. Thinking to catch him, he said, "Well, Pat, what are you asking the fish about?" "Sure," replied the Irishman, "I inquired the latest news from the sea." "Well," said the fish merchant, "what did they say?" "Why, they didn't know," replied Pat, "cause they hadn't been there for the last fortnight."

Minard's Lintment Lumberman's Friend

Vitality Lower During Raids.

At an inquest in England on a woman who died from illness brought on by the news of a Zeppelin raid, a physician declared that when the raids were in progress the vitality of people was lowered and they caught severe colds. "They have a sense of impending disaster," he said, "knowing that other people are suffering and not knowing what will happen to themselves."

Ask for Minard's and take no other

Making a million dollars looks comparatively easy to the man who has been trying to get a crying baby to sleep.

NO ALUM

ALL INGREDIENTS PRINTED ON THE BOX

MAGIC BAKING POWDER

CONTAINS NO ALUM

MADE IN CANADA

The Warrior's Welcome Home.

Returning Soldier—Ullo, mother! His wife (with stoic self-control)—"Ullo, Fred! Better wipe yer boots before you come in, after them muddy trenches."

Instead of speaking his own mind many a man echoes his wife's.

SEED POTATOES

SEED POTATOES, HIGH COMBERS, Delaware, Carman. Order at once. Supply limited. Write for quotations. H. W. I. 301, Edmonton.

HELP WANTED.

GIRL WANTED FOR GENERAL housework. Three in family, splendid home, good pay. Write 101 Kendal Ave., Toronto.

TEACHERS WANTED FOR SCHOOLS in Saskatchewan opening throughout the summer. Salaries from \$120 to \$300 per year. Free registration. Apply Saskatchewan Teachers' Agency, 1179 Bazaar Street, Regina, Sask.

WANTED—MACHINISTS, MOULDERS and Pattern Makers, steady work, state age, experience and wages. Sowing Hydraulic & Engineering Co., Limited, Lindsay.

WANTED—MACHINISTS, FITTERS, Planer, Lathe and Shaper Hand; also Toolmakers and Trimmers. Steady wages. Apply the Brown Boggs Co., Hamilton, Ont.

MEN WANTED FOR ALL branches of Finishing trade, including Rubbing and Polishing, also Cabinet Makers and Trimmers. Steady work and good wages for competent men. When applying state experience and whether married or single. Apply The Geo. McLagan Furniture Co., Limited, Stratford, 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, 12 West Adelaide Street, Toronto.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

BOX NAILERS, SAWYERS, LABORERS, good wages. Apply or write Firstbrook Bros. Limited, Toronto.

THICK, SWOLLEN GLANDS

that make a horse Wheeze, Roar, have Thick Wind or Choke-down, can be reduced with

ABSORBINE

also other Bunches or Swellings. No blister, no hair gone, and horse kept at work. Economical—only a few drops required at an application. \$2 per bottle delivered. Box 5 N. 1st Absorbine, Jr., 114, Antiseptic Lintment for manking, reduces Cysts, Wens, Painful, Swollen Veins and Ulcers. \$1 and \$2 a bottle at dealers or delivered. Book "Evidence" free. W. F. YOUNG, P. O. F. 518 Lyman Bldg., Montreal, Can. Absorbine and Absorbine, Jr., are made in Canada.



20 Assorted Canadian Patriotic Buttons and Flags for 25c

The above illustration shows three of the twenty different Patriotic Buttons and Flags of the Allied Nations which Canadians are proudly wearing to-day. In order to advertise our Tag Day Supplies we will send you these twenty designs, upon the receipt of 15 cents. This is a collection you will prize and keep. Ask for a price on a large Flag for your home.

T. P. TANSEY,
Dept. "T," 180-182 Peel St., Montreal.
Manufacturers of Badges, Buttons, Flags and Tag Day Supplies.

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T. P. TANSEY,
Dept. "T," 180-182 Peel St., Montreal.
Manufacturers of Badges, Buttons, Flags and Tag Day Supplies.

Machinery For Sale

Wheellock Engine, 150 H.P., 18 x 42, with double main driving belt 24 ins. wide, and Dynamo 30 K.W. belt driven. All in first class condition. Would be sold together or separately; also a lot of shafting at a very great bargain as room is required immediately.

S. Frank Wilson & Sons

73 Adelaide Street West, Toronto.

ED. 7. ISSUE 27-16

FRIDAY, JULY 28, 1916

The WATCHMAN will be published
every Friday.

J. S. GILES, Proprietor.

Notices of Births, Marriages and
Deaths inserted free to subscribers.

Address all communications to

The WATCHMAN

LACHUTE QUE.

En Passant.

"Safety First" is one of those happily expressed phrases which appeal instantly and engage the attention more completely than a bushel of argument dressed in logical verbiage which takes a long time to get through. The evolution of the idea which "Safety First" contains needs no tracing. It springs from the plumb straight axiom that self preservation is the first law of nature, and in these days of practical intensive development it has reached a high state of cultivation.

The first instinct of man in the primitive state was to take care of himself and he usually did it in the up-to-date fashion of the period in which he lived. If he were short of supplies and his neighbor had enough the story ended in his either having no further need of provisions or having enough of them—and fewer neighbors.

In the course of time as civilization progressed ideas of common safety evolved, commodities were formed and measures of comparative compulsion adopted and so on up to our own time when the enforcement of precautions for the safety of one and all is the order of the day. The process is simple and adapts itself to every aspect of human life. Those who are not endowed with the faculty of taking care of themselves—a power which primitive man had in superabundance and of which the march of civilization has denatured him—must be hedged about with safeguards more or less irksome and galling, but which, a beneficent pack of fellow-creatures regard as necessary.

One unfortunate effect of the desire for providing general and covering protection is, that the protected would sometimes prefer to take the risks and another is, a tendency to leave too much in the hands of the law mongers. It seems to me that this complacent delegation to others of the first elements of safety robs the individual of his acute sense of perception and exposes him at times of sudden emergency to greater danger by reason of his reliance upon systems and enactments which are expected to cover the occasion, and the failure of which at a crucial moment, finds him either unprepared or lacking initiative to act decisively at short notice.

It is admitted that precautions against known happenings are based upon experience and discovery. A man in a boat in the middle of a lake is caught in a storm. It is probable that before setting out he had forethought enough to see that he had something handy to bale the water out of his boat. That is only a common precaution, but if he lacks the means of bailing and is unscientific enough to pull the plug out of the bottom of the boat to let the water out, he will know better next time—if he does not drown, besides, he will be in a position to say to others "Don't pull out the plug, and be sure to take a can with you, safety first."

There are many ways of making provisions against common happenings which are not adopted sufficiently. In how many homes for instance is there an easily accessible list of antidotes to poisons or hints on first aid in cases of burns and scalds? A useful hanger "what to do till the doctor comes" should be found in every house where its occupants can read. It would pay an enterprising person to present some such hanger to his customer at Christmas instead of the usual calendar.

Looking at precautions in a broader light, how often we see that the unexpected that happens! Some loophole has been left, something overlooked which changes the whole course of events. Take the war for example. Germany made herculean preparations, studied the subject from all points, chose the moment, and arranged for a sweep down upon Paris, a dash on Calais and a host of other surprises, all calculated upon a ratio of speed. But she never expected to find a Canadian Army between her and those points helping to hold her legions in check for two weeks whilst the "contemptible little army" of Britain grew into millions. To unexpected happened. She never expected that her fleet, always in full commission, with a personnel of 200,000 men would be bottled up in Kiel because of the speedy action of the "unprepared" British navy. Equally unexpected by Turkey and her Hun ally was the Arab seizure of Mecca and its far-reaching possibilities. And it is quite possible that some unforeseen unexpected thing may come "like a bolt from the blue" and lead to the end of the war and the complete crumpling up of Germany's ambitions on world power for a century or so.

The unexpected may happen, but it won't be any miracle. No violation of precedent need be looked for, but rather some obscure concatenation of circumstances suddenly crowded up and bursting its bonds, like a flash of lightning in a summer sky. Quite as unexpected and quite as natural.

LINKSMAN.

Hon. Robt. Rogers recalls speech of Liberal Leader in Opposition to the Borden Naval Policy.

Hon. Robert Rogers, Minister of Public Works, recently addressed the five hundred guests who attended the banquet following the annual Manitoba Conservative convention held in Winnipeg on July 18th. The Minister criticized the Liberals for not only having tried to keep Canada from making any preparation to do her duty as part of the Empire, but for having during the war endeavored in many ways to hamper the efforts of the Government. He also sketched the Government's designs for the coming days of peace and the steps to be taken for looking after the immigration which is confidently expected to pour into Canada. He declared the Government were ready to take care of this development and felt sure of the support of the country in the measures it would initiate. Mr. Rogers, after some introductory remarks, said:

"It is true, for reasons within the common knowledge of all, that we have not had many opportunities for political meetings since the outbreak of war. During that period the Government have been called upon to meet an emergency the like of which no government in Canada has ever been called upon to meet before. We had no precedent to guide us, for never in all our history had we such conditions forced upon us. The Government, however, took hold of the situation determinedly and fearlessly. We recognized that Canada was British to the core and we believed then as we believe now that all loyal Canadians would endorse our every action in taking the necessary steps to aid in the protection of our Empire and securing victory for her flag and our flag. We recognized that in such a crisis as this no promptly given was doubly valuable and, therefore, acted without a moment's delay. Taking that proper position which Canada, the great colony of the Empire, should occupy—that of being the first to lead in our offer of aid to the Motherland—not only did we act quickly, but we felt there should be no two opinions in Canada that we should act generously and rely upon the support of the people to endorse our generous measures of assistance.

Canada was not prepared for war. We are not a warlike people. We are a great industrial, peace-loving people. It is, however, undoubtedly true that we should have been better prepared than we were, and had the feelings and policy which we represent been allowed to prevail, we would have been much better prepared than we were. But on that score the Government have no apologies to make. They believed that that danger was grave and serious, hence our naval proposals as made to Parliament, which were there met by the following argument, as made by Sir Wilfrid Laurier: 'I charge upon the administration, sir, that they have submitted this measure to us under false pretenses, and I do not consider that observation too strong. I charge upon the administration that they put into the mouth of His Royal Highness the Governor-General assertions which were absolutely unfounded in fact when they placed in the mouths of the throne the assertion that a condition of things exists in Great Britain which makes it imperative that the naval forces of the Empire should at once be strengthened. I say there is not the shadow of foundation for such an assertion. There is one fact in the situation which I think is worth noting: there is no intention on the part of Germany to attack England, and that fact is the German Emperor. The German Emperor is undoubtedly one of the great men of the present age. By intellect, by character, by morality, he has shown himself wonderfully endowed. In the first year of his reign some of his utterances sent a shiver through those who had the peace of the world at heart. Many believed that he was perhaps banking for glories of military glory. But, as he advanced in years, and as crisis after crisis came, his patient influence was always directed towards peace. And the day may come, when, like his illustrious ancestor, King, he may be called the peacemaker.

