

The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XLI

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, AUGUST 4 1916.

NO. 28

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

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. Gall, Box 12, Telephone No. 95 or 3.

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 C. Tremblay's House, North side of James St. (opposite Paper Mill Railway Siding)

AL HONSE TREMBLAY, Lachute Mills, P.Q. Phone No. 52.

SEALED TENDERS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to August 10th, 1916, for the booth privileges of the grounds, building and dining-hall. Said tender must include 135 free dinners for guests of the Agricultural Society. Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

JAS. W. GALL, Sec.-Treasurer.

HOUSE TO LET. - Containing seven rooms, bath, laundry, hot and cold water, furnace. Apply to H. HAMPTON.

Young lady desires position as book keeper or stenographer either temporary or permanent. City experience and references. Apply to WATCHMAN OFFICE.

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 Annie Moore spent a few days in Montreal this week.

Miss Kenmore Barron left on Tuesday for a visit to Val Morin.

Miss Norah Christie left on Tuesday for a visit to Old Orchard.

Miss Winnifred Banford returned this week from a visit to Ste. Rose.

Mr. John Hay M.P.P. spent a few days at Riviere du Loup this week.

Principal McBurney left on Monday for a vacation to Sherbrooke.

Mr. Albi Wilson, of Ottawa, was the week-end guest of Mrs. H. Slater.

Mr. McCormick, of Ottawa, is the guest of his sister Mrs. Blais this week.

Mrs. Pickers and children of Westmount, are guests at the Windsor.

Miss Maggie Hills left on Tuesday, for a visit to friends in Winnipeg.

Miss Verda Kettyle is spending a month in Arundel visiting friends.

Mrs. R. J. Wilson left on Tuesday for a visit to her parents in Lavant.

Mrs. Duncan, of Norwich, Ont., is the guest of Mrs. (Dr.) Drew this week.

Mr. Robt. Somerville, of Quebec, was the week-end guest of Mrs. Hampton.

Mrs. Hope and family are now occupying their summer cottage at Lake Louise.

Miss Winnifred Pakin, left on Monday for a month's visit with friends in Toronto.

Miss E. Smith left on Thursday for a month's visit with her sister in Hamilton, Ont.

Rev. and Mrs. Cliff and children of Mountain, Ont., are guests of Mrs. W. J. Todd.

Mrs. A. McArthur left on Thursday for Ottawa to visit her daughter Mrs. O'Reilly.

Capt. L. Hooker, of the 148th Valcartier Camp, spent a few days in town this week.

Mr. Evan McCallum, of Athol, N.J., is the guest of his aunt Mrs. A. Beers this week.

Miss Ruth Williams, of Montreal, was the week-end guest of her aunt Mrs. Beckham.

Miss A. Young, of Montreal, is spending a short visit with friends in town and vicinity.

Mrs. Munroe and daughter of Guelph, Ont., are guests of Major S. E. Smith for a few weeks.

Mr. Jas. Smith spent the week-end in Cowansville, the guest of his sister Mrs. R. A. Parker.

Mrs. Wilson and sons, of Edmonton, Alta, are guests of Mrs. Mossman Gall for a few days.

Miss Steele, of Montreal, is the guest of Miss Bessie McGibbon for a few days at Lake Louise.

There will be no services in the Baptist Church during the first and second Sundays of August.

The Misses Jamieson, of Toronto, are guests of the Rev. and Mrs. F. Forsythe for two weeks.

Miss Durey, of Montreal, who has been visiting Mrs. Jas. Cottingham, returned home on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. P. Doyle and son, of Montreal, are guests of Mrs. McIntyre for a few weeks.

Mr. Vincent McFaul, of St. Vincent de Paul, is spending a short visit with his brothers in town.

Mr. and Mrs. R. White and daughters, of Hamilton, Ont., are spending a few weeks at Clear Lake.

Miss Lottie Pollock, of Montreal, is the guest of her sister Mrs. T. E. Evans for the next two weeks.

Mr. R. A. Parker spent the week-end the guest of his parents Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Parker, in Durany.

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Boa and daughter Dorothy, of Montreal, spent the week-end in town visiting friends.

Miss Wilson and Mr. Lorne McArthur, of Ottawa, are guests of Mrs. Robt. McArthur for a couple of weeks.

Mrs. Winch and the Misses P. Creswell, M. McKimmie, and A. Hume are taking a trip to the 1,000 Island this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Lorne Campbell, and Mr. and Mrs. Dempster, of Lachute, were week-end guests of Mrs. R. Gammon.

Mr. and Mrs. James W. Gall, with Miss Hersey, of L'Orignal, are spending a couple of weeks holidays at Clear Lake.

The Misses Irene and Gertrude Riddell left on Friday for a visit of a month to Jackson, Mich., and other western points.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph McQuat, (nee Miss Mamie Cottingham) left on Tuesday for their home in Indian Head, Sask.

Mrs. S. E. Smith and daughter Grace, returned on Tuesday from a month's visit with her daughter Mrs. R. A. Parker, of Cowansville.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Preston and daughter, of Montreal, left on Sunday after a pleasant two weeks visit with Mrs. Arthur Pollock.

Gunner A. N. Sheppard, of Petawawa Camp, spent a few days this week at "Hillcrest" the guest of his sister Mrs. Percy Fanchion.

The C.P.R. are running a Pilgrimage to Ste. Anne de Beupre on Tuesday, August 8th. Tickets on sale at the Watchman Office. Return fare \$4.35.

The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered in the Methodist Church on Sunday morning next, at 11:30. No Session of the Sunday School will be held.

Rev. Dr. Ross, Principal of the Theological College of Queen's University, Kingston, will preach in St. Augustine's Church, Chatham, next Sunday morning at 11 o'clock.

On Sunday evening, the Rev. J. J. Hawden, Pastor of the Methodist Church will deliver a Special Address on "Two Years of the Great War". The whole service will be Patriotic.

The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered on Sunday afternoon next in the Methodist Church, Brownsburg, at 4 p.m. The Sunday School Session will meet at 2 p.m.

Last Saturday afternoon the occupants of an automobile owned by A. Leroux, of Brownsburg, had a very narrow escape. While descending a steep grade the machine turned turtle all escaping with a shaking up except the small daughter of Pte. Bull of the 148th who suffered a painful cut on the leg.

That the Council are intent upon forcing obedience to the Prohibition By-law was evidenced from the sudden visit of five detectives on Wednesday, who made a raid upon the five hotels in town. Their sojourn here was short, but not by any means unsuccessful and the fines imposed will be such as to make the hotel-keepers realize that it doesn't pay to treat the wishes of the people with impunity.

Early Monday morning the town and vicinity were visited with 2 severe electrical storms. Lightning struck the tower of Mrs. Wm. Hume, of Bethany, over 20 tons of Hay and all the machinery being burned, the loss is over 1,000 and was only partly insured.

Mr. Chas. Moore, of Hill Head also had 2 barns burnt containing 50 tons of hay, implements, poultry and pigs. The loss is estimated at 2,500 with 1,000 of insurance.

Mr. Joseph Palliser, whose son was recently reported as missing was greatly relieved this week to receive a letter from his boy who is a prisoner of war in Germany. His letter speaks of being badly wounded in legs and back as well as his right arm being broken and shot through the elbow. Under the skillful care of the German doctors, Charlie writes his wounds are rapidly healing. He speaks in kindly terms of his treatment and promises to write again soon.

The death occurred early this week at Ste. Andrews, of Mrs. S. M. Ireland, widow of F. C. Ireland and mother of the Reverends, J. Ellis Ireland, Point St. Charles, A. Austin Ireland, rector of Lachute, and F. Charles Ireland, of Lachute. She was the only child of the late Jas. Fish, of Lachute Mills, and spent all her younger life here, where she was much beloved and esteemed. The funeral took place on Tuesday, at Grace Church, Point St. Charles.

On Wednesday last, a somewhat novel idea was carried out in the form of a family picnic of the McQuat, Pollock and Drew family. This picnic was held in honor of Mr. and Mrs. John Pollock and daughter, Mrs. Arthur Dunkin, of Norwich, Ont. who have been visiting in the community during the past fortnight. The gathering was held in Mr. J. W. McQuat's Maple Grove and a most enjoyable afternoon was spent. Mr. Pollock securing over 90 signatures of those present. It is proposed to make this picnic an annual event, to be held a little earlier in the season and it is hoped that more relatives from a distance who intend visiting their old home will endeavor to come at that time.

Sir George and Lady Perley to tour the County.

Sir George Perley having returned to Canada for a short time to attend to various Government matters, is certainly showing his usual indefatigable energy, in getting around among his old friends of the County.

One would have thought that after the strenuous life he has been leading, in London, in charge of the Office of High Commissioner, that he would have taken advantage of this, his first visit home to Canada since the outbreak of the war, to enjoy a well-earned rest; but with Sir George nothing is allowed to stand between him and the County so dear to his heart and which he so honorably and ably represents; and we now just learn that he has arranged to tour the County, accompanied by Lady Perley, during the week August 7th to 12th, visiting the different places in the County on the following date:—Monday, August 7th, Grenville, 2.30 p.m. Calumet, 7.30 p.m. Tuesday, August 8th, Harrington P. O. 2.30 p.m. Arundel, 7.30 p.m. Wednesday, August 9th, Mille Isles, P. O. 2.30 p.m. Morin, 7.30 p.m. Thursday Aug. 10th, Lakefield, 2.30 p.m. Brownsburg 7.30 p.m. Friday August 11th, St. Philippe, 2.30 p.m. St. Andrews, 7.30 p.m. Saturday, August 12th, Lachute 2.30 p.m.

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,

Baker & Confectioner.

Phone. 80.

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 to-day.

The Waltham

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

CHAPTER XXII.—(Cont'd.)

"Cut the ropes or pull the pegs," gasped Al, and his own jack knife snickered and slashed about the horses, reckless of their heels or of any who might be on the trail.

"Now jump on and git," he added, "I'll finish 'em. Jump, blank it, jump!" he screamed, as the Boss hesitated, and a crashing of brush in the direction of the fires warned him that the minutes of grace had all but expired.

Rolt obeyed him as the last rope was severed, and Al, losing his head at last, cried in his triumph, "Now, catch us, you swine!" as he swung himself on to the back of the last horse and galloped into the bush.

As if in answer to his taunt, a dozen Indians dashed into the opening, and four or five rifles were fired point blank at the retreating figure.

Luckily his horse was not hit, but for a moment the old man swayed and all but toppled from his seat. But though he rode bare-backed, he got his grip again, and in spite of the deadly sickness which took him and the warm trickle from the numbed shoulder, he managed to stick on, whilst the loose horses, frightened by the shooting, thundered past, jostling him as they went, into the darkness in which Rolt had vanished.

For a mile, perhaps, he let his horse gallop, almost lying on its neck to avoid overhanging boughs, maintaining a precarious position by holding on to the horse's mane with his unimpaired hand.

Sorely against his will he had to let his rifle go. If his enemies caught him the rifle would be useless now, and he had all that he could do for the one good arm left him.

When at last he came out upon the prairie he reduced his pace to a lope and sat up, muttering as he guided his horse with his knees and tried to hold up his wounded arm with his left hand.

"Winged, blank them, but not bagged yet, nor goin' to be by any measly Chilcoteen," but though his words were brave his sleeve was very sodden with a warm sticky fluid which still continued to ooze into it, and he was growing so dim of sight and dizzy that he would have ridden right into Rolt, had not his horse shied.

Then for the first time since he had grown to man's estate, the old man cut a voluntary, but even then he held on to the halter rope, and managed to murmur:

"All right, Colonel. Don't shoot. I'm comin' down," but he had only a hazy idea that Rolt was blocking the way, his rifle resting across his horse's back, and of what happened for a while after he spoke he knew nothing.

His disgust was immense, and his scorn withering, when he sat up again with a serious bandage tied

tightly around his upper arm, and heard the Boss ask whether he thought he could sit on his horse if it were led for him.

"Sit on? Who, the blank, said I couldn't sit on! I'm only barked a bit. Must have knocked this feel-head of mine agen a bough, I reckon, or I shouldn't have fell off." But for all that he couldn't remount without assistance, which he accepted only under protest, and with a perfect string of oaths, such as in ordinary times no man ever heard him use.

But once in the saddle again, he seemed to recover. It is true that he never spoke a word after the first five minutes, which was unlike Al, but he remained on his horse's back whilst the endless miles went by in the dark. Only once Rolt heard him muttering to himself, "Guess I can go on three legs as well as a buck. I never seed a buck as would stop because I tinkered it."

That was the spirit in which he, and for the matter of that, Rolt, too, rode all that night. To be rough riders of our plains, pain or discomfort are not things to be moaned over or made much of. Like the beasts of the field in this, unless a wound is bad enough to stop the working of their machinery, they go on as if unhurt. When they lie down, it is with them, and with their rivals, the Indians, to die, and that, too, they do quietly.

Rolt and Al would willingly have given in. Their bodies cried to them for mercy, for leave to slide out of the saddle into the sweet-smelling sage brush and lie still, but though both were utterly spent, though neither had tasted food for twenty-four hours, and one was badly wounded, the thought of the lonely ranch with the two women in it was always before their eyes, and kept them plodding on, trying hard to abstract their minds from the painful present, which had to be lived through. The night waxed and waned for them, riding in this fashion, whilst the unseen troop of Indian horses pattered behind them, now stopping to graze, now galloping after them in alarm lest they should lose sight of their mates.

With the first streak of dawn they debouched upon the edge of the home pasture, powdered by a thin fall of snow.

"Rufus, and Old Regent," muttered Rolt, as he paused for a moment by two snow-sprinkled carcasses. "What accursed butchery!"

"There's more of the same kind," replied Al feebly, pointing to other similar mounds. "They've rounded up and killed all the stock they could come near; but thank God for that!" and he held his one hand out towards the ranch house which came in sight as he spoke.

It still stood untouched as far as they could see, nor was there an Indian in sight in all the country which surrounded it.

Rolt made an inarticulate sound. His lips seemed for the moment unable to move, and then, pointing to the house, he managed to say, "Can you—"

"Of course I can, blank it!" replied the old man, with a sudden flash of energy. "You'd have ridden on an hour ago if you hadn't been such an unmitigated idiot!" but as the Boss spurred his horse over the rise and down the long meadow which led to all he loved, Al suddenly collapsed, and murmuring: "Your white, pretty blanked white, Rolt," slid easily out of his saddle, rolled, and lay still, whilst his horse, after one snort of surprise, began to feed slowly away from his prostrate form.

Al had drawn upon his endurance to the very last ounce, and when, a quarter of an hour later, Jim Combe came to bring him in, he found the old man still unconscious where he had fallen.

CHAPTER XXIII.

In the absence of Rolt, Jim Combe took command of the party at the ranch, and military law was declared: that is to say, Jim insisted upon looking on the house as in a state of siege, though, as Anstruther protested, there was not an Indian in sight nor, he averred, ever likely to be again.

The men were divided into watches, so that there was not an hour of the day or night when some of them were not on guard, whilst no work was undertaken which could lead the defenders to any distance from their base.

On the first day after the departure of the posse, shots were heard over the hog's back, and Jim, who made a reconnaissance in person, reported that a band of Chilcoteens was killing cattle, but though the loss inflicted would be serious, he would not listen to Anstruther's suggestion that an attempt should be made to drive off the marauders.

He was determined that the story of the burning stacks should not be repeated. It was better to lose anything than to expose the women to the danger of a rush upon the house.

On the second day there was not even the sound of a shot to keep up the vigilance of the defenders, and the scouting party sent out by Jim reported all clear to the sky line.

"Our people have driven the Indians clear out of the country," asserted Anstruther. "Arson at night is the limit of their daring. It is not likely that such miserable devils would make a stand against armed white men."

But Jim thought otherwise, and decreed the destruction of certain barns and outhouses beyond the corrals, as affording dangerous cover for an attacking force.

They are valuable buildings in a country where lumber is not as plentiful as it is at the coast, and Mrs. Rolt watched the destruction of them with a sore heart.

"It seems a pity, doesn't it?" she said, as she and Kitty, with Anstruther, watched Jim and his men at work. "But I suppose Jim is right."

"He must be," asserted Anstruther, but his tone belied his words.

"It would be a terrible sell if the Indians really had gone for good, as Mr. Anstruther thinks."

"We could put up with that, Kitty, don't you think, although I confess that I don't like seeing my buildings go."

"Why don't you tell Jim to let them stand till Mr. Rolt comes back?" You tell him, Mr. Anstruther."

"I? Scarcely, Miss Kitty. Jim is commander-in-chief. I am only the invalid. I am not even honored with a place on guard."

"Jim does not think you are fit for duty yet, and you know that you are not."

"I know that I am fit for very little, but I should like to try to be of some use if the admirable Jim would let me," said Mr. Anstruther.

"He gives you the place of honor as our special guard, sir."

"Yes, he is good enough to consider me fit to be left with—in charge of the ladies."

"Mrs. Rolt smiled. She understood what he would have said, and did not make allowances either for the irritability of an invalid, or the impatience of a man put at a disadvantage in the eyes of the women he loved."

"Try to put up with us yet a little while," she said, "Dick will be back soon, now."

Kitty said nothing until he had left the room, then she turned to her friend:

"I think Jim treats Mr. Anstruther pretty badly."

"Badly? What do you mean, Kitty? He sees that he has the best of everything, and never asks him to do a hand's turn. What more can Mr. Anstruther expect?"

"I think he would rather have less consideration as an invalid and more work as a man."

"But he can't do anything."

"Jim might let him try."

"At any other time, yes, and so no doubt he would, and do his work for him after he had made a mess of it, but Jim can't afford to think of people's feelings just now, and to be candid, I don't think your friend is showing to advantage. We have done all we can for him, and now he sulks."

Kitty flushed to the temples. She knew that there was more than a shadow of truth in Mrs. Rolt's charge, but her sympathies were with Frank, though even to her he had been curiously cold and distant since Jim's return.

Never in her life had Kitty's bright temper been more sorely tried than during those days of siege. She had

been used all her life to have men for her playmates. Now she had no playmates; she had not even a lover. Since his return to the ranch Jim had watched over her and Mrs. Rolt with the most unflinching courtesy; had for gotten nothing; had forestalled every wish; and even to Anstruther had been courteous itself; but avoiding any outward demonstration, he had kept Kitty at a distance.

So had her patient. Everything that a man could do to show his gratitude Frank had done, but in some undefinable way he had drawn himself further away from her every day, until to the poor little woman, the love that had been so nearly spoken seemed now but a dream of her own imagination.

Each of the men seemed bent on leaving her to the other. She detested Jim for his many perfections and could not love Frank because he simply would not let her.

(To be continued.)

THIEF OBEYED THE LAW.

How He Implicitly Obeyed An Order of the Magistrate.

"Breaking and entering" is a rare crime on the island of Mangaia, in the Cook group, but an amusing instance of it is described in "Rt. Hon. R. J. Seddon's Visit to the South Sea Islands."

The criminal, whose outward demeanor was of the quietest, but who, to a close observer, was more nervous than he thought he showed, pleaded guilty. The judge, after taking evidence as to his character and so forth, said, "You have admitted committing a very serious offence, and one that rarely occurs in the Cook Islands. You have brought discredit on yourself, on your people and on this island; and you will now pay a visit to another island, upon which you have no friends, and will have to work hard."

The culprit was then sentenced to six months' imprisonment on the island of Manua, one of the Hervey Islands.

In extension of his crime we were told that, as often happens, there was a woman at the bottom of it. A trader had imported some ladies' patent-leather boots of fashionable Parisian style, with silver buckles in front. Several of the young islanders whose means permitted had bought boots and presented them to their lady loves. The sweetheart of the prisoner had said, "Why don't you get me a pair?" So, having no money, he had gone to the store when the owner was asleep, was caught in the act, owned up like a man, and had to do penance.

The visitors asked if there were no probation act? But Judge Gudgeon said, "No!"

"Seeing," said one of the visitors, "that he did not, like Adam, make the excuse, 'The woman tempted me,' can't he be fined? We will pay the fine."

"No," said the judge, "nothing but deportation will meet the case."

The prisoner was told to go and say good-bye to his friends and to meet the boat at three o'clock. He made no attempt to escape, but went home, some distance away, and when next we saw him he was running hard to catch the boat, for he was a little behind time. Meanwhile the cause of this trouble has to wait for her boots, which the swain has promised to bring on his return from Rarotonga.

HEROIC MAJOR DECORATED.

Surrounded by Huns on Dead Man Hill, Fights His Way Back.

The battle of Verdun has been prolific of heroic deeds. One of the most dramatic episodes of the fighting round Dead Man Hill occurred to the west of that position, where a French regiment was faced to face with a Pomeranian brigade. During the hottest moment a major commanding the Third Battalion of a French regiment disappeared. His men, who worshiped him, became very anxious. It was at first reported that he was killed and then that he was a prisoner.

Suddenly they heard a well-known voice shouting, "Bravo, boys! Give them beans!" and the major came into view, his uniform in shreds, his face covered with blood and his left arm hanging limp. He had been cut off with a handful of men, and at their head fought his way through the enemy ranks until he was sent to the ground with a terrible blow from a rifle butt, which smashed his left shoulder.

Dragging himself on his hands and knees for a mile, he had eventually rejoined his men, and his first thought was to lead them once more into action. The French were successful in driving the Germans back, but the gallant major received a second dangerous wound, in the chest, and had to be taken to the rear. So excruciating was the pain he suffered while being operated on that to avoid groaning he sang the "Marseillaise" at the top of his voice. A few minutes later the general commanding his unit arrived at the hospital, and taking the Cross of the Legion of Honor from his own uniform, pinned it on the breast of the brave officer.

And He Knew It

The Professor—I'm afraid, my dear young lady, that you find statistics very dry things.

The Dear Young Lady—Not always. I don't. Smith told me there were 400,000,000 people in the world and I was the prettiest girl of the lot.

You will like its Fine Granulation

Buy your sugar in these neat 2 or 5-lb. cartons, which you can place directly on your pantry shelves. Just cut off the corner and pour out the sugar as you need it.

Lantic Sugar

comes also in 10 and 20-lb bags for housewives who like to buy in larger quantities

"The All-Purpose Sugar"



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

The Farm

Weaning the Farm Colt.

To keep the colt growing without interruption during weaning time and afterward, is a most important consideration in producing horses profitably. A good horseman aims to replace the milk that the colt has been accustomed to secure from its mother. Often in a few weeks during weaning time the youngster changes from the growing, sleek, milk-fat to a stunted, thin, and unthrifty, stunted individual. The colt need lose but little of his flesh and spirit if properly cared for.

Grain must be used as the milk is taken away. It is necessary that the colt be taught to eat grain before weaning is attempted. Oats has always been preferred by horsemen for young colts, and is superior to any other single grain. The colt likes a mixture of a variety of grains and will thrive best on such a ration. He relishes corn and it may well be fed as part of a grain ration, but should not be fed alone nor in too great quantities. Bran is a splendid feed and contains material for bone and muscle. A mixture of oats 60 per cent, corn 30 per cent, and bran 10 per cent, makes a ration that will enable a colt to grow rapidly. A handful of oil meal may be profitably added. Hay should be provided in plenty and doubtless alfalfa or clover is the most desirable for growing colts. If at all possible to furnish succulent grass for the colt, it should be done.

Handling Several Colts.

If there are several colts on the farm it is best to wean all of them at the same time. The youngsters love company and by this method they will fret and worry less. If convenient the colt should be broken gradually to staying away from its mother. The door and fence of the stall or pen should be high enough so that the colt will not attempt to jump out. Proper ventilation should be furnished at weaning time, as well as some arrangement for the colt to exercise freely every day.

Just before weaning it is best to change the dam from succulent pasture to dry feed. If she is being fed grain the amount should be reduced to a minimum. This will have a tendency to reduce the milk flow. The colt should then be allowed to suckle only two or three times a day instead of being with the mother all the time, or at least overnight. It may be necessary to milk out the mare occasionally for a few days, in the case of large milk producers, and where there is a tendency for the udder to swell. Having made the change slowly, and gradually the youngster will not miss the milk greatly, and will grow without any setback if these directions are followed.—H. E. McCartney Secretary Indiana Stallion Enrollment Board.

Forage for Hogs.

To make hog production most profitable the farmer should provide pasture for his hogs whenever possible. The earlier in the year green feed can be supplied the better. Swine of any age relish green feed, and its use always reduces the cost of producing gains on hogs. In addition, it keeps the animals in good thrifty condition.

The best crops to seed in early spring are wheat, oats, rye, barley, rape, field peas, and vetch. Any of the cereals do well planted singly or in combination with rape, peas, and vetch. In certain sections, where these crops will survive the winter, they can be sown the previous fall. In sections where it is impossible to maintain a stand over winter, the crops mentioned can be sown in early spring as soon as the ground is fit.

The pigs should be turned in to pasture the cereal crops when the plants attain a height of about 6 to 8 inches, and taken off when the plants reach such a height that the pigs begin to spit the chewed material from their mouths. This is because the percentage of crude fiber, the indigestible part of the plant, increases rapidly as the plants grow larger. Green wheat, oats, rye, and barley are generally classified as carbonaceous roughages. When young, however, these contain a high percentage of protein and should be classified as nitrogenous roughages in the early stage of growth. Because the small grains when young are so nutritious and are green when frost has killed clover, they are ideal

plants to grow for pigs during late fall and early spring.

Field peas when sown in conjunction with some other kind of grain (oats, rye, etc.) make an excellent early crop for hogs. The seed should be sown in April or early May, and if conditions are right the crop will be ready to pasture in about 30 or 40 days. Hogs clean up the peas and vines very well. The vines that are left on the ground, together with the manure, enrich the soil and add more humus to it. The great value of peas as a pasture for swine is far too little understood.

While the cost of producing pork may be reduced by the use of green feed, it is advisable to feed grain in addition. There is no time that grain can be so profitably fed to a hog as when he is young and running on pasture. Under such conditions, it is possible to secure 15 pounds of gain for each bushel of grain fed. During the spring and summer, and early fall months from one half to three-fourths of a full feed of grain will be sufficient for hogs running on pasture.—Canadian Farm.

Oats Seeds and Sowing Oats

The idea that oats run out and that it is necessary to get new seed every few years is quite common but it is not justified by the facts. There is no reason why a good variety of oats should not be just as good twenty years from now as it is now, if care is taken to keep it pure. The seed should be cleaned and graded each year, taking out the weed seeds and the small kernels. It should also be treated for smut at least once in two or three years. If the seed is of good quality it will not pay to run it through the fanning mill more than once, to take out the small kernels and weed seeds. If the seed is poor or very weedy, running it through a second time and taking out two-thirds or more of the grain is well worth while.

The reason it is best to take out the small kernel is that they do not make as strong plants as the large ones. The weak plants from these small kernels usually produce little grain. The kernels that are sown are all about the same size the plants will be uniform, the crop will all ripen at the same time, and the yield will be better.

Good Roads Wisdom.

"To the farmer better roads frequently mean the difference between affluence and bankruptcy," said Prof. Ernest Flagg Ayres, highway engineer of the Oregon Agricultural College in a lecture to the summer students at that institution.

"A Wisconsin farmer held 100 bushels of potatoes in his cellar, waiting for a good price. He was offered 92 cents in March, but they must be delivered in town, and the roads were so bad he could not haul over them. When he finally got them to market his potatoes brought him 30 cents a bushel. The bad roads cost him \$620, and now he is ardent booster for any movement promising relief."

"While the farmer receives as great financial gain from good roads as anyone, he has the added social benefits. Under present conditions it is often impossible for his children to go to school regularly, his family to go to church except when the roads are good, his doctor to reach him in time to be of most help, or his mail to be delivered regularly. With better roads this can all be changed, and graded schools and larger churches always follow these improvements."

The Smokehouse.

The smokehouse should be eight feet high and of a size suited to the amount of meat likely to be smoked. Ample ventilation should be provided to carry off the warm air in order to prevent over-heating meat. Small openings under the eaves, or a chimney in the roof, will be sufficiently, if so arranged as to be easily controlled.

A fire-pot outside of the house proper, with a flue through which smoke may be conducted to the chamber, gives the best conditions for smoking. When this cannot be arranged, a fire may be built on floor of the house. The construction should be such as to allow the smoke to pass up freely over the meat and out of the house.

Brick or stone houses are best, though the first cost is greater if they are built of lumber.—American Farm and Dairy.

None are so ignorant as those who think they know it all.

"PAROWAXED"

Is but another word for "insured" when it refers to jams and preserves. Molding and fermentation are impossible when the jars are securely sealed with

Parowax

PURE REFINED PARAFFINE

Parowax keeps the container air-tight. When you have the jars securely parowaxed your preserves will be the same when you open them as they were the day you put them up.

Best of all, Parowax is most convenient to use. Pour melted Parowax over the tops of jelly tumblers and they are made air-tight, dust and germ proof.

FOR THE LAUNDRY—See directions on Parowax labels for its use in valuable service in washing.

At grocery, department and general stores everywhere.

THE IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY

Limited

BRANCHES IN ALL CITIES



A WOMAN'S HEALTH NEEDS CONSTANT CARE

When the Blood Becomes Poor Disease Speedily Follows

Every woman's health is peculiarly dependent upon the condition of her blood. How many women suffer with headache, pain in the back, poor appetite, weak digestion, a constant feeling of weariness, palpitation of the heart, shortness of breath, pallor and nervousness. Of course all these symptoms may not be present—the more there are the worse the condition of the blood, and the more necessary that you should begin to enrich it without delay. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are beyond doubt the greatest blood-building tonic offered to the public today. Every dose helps to make new, rich red blood, which goes to every part of the body and brings new health and strength to weak, despondent people. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are valuable to all women, but they are particularly useful to girls of school age who become pale, languid and nervous. Thin blood during the growing years of a girl's life usually means a flat-chested hollow-cheeked womanhood. There can be neither health nor beauty without red blood, which gives brightness to the eyes and color to the cheeks and lips. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills do all this, as is proved in thousands of cases. Mrs. Wm. Rowe, Carlaw Ave., Toronto, says: "I have received so much benefit from Dr. Williams' Pink Pills that I feel it my duty to recommend them to others. I was about completely prostrated with anemia. I had no appetite, was terribly weak and subject to fainting spells. I suffered greatly from dizziness, and the various other symptoms that accompany a bloodless condition. Remedy after remedy was tried, but to no avail until a friend advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Before completing the second box, I was again enjoying splendid health, and have since remained in that happy condition."

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

FELL FROM ZEPPELIN.

German Tumbled Right Into an English Conservatory.

Curious things happen in war time, but there has been nothing more startling than that which happened to a certain family which lives in a town on the east coast of England.

Some weeks ago Zeppelins flew over this part, which was nothing unusual. The members of this certain household were partaking of a late evening meal, seated around the table in the dining-room. They heard bombs exploding and the fire of anti-aircraft guns. Suddenly there was a tremendous crash at the back of the house. Evidently something had dropped into the conservatory. It was assumed that it was a bomb. For a few minutes the people remained where they were, fearing a further explosion. Then they investigated.

In the conservatory, most of the glass of which was broken, they found a dead German air-sailor. He had evidently accidentally fallen from a Zeppelin or perhaps he was knocked out by a well-placed British shell. He had fallen from a tremendous height, probably no less than 7,000 feet, and he was naturally badly mutilated.

Like a Train Schedule.

"Nora," said the mistress to the new servant, "we always want our meals promptly on the hours."

"Yes, mum. An' if I miss th' first hour shall I wait for the next?"

For Pure Goodness and delicious, snappy flavor no other food-drink equals

POSTUM

Made of wheat and a bit of wholesome molasses, it has rich color, aroma and taste, yet contains no harmful elements.

This hot table drink is ideal for children and particularly satisfying to all with whom tea or coffee disagrees.

Postum comes in two forms: The original Postum Cereal requires boiling; Instant Postum is made in the cup instantly, by adding boiling water.

For a good time at table and better health all round, Postum tells its own story.

"There's a Reason"

Sold by Grocers everywhere. Canadian Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Windsor, Ont.

HIGH PRICES CAUSED BY WAR

COST OF FOOD IN GERMANY IS UP 85 PER CENT.

Increase in England, Due to the War, 49 Per Cent. and in Italy, 29.

Prof. Einaudi, one of Italy's most prominent economists, explains in the *Corriere della Sera* of Milan the failure of Germany's much admired organization intended to avert the shortage of food, as illustrated in what he calls the "tragicomic story of potatoes." "If preparation in peace time and organization in war time had been so economically efficacious in Germany," Prof. Einaudi says, "then that country would have become a close market sufficient unto itself and prices of foodstuffs should have been cheaper there than elsewhere."

"Instead, according to official statistics published by the *Statistische Korrespondenz*, the average increase in prices between July, 1914, and February, 1916, exceeds 85 per cent. Thus the price of rye bread increased 42 per cent., that of corn bread 14, rye flour 40, butter 106, lard 224, and milk 36. The consumption of the above articles has been limited to quantities fixed by the authorities. Beans and lentils have respectively increased 187 and 132 per cent., and are no longer procurable. Sugar increased 28 per cent., coffee 48, eggs 185, beef 117, mutton 106 and pork 72."

"Prices in England, according to the *Labor Gazette*, have on the whole increased by 49 per cent. The highest increases in prices are those of wheat bread, 52 per cent., flour, 60, and sugar 128. The rise in prices in England, however, is easily supported, owing to the low prices prevailing in ordinary times."

"As regards Italy prices have risen on the whole by about 29.78 per cent., despite unfavorable exchange, high freights, high price of coal and other drawbacks. Bread has only increased 23 per cent., flour 54, milk 13, beef 50, lard 15, and oil 20."

Increases Due to War.

"Thus, in conclusion, the average increase of prices in the three countries is as follows: 85.6 per cent. in Germany, 49 in England and 29.78 in Italy. The German genius for organization has not led to brilliant results after all."

"Where German organization has completely failed is in the case of potatoes, despite the fact that the Germans are still bragging that the price of potatoes has not increased since the war. And yet it is sufficient to relate the story of German potatoes briefly and chronologically as follows:

"November, 1914—Complaints about the scarcity and high prices of potatoes compels the Government to fix the maximum prices in all the empire for growers."

"Winter, 1914-15—Potatoes disappear from the markets. The Socialists blame speculators, agrarians blame unfavorable weather and transport difficulties, the people suspect the potatoes are being devoured by pigs."

"January-February, 1915—The slaughter of pigs is ordered and as a result the prices of pork rise by 70 per cent. Yet potatoes are still scarce in the western industrial cities and Berlin. Potatoes are sold by the municipalities in small quantities. Prof. Ballod announces that the potato crop was only 43,000,000 tons, instead of 52,000,000 as in former years."

"March-April, 1915—The Government decrees that potatoes should be censused and enforces distribution."

"May-June—Sensational developments. The agrarians, realizing that the prices of potatoes will not increase and fearing that the stocks they hoarded will deteriorate, dump them on the market. The newspapers urge the consumption of potatoes, especially as prices are low and it is announced that the crop yielded 55,000,000 tons."

"July, 1915—The inhabitants of Berlin whose houses are close to the railroad stations complain to the Hygiene Office about the pestilential odor from stacks of potatoes allowed to rot in the station yards."

Potatoes Sold at Loss.

"August, 1915—Accounts of the Government's administration of potatoes are published and reveal that the Government purchased 24,000,000 hundred weights of potatoes, sold only about 4,000,000 to the municipalities and was forced to get rid of the remaining 20,000,000 by selling them at a loss to distilleries."

"September, 1915—Potatoes again scarce. At Marburg farmers refuse to sell, but decide to wait for spring."

"October, 1915—Farmers who have more than ten acres of land under potato cultivation are ordered to keep 20 per cent. of their crops at the disposal of the Government."

"Winter, 1915-16, and spring, 1916—Impossibility to get potatoes at the prices fixed by the Government and impossibility on the part of the Government to compel the farmers to sell the potatoes they are hoarding."

Prof. Einaudi concludes his tragicomic story of German potatoes by merely pointing out that even the most wise and all powerful German bureaucracy failed to change the

For Summer Camp or Bungalow—the ready-cooked, ready-to-eat food—that keeps in any climate, that supplies the greatest nutriment in smallest bulk, is **Shredded Wheat Biscuit**, the ideal Summer food, because it supplies everything the human body needs in a form that is easily and quickly digested. Combines deliciously with fresh fruits. Always clean, always pure, always the same price.



Made in Canada

habits of man and to avert the inevitable mistakes that every bureaucracy in the past has been in the habit of committing.

GERMANS ADMIRE BRITISH FINANCE

THE SOCIALISTS URGE A TAX ON CAPITAL.

British System Is Praised As Less Burdensome Than Teuton Method.

Dr. Helfferich, the German financial secretary, some time ago laid stress on the advantages of German finance as compared with British methods, but some critics, even in Germany, have since realized that it is a short-sighted policy to raise taxation merely to maintain a balance in the civilian budget, while the colossal expenditure of the war remains to be covered entirely by loans, writes a London correspondent.

In fact Vorwaerts goes so far as to express preference, by implication, for the British system of finance and taxation. That journal says: "If the English State has to pay almost 5 per cent. interest for its loans, it must not be forgotten that it recovers a considerable percentage in the shape of taxes. Thus, in war no less than in peace, the English system of State economy remains an example which no other country has yet been able to emulate."

It is a significant fact that the name of the war profits tax law of Germany has been altered to that of the war tax law, in order to express the fact that it is not properly a tax on profits.

Urge Tax on Capital

Since the outbreak of the war violent struggle has been in progress in the Reichstag between the Government and the Social Democratic and Labor parties. The latter have urged that the capital and industry of the empire should be made to bear a far heavier share in the way of direct taxation, while the Government parties have favored indirect taxes, maintaining that further direct taxation is out of the question.

In urging that the tax on war profits should be raised the Socialists maintain that undue consideration is shown for the interests of the propertyed agrarian classes. All indirect taxation, the Socialists maintain, bears too heavily on the working classes. It is argued, with not a little shrewdness, that if Germany cannot stand further taxation on property, then the Government may as well declare the empire to be bankrupt, as all idea of any adequate war indemnity must be abandoned.

In financial matters Austria and

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

FORD OWNERS

\$20.00 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 granted to owners of Chevy, Buick, etc.



LONDON MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY F.D. WILLIAMS, MANAGING DIRECTOR HEAD OFFICE—33 SCOTT ST. TORONTO.

Hungary have been following the example of Germany. In the fourth Austrian war loan there was a departure from the policy adopted in the cases of the three earlier emissions. The latest issue was in two forms, a long and a short period loan.

The Austrian Loan.

As in Germany, the pawning methods have been adopted freely in Austria. In the *Neue Freie Presse* the borrowing facilities have been fully explained. It states that "1,000 kronen of the forty year bonds cost 926 kronen. Any person wishing to subscribe this amount can borrow 750 kronen on the bonds which are to be issued to him, so that he need only find 175 kronen in cash, and does not even require to pledge older securities."

The fourth Hungarian war loan was issued in the form of a perpetual short period loan, as with the second and third loans, but the Government has aimed at securing the bulk of the small subscriptions to the perpetual loan.

The Austrian war profits tax is expected to yield 300,000,000 to 500,000,000 kronen in three years. However, the President of the Association of Austrian Industrialists, writing in the *Neue Freie Presse*, expressed the opinion that the actual results of the tax, especially as regards the profits of industrial undertakings, would provide a "big disappointment" for the Government.

HEALTHY BABIES SLEEP WELL AT NIGHT

A well child sleeps well and during its waking hours is never cross, but always happy and laughing. It is only the sickly child that is cross and peevish. Mothers, if your children do not sleep well; if they are cross and cry a great deal, give them Baby's Own Tablets and they will soon be well and happy again. Concerning the Tablets Mrs. Chas. Dittie, North Temascalcing, Que., writes: "My baby was greatly troubled with constipation and cried night and day. I began giving her Baby's Own Tablets and now she is fat and healthy and sleeps well at night." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box, from The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Dog Tax to Yield \$4,500,000.

French Minister of Finance Ribot expects to add \$4,500,000 to the nation's income by his new tax on dogs. There are 900,000 dogs kept for pleasure in France and 2,700,000 watch dogs. The former must pay \$2 each and the latter \$1.

Minard's Liniment Lumberman's Friend

Its Present Color.

"Say," said the landlord to the tenant who was two months shy with his rent, "when am I to see the color of your money?"

"Can't say," replied the party of the second part. "The color just now is an invisible green."

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Gents,—I cured a valuable hunting dog of mange with MINARD'S LINIMENT, after several veterinarians had treated him without doing him any permanent good.

Yours, &c.,

WILFRID GAGNE.

Prop. of Grand Central Hotel

Drummondville, Aug. 3, '04

Had Enough.

"Having satisfied you, sir," went on the book agent, "that you are in constant need of our superb dictionary, permit me to show you also its greatly enlarged appendix, which no family should be without."

"Nothing doing!" gasped the prospective victim. "It's cost me \$500 to have one of those things cut out and I want no more."

Minard's Liniment used by Physicians.

Not Too Busy.

Nervous Employer—"Thomas, I wish you wouldn't whistle at your work."

Office Boy—"I ain't working, sir; I'm only just whistling."

Handsome Prizes Will Be Given

The Management of the Toronto Fat Stock Show announce their intention of holding a show at the Union Stock Yards, Toronto, December 8th and 9th, 1916. We understand the prize list will contain many new classes, and offer handsome prizes to breeders and feeders of cattle, sheep and hogs.

Unconscious Joker.

What the case was about no one seemed to know exactly. The lawyers themselves were pretty well mixed up.

Then an important witness entered the box and was presently asked to tell the court the total of his gross income.

He refused; the counsel appealed to the judge.

"You must answer the question," said the judge sternly.

The witnessidgetter about and then burst out with:

"But—but, your honor, I have no gross income. I'm a fisherman, and it's all net."

Money also helps the man who tries to help himself.

EXHIBIT OF WOOL.

Canadian National Exhibition Will Feature It.

Through the wool display of the Dominion Live Stock Branch, Ottawa, which will be presented at the Canadian National Exhibition, farmers will be given a splendid opportunity for obtaining a thorough knowledge of the sheep and wool industry of Canada. The exhibit has been prepared by T. Reg. Arkell, chief of the Sheep and Goat Division of the Branch, who will be in charge with Mr. James A. Telfer as demonstrator. The object of the exhibit will be to explain the various classifications and grades, and to show how wool may be handled in such a way as to secure the best advantages to both the producer and buyer. In order to command the highest market prices, wools should be presented in a carefully folded and packed condition and should contain as little foreign matter as possible. Actual demonstrations in grading and sorting will be given daily by wool experts. One of the most interesting and instructive features will be samples of wool in both the greasy and scoured condition, showing the injurious effects of using insoluble paints, which are difficult to remove, rather than the standard dipping fluids for marking purposes. Samples of wool that have been tied with binder twine will show how the sisal fibre becomes incorporated into the wool with the consequent defect in the finished product. The injurious effects of shearing wool while damp or permitting it to become damp while in storage, will be shown, together with the damage caused by the incorporation of straw and chaff into the fleece.

FOR TRANSFUSION OF BLOOD

Argentine Surgeon Practising in France Finds New Method.

This month's number of *La Revue*, Paris, describes a new method for transfusion of blood, an operation often necessary under conditions which do not always allow certain precautions to be taken.

The method is due to Prof. Luis Agote, an Argentine surgeon, and successful experiments have been made before the rector of the Sorbonne, the dean of the faculty of medicine, and several professors and doctors.

Blood is taken from the bend of the elbow of any subject willing to lend his aid and collected in a receptacle which contains a solution of neutral citrate of soda, prepared in the proportion of one gram of salt for 100 grammes of blood. This mixture prevents the blood from coagulating without destroying its vital properties, and as the citrate employed is inoffensive to the organism it can be injected into the forearm without danger, thus obviating the chief drawbacks to the transfusion as generally practiced.

The receptacle for the blood drawn in is graduated glass with double tubing and has a large enough opening to allow the blood to fall directly into it. The end is pointed to allow the tube for injection to collect the maximum of blood without allowing air to enter. From three to five grams of solution are placed in it, being a sufficient quantity for 300 grams of blood.

"TELEPHONE" CURES THIRST.

French Soldier Confesses and Penalty It Cut in Two.

A court-martial at the front. The presiding officer, speaking with a distinctly kindly intonation, to the accused:

"Now, now, admit that you telephoned."

"No, my Colonel, I did not telephone."

"If you confess, you will only have half the penalty."

"Well, then, yes, my Colonel, I did telephone."

All the court laughed and a nominal sentence was pronounced.

The civilian should not imagine that the use of a telephone is a crime in the French army. To "telephone," in army slang is to bore a little hole in a full barrel of wine, to fit a rubber tube thereto and apply the mouth to the other end.

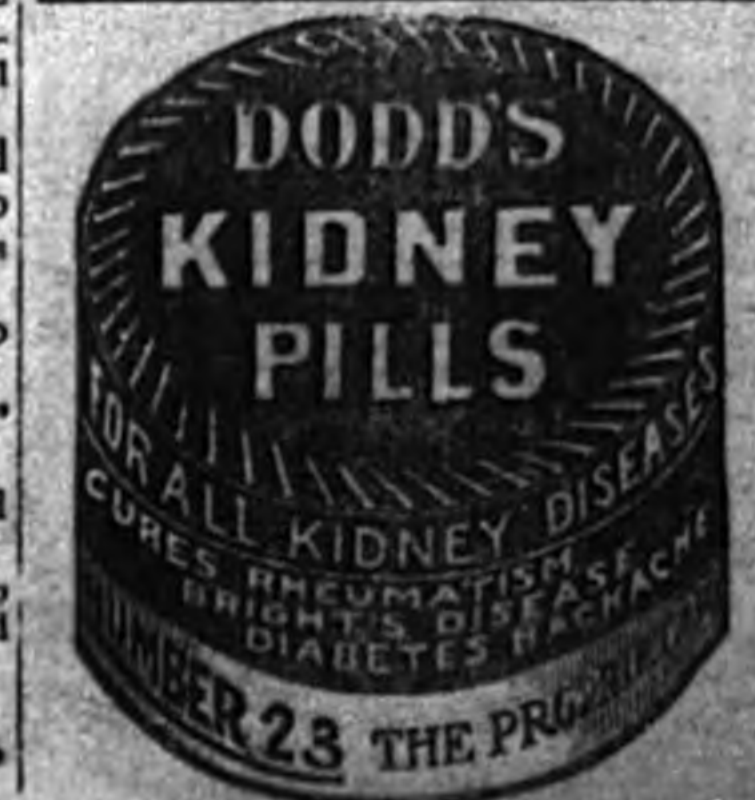
If a man owes you money he is always ready to laugh at your weak criticisms.

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house

Fur From Black Apes.

The black apes of Guinea have long silky hair, and their fur is used for muffs and capes. During the last few years one million and seventy-five thousand skins have been shipped to Paris.

He who gets rich quick is apt to go broke in a hurry.



A Bald Fact
An Irishman going through a street in London was accosted by an old beggar woman with the usual "Spare a copper, sir."

Pat, on placing a coin in her hand, was greeted with the remark: "May every hair in your head be a candle to light your soul to glory."

Pat, who happened to be the possessor of a very bald head, taking off his hat, exclaimed: "Well, ma'am, I'm afraid when that time comes it won't be much of a torchlight procession."

Sore Eyes

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

Shape Didn't Matter.
Butcher—Will you have a round steak, ma'am?
Mrs. Youngbride—I don't care what shape it is so long as it's tender.

Ask for Minard's and take no other.
Self trust is the first secret of success.—Emerson.

Dark consequences sometimes result from light remarks.

SEED POTATOES

SEED POTATOES, IRISH COBBLERS, Delaware, Carman, Orsder at once. Supply limited. Write for quotations. H. W. I. for Transm.

HELP WANTED.

BOX NAILERS, SAWYERS, LABORERS, good wages. Apply or write Firstbrook Bros. Limited, Toronto.

WANTED—MACHINISTS, MOULDERS and Pattern Makers, steady work, state age, experience and wages. Boving Hydraulic & Engineering Co., Limited, Lindsay.

NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE.

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

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.**

DEAFNESS IS MISERY

I know because I was Deaf and had Hoarseness for over 30 years. My Invaluable Anti-Serous Ear Drops restored my hearing and stopped Head Noises, and will do for you. They are Tiny Magnifying Glasses. Can be seen when worn. Easy to put in, easy to take out, and never clog ears. Inexpensive. Write for Booklet and my personal statement. **A. O. LEONARD, Suite 218 1505th Ave., N. Y. City**



THE LATEST PHONOGRAPH.

(Hewlett's)

\$7.50

This is the most wonderful Phonograph value in Canada. It is neat, compact, and finished in beautiful black and nickel, will harmonize with the furnishings of the best home. Inexpensive, durable and attractive. Just the phonograph for the rural home. Will play discs of such or some of the best music in next wooden box with 100 records on receipt of price. Weight 15 lbs. packed.

HENDERSON & RICHARDSON, Distributors, Board of Trade Building, Montreal, Que.

Machinery For Sale

Whetlock 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.

The Watchman AND OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE

FRIDAY, AUGUST 4, 1916

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

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

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

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

Address all communications to
The WATCHMAN
LACHUTE QUE.

En Passant.

The person to whom the prospect of a holiday does not bring some little glow of pleasure must be mentally deformed. He must either be a sorrow seared sufferer or a misanthrope so obsessed by the vanities, that life has become a burden of cheerless days which an indiscriminating providence has cast upon him for the sins of others; or a moth of a person so scorched and satiated with garish gaieties that only the charred embers of life can henceforth be his portion.

Why should the human family for ever hang their harp in the willow tree? What were harp and sackbut and psaltery invented for if not for the occasional expression of joyous surcease from labour? Old Solomon felt that way and knew better than let his folks fall into the belief that the world was a weary vale of tears all the time, so in his undisputed wisdom he fixed up equivalents for bank holidays and Dominion Days, and invented other sane excuses for a day or two off.

To be honest with oneself is to put one on a sound basis with himself. I therefore honestly say, without fear of being misunderstood that for reasons best known to myself I like work. The best thing that has happened to me yet has been the necessity of working for my living. But with equal honesty I say that I like a holiday as much as anybody. In fact I might go farther and say that much as I love work I know I am capable of absolutely hating it if there were no holidays.

The holiday season is now here, and those of us who have not yet decided what our holiday plans are may be relied upon to start figuring them out pretty soon. Mountain, Stream, and sea are calling. Field and lake openly invite us. Towns and cities have got their Exhibitions under weigh. Expectant shopkeepers and sleek skippers are on deck. The swave Jehu and his modern confrere the chauffeur stand by awaiting the word. In the household, grips and hold-alls are exhumed and furnished up, children with sparkling eyes anticipate joys to come or murmur in their sleep, seeing visions "Which in part are prophecies, and in part are longings vain and wild." Father strokes his chin and looks as if he were measuring something unseen. Mother moves around quietly, as usual, but with a restrained hustle observable only at this season or before a wedding. There is an undefinable something in the air actuating us all. It is the holiday feeling growing upon us; Growing as naturally and as surely as cherries grow on trees.

Have we forgotten the war? Assuredly not. There are thousands of things we shall forget before that. How then can we talk and think of holidays and pleasure just now? Look you; to do a day's work honestly we must keep fit and must sleep at night. To work nights we must snatch sleep in the day as best we may, but we must keep fit. That much is plain. A car needs sound bearings and enough gasoline for the journey to run a hundred miles, there and back. Also, disaster. If the carrying capacity is limited replenish by stages at points. Run the engines at their full power if you like but don't bust them!

Somewhere in France, in the trenches, where our hearts are, our soldiers are at intervals withdrawn and sent to "Old Blighty," as they have named England, for a holiday, which proves that efficiency is skillfully cultivated and appraised at its true value in our military affairs.

Holidays to be beneficial, must be used in a rational way. Some people work like Trojans for a week then at the week end rush off on a high pressure joy tour they work harder on holiday than on cal work and are more tired out and set up by pleasure seeking than by arduous manual or sedentary labour. They go holiday mad and have to recover when they return to work, which, by the way, is bad for the work.

My idea of a holiday may be old fashioned but it suits many. I don't want to cover distance in record time nor to crowd two days sightseeing into one. I reckon rest and change to be essential within limits, and I want to feel when the time comes for going back to work that I have had a good time, at a moderate pace, at a moderate pace, at a moderate cost and no grouching coming.

LINKSMAN.

Wounded Soldiers in Training.

We Canadians are absolutely unanimous about one thing in this war,—that justice and reparation must be secured for those who have suffered. The men who have volunteered to fight for us, while we have stayed safely at home,—these men, coming back shattered and torn, or with health in any way impaired by their service, must have reparation, and from us.

It is the first word of justice; and there is no Canadian worthy of the name who will not agree to it with all his heart.

Our head as well as our heart, however, must be employed to devise a form of reparation that will really repair,—that will as far as possible make up to these men what they have lost.

From the beginning of the war it was recognized that a man offering his body to defend our cause should have compensation for any injury his body might suffer in the carrying out of that task. A scale of pensions was adopted both for disabled soldiers and for their dependants, in proportion to the degree of disability. A revised scale, involving a large increase of expenditure, was lately agreed to by a Parliamentary Committee and is already in force.

A pension alone, however, will not restore the injured man to his place as an active and useful member of the community; and that has got to be done, by some means or other, both in the community's interest and in his own.

A very few of the injured will be found so totally helpless that this restoration is impossible. On the other hand, judging by our experience so far, a large majority, in spite of their injuries, will still be fit for their former work. But between these two classes will be many men with injuries either handicapping them seriously in their old occupations or barring them out altogether.

Such men must not be condemned to perpetual uselessness. They would not thank us for that. They are not of the backboneless kind, or they would hardly have thrown themselves into the war. They did not enlist to be coddled or spoon-fed and they will not want to be coddled and spoon-fed now. Having recovered their strength, they will naturally expect to use it. The question simply is—How?

To begin with, their disability can often be lessened by what is called "functional re-education." By special exercises, with or without the aid of the ingenious apparatus invented for the purpose, the muscles mutilated by wounds and operations, and weakened by compulsory disease, can recover some of their strength and become once more accustomed to exertion. Then, by "vocational re-education" the men can be enabled to return to their original trade; or, when that is impossible or undesirable, they can be helped to fit themselves for another occupation. There is no intention, by the way, to provide re-education for men who do not need it.

The Parliamentary Committee decided that the cost not only of pensions and artificial limbs but also of this vocational training should be paid by the Dominion Government.

The Military Hospitals and Convalescent Homes Commission, with Sir James Loughheed at its head, has already given a great deal of consideration to the matter, and has taken steps to organize the training required in many parts of the country. The complete establishment of the system may be expected very soon; for the Government, by Order-in-Council, has just adopted a report of the Military Hospitals Commission of which we are enabled to give this summary.

The report begins by explaining that the Commission aims at benefiting not only disabled members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force but also disabled Reservists of the British and Allied armies who were bona fide residents of Canada when the war broke out.

The Commission has received the assurance, it tells us, of the active co-operation of the Provinces and various Municipalities in carrying out such a policy. Technical Schools, Agricultural Colleges and other public institutions have agreed to receive disabled men for training, and many others have also been recruited from private commercial establishments to provide training and subsequent employment when the men have become proficient.

The period of training for a new vocation will vary according to the previous education and industrial history of each individual. The cost of tuition will vary in consequence, and also owing to the fact that in many cases the tuition will be free or the fees nominal. (The training will be free to the men in all cases. If there is any charge, it will be paid by the Dominion Government.)

The Commission has already undertaken the provision of training in general subjects and elementary vocational work for all men under treatment in the various hospitals and convalescent homes operated by the Commission. Irrespective of whether or not such men will later be subjects for vocational training leading to new occupations. In a few cases, arrangements have also been made for that special training. The Commission was not able, however, to put into operation a general scheme of vocational training until a scale of maintenance could be arranged for the men undergoing the training and for their dependants. The Commission has therefore prepared a scale under which a small sum for private expenses will be granted to the men undergoing training while provision on a sliding scale made for married men and their dependants, and for those unmarried

men who may have persons legally dependent upon them.

Here is the scale which the Commission has now been empowered to establish. It will be understood throughout that "maximum age" means 16 for a son and 17 for a daughter:—

1. A single man, with pension, living in, receives for maintenance: that is, board, lodging and washing.

2. A single man, with pension, living out,—\$60 a day.

3. A married man, with pension, living in,—free maintenance and \$8 a month, with the following additions:

For wife having no children, \$35 a month, less her husband's pension.

For wife and one child, if child is under five, \$38; from five to ten years \$39 50; from 10 to maximum age, \$42 50; less, in every case, the amount of husband's pension and children's allowances under the pension regulations.

For wife and two children, from \$41 to \$47 a month (less pension and allowances) according to age of children.

For wife and three children,—\$44 to \$50 (less pension and allowances,) according to age.

For wife and four children,—\$47 to \$53 (less pension and allowances,) according to age.

For wife and five children,—\$50 to \$56 (less pension and allowances,) according to age.

For wife and six children,—\$53 to \$59 (less pension and allowances,) according to age.

A wife with seven or more children under the maximum age may be given the maximum allowance of \$65 less pension and allowances.

All these allowances for wife and children will be paid direct to the wife, unless otherwise thought fit by the Commission.

4. A married man living at home will receive \$60 a day. (This of course is in addition to the allowances for wife and children.)

5. A widowed mother, if dependent entirely upon the unmarried son who is receiving training, and if the son made an assignment of his pay to his mother and also arranged for her to receive separation allowance while he was on service, may be paid at the same rate as the wife of a married man with no children.

6. The parents of a man undergoing training, if both are old and past work, and entirely or partially dependent upon him, may also be paid at that rate.

7. The guardian of a widower's children (under the maximum age) will be paid monthly:—for one child, \$10; for two, \$17 50; for three, \$22; and \$3 for each child in excess of three with a maximum of \$35.

Payments under these regulations will be continued for one month after the completion of vocational training, whether the man has secured employment or not.

It is clear that this system of allowances will enable many men to take advantage of the training offered, by providing for their families while the training is being given.

The President of the Military Hospitals Commission asks us to say that any further information desired by our readers will be gladly given on application to the Secretary, at 22 Victoria Street, Ottawa.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.

Province of Quebec
District of Terrebonne } No. 706.
LAFLEUR INDUSTRIELLE, a body politic and corporate having its chief office in the town of Ste. Agathe des Monts, District of Terrebonne.
Plaintiff.

vs.
EDOUARD B. LAFLEUR, of the city of Cambridge, in the State of Massachusetts, one of the United States of America.
Defendant.

The defendant is hereby ordered to appear within a month.

GRIGNON & FORTIER,
8-11
Prothonotary S.C.

SAVE YOUR MONEY

FOR THE DOMINION WAR LOAN

TO BE ISSUED IN SEPTEMBER.

By purchasing a bond you will help to WIN THE WAR and obtain for yourself an investment of the highest class yielding a most attractive rate of interest.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE
OTTAWA.

Farm Laborers Excursions.

August 15th, and 29th, 1916.

The numerous reports that have come from the West concerning the outlook of the crop for 1916, show that it is one not as big as last year, it will nevertheless surpass all expectations. If the weather conditions which have prevailed in the various districts of the Prairie Provinces for the past few weeks, keep up till the maturity of the wheat, the Dominion will as in 1915, show a record in its grain production.

The only thing that might handicap the western farmers this year is their Fall work, is the scarcity of farm hands. Consequently, to avoid delay in harvesting, they appeal to all laborers in need of employment, guaranteeing them high wages. Many thousands of these harvesters will be required to put in the crop.

As in the past years, the Canadian Pacific will run in the near future farm laborers excursions to Winnipeg and more western points. Conditions will be the same as usual and dates of departure with full particulars will be given shortly.

DALESVILLE

Mrs. Webster is visiting Mrs. M. Graham.

Miss M. McLeod, returned to Montreal on Monday.

Mr. J. Brown spent the week with his family here.

Pte. J. Maher, of Valcartier spent the week-end here.

Mr. John Walsh sr. of Montreal, spent the week-end with relatives here.

Mrs. McKimmie and daughter Ethel returned to Montreal on Sunday evening.

Mr. S. S. Campbell and Miss A. G. Grey, visited Mrs. A. J. Campbell on Sunday last.

Mr. W. Brown who spent the past two weeks with Mr. A. Burk returned to Montreal on Sunday.

BIRTHS.

WHITE.—At Quebec City, on July 30th, 1916, to Rev. A. E. and Mrs. White, a daughter.

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 KOSCOE 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.

Z. N. LAYTON, 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

Our Clothing for Men and Boy's is very attractive. All sizes and many different patterns.

W. BANFORD & SON.

LEGAULT GARAGE.

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. LEGAULT, rear of J. D. Campbell's Flour and Feed Store, Main St., Lachute.

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. McOUAT, Manager
Sub-Agency at Brownsburg, J. W. LEPINE, 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.

EVERY CANADIAN SHOULD SEE THE COUNTRY'S CAPITAL AND THE BEST TIME IS DURING FAIR WEEK

CENTRAL EXHIBITION



HOUSE OF COMMONS, BURNED FEB. 9, 1916
NOW BEING RESTORED TO FORMER BEAUTY

Great Industrial Exhibit \$25,000 In PRIZES for LIVE STOCK

Brilliant and Varied Grandstand Performances Afternoon and Evening
MILITARY EXERCISES. VAUDEVILLE ACTS.
BALLOON ASCENSIONS AND LOOP-THE-LOOP AVIATOR.
BIG HORSE RACING PROGRAMME.

NIGHT SHOW

Hundreds of Other Features. The Greatest Effort Yet.

Don't Forget to See Ottawa Fair This Year

JOHN BRIGHT, President.

J. H. PAISLEY, Secretary and Manager

OTTAWA
SEPT. 9 to 16
1916

ENTRIES CLOSE SEPT. 4TH
REDUCED RAILWAY RATES

Magnificent Spectacle and Fireworks—"Battle of Falkland Islands."

Diplomas For Teachers.

Result of Summer Training School Examinations.

The Lachute Summer Training School for Teachers has just brought to a close its successful session, under the able instruction of Chas. McBurney, Principal, Inspector J. W. McQuat, and Rev. Inspector W. O. Roth. B. A., B. D., regular lecturers; J. McQuat, B. S. A., lecturer in Nature and Agriculture; and Miss Lynne, Women's Instructor in Physical Culture. The course of study in this school for two sessions with a year of actual experience in one of the rural schools of the province between the two sessions. If a teacher satisfies the instructors during the first session, she is given a Provisional Diploma, valid for one year. She must receive a first class ranking from the school in which she is studying before being admitted to the second session, after which, if the instructors are fully satisfied, she is granted a Permanent Elementary Diploma. The Permanent Diploma is, therefore, a guarantee, not only of her practical knowledge, but also of her success as an actual teacher in a rural school.

There were in all 108 teachers in attendance at the Summer School in Lachute this year, of whom 61 were completing the course.

SECOND YEAR CLASS.

1) Passed with Honors and granted a Permanent Diploma. (Names in order of merit): Adams, Rachel Irene Maude, Westmont, McKenna, Lena Maude, Frost Village. Brady, Edna Maria, Lachute. Miller, Mary Ellen, Lachute. McQuat, B. S. A., Lachute. Smith, Louisa Annella, Aylmer. Smith, Hazel Viola, Bismarck. Smith, Julia Alberta, Howick, equal. Senovian, Helena Millicent, Notre Dame de Grace.

2) Passed with Honors and granted a Provisional Elementary Diploma, valid for one year. (Names in order of merit): Allen, Jessie Frances, Lachute; Young, Edith, Shipshaw and Ives, Dorice, Lachute. Allen, Hazel, East Angus, Quebec. Fisher, Alice Mary, Hemmingford. Keesee, Alice Mildred, Tingwick, and Rev. Angelina Beatrice, Bury, equal. 3) Received Permanent Diplomas. (Names in alphabetical order): Achelder, Olive Winifred Sherbrooke. East, Hazel Irene, Richmond. Gauthier, Frances Matilda, Clarence. Hien, Jane G. C., Sandy Beach, Gaspe. Campbell, Edith Alice, Escuminac. Laverne, Clemence Bertone, Barnston. Cooke, Eva J., Millfield.

4) Passed with Honors and granted a Provisional Elementary Diploma, valid for one year. (Order of merit): Barratt, Christina, East Angus. Eggleston, Jessie Ruth, Dixville. Campbell, Fern, Ottawa. Delaney, Edna, New Carlisle West. Wells, Evelyn Grace, Hatley. Hampson, Anna Gertrude, Huntingdon. McNally, Della, Lascelles. Rolfe, Elsie Jane, Maribetton. Gagnon, George Bennett, New Glasgow.

\$3,500,000 WILL BE SPENT BY C.P.R. ON FARMS FOR SOLDIERS

J. S. Dennis Amplifies Announcement Made by Lord Shaughnessy and Upholds Latter's Views on Enlistment, Transportation and Shortage of Labor in the West

The providing of employment for returned soldiers is a question that is demanding nation-wide attention, and it is with great satisfaction that Canadians learn that the Canadian Pacific Railway is to take action in this regard.

Mr. J. S. Dennis, assistant to the president of the C.P.R., has just returned to Calgary, and was asked details of the scheme planned by Lord Shaughnessy. Mr. Dennis replied:—

LORD SHAUGHNESSY'S DECISION
"The decision of Lord Shaughnessy to provide through the Department of Natural Resources of the Canadian Pacific Railway farm homes for our returned soldiers is a further proof, if any were needed, of his willingness at all times to devote his great energy and ability, and the resources of the company, to the solution of the problems facing Canada as part of the empire."

The extent and magnitude of the work of preparing 1,000 farms will be realized when it is noted that it involves: Building 1,000 houses; building 1,000 barns; constructing 1,300 miles of fence; digging 1,000 wells; breaking and cultivating 50,000 acres; the buildings will require about 20,000,000 feet of lumber to erect. The preparation of these farms will entail an expenditure of about \$3,500,000.

ENLISTMENT QUESTION
"One thousand farms will, of course, provide for an extremely small proportion of returned soldiers who will want to obtain farm homes, and the Dominion Government must adopt some general policy of providing these homes. However, the Canadian Pacific Railway has led the way in trying to solve the pressing and troublesome question and no doubt before long the Dominion Government will announce its general scheme."

AN IMMENSE PROJECT
"The enlistment of the 250,000 additional men called for by the Government, will, of course, double the number to be taken care of after the war is over, and also causes a serious present problem. The western provinces have responded nobly to the call of the empire in enlisting men to fight our battles, and already there is a serious shortage of labor of all kinds, due to this enlistment. In the effort to meet this shortage, the Dominion government is now advertising in some 4,000 papers in the United States for 50,000 laborers to come west and help put in the crop this spring. They find that there is no chance of getting this number of men, and have announced that

from 3,000 to 5,000 is the greatest number that can be obtained."

SHORTAGE OF LABOR
"The recognition of this shortage of labor by the Department of the Interior, and the efforts they are making to meet the situation by bringing men from the United States is a contradiction of the statement made at a meeting in Montreal a short time ago by Gen. Sir Sam Hughes, Minister of Militia, that the enlistment of men in the west was not causing any shortage of labor, and is a proof, if any were needed, of the soundness of the policy of recruiting advocated by Lord Shaughnessy at the same meeting. Every true Canadian realizes that Canada must ultimately send her last man and spend her last dollar to enable the empire and her allies to bring the war to victorious termination, but why enlist men before they can be used."

TRANSPORTING TROOPS
"It is now recognized that under the most favorable circumstances it will be the end of the year before all the men now enlisted can be transported across the Atlantic, and after that date, at most, 10,000 men a month can be sent forward. Many of the battalions now authorized are very much below their full strength, and it will be many months before they will be succeeded in enlisting their full quota of men. Why then go on authorizing additional battalions and removing men from the useful employment of helping feed the empire or supply it with munitions until they can be utilized in the firing line?"

WESTERN CANADA'S LOYALTY
"Of the men already enlisted, western Canada has provided much more than its share on the basis of population. As western Canadians we are proud of that fact, but why drive a willing horse off its feet, particularly when its energies can be utilized in the meantime to such great advantage in other ways, and it can be kept in good condition for the time when its full strength can be properly applied in the supreme crisis?"

PIERI FACIAS DE BONIS ET DE TERRIS. SUPERIOR COURT

For the District of Quebec. District of Quebec, EUGENE JULIEN & COMPANY, Plaintiff; vs WILLIAM LAROCQUE et al., Defendants.

To wit: The properties belonging to William Larocque.

1. A certain emplacement forming part of the lot known and designated upon the official plan and in the book of reference 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, containing 270 feet of width on front and 225 of width, by 120 feet of depth on the east line, and 200 feet on the west line; bounded on the west side by Eliza Purdy, wife of Wm. Larocque, on the east by Bridget, on the north by representatives of Thomas Johnson and on the south by the properties of Gilard, Arthur Lanthier, Joseph Brunette and J. Kelly.

2. Another part of the same lot, containing fifteen feet in width by two hundred and seventy feet in depth; bounded north by Miss Johnson west by Ed. Spaurant, east Mrs. William Larocque, 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 & CYR, Sheriffs Office. Ste. Scholastique, July 17th, 1916. (First published, July 22nd, 1916.)

SUPERIOR COURT

Province of Quebec District of Terrebonne } No. 448. ROBERT JONES, Plaintiff.

vs. GUY BOYER, Defendant.

AND THE SAID GUY BOYER, Plaintiff in warranty AND DELERY MACDONALD, Defendant in warranty AND

W. JONES, witness heard in this case, formerly of St. André d'Argenteuil, and now of parts unknown.

On motion of the defendant in warranty, it is ordered to the said A. W. Jones to appear at Saint Scholastique, District of Terrebonne, at the Court House, the 8th of September at 7 o'clock p.m., on the revision of his fees as witnesses.

Ste. Scholastique, 10th July, 1916 (Signed) GRIGNON & FORTIER, P.C.S.

8-11

Dr. G. A. OLUNIE, D.D.S. SURGEON DENTIST

Office over Banford's Store. Absent Tuesday only.

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

CASTORIA For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Watson*

"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 third of July, 1916, incorporating Messrs. Francis Mackay, A. Guilmond, notary, Hormidas St. Amand, accountant, and Miss Esther de la Martelliere, 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 merchandises, dry-goods, haberdashery, silks, satins, tailors' trimmings, textiles 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 "Laviolette, Limitee," with a capital stock of forty-nine thousand dollars (49,000 \$), divided into nine hundred and eighty (980) shares of fifty dollars (50 \$) 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 Tickets 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.



New Prices August 1, 1916

The following prices for Ford cars will be effective on and after August 1st, 1916

Chassis	-	\$450.00
Runabout	-	475.00
Touring Car	-	495.00
Coupelet	-	695.00
Town Car	-	780.00
Sedan	-	890.00

i.o.b. Ford, Ontario

These prices are positively guaranteed against any reduction before August 1st, 1917, but there is no guarantee against an advance in price at any time.

E. F. AYERS,

Agent - Lachute.



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. LAFLIER & Sons, Limited.

Staple Dry Goods.

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

Tool'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. 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.

About the House

Useful Hints and General Information for the Busy Housewife

Marmalades, Preserves, Pickles.

Pear Marmalade.—Peel, core and weigh the pears, then allow 12 ounces sugar to every pound of fruit. Put the pears in a saucepan together with a little of the sugar and enough water to cover, bring to a boil gently and then simmer slowly until the fruit is quite soft. Rub through a sieve and return to the saucepan, bring to a boil and add the rest of the sugar; stir until completely melted, allow to come to the boil and then simmer until of the right consistency. Great care is required during this second cooking as the mixture is very apt to burn. It can be flavored with either lemon rind, ginger or spices. The flavoring should be put in at the first cooking.

Plum Marmalade.—Take out the kernels of the plums and boil the fruit in just enough water to cover, simmer until soft. Rub through a sieve, return to the saucepan, and cook until they begin to show signs of sticking to the pan. Then take up, weigh and measure out an equal quantity of sugar with which to make a syrup, allowing one-half pint of water to every one and one-half pounds of sugar. Skim carefully and cook until a little dropped into cold water hardens immediately. Put the fruit puree and the syrup together into a pan and cook until it just comes to a boil. Do not allow it actually to boil, and put immediately into sterilized jars, dust over the top with finely granulated sugar and cover.