"This line of argument Parliament was kept in session for days and months by Laurierism until the Government were obliged to bring down a closure measure, which had the intended effect of closing their mouths in so far as the House of Commons was concerned. However, the irresponsible majority of that day in the Upper Chamber, which represented Laurierism in Canada, had the honor to present to the present form of government, to say that the free will of Canada's representatives, as expressed in the House of Commons should not be allowed to prevail, hence the defeat of our proposals, which was a gratifying to the German people, as is evidenced by the following quotation from Germany's leading press: 'Whatever may be decided later, the actual decision of the Canadian Senate means at any rate a moral and material loss for the Empire, for Mr. Borden's promise has been foolishly counted on. His offer made an enormous impression on the whole world, especially in the well known memorandum of the Admiralty. This impression will not only be destroyed, but people will everywhere obtain an impression that England cannot stand up upon such help from her dominions.' " "By the way," said the morning paper, "the decision will be

eagerly welcomed. By friends it will be regarded as ominous. The impression must inevitably be created that the solidarity of the Empire is a myth and that those powers which would like to see the overthrow of the British naval supremacy need not be discouraged in their efforts by the thought that their challenge would be met by the united resources of the Mother Country and of every one of the daughter states.

"Here we have the whole story through which we have suffered so much and through which the greatest colony of the Empire is obliged to in this one spot of the present struggle to take second place to our sister colonies of Australia and New Zealand. When the history of Canada's efforts, of Canada's share and of Canada's part in this great war has been written, its darkest pages will tell the story of the great crime that was committed by this action on the part of Laurierism, both against Canada and against the Empire. The Canadian people realize today our great loss in being prevented from giving effect to that policy, which had we been able to carry it through, would have meant so much in this solemn hour, not alone to Canada, but to the Empire as well.

"We must, however, thank heaven that Laurierism has ever opposed every proposal or move that was ever designed, to bind in closer bonds of union our great Dominion and Mother Country (as the long line of reports of the Imperial conferences as well as the defeat of our naval proposals will prove), will in future find little, if any, support among the loyal people of our Dominion, all of whom, be they Liberal or Conservative, have now discovered how rotten were the proposals of Laurierism for which so many of our citizens have been leaning in the past. These same citizens stand among the first today in assisting to hurl the truth respecting Canada's duty in this solemn crisis into our very surroundings.

"Since the outbreak of the war the Government have remained steadfast in discharging their great responsibilities with determination. We stand by that position to-day. We have endeavored to carry out all these great responsibilities in a manner worthy of the Canadian people. Up until the present, giving little or no attention to the political sniping attitude of Laurierism, believing as we do that the loyal Canadian people recognize the very grave and heavy responsibility which rests upon the Government in the fulfilling of Canada's duty and the carrying out of Canada's part in our great struggle. All this, however, appears to be of little interest to Laurierism, for who will dare say that since the day war was declared Laurierism had not been exploiting our unfortunate war conditions for political advantage? What else did Laurierism mean when they offered their fierce objection to our bill extending the franchise to the bravest and best of our sons who have gone forward, pressing their services upon their King and Country in the defence of human liberty?

"What loyal citizen will say this war can be carried on to a successful conclusion without money and without means, yet Laurierism declared by their voice and vote in Parliament, that we must not have the necessary money for this great task. But worse is the general political sniping policy that is being actively carried on by Laurierism. During the past two years, under a supposed true, under the protection of the white flag, Laurierism has by every contemptible means imaginable endeavored to subject the Government of the day to the most dishonorable and dishonest misrepresentations of our true conditions. Not satisfied with this, they still further exploit war conditions, in that they take advantage of the absence of hundreds of thousands of our best citizens who are serving their King and their country, in the defence of priceless liberty as well as saving the skins of those of us that remain at home. This obviously was regarded as a favorable moment for Laurierism to return to the only means by which they have ever had any political success in Canada—hat of stirring up race against race, creed against creed, language against language.

"While all this organized exploitation of war conditions for political advantage is being carried on by Laurierism the Government have remained steadfast in the carrying out of the greatest task that has ever fallen to the lot of any Government in Canada to deal with. Under the conditions through which we were called upon to take our share and our part in the great war struggle of the past two years, one would have thought that under those trying conditions some semblance of common decency, some semblance of loyalty to Canada at all events, would have characterized the course of Laurierism, but such has not been the case. Well may we say in this trying hour for Canada that 'would to God that we could find, in Laurierism, at least some of that same principle and truth some of that same loyalty to British connection which were the ever guiding stars of Liberalism under Brown, Mackenzie and Blake.'

"But let me repeat what I said at the outset, that which no man can deny, that Laurierism has ever opposed every move and every proposal that was designed to bind together in closer bonds of union our great Dominion and the Mother Country. Laurierism has had a measure of success in their operations in the past, when they have been able to carry on their work of spreading their poisonous gases from behind their favorite lines of Torres Vedras. For the moment they are attempting to carry on their operations from behind the shield of the Nationalist school—school for which Laurierism is entirely responsible, as acknowledged and declared through the press and elsewhere by the ablest members of that school, who publicly assert before the world their position and published, as they have, in the following words, that which Laurierism has not at-

tempted and dare not attempt to deny: 'Even suppose it be true that the Nationalist resistance be inspired from hatred of England, at what school were we given such lessons of hatred and distrust? At the school of the Liberal party under the supreme inspiration and the immediate direction of Mr. Laurier.'

"No province and no people should better understand our true condition than the good citizens of the province of Manitoba. We have in the past had occasion to study Laurierism at the price of the great loss and the great wrong which for years was practiced against us in the refusal of the late Government to allow Manitoba to occupy a position of equality in the family of provinces that form the Confederation of our Dominion.

"I am sure we have not forgot our great battle for our rights, and let me say that the proudest moment in my life, as a servant of the people of this province, was that moment when I succeeded in breaking down in the House of Commons the last, the final and the determined efforts of Laurierism to further practice injustice to Manitoba. And, let me tell you, that the task was no easy one, by reason of the fact that we not only had to do battle in the House of Commons, but for years we had to do battle with an army of hirelings of Laurierism going about our own province spreading misrepresentations in respect to Manitoba's just claim, and assisting the cause of Laurierism in practicing their crime of injustice against our province.

"Laurierism would like to repeat today this same line with the hired help in the great province of Ontario but sir, they are handicapped in that they do not control the treasury out of which to pay their hirelings as they did in Manitoba.

Athole Lindsay

From the depths of my sad memory
Do I sit and think of thee;
How I have suffered with thee,

Dear Athole Lindsay!
My heart does ache as I meditate
Of thy long years of sorrow;
My tears have been shed for thee
Dear Athole Lindsay!

What caused thy sorrow? O horrible Fate
That destined thee to that terrible fate!
'Twas Youth's own folly, thou knowest
it now,

But, too late, alas! too late!
A gallant youth with a winsome face
Bath stolen thy fond heart away;
O, it only his heart was true as his look
Happy ever thou mightest have been!

Long, long years ago, when thy life was
young,
In a beautiful garden under the glowing
sun

Thy vile lower professed his love for you;
O, had that love but ever been true!
Has that day been forgotten?
Never! may never! till the day that life
closes,

For thou didst love him true,
And without him a happy day never
knew.

Then he deserted thee—ne'er to return;
But when the wild billows between you
rolled
His heart for thee began to yearn.

His life was changed; his love became
true;
He regretted his many vile actions
in youth.

After two long years he homeward came—
But what to find? Ah! bitter Fate!
Thou hadst given thine heart to another;
All too late! too late!

The "Laird o' Cockpen" hath won thine
heart,
But for him thou carest not a whit;
R'en in thy bridal robes for thy old lover
sighs!

Ah! can love ever die? No, never!
Through all these long years
A weary life thou hast led;
No wonder, sweet Athole,
For thy hopes are long dead.

The sea may splash, and the billows roll,
The sun may set like a golden ball,
But through life my heart for thee will
be sad,

Sweet Athole Lindsay!
I pray to God above
To look down in his love
And deliver me from thy fate,
O, sweet Athole Lindsay!

I Lucy M. Morrison.
(Written in loving memory of Athole
Lindsay in the novel entitled "The Laird
o' Cockpen.")

PIERRE FACIAS DE BONIS

ET DR TERRIS.

SUPERIOR COURT

For the District of Quebec.

District of Quebec, JUDGE JUL-
No. 3080 JEN & COM-
PAGNIE, Plaintiff; vs WILLIAM
LAROQUE ET AL., Defendants.

To wit: The properties belonging to
William Laroque.

1. A certain emplacement forming part
of the lot known and designated upon
the official plan and in the book of re-
ference of the township of Grenville, in
the County of Argenteuil, District of
Terrebonne, under the number fifteen P.
(Pt. 15 P.) in the second range, contain-
ing 270 feet of width on front and 225
feet by 120 feet of depth on the
east line, and 200 feet on the west line;
bounded on the west side by Edna Par-
dy, wife of Wm. Laroque, on the east by
Bridgen, on the north by representatives
of Thomas Johnson and on the south
by the properties of Glardene, Arthur
Lanthier, Joseph Brunette and J. Kelly.

2. Another part of the same lot, con-
taining fifteen feet in width by two
hundred and seventy feet in depth;
bounded north by Miss Johnson, west by
Ed. Spearant, east M. S. William La-
roque, and south by W. McNeilly.

To be sold at the door of the Catholic
church of the village of Grenville, said
district of Terrebonne, on the TWENTY-
THIRD day of AUGUST next, 1916,
at ELEVEN o'clock in the forenoon.

PREVOST & CYP,
Sheriff's Office. Sheriffs.

Ste. Scholastique, July 17th, 1916.
(First published, July 22nd, 1916.)

LEGAULT GARAGE.

To keep pace with the increasing de-
mand of automobilists, I have opened up
a garage on the premises of Mr. J. D.
Campbell, Main Street, and will be
pleased to execute all orders entrusted to
my care. Have had many years ex-
perience as machinist and auto repairs.
My work will be good and reliable and
the service prompt. If your car is out
of order and needs fixing up, just bring
it along and you will be assured of a
fair deal.

J. D. LEGAULT, rear of J. D.
Campbell's Flour and Feed Store, Main
St. Lachute.

A large lot of Voile Blouses. Lovely
goods just opened up.
W. BANFORD & SON.

COAL and WOOD

FOR SALE.

Give your order at
once for next
Season.