Preserved Figs.—The figs should be matured but not ripe. Scrape them, cut a small slit across the top, and put them into a basin of cold water into which put also one tablespoonful of lime (for 50 figs). Put a plate on top to keep the figs under the water; leave them for about 12 hours, then take them out and wash them clean. Put them into a clean saucepan with about one and one-half quarts of clean water, one-half teaspoonful of carbonate of soda, and one-half teaspoonful of salt; let the figs boil up in this with the lid off. Take them out when soft enough to be pierced with a sharp stick, and drain them through a colander. Take one pound of sugar more than the weight of fruit, make a syrup one-half pint of water to three-quarters pound of sugar, and when it has been strained and cool, lay the figs in it for a night and the next day boil them over a slow fire till the fruit is quite clear.

Pickled Beets.—Wash very carefully, taking care not to break the skin, as all the color will come out if this happens. Boil for an hour, and let them stand until perfectly cold. Scrape and slice them, and pour over them vinegar in which a few peppercorns and some cloves have been previously boiled. Cover the jars closely, and see that the beets are thoroughly covered with vinegar.

Pickled Cauliflower.—Trim the cauliflower and break it up into small pieces. Stew these with salt, and leave them from 12 to 24 hours between plates. Drain them well, pack them with salt, and cover with cold vinegar, previously boiled up with spice. The cauliflower can be quickly parboiled in salt and water before it is put in the jars, if you find the raw vegetable indigestible.

Pickled Cucumbers.—Choose small and perfect cucumbers without any spots. Lay them in strong salt and water until they turn quite yellow, stirring them twice a day to keep them from softening. When they are quite yellow, pour off the water and cover with grapevine leaves. Boil up the poured-off water and pour it boiling over the cucumbers. Leave them all in a warm corner near the fire. When the water is almost cold, boil it up again and pour it over the cucumbers again. Repeat this process until the cucumbers turn a good green, keeping them covered with the leaves, a clean cloth and a reversed soup plate to keep in the steam. When they are thoroughly green, drain them well, pour the following pickle over them and tie down with bladders or parchment.

For the pickle.—To each quart of white wine vinegar allow a quarter of an ounce of mace or half a dozen cloves, half an ounce of sliced ginger, half an ounce of black pepper and half a handful of salt; boil this all together for five minutes, then use hot.

Pickled Walnuts.—Gather the walnuts before the shells begin to form. Wipe them, prick with a darning needle and put them in a large crock or basin. Make enough brine to cover them, allowing a quarter of a pound of salt to each quart of boiling water. When quite cold, pour the brine over the walnuts and leave them in it for about a fortnight. They ought to be stirred occasionally and the brine changed twice during this time. Now drain the walnuts and spread them out on trays in a single layer to dry in the sun until they turn black. Have ready some dry, wide-necked bottles, three-parts fill them with walnuts, and fill up with vinegar, which has been boiled previously with spices.

Pineapple Dishes.

There is no more delicious warm-weather fruit than the pineapple. Fruits are a welcome change at any time, but particularly so after the

heavy meats and highly seasoned sauces of the winter. Then the pineapple has a great many medicinal qualities that make it invaluable. Children love it, and it is one of the best things that they can eat for their general system, and for digestion, because of its pepin-like qualities.

A fine fresh pineapple may be made into a delicious variety of summer desserts, and it is a good idea to can enough of the fruit for future reference. The best crops come from Cuba, Porto Rico and Florida and some from Hawaii. It is a good idea to watch the market, and choose the fruit the time that it is at its lowest price, and buy enough to last.

The best way to cut a pineapple is to remove the crown or blossom part, then cut through the fruit from top to stem. Divide into quarters. Remove the core; then cut into cubes or shred.

Pineapple shortcake is good. Use two cupfuls of sifted flour, into which you have put for teaspoonfuls of baking powder and a teaspoonful of salt. Add a tablespoonful of lard and two tablespoonfuls of butter; chop until the shortening is quite fine. Now add a cupful of milk (scant); beat thoroughly and bake in a large biscuit pan until done. Separate the biscuit by quickly drawing a clean white thread across the top between the top and the bottom. Butter each side well, add powdered sugar to the upper piece, then add shredded fresh or canned pineapple; sprinkle again with powdered sugar. Put whipped cream over the top; garnish with slices of orange.

Pineapple toast is a novel recipe. Cut slices of old sponge cake a half-inch thick. Shape them round or diamond to give variety. Brush these with butter, dredge with sugar and brown lightly in the oven. Cool, then pour chopped pineapple and whipped cream over them. Serve with a strawberry on the top.

Pineapple marmalade is an English dish. Pare and remove the eyes from the pineapples; cut in small cubes and shred with a silver fork; weigh the fruit and place two-thirds of its weight of granulated sugar in the lower part of a moderate oven. Cook the pineapple in an uncovered pan until it is reduced, then add the juice of a lemon to each pound of the fruit, add the hot sugar, boil five or six minutes, fill jelly glasses, and when it is cool fill with the mixture. Thin peelings of the lemon skin add the marmalade flavor if desired.

Pineapple custard is another favorite dessert. Cut a pineapple with a silver fork, or shred it into small pieces. Add a cupful of sugar, and set on the ice. Make a good boiled custard, pour it over the pineapple. Make a meringue of the whites of the eggs. Cover the top of the pineapple with this and brown delicately with a hot iron.

Things Worth Knowing.

Half a pepper minced fine will flavor an omelet.

Overdone food is as bad for the digestive as underdone.

Apples, bananas and lettuce are a delicious salad mixture.

Don't forget that split peas make an excellent luncheon soup.

Orange gelatin served in the orange hull makes a most attractive dessert.

Add a little apple to the rhubarb pie; it will be less tart and of delicious flavor.

Charming footstool covers are made of grey linen worked on cross stitch design.

The lid should not be lifted from a pot in which dumplings are cooking. They are apt to be heavy if the lid is taken off before they are done.

When scalding sour milk for cottage cheese, have the water warm, not boiling; if boiling water is used the cheese will be lumpy and hard.

When turnips are young, wash them thoroughly and cook without peeling. The rind will cook as tender as the rest of the turnip.

Good flour adheres to the hand, and when pressed lightly remains in shape and shows the imprint of the lines of the skin of the hand.

A rich soup, with whole wheat bread and butter, a vegetable or salad, makes an excellent foundation for a dinner.

A good way to keep mattresses fresh is to let them have slips of their own covered with unbleached muslin.

To pop corn successfully, first put it in a sieve and dash cold water over it. The kernels will be large and flaky.

These Men.

"Perhaps it is just as well that wives do not always know how husbands disburse their funds."

"How now?"

"My wife would have a bit if she knew I spent my 15 cents' lunch money for a sandwich and a 10-cent cigar."

Common Paradox.

"My wife's bills have a queer way of doing."

"How do you mean?"

"The more she contracts them the more they expand."

A NAVAL CHURCH SERVICE.

Pen Picture of Sunday Ceremony on a British Ship.

Kingstown harbor was filled with patrol boats at anchor, writes a contributor to the Cornhill Magazine. Once, in the days of peace, these were trawlers. Now each mounts a gun on her foredeck and goes out to trawl for the most dangerous fish men ever chased. They are small boats, these trawlers, but it is an evil business for the submarine that feels the drag of their nets, or venturing to the surface, hears their guns speak. Among them lay two torpedo-boat destroyers, side by side, moored bow and stern, so close that men could step from one deck to the other. Their high-built bows rose with a sort of threat above the mooring buoys. From the tall foremast the wires of their telegraphic installation sloped sharply aft. The narrow, low decks were covered with the machines of the terrible business that these boats do—guns, three of them, and four great torpedo-tubes, ready to swing out to port or starboard. Our launch slipped alongside. We mounted a narrow, steep ladder. The commander saluted, and greeted us with an apology.

"We used to have a nice ladder," he said, "like a yacht's; but when the war broke out, it had to go." Then, to my companion, "If you're ready, padre, I'll muster the ship's company."

The ship's company were mustered, the companies of both ships. The men, a hundred of them, perhaps, or rather more, stood in two groups, one on each side of the deck, with a space between them. Above the vacant space stretched the long gray barrel of a gun. Aft, facing the men, stood the officers. The padre took his place and laid his books on some part of the ship's fighting gear draped with a flag.

An order was given, very quietly, with none of the sharp staccato vigor with which soldiers speak.

"Ship's company, hats off!"

The men stood bareheaded. A flag, red and white, was broken out at the foremast head. From one of the two tall spires that dominated the town came the sound of church bells summoning the townsfolk, peaceful people, to their prayers. Our padre bade us sing a hymn. It was, "Rock of Ages." How is it that our soldiers and sailors both choose this hymn, both seem to sing it with special delight? Here we had no band to help us, no choir to lead us. The padre pitched the first note for us. The men's voices caught it. There passed across the water a great wave of sound.

I stood and wondered. The faces before me were boys' faces. It would have surprised me to learn that in all that company there were four men of thirty years of age among officers or crew. I looked up, and the long gun was above my head. I looked past the men and saw that over the shelter of a hatchway there hung a wooden shield. On it was painted, "Heligoland—1914." Here were no gorgeous monuments of a mighty past, no chronicling of great names and splendid deeds; only a simple record of the fact that this ship had been in one great fight. Of all the rest that she had done, of lesser battles, of long vigils, of manifold perils, there was no note at all. And the faces of these who had done and borne such great things were the faces of boys still, simple, joyous, confident. The horror of war had not cowed them and never would.

The hymn was finished. We prayed, standing with heads bowed. The voice of the padre spoke for us, asking the protection and help of God for the companies of these two ships, for all who fought by sea or by land, for the dying, for the wounded, for the sorrowful.

We sang again. I saw that Howth Head, far away to the north of us, was blackened with a thundershower. Right round the long bend of the bay the cloud clung to the land. The thickly grouped spires and chimneys of Dublin were caught in it. I could see the rain pouring over the city like a thick black veil. A shaft of sunlight struck the water of the bay between us and Howth; but a flanking outpost of the storm cloud darkened our nearer sky. The water of the harbor grew suddenly black.

Our padre spoke to us, a few words only, telling us a very simple thing, which certainly, here and now, our hearts believed; which it were well for us if at all times we believed and held fast. Then came the last words of all, that wonderful benediction which promises, which gives, the peace of God. Even as he spoke a few drops of rain fell heavily. The roll of thunder came to us from the darkness that covered Howth. Jagged lightning flashed in a sharp zig-zag against the cloud.

City of Salonika.

Salonika, which has figured so prominently, for some time past, in the news of the day, is one of the old cities of the old world. Before Salonika there was Thessalonika, the Thessalonika of St. Paul, and before Thessalonika there was Therna. The site, in fact, at the head of the gulf of Salonika, on the great bay, whose southern edge is formed by the Calamarian heights, is too obviously one for a seaport not to have early found settlers. The actual founder of Thessalonika was Cassander, who, about the year 315 B. C., began the building of a city on the present site.

THE FASHIONS

One-Piece Frocks.

Just at this time of the year, when we are all of us finding the coat very irksome indeed, one-piece frocks play a most important season for them, but at this time their real charm is best appreciated.

Fabrics Important Considerations

Aside from the simple, trim models of serge, gabardine, faille, and taffeta, which one meets everywhere, the shop windows are gay with voiles, nets, figured organdies, and the dainty imported cottons, fashioned into frocks which are wonderfully appealing. Frills, narrow and wide, cobweb-like laces layer of the sheerest of fabrics are used to create these full-skirted, fluffy frocks, for summer dances, and the thousand and one other requirements of the summer playtime.

Interesting Tub Frocks

Of course, many of these dainty, lace-trimmed, befrilled lingerie frocks are anything but economical when one considers that they will not launder, but must be cleaned each time they are soiled. However, there are many dainty materials which will launder and make up quite as effectively—figured voiles, colored handkerchief lin-



McCall

7150-7166

Russian Blouse of Embroidered Batiste with Plain Tussah Skirt

ens, crepes, many of the organdies, and most of the imported novelty cottons, when simply trimmed.

A particularly effective summer frock, suitable for almost any daytime occasion, illustrated here, is developed in a dotted voile, a white ground embroidered with a soft pink batiste, just tinted to match the dot. The satin girdle, which is in a darker tone, affords the necessary touch of sharp contrast.

Color Combinations.

Colors, more, perhaps, than almost anything else, should be chosen, not according to the shades which are fashionable, but for their becomingness. There are certain tones which are more becoming than others, and these should be selected. It is not a difficult matter to do this season, for, although we hear of the seriousness of the dye situation on every hand, there seems to be no dearth of beautiful shades. The many shades of gray are popular for muslins and silks; and the soft pinks and blues predominate in

the cool, pretty waistings. Navy blue is always favored, and this summer it is as popular as ever for serge, taffeta and linen suitings. Checks and stripes vie for favor with the plain colors, being used for



McCall

6967-6988

Embroidered Voile and Tinted Batiste Flouncing

skirts, combined with dark coats, and for one-piece frocks. Pongees and tussahs, with the natural tan ground, figured or striped in soft tones of green, rose, tan orange and like colors, are being used for the Russian blouse frocks, such as the one shown here, combining the figured and plain material as illustrated. The linen suitings are striped in the same colors, giving much the same effect. These Russian blouse suits and dresses are well liked for sports and also for more formal wear. For instance, the frock illustrated is developed in embroidered batiste combined with a skirt of plain white tussah, making a dainty, cool frock for summer afternoons.

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

FOR ANOTHER'S BRAVERY

French Soldier Must Wear Medal Through Mistake.

An amazing story of French army official obstinacy was told in Paris recently by a young sergeant-major. He was in charge of a section of trench and had one day to demand a volunteer for a specially dangerous job. Three men offered themselves. One went out and was killed, the second did likewise, the third accomplished his mission safely.

The sergeant-major sent in a report of the incident, but must have been infelicitous in his description, for he found a few weeks later that he himself, instead of the real hero, had been cited for the war cross.

He at first refused to wear the cross and wrote again and again to have the matter put right. No notice was taken by the authorities.

Military regulations force him to wear the cross.

"The only thing for me to do now is to accomplish some deed worthy of it," he concluded.

False Alarm.

Aunt—"You'll be late for the party, won't you, dear?"

Niece—"Oh, no, auntie. In our set nobody goes to a party until everybody else gets there."

GERMANY'S HEROIC HAUSFRAU



The Official: "The Kaiser needs your pan." Hausfrau: "He's welcome to it. We have nothing to cook in it, anyhow."—By Calcatini, in "Pasquino," Turin.

From Erin's Green Isle

NEWS BY MAIL FROM IRELAND'S SHORES.

Happenings in the Emerald Isle of Interest to Irishmen.

The flag of the "Irish Republic" taken from the G. P. O., is now in possession of the Irish Rifles at Portobello barracks.

Dr. Brennan, Camolin Dispensary medical officer, who volunteered for the front, has been gazetted to the Royal Army Medical Service.

Corporation officials, assisted by the fire brigade, are making rapid progress in pulling down dangerous walls in and across Sackville Street.

The name of Prince Arthur of Connaught is being talked of in influential circles as a likely and acceptable representative of his Majesty in Ireland.

Until further notice no aliens will be allowed to land in Ireland unless in possession of a permit to be obtained from the Military Permit Officer.

Among the losses by fire during the rebellion in Dublin is that of the Burbridge Memorial Library, founded by and belonging to the Irish Gardeners' Association.

The Military Cross has been awarded to Second Lieut. Wm. Francis Ellis, 8th Battalion, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers. He is son of Mr. James F. Ellis, Rathgar.

The "Summer Time Act," which came into operation in Ireland recently, when all clocks were advanced an hour, is stated to be running smoothly.

Contrary to general rumors, the R. I. C. depot in Phoenix Park, Dublin, was not taken by the Volunteers. The depot was guarded by armed sentries throughout the week.

A large number of Irish rebel prisoners have been sent to internment camps in France. They are to be used for road-making and for other useful work in the rear of the lines.

Stating that direct work is "more efficient and economical," the Mount Nugent, County Cavan, Labor Union has passed a resolution calling on the farmers and laborers to refrain from tendering for war contracts.

A fire which broke out in the stables of the Blumfield Bakery Company at Antrim resulted in six horses being burnt to death. Several carts were destroyed and a school and a dwelling house were damaged.

The death has occurred at his residence, Manor-Kilbride, County Dublin, of Mr. Joseph Fletcher Moore, in his 81st year. Mr. Moore was a deputy lieutenant and justice of the peace for the County Wicklow.

A military order was given that corpses be buried in the Rotunda Gardens. The order was subsequently cancelled. The corpses found in Stephen's Green, Dublin, after the evacuation by the insurgents were buried in Dean's Grange.

No persons can leave Ireland as passengers on board any vessel except at the ports of Dublin, Kingstown, Belfast, Larne and Greenore. All passengers must produce credentials or papers of identity and must show valid reason for their journey.

COTTON FROM NILE DELTA.

Irrigation Will Open Millions of Acres in Egypt.

The Egyptian Ministry of Public Works, which has been experimenting in cotton raising during the past ten years in the Gezira region in the Sudan, has issued an optimistic report to the effect that it will be possible to do better than double the yield of cotton in the Nile delta by means of a system of dams for irrigation in connection with the White Nile and the Blue Nile.

Vast quantities of water have been stored already, and during the past thirty years nearly a million acres of entirely new land have been added to the taxable soil of the country. It is estimated that in this newly explored region about 2,500,000 acres of land could be made capable of growing cotton. This, as a matter of fact, would give more land than is now planted with cotton in Egypt. Irrigation works are now being constructed, and a plot of 150,000 acres is being treated.

We see here only one of many illustrations that might be offered of the modern development of Egypt under British guidance, says the Providence Journal.

A COMEDY OF BEANS.

French Beat the Germans in Race to Get Seed.

From a certain large camp in Germany every letter written in early spring by a French prisoner made the demand to have kidney beans sent. Letter after letter arrived, begging for beans and still more beans. There was some surprise in Paris at this sudden and insistent call for beans, but many large packets were mailed. At last some one "tumbled." The Germans had compelled their prisoners to procure bean seed for them.

The French continued to send the beans—but they first carefully plucked them into boiling water. The Germans will wait a long time for a crop from these beans.

HIS REDEMPTION

"Yes, I'm your grandfather, lass. A poor specimen, maybe, but seeing that neither you nor me have any other relations in the wide world, I thought I'd tramp along to Northampton and find you. Don't be afraid. I've not come to beg for money, although I'm little better than a tramp. I can earn my own living yet in one of the boot factories."

Molly Breed stared at the ragged, unkempt old man who had thus projected himself into her life. She had understood that her mother's father was still alive somewhere, but she had never supposed that he would find her out. Now that he had appeared he was scarcely a reputable-looking object. But Molly was not critical; she gripped her kinsman's hand warmly.

"You're the biggest surprise I ever had!" she admitted. "I thought everybody belonging to me was dead, and somehow it makes me feel a choking in the throat to think that you're my mother's father. Anyhow, come along in and make yourself at home!"

The tramp shuffled into the room, gladly put down his hat, and greedily ate the meal which the girl's landlady brought for him.

For a time they talked, awkwardly at first, and then with growing candor, of the father and mother of whom the orphaned girl knew so little. At last the tramp shambled to his feet and seized his battered hat again.

"Well, I'm going," he said. "You won't want me about respectable lodgings like these. I'm only a tramp, y'know."

"You're not a tramp any longer," Molly cried, a sudden determination waking in her mind. "You're my granddad, and you're going to live here with me. Or, perhaps, if things go well, and you're able to get work, we'll set up housekeeping together, just like kinsfolk should."

Old David's eyes sparkled. He dropped his hat, returned to the chair, and made a feeble attempt at combing his straggling, silvered hair. And two sparkling points of light, that might have been tears, were in the old man's eyes.

"Molly, lass," he said huskily, "I've tramped all the way from London hoping that when I found this granddaughter of mine she wouldn't be too proud to own me. But I didn't want to push myself on to you, and I'd be ready to go on the tramp again if you wanted to shoulder me off. If you let me live with you I'll get work, and I'll bring you no sort of disgrace."

With a lack of command over his feelings that surprised her, he was crying childishly in his delight. The girl's hand reached out and touched his shoulder.

"Granddad," she said, "a girl who's been so much alone as I have been is only too glad to make the most of her relations when she does find them. We'll just settle down together, and if it's only for my dear mother's sake, I'll take care of you until—" She stopped abruptly.

Old David brushed the tears from his eyes, and a quivering smile touched his lips.

"Until you get married—eh?" he responded. "Well, I might have known there'd be some lad who's fond of a girl like you."

Molly flushed. "Until I get married your home's with me," she concluded, smiling brightly. "There, it's a bargain!" and her lips pressed upon the old man's withered cheeks.

A month later, Molly Breed and her grandfather were sharing a tiny house at the south side of the town. The old man had obtained some jobbing work to be done at home from one of the leather factories; the girl was earning good money in the boot-making department of the machine-made boot trade. Work was plentiful, for the war, while it threw its grim shadows abroad, bestowed occasional favors, and one of them was flung to those connected with the production of serviceable boots. The army needed all the good boots it could get.

Every other night came a big, honest-featured young leather-worker, Bert Eddy, whose engagement-ring Molly had now worn for nearly twelve months. The old man watched the progress of the courtship with quiet dismay. This little home was an unexpected haven of his old age, and he knew from Molly herself that her marriage would close its doors to him. "That's only fair, seeing that I'm nothing but an old tramp of a grandfather," mused the old man. And his gnarled fingers clenched as he added beneath his breath: "Something worse than a tramp, too! I wonder what Molly would think if she knew that the granddad she's harboring has spent a big part of his life in penal servitude!"

He drew his breath sharply at the thought, and returned to his work. Then the unexpected happened. A new-comer to Northampton attracted Molly's admiration. He was a tall, good-looking man about six years her senior, and there was something about him which fascinated the pretty machineist.

Dimly, although he had never seen the new-comer, the old man knew that something was afoot with the courtship of Molly and Bert Eddy. Presently Bert stopped calling altogether, and Molly admitted that she had quar-

relled with the lad, because a new under-manager at the factory had been paying her attentions.

"He's coming round to-night to see me," said the girl. "Make him welcome, granddad, just for my sake, won't you?"

"Of course I will," he agreed, but with a doubtful note in his quavering voice. "Your love-making is none of my business, lass, and if this new lad pleases you better—why, you must have him, I suppose."

"He's not the sort of person you'd call a 'lad,'" corrected the girl, laughing. "He's a gentleman, you know. He tells me he had a commission in the South African War, and is very learned."

"They're wanting old Army men just now," mused old David. Molly did not reply.

Punctual to his time, the "gentleman" called that night. And at his first sight of him the old man's face whitened and his hands quivered in a kind of helpless passion.

"Why, granddad, what's the matter?" cried Molly, with something of anger in her voice. "Why don't you shake hands with Mr. Tamlin?"

"I've no call to shake hands with him," was David's surly response. He was scarcely able to control his voice, which had risen to a childish treble. "But maybe," he went on, "I can have a word or two with Mr. Tamlin before he goes."

But Molly flushed angrily and turned away.

"Take no notice of him, Philip," she said almost scornfully. "He's a bit queer sometimes."

"I'm a bit queer, am I?" muttered the old man, when he found himself alone. "Well, I'm not the only queer fellow in this house to-night. And I'm going to settle with Tamlin before he makes a fool of the kindest-hearted lass in Northampton."

An hour later Tamlin and the old man found themselves alone, for Tamlin had himself asked Molly to give him a few minutes in private with her granddad. The two men faced each other defiantly.

"Philip Tamlin," quavered old David, "the last time I saw you was when I left Dartmoor. You were number two hundred and eighty then."

"And you were number sixty-five," snapped Tamlin. "I suppose Molly doesn't know what a beauty her old granddad is?"

"I've lived honest and respectable ever since my one big mistake," the old man answered. "And since I finished my time and came to Northampton to find my granddaughter I've lived respectable and honest. But you—why, even the very convicts at Dartmoor knew you for the most violent, godless, and foulest-tongued of men. You shan't have Molly, rascal and convict that you are!"

"A case of the pot calling the kettle black, isn't it?" laughed Tamlin. "Come, man, you've got to be reasonable. There's only the workhouse or the gaol waiting for you if you let Molly know where you lived most of your life. And I threaten you, hear and now, that if you let her know that I was at Dartmoor she shall know from my own lips that her granddad was there with me."

The old man shuddered at the words. Either his little haven of comfort was to be snatched away from him, or his granddaughter must innocently marry a man whom he knew to be the biggest blackguard at large!

"Come, be reasonable," urged Tamlin. "You keep quiet about my past and I'll keep quiet about yours. Moreover, I'll see you have a home of some sort for the rest of your days. But try to stand between Molly and me, try and expose me to her and she shall know that dear old David, her sainted grandfather, spent twenty years in Dartmoor prison! Come, what do you say to that, old man?"

David's head dropped to the support of his quivering hands. The little world of love and hope which he had tried to build was crumbling and falling about his head. The dearly won respectability was snatched from him. Either he must let this rascal marry the granddaughter who had befriended him, or she must know that both men had been imprisoned felons!

"Let me think! Give me a moment to think!" he begged. But before Tamlin could answer Molly had returned to the room.

"Why, what ever's the matter?" she cried, looking sharply from her lover to David. "What?"

David struggled to his feet, gripping the edge of the table for his support. His eyes looked bloodshot, and his shriveled face was twitching with agony.

"Molly," he breathed, "you must never marry this man. I know him. I know him for one of the vilest characters in all England! And he's a liar. You mustn't marry him!"

Molly stood speechless, staring from Tamlin's face, flushed with passion and conscious guilt, to the silver-haired, tottering old man whose eyes were upraised whilst he denounced in the same words himself and the intruder.

"Molly," he said brokenly, "that man and myself were convicts together in Dartmoor!"

Then it seemed to him that the world grew suddenly dizzy and that the room was whirling about him. He felt that he was falling—falling—

It was no mere attack of faintness which had struck down the old man. The Northampton people referred to it as a "stroke," and old David was in hospital for weeks afterwards.

Twice every week, as often as she was allowed, Molly came to him. She

told him but little of her love affairs, yet he saw at once that the brand-new engagement-ring which Tamlin had given to her had disappeared from her finger. Then, to his tremendous delight, he saw that the discarded ring of Bert Eddy had replaced it. Then he heard that Molly and Bert were to be married almost at once, and at last she came to the bedside with a plain gold band upon her finger.

"You've not given me up just because I was a convict?" he said to her one day, and she shook her head slowly.

"You saved me, granddad—you saved me," was her only answer.

Somehow it seemed to David that the girl was keeping something from him. Of course, he knew by her own words to him months before that after her marriage with Bert he would need to find other quarters. And "other quarters" meant the workhouse, for he was now beyond any sort of employment.

But when at last he left the hospital he was astonished to find both Bert Eddy and Molly waiting for him with a smart little governess car.

"It's good of you, but I could have walked there myself," muttered the old man, smiling grimly as he thought of the drear life at the workhouse which he had known more than once before. "This isn't the sort of journey that people want to hurry along; but, anyhow, we'll drive there."

But the car was driving beyond the workhouse, and presently stopped outside a neat little cottage overgrown with creeper, and decked already with fragrant flowers which seemed to nod a welcome to the little party as they walked slowly through the gateway.

"Where's this? Where have you brought me?" quavered David, looking rather helplessly into Molly's smiling face.

Molly put her arm protectively about him, steadying him as he shambled along the path.

"It's our home, granddad," she explained proudly. Then, in a whisper: "It's our home—and yours!"—London Answers.

DOUGLAS FIR

Attains Its Largest Size in Southern British Columbia.

The province of British Columbia has presented to the Kew Botanic Gardens a giant flagstaff of Douglas fir, to replace the old 159-foot staff, which lasted fifty years. The new pole is 215 feet long and weighs 18 tons. It was shaped and crosscut in Vancouver, conveyed by steamer to London, and floated up the Thames to Kew. Poles of Douglas fir are highly valued for ship's masts and flagstaves because of their straightness, durability, strength and resilience. The timber is also largely used for telegraph and electric-railway poles and bridge and trestle timbers. The Forest Service regards Douglas fir as perhaps the most important of American woods. Estimates of the available supply range from 300,000,000 to 350,000,000 feet, board measure. The tree is most abundant, and attains its largest size not far above sea level in Southern British Columbia and in the region between the coast of Washington and Oregon and the western foothills of the Cascade mountains. There the trees, crowded close together, rise to a height of 300 feet; indeed, lumbermen report trees 350 feet high, with trunks 11 feet in diameter, free of branches for 200 feet, and with hardly any perceptible taper up to that height. Douglas fir usually grows rapidly. It produces many cones and the seeds germinate freely. According to Sargent, the seedlings spring up as thick as grass where the forest has been cleared by fire. In the struggle for existence the weakest are crowded out, until finally there arises a crowd of pole-like stems destitute of branches and foliage except at the top. Germany has planted large experimental forests of Douglas fir, which, the experts say, is likely to replace the larch in Europe as a timber tree.

TRITE SAYINGS.

Prosperity has been the undoing of many a man.

Some men never get ahead because they are always behind.

Put yourself in the other man's place before you condemn him.

Some men lay everything that goes wrong on their wives.

A wise parent doesn't discuss other people's failings before the children.

It's a hard matter to deceive the world. You are sized up for just what you are.

Don't stir up a quarrel over trifles. Friends are too valuable to be thus easily lost.

The youth who knows more than his father will learn a lot if he lives to be an old man.

If you are the possessor of an automobile, take your less fortunate neighbor for an occasional spin.

If you don't want your boy to learn to smoke, set him a good example by not using tobacco yourself.

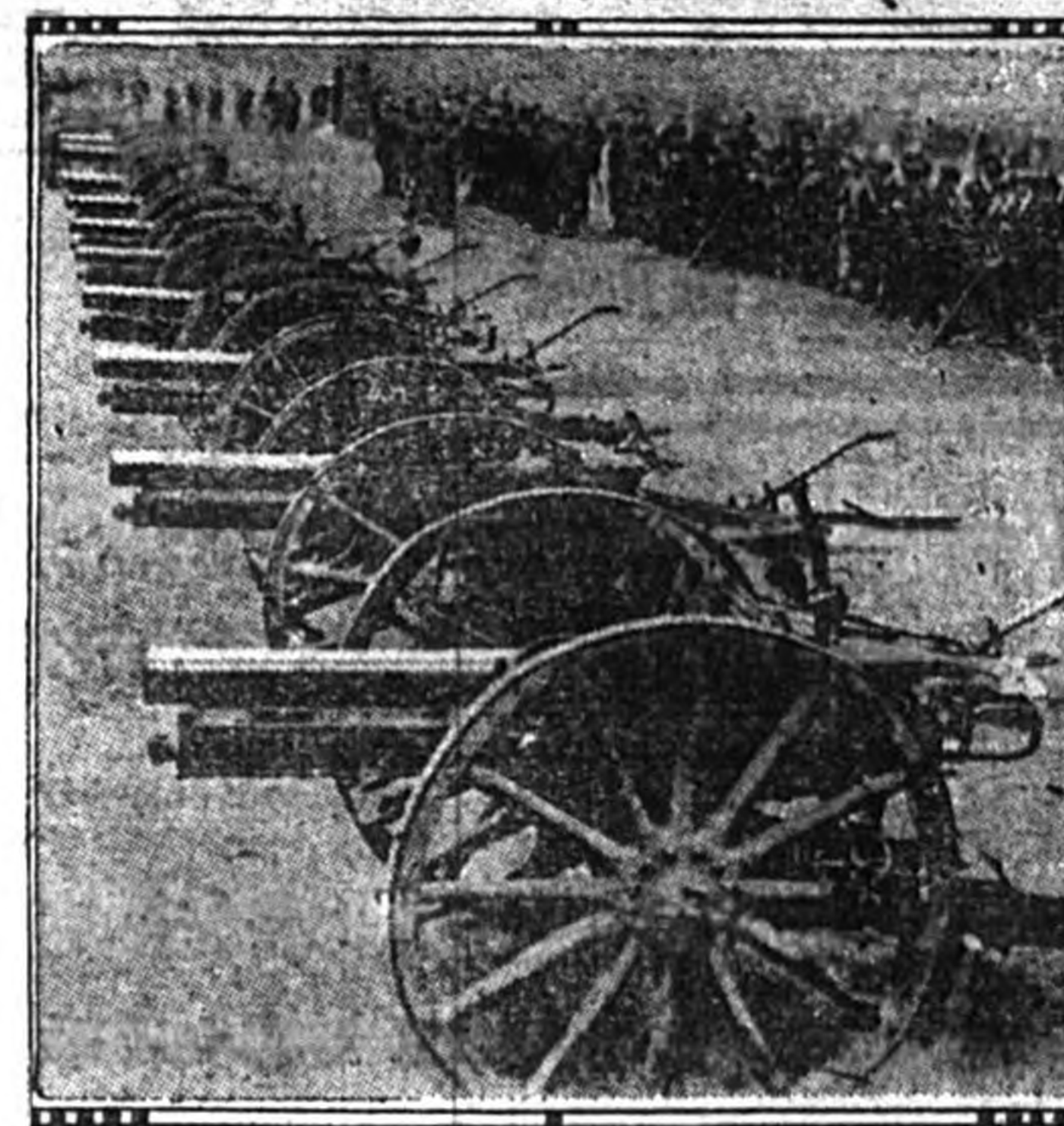
A never-do-well, in a short time, can run through a fortune that took his parents a lifetime to accumulate.

Don't place all the blame on the other fellow's boy. Maybe your son isn't so perfect as you think he is.

If a fraction of the money that is put in costly monuments was used to make the living more comfortable, it would be a wise move.

No matter if the other fellow hasn't done the square thing, don't try to get even; it never pays. Just go ahead and do what is right.

LONDON'S NEW BATTLE TROPHIES



Imposing array of captured German guns on review at the Horse Guards' Parade.

VIVID STORY OF A FRENCH CHATELAIN

HOW THE GERMANS DESTROYED A BEAUTIFUL HOME.

Mme. Huard Tells of Their Destruction of Her French Chateau.

From the pen of Frances Wilson Huard, the American-born wife of Charles Huard, a noted French artist, and at present official painter of the war to the Sixth Army of France, has come one of the most intimate and vivid stories of the war. Mme Huard saw little of the war, hardly any actual fighting, but she has the gift of telling in simple words what she did see and of suggesting unseen horrors that surrounded her. When war broke out she was left alone in her fine chateau some sixty miles northeast of Paris. She was attended by only two or three servants. Almost before she had time to escape the great German invasion swept toward her. At last she abandoned her chateau, only a few hours before the German advance guard reached it, and escaped in a cart with a few personal belongings. The sound of the guns was never out of her ears as she fled, and it remained with her when the tide turned and she returned to her chateau. Her description of the scene that met her eyes is one of the finest passages in the book, "My Home in the Field of Honor," and portions of it are well worth quoting.

Von Kluck's Work.

Some account of the German treatment of her chateau appeared in the press more than a year ago, and readers will remember the incident of the American woman fondly trying to protect her desk containing nothing but some packages of love letters by spreading an American flag over it. Speaking of her home when she entered it after it had been in the possession of the Germans for a few days, she says: "How can one describe it? Above all, I would have it understood that the chateau was first occupied by General von Kluck and his staff. The names crayoned on the doors of my bedrooms in big, red letters bear testimony—as well as some soiled underlinen and a glass tumbler marked V.K.—and numerous papers stamped with the Imperial seal. These latter are all orders or reports belonging to the Third Army Corps, and were left behind in the precipitation of the flight." It is pleasant to think that Mme Huard has her trophies of that occupation as part payment for the wholesale looting of her home that was conducted by the Germans.

The Work of Beasts.

She continues: "As I now am able to see the matter in a cooler frame of mind, I realize that not only was efficiency carried out in warfare, but in looting—for it seems that everything that we possessed was systematically classified as good, bad or indifferent—the former and the latter being carefully packed into huge army supply carts, which for five long days stood backed up against our doorstep, leaving only when completely laden with spoils. Then what remained was thrown into corners and wilfully soiled and smeared in the most disgusting and nauseating manner. A proof of the above-mentioned efficiency can be given in a description of my husband's studio, where I found all the frames standing empty—the canvases having been carefully cut from them with a razor and rolled for convenience sake. Useless to mention that tapestries, silver, blanket, and household as well as personal linen were considered trophies of war. That to me is far more comprehensible than the fact that our chateau being installed with all modern sanitary conveniences, these were purposely ignored, and corridors and corners, satin window curtains and even beds were used for the most ignoble purposes."