Harry Ayers
Lachute Mills, Que.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the
Signature of *Dr. J. C. Ayer*

Argenteuil Marble & Granite Works

MacDonald and McColl Proprietors

Headstones and Monuments of all kinds

Estimates Given on Application. Satisfaction Guaranteed

We are also General Contractors and can quote
you on all brick and Concrete work. Cement floors
and sidewalks a specialty. Our many years of expe-
rience ensures good workmanship. Phone No. 6.

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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 busi-
ness entrusted to its care. The most careful atten-
tion 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. W. LEPNE, 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, Posts, Fences etc.

Terms to suit Purchasers.

W. M. SCOTT, Prop.

HORSES FOR BREEDING.

Mr. J. E. Arnold, of Grenville,
wishes to call the attention of breed-
ers of high class horses that he has at
Vankleek Hill and Grenville seven of
the finest registered horses that can
be produced in Canada.

DUC, the champion Belgian Stal-
lion and ROSCOE L., first prize
winning Percheron, stand for service
at Vankleek Hill. These two horses
are a credit to the breeders they re-
present, the kind that will sire the
draft horse that will meet the de-
mands of the market.

LION heads the stud at Grenville.
He is the well known five-year-old
champion Percheron stallion. It is
needless to say anything more re-
garding this horse, as his reputation
in the large show rings speaks louder
than words.

CHANCELLOR, another dapple
gray Percheron, a strong, massively
built fellow that will sire the right
kind of draft horse.

BARON'S KID, Ottawa Champion
Ottawa Champion Canadian Bred
Clydesdale, dapple brown.
PRIDE OF ARDLEY, black
Clydesdale.

PROSPECT, a light gray Percheron
completes the list. All these horses
are clean and sound in every way, no
side bones.

J. E. ARNOLD,
GRENVILLE, QUE.

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

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A. E. BISKOP

Our Clothing for Men and Boy's is
very attractive. All sizes and many
different patterns.
W. BANFORD & SON.

GRENVILLE

The young people of the Greenville Baptist Church are working hard to prepare a splendid programme which will be offered free on the 9th of August 8 p.m.

The programme will in part consist of a splendid debate, the subject to be discussed is "which will make the better a dirty good natured woman or a clean cross woman." This subject is in the hands of the best and most comely young men of the locality and have every reason to believe it will be a most interesting and unique object for entertainment.

There will also be another item which will tend to make the evening pleasant, the form of a dialogue—highly splendid and being well prepared, also some vocal and instrumental selections, etc.

After this splendid and free program there will be an auction sale of lunch tickets which we invite the ladies to spare and bring with you, when you receive a check number, which will take you to lunch with the purchaser your basket. There will also be a fine and cream served at a counter, hearty welcome will be extended to all.

The Cattle Industry

It is extremely doubtful if Chicago will get any grass beef from western Canada this season," said J. B. Watson, Montana, who brought several heavy shipments across the line last year. "The best offer I have been able to get on grass steers delivered Moose Jaw, Sask., is 7½ cents, and they are the same grade I bought a year ago at 6 and 6½ cents. The fact cattle values have appreciated sharply in Western Canada during the past year. Even with the duty off I do not believe Chicago would get any Alberta cattle as all the beef coming in that section now is needed for home consumption."—From the Moose Breeders' Gazette.

Would Keep Money Here

Last year Canadians bought 7,200 motor cars in the United States, paying \$9,200,000 for them. How much better for the country it would have been if all this money had stayed in the Dominion, and gone to Canadian manufacturers and operatives in Canadian automobile factories!

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTHWEST LAND REGULATIONS.

THE sole head of a family, or any male 18 years of age, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Alberta, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Application 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 five miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A suitable house is required except where distance is performed in the vicinity. In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price \$20 per acre.

Duties—Six months residence in each of five years after earning homestead patent, or 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions. A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price, \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$300.

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

W. W. CORY, C.M.O.,

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

SURGEON DENTIST
Office over Banford's Store.

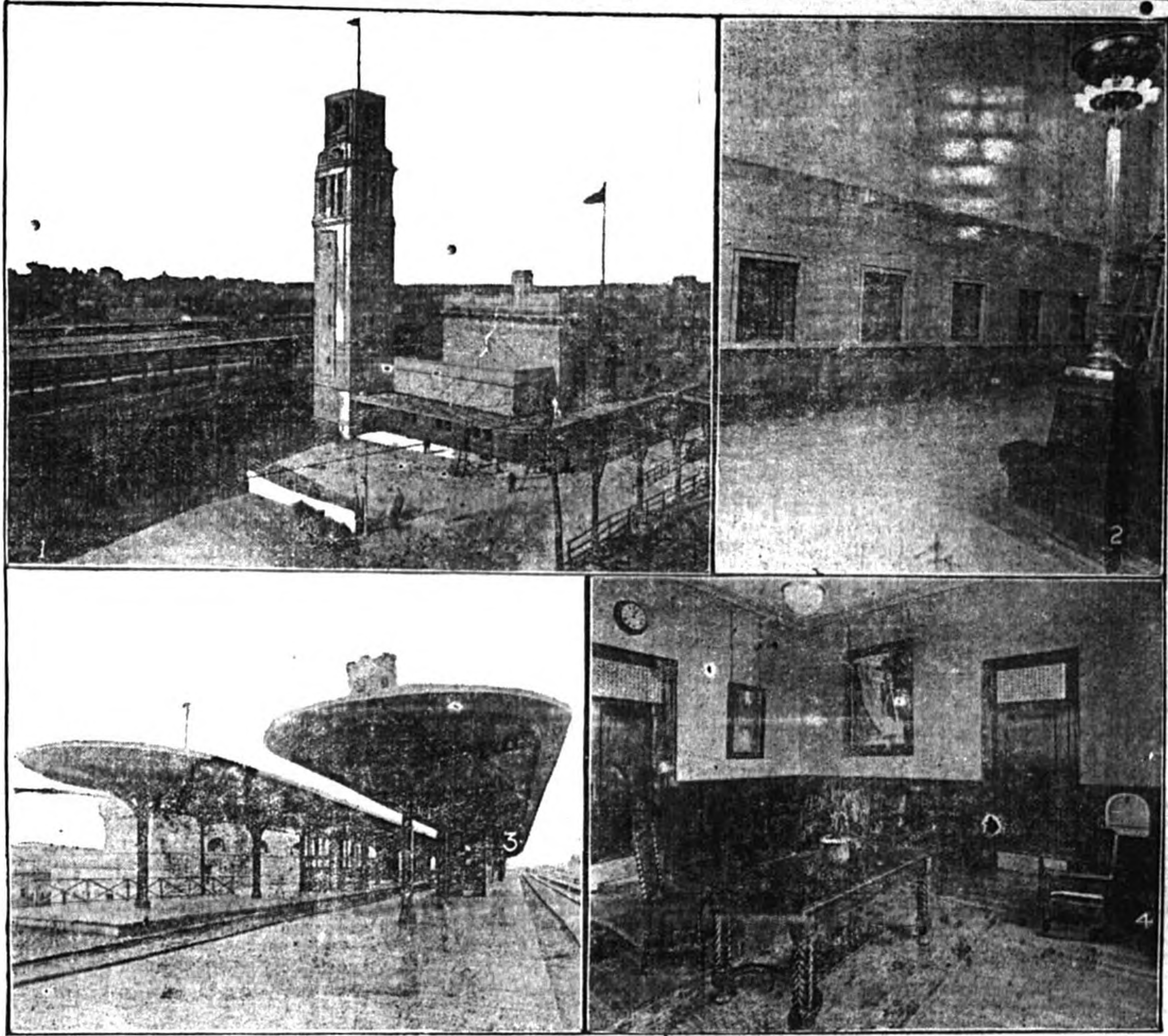
Absent Tuesday only.

L. LEGAUT, B.C.L.

ADVOCATE,
Roby's Block.

Main St., LACHUTE.

North Toronto Station



(1) New C.P.R. North Toronto Station. (2) Ticket Offices. (3) Train Platforms. (4) Ladies' Waiting Room

THE opening of the North Toronto Station of the Canadian Pacific Railway a few days ago marked a red letter day in the history of the Queen City of the West. The banquet given by the Mayor and Aldermen of Toronto to Mr. A. D. MacTier, the genial general manager of the C.P.R., showed distinctly the amicable relations which exist between the Company and the city. The new station was turned over into the hands of the city and under skillful hands was elaborately decorated with a profuse supply of bunting, and the evening ceremony, at which Mr. MacTier formally declared the station open for business was attended by thousands of people, who thronged every part of the station. Mayor Church paid a great tribute to the Canadian Pacific and rejoiced in the extremely happy relations which existed between them.

Mr. A. D. MacTier in replying, concurred in the good feeling existing. The design of the new station is free adaptation of the Italian Renaissance to the requirements of the present day. It is a single story building, faced externally with limestone from the Tyndall quarries, Manitoba; the choice of this Canadian stone has been justified by the excellent color effect of the masonry in the mass, an effect equal to any that could be obtained by the importation of the better kind of building stones from the States. A large and spacious waiting room 70 feet by 50 feet, of lofty proportions occupies the centre portion of the structure, marked on the South elevation of the building by three large semi-circular headed windows; it faces the South with the main entrance centrally placed on the front. To East and West of this central block are two subsidiary wings roofed at lower level and devoted to station facilities; that to the East to men's and women's rooms with their respective lavatories, and that to the west to ticket offices. To the North of the waiting room is the Concourse beyond which are the parcel, baggage and express rooms. Opening from the Concourse is the midway, which is 20 feet wide and 150 feet long, passing underneath the tracks and from which access is had to the various overhead platforms. Flanking the building at its northwest corner is the

clock tower rising to the height of 140 feet, and four large clock dials, 8 feet in diameter, which will be a great convenience to entire neighborhood. The vestibule under the tower leads to the concourse. A sidewalk (protected by a man-riuse) is laid along the southwest sides of the station so that patrons may enter there or at main entrance, centrally on the South side or at the lower vestibule, the expectation being that the latter entrance will be used by those passengers who have already secured tickets and only requires to pass directly to two trains, relieving the main waiting room of much of the congestion that might otherwise occur. A private driveway also runs along the west side of the station so that vehicles may drive up to either entrance and pass through under the track to the baggage and express rooms and out on Yonge Street to the North of the station. Internally the waiting room, lower vestibule and concourse are lined with marble for their entire height, the architectural effect being obtained by the use of different colored marbles all set in practically the

same plane so as to avoid as far as possible all offsets and other dirt-collecting projections. The plaster ceilings are treated in a broad manner with large panels. The midway is lined with glazed brick for its full height as are the stairs leading up to the platform. At night the main waiting room will be illuminated by four large bronze standards each topped with a cluster of frosted bulbs and a large reflector. A complete system of electric clocks of British manufacture have been installed; of this the large clock in the tower forms a part.

All ornamental iron work, plastering, marble work, heating, ventilating, plumbing, electric work, etc., have all been carried out by Toronto firms. Wherever possible, and there are but few exceptions, all materials and labor employed in the construction of the building are of Canadian or British origin and Canadian timber has been used for all woodwork whether rough lumber or finished mill-work, this being one of the requirements of the C.P.R. in connection with all their work under construction.

"Laviolette, limitee."

Public Notice is hereby given that, under the Quebec Companies' Act, letters patent have been issued by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec, bearing date the 14th of July, 1916, incorporating Messrs. Francis Mackay, A. Guilmond, notary, Hormidas St. Amand, accountant, and Miss Esther de la Martiniere, stenographer, of the city of Montreal, for the following purposes: To carry on the business of wholesale and retail dealers in all kinds of goods, wares and merchandise, dry goods, haberdashery, silks, satins, tailors' trimmings, styles of all kinds, cloth and cotton, goods, provisions, liquors, foodstuffs, groceries, hardware, ironware, earthenware, glassware, wood, coal, blacksmith's and carriage maker's supplies; To deal in real estate generally, and acquire, own, operate, sell, exchange, hypothecate or otherwise alienate and lease all kinds of immovable property, lands, mines, quarries, water powers, factories and industries whatsoever, patents, trade marks, newspapers and publications, copyrights, claims and moveable property of every kind including the right to deal in all materials, merchandise, moveable and immovable property, make all constructions thereon and exploit same;

To acquire in whole or in part the property and business of any person or company altogether or partly similar to those of the present company or to amalgamate therewith or sell its property and business to any such companies or persons, including the shares and bonds of any such companies, and to pay for such acquisition in shares, bonds or other securities of this company, or subscribe for or otherwise acquire and hold shares in any other financial companies; to sell or deal with its own property for such considerations as the company may deem proper and in particular for shares, debentures or other securities of any other companies; to sign, accept, endorse any promissory notes, bills of exchange, warrants and other negotiable instruments, to make advances of money or loans to customers and other persons having dealings with the company and to guarantee the execution of all contracts;

To act as agents and brokers in any business of a like nature to the above either as principal or agent; To remunerate in cash shares, bonds or in any other manner all persons or corporations for services rendered, to issue and allot paid up shares, bonds or obligations of the company as the payment of any business, property, rights or privileges, shares or other securities or rights which the company may legally acquire by virtue of its powers;

Generally to carry on any transactions or things incidental or accessory to the above mentioned objects, under the name of "Laviolette, Limitee," with a capital stock of forty-nine thousand dollars (\$49,000.00), divided into nine hundred and eighty (980) shares of fifty dollars (\$50.00) each.

The principal place of business of the corporation, to be at Saint Jerome, district of Terrebonne.

Dated from the office of the Provincial Secretary, this third day of July, 1916.

C. J. SIMARD,
Assistant Provincial Secretary.
MARTIN & MACKAY,
Notaries, 97 St. James Street.

Ladies!

You KNOW we always make good our Promises. don't you!

Well, here's another chance for you. We have just placed in stock some beautiful Spring Coats and Suits for Ladies—'Northways make.' You will do well to call and make your selection early as these goods are getting higher and scarcer every day.

All Spring Goods are nearly complete now and the early buyer will have every advantage both in price and selection.

We have secured another case of those good print ends to sell at 10c. This is a pleasant surprise as we did not expect to get them. The patterns are extra good. They will not last long at the price we are offering them so hurry along and get your share.

McFAUL BROS. WEST END

CANADIAN PACIFIC HOMESEEKERS' EXCURSIONS

Calgary and Edmonton and return	\$48.00
To Saskatoon and return	\$44.75
To Regina and return	\$43.75
To Winnipeg and return	\$40.00

Every Tuesday until October

Proportionate Fares from and to all points. Electric lighted tourist cars.

For our booklet, "Homeseekers' and Settlers' Guide," tickets and information apply to

J. S. GILES, Agent.

CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY.

HOMESEEKERS' EXCURSIONS

Calgary and Edmonton and return	\$48.00
To Saskatoon and return	\$44.75
To Regina and return	\$43.75
To Winnipeg and return	\$40.00

Every Tuesday until October.

Proportionate Fares from and to all points. Electric lighted tourist cars.

For our booklet, "Homeseekers' and Settlers' Guide," tickets and information apply to Canadian Northern Agent, or

For Ticket information, etc., apply to nearest C. N. R. Agent, or

M. ROBY, Lachute.

We give special invite to Brownsburg to come in and look at our large lines of Men's Youth's and Boy's clothing.

W. BANFORD & SON.



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, etc. Call and secure our prices. Better than elsewhere.

O. B. LAFLAIR & Sons, Limited.

Staple Dry Goods.

Bleached and unbleached sheetings, both twill and plain, White and Grey Cottons, Pillow Cottons, Fast dye shirtings, Prints, Etc.,

Took's Shirts and Collars, Men's and Boy's Balbriggan shirts and Drawers.

We are fairly well stocked in Men's, Women's and Children's Boots, Shoes, Etc.

We recommend our Tea, at 40c. and 45c. Japan, Ceylon or Black.

HARNESS! Buggy, Express, (single or double), Heavy Lumber, etc. etc. All parts kept in stock.

GILES BROS.
Main St. - Lachute

Just Received A car-load of Buggies

They are from the Tudhope-Carriage Co. of Orillia, so come and take your pick

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

FOR THE HOUSEWIFE

USEFUL HINTS AND GENERAL INFORMATION FOR THE BUSY HOUSEKEEPER

HOUSEWIVES BUYING CHART

It Tells When to Buy Native Fruits

Name of Fruit	Variety Name	Eating quality	Preserving Qualities	Sugar High Content or low	Keeping Qualities	Date when Best
Strawberry	Williams	Fair	Excellent	Medium	Excellent	Last week in June and July 1st
Cherries	Ox-Heart	Excellent	Excellent	High	Fair	July 1 to last. Ripe a month
Blackberries	Thimble Berries	Excellent	Excellent	High	Good	Late July
Plums	Niagara	Fair (best)	Excellent	Medium	Fair	Mid to late Aug.
	Reim Claude	Excellent	Excellent	High	Good	Sept. to first Oct.
	Prunes	Good	Good	High (very)	Good	Late Sept. to 1st Oct.
Peaches	Late Blues	Fair	Excellent	Fair	Good	Late August
	St. Johns	Excellent	Excellent	High	Good	Early September
	Crawfords	Excellent	Excellent	High	The Best	Late Sept. a week
	Elbertas	Fair	The Best	High	Good	Later than Early
	Smocks	Fair	The Best	High	Good	Crawfords. First of Oct. to middle
Grapes	Early Blues	Fair	No Good	Low	Fair	Early September
	Niagaras	Good	Jelly	High	Good	Mid. Sept. to mid.
	Rogers	Excellent	Jelly also wine and	High	Good	Mid. Sept. to Oct.
	Concords	Excellent	Jelly	High	Good	

Strawberry Time is Here.

Strawberries are ripe; and if we don't utilize them in every possible way while fresh and fragrant from the garden, and then put up as many as we can for future use, we shall be losing a golden opportunity. The strawberry is a wholesome fruit for most people. But there are persons who cannot eat the fresh berries without bringing on some discomfort of the stomach, though they may eat the cooked fruit with impunity.

When it comes to ways of cooking and serving strawberries we will try, first, old-fashioned shortcake.

Strawberry Shortcake.—Four cupsful sifted flour, 1/2 teaspoonful salt, 1 teaspoonful sugar, 3 tablespoonfuls butter, 1 tablespoonful soda, 1 cupful sour cream or rich sour milk, 1 egg, strawberries, whipped cream. Sift flour salt and sugar together into a mixing bowl and chop the butter into it. Dissolve the soda in a little warm water, then beat the sour cream or milk into it, together with the beaten egg. Add to dry ingredients, mixing with a flexible knife, but handling as little as possible. The dough should be soft enough to roll out easily. Roll quick and lightly on a floured board into sheets. Lay one on top the other in a well-greased, round pan, having the first one well brushed with softened butter. Bake in a hot oven. When done, split the cakes over the lower half with a thick layer of strawberries crushed and sweetened then place the second one on top and cover with a layer of whipped cream and place whole strawberries on top of this. Sweet milk and baking powder may be used instead of sour cream and soda.

A Dainty Strawberry Dessert.—One cupful ripe strawberries, 1 cupful sugar, 2 egg whites, stale cake. Mash the berries and stir in the sugar. Beat the whites of the eggs stiff; then put in the berries and sugar and whip stiff. Put a layer of stale cake in the bottom of a dish and pour the strawberry fluff over it. In about an hour the cake will be permeated and softened with the juices, while the fluff on top is firmer than before. If you desire to make the dish more ornamental, drop spoonfuls of whipped cream on the meringue, putting a

strawberry an a bit of green angelica or real strawberry leaves on each.

Strawberry Marmalade.—To one pound of strawberries allow one and one-half pounds of sugar. Cook strawberries in the clarified sugar stirring constantly, until they become pulpy and the juice is thick. The heated berries may be passed through a sieve and stirred with sugar allowing two pounds of sugar to one pound of berries. Pour into glasses and cover immediately. Then cook them in a double boiler for fifteen minutes, leaving them in the boiler until cold.

Strawberry Jelly.—Strawberry jelly may be made of strawberry juice alone, if the berries are only partly ripened; but if sweet or fully ripe, red currant juice or lemon juice in the proportion of a half cupful of red currant juice or the juice of a small lemon to a pint of strained strawberry juice should be added. To each pint of the mixed juice a pound of sugar is allowed. English housewives make a delicate jelly of the berries alone before they are fully ripe in this way. Put the carefully picked and cleaned berries into the preserving kettle over a slow fire. Crush slightly with a wooden spoon until the juice flows freely. Simmer gently for half an hour strain through a jelly bag and return to the fire. Boil briskly fifteen minutes with constant stirring. Take from the fire, measure and allow a pound of sugar to every pint of juice. Add the sugar, a cupful at a time, stirring until thoroughly dissolved. Put back on the stove and boil briskly until the liquid jells.

Strawberry Glace.—One quart water, 2 cupfuls sugar, 1 teaspoonful granulated gelatin, Juice of 1 lemon, 1 1/2 cupfuls strawberry juice, whipped cream. Boil sugar and water together twenty minutes and then pour over the gelatin which has been softened in a little cold water. When this is cool, add the lemon juice and the strawberry juice, carefully strained and free from seeds. Freeze and line a mold with the frozen ice. Fill in the center with stiffly whipped sweetened cream. Cover the top with the strawberry ice.

Useful Hints.

Sweet peas should be thinned out if they come up too thickly.

A little quince preserve improves the flavor of pumpkin pie.