Sickening Traces of Drunkenness.

"Everywhere," she writes, "were sickening traces of sodden drunkenness. On the table beside each bed (most of them now bereft of their mattresses) stood champagne bottles and half-emptied glasses. The straw-strewn drawing-room much resembled a cheap beer garden after a Saturday night's riot, and the unfortunate upright piano was not only decked with empty champagne bottles but also contained some two hundred or three hundred pots of jam poured down inside, glass and all, probably just for a joke. Oh, Kultur! I think that and the fact that most of my ducks and small animals had been killed and left to lie and rot, were the things that most angered me, and very time the guns boomed I prayed ardently for revenge."

How France Feels.

Mme. Huard found her little rosewood desk mercilessly jabbed with bayonets and the contents strewn from from one end of the village to the other; while the Stars and Stripes had been unspeakably defiled. The story she tells could be duplicated so far as facts are concerned, by the owners of a thousand chateaux in France, and the still uglier stories of lust and cruelty are a matter of official record. How anyone can read them and imagine that France would now or at any future time consent to any peace that was in the nature of a draw it is difficult to imagine. And should France insist that when the German hordes are driven across their own frontiers; they shall be made to feel some of the horrors they have inflicted upon her non-combatant citizens we need not wonder.

HAS WAR TROPHY MUSEUM

Paris Newspaper Shows Souvenirs Sent From Front.

One of the best collections of war trophies to be seen in Paris is displayed in the reception room of the Echo de Paris, at the corner of the Place de l'Opera. Most of the articles have been contributed by members of the newspaper's staff with the army or by police desirous of showing their gratitude for comforters and food hampers sent them by that journal.

There is a fine lot of Officers' helmets, saw bayonets, rifles and shell baskets. One curious exhibit is a playing card, the five of clubs, picked up among the cinders of an enemy bivouac fire. Bavarian pioneer picks and spades, complete sets of officers and privates' uniforms (with the mud and war stains carefully removed), and all sorts of shell fragments, cartridges and bullets make up a very interesting show.

When Mr. Asquith, Lord Kitchener, Mr. Lloyd George and other British Ministers were staying at the Hotel de Crillon during the international conference in Paris they admired the fine collection of German weapons and uniforms on view in the hall of the hotel. It is made up entirely of objects picked up by the 125 employees of the hotel who joined the French forces in August, 1914. Among the exhibits are a battered military bicycle, a pair of airman's fur-lined top boots and a couple of Uhlan lances, one of which has evidently seen a considerable amount of service. Other picturesque items are wine bottles and fragments of the Zeppelins brought down at Badonviller in 1914 and at Ravigny early this year.

Mechanical Prayers

Mechanical devices for repeating prayers are familiar in the East, but they are outdone, in saving labor, by the "prayer flags" of Tibet. These, as described by J. C. White, in the National Geographic Magazine, are suspended on long lines, sometimes reaching across a river. As long as they are moving in the breeze they are supposed to be recording prayers for the benefit of those who put them up.

FLEET FOOT SHOES
ARE IDEAL FOR
CAMPING
and SPORTS
ALWAYS RESTFUL
AND COOL
WORN BY EVERY MEMBER OF THE FAMILY
SOLD BY ALL GOOD SHOE DEALERS

ACROSS THE BORDER

WHAT IS GOING ON OVER IN THE STATES.

Latest Happenings in Big Republic
Condensed for Busy Readers.

Harvard conferred degrees and announced gifts of \$1,344,283 for year. Bereft by an operation of the sense of smell, a St. Louis man is suing for \$50,000.

Two hundred of the employees of the Ford Motor Company in Detroit have enlisted.

Robert F. Hoxie, a Professor of Political Economy in the University of Chicago, committed suicide.

Grasshoppers are attacking the crops in Oregon, and farmers are preparing for war on the pests.

Smallest moonshine still, raided in Georgia, made from two tin cans, lard bucket, and three feet of pipe; capacity one gallon.

Unpardonable sin is drunkenness, a Georgia judge officially declared in charging jury, which started its work with prayer.

Princeton University's historic old Commons, for forty years a campus landmark, is being demolished for a Gothic dining hall.

New York capitalists have arranged to finance a project for working an extension of the famous East Rand gold reef in South Africa.

Sixteen Americans, who said they left Constantinople owing to a scarcity of food, arrived as passengers on the Danish steamship Oscar II.

Governor Fielder, of New Jersey, calls special session of State Senate for Tuesday to appoint commission for relieving congestion in asylums.

Henry A. Howard and Ray E. Jones were convicted in the United States District Court at St. Louis, Mo., of conspiring to counterfeit 2-cent postage stamps.

Treasures in gold and his wearing apparel were placed in the coffin in which the body of Eli Dimitro, 46, king of a gipsy band, was buried, near Pittsburg, Pa.

Hindus resident in the United States are protesting against the provision in the Burnett immigration bill which excludes them as a race from admission to this country.

Acting as bartender in her husband's saloon from early morning to midnight was drudgery to Mrs. Gertrude Hupfer, according to her divorce bill, filed in Circuit Court in Milwaukee, Wis.

Lieut. Robert Fay started for Atlanta Penitentiary to begin serving his eight-year sentence for conspiring to blow up ships leaving American ports with munitions for the Allies.

Mrs. John A. Wolf, wife of the biggest oil and gas land owner in Blackwell, Okla., died from heart trouble due to the excitement of another remarkable gas well being found on her husband's land.

Home Is Best.

Willie Jones was playing with the Robinson children next door. When luncheon time came Mrs. Robinson asked him if he wouldn't like to stay. "No, thank you," said Willie. "I think I'd better go home. My mother will be expecting me."

"Suppose I telephone over and ask her if you may stay," suggested his hostess.

"Please don't do that, Mrs. Robinson," said the boy earnestly. "We've got coconut pie for dessert to-day and your cook told me you've only got prunes."

Not Qualified.

"I want to be excused," said the worried-looking jurymen, addressing the judge. "I owe a man \$5 that I borrowed, and as he is leaving town for some years I want to catch him before he gets on the train, and pay him the money."

"You are excused," replied the Judge, in icy tones. "I don't want anybody on the jury who can lie like that."

An Old Trait.

Uncle Eben—I just had a letter from my English cousin. He was in the trenches. He says one day his company was ordered to charge, and the first thing he knew he ran into lot of barbed wire, several mines and a hundred German batteries.

Aunt Nancy—Just like George—never looks where he's going.



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.



An impromptu porch-party with a Victor-Victrola

The Victor-Victrola is the greatest social aid that any home can have.

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".

Victor Victrolas \$21.00 to \$400.00
Records from 75 cts. up.

New list of records every month. Come in and hear them. Needles and Albums always in stock. Repairs promptly attended to.

OMER PAQUETTE - Agent
MAIN STREET, LACHUTE

Fresh Stock of Lowney's Chocolates always on hand.

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.	Vice-President
SIR HENRY N. BATH,	ALEXANDER MACLAREN,
RUSSELL BLACKBURN,	DENIS MURPHY,
SIR HENRY K. EGAN,	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 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, 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

Rivets Etc, Etc.

T. McQuat & Son, Lachute Mills

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

Harvesters' Excursions
August 15th and 29th 1911
\$12. TO WINNIPEG

Plus 1-2 cent per mile beyond

From all Stations in the Province of Quebec, also stations in the Province of Ontario—Brockville, Smiths Falls, New Bay and East.

FARE RETURNING: 1/2c. per mile to Winnipeg plus \$18. to starting point.

NO CHANGE OF CARS BETWEEN EAST AND WEST ON THE C.P.R.

J. S. Giles, - Agent, Lachute

\$12 TO WINNIPEG
PLUS 1-2 CENT A MILE BEYOND

FARM LABORERS' EXCURSIONS

The West requires
harvesters from
Eastern Canada. **40,000**

Wages \$2.50 to \$3.00 per day and Board.

Fare returning, 1-2 per mile to Winnipeg, plus \$18 to starting point

Special C.N.R. trains leave Lachute 5.55 p.m., August 15 and 29.

Through trains with lunch counter cars attached

Apply to nearest C.N.R. Agent, or General Passenger Department, 226 St. James; St. Catherine St., Montreal.

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

DR. HUGH McCONNELL
SURGEON DENTIST
Phone, Westmount 5488.
5142, Sherbrooke, Montreal West.

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

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

The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XLI

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, AUGUST 11, 1916.

NO. 29

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

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. Gall, Box 12, Telephone No. 95 r. 3.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

Opening of Garage specially for Painting and Varnishing Automobiles and Carriages at Moderate Prices. Only first quality paints and famous Hol and'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. 53.

SEALED TENDERS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to August 10th, 1916, for the booth privileges of the grounds, building and dining-hall. Said tender must include 155 free dinners for guests of the Agricultural Society. Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

JAS. W. GALL, Sec.-Treasurer.

FARM FOR SALE.

Consisting of sixty three acres all under cultivation, about one mile from Lachute P. O. on Bethany Road. For further particulars apply to, E. J. WOOD, Bethany Road.

HOUSE TO LET.—Containing seven rooms, bath, laundry, hot and cold water, furnace. Apply to H. HAMPTON.

WANTED.—School Girls to room or Board. Apply to MRS. JAS. ARMSTRONG, East Ward.

LOST.—On Monday last, a Five Dollar Bill and Roll Purse, between Lachute and Sir John's Lake. Reward Apply to WATCHMAN OFFICE.

Young lady desires position as book keeper or stenographer either temporary or permanent. City experience and references. Apply to WATCHMAN OFFICE.

SPECIAL NOTICE

Just received a large quantity of Flour, Bran, Shorts, Feed flour, and Oil Cake. Special price for oil cake taken off car at C.P.R. track until Saturday night. R. Filion Baker, Lachute.

LOCAL NEWS

Mrs. J. A. McGibbon is spending a few weeks at Hudson Heights.

Mr. Geo. Paul is spending a two weeks vacation at Sir John's Lake.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Calder are spending a couple of weeks in Dalesville.

Mr. Andrew Bos, of Montreal, is visiting friends in town and vicinity.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Robinson spent the early part of this week in Montreal.

Mrs. Carleton and sister, Miss P. Ross were week-end visitors at Valcartier.

Mrs. A. Roberson and daughter were guests of Mrs. J. S. Giles this week.

Mr. Eugene Jousse is spending a few days this week at Quebec and Valcartier.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Griffith, of Montreal, is the guest of Mrs. Jno. Barley this week.

Rev. J. H. McKenzie, of Peterboro, Ont., is the guest of Mrs. J. A. Rice this week.

Misses L. and V. Morrison, of Montreal, is the guest of Mrs. D. C. Barley this week.

The Misses Strachan, of Ottawa, are visiting their sister Mrs. Lackey at the Rectory.

The Misses Vertha and Evelyn Jousse, of Vankleek Hill, are guests of Mrs. E. Jousse this week.

Master Bobbie and Douglas Pollock, of Montreal, are the guests of Mrs. Geo. Paul this week.

The Rev. J. R. McLeod, of Scotstown, is the guest of his daughter Mrs. T. Christie this week.

Miss Ethel Walker is spending this week in Vankleek Hill, the guest of Mrs. Robert Gruer.

Miss Eileen Copeland, of Quebec City, was the week-end guest of her aunt Mrs. George D. Walker.

The Misses Constance and Glory Wheeler of Westmont, are guests of Mrs. Hugh Fraser.

Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm Smith left on Thursday for a visit to their daughter Mrs. Picken, of Winona.

Mr. R. Hamilton is now serving the rounds of his customers in a nice new up-to-date delivery wagon.

Miss C. Palliser of Montreal, is spending a two weeks vacation the guest of her father Mr. Jos. Palliser.

Mrs. Geo. Bennett and Mrs. Scott, left on Monday for a two months trip to friends in Hazenmore, Sask.

Miss Mabel Stanley, of Montreal, is spending a week's vacation, with the Rev. and Mrs. Hayden at the Parsonage.

Miss Eva Bradford returned on Sunday from the Montreal General Hospital after a successful operation of appendicitis.

Sergt. Giles, Corp. Carpenter, and Privates Cooke and Cunningham, of the 148th, Valcartier Camp, spent a few days in town this week.

Mrs. A. Bigras and two children, who have been spending the past three weeks the guest of her mother Mr. Jas. Bennett, returned to her home in Arundel on Tuesday.

Mrs. W. J. Hammond, Foundry St. desires to sell by Private Sale all her household effects, including furniture, kitchen ware, dishes, stoves, piano and stove wood.

Mrs. White and daughters left on Thursday for their home in Hamilton, Ont., accompanied by Mrs. Creswell and daughter, who will be the guests of Mrs. White for a few weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Candlish, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Candlish, Mr. and Mrs. A. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Smeall, of Montreal, were guests of Mrs. W. H. Bradford over Sunday.

Rev. and Mrs. G. H. Alexander, of Carsonville, Mich., are the guests of his brother Dr. Alexander for a few days, and are on their way to attend the convention at Northfield, Mass.

Mr. and Mrs. Gould and Mrs. Cleland, of New York City, also Mr. and Mrs. Cleland, of Pittsburgh, Pa., on a motoring trip to Montreal, spent the week-end the guests of Mrs. Hugh Fraser.

The Quarterly Official Board of the Methodist met on Monday night, but owing to so many being away on vacation it was decided to adjourn till September. Mr. William Cameron was the representative present from Brownsburg.

Rev. Mr. Alexander of the Congregational Church, U.S.A., assisted the Rev. Mr. Hayden on Sunday evening at the Patriotic Service. Rev. Alexander was for years a Chaplain to a British Regiment, and has offered his services for Overseas.

Gunner Allan B. Copping, of 6 McGill Siege Battery, now stationed in Halifax, spent a few days with his parents Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Copping, of Ivan Bower. Returning to Halifax Monday night from where he expects to leave shortly for Overseas.

There are two hundred and fifty thousand words in the English language, and most of them were used last Sunday by a lady who discovered after coming out of church, that her new hat was adorned with a tag, on which was written, "reduced to \$2.75."

Editors as a rule are kind hearted liberals. An exchange tells of a subscriber who died and left fourteen year's subscription unpaid. The editor appeared as the lid of the coffin was being screwed down and put in a linen duster, a thermometer, a palm leaf fan and a recipe for making ice.

The Women's Auxiliary of Christ Church, St. Andrews East, will hold their annual summer sale of useful and fancy articles in the Town Hall, St. Andrews, on Thursday, August 17th. Sale open at 3 o'clock and will be continued during the evening, the ladies will serve afternoon tea. Ice-cream and home-made candy will be on sale.

The residents of Ivan Bower are pleased to announce the gross proceeds realized at the Euchre given by them, for the benefit of the returned wounded Soldier, on July 25th, amounted to \$93.50. A letter from Sir Geo. H. Perley who highly commended the object contained a check for \$10.00, making the total \$103.50, which has been sent to headquarters.

In justice to Messrs. Lafleur and Bernier it may be stated that it is no fault of theirs that the Barron's bridge is not yet built. They are entirely in the hands of the Phoenix Bridge Company who are being held up for some parts of the steelwork which can only be procured from the States, and just as soon as the pieces arrive, work will be speedily rushed through to completion.

The Harvesters Tickets may now be procured at the Watchman Office. Fares are \$12.00 to Winnipeg with half cent a mile beyond to points in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, or Alberta. First excursion starts on Tuesday next, Aug. 15th, and if you have already secured positions it would be well for you to book your baggage right through to destination.

On Friday, Aug. 4th, (the second anniversary of Great Britain's entrance on the war), special services were held in all the Anglican church parishes throughout the diocese of Montreal.

In St. Siméon's Church, Lachute, there was a good attendance at the 8 a.m. celebration of Holy Communion. In the evening at 8 o'clock, a service of intercession was held with an appropriate address by the Rector, based on the text, "Not by might, nor by power, but by my spirit, saith the Lord of Hosts." Zeeli IV 6.

Patriotic Service held in the Methodist Church.

As one of the thousands, who were commemorating the Second Anniversary of the great War, a special service, was held on Sunday evening at the Methodist Church. Despite the holiday season and so many being away on vacations, quite a good audience assembled. Among whom were several members of the Baptist Church, including their Pastor Rev. J. F. Forsythe, whose church is closed for a couple of weeks.

The Rev. Mr. Hayden, was assisted by the Rev. Mr. Alexander of the United States.

On opening his discourse, the preacher reminded the audience of the intense anxiety of two years ago. Would the Kaiser plunge the Nations into War? He then went on to show how Great Britain had endeavored to advance Disarmament, when in 1906, her Naval Policy included a suggested reduction of 25 p.c. Battleships, 60 p.c. Destroyers and 83 p.c. of Submarines but the German Nation refused to rejoice at all but increased her Navy by adding 6 Cruisers.

In reviewing the past two years, he stated the lessons learned were many but the main one was that we were faced by an ambitious and unscrupulous foe. The Dream of Berlin, was he said, World Power. He pointed out how the advantage was all on the side of the enemy at the beginning, but that all was now reversed. What the Germans had taken forty years to accomplish we had in two years, and that both in men, munitions and means, all the advantage was on the side of the Allies.

He asserted that the Enemy was now abusing its foe, and accusing Russia of having designs on Constantinople, France or Alsace and Lorraine, and Britain with a feverish desire to crush her economically, but, asked the speaker, what about the designs of Germany? Her crafty planning for 40 years. He then gave an account of what Germany, according to her model of German Kultur, Count Bernstoff, asserted they would require as a peace treaty: (1) Sink France as a nation like Turkey and Portugal. (2) Collect two Billion Francs. (3) Take all the French Colonies. (4) Annex one Quarter of France. (5) Reduce her Economically as a vassalage. (6) France must give 3,000,000 rifles, 3,000 guns, 40,000 horses. (7) Cease all Recruiting for the French army. (8) Demolish all fortresses. (9) Abandon her Alliance with Russia and Great Britain. The Speaker reminded the congregation that there was more of this precious Document, but why continue? He reminded them that the glory of the British Empire, was not the battles of Agincourt, Cressy, or Waterloo nor her Merchandise which was great, nor her Literature, which was perhaps the greatest in the world, nor in her Oratory, which was powerful, nor in her Traditions which were Noble, no, her Glory was based on her Genius of Free Government, and that Australia, New Zealand, Africa, India, and Canada were all Free, Happy and Loyal to the Mother of such noble Sons.

He closed by paying a tribute to the brave Lads who had gone to do their duty from Lachute and prayed that they may be spared to return to Home and Loved ones.

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. 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 to-day.

The Waltham

T. JOUSSE
Main Street - Lachute

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

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

CRESWELL'S

Canada Cement

Prices Right

R. Creswell, Regist'd.

About the House

Useful Hints and General Information for the Busy Housewife

Selected Recipes.

Children like fruit drop cakes for their school lunches. Beat the yolks of four eggs until thick. Add the grated rind of one-quarter of a lemon and one teaspoonful of lemon juice and beat again; then work in gradually one cupful of ground nut meats and one cupful of fine-chopped dates. When thoroughly beaten stir in the stiffly whipped whites of the eggs and two tablespoonfuls of whole wheat flour. Drop by small spoonfuls on flat greased pans and bake in a moderate oven.

Peach Cream.—Two tablespoonfuls granulated gelatin, one-half cup cold water, one-half cup boiling water, one pint crushed peaches (or apricots, if preferred), the whip from one pint of cream, one-half cup sugar. Soak gelatin in cold water, dissolve in boiling water. Add fruit and sugar, stir until mixture begins to thicken. Cut and fold in the whip from the cream. Line a mold with halves of apricots or peaches, pour in cream mixture. Chill, garnish with beaten cream and halves of fruit.

Pineapple Marmalade.—Two pineapples, one basket apricots, six large oranges, eight pounds sugar. Shred the pineapples, wash apricots, cut into halves without removing skins; cut oranges into small pieces, carefully removing rind and thin white skin. Put in preserving kettle pineapples, apricots, oranges; add sugar; let simmer until fruit is clear and forms a jelly substance. When cold put into glass preserving jars.

Unfermented Grape Juice.—Wash grapes and pick them from the stems. Mash the grapes and squeeze gently through cloth. Have sterilized bottles prepared. Into these put the juice, but do not fill quite to the top, then cover lightly. Place a cloth in the bottom of a kettle and fill about half full of water. Set bottles into the kettle and put on to boil. When the boiling point is reached remove the bottles and set them in cold water. (When placing the bottles put them into the water with a slanting position or they will break.) Repeat the process for three successive days, and the last time seal well.

Mexican Relish.—Thirty-six green tomatoes (medium size), five large onions, five green peppers, one cup sugar, three cups vinegar, two tablespoonfuls salt, one teaspoon cloves, one teaspoon cinnamon, one teaspoon allspice, one teaspoon white mustard seed. Chop tomatoes and onions fine, cover with the salt, let stand over night; in the morning pour off the brine, add all the other ingredients but peppers; after cooking ten minutes add the peppers, chopped fine. Let boil one hour. This relish will keep without sealing.

Apple Flaming.—For eight apples use two cups sugar, one cup water, raspberry jam, little rum or brandy and one cup beaten cream. Pare and core apples, boil sugar and water together ten minutes, arrange apples in buttered baking dish two inches apart, add syrup, cover and bake until apples are tender. Be careful to preserve shape of apples. Remove from dish, boil syrup until thick, fill cavities in apples with jam, pour syrup around them, and just before serving pour over them rum or brandy. Light and serve. The apples are delicious without the rum or brandy served with a little whipped cream. Some housewives add chopped nuts to jam in filling.

Preserved Quince.—Pare and quarter the quince, remove the core, and take equal weight in sugar. Cover the quince with cold water and let them come to a boil slowly. Skim and when nearly soft put one-quarter of the sugar on the top. When this boils add another part of the sugar, and continue this way until all the sugar is used up. Let them continue to boil slowly until the color is either light or dark, as you prefer, or, another way, is to cook until tender, drain and put in a stone jar, with an equal weight of sugar, and cover. They will keep fully perfect. They will be found more tender than when cooked in the syrup. Watch the first month to see if there is any sign of fermentation. If so, heat by setting stone jar in hot water until thoroughly scalded. In cooking quince one may add equal parts of sweet apple, which makes an excellent preserve.

Can You Make Gravy?

It is really amazing how many fairly good cooks fall in the simple art of gravy making, who, instead, serve up insipid greasy brown water that really spoils the meat. Yet it is the easiest thing in the world to make well and add immeasurably to the pleasure of a meal.

Real gravy is the juice from the meat which runs out in the course of cooking, so it is a very valuable part of the food and should not be wasted on any account.

To make these gravies really nice, seasoning must be added, and in some instances a slight thickening is correct. Gravy for roast beef, mutton or lamb should be unthickened, and the best way to make it is the following:

Put any trimmings, such as gristle or odd rough pieces from the meat, in

to a small pan and simmer while the meat is cooking. They will make very good stock.

When the joint is cooked lift it from the baking tin on to a dish and keep it hot in the oven.

Then pour the hot drippings from the tin into a clean jar. Do this very steadily, so that all the brown part remains in the tin.

Put the tin over the fire and pour into it the cupful of hot stock you have got ready, or any other you may have. If you have no stock you must use boiling water. Then, with an iron spoon, scrape well over the tin, and you can also scrape the bars of the trivet, if one has been used, as the meat always leaves some of its brown covering on them. It all helps to color the gravy.

Let the gravy in the pan boil well, and if there is any fat skim it off. Season with a little pepper and salt, and if it seems too pale in color add a little browned salt or caramel.

Strain a little round the joint, but do not put much, or the carver will splash it over when serving. Strain the remainder into a really hot tureen or sauce-boat, and send to the table as hot as possible. Nothing is more disagreeable than tepid gravy.

Gravy served with poultry, veal and pork is usually slightly thickened. Pour off the dripping as before, but leaving a little behind in the pan. Stand the pan over the fire and shake into it about a teaspoonful of flour and stir well into the dripping till it becomes a good brown color, but do not allow it to burn.

Then add the stock and boil up scraping the tin well. Skim away any surplus fat, add pepper and salt, and strain into a hot tureen.

Household Hints.

Use a clothespin for scraping pants, etc.

Bread, cheese and fruit make a perfect lunch.

Cream puffs take twenty-five minutes to bake.

Cheese soup is much more nutritious than any other kind.

Muffin and cake batters require half as much liquid as flour.

Yeast bread is as a rule reckoned more wholesome than baking powder bread.

Peppers can be stuffed with almost any thing that is well seasoned and savory.

Asparagus prepared as usual on buttered toast and with grated cheese scattered over it is often a pleasant change.

Mashed summer squash should always have a pinch of sugar stirred in with the butter, pepper and salt used for seasoning.

A brilliant polish may be given to brass door fixtures ornaments, &c., by washing them in alum and lye. Make a solution by boiling an ounce of alum in a pint of lye and wash the articles in it.

When putting away the flatirons, if the house is to be closed for any length of time, take the precaution of rubbing them over with a little lard; then there is no danger of their rusting.

It is a good plan to suspend from a nail on the kitchen wall, a pad and pencil. During the cooking, when any article of food is nearly used up, jot it down so when you make your order, nothing will be forgotten.

To make a sofa pillow that will be almost as fluffy as though stuffed with goose feathers, use cotton that has been torn in bits and thoroughly heated in an oven. It will not pack or get hard if it has been heated enough.

GERMAN FOOD SHORTAGE.

Fear Situation Will Be Made Excuse to Keep Captives Hungry.

Considerable alarm exists over the possible consequences to British prisoners of war in Germany because of reports of food shortage there, received from sources generally regarded as reliable.

While he was unable to give a definite confirmation of these reports, Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of War Trade, discussing the reported food shortage in Germany, said:

"I am so impressed by the reports of a food scarcity, that I trust the existence of such a condition will not be made an excuse by the Germans to cut down the necessary food of their war prisoners. For such an action would produce a terrible storm of indignation in this country, greatly increasing the bitterness of the struggle—the most bitter in history."

Canadian Timber Values.

According to a recent Commerce Report the values of the various classes of timber produced in Canada in 1914, together with the values of the forest products, total \$176,672,000. Being divided as follows: Lumber, lath and shingles, \$67,500,000; fire wood, \$60,500,000; pulpwood, \$15,500,000; posts and rails, \$9,500,000; cross ties, \$9,000,000; square timber exported, \$400,000; cooperage, \$1,900,000; poles, \$700,000; logs exported, \$850,000; tanning material, \$22,000; round mining timbers, \$500,000; miscellaneous exports, \$300,000; miscellaneous products, \$10,000,000.

ROSEBERY NOT COMING TO CANADA

SAID TO ADORN EVERYTHING HE TOUCHES.

Could Have Been Governor-General If He Were Willing to Take Post.

A cable despatch from England mentioned Lord Rosebery as a possible successor to the Duke of Connaught in the Governor-Generalship of Canada. Had this been true he would have been the first Governor-General of any of his Majesty's Dominions who had previously held the British Premiership. Reorganization (in some shape or other) of the Empire after the war seems in the air, and one can well believe that the British Government would have wished for the presence in the largest of the self-governing Dominions of the Crown of one so well versed in the problems of Empire at such a time.

But one cannot forget that Lord Rosebery is no longer a young man—he entered his seventieth year on the seventh of last month.

One thing is pretty certain—if he had come to this country, he would have been as amazingly popular as he has been everywhere else all his life long. People have differed a good deal about Lord Rosebery as a politician. But there is only one opinion about him as a man—that "he's a jolly good fellow, which nobody can deny." His easy and free manner, which yet never degenerates into the free-and-easy, his distinguished appearance, his well-graced oratory, his love of sport, his fund of humor and good humor, his ready wit, his winning ways generally—all these attri-



Lord Rosebery.

butes have long ago combined and conspired to make him probably a more personally popular man with a larger number of his compatriots than any other figure in the public eye.

Maker of Epigrams

As an all-round speaker there is nobody in the United Kingdom to touch him. Every resource of the orator is at his command, and he excels in every style of speech-making, whether the speech in question be one in Parliament, on the political platform, at a recruiting meeting, or after a dinner. He can be impassioned, ironical, dramatic, and jocular, by turns, and at will. And always he carries with him the good-will, if not always the assent, of his audience.

Yet Lord Rosebery does not love making a big speech. He is always fearful that his hearers may find it boring—a quite ungrounded fear, by the way. Nor does he love listening to a big speech. That nearly always bores him. When Mr. Gladstone formed his Ministry, a new Lord Chancellor (Lord Herschell) presided over the debates of the House of Lords. The first evening he took his seat on the Woolsack, all the big guns among the peers thought fit to address the House. "There, now you have heard the worst of them," said Lord Rosebery at length, slipping over to his colleagues to proffer comfort.

But, whatever his opinion of the great speeches he has made, he is undoubtedly not a little proud of his reputation as a maker of epigrams.

He was a prime favorite with Queen Victoria. She summoned him to the Premiership of her own motion, without asking the advice of Mr. Gladstone, the retiring Premier, who, as it happened (as we know from Morley's Life of Gladstone) meant to recommend Lord Spencer to the Queen. It was whispered in his

bachelor days, that her late Majesty was inclined at one time to look upon him as a desirable husband for her fourth daughter, Princess Louise.

Both Sons Soldiers

Both Lord Rosebery's sons—Lord Dalmeny, formerly M.P. for Edinburghshire, and late of the Grenadier Guards, and Mr. Neil Primrose, M.P. for the Wisbech division of Cambridge-shire—are serving with the colors. He himself has taken a great part in recruiting work, and seldom has that voice, whose organ tones have made its owner famous, been raised to better purpose than at Scottish recruiting meetings since the war started. Lord Rosebery is honorary colonel of many Scottish regiments, and is, besides, captain-general of the Royal Company of Archers, which is the King's Bodyguard for Scotland.

A man of immense wealth is Lord Rosebery. His country seats, of which "The Durdans," near Epsom, is his favorite—three years ago he made a very handsome gift of lands for a park to the people of Epsom as a "proof of my deep and abiding affection for the place and people"—are places of luxury, and some of them of magnificence, but they are all stamped with that hall-mark of superlative good taste which is Lord Rosebery's own. It is his distinction to adorn everything he touches. He made racing almost romantic. He touched a lofty, if lonesome, note in politics. His essays in literature have an incomparable literary style about them—they are veritable gems.

Lord Rosebery himself is a large landowner, between thirty and forty thousand acres (mostly in Midlothian) belonging to him.

OLD AS DAYS OF JEREMIAH.

Book in Synagogue at Shechem is Jealously Guarded.

In an ancient Samaritan synagogue at Shechem a double roll of parchment is guarded jealously and is as jealously preserved. It was to Shechem that Abraham came in his first visit to Canaan.

Near Shechem Jacob sank his famous well, and the returning Israelites heard here for the last time the voice of Joshua. Shechem was the first residence of the Kings of Israel and was a city of refuge. Here, at Jacob's well, Jesus met the woman of Samaria. Here the great Justin Martyr was born. After the division of Israel into two kingdoms, Shechem became the religious centre of the northern kingdom, and Jeroboam's self-appointed faith degenerated into the Samaritan worship of our Lord's day, which is perpetuated in the old synagogue which holds this scroll.

This double roll of parchment, says the Christian Herald, possibly the oldest in the world, contains the first five books of the Old Testament and may be as old as the days of Jeremiah, who said: "This word came unto Jeremiah from the Lord, saying, Take thee a roll of a book and write therein."

CUPID CONSCRIPTION NOW.

Merchants, Taken For Army, Marry For Business Reasons.

Cupid and Mars have always gone hand in hand, and the present war, as far, at least, as England is concerned, has proved no exception to the rule. At the beginning of the war, when hundreds of thousands of young men were volunteering, the marriage rate went up with a bound. Couples who had been engaged for years and were waiting for the time when their material circumstances would justify the taking on of new responsibilities, decided to marry before the man went to war, and thousands of love matches were thus completed.

To-day Cupid is trotting along with one hand in that of Mars and the other held by Commerce. The coming of conscription for all has led to another crop of marriages from other motives, for the men with little businesses who expect to be called to the colors at once are taking to themselves wives in order that they may have someone whom they can trust to leave behind in charge of these businesses. Everywhere in the little news-vendors' shops, sweet shops and small groceries and tobacco shops one sees new faces, the faces of young and capable looking women who are busy learning the mysteries of commerce under the tutelage of the men who formerly ran the businesses.

POILU REFUSED TREATMENT.

Paris Paper Attacks the Sentence Imposed Upon Him.

The sentence of two years' imprisonment inflicted recently by the court-martial of Tours, France, on a soldier for refusal to submit to electrical treatment has caused some comment. The Paris Temps, in an editorial, points out that the Tours judges dealt with the soldier as if he were on active service and not on the hospital books, inflicting the full penalty provided by the military code for disobedience. The editor detected, it says, an attempt at fraud on the part of the prisoner, or else they themselves failed to consider the case in all its bearings. It is not permissible for a patient refusing to submit to a treatment both painful and dangerous, or a wounded man refusing to submit to an operation, to be classed as guilty of ordinary disobedience. The right of a human being to dispose of his own body as he thinks fit is both unquestionable and unquestioned.

THE FASHIONS

Fashions in Summer Fabrics.

Summer finds us very much inclined towards stripes, in linens, pongees, tussahs, voiles, crepes and the various imported and domestic novelty cottons. The ground of these materials is usually white, or the natural crash or linen color, and the stripe, either a vivid or a soft tone, according to the purpose of the frock, or the fancy of the wearer. These striped materials are usually combined with a plain fabric, corresponding with the color of the stripe, or the ground. On the Russian blouse models, and the other designs, Norfolk, and the various peplum models, now so well liked, the striped silk or linen is used for the coat, and the plain for the skirt, or vice versa.

Another Find in the Upholstery Department

Last summer we took cretonne from the upholstery department and transferred it in great quantities to the dressgoods counter; still on the lookout for novelties, we discovered this season, that the plain and striped cotton and linen homespun, intended for summer cottage furnishings, were charmingly suited to sports suits and skirts, being especially practical for those which require a bit harder wear than the ordinary linen or silk garment will stand. These also have the natural crash and linen grounds, and are striped in the same tones, barring the softer shades. The black and white combination is especially smart, and there are bright green, purple, orange, and a wide choice of the other



7109-7164

Plain and Blocked Voile Taffeta Trimmed

bright shades which are so much in favor for sports wear. This material is wide and inexpensive. One especially effective suit developed in this homespun has a plain crash-color skirt, combined with a black and white striped coat. The pocket flaps on the skirt were of the striped material and collar, cuffs, pocket flaps and belt of the Norfolk coat, of the plain.

Combinations of Figured and Plain

Materials in Lingerie Frocks
As we combine stripes with plain materials in our sports costumes, so do we combine figured with plain fabrics in our lingerie and tub frocks, both for grown ups and for small girls.

There are sprigged and dotted dimities, embroidered and printed voiles, flowered organdies, embroidered muslins, and batistes, each with its corresponding plain material, to



7104

Flowered Organdy with Georgette Collar

be combined in the slip-on blouses, Russian, and numerous other smart peplum designs. The flowered dimities are especially pretty for the very small girl, and many a tiny frock of

rose-bud and white dimity trimmed with frills of Valenciennes lace and insertion, is being displayed in the smart shops, for the little miss of two or three summers.

The flowered, printed or embroidered crepes and voiles are very pretty used this way, and there are printed silks being combined with plain tulle and satins, in the same way, for afternoon frocks.

Handkerchief Linen for Blouses

For blouses, both of the sports type and the more dressy models, the striped and figured handkerchief linens are modish. These have usually whiter grounds with colored stripes, flower, or conventionalized patterns. The stripes are much more in evidence than the figured linens. For the costume blouse Georgette crepe is the general favorite. In white or the soft tones of pink, blue, café au lait, Nile green, and the various other pastel shades, this material washes perfectly; the dark tones are excellent and are practical for the tailored suit, being selected to harmonize, or match the shade of the suit.

Linen and Georgette are often combined most effectively in the smart afternoon models for country club and like wear. One unusually attractive costume shows a Russian blouse of mauve color Georgette worn with a full, short skirt of mauve linen; another imported model, made on Russian blouse lines, shows the novel combination of foulard and muslin; the blouse is of the muslin and the skirt of foulard.

Trimnings for Lingerie Dresses

Much narrow Valenciennes and fine lace edging and insertion is used to trim the dainty muslin and voile dresses this summer. It edges the frills of bodice and skirt, finishes the collar and cuffs, joins the seams, or is applied in any way that strikes the individual fancy. Embroidery is another strong trimming feature. Scarcely a blouse or tub-frock but shows a touch of white or colored handwork on collar, cuff, belt, or at the closing. Novelty buttons, embroidered or stenciled, lend a touch of effective color to the dark linen or serge frock; and light crystal buttons add a pretty finish to the voile and crepes.

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

THE BRIGHT SIDE OF LIFE.

With all its cares and woes,
Its disappointments grim
And all the grief it knows,
The hopes, far off and dim,
With all its bickerings small,
Its hours of hateful strife,
There's something after all
That makes a joy of life.

There's something every day
Or so it seems to me
That truthfully I say
I'm glad I've lived to see.
Despite the care and pain,
The heartache and the tear,
The sun comes out again
And I am glad I'm here.

There have been times I thought
The end of joy had come,
That all in vain I'd wrought,
And sick at heart and glum
I've heard the robin's song,
The baby's prattling voice,
And that I've lived along
To hear them I rejoice.

It's all worth while, I find,
Each burden that I bear;
The tears that come to blind,
The dreary hours of care
Depress me for a time,
Then splendid joys appear
And life becomes sublime
And I am glad I'm here.

QUEEN IN STEEL HELMET.

Belgian Royal Couple Pay Frequent Visits to French Trenches.

The soldiers on the French front are cheered by frequent visits of the King and the Queen of the Belgians. On their last visit King Albert was in a general's uniform of khaki and Queen Elizabeth looked charming in a smart, tailor-made suit of the same hue. Instead of the usual toque, she wore a Belgian soldier's steel helmet as a protection from stray bullets.

After examining front-line positions the King and Queen passed in review of infantry and sailors, who were delighted to see the royal couple, especially the Queen, who displayed on her jacket the French War Cross awarded her by President Poincaré for bravery at the front.

While in one of the second-line trenches the Queen expressed the desire to photograph the soldiers, and they were ranged before her. Some of them who had been asleep in their dug-outs asked for time to give themselves a "wash and brush-up," but her Majesty said: "No, no! You look more picturesque the way you are." They were taken as they stood. The Queen chatted with the soldiers for a few minutes and promised to send their families signed copies of the photographs she had just taken.

The Wherefore.

"Fludub's home seems badly neglected."
"Well, his wife is interested in prison reform, better roads, pure politics and clean plays."

Responsibility is always lying about waiting for some wide-awake young chap to come along and take it on his shoulders.

MR. HOSKINS FINDS AN ALLY

Things seemed to have gone all wry with Mr. Joseph Hoskins, and his plump and generally cheerful face was beginning to show a faint pucker between the eyebrows. The war was, of course, really answerable for it all, and Mr. Hoskins felt that if matters got very much worse he should be forced to join the local G.R.'s, so as to signify his disapproval of the Kaiser in a fitting manner.

His only reason for not having already given his services to the volunteer corps was his figure. Mr. Hoskins was distinctly tubby, and he had decided, in front of his looking-glass, that he could never face the inevitable smiles of his female neighbors when they saw him in uniform.

Mr. Hoskins was still a bachelor, but this was because he had had such a very lazy and pleasant existence under the guidance of his elder sister that marriage had never occurred to him. But his sister had recently succumbed to a severe attack of bronchitis, and he was now alone.

It was while he mourned, most sincerely, for the sister who had always mothered him, that he got a second shock. His Aunt Clara wrote informing him that in the painful circumstances it was evidently her clear duty to come and look after him.

Aunt Clara was a person of decision. Having decided on any action, she did it. She had, therefore, informed the unhappy Joseph, sublet her house, packed up and forwarded all the boxes she might require, and she and Cousin Ada would be with him at 2.40 on the following day.

No wonder that Mr. Hoskins looked worried. Aunt Clara was awful, but Cousin Ada was the limit. He knew perfectly well that he should never see them go, once they had been installed.

He might even be forced to marry Cousin Ada!

It was some thought of doing something desperate on the last free night he was ever likely to have, or of taking further counsel with his friend the doctor, that had sent Mr. Hoskins flying home in an automobile.

The driver had probably noticed his agitation, and proceeded accordingly, for his pace was somewhat reckless. Even Mr. Hoskins noticed it. In the midst of his perturbation, and at the same moment felt a thud and the sudden jar of a too-quick stop.

There was a thin little squeal, something that sounded, Mr. Hoskins thought, like a naughty word in French, and then in two seconds there was a policeman in the crowd, with Mr. Hoskins, red and worried, trying to revive an unconscious lady, and the chauffeur gruffly insisting that she simply ran under the car, and why she was killed he didn't know.

And before Mr. Hoskins knew where he was he found himself in the automobile, supporting one side of the unconscious victim, while a "special" held up the other side; and as the lady was not exactly fragile the automobile was decidedly crowded.

He hardly knew, in his general bewilderment, who made the suggestion that the best thing would be for him to take the lady home, seeing that his house was only a few yards distant.

In any case, there was he, a sober bachelor, getting on in the fifties, at his own front door with a plump and pleasant foreign lady in his arms, and the one awful thought buzzing round in his brain—how was he going to explain things to Aunt Clara and Cousin Ada?

It was the thoughtful "special" who suggested Mr. Hoskins was too wounded to get upstairs, and that he and the driver could manage nicely if the maid would show them which room, and then they'd trot off and get a doctor.

While they went lumbering up and down, and there was the usual confusion of chattering maids and running feet, Mr. Hoskins' one thought still was—what would Aunt and Ada say?

And on top of the thought in came the housemaid to say that "that poor thing" had been put to bed nice and comfortable, and seemed to be coming round a bit, but she only said queer things to herself in French.

"Which room have you put her in?" asked Mr. Hoskins.

"Why, in the one we'd just got ready for the visitors, sir; it was all aired, and everything," the housemaid answered blandly. And again Mr. Hoskins gasped.

It was the best room in the whole house, and had a south aspect; and Aunt Clara could only occupy a room facing south, and had specially ordered that room to be prepared.

He gasped still more when the doctor came in to report on the case, and told him that the lady had evidently had a severe shock, and, though no bones were broken, he rather feared nervous complications. He was sending in a nurse at once, and possibly a second one would be needed to-morrow.

After he had departed, Mr. Hoskins, feeling that his head was becoming fuzzy, went to his desk to start a letter of explanation to Aunt Clara and Ada.

Then he had a sudden hopeful idea. Suppose they came up and found everything upside-down—the best bedroom very much occupied, a nurse or two occupying the next best one, and the house in a general uproar? They wouldn't like it; they'd grumble—they might even decline to stop!

The wild hope made him send for

the cook—a most worthy woman, who had already hinted that she was ready to give notice the day that Aunt Clara decided to stay.

"The doctor tells me that the poor French lady will probably want very careful nursing, and may have to stay here a long time, McClennan," he began, trying hard to keep the new cheerfulness out of his voice.

"Yes, sir," agreed the cook, trying equally hard not to add "and thank goodness for that!"

"It's too late to-night to let Mrs. Morley know, and, of course, I shall not be home when they arrive to-morrow. Can I depend on your explaining things to them, and—that—I mean, she is—well, how very necessary it will be to observe quiet?"

"Certainly, sir; I'll explain things," said the cook, with a joy she could hardly conceal. "And the nurse, I expect she'll have something to say about it—the doctor told me to be ready for a nurse."

"Yes, yes; quite so. I forgot about the nurse," said Mr. Hoskins. "She will make things clear."

Cook, as she departed, told herself that she would take care that things were made clear.

Mr. Hoskins' first impression when he entered the house next evening was one of peace and quiet.

"It's like—why, it's like a hospital!" he said to himself as he hung up his coat.

It felt even more like one when, a little later, he was informed by a pleasant but very decided-looking young lady in a fascinating cap that Dr. Reeves insisted on absolute quiet as the patient's only chance. He tiptoed towards the dining-room.

On the threshold he shrank back. Two angry faces, purple with rage, indignation, and too much hot tea, turned towards him as he opened the door. He had actually forgotten his relatives!

"Why, aunt, this—is this a pleasure!" he said hastily. "Cousin Ada—you're well, I hope?"

The two only looked at him stormily, and would not even shake hands. "What is the meaning of this nonsense, Joseph?" demanded Aunt Clara.

"And you're to make that bold-faced hussy of a nurse apologize, too—the impudence she gave me was beyond everything!" cried Cousin Ada, angrily.

"But what—what's it all about?" asked Mr. Joseph weakly. "Didn't she explain—or cook, or someone—about the accident?"

"Explain?" echoed his aunt bitterly. "It's the sort of thing that wants a lot of explanation. Here we've given up home and everything to come and look after my dear sister's son, and I find the house full of a pack of strange women, and one of them in my very room—some flighty foreign woman, too. Hospital's the place for her, not my room."

"I really must ask you again, madam, to speak more gently!" said the nurse, coming in unannounced and quickly shutting the door behind her. "The patient's room is immediately over this, and any noise—"

"I don't care a fig about your precious patient!" cried the infuriated Aunt Clara. "Take her off to a hospital, and yourself, too! Where are her own relations? Why don't they come and take her away?"

"The poor lady is French, and can't speak English; so we haven't been able to find out anything about her," replied Mr. Joseph. "And in any case, Dr. Reeves said she was not to be questioned."

"Well, I must go back to the patient," said the nurse. "I'll tell the night-nurse to see you before she goes on duty," she added as she went.

"What!" shrieked Aunt Clara and her daughter together. "Another of them!"

"I suppose there must be," said the forlorn little man, feeling very much at the mercy of his female relatives.

"Then, Joseph Hoskins, either they go or we do. Which is it to be? Three strange women that you don't even know the names of planted down on you like this, and you do nothing. You're a fool, Joseph!"

"Oh, hang it!" replied Mr. Hoskins, whose patience and meekness were getting crumpled up, and who badly wanted his dinner; and he bolted from the room.

It was only when he roused from an uneasy and late slumber by the morning room fire—having given up his own bedroom to appease Aunt Clara—that he came to say that the ladies had gone, boxes and all, as soon as it was light. They had left a message for him that they would only consent to come back when the house had been cleared of "those women."

Mr. Hoskins went to the city in much joy.

He found the doctor waiting for him that evening.

"Let me congratulate you, Hoskins! I hear they've gone—thought three would be too much for them. Come up and see the patient, won't you? She wants to express her gratitude to her kind friend, etc."

"French? Of course she is, but she can talk English fast enough when she wants. I happen to talk French, you see, and I just explained matters a little, and told her I was sure she could do you a service by lying low, and being very bad for a day or two, after having so kindly tumbled under your automobile. Not ill? Of course she isn't; only a bit bruised and shaken up—wonderful escape really!"

Mr. Hoskins stood still and stared

His Secret Sorrow



"I reckon this bloke must 'ave caught 'is face against one of them forts at Verdun."—By Captain Bruce Bairnsfather in "The Bystander."

at the doctor. Then he shook hands with him warmly.

"The only thing is, they might alter their minds and come back," he said doubtfully. "I wonder if she'd stop on for a time? I might ask her."

He did, and she did—only he put the question differently when the time came, and she agreed to stop altogether and save him from Cousin Ada.—London Answers.

TEACH WOMEN WAR TRADES.

British Call For Volunteers to Learn Munition Making.

There is a new opportunity for the women of Great Britain to do war work. Thousands of refined, well-educated girls have offered themselves in the service of the wounded, even where it has meant unremitting labor on hands and knees, scrubbing a hospital floor. Many women in good financial circumstances are grateful even for the opportunity of a few hours hospital "turn" a week. All are eager for work more regular and exacting.

The Minister of Munitions appeals for women volunteers to be trained for munition making. With the London County Council and other educational authorities the ministry has established nearly seventy free training centres throughout the kingdom. In six weeks, at the rate of four hours a day, learners are prepared for the lighter varieties of munition work. During this time they acquire the "machine sense," and the elementary knowledge of tools and metals demanded for the manufacture of shell fuses, bombs, cartridge cases and other materials of war.

Suitable employment is then found for them in munition factories at wages that average at the beginning at least £1 (\$5) a week and after the first few weeks considerably more.

MUD HOUSES FOR ENGLISH.

Experiments Now Being Carried On by London College.

The possibility of using mud as a building material and so solving the urgent problem of providing cheap country cottages in the rural districts and housing accommodation in the areas where there has been a sudden influx of war workers is being made the subject of an interesting experiment by the new household and social science department of King's College for women, University of London.

Six mysterious looking walls have just been erected in the grounds at Camden Hill, each wall being composed of a different mixture of mud, with a view to testing which proves most suitable to the English climate.

In each case the earth has been subjected to a different process of preparation. In one case waterglass has been added, in another soft soap and to the earth and soft soap in another case lime has been added. A "grouting" of cement has been poured over the mud wall in yet another case, and there is one wall made of earth alone.

KING OF RAT CATCHERS BUSY.

Has Contract to Kill All Rodents in English Camps.

William Dalton of Southwark, London, who is known as the king of rat catchers, has been given the job of killing the rats in all the army camps in England.

"This year," says the "king," "I am fighting almost single handed, and the menace is really serious. In less than six months I have caught over 12,000 rats, and cries for help are coming from all quarters."

"The Government has come to realize the necessity for killing the rats. At one camp I have already visited we caught 1,085 rats and over seventy of them weighed more than a pound and a half each."

VICTIMS OF THE TURK.

Greeks Deported From Thrace and Asia Minor.

In one camp on the outskirts of Saloniki, says a correspondent of the London Times, were collected six thousand Greek refugees who had been deported by the Turks from Thrace and Asia Minor. As soon as the last Balkan war was over, these deportations began, and they have continued ever since.

The occupants of a village or a district are notified that they must leave in twenty-four or forty-eight hours. Perhaps an opportunity is given them to sell their cattle or other property at a public fair on the next day, but that is a farcical privilege, for there is no one at the fair to buy except the condemned villagers themselves, the guard of Turkish soldiers, and a few Mohammedan residents of the neighborhood. These men can buy the cattle for a few cents a head, or by simply refusing to buy them they can get them for nothing when their owners leave them behind.

At an appointed hour the whole population is assembled and marched under armed guard to the sea. There a ship takes the refugees, who have to pay their own fare, to the nearest Greek port. Sometimes the march to the sea has not been accompanied by any special hardships. Sometimes it has been made the occasion of every kind of outrage and pillage and violence. In all, 250,000 Greeks have been swept out of Thrace and Macedonia.

The Greek government has made every effort to take care of them and to move them out into villages and rural districts as fast as possible; but, even so, there are now some thirty thousand in concentration camps or billeted in houses near Saloniki alone.

The camp I saw, on the outskirts of Saloniki, is composed of brick buildings erected for the purpose. Aach building, one hundred feet long, is theoretically divided, without interior dividing walls, into four "rooms." Each room contains four families, and each building holds, on the average, one hundred persons.

It was shortly after noon, on a day of broiling heat, when I was there, yet the interiors of the houses were singularly cool. Owing to the lavish use of chloride of lime, they are almost absolutely free from flies, which are so great a curse in nearly all Eastern countries.

The undivided quarter of one end of the floor space of a brick shed with an earthen floor hardly makes a home to take much pride in. Many of the families have occupied the same square of ground for months, and in a number of cases one saw pathetic attempts at decoration and at making the places homelike.

The refugees are as a rule as nearly entirely destitute as it is possible for people to be, although the value of the property left behind by the 120,000 now in Macedonia alone was about \$60,000,000. The Greek government gives them all impartially a subsidy of about four cents a day per head, on which they manage to live and keep fairly robust. The total cost to the government for all Greece cannot be less than \$500,000 a month.

The health in the Saloniki camps is generally good, except for the prevalence of malaria. The refugees come mostly from dry inland regions of Thrace and Asia Minor. The environs of Saloniki, with their wide marshes, are notoriously malarial, and these peasant folk seem to have little resistance to malarial fever. It is not, or is very rarely, fatal; but it is dreadfully prevalent among them, and neither in Greece nor in Italy has quinine of late been obtainable.

Not Medicine.

Mrs. Flatbush—What are you making such an awful face about? Is the doctor's medicine bad?

Mr. Flatbush—No, it's not that I just got his bill.

GERMAN PEOPLE ARE SHORT OF FOOD

LETTER PUBLISHED IN SOCIALIST NEWSPAPER.

Four Women Went to Jail Because They Endeavored to Get Potatoes.

Four women, says, Vorwarts, the leading German Socialist organ, the wives of soldiers at the front, were present with a multitude of other women in the large market hall in Dresden, where they were looking for potatoes, the sale of which had been advertised. There was a bad shortage of potatoes all that week. All four women declared that they had no potatoes for a long time. One of them had six children.

In the crowd there was frightful crushing and excitement. The inspector, provoked by one of the four women, gave her a box on the ear. After hours of waiting without being able to obtain any potatoes, about 80 women set off for the Rathaus, the four at their head. On the street they were stopped by gendarmes and ordered to disperse. The four declined, and were arrested. One of them had her arms so twisted back by a gendarme as to cause her great pain. The four were accused of having resisted lawful authority. They were convicted of this offence, and of liberating other women from the clutches of the police, and sentenced to seven weeks' imprisonment. The court remarked that the punishment was a very lenient one for so grave an offence.

A Meal Soup Breakfast.

The War Committee for Coffee and Tea lately suggested that as these commodities were very dear and scarce it might be well if Germans resorted to the old fashion of a meal soup breakfast with a little fat in it. Vorwarts now publishes a letter in which the writer points out asparagus and butter also make a very admirable breakfast, but the difficulty about them is that they are unobtainable, nearly as unobtainable as "meal and fat." The writer proceeds:

"As cards for ink have not yet been issued, I suppose I may write. I like meal soup, but where am I to get the meal for my family of four persons? It is a problem, and if the potatoes did not help me out I could no longer say 'Prost Mahlzeit.' As to meat. Since October 15—I don't wish to go back further—there has only been ¼ pound of bacon in my house. This year, after searching seven hours for it, my wife managed to secure two pounds of 'back fat.' We kept one pound for ourselves; the other we sent to our son, who is a soldier."

"As far as I am concerned, I do not know whether I shall require anti-fat treatment this year. My wife will certainly not require it, as she is 20 pounds lighter. But there are peas and beans. This year I managed to store up one pound of beans and two pounds of rice. Unfortunately all three pounds are gone, and with them the only piece of good butter we had. By right we ought to have one pound of butter a week for the four of us, but we don't get an ounce. It is all very well writing to Vorwarts about a nice bit of butter. All I can cook with my meal is the butter card. I wonder how it tastes. Do you remember the time when there were sausages?"

AND THIS IS WAR.

753 French Towns Ruined By the Germans.

Seven hundred and fifty-three communes, or townships, have been partly or totally destroyed through military operations in France since the beginning of the war, according to statistics gathered by the Ministry of the Interior with a view to ascertaining the total damage caused by the hostilities. These communes are distributed over eleven departments of France, including those in Ardennes, still occupied wholly by the Germans, who are in possession of 2,544 towns of the total of 36,247 in France, or seven per cent.

Houses to the number of 16,669 have been totally destroyed and 29,594 partly destroyed in these communes. In 148 communes the proportion of houses destroyed exceeds fifty per cent, while it is eighty per cent in seventy-four towns and less than fifty per cent in the remainder.

Public buildings destroyed in 428 communes were 331; churches, 379; schools, 321; town halls, 300; besides other public buildings of various sorts and sixty bridges. Of these buildings fifty-six had been classed as historic monuments, including the Town Hall of Arras and the Cathedral and Town Hall of Rheims. Three hundred and thirty factories, which supported 57,000 persons, were destroyed.

There is always room at the top for the reason that somebody up there is always starting down hill.

BRIGGS' FLY MATS

ARE CLEAN NO STICKINESS

ALL DEALERS O.C. Briggs & Sons HAMILTON

PRICE 5¢

WEAR FLEET FOOT SHOES

FOR EVERY SPORT AND RECREATION

SOLD BY ALL GOOD SHOE DEALERS WORN BY EVERY MEMBER OF THE FAMILY

BEATTY DID THE JOB BEAUTIFULLY

EIGHT SHOTS FIRED EVERY FIVE SECONDS.

A British Naval Officer Writes Regarding the Great Sea Battle.

A correspondent of the Edinburgh Scotsman writes:

"We were about the first in action, and for us the action lasted with intervals for over twelve hours; and during that time we were engaged with every kind of ship in the German fleet except submarines, I think. The destroyer attacks were plent; they must have lost quite half their flotillas; you would see them being blown out of the water all the time. We got into action, as I say, one of the first, and were engaged with light cruisers and the leading battle cruisers. But our battle cruisers were coming on, losing off the thirteen-point-five at the Huns, and so we were left with craft of our own size to deal with; but they were so far off that we couldn't do one another much harm. The Queen Mary was maintaining a perfect, steady fire on her opposite number in the German line. A moment later she was overwhelmed. She broke up and sank in a wild confusion of red glare and smoke."

"A Most Hellish Din."

"Then the Invincible. I saw one of her picket-boats go hundreds of feet up into the air, spinning like a leaf in an eddy of wind, followed by a huge lick of flame as high as her masts. A great belch of smoke and then it was all over. We were losing off at the Huns all the time, and they were losing off at us. I guess that there was a salvo of eight heavy guns every five seconds—probably more. It was the most hellish din you can imagine. And so he went on; the battle cruisers and the Warships giving the Germans such hell that some of them must have sunk. We saw one sink—a big three-funnelled chap; I don't know what she was. Beatty did the job beautifully."

Enemy Gunners "Rattled."

"As you know, when the Grand Fleet did come up, looming out of the thick weather in the north, a great sickness fell upon the Huns, and, like the fellows in the parable, they all with one accord began to make tracks for home. Our big ships fired several salvos with good effect; but funk and the mist between them saved the Huns from sure destruction. Well, it wasn't really funk, you know; it was quite their line of strategy. Only compared with the Beatty touch, the Hun looks a bit poor. They can't help it; there it is; and so we've come home frightfully buckled because we can never meet 'em when the odds are in their favor and hold our own. How much the Grand Fleet succeeded in doing, I don't know; but I saw that even before they arrived, and very noticeably after they'd fired a salvo or two, the German gunnery was simply all over the place."

"I don't know much about gunnery, but it seemed to me that the Huns couldn't keep their gunners up to scratch in an action. If so, cheer-oh! when we meet them again. For our fellows were simply wonderful. As the night drew on the sight of the battle became more awful than the sound; all along the horizon, and sometimes in the air and sea, the night was rent by lurid red flashes, with here and there the towering flame of a ship on fire, and here and there a vast explosion, heaving the inside of a ship to heaven."

"But I can't describe what the fight at night was like. It was literally too awful for words. One moment we were in furious action with enemy craft, then the darkness would swallow them up, and we would wait as you wait for thunder after the lightning flash. The tension, the appalling din, the more appalling lulls, the torpedo alarms! And we came back to port with vitals untouched—a perfect marvel. I'll probably remember more of the details of the thing as time goes on; but that's what I went through."

A Sad Diagnosis.

"Well," said Bilkins, "the doctors say that I am as sound as a dollar."

"That's tough," said Wilkins. "A dollar doesn't last very long these days."

Ottawa Exhibition.

Entries for the Central Canada Exhibition—the Ottawa Fair, as it is more popularly known—are coming in rapidly. The closing date for receipt is September 4th, but from the already large number received the fair this year will be one of the largest in the thirty years it has been conducted. From September 9th to 16th the spacious grounds at Ottawa will be the Mecca of the exhibitors from all parts of the Dominion.

The Federal Department of Agriculture has again lent its aid to the management, and the famous wool and egg exhibit will be on view, as well as the famous stallion Amner, sent to Canada by His Majesty the King for breeding purposes. This is the horse that was prevented from winning the historic Derby by Miss Davison, the suffragist, who threw herself on the course as the animal was well on the way to winning the race. The government wool and egg exhibit is well worth seeing, and competent assistants will be in charge to give full explanations.

In the way of special attractions, the directors of the fair have this year put forward special efforts. In addition to the splendid program in front of the grandstand afternoons and evenings, there will be aeroplane and balloon ascensions daily, and thrilling maneuvers will be executed in the air.

The formal opening of the big fair will take place on Monday, September 11th, and with the splendid exhibits in the live stock, agriculture, pure food and other departments already assured, together with the programs arranged, a week of unparelled educational value and amusement is assured.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA



New Prices August 1, 1916

The following prices for Ford cars will be effective on and after August 1st, 1916

Chassis	-	\$450.00
Runabout	-	475.00
Touring Car	-	495.00
Coupelet	-	695.00
Town Car	-	780.00
Sedan	-	890.00

L.O.B. Ford, Ontario

These prices are positively guaranteed against any reduction before August 1st, 1917, but there is no guarantee against an advance in price at any time.

E. F. AYERS,

Agent - - - Lachute.

FIERI PACIAS DE BONIS ET DE TERRIS. SUPERIOR COURT

For the District of Quebec.

District of Quebec, EUGENE JULIEN & C. M. PAGNIE, Plaintiff; vs WILLIAM LAROCQUE et al., Defendants.

To wit: The properties belonging to William Larocque

1. A certain emplacement forming part of the lot known and designated upon the official plan and in the book of reference 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, containing 270 feet of width on front and 225 of width, by 120 feet of depth on the east line, and 200 feet on the west line; bounded on the west side by Eliza Purdy, wife of Wm. Larocque, on the east by Bridget, on the north by representatives of Thomas Johnson and on the south by the properties of Gilleau, Arthur Lanthier Joseph Brunette and J. Kelly

2. Another part of the same lot, containing fifteen feet in width by two hundred and seventy feet in depth; bounded north by Miss Johnson west by Ed. Spearant, east Mrs. William Larocque, 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 & OYR,

Sheriff's Office.
Ste. Scholastique, July 17th, 1916.
(First published, July 22nd, 1916.)

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

Dr. G. A. OLUNIE, D.D.S.

SURGEON DENTIST

Office over Banford's Store.

Absent Tuesday only.

L. L. LEGAULT B.C.L.

ADVOCATE,

Roby's Block.

Main St., LACHUTE.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Felt*

"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 third of July, 1916, incorporating Messrs. Francis Mackay, A. Guilmond, Harry, Hormidas St. Amand, accountant, and Miss Esther de la Martelliere, 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 merchandises, dry-goods, haberdashery, silks, satins, tallo-trimmings, articles of all kinds of cloth and cotton, goods, provisions, liquors, foodstuffs, groceries, hardware, ironware, earthenware, glassware, wood, coal, blacksmith's and carriage makers' 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 movable 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 also, either 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 its owners 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,

MARVIN & MACKAY,

N. Taylor, 97 St. Jean 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

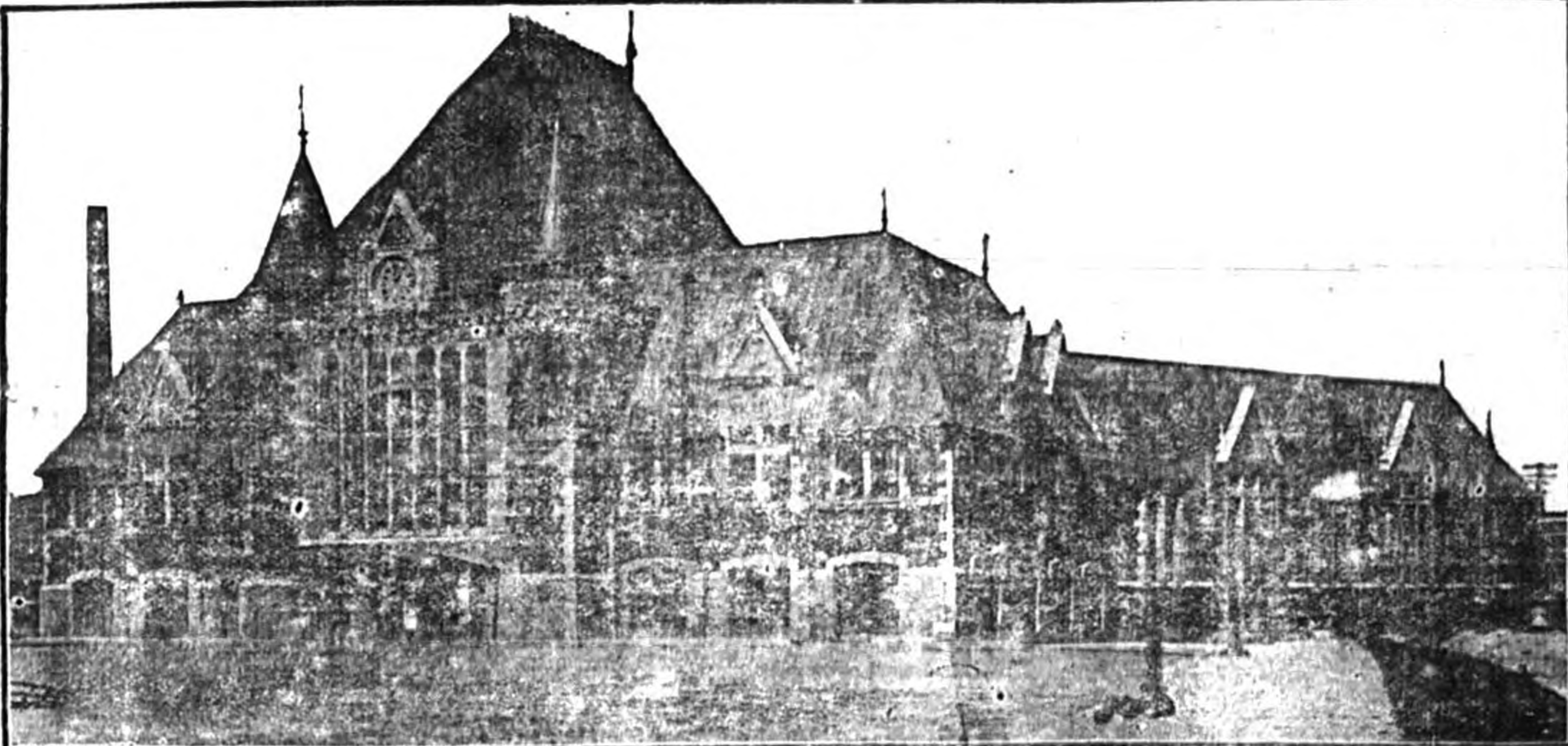
For Tickets information, etc., apply to nearest C. N. R. Agent, or

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. BANFORD & SON.

NEW STATION AT QUEBEC



(1) New Station.
(2) Train Platform.

THE new C.P.R. station at Quebec, which was declared open today, Thursday, by the Mayor of Quebec is a triumph of modern railway station construction and is admirably located at the corner of St. Paul and Henderson Street just north of the old station. The latter will be removed to make room for the plaza, 350 ft. x 285 ft., which will form a beautiful foreground with a large grass plot planted with shrubs and a sixty-foot roadway, flanked by sidewalks, planting spaces, Lombardy poplars, ornamental lighting standards, and two ornamental flag-poles, transforming a once ugly portion of the city to an attractive beauty spot which will not only be appreciated by the residents of Quebec, but will give the visitor a favorable first impression of the city.

The building, which consists of a central block with two wings, is a modern adaptation of the old French Chateau Style of architecture and admirably harmonizes with and helps to perpetuate the quietness and historic traditions of the city. The exterior is faced with Argenteuil granite, Deschambault limestone and Citadelle brick, all local products, with steep, sloping, copper covered roofs. The main facade, which faces the plaza, is dominated by a central motif containing the main entrance which is flanked by two tourelles and protected by a glass and iron marquise the full width of the sidewalk. Over the main entrance is a large window, above which is an illuminated clock with a seventy-two inch dial, which forms one of the principal features of the facade. The pediment over the clock bears the arms of the City of Quebec.

trains. A splendid train bulletin board has been provided on which the time of arrival of all incoming trains will be posted, while glass-covered bulletin boards have been provided for special announcements and posters. On the right hand side of the concourse is an exit to Henderson Street, while at each end is a handsome valence dial clock. Comfortable seats have been provided, as the concourse serves also as the main waiting room of the station. The men's smoking room and lavatories are located at the North or far end of the concourse wing. The women's rest room is attractively furnished with rugs, table, chairs, and couch, and is conveniently located and easily reached from both the ticket and lobby concourse. The smoking room and women's room are wainscotted with wood paneling and the lavatories with marble. A feature of the lavatories are the pay toilets and dressing rooms which are provided with all the accessories necessary for the comfort of the traveller and equipped with coin locks which automatically operate by the insertion of a ten-cent piece.

Ample accommodation is provided for handling the baggage and express in a separate wing which has a covered trucking platform on each side. Everything necessary for the comfort and convenience of the travelling public, as well as the efficient operation of the train service, has been provided. The second floor of the main building, which is reached by a stairway from the main entrance vestibule, is devoted principally to the Company's offices and a museum in which an interesting and instructive exhibit of Canada's natural resources will be open to the public. The office corridors and museum surround the ticket lobby and are separated therefrom by open arches and colonnades which afford a splendid view of the lobby as well as provide an abundance of light and air. Rooms for the conductors and trainmen with stairway direct from the midway are also provided on this floor. The decorative scheme of the interior is simple and artistic. The motifs in the richly-colored valence depict and symbolize elements of the national life, and the Tudor rose, shamrock, thistle, fleur-de-lis, dolphin and trident are freely used and interwoven. The ceiling light over the ticket lobby contains the provincial shields and a map of the North American continent showing the Canadian Pacific Railway lines from coast to coast. The large

window over the main entrance, which helps to light the ticket lobby, contains the arms of the seven great men of Canadian history, viz.:—Montmagny, the first Governor of Canada—1633-1647; De Tracy, Viceroy of Canada—1665-1685; Beaulieu, Governor of Canada—1726-1747; Montcalm and Wolfe, the famous French and English generals whose names are familiar to all; Frontenac, Governor of Canada—1672; and Talon, the first Intendant of New France—1665-1682.

The building was designed by H. E. Pringle, architect, of Montreal, and erected by the Downing Cook Company of Montreal, under the supervision of D. H. Mapes, Engineer of Buildings of the C.P.R. In the construction of the building, which rests on 430 concrete piles, 400 tons of structural steel, 2,000 yards of reinforced concrete, 400,000 common brick, 75,000 exterior face brick, 125,000 interior face brick, and 10,000 cubic feet of exterior cut-stone, were used. Local labor and materials have been employed wherever possible; the concrete pile foundations were driven by the McArthur Pedestal Pile Company; the structural work was furnished and erected by the Eastern Canada Steel Company; the exterior face brick were made by the Citadel Brick Company; the granite came from the Argenteuil quarries and the limestone from the Deschambault quarries. The interior marble and terrazzo work was done by the Missisquoi Marble Co.; the ornamental iron by the Dominion Architectural Iron Works. The plumbing and heating were installed by Vandry and Matte, the electrical work by the L. K. Comstock Company, and the clocks by the Self Winding Clock Company. The woodwork throughout, of which, however, there is but little, is Canadian birch; the railway company having recently adopted the policy of using Canadian woods exclusively for the finish of its buildings and cars. While the Station is the dominating feature of the improvements made by the Canadian Pacific, notice should be taken of the new freight office building and sheds constructed north of the station last year, the new power house located just west of the station and the re-arrangement of the coach yard, all of which has been done on the same comprehensive scale as, and in keeping with, the station building. Quebec can well be proud of its new station, which in design, finish and appointments is second to none in Canada.

A Tenderfoot's Wooing

By CLIVE PHILLIPPS WOLLEY

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

CHAPTER XXIII.—(Cont'd.)

To this uncomfortable state of things Dick Rolt returned, acquiescing in all the arrangements which Combe had made.

"I did not tear down the stables until you came, but they ought to go along with the other buildings if you think that the Indians are still likely to make trouble."

"They may be here any minute. They are too strong to sit down under the dressing we gave them. There must be fifty armed men at least, and they know that there are only four of us, and one of us wounded. How is Al now?"

"Oh, he will do all right. It was only a flesh wound. He has lost a lot of blood, but the old chap says that he has plenty more. But if we tear down the stables what are we going to do about the horses?"