Powdered sugar is sometimes preferred in making hard sauce.

House plants infected with lice should be dipped in tobacco water.

Fermented ketchup makes an excellent polish to clean brass articles.

Good cauliflower is heavy, compact and creamy white in appearance.

Grated horseradish mixed with lemon juice is better than when mixed with vinegar.

A little baking soda is a good thing to put in the dish water when washing dishes.

Gardeners should keep their tools in the proper place; they will then waste no time in looking for them.

A delicious cake filling is made of sugar and cream boiled together and thickened with finely ground peanuts.

Jelly bags, pudding bags, and strainer clothes should be thrown into clear warm water immediately after using them.

The housewife can frequently omit meat from a meal if she makes up the nourishment with cheese, nuts and milk or cereals.

A tub of water placed near the house plants in a room where you are afraid of frost will attract the frost, and save the plants.

Always remove the bones and meat from the soup stock before it cools; then when it is cool you can lift the fat off without any waste.

Using a warm iron when cutting the clothing will do away with pins and weights on tissue paper patterns. Lay the pattern on the material and press it lightly with a warm iron. It will adhere to the cloth.

If bacon is soaked in water a few minutes before it is fried, it will retain much more fat than if cooked in the ordinary way. When it is done sprinkle over it a few drops of lemon juice and a dash of paprika which will much improve its taste.

If the breakfast egg cups are put into cold water and allowed to soak until the regular dish-washing is done they will rinse out quite easily; and if the egg spoons are rubbed with a little salt, after being rinsed in warm water, all discoloration will be removed without the use of silver polish.

THE FASHIONS

With the first, sultry days of summer, one naturally turns to white, or the pale-toned linens and cottons. Owing to the popularity of stripes and checks, it is safe to say that it will not be an all-white season, but all-white is to be very popular, nevertheless.

Wash Satin in Suits and Dresses

One of the coolest and most novel of the new summer materials, both for suits and dresses, is wash satin. This comes in the plain flat tones and also in white. It is a practical fabric, too, as it sheds dust, does not wrinkle readily, and launders perfectly. Coats and blouses, too, for wear with skirts of linen, the corded cottons, or the regulation suit skirt of serge or gabardine, are being fashioned of wash satin, most effectively. A tennis coat, in Norfolk fashion, a belted Russian, or one of the various other peplum model, developed in a soft tone of satin, may be worn for morning, sports wear, or for afternoons.

The sheer linens, cottons and silks are all very popular for frocks and blouses. Pale tones and white predominate. Organdies and voiles are dainty and cool for afternoon frocks, and net and taffeta are combined effectively for evening and the more elaborate afternoon dresses.

Separate Coats and Skirts

How the separate skirt could ever have been laid aside for a season or



Pink Organdy Blouse, Black Satin Skirt.

two, as it was, is indeed a mystery, when one considers how very practical it is. Its popularity this season, however, is quite making up for the year or two of indifference. Separate skirts of taffeta, satin, faille and similar silks are being worn considerably for all daytime purposes, combined with blouses of Georgette, chiffon and the other sheer silks. For sports purposes, striped and checked linens, canvas weaves, cotton velours, corduroys, and the various white corded cottons are favored, as well as the novelty wash satins and jersey silks; wool jersey in bright tones of rose, green, gold, and like shades, is also popular.

The separate skirt and contrasting coat are particularly smart for sports



Pongee Frock with Slip-On Blouse

showing cream-white serge skirts, combined with wash satin blouses, and coats of blue serge, or the novelty striped silks or linens, for tennis, golf and the like. This combination of white skirt and blue coat is not new, of course, but it is unusually effective.

Handkerchief Linen Blouses

Organdy, voile, crepe de Chine and

the wash satins are practical and popular for blouses this summer, and a particularly dainty revival is handkerchief linen. Although one expects linen to crush more easily than almost any of the other materials, it is nevertheless cool and fresh for summer wear. There are some especially pretty stripes and patterns in these linens, combinations of rose, French blue, pale green and the various other pastel shades, now favored in the crepes, voiles and other sheer cottons and silks. Two effective peplum blouses are illustrated here; one is of pongee, a slip-on model, finished at the normal waist with the new elastic shirring, and the other is of pale pink organdy. The pongee blouse is worn with a pongee skirt, making a cool frock for mornings or informal afternoon purposes. The organdy blouses, which close down the front with loops and tiny crystal buttons, is belted with a narrow, black grosgrain ribbon belt, and is worn with one of the new black satin skirts. This is one of the novel combinations of the season for afternoon wear.

Neck finishes and cuffs offer particularly interesting possibilities this season. A well fitting cuff has much to do with the success of the gown, and may be flattering or decidedly unbecoming to the hand. Although one sees but few short sleeves, as the season advances they will, in all probability, be as much favored as in seasons past. High collars seem to have entirely given way to the open throat, which proves that Dame Fashion has more of common sense to deal with just now than ever before in her reign.

These patterns may be obtained at your local McCall dealer or from the McCall Co., 70 Bond St., Toronto, Ontario

MIRACLE OF THE WAR.

Spanish Journalist Amazed at Size of the British Army.

A Spanish journalist, who has been visiting the British front, gives his impressions in the Paris "Petit Journal." He remarks that he has seen a miracle—an army created in twenty months! And after enumerating all that he saw, the masses of troops, guns, and munitions, he adds: "When you have seen the colossal machine working, when you have heard the song of thousands of guns and the calm words of confidence from officers and men, you believe England invincible and well worthy of such an ally as France."

"But what is most astonishing is that all that one sees now did not exist fifteen months ago; that all these smart, polite and chivalrous officers are fighting outside their own country to defend the soil of their allies. And in this they acted spontaneously under no compulsion."

"It is difficult to explain this transformation, but the miracle is above all due to moral factors. The social body and the national machine have been transformed because the heart and spirit of England had undergone a prior change. The lack of scruple by the 'scrap of paper' men showed that the English possessed not only a feeling heart which brought them to the help of the robbed and assassinated Belgians, but the implacable will to impose the final decision upon the vandals of Europe. And when the women intervened, when the delightful blondes of Great Britain joined in the campaign, Kitchener's 'contemptible little army' became a terrible army necessitating the accumulation of forty German divisions. And that is only the beginning!"

TESTS FOR AVIATORS.

What They Must Undergo to Become Proficient in France.

Those who apply for positions as aviators in the French army have to undergo some interesting tests of endurance and self-control. In one test the applicant must exert on the drum of the testing apparatus a rhythmic and continued effort that is recorded in kilograms. He is then placed in front of a needle that moves by clockwork and makes one complete revolution a second. As soon as he notices any irregularity in the motion he must stop the needle by pressing a lever. Next a tambour is applied to his thorax or his wrist, to gauge the regularity of his breathing and his pulse. The candidate is then submitted to a violent and unexpected shock, such as the sudden explosion of flashlight powder, a revolver shot or a douche of ice water might cause. Even then he may show no visible effect of the shock, the tambour registers the degree to which his hand trembles, and how much, if any, his breathing and his pulse quicken. A good pilot must have great powers of resistance to fatigue, a high degree of imperturbability and very rapid motor reaction. In spite of fatigue, his system must respond at once, not only to the call of his will, but to the reflexes acquired during his education and training.

Sell Frozen Products.

The markets of Irkutsk, in Siberia, are an interesting sight, for the products offered for sale are in most cases frozen solid. Fish are piled up in stacks like so much cordwood, and meat likewise. All kinds of fowl are similarly frozen and piled up. Some animals brought into the market whole are propped up on their legs, and have the appearance of being actually alive, and as one goes through the market one seems to be surrounded by living pigs, sheep, oxen and fowls standing up.

BAD SAUSAGES SOLD IN GERMANY

EIGHT AND A HALF TONS AUCTIONED IN MADGEBURG.

Cocoa Powder, Adulterated With Sand and Manure Offered for Sale.

German and Austrian newspapers coming to hand reflect the growing food shortage in Germany.

The Madgeburgische Volksstimme says that at a time when thousands of women are unable to put on the table a single piece of sausage it is infuriating to read in the Madgeburgische Zeitung the following advertisement:

"In my storehouse are 8 1/2 tons of sausage which has deteriorated in quality. To be sold by auction. May be viewed on Wednesday, 26th inst."

Is it not revolting, asks the Volksstimme, that it should be possible to allow over eight tons of sausage to spoil, and then offer them for sale?

According to Hungarian papers there is no doubt that the people of that kingdom are suffering with great patience the distress caused by the war. Not only has food become dearer with extraordinary suddenness, but also boots, clothes, and ironmongery. The paper is convinced that the rise in prices will diminish the readiness of the people to make sacrifices, and points out that it is inadmissible that a certain section should sacrifice nothing, but demands sacrifices from millions of the population.

Secret Food Hoards.

The Kieler Zeitung prints the following story of food hoarding in Munich, where inspectors have been appointed to make domiciliary visits in search of hidden stores of food-stuffs. The first, rather superficial, search, having proved fruitless, a second, more stringent one, was undertaken, the cupboards and cellars being carefully examined. This, too, proved unproductive until the last house was visited. Here, after the place had been ransacked from cellar to attic, the inspector bent down and tapped the floor.

It sounded hollow, but the obliging hausfrau opened up the boards, and showed him a store of things that were perfectly legitimate. The inspector, however, was not yet satisfied, and ferreted about until he succeeded in discovering a secret door. He found inside a perfect mountain of sausages, hams, and other food-stuffs. The hausfrau watched tearfully as all her carefully collected hoard was carted away in two drays, and handed over to the municipal authorities.

Az Est, a well-known Hungarian journal, draws attention to the number of dirty children to be seen daily wandering in the streets of Budapest and attributes this to the high price of ordinary soap, which has risen from four cents a tablet to 28 cents.

The journal adds: "Since no maximum price has been fixed for the fat used in the manufacture of soap, it has become more expensive than the fat we consume at our meals, having risen from a trifle over 12 cents to 50 cents. It would only be in the public interest if the authorities were to take the matter in hand, and, by some charitable means, procure a supply of soap for distribution among the poor, which would prevent the outbreak of epidemics otherwise imminent as a result of the present insanitary condition of the children."

The Pinch in Frankfurt.

In the "Frankfurter Zeitung" we obtain some interesting details of the municipal kitchens established in Frankfurt. The number of people taking their mid-day meal in one of the eight war kitchens was 5,000, and was increasing fast. Two-thirds of these people were members of families the men of which were in the field, mostly women working in the town. The rest were simply people who could not afford to pay much for their food. To these two categories the price per meal was 20 to 30 pfennig respectively, the cost price being 33pf. For children there were special mid-day meal arrangements. The town council were considering the question of providing cheap eating facilities for people of the middle classes.