"Turn them loose to rustle for themselves, and take their chance of being shot. We can do nothing else."

"It won't do to leave ourselves without horses. We might have to ride for our lives, after all."

"It can't come to that."

"It might, Rolt. Think of the women."

Rolt groaned. "I'm never thinking of anything else, Jim. What do you advise?"

"Well, if you ask me, I should knock out a partition or two, and make the dining-room and one of the others into a stable. It will play the devil with the house, but we can fix that up again when the trouble is over. If you say the word I'll have feed brought in, and horses for the ladies and half the men."

"Why half?"

"We can't manage more, and we shouldn't want them. If it comes to a show down some of us will have to stay to hold the Indians whilst the others get through."

"Which horses shall we bring in?"

"Mrs. Rolt's, Miss Kitty's, your own, that stallion (he will have mended by now), and two more. The two sorrels I should think are best."

"What about Mr. Anstruther's hunter?"

"His looks won't pay for his keep. He ain't the horse for this job. We aren't going fox hunting or hurdle jumping, and he'd play out before he got half way. The country breeds are the only ones that could stay the distance."

"I think you underrate my horse's staying powers."

Anstruther had come in unobserved and heard the last remark, and though very calm in speech, he was very white and his eyes glittered angrily.

"Maybe, but I wouldn't have thought him any more good for this job than them things you was hauling out of your trunk for Miss Kitty to look at. All right in the shires, no doubt, horses and pink coat, and patent leather pumps, but not built for business," retorted Combe coldly.

Anstruther flushed and bit his lips.

To pass the time during the silence he had been overhauling his trunk, and at the moment when Jim came upon them he had been showing Kitty Clifford a red coat which he had brought with him at his request, for the fancy-dress ball at Victoria.

But he left Combe's remark unanswered. Instead of a direct reply he asked Rolt if, as no Indians were in sight, he did not think someone might get through to Soda Creek to send down the road for help.

"I was thinking of it, and mean to send some one as soon as it grows dark if the coast is still clear."

"Then, sir, if you will allow me, I can save stable room for Ruddy-gore, I will take myself to Soda Creek to-night."

"Nonsense, Anstruther. You could not ride half the distance. Your accident—"

"Oh, d—n my accident! I beg your pardon, Mr. Rolt, but I cannot be an invalid forever, I am perfectly able to ride if I cannot do anything else, and I would rather ride my horse to Soda Creek than abandon him."

For a moment Rolt's handsome face clouded. He was himself a hot-tempered man, but he had learned since his marriage to hold himself in check

beside which the antagonism between the two men, whilst it annoyed him, was intelligible enough.

"Very well, Anstruther. I'll consider what you say. We shall not be sending anyone for an hour or two. Let Mr. Anstruther's horse be brought in instead of mine, Jim," and with that he turned his back on the pair of them and went upstairs to the ladies.

What transpired there is not recorded, but whilst Anstruther was making his preparations, the fog began to close in around the ranch. Ruddy-gore was led into the dismantled dining-room, and two figures, those of old Toma and the elder Fairclough, rode quietly away, the one towards Soda Creek, and the other towards the Franklin Ranch, to bring help if possible.

"We are in a serious position, and they were the best men to send," was the explanation which Rolt vouchsafed, and thereafter, for twenty-four hours, Anstruther barely opened his mouth to anyone.

CHAPTER XXIV.

A sullen gloom settled upon the house and on the prairie outside the house. Jim and Anstruther barely spoke to one another, a no-doubt of them did their best to avoid Kitty, whilst the pines in the brute stood waist deep in the fog and long columns of mist rose from amongst the trees like vapors from a witch's cauldron.

But for two whole days no Indians appeared, and Rolt was beginning to hope that when the help sent for arrived, there would be no work for the helpers to do.

Mrs. Rolt was the life of the party, but though she rallied the men on their silence and insisted upon songs in the drawing-room at night, and though Dr. Protheroe and her husband did all that they could to aid and abet her, her attempts were not crowned with success.

Every night, at least three different inmates of the ranch stole out to go over the defences. There was always some one missing from the group around the piano, trying the doors and re-arranging the barricades whilst no one was looking.

The blow fell in the third night. The whole prairie land had been swallowed up in gloom in which no star showed, no wind moved, when Mrs. Rolt woke her husband with a gentle pressure of his arm.

"Don't make a noise, dear," she whispered, "but listen. I suppose it is only a rat."

"Not even that, Polly. It must have been your fancy. Go to sleep, little woman, and don't worry."

But at that moment a low knock suddenly on the bed-room door. Instantly Rolt rose and opened it. Jim Combe was there with his rifle in his hand.

"Bring your gun along, Rolt. They are trying to fire the house."

In silence the two crept down the stairs, at the foot of which stood Anstruther, Old Al and Jack Fairclough, with their Winchester in their hands.

The doctor was not there, but Jim led the way into a small room which jutted out from the face of the house, a room which they had laughingly christened the excrecence. Rolt had built it on as a conservatory for his wife, to connect with his own study.

Both sides of it, as well as the top, being of glass, it was the weakest point in their defences, and in it, therefore, had been piled more than its share of furniture barricades. It formed the foot of a letter L, of which the main front of the house was the stem.

This room was in absolute darkness when the men entered it, but it seemed to Rolt that something stirred feebly in the corner of it.

Presently a voice, barely audible even to their straining ears, whispered:

"Are you there, Jim?"

Combe moved silently across towards the voice.

"Put that in your pocket for me, will you, old chap, until we've played this hand? Are you ready, now? Has each man picked his panel? Never mind the glass. Ready!"

There followed a faint scratching, and then a feeble blue flame appeared for a second, after which a great and lurid red light lit the whole conservatory, and flooded the front of the house, showing up with the utmost distinctness the piled furniture, the crowded and broken limbs of Mrs. Rolt's favorites, and the figure of the doctor behind a soup plate filled with some stuff to which he had set fire.

But the five men had no eyes for these things. In front of them, all along the face of the ranch house, they saw bundles of faggots piled, and amongst them a score of figures momentarily arrested in their work by the sudden illumination.

The Chilcotens had seen this Chinese fire the Christmas before, but it had been lighted then to amuse them; now it clung to their crouching figures, bathing them in its hideous glow, and betraying them to the rifles, which suddenly opened fire upon them.

When the roar of the Winchester and the crashing of the glass had subsided, and the Chinese fire had died down to a dull red glow, which hung for a time on the face of the fog, there were a dozen of the Chilcotens who could not have crawled away to save themselves from the conflagration which they had come to kindle.

"Let's get out of this quick, for heaven's sake!" cried Combe, coughing from the fumes of the chemicals. "Lend a hand to clear away these faggots. We can't leave them there."

Following his example, they all scrambled out, and in silence removed the faggots to a distance.

The fog shrouded them and no one molested them.

"Now get back, and don't pull up the barricade till I come."

As the others obeyed Jim went on his knees and laid a fire with more rapidity than he had ever laid one in his life.

Another man might have struck match after match and trusted to chance, but even then Jim was methodical, breaking the little twigs and laying them in close packed bundles, so that when the small star of light appeared it grew steadily, and still the watchers could see Jim feeding his fire and making sure that the flames had made good their hold.

Then a shot was fired from the fog, the faggots rattled and flew in all directions, and Combe came running, almost on his hands and knees, to the barricade. But the fire had caught hold, and as soon as the men in the excrecence replaced the furniture and made good the gaps, great tongues of flame roared as they climbed upwards.

"We can't help that. They can see to shoot now as well as we can, but they won't come close whilst we have that light. Tell the women to keep away from the windows, and let each man watch from behind something solid. Don't spare the cartridges. Al?"

"I'm here."

"Get round to the back and watch out there. I guess you can see in the dark better than most. Where's the doctor?"

No one answered.

"Doc! Ho! Doc!" Jim cried, but there was no reply.

"Did any of you see him outside? We haven't left him out, have we?"

"He wasn't outside. Perhaps he knew enough to keep in out of the rain," sneered Fairclough, who detested the doctor, whose butt he had always been.

"He knows a good deal now, amongst other things, what a blanketed fool you are! Poor old chap!"

There was a curious choking sound in Jim's savage voice, as he groped about in the dark and turned something over on the floor.

(To be continued.)

HYMN OF THE GERMAN SWORD

Extraordinary Example of German Conceit.

This composition was published in Leipzig in October, 1915, and had a run of several editions. It is possibly the most extraordinary example of that arrogant conceit and maniacal pride which obsessed Germany early in the war.

"Germany is so far above and beyond all the other nations that all the rest of the earth, be they who they may, should feel themselves well done by when they are allowed to fight with the dogs for the crumbs that fall from her table."

"When Germany the divine is happy then the rest of the world basks in her smiles; but when Germany suffers, God in person is rent with anguish, and wrathful and avenging, He turns all the waters into rivers of blood."

"It is no duty of mine to be either just or compassionate; it suffices that I am sanctified by my exalted mission, and that I blind the eyes of my enemies with such streams of tears as shall make the proudest of them cringe in terror under the vault of Heaven."

"I have slaughtered the old and sorrowful; I have struck off the breasts of women; and I have run through the body of children who gazed at me with the eyes of the wounded lion."

"Day after day I ride along on the shadowy horse in the Valley of Cyperesses; and as I ride I draw forth the life blood from every enemy's son that dares to dispute my path."

"It is meet and right that I do cry aloud my pride, for am I not the flaming messenger of the Lord Almighty?"

Do you believe all the good things you hear of yourself?

The Farm

Feeding for the Test.

Feeding cows when under official test is a subject of perennial interest to breeders of dairy cattle who value performance ahead of all other things. The methods followed by Fred Blower, New York State dairyman, will therefore be of interest. They are described by H. E. Babcock in the Breeders' Journal. He writes:

"Unlike many breeders, who lay special stress on the preparation of the cow before calving, Mr. Blower believes that one of the most essential things for a successful official test is the ration. This he states must be something that the cows like and do not tire of. Of course, he does not neglect the preparation. He likes to have his cow dry at least two months before she freshens, although he has made some very good records when this has not been the case. When once the cow is thoroughly dry he gradually works her up until he gives her all that she will eat of the following ration: Equal parts of oil meal, wheat, bran, and hominy. This is fed to her three times a day with ensilage twice and hay at noon. With this ration Mr. Blower has never experienced any trouble with his cows at freshening time, and although they make up large udders, has never milked them out."

"After the cow has freshened, Mr. Blower begins to gradually change from the preparatory ration to his regular test ration. This later ration is made up of 200 pounds of ground oats, 200 pounds of gluten, 200 pounds Biles or other good brewery grain, 100 lbs. of oil meal, 100 lbs of cotton seed, 100 lbs. of hominy and 100 lbs. of bran, making a total of 1,000 pounds, and is fed three times with beets and once with ensilage. Alfalfa hay is often fed between milkings. While this is not Mr. Blower's regular dairy ration, he states he believes it would be a very good one to feed with ensilage and mixed hay, were it not for the difficulty of securing such variety of feeds."

Ordinary by the end of six days the cow is completely on this ration and is ready for the tests. During the period between the time of freshening and the completion of the official test, she is milked four times a day and fed just before each milking. Each day she is given some exercise. Mr. Blower, however, takes great care in this matter and is especially careful not to let his cow out where she will get in drafty places or become suddenly cooled. Unless the day is very favorable indeed, the cow receives her exercise in the barn."

"In the matter of milkers, Mr. Blower again differs from a good many breeders in that he believes a change of milkers is beneficial. He states that it is his observation made on over fifty cows that where the milkers change occasionally a better milk flow is secured."

"Another point about which Mr. Blower is very careful, is letting the cow down at the completion of the test. He believes that more cows are ruined at this time than at any other period in official test work. He begins by gradually reducing the feed, continuing the four milkings a day until the cow falls below fifty pounds, when he believes she can safely be left to two milkings."

What Makes Milk Yellow?

That the rich yellow color demanded by the public in dairy products is primarily due to the character of the cow's feed is demonstrated by recent experiments carried on by the U. S. Department of Agriculture in co-operation with the Missouri State Experiment Station. For some years dairy experts have been studying this question. Their conclusion is that, although to some extent a breed characteristic, the intensity of this yellow color may, within certain limits, be increased or diminished at will by changing the animal's rations.

Chemical tests show that the yellow pigment in milk consists of several well-known pigments found in green plants. Of these the principal one is carotin, so called because it constitutes a large part of the coloring matter of carrots.

The other yellow pigments in the milk are known as xanthophylls. These are found in a number of plants, including grass, but are especially abundant in yellow autumn leaves.

These pigments pass directly from the feed into the milk. This explains the well-known fact that fresh green grass and carrots increase the yellowness of milk, the only standard by which the average person judges its richness. On the other hand, a large proportion of these pigments is deposited in the body fat and elsewhere in the cow. When the ration is changed to one containing fewer carotin and xanthophyll constituents, this hoarded store is gradually drawn upon and consequently the yellowness of the milk does not diminish so rapidly as it otherwise would. This yellowness increases, however, the instant the necessary plant pigments are restored to the ration.

Green grass is probably richer in carotin than any other dairy feed. Cows fed on it will therefore produce the highest colored butter. Green corn, in which xanthophylls constitute the chief pigment, will also produce a highly colored product. On the other hand a ration of bleached clover hay and yellow corn is practically devoid of yellow pigments and the milk from cows fed upon it will gradually lose its color. It is, of course, indisputably true that the breed does influence the color of the milk, but vary the ration and there will be a corresponding variation in the color of the milk fat in each breed.—Dairy Record.

Pasteurization is Coming.

Why not pasteurize? This is a subject much discussed at all creamery meetings. Jos. Sorenson, writes in The Dairy Record as follows:

"Do you realize which way the wind is blowing in the creamery business, or in other words, do you realize that pasteurization of cream for buttermaking is coming and it is coming to stay? Glancing through a creamery paper we notice the following headings of articles: 'Pasteurized Butter,' 'Effective Pasteurization,' 'Compulsory Pasteurization.' We believe that when the creamery papers are discussing these subjects, they are reflecting the thoughts of many buttermakers and others who are interested in better and more uniform butter, and judging from what is said of pasteurization in the papers and at conventions, it is only a question of a very short time till every creamery in the country will be pasteurizing all cream used for buttermaking."

"It seems to be the opinion of creamery men and others, that the time is ripe for making pasteurization compulsory by law, and it takes no prophet to predict that several of the dairy states will have compulsory pasteurization laws on their statutes when the legislature meets again."

"Now, with such laws almost a certainty, why not meet the conditions as we find them, and start pasteurizing instead of waiting for a law to be enacted which will compel us to pasteurize? If we study this question of pasteurization, we must admit that the advantages of pasteurization are very much greater than the disadvantages, and it would be difficult to present one good argument against pasteurization, while there are a number of very good arguments in its favor."

Cows Needs to Kick for Long.

The many methods recommended for curing the kicking cow of her worst offence are all applicable, only in individual cases, except the advice to stay with the animal until she is tired of presenting opposition to the operation. Tying strings round the body of the cow, hobbling hind or front legs, holding up her head, or other drastic procedure only results in harm to the cow, and very often injury to the milker.

If the cow is tied in the ordinary way, and next to a solid wall on her left side, she has to be a pretty strong animal if a husky milken cannot keep her in place with his head, until she is ready to give down her milk quietly. The longer the trial of will lasts the more will the milk supply bother the cow, so the operator can afford to go slowly.

There are exceptional cows, but such ones make beef, and prices for this commodity are such that they are not to be despised. A good butcher will soon take the kick out of the very worst subject.



For Preserving, Use LILY WHITE CORN SYRUP

One-third "Lily White" to two-thirds Sugar, by weight. "Lily White" Corn Syrup prevents fermentation and mold—brings out the natural flavour of fruits and berries—and makes much more delicious Preserves, jams and jellies than you can make with all sugar.

In 2, 5, 10 and 20 pound tins—
—at all dealers.
THE CANADA STARCH CO. LIMITED,
MONTREAL.

ABOUT EATING PAPER.

German Spy's Recent Feat Has Been Out-done Many Times.

It is with a mitigated commiseration that one reads the story of how von der Goltz, the German spy, finding himself recognized in Petrograd, "spent some hours eating two parcels of incriminating papers which he dare not burn in the grate."

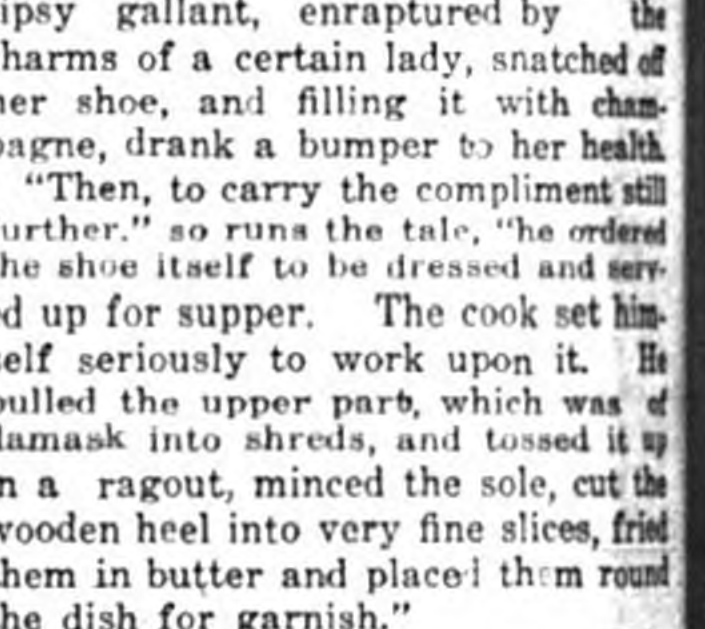
As a feat of mastication von der Goltz by no means holds the record, says the London Observer. Paper is easily reduced to pulp and swallowed (the ink acting as an appetizer), and the only difficulty in this case was the quantity. Leather is another matter, but apart from meals of hard-pressed explorers there are authenticated instances of meals of the kind. One took place at a Covent Garden hostelry famous in the fashionable annals of the eighteenth century. A tipsy gallant, enraptured by the charms of a certain lady, snatched of her shoe, and filling it with champagne, drank a bumper to her health.

"Then, to carry the compliment still further," so runs the tale, "he ordered the shoe itself to be dressed and served up for supper. The cook set himself seriously to work upon it. He pulled the upper part, which was of damask into shreds, and tossed it up in a ragout, minced the sole, cut the wooden heel into very fine slices, fried them in butter and placed them round the dish for garnish."

Still more formidable, and much less romantic, was the dinner of the shoe maker of Don Carlos, the son of Philip II, of Spain. This is the incident Dr. Rappoport relates it:

"The young nobleman of that time wore boots with high, wide legs, so as to allow a small pistol to be concealed in them. A shoemaker having sent the Prince a pair of boots with narrow legs, Don Carlos went into a fit of fury, ordered the boots to be cut up into small pieces, cooked and sent over to the shoemaker for him to eat. According to some accounts the latter was actually forced to swallow his own boots."

What may be described as a paper meal de luxe was that of the famous Fanny Murray mentioned by Horace Walpole: "I liked her spirit in an instance I heard of t'other night. She was complaining of want of money. Sir Richard Atkins immediately gave her a twenty-pound note. She said: 'D— your twenty pounds! What does it signify?' clapped it between two pieces of bread and butter and ate it."



The best sugar for the sugar bowl is Lantic Sugar

Its purity and "fine" granulation give it the highly sweetening power. It dissolves instantly in your teacup or on your breakfast cereal.

2 and 5-lb Cartons

10 and 20-lb Bags

10 Lbs. Pure Cane

Lantic Sugar

Its purity and "fine" granulation give it the highly sweetening power. It dissolves instantly in your teacup or on your breakfast cereal.

"The All-Purpose Sugar"

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 weakness? 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 seemed clear. I can now read the 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

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 in whom the above article was quoted, says: "Bon-Opto is a very remarkable eye medicine and is highly beneficial in many cases. It cures a great many eye troubles and is a very safe remedy. It is sold in Toronto by Valtres Drug Co."



Huns Across the Sea.

Munich police removing the French heels of a lady visitor from Alsace.—London Opinion.

CAUSE OF INDIGESTION

People Who Complain of This Trouble Usually Are Thin Blooded.

Thin blooded people usually have stomach trouble. They seldom recognize the fact that thin blood is the cause of the trouble, but it is. In fact thin, impure blood is the most common cause of stomach trouble: it affects the digestion very quickly. The glands that furnish the digestive fluid are diminished in their activity; the stomach muscles are weakened, and there is a loss of nerve force. In this state of health nothing will more quickly restore the appetite, the digestion and normal nutrition than good rich, red blood. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills act directly on the blood, making it rich and red, and this enriched blood strengthens weak nerves, stimulates tired muscles and awakens the normal activity of the glands that supply the digestive fluids. The first sign of improving health is an improved appetite, and soon the effect of these blood making pills is evident throughout the system. You find that what you eat does not distress you, and that you are strong and vigorous instead of irritable and listless. This is proved by the case of Mrs. J. Harris, Gerrard St., Toronto, who says: "About three years ago I was seized with a severe attack of indigestion and vomiting. My food seemed to turn sour as soon as I ate it, and I would turn so deadly sick that sometimes I would fall on the floor after vomiting. I tried a lot of home remedies, but they did not help me. Then I went to a doctor who gave me some powders, but they seemed actually to make me worse instead of better. This went on for nearly two months, and by that time my stomach was in such a weak state that I could not keep down a drink of water, and I was wasted to a skeleton and felt that life was not worth living. I was not married at this time, and one Sunday evening on the way to church with my intended husband I was taken with a bad spell on the street. He took me to a drug store where the clerk fixed up something to take, and my intended got me a box of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. By the end of the first week I could feel some improvement from the use of the pills, and I gladly continued taking them until every symptom of the trouble was gone, and I was again enjoying the best of health. These pills are now my standby and I tell all my friends what they did for me."

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

GERMANS USE BLOOD AS FOOD.

A Professor Explains How It May Be Made Palatable.

In the *Kölnische Zeitung* great prominence is given to the researches of a physician named Grotthoff, who has been investigating the properties of the blood of slaughter cattle and its suitability for human food. The *Kölnische Zeitung* has insisted since the outbreak of the war that blood ought to be employed for this purpose. It now states that blood, according to the best physiologists, is the purest, strongest, and most nutritive food to be found in nature. Privy Councillor Robert, the eminent Rostock professor of physiology, says that it is the most valuable food we have, and that if some process were invented by which it could be rendered free of certain defects and made palatable it would be an enormous addition to the national stores of food.

Dr. Grotthoff's process is not very lucidly described, but we gather that the blood is fermented for two hours until the watery particles have been removed. What is left is of the consistency of beef and may be made perfectly dry by gentle pressure. It "keeps" well, and is without taste or smell. Moreover, there are no pathological germs in the mass. Grotthoff's chief merit lies in his preservation of the albumen and other food properties in the blood. The blood can also be reduced to powder and packed in tins. Grotthoff thinks that the best use to which the blood can be applied is to mix it in powdered form with sausages, bread, biscuit, cocoa, and chocolate. He adds the naive remark that the heaviest eaters feel that a moderate mixture of blood in their food gives them a feeling of repletion.

Mistress—"I'm sorry you are going to leave, Maria. Are you going to better yourself?" Maria—"No, ma'am. I'm going to get married."



20 Assorted Colonial Patriotic Buttons and Flags for 25c

The above illustration shows three of the twenty different Patriotic Buttons and Flags of the Allied Nations being today. In order to advertise our these twenty designs we will send you a set of 25 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. "P" 185-187 West St. Montreal.
Manufacturers of Buttons, Badges, Patches, Flags and Tag Day Supplies.

FRENCH CRAFTY ON WAR DEVICES

CLEVER WAYS OF OUTGUSSING THE GERMANS

Painted Scenery Is One—Hide Their Great Guns With a Shield.

A young American named Wm. P. Fay, who went to France to join the American Ambulance Corps, and who for the past eight months has been driving a field ambulance along the French battle front, writes as follows regarding the ingenious devices employed by the French army:

Since the beginning of the war the French have shown themselves to have many sides to their character that no one had suspected before. One of these newly apparent traits is their remarkable craftiness in inventing military devices of various sorts. For example: On the side of a certain hill close by the German trenches there is a French battery of several large guns. For many months it has been in the same location, and by frequent bombardments the Germans eventually managed to get an almost perfect range upon it with their long-distance guns. So accurate, in fact, was their firing, that one could sit in comparative safety by the window of a house only a few hundred yards away and watch the bombardments. It was like having a box at a theatre. One could hear the "depart"—as the French term the initial explosion—of the guns in the distance, then for fifteen seconds the tearing of the shells through the air like the arriving of an express train, and finally the crash as the shells landed. Often the shells would appear to land squarely on the French guns, but invariably the gunners would bravely reply. Two or three German captive balloons and several aeroplanes flying back of the German lines would observe where the shells fell and direct the firing.

In order to baffle the German range-finders the French hit upon a happy scheme. For several hundred yards in front of their guns they built a shield. It was made of ordinary burlap stretched upon poles, and was about fifteen feet high. Thereafter, when the Germans bombarded the battery they no longer able to see where their shells fell, and were consequently unable to direct their fire with any degree of accuracy. Of course, portions of the shield were blown down at times by the exploding shells, but it was the work of only a few minutes to make repairs.

Using Painted Scenery

Another ingenious device of the French is the use of painted scenery as a means of misleading the enemy. At a certain point along the battle front the German trenches run across a railroad line which leads from a French village about a half-mile away. The Germans could see plainly down the tracks, and were in the habit of taking pot shots with their rifles at the French soldiers who crossed the tracks.

The French called in a well known painter to help them. Upon an enormous canvas he painted a landscape representing exactly what the Germans saw when they looked down the tracks. It was a splendid piece of work, in full color and in perfect perspective. One night the huge "drop" was mounted upon a heavy wooden framework and placed upright across the tracks between two houses.

The next morning, when the Germans looked up the tracks the view was apparently just the same as usual, except for the curious fact that the crossing remained deserted from that time on. They never discovered the deception and the French soldiers have been able to pass back and forth behind the screen in perfect security.

GENERAL HELD UP BY LIONS.

Unique Adventure of British Commander in East Africa.

General Smuts, commander-in-chief of Britain's army in German East Africa, with his staff, recently had the unique experience of being held up, not by the Teuton enemy, but by a combined force of lions and leopards. These and other wild animals are nightly prowlers around the camps, and their growlings are the lullaby to which the now usually rain-soaked soldiers dose off when they have wearied of resisting the mass attacks of big, hungry, and not-to-be-denied mosquitoes and a varied assortment of other insect pests.

The general and his staff, who were without an escort, found themselves at nightfall some miles from camp, and, trying to plough their way to it in automobiles, sunk in mud over the axles. It was not long before the zoo in the dense surrounding jungle began to take a solicitous interest in the party's predicament. Roar answered roar in every direction. The distinguished party had to meet the emergency by sitting up all night, revolver in hand, and by endeavoring to keep a belt of fire alight around the cars. Provisionally there was a brief let-up in the rain, which enabled them to start the fires, after long and persistent efforts, with the aid of gasoline from the motors.

The best argument for good roads is a bad one.

A FAMOUS HORSE.

Thoroughbred Stallion "Anmer" Will Be Seen at Canadian National Exhibition.

In the interests of the breeders of Ontario and the united efforts of the various breed societies to encourage the farmers and breeders of Canada to raise horses that will meet the demand expected from buyers from foreign countries during the years succeeding the termination of the war, the Canadian National Exhibition, at Toronto, has arranged with the Dominion Government and the Canadian Thoroughbred Horse Society to have Anmer, the thoroughbred stallion presented by His Majesty, King George, as a sire suitable to improve the stock in Canada, paraded every afternoon during the Exhibition.

As an encouragement to breeders the Thoroughbred Horse Society has decided to distribute the revenues obtained from "Anmer's" stud fees in premiums at Agricultural Shows to classes of horses sired by a thoroughbred, which are best suited for remount and cavalry purposes.



Thoroughbred Stallion "Anmer."

"Anmer" is a beautifully bred horse and stands over 16 hands, with plenty of quality and substance, and a good disposition. He was elected by Lord Marcus Beresford from the Royal stud as a horse most suitable for the Canadian requirements, and has been pronounced by successful breeders to be the best stallion that has ever left the shores of the world's greatest nursery.

It will be remembered that in 1913 "Anmer" was the King's Derby candidate and was running well up in that historic event when a suffragette ran out on the course, endeavoring to snatch at the bridle. "Anmer" was thrown and the woman was trampled to death. The fall also nearly proved fatal for the jockey, Herbert Jones.

"Anmer" was a winner in England in the 1 1/4 miles Hastings plate, second in the Payne Stakes, third in the Newmarket, St. Ledger and Royal Stakes. His sire, Floriz II, was a winner of the Ascot Gold vase, Jockey Club cup, Goodwood cup and Manchester cup and an own brother to Diamond Jubilee and Persimmon, both Derby winners for the late King Edward and both successful sires. Diamond Jubilee was sold at the end of his racing career for \$150,000 to go to the Argentine Republic, where he has headed the list of winning sires for several years. Guinea Hen, the dam of Anmer, is also a winner and the dam of Brakespear, Pintadeau and Jungle Cock. She is by Gallinule, sire of the great Pretty Polly.

The gracious and timely action of King George in presenting to Canada such a stallion for the improvement of thoroughbred stock is very much appreciated by horsemen. "Anmer" has been quartered at Ennisclair farms, Oakville, but will be brought in to Toronto for the whole period of the Exhibition, the only place where the Thoroughbred Horse Society has consented to exhibit him.

The Fine Flavour---

the delicate taste of malted barley blended with the sweets of whole wheat—is sufficient reason in itself for the wonderful popularity of

Grape-Nuts FOOD

But it is more than delicious—it is the finest kind of concentrated nourishment to thoroughly sustain body and brain tissue—a food that benefits users remarkably.

A short trial proves "There's a Reason"

Sold by Grocers everywhere. Canadian Postum Cereal Co. Ltd. Windsor, Ont.

Lashing a Lazy Liver

with pills may give temporary relief—but the pill habit is not a health habit. It will put the liver out of business in time—and then everything else goes out of business. Get the health habit by eating Shredded Wheat Biscuit, the ideal hot-weather food, which contains more digestible, brain-making, muscle-building material than beefsteak or eggs. The tasty, delicious crispness of the baked wheat gives palate joy and stomach comfort. It supplies the maximum of nutriment in smallest bulk, and its daily use keeps the bowels healthy and active. For breakfast with milk or cream, or for any meal with fresh fruits. Made in Canada

Historical Item.

A young woman with a notebook and a pencil entered the store of Jonathan Driggs, in a small Connecticut town, and said to the proprietor: "Good morning, Mr. Driggs. I'm looking up records of the early settlers of the town. Could you give me any information?"

The old fellow turned to the desk, thumbed the ledger, and chuckled. "Well, the earliest settler I've got is Doc. Talcott, and his best record is three months."

Mr. Tompkins was obliged to stop over night at a small country hotel. He was shown to his room by the one boy the place afforded, a colored lad.

"I am glad there's a rope here in case of fire," commented Mr. Tompkins, as he surveyed the room, "but what's the idea of putting a Bible in the room in such a prominent place?"

"Dat am intended for use, sah," replied the boy, "in case de fire am too far advanced for yoo' to make yoe escape, sah."

Hardly Hospitable.

The San Blas Indians, who occupy the north coast of the Republic of Panama from a point a few miles west of the Gulf of San Blas to Cape Tiburon, on the Colombia frontier, are well known to dwellers in the Canal Zone, which they frequently visit, but are by no means inclined to receive visits in return, says "The Indianapolis News." They have resolutely maintained their independence, preserved their territory from foreign exploitation and kept their blood and racial characteristics pure. They keep up the custom of requiring the traders who visit their coast to return to their ships at sundown.

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

ARCHIE E. LAUNDRY, Edmonton.

He Didn't Like the Name.

The colonel of a Highland regiment, on retiring from the army, built for himself a snug villa, which he named "The Retreat." His gardener, who was an old soldier from the same regiment, on being shown over the place for the first time by the colonel, was asked by the latter what he thought of the house. "Fine! But I dinna like that," said the old soldier, pointing to the name painted on the entrance gate. "Why, what's the matter with it?" "Well, sir," replied the veteran, drawing himself up, "ye ken ye never heard that played on oor bugles."

A Wise Child.

A miserly landlord was going round collecting his rents the other day. At one house he was greatly interested in a little girl, who watched open-mouthed and open-eyed the business of paying over the money and accepting the receipt.

He patted her on the head, and started to search his pockets, saying, "I must see what I have got for you." After searching his pockets for some time he at last brought out from a remote corner a peppermint.

As he handed it to the girl he said: "And now what will you do with that?" The little girl looked at it, then at him, and replied, "Wash it."

From the Middle West

BETWEEN ONTARIO AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Items From Provinces Where Many Ontario Boys and Girls Are Living.

Stonewall is very anxious to get Manitoba's Prison Farm.

Quarters for officers' wives at Camp Hughes will not be permitted.

Lieut. McKibbin, a medical man, of Edmonton, has been awarded the Military Cross.

Former Chief of Police Joseph Gillespie, of Lethbridge, leaves shortly for the front.

E. H. Stiekland, Lethbridge, the Government entomologist, has enlisted for overseas.

The police of Lethbridge suspect that someone is shielding escaped German prisoners.

Prompt work on the part of the employees of Winnipeg Paint and Glass Co. prevented a big fire.

The death sentence of Aledor Nysseus, a Belgian, of Morden, has been commuted to life imprisonment.

Hon. Walter Scott, Premier of Saskatchewan, is back at his home in Regina much improved in health.

West Fernie is threatened by the Elk River. The stream is likely to change its course and wipe out the locality.

Henry Stempes, managing-director of Grain Growers' Export Co., Winnipeg, was killed in an automobile accident in New York.

Estimates show that Winnipeg will raise \$3,393,160.17 by direct taxation during the present fiscal year, and \$469,973.15 on capital account.

The R.N.W.M.P. has been assigned to take the census of the whites and half-breeds of northern Saskatchewan and northern Manitoba.

A law office dispensing legal advice, for which no fee is charged, is the unique department announced for Camp Hughes, Manitoba, this summer.

Miss Helen Murdoch, of Winnipeg, saved the lives of two young men from drowning when their motor backed off the wharf into the Assiniboine river.

Frank Hamilton, a well-known rancher of Saskatoon, is dead as a result of shots fired by his neighbor, Edward Burton. Burton is facing a charge of murder.

James Raffan, of Calgary, has won his suit against the Gas Company for physical injuries received by a gas explosion two years ago. He was granted \$1,000 damages.

Jack Rivett, of Brooks, Alta., was killed in action. His proper title was Sir Claud James Rivett-Carnac, Bart. He came to Canada on account of strained financial circumstances.

During the past two or three weeks the Manitoba Patriotic Fund committee has received contributions totaling \$142,105.80 from the different municipalities and towns of the province.

F. H. Peters, Commissioner of Irrigation for the Dominion Government, has issued a warning that there is a possibility of heavy floods in the streams which drain the eastern slope of the Rockies in the Province of Alberta this summer.

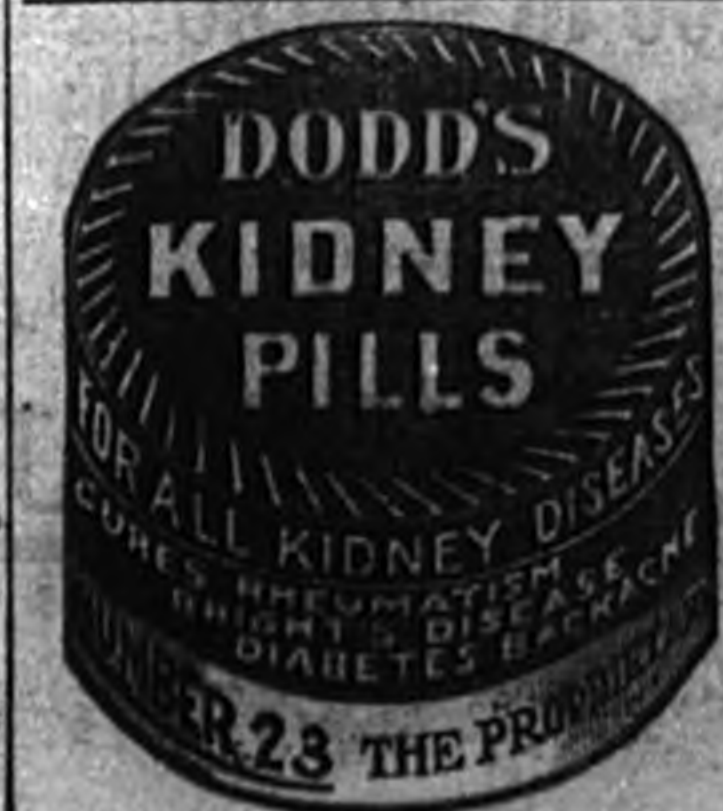
COMPULSORY HARVESTING.

Hungary to Make Men, Women and Children Assist in Fields.

With memories of the 1915 weather fresh in mind and the freakish weather of the past three weeks as a warning that a record crop can easily be turned over night into a partial failure, the Hungarian agricultural authorities have decided upon unusual measures to harvest the 1916 crops in the speediest possible manner. The municipal local authorities throughout the country have been empowered to requisition for harvesting purposes the services of every man, woman and child at home, not serving the state in some indispensable way, at fixed wages. Prisoners of war working in non-military concerns have also been requisitioned for the harvesting; several thousand workmen have been imported from Russian Poland and all the troops in the interior who can be spared will be furloughed for the same purpose.

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house

A War Dish. "My wife has threatened to leave bluejackets entered a restaurant in London, the other day and asked for 'Some Zeppelins in a cloud.' 'Some what?' said an astonished waitress. And the bluejackets pointed to a card on which was printed 'Sausages and mashed potatoes.'"



Cannon's Life Underrated.
The number of shots that can be fired from one of the French three-inch guns before it is worn out has in at least one instance, been found to be as high as 18,830, according to the actual count kept by a young artilleryman, who has sent these figures in from the front. While the three-inch was known to be a robust cannon, the theoretical estimate before the war was that 1,000 shots would probably be the limit of its efficiency.

Minard's Liniment Lumberman's Friend

Opportunity likes to knock at the door of the man who has a little cash saved up for a rainy day.

SEED POTATOES
SEED POTATOES, IRISH COBBLERS, Delaware, Carman, Orser at once. Supply limited. Write for quotations. H. W. J. for Brampton

HELP WANTED

BOX NAILERS, SAWYERS, LABORERS, good wages. Apply or write Firstbrook Bros. Limited, Toronto.

WANTED—MACHINEISTS, MOULDERS, ERS and Pattern Makers, steady work, state age, experience and wages. Write Hydraulic & Engineering Co. Limited, Lindsay.

WANTED—HELP FOR WOOLLEN MILL, Carders, Weavers, Fullers and Napper Tenders. Good wages paid in all departments, and steady work assured. We have several openings for experienced help, where energy and ability will bring promotion. Wages paid to apprentices while learning Weaving. Special inducements to family workers. Write stating full experience if any, age, etc. to The Hinesby Mfg. Co. Ltd., Brantford, Ont.

NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE

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

MISCELLANEOUS

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

THE HUDSON CITY HOSPITAL, Hudson-on-Hudson, New York City, offers a two and a-half years course in instruction and practice to young men who wish to become nurses. The School is registered. For full information apply to the Superintendent.

Lump Rock Salt
Best for
Barns,
Wells,
Pools,
etc.
TORONTO SALT WORKS,
60-62 Jarvis St., Toronto, Ont.

Seventh Annual Toronto Fat Stock Show
will be held at
Union Stock Yards, Toronto
DECEMBER 8th and 9th, 1916
For further particulars write
C. F. TOPPING, Secretary,
Union Stock Yards, Toronto

Agents Wanted

To represent well known Fertilizer Manufacturer. Attractive proposition to energetic and responsible parties. Apply with full particulars to

FERTILIZER,
c/o Wilson Publishing Co., Ltd.,
73 Adelaide St. West, Toronto

YOU CAN'T CUT OUT A Bog Spavin or Thoroughpin

but you can clean them off promptly with



and you work the horse same time. Does not blister or remove the hair. \$2.00 per bottle, delivered. Will tell you more if you write. Book 4 M free. ABSORBINE, JR., the antiseptic liniment for man, horse, dog, cat, etc. Price \$1.00 and \$2.00. A bottle at drugstore or delivered. Made in the U. S. A. by W. F. YOUNG, P. O. F., 519 Lyman St., Montreal, Can. Absorbine and Absorbine, Jr., are made in Canada.

Machinery For Sale

Wheelock 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.



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.



An impromptu porch-party with a Victor-Victrola

The Victor-Victrola is the greatest social aid that any home can have.
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".

Victor Victrolas \$21.00 to \$400.00
Records from 75 cts. up.

New list of records every month. Come in and hear them.
Needles and Albums always in stock. Repairs promptly attended to.

OMER PAQUETTE - Agent
MAIN STREET, LACHUTE

Fresh Stock of Lowney's Chocolates always on hand.

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
Rest and Undivided Profits	4,996,304
Total Assets over	55,000,000

Board of Directors:

HON. GEORGE BRYSON,	JOHN B. FRASER,
President.	Vice-President
SIR HENRY N. BATH,	ALEXANDER MACLAREN,
RUSSELL BLACKBURN,	DENIS MURPHY,
SIR HENRY K. EGAN,	HON. SIR GEORGE H. PERLEY,
GEORGE BURN, General Manager.	E. C. WHITNEY,
	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 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 blades,

Rivets Etc, Etc.

T. McQuat & Son, Lachute Mills.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

Harvesters' Excursions

August 15th and 29th 1916
TO

\$12. WINNIPEG

Plus 1-2 cent per mile beyond

From all Stations in the Province of Quebec, also stations in the Province of Ontario—Brockville, Smiths Falls, North Bay and East.

FARE RETURNING: 1/2c. per mile to Winnipeg plus \$18. to starting point.

NO CHANGE OF CARS BETWEEN
EAST AND WEST ON THE C.P.R.

J. S. Giles, - Agent, Lachute.

\$12 TO WINNIPEG
PLUS 1-2 CENT A MILE BEYOND

FARM LABORERS' EXCURSIONS

The West requires
harvesters from
Eastern Canada. **40,000**

Wages \$2.50 to \$3.00 per day and Board.

Fare returning, 1-2 per mile to Winnipeg,
plus \$18 to starting point

Special C.N.R. trains leave Lachute 5.55 p.m.,
August 15 and 29.

Through trains with lunch counter cars attached
Apply to nearest C.N.R. Agent, or General Passenger Department, 226 St. James; St. Catherine St., Montreal.

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

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

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

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

The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XLI

ACHUTE, FRIDAY, AUGUST 18, 1916.

NO. 30

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.

Young lady desires position as book keeper or stenographer either temporary or permanent. City experience and references. Apply to WATCHMAN OFFICE.

Teacher Wanted.

In the Municipality of Wentworth for Louisa School No. 1, holding an Elementary Diploma, duties to commence 5th September, 1916. Term nine months. Salary \$30. Apply to

A. E. TOMALTY,

9-1-16 Sec. Treas., Louisa, Que.

Private Sale.

Mrs. W. J. Hammond, Foundry Street Lachute, desires to sell, by private sale, all her household effects, consisting of piano, furniture, feather beds, pillows, dishes, pictures, kitchen utensils, stoves, firewood, sewing machine, and rugs, as she will leave Lachute Sept. 1st.

A choice lot of Imported Wash Goods to be opened end of week such as we ordered the last two years at low prices. W. BANFORD & SON.

Farm Laborers Excursions.

The West requires 10,000 Harvesters from Eastern Canada to help harvest the crops. Government representatives say that wages will be from \$2.50 to \$3.00 a day or higher with board and prospects of three months' work. To assist in moving the large number of men required the Canadian Northern which serves the rich wheat growing lands in the West will run special trains from Lachute at 5:55 p.m. on August 15th and 29th through to Winnipeg without change to which lunch counter cars will be attached. The fare will be \$12.00 to Winnipeg, plus 1/2 cent a mile beyond. Return fare 1/2 cent a mile beyond. Harvest help is urgently needed in the West and all able-bodied workers who are in a position to do so should consider it their duty at this time is estimated at a billion dollars. For tickets and leaflets giving number of men required and wages paid at each point apply to nearest C. N. R. Agent, or to City Ticket Office, 226-230 St. James St. or Depot Ticket Agent, St. Catherine St. Montreal.

A large lot of Voile Blouses. Lovely goods just opened up. W. BANFORD & SON.



AUTO LIVERY
Telephone - - 83
A. E. BISHOP

CRESWELL'S

Canada Cement
Prices Right

R. Creswell, Regist'd.

LOCAL NEWS

Miss McRae, of Montreal, is the guest of Mrs. J. McRae this week.

Mr. John Fraser, of Geneva, is visiting friends in Montreal this week.

Miss M. McAllister, of Montreal, is the guest of her cousins at Hill Head.

Miss Coughtry, of St. Laurent, is the guest of Mrs. J. Fraser this week.

Miss Annie Roberts, of Montreal, is the guest of Mrs. Duncan McPhail.

Miss A. McPaul, of Montreal, is the guest of Mrs. J. H. McPaul this week.

Miss J. L. Reid, of Montreal, was the week-end guest of Mrs. Henry Giles.

Pte. T. Hammond, of the 5th Pioneers, Montreal spent the week-end in town.

Mrs. Wm. Brennan, of Montreal, is spending a two weeks vacation in town.

Some forty of our young men left on the Harvesters excursion on Tuesday last.

Mrs. Wm. McAdam returned on Wednesday from a visit to her sister in Arandel.

Mrs. M. Demerise and son Landsay spent the week-end visiting friends in Ottawa.

Miss Lillian Dixon and Ruth Patton, of Montreal, are the guests of Miss Eva Bradford.

Mrs. Wooling and daughter Gertrude, of Ottawa were guests of Mrs. Miller last week.

Pte. E. Riley of the 148th, Batt., Montreal, spent Sunday the guest of Mr. Wm. Robinson.

Miss Bartley and Miss Weir, ofushing, were guests of Miss Hazel McGibbon this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Russell and Mr. R. P. McCormick, of Ottawa, are guests of Mrs. Blais this week.

Miss M. Westwood, of Montreal, is spending a couple of weeks visit with friends in town.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Goldsworthy and children are visiting in Ottawa and other points this week.

Mr. and Mrs. John Martin left on Wednesday for a visit to their sons in Valley City, Neb.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Padden and Mr. Metzger, of Montreal, were guests of Mrs. Holland this week.

Mrs. J. R. McQuat and family returned on Thursday, having closed up their cottage at 16 Island Lake.

Mrs. Alexander and family returned on Friday from five weeks with her sister at New London, Conn.

Mr. Sterling Pollock and Mr. Arch McAllister, of Montreal, were the week-end guests of Mrs. Hugh Pollock.

During their stay in Lachute last week, Sir George and Lady Perley were the guests of Mr. H. Slater ex M.P.

Mrs. Albt. Wallace and son and Miss Winnifred Rankin, of Ross, Ont., are the guests of Mrs. Thos. Pollock this week.

Mrs. Richards and daughter, of Edmonton, and Mrs. Yoshida, of Montreal, are guests of Mrs. A. Riddell this week.

Privates Boyd, Graham, Barker, Burke, Cruise, Sherritt and Beaton, of the 148th, Valcartier Camps, were in town over Sunday.

Dr. A. Forest, dentist, from Montreal, will open a permanent office on Main St. next Provincial Bank, about Sep. 1st. 9-1-16.

The Misses Stella Renand and Stella Burke, of Ottawa, who have been the guests of Miss Kelly, of Carillon, have returned home.

Miss McKenzie, of Vankleek Hill, Miss Myrtle Rice, of Montreal, Miss P. and I. Rice, of Beauharnois, were guests of Mrs. J. Rice this week.

Don't forget to get prices and book reservation from J. S. Giles at Watchman Office for the Valcartier trip on Saturday, August 26th. Phone 27 Lachute.

Have you made up your mind yet as to making one of the party to Valcartier on the 26th, if so hand in your name to the Watchman Office and reservations will be duly made.

Church of England services in Lachute parish will be held as follows next Sunday, 20th inst. St. Simeon's 10 a.m. and 7 p.m. St. Aidan's Louisa 7.30 p.m. Brownsburg 3 p.m.

In addition to the \$108 previously acknowledged in our last issue, the ladies of Ivan Bower have received a further sum of \$3 bringing the total up to \$108 in aid of the Wounded Soldiers.

Mrs. Parker, of Montreal, Mr. Robt. Symonds and daughter, of Orillia, also Mrs. McDonald, of Merriton, Ont., with her son and two daughters, are guests of Mrs. A. Beers this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Griffith and family, also Mr. and Mrs. Young and family returned to their home in Montreal on Tuesday after spending a pleasant six weeks on their island at Lake Louisa.

Miss Bessie Hammond and brother George, left on Monday for the West. Bessie will enter the Normal Training School in Brandon and George goes to the Agricultural College at Winnipeg. Their many friends wish them every success.

LOUISA

The annual Harvest Home celebration connected with St. Aidan's Church, Louisa, was held on Tuesday 15th inst. Divine service of Thanksgiving was held at 10.30 a.m. in the Church which was artistically decorated for the occasion. The Rector preached an appropriate sermon from Dent VIII 3 and his assistant, Mr. Rostron presided at the organ. From 12 noon to 2 p.m. the Ladies were kept busy serving the tables, and those present, who possessed anything of the thanksgiving spirit could not but appreciate the abundant supply of choice viands provided.

The refreshment booth was well patronized. The ladies' work sold quickly, only a very few articles remaining undisposed of.

The lover of music, who were free, retired to the church in the afternoon, and, under the leadership of Mr. Rostron, enjoyed to the full an impromptu programme of sacred music.

All those directly interested in St. Aidan's Church worked hard to make a success of this annual event. No doubt the workers returned home tired, but they are to be congratulated on the success of their efforts. The attendance was not quite equal to that of last year as the rush with the farmers is not yet over, and there are not so many summer visitors at the Lake as usual. The receipts, after all expenses were paid amounted to about \$40.

BROWNSBURG

Miss Clarke left on Saturday for a weeks vacation to Toronto by the Lake route.

Mr. Thompson returned last week from an enjoyable trip through the Thousand Islands.

Mrs. Gilmour, of Calgary, who has been spending a pleasant holiday with her mother Mrs. Howell, returned home again on Monday last.

Mr. P. Clements has sold out his newsagents business to Mr. Cole. Mrs. Clements was called away last week owing to the serious illness of her father.

The visit of Sir George and Lady Perley proved quite an event for Brownsburg last Thursday and the kindness of the whole affair has endeared both our member and his beloved wife to the hearts of the people, who were given the opportunity of closer acquaintance with our honored member. An immense tent had been erected on Mr. Fred Hoopers spacious lawn, and a delightful time was spent. Orchestral music was provided and refreshments served. Sir George told of the work he was accomplishing and said he would, as in the past, be glad to serve the people of Argenteuil in every way possible.

The Brownsburg Church of England Sunday School held its annual outing to Lake Louisa, on Saturday, August 12th.

Most of the children, with their teachers, the Rector, and Mrs. Lackey, and other friends, were conveyed by Mr. W. Deacon in his large motor truck and by Mr. Geo. Deacon and Mr. Lonsdale in their Ford Cars.

On arriving at their destination they were met by members of the Sunday School and Congregation who have been summering at the Lake, and all together had a most enjoyable time.

The members of the Johnson family contributed very largely to the enjoyment by taking the visitors out in their motor boat, group after group, for a spin around Hope Island; in fact doing everything in their power on water and land to give them a good time.

Refreshments, including generous helpings of ice cream were served at noon and before leaving for home. Several tug-of-war contests and fantastic skipping were engaged in by young and old, provoking much merriment.

It was a great pleasure to all the members of the Sunday School to have with them again their old Superintendent, Mr. Aylward, who has been absent from Sunday School for some time owing to serious illness.

Hearty cheers were given for Mr. Aylward, Mr. Rostron, Mr. Robbins and the others who have been assisting in the Sunday School work; also for the Johnson family, the chauffeurs, the Rector and Mrs. Lackey.

The day was one long to be remembered. The drive home was so enjoyable that although all were tired, some of the children said they were sorry they were not going on to Lachute.

BIRTHS.

KING.—At Brownsburg, on Sunday, August 6th, to Mr. and Mrs. W. H. King, a son.

IN MEMORIAM.

In loving memory of Beulah M. Nichols who died August 2nd, 1910, at Odgensburg.

Softly at night the stars are gleaming, Upon a silent grave, Where thou sleepest dearest Beulah, One we loved but could not save.

Our home is sad without her, For her we mourn today; But still we know she is resting, In the land so far away.

We prayed that we might keep her, If God should think it best, But He denied our wishes, And took her to His breast.

FATHER & MOTHER,
Mr. and Mrs. J. Nichols.

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,

Baker & Confectioner.

Phone. 80.

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. 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 to-day.

The Waltham

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.

THORNEYCROFT'S CURE

I.

Private John Hardy was feeling very content. Late the assistant estate agent at Darnalston, but now Private Hardy, he was on his way to spend a short six days' leave with Mabel Thorneycroft, who wore a diamond ring for which Hardy had paid.

The Thorneycrofts lived at Meadstrand-at-Sen, in a little bungalow. Mr. William Thorneycroft, who had retired from his career as a timber merchant with a fair fortune, was apt to become cranky at times, but his two daughters knew how to manage him, as a rule.

The two-hours' railway journey was all too long for the impatient wooer, but all his restlessness vanished as he saw Mollie waiting for him on the platform.

But somehow her greeting, enthusiastic though it was, disappointed Jack. She seemed nervous and irritable, he thought.

"Come on, Mollie! I'm just in form for a two-mile tramp!" Jack said, after the first exchange of compliments.

"And I'm not!" Mollie retorted. "For goodness' sake, Jack, take me to the best hotel in the town and order the biggest meal you can. I'm starving—literally starving!"

"But, I say—" Jack began. "You don't really mean you're hungry, do you?"

The bare idea appalled him. But Mollie was in dead earnest.

"I'm horribly and atrociously hungry," she asserted solemnly. "You'll probably find Mabel hanging around outside, also hoping to get a big lunch. It's the sober truth, Jack; we're simply dying for food. There isn't a decent restaurant in Meadstrand, and girls can't walk into an hotel very well, unless they've got a nice khaki thing like you beside them."

"But why on earth—" Jack began again.

"Didn't I tell you in my last letter?" Mollie asked. "Dad's going in for reform—food reform. I told you all about it."

"Yes, I know; but I thought you meant Tariff Reform, or something like that," Jack excused himself weakly. "How did he catch this latest complaint?"

"He went to London to attend one of his committee meetings a fortnight ago, and that began it. He heard an address on 'East less meat,' and now he's taken up with the 'Back to Nature' system. You can't eat anything cooked; you have only to have one meal of raw vegetables each day, and drink as much cold water as you can. Nothing more—no tea or coffee or anything. Hallo, here's Mabel!"

The younger sister greeted Jack enthusiastically. "You've heard the latest trouble?" she asked. "Come on. Where are you going to take us, Jack?"

That question was speedily settled, and over the excellent lunch provided by the landlord of the Royal, Jack heard the full and harrowing story of the hardships through which the two girls had passed.

"Oh, I'll soon talk him round. You can't feed a soldier that way," Jack assured them. "We'll go up there at once, or your father will wonder where we are."

Mr. Thorneycroft seemed pleased to see Hardy.

"Hallo, hallo!" he cried. "Come in, Jack! Had a good journey? Good! Glorious weather, isn't it? What d'you say? Feel hungry? Ah, I expect you are! I know all about that. It's unnatural, artificial—a craving caused by your habits of over-feeding. I've written to the War Office about it. If they and you adopted a rational—"

For a quarter of an hour Jack listened to a brilliant, scathing lecture on the evils of modern foods. His chance remark about hunger had given Mr. Thorneycroft his opening. In fact, during the course of the afternoon Hardy found it quite impossible to touch on any topic which did not lead almost directly to the question of the hour—the need for food reform.

"Wait till you've been here a week!" Mr. Thorneycroft declared. "You'll be a different man, Jack! You'll not call your training 'pretty tiff'; you'll think it's a child's play. You're flabby, tired, and listless now; an overfed mass of unhealthiness."

"I'm not!" Hardy interrupted. "Never felt better in my life!"

"You think so," Mr. Thorneycroft laughed, in a superior manner that irritated his future son-in-law; "but come and try your first rational meal."

Hardy struggled hard to eat the first course. Two or three dishes of greenstuff and a plate of nuts comprised the full menu, and salt or other condiment was strictly forbidden.

"That's the only meal we have," the host remarked at the end, "but I think you'll admit we all look well on it. Mabel—"

"Is starving!" his young daughter interrupted.

"Don't be foolish!" her father told her irritably. "You know you are in much better health—"

"I'm not!" she answered undisturbedly.

Mr. Thorneycroft rose and left the table. In a short time Jack followed him, smoking a pipe. Tobacco, at least, was hereditary.

"I don't want to be rude, Jack, but if you don't mind I'd be glad if you would not smoke anywhere near this house. The smell of tobacco has become absolutely distasteful to me. You'll feel the same about it after a few days of rational diet."

"I dare say," Jack answered. "But don't you think you are carrying the diet question too far? I mean, it's always better to begin these things slowly."

The argument began with that. At the end of an hour Mollie came to interfere, but both her father and her lover advised her gently to leave them alone.

The little rift between Mr. Thorneycroft and Hardy grew the following day. By the end of the morning their arguments were almost devoid of theory and had become distinctly personal.

Before lunch-time Jack had spoken to Mollie; they called Mab, and she hurried the proposal put forward. Whereupon the three set off for town. Mr. Thorneycroft did not see them go, as he was busy in the kitchen, lecturing the only maid at the bungalow. But the girl had stood it long enough, and insisted on having her wages to date. Then she went off. A man came for her box later in the day.

So the head of the household washed the greenstuff himself, and laid the table. Patiently he waited for an hour, but no one appeared. Then he dined in solitary state.

When the others did turn up towards six o'clock Mr. Thorneycroft was suspicious.

"Oh, we've just been for a tramp!" Hardy explained, in answer to his questions. "Had our meals out."

Then Mab giggled. That roused her father to fury. He poured forth his scorn principally on Jack.

"I know perfectly well where you've been!" he stormed. "Stuffing yourself at some common lodging-house! You, who ought to be doing everything in your power to be strong and well! My daughters were content enough before you came, and were growing healthier every day. But now—"

"I shall be quite happy to leave!" Hardy interrupted.

A sudden flush had risen to his face.

"Then go! I certainly won't detain you! So far as I am concerned, our friendship is at an end! You have been guilty of meanness—gross meanness! If Mollie still holds her promise to you binding, she must not expect me to recognize it, that's all! Good-night!"

He stamped out of the room. For half an hour Jack and Mollie discussed the situation. Then Jack an hour later engaged a room at the Royal Hotel.

II.

"Utterly ridiculous!" Dr. Whitman growled. "He'll learn sense before long!"

Hardy had lost no time in hunting out the only medical man he knew in Meadstrand, and was now unfolding his tale of woe to him.

"Of course!" Jack agreed. "But, meantime, it's uncomfortable for the two girls. I'd like to bring him to reason quickly. I wonder—"

"Wonder what?" demanded the doctor.

"If you could help?" Jack returned quickly.

After that they progressed cheerfully. Half an hour later Hardy went out with a much brighter countenance than when he entered.

In the morning he met Mollie. To her he gave brief explanations, also a small bottle.

"Put half of it in the water-jug," he told her. "And just warn Mab to leave that job severely alone to-day. Then, as soon as you think it advisable, suggest that the doctor be called. I'll be near your place somewhere about six to-night."

And Mollie returned to the bungalow to carry out the instructions. She watched her father closely during the next seven hours. Every time he drank a glass of water from his own particular jug she smiled.

At last the sign for which she waited came. Mr. Thorneycroft had struggled against that horrible pain as long as he could, but it was growing worse. "Mollie," he gasped, "I—I don't feel well! I think—"

"I'll fetch a doctor," Mollie answered. "You look horribly ill, dad. Oh, dear! What—"

She disappeared without finishing the sentence or waiting for her father's protest. A short way down the lane a man in khaki was waiting.

"All's well! Go ahead!" she cried. In something under an hour Dr. Whitman was entering the bungalow.

By this time Mr. Thorneycroft would have seen anyone in the world. Besides the pain he felt, something had gone wrong with his eyes; the whole room was swimming round him.

The doctor made a rapid examination.

"What's the matter with me, doctor?" asked Thorneycroft presently.

"Matter!" Dr. Whitman jerked. "I don't know. Seems to me a case for good food. Sheer lack of nourishment, though you don't look like a man who starved himself. What do you eat?"

"I—Oh, I've been experimenting!" Thorneycroft stammered. "Trying a rational diet, you know."

"Experimenting!" The doctor almost exploded. "Do you call it experimenting to try and kill yourself? Now, then, young lady—he turned sharply to Mollie—"just go and make your father some beef-tea, and make it strong! I'll call and see you to-

morrow. Meantime, feed! You understand? Feed!"

And then Dr. Whitman went out. It was two hours later when Jack Hardy called. Mr. Thorneycroft had just got over the effects of a decent meal, and was now puffing contentedly at a cigar.

"I've called to apologise," Hardy began.

"Don't, Jack!" Mr. Thorneycroft begged. "I want to apologise, too! It was all my fault, of course! But let's forget it—eh? I'm a bit of a crank at times, you know, and—Here, try one of these cigars, and let's be reasonable. You must really stop here for the few days you have left."

And Jack stayed.—London Answers.

THE CITY OF TREBIZOND.

Has An Exceedingly Picturesque and Beautiful Situation.

Trebizond, the important city on the Black Sea that the Russians have taken, has a very checkered and very interesting past. Originally a Greek colony from Sinope, the city has been besieged and occupied by the Goths, the Georgians, the Seljuks, the Turks, and the present Ottoman Turks in turn. It was at Trebizond that Xenophon rested his army after his retreat from Persia, and a hill some few hours' journey inland is still pointed out as the place where his tired hosts first greeted the sea with the famous cry, "Thalassa! Thalassa!" The Grand Comneni founded an empire here when the Byzantine Empire fell to pieces at the time of the fourth crusade, and the ruins of the fortress and citadel they built are still, in spite of Turkish vandalism, almost intact.

The ancient town, strongly walled and protected on the east and on the west by deep ravines, with the only access to it from the land side along a narrow and exposed ridge, is a fine model of ancient warfare and natural strength combined. The outlines of the old harbor testify to an admirable scheme both for defence and offence. The Palace of the Comneni still commands an extensive view of the wooded heights surrounding the town. Lying on a low plateau on the shore of the Black Sea and backed by mountain ranges of imposing height, the town has an exceedingly picturesque situation. The luxuriant foliage that the moist and equable climate of the region encourages makes the place beautiful as well.

Before the days of regular sailings round the Cape of Good Hope, almost the whole of the Indian and Persian trade came through Trebizond. But after they took Batum the Russians built a railway thence through Kars to the Persian frontier, and this alternative route, in spite of its heavy charges, has robbed Trebizond of much of the transport trade that the cape route and the Suez Canal had left it.

There are no manufacturers and no industries native to the town, and in recent years the value of the imports has always exceeded that of the exports from the district, the difference being made up from the profits yielded by the transport business. The population in 1913 was estimated at nearly fifty thousand, of whom the most were Turks; the rest were Levantine Greeks, Armenians, and a motley crowd of Persian muleteers, porters and passing merchants.

Running parallel for some miles with the Deirmendereh River, is the one and only road into the interior and Persia. Constructed by European engineers, this highway is an excellent one for the East. It is available right up to Erzerum for wagons of any sort, and only in two places are the gradients serious and the conditions unfavorable. It is the only road by which supplies can be carried to Edzerum. The distance from Trebizond to Erzerum, as measured in the East, is twelve to fourteen days by caravan, eight days by carriage and relays, and three to four days by the Turkish post.

SOLDIER OF FIFTEEN.

Gains Battle Record Before Mother Has Him Discharged.

John Charles Bartabaly, aged fifteen years, of London, England, has a notable war record. He enlisted in the Seventh East Surrey Regiment when thirteen years seven months old, and before he was fourteen he was in the trenches.

He went to France after three months' training in England, and was in the trenches nine months. Then he was wounded by shrapnel and taken to a hospital. It was discovered that he was under military age, and when he recovered he was sent to his home by the authorities.

Soon afterward he ran away and enlisted again, this time in the Third East Surrey Regiment. By the time his mother discovered where he was he had nearly finished another spell of training. A letter from her reached the military authorities at Dover just as the lad was starting again for the front in France, and he was discharged a second time.

Better Face Surgery.

Surgery is making great advances as a result of the war. W. H. Dolmore, president of the British Dental Association, told his fellow members at the annual meeting that one of the lessons the war will teach will be the correct method of treating injuries of the jaw and face. Photographs exhibited showed remarkably successful results in healing gunshot fractures of the jaw with a minimum of disfigurement.

A Man's Meal for Five Cents.

Living on mush makes a mushy man. A man who works with hand or brain must have a man's food. Two Shredded Wheat Biscuits with milk or cream will supply all the strength-giving nutriment needed for a half-day's work or play at a cost of not over five cents. Simply crisp a few Shredded Wheat Biscuits in the oven and serve with fresh fruits and milk or cream.



Made in Canada

WAR DOGS IN THE VOSGES.

They Come From Alaska, Canada and Labrador and Do Good Service.

Last year, when the question of transport through the mountain snow had become a matter of urgent importance, the French authorities had the idea of using dog-drawn sleighs for carrying supplies. Several hundred trained dogs from Alaska, North-Western Canada, and Labrador were brought over by a French lieutenant who had spent 14 years in Alaska, says a writer in the London Times.

From the beginning of the year to April 21, with a short interval, the snow in the neighborhood of the Schlucht Pass was deep enough for the dogs to be able to render yeoman service. They were able to draw heavy loads over almost inaccessible country and to supplement a valuable extent the wheeled transport, which would otherwise have been the sole means of revictualing the army of the Vosges. But their utility has not ceased with the disappearance of the snow. They are now being harnessed to small two-foot-gauge light railways, which run everywhere behind the front, and they are capable of drawing the heaviest load up the steepest gradient. Eleven dogs, with a couple of men, can carry a ton up some of the most precipitous slopes in the mountains, and I was assured that two teams of seven dogs each could do the work of five horses in this difficult country, with a very great economy of men.

The kennels, which I visited, lie just below the crest of a certain mountain in the Vosges. It would be hard to conceive more amiable creatures than the 250 dogs who welcomed our visit. Of them all, there was only one who was passed by with the warning, "He bites!"

Three breeds are in service—the Alaskan, the Labrador, and the Canadian—and the best of these is the Alaskan, as his courage never fails, and he will work until he drops, though he is perhaps the weakest of them. They are all shaggy dogs, with prick ears and bushy tails, their color ranging from black to white, between-grays and browns. Their chest development, so necessary for hauling, is remarkable. They are mainly fed on rice, horseflesh (of which there is abundance), and waste military biscuits, and this fare appears to suit them admirably, as they are always in splendid condition and disease is practically unknown.

A team of seven dogs was harnessed to a makeshift truck, formed of ammunition cases, to take us along one of the two-foot-gauge railways. The harness consists of a chest strap and a wooden bar behind, which takes the place of a horse's kicking strap. It is extremely simple, and can be put on or taken off in a minute. No whip was used, and order was maintained simply by commands shouted in English. As soon as they were hitched to the truck the whole team gave tongue and began to pull with obvious delight. They soon got up speed, and in a few minutes we were jolting along over the rails with seven bushy tails waving vigorously in front of us.

The experiment of transporting these dogs to France has shown that they can be of real service in mountainous country, and represent a real economy.

Homesickness

The recruit walked into the barrack-room and inadvertently left the door open. An old soldier immediately yelled, "Shut the door, you fool. Where were you born—in a barn?" The youngster closed the door, then, dropping down on his cot, buried his face in his hands and began to weep.

The old soldier looked somewhat uncomfortable, and, rising, finally walked over to the weeper and tapped him on the shoulder.

"Look here, boy," he said, "I didn't intend to hurt your feelings. I just wanted the door closed."

The weeper raised his head and grinned. "Comrade," he said, "I'm not crying because you hurt my feelings, but because you asked me if I was born in a barn, and every time I hear an ass-bray it makes me feel home-sick."

The calves should be sprayed with the fly repellent also.



The Care of a Car.

The care of a car is largely a matter of common sense, and we feel sure that every farmer can exercise this faculty to far better advantage than

his city brother because of his acquaintance with machinery and its needs. After you have driven your car home, make arrangements for a wash rack. This should be located in a shed or barn, but if such a building is not available, any shady spot will do. Make sure, however, that the place selected is not reached by the sun, as the cleaning of an automobile in the bright rays of Old Sol would soon dull the varnish and kill the lustre. If you have a satisfactory building, see that there is a vent in the middle of the floor in order that the water may be run off to some place where the earth can absorb it. Sloping down to this vent you should have slatted boards in order that the dirt may be carried away without unnecessary trouble. The big essential for preserving the appearance of your car is water. This can be arranged for by a pipe from a windmill or a pump. These sources of supply not being handy, the water should be brought up in barrels, as an unlimited quantity is absolutely necessary. The preliminary arrangements having been made and the car placed upon your rack, cover the engine with thick oil cloth or other water resisting material. You are now ready to proceed. Throw the water, either with a hose or a bucket, all over the car from end to end and side to side. If a large quantity of dirt has adhered to any part, give separate treatment, but do not in any event rub the earth except in a flow of water, as fine particles of grit are sure to scratch the paint and enamel. When all the dirt has been removed, give another application of water and follow the spray along with a sponge. Having been completely assured that all foreign matter is removed, rub down the car with chamois leather, and when it is dry, move it out into the sun, but under no circumstances allow any hot rays to strike the machine until every drop of water has been rubbed off. If this system is followed with regularity, your automobile should present a spick and span appearance year after year and the date of its purchase, but neglect will rapidly throw your investment into quick depreciation. As long as your engine is covered, no possible damage can come to any part of the motor, and tires are built to withstand water under every condition.

STOPS THAT COUNT.

Even the Comma May Be the Cause of Laughter—and Tears.

The unconventional "sky pilot" who was made to say, "I will wear no clothes, to distinguish me from my fellow-Christians," only meant to say he objected to a clerical collar and vest; but it was a little embarrassing to find a comma in such an odd place.

But perhaps he had less cause for complaint than the Scottish divine whose sermons were eagerly listened to in Glasgow, even though he preached temperance.

This good man was made to say in the morning paper:

"Only last Sabbath, my dear friends, a young woman died within a stone's throw of this very church with awful suddenness, while I was endeavoring to preach the Word in a state of beastly intoxication."

At a well-known "fashion and fancy" publishing-office, the nursery expert nearly got "fired" the other week for letting her eagle eye fail to observe the absence of a very necessary comma. One of her masterpieces of domestic chat ended up: "When the baby has done drinking it must be unscrewed."

But even this was not quite as bad as the classical example: "If the baby refuses cold milk boil it."

A well-known writer about country rambles was made to say recently: "The good farmer having finished milking, his cow offered to show me the way across the fields."

As the writer is a lady, it is perhaps safe to say she would not relish her escort.

A leader of New York Society came an awful cropper in the papers lately through no fault of her own; and it is so difficult to get a verdict for libel against a misplaced or superfluous punctuation mark.

This fashionable dame had gone to a great reception at the palace of a multi-millionaire in a dress more remarkable for taste than show, and one of the disappointed frock fanciers present on behalf of her paper wrote afterwards: "Mrs. Castor wore nothing in the nature of dress that was remarkable."

That was all right until the compositor spoiled it. He made it read, for all America to laugh at: "Mrs. Castor wore nothing in the nature of dress. That was remarkable."

Advertisements often err in this way. There are the classic examples: "Wanted a piano, by a young lady

Use Plenty of Oil.