During January, we are told, 55,000 persons benefited by the eight kitchens. In March the number had risen to 120,000, and in April and May the rise was extraordinarily rapid.

A trader in Dusseldorf named Christian Camps, has been fined, according to "Vorwärts," for dangerous adulteration of food under somewhat peculiar circumstances. The military authorities through an agent bought 15 tons of cocoa powder in Holland, which on its arrival in Dusseldorf was found to be so adulterated that it was rejected as unfit for food. The war authorities offered the stuff for public auction, and Christian Camps bought fifty barrels of it. The police were informed by a rival tradesman of Camps' purchase, and sent their analyst to make investigations. It was discovered that the cocoa powder consisted of cocoa shavings heavily adulterated with sand and stable manure.

Why is watered silk classified as dry goods?

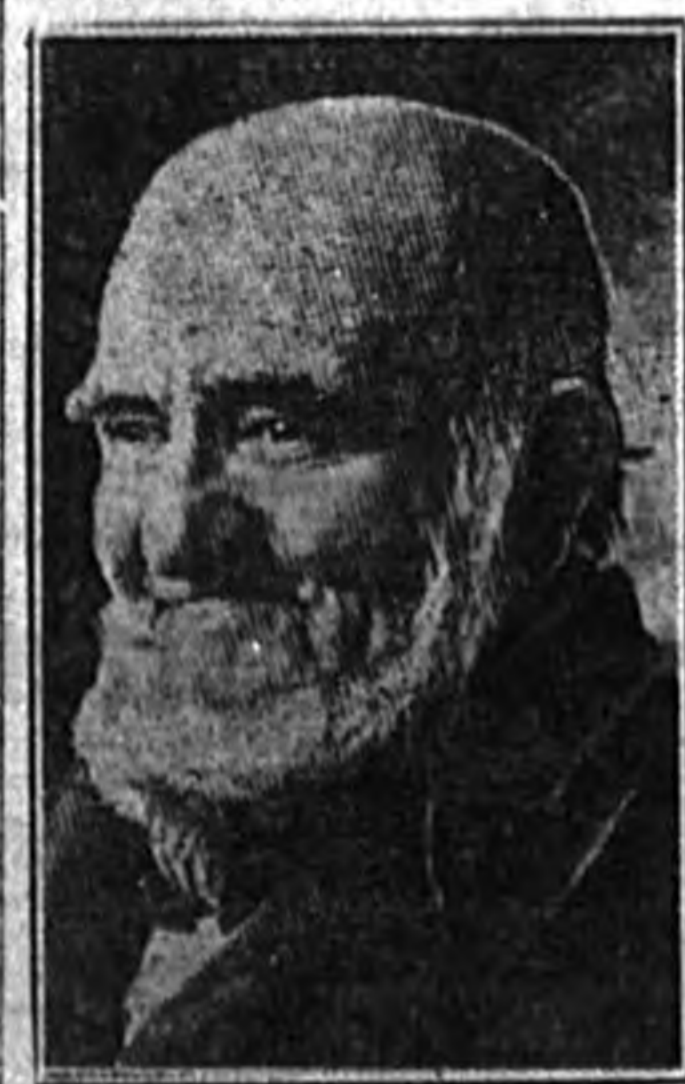
HE BUILT COFFINS FOR SELF AND WIFE

DID JOHN KINGSCOTT, AN AGED WINNIPEGGER.

John Says He Does Not Believe in Being Cheated by the Undertaker.

John Kingscott, aged 84, of Atlantic Avenue, Winnipeg, is ready to face death with a smile, for he has just put the finishing touches on a pair of cedar coffins for himself and his wife. Kingscott is one of Winnipeg's best known and most highly respected "old-timers." He has lived in the city for twenty years, and for a number of years has been prominent in civic politics. In the last municipal elections he was a candidate for the City Council, and despite his years, carried on an aggressive campaign. Before coming to Winnipeg he was a resident of Toronto for eighteen years. "I'm just waiting for the call," he said recently, "and now that I am prepared for it, the sooner it comes the better. I have made my will and my coffins are nearly made. You come with me and I'll show you as neat a pair of last fittings as you ever saw."

He led the way to a small shop at the back of his lot where he proudly exhibited two brown cedar coffins, shelved carefully and covered with canvas.



John Kingscott.

below in one of these than in one of the shoddy undertaker's affairs. The wife and family do not like the idea of these coffins, but I say to them, as I said to the parson, 'Why not? What's wrong? We've all got to die. Why not get ready. People nowadays are so shakily brained that they cannot reckon with time, let alone with

eternity. But I say it's a man's job to face eternity cheerfully and not go dodging around corners to escape the grave. I'm ready now. When these coffins have been varnished a good black with carriage varnish they'll be finished, and not much too soon. Though I come from a long-lived stock I'm certain to be going soon."

Kingscott came to Canada from Gloucestershire in 1878. He first worked with Rathbone and Company at Deseronto, Ont. Then he went to Toronto, where he did road work for the city for eighteen years. He has been married twice, and made the coffin for his first wife himself.

Had Faith in His Father.

Bobby's father is not a brilliant sort of man; it has been said in fact, that he errs decidedly in the other direction. He took Bobby the other day on a short visit to some friends, and, thinking to make a good impression, he started a conversation. "I had quite an adventure the other evening," he said. "At the corner of a dark street a man suddenly sprang out on me and said that if I didn't give him my watch he'd knock my brains out. Fortunately, a policeman came along, and the man took to his heels!" "And weren't you afraid?" asked his hostess. "Afraid!" echoed Bobby's papa modestly. "Well, I hope not." "But" went on the lady, "if he had carried out his threat?" "Well," answered the visitor, "if he had—And then the loyal little Bobby struck in: 'I'll bet there's nobody who could knock any brains out of father!' he said proudly."

Protective Dress.

"See there!" exclaimed the returned Irish soldier to the gaping crowd as he exhibited with some pride his tall hat with a bullet hole in it. "Look at that hole will ye? Ye see, if it had been a low crowned hat I should have been killed outright."

Going Out Again to the Firing Line

Scene in a Big London Railway Station.

They emerged from the booking office as if they had been hurrying, and the older woman looked round for the station clock.

"Oh, plenty of time," she said. "Another eight minutes yet."

The girl who was with her made no response. You guessed they were mother and daughter. The mother was a hearty woman nearing sixty, with a ruddy, good, strong-featured face and a manly, reliable manner. She was not poorly dressed, but serviceably, as one dresses who has to count her money more than once before she spends it. Her hands were roughened with work; she wore a sensible plaid shawl, for there was snow on the railway lines and on the fields beyond, and capping all the houses round about. The daughter was a slight girl of some seventeen, pale, anxious, pre-occupied, seeming rather as she were hurt and suffering, and shrank from being noticed.

"Look here, now, Annie," said the mother, speaking firmly and swiftly, "if you can't leave off crying, run back home at once, like a good girl. Don't upset him. I want him to go feeling cheerful and comfortable about us."

"I'm not crying," the girl protested feebly.

"You are. You know you are. And I won't have him upset. Don't be unkind to him—just run off at once. He'll be here in a minute."

"But he'll think it so funny."

"The girl struggled with her words."

"No, he won't. I'll explain. I'll make it right. It's much kinder to him. And you've said good-bye once, when I was hoping you wouldn't come. Run home now, there's a dear, and leave it to me."

She put a hand on the girl's arm to urge her towards the door, and, after a momentary hesitation, she moved with quickening steps and disappeared into the booking office. She was running her hardest over the level crossing a hundred yards further up the line, as a bronzed young soldier in khaki came from the booking office and joined the old lady on the platform.

"Well," she greeted him breezily, "everything all right? Got your ticket?"

"Yes. That's all right." He was buttoning something into a breast pocket that was over-full. A tall, personable fellow, he carried a rifle, had a prodigious kit strapped on his back, and a water bottle and divers tightly packed small parcels hanging from his waist-belt. "They'd take me for Santa Claus, only it isn't Christmas," he grinned, surveying his burdens; then, abruptly, "Where's Annie?"

"Oh, she's all right," said the mother easily. "I had to send her back. Silly thing! We forgot and left the gas-ring alight, and I don't want the house burnt down. Hope we haven't forgot anything else." She fingered the tight parcels critically. "Be sure you put these oilskins socks on over your other ones when you go into them damp trenches. And mind you wear the thick new vests." She shook a warning finger at him. "You want me out there to look after you, you're so terrible careless!"

They both laughed.

"Annie and me are hard at it knitting you some more, and if you don't wear them I shall be very angry with you."

"I'll wear 'em, you bet," he said, "but don't make too many of 'em. You've got enough to do. Wish I could get you a bigger allowance—I don't like you taking in that blessed washing."

"Nonsense. I'm glad to be doing something."

"If you can't let the rooms," he went on, "I'd sooner you sold some of the things and went into some lodgings."

"I shan't do nothing of the sort," she insisted. "I'm going to have the home waiting there ready for you when you come back, don't you fear. I'll manage."

He grumbled vaguely.

"Now, I tell you you're not to fidget about me and Annie," she reproved him. "We're as right as could be, and there's no need. I'm not worrying. Your father went all through the Boer war and came back safe, didn't he? Very well, then, and so will you. I only wish he was still alive—he'd be out there with you. I know that. I sometimes get a feeling how angry he must be now because he can't go."

"Ah, he was a good plucked one, he was," said the soldier.

"When I get your medals to hang alongside his I shall be as proud as a dog with two tails."

They both laughed again, but his laugh was not so cheery, as hers. He was restless, uneasy, as if the strain of parting was telling on him, but she was unconcerned and as practical as if he had been merely going up to an office in town and would be home again, as usual, in the evening. When the gates of the level crossing swung open, and we could hear the train approaching, one felt there was even a touch of relief in his "Here it comes,"

but she only said, briskly, with no change of tone:

"Mind you send me a postcard directly you get out there, and write when you can."

"That's all right," he said.

Then, as the train fussed noisily in, they kissed each other, and she put her hands on his broad shoulders to pull him down and kiss him a second time, just in a good, motherly fashion, and without a flicker of emotion on her comfortable face.

"Annie'll be too late," he observed, leaning from the carriage window.

"Yes, silly thing. Never mind. She said good-bye once. I'll say it again for you, and she can write."

He took off his cap and waved it as the train carried him off, and hung out waving it as long as he was within sight. "Good-bye," she shouted, and "Good luck!" and stood sturdily in the middle of the platform gazing after him. She did not take out a handkerchief; she waved, and kept waving, one of her rough hands, but when the train had gone so far that she could have been no more than an outline to the other's eye, her lips were quivering and tears streaming unheeded down her cheeks, and I turned away.

TO DODGE THE LIGHTNING.

A Metal Bed Is the Safest Place During a Storm.

The fear of being struck by lightning is both a very real and a very sensible fear says the Philadelphia Inquirer.

But lightning can be avoided like all other evils. It will strike in certain places and it will not strike in other places. There are seasons for its behavior in both cases, for nature never operates by chance.

A steam engine or a railroad coach is as safe as any place in the world as far as lightning is concerned. No one has ever been struck by lightning while he was aboard a train.

The business part of a city likewise is never struck by lightning. Neither are tall skyscrapers ever hit. It is a matter of record that insurance companies never have any losses from lightning striking any building with metallic sides and framework of iron and steel.

A steel battleship is also safe from the bolt from the clouds, as is a steel windmill tower. This is because every one of these objects is its own lightning rod and needs no further protection that they can give themselves.

There is another list of things which lightning will surely strike. It will strike a country house or a house in the outskirts of a town. It likes to hit a barn, church, school-house, tree, stack or animal, especially if it is near a wire fence.

As for a house the safest place in a lightning storm is your iron or brass bed. It is very dangerous to stand near the bed because you are taller than the bed. The reason why you are safe when lying on it is that the bed head and foot extend above your head. The current will not leave the bed to pass through your body. The walls and the floor of the room may be ripped to pieces, but you will be safe as long as you lie still in your bed.

Feather beds offer no protection whatever from lightning unless they lie on a metal bed. If the bed is of wood and the springs are steel the wood of the bed may be split to pieces, but you will nevertheless remain unharmed.

During the day the safest place in a house is in the centre of a room, provided there is no stove near.

Contrary to popular opinion it makes no difference whether doors or windows are open or closed. Lightning can get in under any circumstances if it wants to.

"DEAD" SOLDIER REVIVED.

Surgeon Massages Man's Heart and Restores Its Action.

A wonderful case of restoring the dead to life has just come to light in the case of Lance-Corporal Mayes of Queen's Westminster, who had part of his right arm blown off by a shell in the fighting at Ypres says a London correspondent.

The injury was so bad that after the first aid dressings the limb had to be amputated. He came to England and was in a hospital in the Midlands for some time. A short time ago he recovered sufficiently to leave the hospital and came to London apparently quite well. But for some reason infection again appeared in the amputated arm and a further operation was deemed necessary to stop the danger of poisoning.

Corporal Mayes was put under an anaesthetic, but the heart collapsed and ceased to beat. The case seemed to be hopeless and the waiting relatives in a few minutes would have been informed of his death. But Dr. Lionel E. C. Norbury, the distinguished surgeon who handled the case, was not beaten. He made an incision in the side of the patient and inserting his hand and lifting the diaphragm, reached the organ with his fingers. The heart responded to the action and began to beat again. The patient had been restored to life when all other means would have failed.

Never judge a man by his relatives instead of by his companions. Relatives are thrust upon him, but companions are usually selected by himself.

"Meat Takes Another Jump"—a familiar headline in your daily newspaper. But why worry about the cost of something you don't need? The most expensive foods are generally the least nutritious. In Summer health and strength come from a meatless diet. Two Shredded Wheat Biscuits, heated in the oven, covered with berries or other fruits and served with milk or cream, make a complete, satisfying, nourishing meal at a cost of five or six cents. All the meat of the whole wheat. Made in Canada

THE BLIND MAN LEADS THE BLIND

SIR ARTHUR PEARSON IS DOING GREAT WORK.

Blind English Publisher Devoting His Life to Helping Sightless Soldiers.

I have seen them by the dozens, in London and in Paris, led by their friends or groping their own way about uncertainly—blinded victims of the war. I have seen them by the dozens and they are in London by hundreds, writes Mr. Edward Marshall.

In the tea room of the Piccadilly Hotel, London, which is the afternoon gathering place for officers, some of them alone, more of them with women friends and relatives, half a dozen groups are nearly always centred about some blinded youth.

Out at St. Dunstan's Home for Blinded Soldiers there is one really happy blind man, whose happiness may be said to have grown out of the great conflict.

Sir C. Arthur Pearson, world famous publisher, recently knighted, was blinded, as was America's great newspaper publisher, Joseph Pulitzer, by overwork. The fact that he is blind, however, surely has been a vast good fortune for the men who have come home sightless from the fighting.

He is a tall man, not over 45 or 46, as full of energy as he ever was, but with an expression upon his delicately chiselled face which is very different from that of a man who has been years ago and he was in the thick of great newspaper competition.

Fighting the Handicap.

He sits at a desk in what once was the drawing room of the great mansion, which he has changed into St. Dunstan's Home, and actively supervises the whole management of the great enterprise, devoting his odd moments to searching the literature of the world—through eyes other than his own, of course—for new ideas which may help him to help his fellow unfortunates.

It was impossible for me to mention the old days to him, but he spoke of them himself apparently without regret, and then plunged at once into a discussion of the work which he is doing and the work he hopes to do for the blinded victims of this war.

"I have heard blindness called the greatest tragedy of the war," said he with that smile which was not in the least pathetic, really, but which continually seemed so to me, because of the memories of other days that crowded in my mind. "That is an exaggeration."

"Blindness is a great misfortune, but it isn't death and it isn't that thing which is worse than death. It's just a handicap." He smiled. "And you know the greatest joy of all is that which comes from getting on in spite of handicaps."

"Great advances have been made in the instruction of the blind. In the old days, and not in days so very remote at that, it was held that a blind man must given three years in which to learn a trade and become self-supporting. At St. Dunstan's we are turning out adepts in productive work in from ten to fifteen weeks."

"We can develop a fairly efficient blind typist in three months, and in six months make him very expert."

They Won't Lack Work.

"Many industries are open to the blind. Basket and mat making have their advantages, and there is cobbling. I myself am lost in wonder when I learn how expert some of our best pupils become at making, and at mending footwear."

"These blind cobblers we are turning out will have as much work as they can do without making any draft on public sympathy, although that will doubtless and should help. But they will be good workmen."

"When they have become expert we set them up in shops with signs saying: 'This shop is run by a blind soldier from St. Dunstan's.' They won't lack work."

"The accuracy of these blind workers is not less than wonderful, even to me, who have to train myself to many new endeavors."

"The important problem which we all are facing is what shall we do with the blind after we have trained them? A blind man capable of making two pounds a week easily might starve to death for lack of employment because of inability to go in search of it."

"The National Institute for the Blind, of which I am president, is to take up this work for them."

JUTLAND HAS A LONG HISTORY

SCENE OF THE RECENT GREAT NAVAL BATTLE.

Germany Took Part of the Peninsula in Famous Seven Days' War.

Jutland, or, as the Danes call it, Jylland, which the recent naval battle has brought into such prominence, is well described as the continental portion of the kingdom of Denmark. Fifty years ago, before the famous Seven Days' War, which ultimately resulted in the loss of Schleswig-Holstein to Germany, the whole peninsula belonged to Denmark; but since then the southern portion has been German territory. The Cimbric peninsula of the ancient geographers, Jutland extends northward from Lubek on one shore, and from the mouth of the Elbe on the other, for a distance of some 270 miles, ultimately tapering off to the promontory of the Skaw, which reaches out toward Sweden, between the Skagerrak and the Catte-gat.

Mists Are Frequent.

Strictly speaking, of course, the northern portion of the peninsula is an island, unless the bridge thrown across the Llim fiord at Aalborg can be accounted a true connecting link. At Aalborg the fiord is narrow enough, but before it reaches the old cathedral city of northern Denmark, with its busy port and markets, the Llim fiord passes through many phases. From the point where the sweeping line of sand dunes is broken through by the North Sea at Thyborn, the fiord, as it spreads itself east, widens out into great lagoons, laps the shores of many islands, little and big, and creeps round many peninsulas. It narrows into a channel at Glyngore, then widens out into a great lake stretching fifty miles north and south, narrows again at Logstor, widens once more beyond, and so on to Aalborg, and through a narrow channel some thirty miles to the steel blue waters of the Catte-gat. Thus is the water-way complete between sea and sea. It is of little value, however, as a through passage for shipping. In many places it is less than twelve feet deep, and, on the western side, the seaward banks of the lagoons are frequently broken away, and what channels there are through them are constantly shifting. The western coast of Jutland has but little that is hospitable to offer. Low and sandy and windswept, shallow waters are the rule everywhere, and the mists spoken of in the accounts of the recent great naval battle fought off its coasts are familiar enough to the dwellers on the hungry land which looks up on to the North Sea, as the Romans might have put it.

The Jutlanders.

The history of Jutland is, of course, the history of Denmark. It, no doubt, supplied its quota to the hordes of Northern which, from 800 A.D. onwards, caused the name of the Dane to be a terror throughout northern Europe for nearly seven centuries. There were Jutlanders, no doubt, amongst the men who built the wicker bridge across the Liffey at Dublin, and who called the place Dublin, or Blackpool, and amongst those who caused Fingal to be called the country of Fionn Gall or the White Strangery. There would be Jutlanders, too, amongst the Danes around Canute, and so on through the greatness and obscurity of Danish history.

HISTORY OF SUGAR.

The Cane Was Apparently Used First in India.

Sugar, which we are being asked to economize, bears something of its history in its name, which is believed to derive, through various modifications—the French sucre, Spanish azucar, and Arabic sakkar—from the Sanskrit, Shukara. It was in India, apparently, that cane sugar in the dry, granulated state was first prepared. The date of the introduction of sugar to England is uncertain, but large quantities of Egyptian sugar were imported via Venice in the Middle Ages. In very early times the use of sugar appears to have been unknown. The sweet sap of the Indian weed seems to have been first cultivated in the country extending from Cochinchina to Bengal. Thence it was imported to Europe under the name of saccharum, and used in medicine. It was in the seventh century that the art of sugar-boiling was carried to China from India, but Egyptians taught the fortune, over £100,000, to her coach-Chinese sugar refining.

CANADIAN ORDER OF FORESTERS

37th Annual Meeting of the High Court—Over Five Hundred Delegates Present.

The 37th Annual Meeting of the Canadian Order of Foresters convened on Tuesday afternoon, the 20th of June, in the Masonic Hall, in the City of London, Ont., at 2 p.m. Delegates are in attendance from all parts of the Dominion, every province being represented.

The following officers of High Courts were present at the opening session: J. A. Stewart, High Chief Ranger, Perth, Ont., in the chair; J. A. A. Brodeur, High Vice-Chief Ranger, Montreal, Que.; Robert Elliott, High Secretary, Brantford, Ont.; Dr. U. M. Stanley, Chairman of the Medical Board, Brantford, Ont.; W. G. Strong, Superintendent of Organization, Brantford, Ont.; W. L. Roberts, First High Auditor, Brantford, Ont.; J. P. Hoag, Second High Auditor, Toronto, Ont.; W. A. Hollinrake, High Court Solicitor, Brantford, Ont., and A. R. Galpin, London, Ont.; F. H. Davidson, Winnipeg, Man.; A. R. Coffin, Truro, N.S.; A. E. Wright, Toronto, Ont.; Dr. E. W. Moles, Norwich, Ont., members of the executive committee.

In addition to the above, D. Creighton, Dist. H.C.R., Brandon, Man.; John Murray, Past Dist. H.C.R., Hamiota, Man., and D. E. McKinnon, District High Secretary, Winnipeg, Man., representatives from the District High Court for Manitoba, were present.

The annual reports of the different officers of this Order are of a very satisfactory nature, showing that its steady progress which has been its experience since its inception in 1879, was continued in the year 1915.

This order confines its business entirely to the Dominion of Canada, and notwithstanding the tremendous handicap imposed on the work of the society, as a result of the war, the year just closed shows splendid progress.

The increase in the Insurance Fund during the year amounted to \$465,500.31. This is the largest sum added to the fund in any one year in the history of the Order. The standing of this Fund at the end of the year, after the payment of 592 Death Claims, amounting to \$592,179.88 showed funds on hand of \$5,205,868.32, the amount at the present time being \$5,388,754.58. The yearly revenue derived from the investments of the Order now constitute a very substantial amount of the annual income. Interest earned on investments of Insurance funds during 1915 amounted to \$251,435.51, and paid 42.45 per cent. of the total Death Claims on the Order.

In respect to the matter of investments, it is interesting to know that the Order confines the investment of its fund to Government Bonds and Municipal and School Debentures in the Dominion of Canada. During the last two years, with an exceptional market in such direction from the investors' point of view, the Executive Committee has been able to take very extensive advantage of the situation. The Order purchased \$300,000.00 of War Bonds issued by the Dominion Government in the Fall of 1915.

The Sick and Funeral Benefit Fund shows a larger net increase than that experienced in any previous year in the Order's history, the increase for the year being \$55,398.81. Interest earned on investments of Sick and Funeral Benefit Funds (these investments being of a similar nature to those made of the Insurance funds) amounted to \$22,746.91, and after the payment of 7,472 Sick and Funeral Benefit Claims amounting to \$191,924.95, the amount standing at the credit of this fund was \$458,683.58.

WHY OF ABBREVIATIONS.

"Z" in Viz, and Oz. Originally Was Merely an Ancient Sign.

Viz, oz., cwt., dwt., & s. d. Do you know why we write these everyday signs and what their origins are? asked London Answers. Viz, is derived from the first two letters of the Latin word "videlicet," meaning "namely." The z is a corruption of an ancient sign something like a 3 that in the middle ages was always placed at the end of an abbreviated word to mark its incompleteness. In course of time this sign became z.

The same applies to oz., our abbreviation for ounce.

The letters lb., standing for pounds in weight, are the first and third letters of the Latin word "librae." Cwt. (hundredweight) and dwt. (pennyweight) are also abbreviations of Latin words. The c is the Latin numeral for a hundred; the d the initial letter of denarius (penny), and the wt. is short for the word weight.

The s. & d. are the first letters of the Latin words "solidi" and "denarii," meaning pounds, shillings and pence.

Too many men want to run the country instead of attending to their own knitting.



After the Accident

BOY: "Great Scott! Mister, what bait are ye usin?"—Judge, New York.

the fund at the present time standing at \$462,639.95.

The General Fund is also in a satisfactory condition. Many special charges, connected with the war and the arrangement for carrying on the business of the Order, have been arranged without any inconvenience to this fund.

In respect to membership, substantial progress was also made; the membership at the end of the year 1915 standing at 91,040.

Besides the ordinary benefits from its life insurance and sick and funeral benefit departments, special provision is made for assistance to those of its members suffering from tubercular trouble of any kind. A special grant is made extending over a period of six months, with a view to assisting to defray the cost of treatment in any of a number of sanatoria in Canada making a specialty of such cases, and the membership is urged to take advantage of such treatment in the incipient stages of the malady.

It is gratifying to note, after a perusal of the reports of all the officers, the far-reaching benefits that are being derived by the membership in the various directions in which this society endeavors to be of assistance to the individuals composing same. Since 1879, about eleven millions of dollars have been paid out in benefits by this society, and, in fact, the whole record of the Order is well worth the perusal of those who perhaps have been skeptical regarding the permanency and stability of fraternal insurance societies. These reports furnish evidence of careful management in the conduct of the Order's affairs, and reflect credit on its administration.

A point of general interest, as indicating proper selection of risks, is the death rate. This for 1915 was 6.50 in the thousand, but if we deduct the war claims paid, it would have been 6.20, and the average death rate since the inception of the Order, over a period of nearly 37 years is 5.31 per thousand.

In looking into the report of the superintendent on organization, we find he has been able to report the institution of thirty-four (34) new Courts, demonstrating that the Order continues to establish agencies as new fields for the prosecution of its business open up. Particular attention is evidently being paid to establishment of Subordinate Courts only in such places as offer a reasonable prospect of permanency.

The treatment that this Order has accorded to those of its members who have enlisted for overseas service has been most liberal. The insurance of all members who were in the Order prior to the 1st of August, 1914, and who have enlisted for overseas service, is kept in force without any increase in rates. In addition to this, for the first 18 months of the war, all insurance and sick and funeral benefit assessments of such members were paid by the Order. The Fund of High Court. On the 1st of February, 1916, this policy was slightly changed, and, at the present time, where a member enlists for overseas service he pays his insurance assessment at the ordinary rates, so long as he remains in Canada. Immediately he leaves Canada for overseas he is relieved of all insurance premiums or assessments, providing he was in the Order prior to the declaration of war. At the present time there are about 2,000 members of the Canadian Order of Foresters actually overseas. This represents an insurance of \$2,000,000.00, which is being carried by the Order. So far, notice has been received of the death on active service of more than 100 members. This means more than \$100,000.00 of war insurance paid by the Order. As usual on such occasions, a very considerable amount of business awaits the attention of the delegates, and it is expected that the sessions will probably occupy their attention till the 23rd instant.

PIGEONS EMPLOYED AS SPIES.

Many Are Used by the French and German Armies.

All the nations at present fighting use carrier pigeons, not only for carrying messages, but also for taking photographs. In the equipment of all the German and French army corps are to be found a number of wicker panniers containing pigeons, special men being told off to look after the birds.

The messages which these birds carry are written on fine tissue paper, which is generally rolled round the leg and fastened there by means of a piece of silk or small rubber band.

To show how useful the French and German authorities regard these pigeons, it has only to be stated that in France no fewer than 15,000 are reserved for Government use, and 8000, according to official statistics, in Germany.

British authorities, too, realize their usefulness—and danger—and have made it illegal for any German or other alien to possess carrier pigeons during the war, for undoubtedly many messages from spies, especially during the early days of the war, were sent to Germany by this means. These messages of from 200 to 300 words can easily be carried from the East coast to parts of Germany in a day.

During the siege of Paris in 1870, when 3633 birds were sent out of the doomed city, one bird succeeded in carrying to the outside world on one trip no fewer than 40,000 messages.

This extraordinary feat was accomplished by means of microphotography, the messages being first printed in ordinary type and then photographed. The photographs were reduced many hundred times on to films of collodion, each of which, about two inches square, contained 50,000 words. Sixteen of these films rolled up in a quill weighed only one-twenty-fifth part of an ounce.

The big apples would not stay on the top of the measure if there were no little ones below to hold them up.



The Importance of the Roof

A roof should be so good that once laid you can forget all about it. You can do this with a Paroid Roof. Once you and your farm-help have laid Paroid according to the simple instructions, your roof is weather-proof and fire-resisting.

NEPONSET Paroid ROOFING

Paroid is waterproof, because it is saturated through and through with asphalt. It has not dried out, curled up, split or cracked in 18 years' strenuous trials. It positively resists fire. Insist on the genuine—Paroid Roofing. Look for the Paroid roll.

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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.

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Always ready to entertain children, young folks, grown ups—to give all your friends their kind of music, and to make them all feel at home.

And when your company leaves they vote you "the ideal host".

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All suits made by me keep their shape and appearance till worn out.

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What idea does that word convey to you? It tells you that if come to Deacon's, you will be coming to a store that will furnish you with the best variety of Stoves, Ranges, Coal-oil or Gasoline ranges, Refrigerators, etc. that can be found in town.

Don't fail to call.

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

THE BANK OF OTTAWA

ESTABLISHED 1874

Head Office: - Ottawa, Canada.

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

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Farm Machinery, Deering and McCormick also Fleury's famous Plows, and J. B. Doré Thrashers, Etc., International Engines, Chatham Waggon and Carts, Munro & McIntosh Buggies and Expresses. A fine lot to choose from. Peerless Wire Fencing and Gates, Cedar Shingles of first Quality, Harness and Harness Parts, Pumps, Stoves, Ranges, Oils, Churns, Washing Machines, Wringers, Beatty Bros. Stalls, Stanchions, Litter & Feed Carriers, Etc.

All bought for SPOT CASH and on sale at Reasonable Prices.

BERRY'S OLD STAND

MAIN STREET - - - LACHUTE

Lachute Grist & Flour Mills.

Wholesale and Retail.

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

FINE GROUND FEED OUR SPECIALTY.

All grinding guaranteed. Grinding Saturday's Only.

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Main Street, Lachute.

Spring & Summer Shoes For Men Women and Children

We are ready to supply the farmers with the best working Shoes made in Canada.

We invite you to call and see our stock of Boots & Shoes. You will find an assortment larger than most stores carry and on values the best at all times.

Also a large assortment of ready-made Clothing for Men and Boys. Summer Underwear, Straw Hats also Shirts.

Semi-ready Suits made to order.

Boots Repaired. - - - Tel. 65

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Scythes, Snaths, Forks, cythe Sticks, Grind Stones

Grind stone Fixtures, Hay Rakes, Fork Handles

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Rope, Rope Hitches, Mowing machine parts,

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T. McQuat & Son, Lachute Mills

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

TO

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Plus 1-2 cent per mile beyond

Harvesters' Excursions

Reports of Western Crops indicate that there will be need of thousands of Harvesters from Eastern Canada.

FARE RETURNING: 1/2c. per mile to Winnipeg plus \$18. to starting point.

Watch for the EXCURSION DATE

NO CHANGE OF CARS BETWEEN
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THOUSANDS OF FARM
LABORERS WANTED

FOR THE

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Good Pay and Employment in the Fertile Districts
SERVED BY THE C.N.R.

\$12.00 TO WINNIPEG

Plus Half a Cent per Mile Beyond
Return Half a Cent per Mile to Winnipeg plus \$18.00.

Special Trains will be Operated from Montreal and Toronto to Winnipeg. Canadian Northern all the way.

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