Automobiles require liberal quantities of oil and grease. The agent from whom you buy your car, will advise you the level for the oil in the crank case. Do not exceed the point he indicates because then there will be a large amount of burnt oil exhausted from the back of the car and your driving will become a source of inconvenience. Perhaps you have noticed upon many occasions. The great volume of smoke that is thrown out on the road by a passing machine. This is always due to an excess of oil. You should also have your agent advise you regarding the grease cups which necessity demands should be turned down at regular intervals in order that the lubricant they contain may be allowed to work to the best advantage. If upon looking under the hood you find that there is not a place provided for an oil can, buy or build a little bracket yourself in order that the oiling of the engine may be brought constantly to your attention. Naturally, any piece of machinery constantly becomes covered with the products necessary for its easy operation, but an oily, greasy mechanism of any kind never looks attractive, so do not hesitate to use large quantities of rags or waste in wiping down the engine. If you make visits to city or town garages, it might be well to ask for a coal oil or gas spray. Shoot the mixtures to all the external parts of the motor, and by subsequently rubbing it down the power plant can be kept bright and shiny. Do not, however, start your engine until the gas and coal oil have been wiped off as there is sometimes an element of danger. There are many ways of keeping the leather in first-class shape, but it seems useless to waste any words of advice upon farmers in this respect as their vocation has always called for skilled service in the maintenance of harness and kindred products. When the top of your car is down, make sure that the envelope has been pulled over it snugly in order that the dust may not fill the creases, and never under any circumstances, operate your automobile if this envelop has been removed. Should you do so, your top, when next erected, will present an inferior appearance that will not impress your guests. Upon filling a car with gasoline, it is always advisable to cease smoking, and under no circumstances allow the presence of a naked light as a breath of wind may blow the vapor in the direction of the flame and cause instant trouble of the most serious character.—"Auto" in Farmer's Advocate.

with nicely turned legs," and "Wanted a boy to open oysters with a reference." Examples of the comma that wasn't there.

But perhaps this instance may be news to most of our readers: "Wanted a boy, to attend to pigs with a religious turn of mind."

Talking of dashes, a student in one of our colleges was asked by the English professor how he would punctuate the sentence: "I saw a beautiful girl as I was passing along the street."

The student replied, with much good sense: "I should make a dash after the beautiful girl, sir."—London Answers.

VALIANT WOMEN.

Many Have Been Decorated for Their Heroism in War.

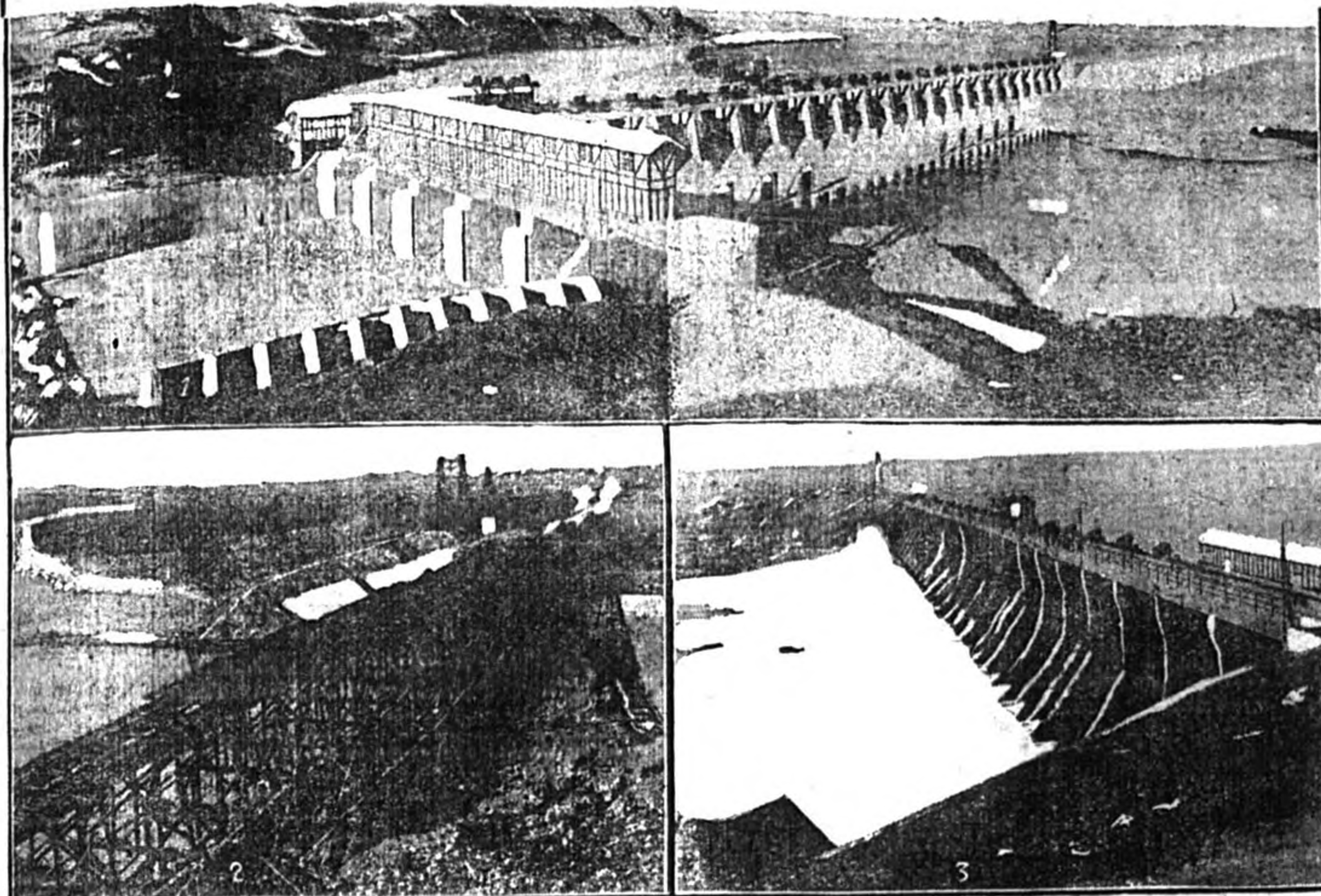
Since Napoleon founded the Cross of the Legion of Honor on May 19th, 1802, France has publicly recognized the heroism of some twenty women. Napoleon himself decorated at least seven women for distinguished conduct in warfare, the chief of these being Anne Biget, a Sister of Mercy, who earned the Cross of the Legion of Honor for her devotion to the sick and wounded, for whom she constantly risked her life.

Another Frenchwoman who earned the Cross was Mlle. Dodu, a postmistress of Pithiviers, a village which had fallen into the German's hands. She destroyed a message which she had been ordered to transmit, and was, of course, court-martialed and condemned to death. On the arrival of Prince Frederick, however, she was released, the Prince himself commending her for her heroism.

There was a Russian woman named Kirtshaya, who joined a mounted regiment as a man to fight against the Japanese. She took an active part in an engagement with the Chinese, rescued several wounded comrades under fire, and defended them till the end of the battle. For this magnificent heroism she received the Military Order of the Fourth Degree.

BRIGGS' ARE CLEAN
FLY MATS NO STICKINESS
ALL DEALERS
G.C. Briggs & Sons
HAMILTON
PRICE 5¢

TURNING DESERTS INTO GARDENS



(1) Bird's Eye View of the Bassano Dam.
(2) The Dam Under Construction.
(3) The Sluice Gates Open.
(4) Distributing the Water.

OUT on the prairies of Western Canada and among the mountain valleys of British Columbia, deserts are being turned into gardens by the application of life-giving waters.

Every desert is a potential garden if this one chief necessity is met, though it is not fair to use the word desert or even an arid region, for Alberta is neither arid or desert. But nature may often be assisted in her great task of production, and this is what the irrigation systems of the Canadian West are doing.

In Alberta the Canadian Pacific Railway is developing the largest individual irrigation project on the American continent, with an area larger than the total irrigated area in either Colorado or California. Portions of a tract of three million acres will be included in this prosperous and fertile so-called "dry belt" region. The western section is already completed, including sixteen hundred miles of canals and ditches. The eastern section is in process of development where twenty-five hundred miles of canals and ditches will be required for the service.

On April 25, 1914, the great irrigation dam at Bassano, Alberta, was opened. Built across the Bow River, eight miles east of Calgary, the huge structure, 7,000 feet long, will conserve the water of the Bow for the eastern section. Another great engineering work, which will serve the same tract, is a giant aqueduct at Brooks, thirty miles east, two miles in length, which carries the waters of a branch canal over a wide valley.

One has only to visit this great undertaking of the Canadian Pacific Railway to realize not only its magnitude but the results it will, indeed is, producing. Here is one of the smaller radiating ditches, filled with rippling water. On either bank nature has responded with a luxuriant growth, and a garden of productivity is the result. The wheat fields extend in another direction, showing a fine head of grain after imbibing the thirst-quenching waters, for nature thirsts as do humans. All kinds of growths prosper—fruits, cereals and garden truck, while dairying and live stock growing flourish wherever there is an irrigation canal. The country is filling up with what are called dry farmers for the waters ensure a practical certainty of crop. A six-year yield of Marquis wheat on irrigated land ran forty-four bushels to the acre, compared with only 29 on non-irrigated lands. Here the C.P.R. provides their Ready-Made Homes, where the settler is assisted generously in establishing a foothold.

Through southern British Columbia the effect of irrigation systems is shown in the flourishing orchards of the Okanagan, Arrow and Kootenay Lakes country, along the Cariboo road and in many another section. Thus this most ancient of natural aids is the most modern, dating from the Garden of Eden and continuing to the Alberta irrigation system is one that has contributed to the world's productivity and to Canada's wealth.

AUSTRIAN VIEW OF BELGIUM.

Teuton Conquest Means Subjection Not Freedom.

Austria does not always see eye to eye with her ally, Germany. While the Austrian censorship sympathizes with the anti-Russian tendencies of Chancellor Von Bethmann-Hollweg, it does not permit discussion of the Polish question. As to Belgium, the Socialist Arbeiter Zeitung is permitted to write as follows:

"Matters are, of course, quite different in the west. Even the wildest petitfogg cannot assert that there is a work of liberation to be accomplished in Belgium and in France; that there are here peoples groaning under foreign rule, and that freedom must be brought to them by the German sword. In the west the principle which the Chancellor rightly proclaims for the east would signify not liberation but conquest—not the freedom of peoples from foreign rule but their subjection to foreign rule. The artificial reference to the long oppressed Flemish races cannot deceive one about the true state of affairs. The question of the national development of the Flemish is a Belgian domestic question, which the Flemings themselves regard as such, and for which they seek no help from abroad. Whether Wallons or Flemings, both races feel themselves to be Belgians and see their salvation only within the framework of an independent Belgium."

This is to certify that fourteen years ago I got the cords of my left wrist nearly severed, and was for about nine months that I had no use of my hand, and tried other liniments, also doctors, and was receiving no benefit. By a persuasion from a friend I got MINARD'S LINIMENT and used one bottle which completely cured me, and have been using MINARD'S LINIMENT in my family ever since and find it the same as when I first used it, and would never be without it.

ISAAC E. MANN,
Aug. 31st, 1908. Metapedia, P. Q.

Not Second-Hand.
"Is that china of yours, Mrs. Comeup, old Chelsea?"
"No, indeed, it isn't. It is all brand new stock."

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house
Uncomfortable Economy.

They were a very saving old couple, and as a result they had a beautifully furnished house.

One day the old lady missed her husband.

"Joseph, where are you?" she called out.

"I'm resting in the parlor," came the reply.

"What, on the sofa?" cried the old lady, horrified.

"No, on the floor."

"On that grand carpet!" came in tones of anguish.

"No; I rolled it up!"

Not Broke Yet.

Country Judge—"How long have you owned a car?"

Motorist (charged with speeding)—"One week, your Honor!"

Judge—"Um—then you can still afford to pay a fine! Twenty dollars!"

A gentleman is one who tries to make life as easy as possible for the other fellow.

It Worked Well.

A honest citizen of Brussels, returning home late at night under artificial stimulation and singing at the top of his voice, was apprehended by a German patrol, says the Echo Belge. The citizen resisted, and after a scuffle broke away from his captors and fell into the canal. Unable to swim, he began to call for help without eliciting response from the German policemen, who seemed to think this was as good a way as any out of the situation. Just as he was going down for the third time the fugitive had a happy thought. With all his remaining strength he yelled:

"Vive la France! Vive la France!"

A couple of Germans dived for him at once. He was hauled out, taken to the lockup and the next day, sentenced to three months for uttering seditious cries.

Ask for Minard's and take no other

Evidence of Genius.

"He started life with a shoestring and now he has a million dollars. Seems incredible, eh?"

"Not at all. I should consider that a man who could get anybody to buy one shoestring was inevitably bound to succeed."

Thanks are so cheap that there's no excuse for giving them grudgingly.

ly.

ly.

ly.

ly.

ly.

ly.

ly.

ly.

ly.

ly.

ly.

ly.

ly.

ly.

ly.

ly.

ly.

From the Middle West

BETWEEN ONTARIO AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Items From Provinces Where Many Ontario Boys and Girls Are Living.

The Banff road is again in good shape and open to traffic.

School children will be factors in the Calgary Fair this year.

Frank Cline, a one time resident of Lethbridge, died at Great Falls.

Mrs. R. M. Entwistle, a well known pioneer resident of Moose Jaw, is dead.

John F. Bradshaw, a sheepman of Magrath, received 33 cents a pound for wool.

Lewis D. French, manager of North Canadian Lumber Co., Prince Albert, is dead.

Joseph Coates, a former Winnipeg contractor and politician, died at his home in Keeler, Sask.

The explosion of the kitchen stove caused a bad fire in the home of Mrs. Richardson, of Saskatoon.

Four-year-old Pauline Kohler, of Calgary, stumbled into a tub of hot water and was fatally scalded.

The Northern Saskatchewan Company of the 183rd Battalion left Saskatoon last week for Camp Hughes.

Donald Black, of Calgary, secured a scholarship for high standing in class work at Alberta University.

Regina citizens interested in better education, held a mass meeting in the City Hall prior to a Better Schools Day.

W. J. Munro, veteran train dispatcher of the C.N.R., has arrived in Winnipeg, and will be chief dispatcher there.

Mrs. Arnold George, a patient of Elmwood Sanitarium, jumped from a thirty-foot verandah and has not been found.

Rev. Frank Forster, a graduate of Manitoba University, has been recently

ly appointed chaplain for the 209th Overseas Battalion.

Lewis Daniel French, for 39 years manager of the North Canada Lumber Co., Ltd., died last week in Prince Albert after a brief illness.

The inter-provincial conference of representatives of the western branches of the Patriotic Fund met in Regina. Delegates from all the Western Provinces were present.

SUMMER HEAT HARD ON BABY

No season of the year is so dangerous to the life of little ones as is the summer. The excessive heat throws the little stomach out of order so quickly that unless prompt aid is at hand the baby may be beyond all human help before the mother realizes he is ill. Summer is the season when diarrhoea, cholera infantum, dysentery and colic are most prevalent. Any one of these troubles may prove deadly if not promptly treated. During the summer the mothers best friend is Baby's Own Tablets. They regulate the bowels, sweeten the stomach and keep baby healthy. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

ITALY'S KING A GOOD SOLDIER.

He Has Had Many Narrow Escapes From Death.

The military correspondent of the London Times, describing his recent tour of the Italian front, says:

"Italy is fortunate in having at her head at this critical hour of her destinies a King who is a soldier born and bred. It is a common saying that the King of Italy is homesick when he is absent from the army, and it is certain his Majesty spends every hour he can spare from state affairs with his troops. He wears on his breast the medal and ribbon given only to those who have been at the front a year and though he deprecates any allusion to the fact, it is true that he is constantly in the firing line. He has had many narrow escapes, and is personally known to the whole army, who love to see him in their midst."

"I have not found any officer of his army who has a better, more intimate or more accurate knowledge of his troops than the King. His attention to the wants of the army is absolutely untiring, and his cool judgment and large experience must often be of great service to his ministers and generals."

"I do not know whether the field headquarters of the King of Italy or of King Albert of Belgium is the most unpretentious, but certainly both monarchs live in circumstances of extreme simplicity. My recollection is that when I last had the honor of visiting King Albert's headquarters, the bell in which I must call the parlor did not ring, and the Queen of the Belgians had to get up and fetch tea herself."

"When I had the honor of being received by the King of Italy, I found his Majesty in a little villa which held only four people, and the King working in a room of which the only furniture, I can recall, consisted of a camp bed, close to the ground and of exiguous breadth, a small table and two chairs of uncompromising hardness. The only ornament in the room was the base of the last Austrian shell which burst just above the King's head. It had been mounted as a souvenir by the Queen."

Honest.

He—There goes the honestest girl in the world.

She—How's that?

He—She won't even take a kiss without returning it.

Adds a Healthful Zest to any Meal

Most everyone likes a hot table drink, but it must have a snappy taste and at the same time be healthful. Probably no beverage answers every requirement so completely as does

POSTUM

This famous pure food-drink, made of roasted wheat and a bit of wholesome molasses, affords a rich, delicious flavour, yet contains no harmful element.

The original Postum Cereal must be boiled; Instant Postum is made in the cup "quick as wink," by adding hot water, and stirring.

Both forms of Postum have a delightful aroma and flavour, are healthful, and good for children and grown-ups.

"There's a Reason"

Sold by Grocers everywhere. Canadian Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Windsor, Ont.



Her Argument.

"Going to drop your cooking lessons right in the middle of the course? Why, I heard you got a proposal of marriage on the strength of going to cooking school."

"I did. And now that I am going to be married, what's the use of bothering any further about cooking lessons?"

Minard's Liniment used by Physicians.

Stopped at Her Pudding.

A little girl had sent back her plate for chicken two or three times and had been helped bountifully to all the good rich things that go to make a good dinner. Finally she was observed looking rather disconsolately at her unfinished plate of pudding.

"What's the matter, Dora?" asked John.

"You look mournful."

"That's just the matter," said Dora.

"I am mor'n 'ill."

Sore Eyes

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

Father's Good Humor.

"Father went off in a good humor this morning," observed the daughter "Heavens!" exclaimed the mother suddenly remembering. "That reminds me. I forgot to ask him for any money!"

Minard's Liniment Lumberman's Friend

SEED POTATOES. IRISH COBBLERS. Delaware, Carman. Order at once. Supply limited. Write for quotations. H. W. Dawson, Brampton.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—MACHINISTS. MOULDERS and Pattern Makers, steady work, state age experience and wages. Having 15000000 & Engineering Co., Limited, Lindsay.

WANTED—HELP FOR WOOLLEN Mill, Carders, Weavers, Fullers, and Napier Tenders. Good wages paid in all departments, and steady work assured. We have several openings for experienced help, where energy and ability will bring promotion. Wages paid to apprentices while learning. Weaving. Special inducements to Family workers. Write stating full experience if any, age, etc. to The Slingsby Mfg. Co., Ltd., Brantford, 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, 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. William 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 for TOMORROW'S SALE WORK. 60-62 Jarvis St., Toronto, Ont.

Seventh Annual Toronto Fat Stock Show

will be held at Union Stock Yards, Toronto DECEMBER 8th and 9th, 1916. For further particulars write C. F. TOPPING, Secretary, Union Stock Yards, Toronto

Agents Wanted

To represent well known Fertilizer Manufacturers. Attractive proposition to energetic and responsible parties. Apply with full particulars to

FERTILIZER.

c/o Wilson Publishing Co., Ltd., 71 Adelaide St., West, Toronto

Machinery For Sale

Whcclock 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 36-14.

WEAR FLEET FOOT SHOES

Cheaper than Leather—and far Better for Summer

SOLD BY ALL GOOD SHOE DEALERS

Worn by Every Member of the Family

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

CURES ALL KIDNEY DISEASES

FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES

BRIGHT'S DISEASE

DIABETES BACKACHE

WATER 23 THE PRO

FRIDAY, AUGUST 18, 1916

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

Is a line for Poetry accompanying
Memorial Notices.

Address all communications to
The WATCHMAN
LACHUTE QUE.

En Passant.

The recent letter of Captain Papineau of the Princess Pats to his cousin Henri Bourassa "Nationalist", and the reply of the latter, place these documents in a new light, both in substance and style. The one was a well reasoned, logical presentation of facts and the causes which made them facts, couched in language reminiscent of the cultured gentlemen of France of a former generation, and the other a tangled, spluttering attempt to reconcile an obscure notion of the past with a chimerical dream "Affecting the international status of Canada and its relations to Great Britain". The effect of the reply is to add point to Captain Papineau's arguments, to make way for them and to clinch them firmly, at the same time exposing an excess of vitriol which the Captain had gracefully characterized as the misconceptions of an active mind led to erroneous conclusions by superabundant goodness of heart.

Bourassa has shown the true inwardness of his mind in a bad light, and its complexion suffers in consequence. In his hasty, plenteous boiling over, he has unintentionally put it on record, whilst seeking to prove something different, that the French-Canadian has definitely ceased to be French. That fact he has demonstrated clearly, for, while he refers to "Anglo-Saxons" and the national traditions of three centuries" he declares in concurrent sentences that the "Perturbations of England and France are, to the French Canadian, a range and alien happenings", and that "He does not believe himself any more obliged to fight for France than the French of Europe would feel obliged to fight for Canada." [Note the phrase "Obliged to fight"] Accordingly, all that remains French in the French Canadian is his use of the language, and his traditions. Therefore, also, young Papineau is not a French Canadian despite his ancestry because he has fought, and is fighting, for France, in France, without being obliged to do so—and as Bourassa says, "He does not habitually speak their language nor does he know their traditions except in so far as he has learned them from books."

Turning to the Anglo-Canadian Bourassa says they are undecided as to whether they belong more to Canada than to the Empire, and in the case of new comers "Their only country is England or Scotland." When Bourassa introduces Scotland to prove his case he gives himself away on traditions.

Does he forget that only fifty four years elapsed between the union of England and Scotland and the ceding of Canada by France to England? Did he ever hear of Wallace and Bruce? Of Flodden and Bannockburn? Has the Scot no traditions that he should scurry out of Canada to stand side by side with rapscallons at Ypres?

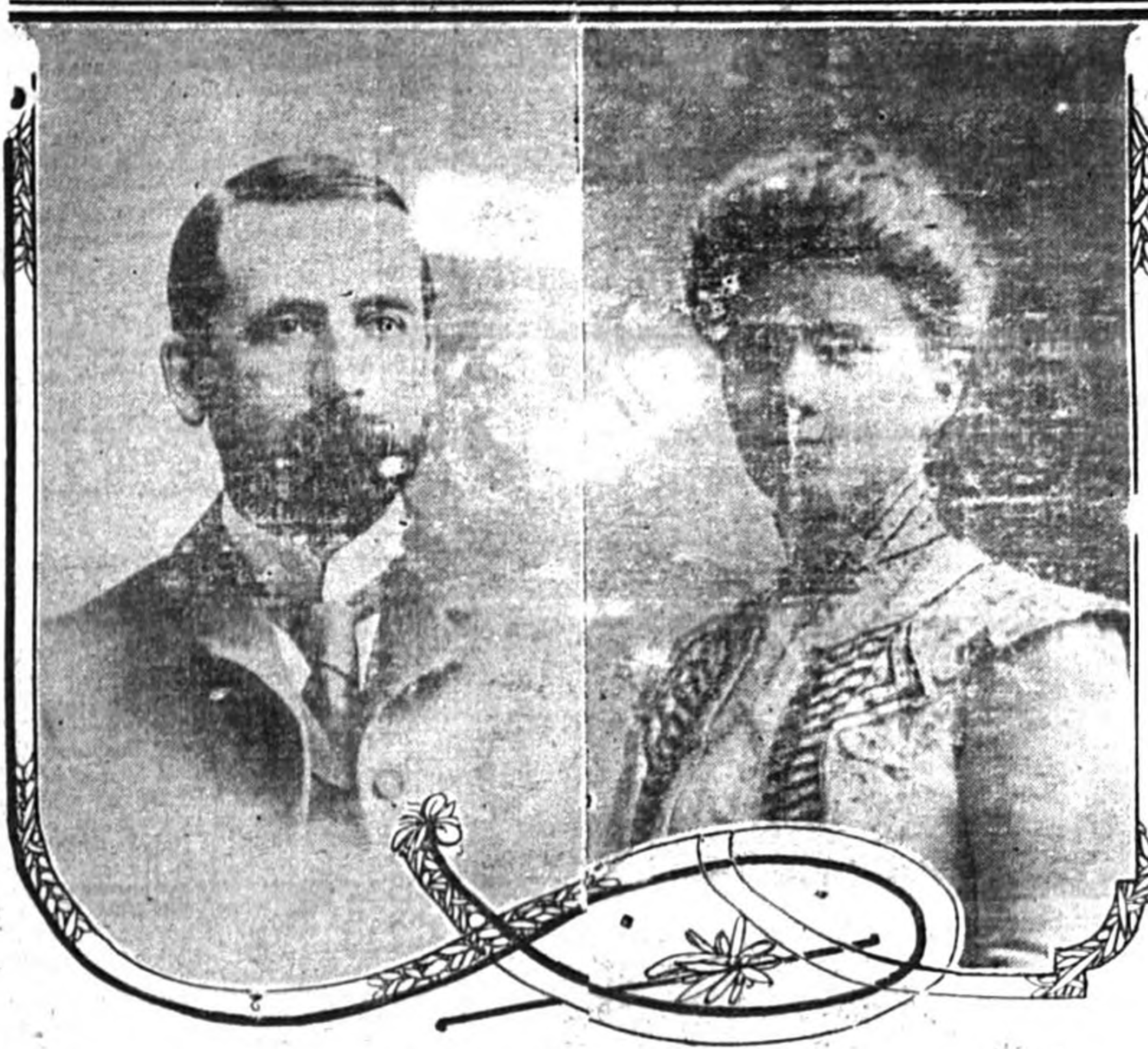
The reason why the Scot and men like Papineau are to found fighting side by side for France without being obliged to fight, is fighting for France, England, Belgium, Serbia, and the United States, that they are live men and true Canadians. They have not been buried for three hundred years with mouldy traditions. They have passed from the cave dwelling stage. They are men whose minds have not been dwarfed by the serfdom of the fields handed down from the dark ages. They have burst down the fences of prejudice and ignorance that would make robots of them: they have seen the light breaking through the bush like the morning of a new day. They have become emancipated from the tutelage of false prophets who would lead them into the darkness of spiritual and material servitudes which would put an Indian's degenerate to shame.

Traditions? Yes, they may be learned from books, but they are deep down in the heart of the true patriots. They do not hide themselves in a napkin and bury them in the earth to rot, they carry them in the light of the day and polish them in glory in their lives, and they leave them brighter as the years go by, they are makers of traditions too, not misers of them, down the ages their traditions will be carried forward, capitalized, and with interest accruing. Bourassa, then, says the traditions to hanker after. The claims which will cast a halo of glory around the name and memory of such as Papineau all through the national history of Canada, long after cousins have been forgotten.

Rip van Winkle lost a lot of time during that long sleep of his up in the Catskills, but his traditions were well preserved. Much as he remembered the past and cherished it, yet he had great difficulty in getting people to heed him. He and his history had dropped into the place appointed for them—the past. It was a link only for other interests he enjoyed meanwhile, just as they will continue to grow out of and from the present time, with us well on. Today is the day. Tomorrow comes: after.

LINK-MAN.

Sir George and Lady Perley's Reception. Factories Closed Down in Honor.



One week ago Sir George and Lady Perley began a couple of tour of the county, which has been represented so long in the House of Commons by the young High Commissioner in London. On Saturday the final demonstration took place in this town, so the fifteen hundred people gathered in the skating rink to do honor to the worthy couple who have occupied so prominent a place in the Empire's capital in connection with the Dominion's loyal participation in the world war. Visiting Grenville, Calumet, Harrington, Arundel, Mills, St. Lawrence, St. John, St. George, St. Philip, and St. Andrew's. Sir George must have addressed many thousands of citizens of his county but his crowning triumph was reserved for Lachute which in the day assumed an absolutely holiday attire in honor of the distinguished visitors who had come so far to tell the fathers and mothers of Argenteuil how the Empire valued their honored sons. The visit was a political side to these meetings, the representatives of both parties vying with each other in extending the right hand of welcome to the man who had been the representative of the Dominion in London during the most trying period of the nation's history. Ministers of all denominations and parish priests mingled with the crowd at the different gatherings. In fine, the people of Argenteuil turned out en masse to shake hands with Sir George and Lady Perley, wishing him at the same time welcome and a safe return to the seat of his duties in the British metropolis. Sir George is booked to return to London within a few days, the exact date of sailing to be announced following an early interview with the Prime Minister.

A feature of the visit to Lachute yesterday was a call on the Ladies of the Holy Cross who, to the number of fifteen or more, have charge of the convent for girls. Although the good ladies only knew of the coming visit at noon, they were able to decorate their convent home in a very handsome manner. Sir George and his wife were more than pleased at the royal welcome extended to them by the superior and her co-workers. In the evening the party took the train for Ottawa, being accompanied to the station by the mayor and leading citizens. The visit has amply demonstrated that the popular representative of the county has lost none of his popularity amongst the people he has represented so faithfully and so well.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

Mr. G. F. Calder, the Mayor of Lachute presented the following address:

"To the Honorable Sir George H. Perley, K.C.M.G., M.P.:

"Honorable Sir:—
On behalf of the citizens of Lachute town, and at the request of a number of my confreres of the Lachute town council, I desire to extend to yourself, as well as to Lady Perley, a hearty welcome to Canada, and more particularly to the county town of the county of Argenteuil, which you have for so many years represented in the Dominion Parliament.

"We congratulate you upon the high honor of knighthood, bestowed upon you by His Majesty the King, an honor conferred for most valuable services rendered to the Empire, and one which we know you will bear sans peur et sans reproche. We recognize that your presence in London as Acting High Commissioner during the acute crisis created by the war has been of the greatest benefit to the

Empire as a whole and of special advantage to Canada.
Speaking in behalf also of those in this county who have sons and relatives at the front, we desire to acknowledge with grateful thanks the many kindnesses extended by Lady Perley and yourself to the young men from Argenteuil who have responded to the call of their country, for the kindly visits made to our sick and wounded in the hospitals and for the sympathy shown to those who have lost dear ones. We all feel that in you we have a friend in high places who has a personal interest in the boys from Argenteuil.
We pray that Lady Perley and yourself may have a safe and pleasant voyage back to London, and that this awful war, which renders your presence there necessary, may soon be terminated by a complete and glorious victory for the Allies, a victory which shall ensure a permanent and lasting peace."

SIR GEORGE PERLEY.

Sir George, who was most heartily applauded, spoke fluently both in English and French. He hoped that he had friends in the county outside his own political party and the applause which greeted these words gave him a happy assurance of this fact. He knew that a great many people who had never cast their ballots in his favor were nevertheless his warm personal friends. It was a great pleasure to come back home and receive so warm a welcome from so many friends. This sentiment was shared in to the full by Lady Perley as well as himself. A number of the boys at the front, and many whom they had seen and had come in contact with, were from the good old county of Argenteuil and it had ever been his duty, as well as a great pleasure, to meet them and do all in his power for them while they were doing so much for the Empire and so much to hold high the name and prestige of the Dominion from which they had come.

Sir George invited the fathers, mothers, brothers and sisters of those brave boys to write to him freely whenever they wanted information concerning the boys at the front and nothing would give him greater pleasure than to do everything possible both for the boys abroad as well as the relatives at home. The sons of Argenteuil would always receive the hand of welcome at 19 Victoria street. The Acting High Commissioner referred to the fact that while he had been in England two years ago war had been declared. Although he would rather be at home, the Prime Minister and duty demanded his stay in London and he knew that the loyal people of Argenteuil would overlook the fact that he had remained away from them so long, for he could assure them that it was duty that compelled him to stay. He was glad to be of some use to the soldier boys from Canada, the relatives at home and also to the great Empire in the days of danger and stress. The speaker told of the splendid names the Canadian troops have won for themselves in England as well as on the battlefields of France and Flanders. A superior officer of the British army had stated to a friend when no Canadian was listening that the Canadians at the front were equal to the expeditionary army first sent over to France under Sir John French, and which had helped stay the onrush of the German hordes at the battle of the Marne. That army was acknowledged to be the best in the world and Sir George naturally concluded that the Canadian troops are then

amongst the best in the world.

Sir George also told of what was being done in all classes in Great Britain, to contribute his or her bit for the Empire. Since landing in Quebec a few weeks ago he had felt that the same patriotic sentiment animated the people in this country as well. It was a glorious thing at the present time to be a citizen of the British Empire. Over in London people gave little heed to the efforts made by the savages to kill women and children by means unproductive of possible military gains, but simply demonstrating the fact that the Germans are running amuck in their fashion.

SOLDIERS IN GOOD HEALTH.

Referring to the endurance of the soldiers from Canada and elsewhere, Sir George Perley told of his visits to the trenches and he declared that he believed that those who are lucky enough to escape wounds will be in better health than before. The cheerfulness of the men was remarkable. The friends and relatives at home would also be glad to know that the soldiers were well clothed and well fed, a state of affairs brought about by the most perfect transport and commissary service the world has ever known in time of war. The medical and surgical arrangements were so perfect that it had frequently happened that a soldier wounded in the morning found himself in a hospital bed in London the same evening, surrounded by all the tender and loving care he would find in his own home. A very large percentage of the wounded got better and returned to the front again, a fact which should be remembered by those who read the casualty lists.

As for the valor of the Canadian troops Sir George said that it was well understood in Great Britain that it was the Canadian soldiers who saved the day at Ypres when the Germans first used the deadly gases, causing the French colonial troops to waver. He knew that future historians of the war would testify to the imperishable fame won that day by the brave sons of Canada. Speaking of Canada's interest in the war, he said that it was Canada's war as well as that of any other portion of the Empire and it was the duty of Canada to see that her liberties were protected and maintained. There was no part of the Empire which Germany coveted more than the Dominion. Hence it was the duty of every son of Canada to do his bit, to maintain this precious boon of self government and individual liberty. Following long years of strife and struggle, Canadians had the kind of government that they wanted and Sir George wanted every Canadian to realize it.

In conclusion, Sir George predicted victory for the Allies, although he could not say when the end would come. Being called for, Lady Perley delivered a bright and inspiring address, explaining the splendid work being done by the Red Cross and other organizations. She paid a high tribute to Lady Drummond and other ladies who deserved the highest praise for their self sacrificing efforts on behalf of the soldiers who returned wounded from the front.

Two girls, Katherine Giles and Mariette Lachute presented Lady Perley with two magnificent bouquets.

Cheers for the King, Sir George, Lady Perley and the boys at the front brought the demonstration to a close, after which refreshments were served and all present.

DALESVILLE

Pte. W. Burk is spending a few days at home.
Mrs. Webster returned to Montreal on Friday.

Miss Maggie Seale is spending her vacation here.
Mr. J. A. Campbell has purchased a Chevrolet car.

Mrs. A. McArthur, of Montreal, is visiting friends here.

Mr. Lem Foster has gone to his home in Chatham.

Mrs. D. Morrow of Lost River spent Wednesday with her mother Mrs. A. Turk.

Mrs. Ruth Lock and cousin Mister Ernest and Miss Flossie Lock, are visiting Mr. W. G. White.

Mr. T. Davis spent the week-end with his family here.

Misses S. and E. McMillan are visiting Mrs. Dale this week.

Pte. G. Graham, spent the week-end with his parents here.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Calder are spending some time at "Edgewood".

Miss M. Murdoch returned from Sixteen Island Lake on Monday.

Mrs. Woodbourne and daughter Patricia are visiting Rev. and Mrs. W. G. White.

Mrs. J. Brown and family who spent the past four weeks with Mrs. McCormick returned to Montreal on Monday.

Mr. G. Vary, of Timmons Ont., is visiting friends in this vicinity and was accompanied by his sister Mrs. J. Graham Sunday and Monday of this week.

Mrs. McWatters visited here last week and returned to Montreal on Sunday accompanied by her daughter Miss Marjorie who spent the past five weeks with Mr. W. J. Morrow.

AUCTION SALE.

There will be sold by Public Auction at the residence of

G. C. WARK, St. Andrews,
Saturday, August 26th, 1916

The following effects:—One mare 7 years old (sound) 1 buggy rubber tyre, 1 buggy steel tyre, 1 single express, 1 cutter 1 pair of light harness, 1 set single harness, a quantity of old harness, 1 saddle, 1 pair of iron harrow, 1 plow, 1 pitch fork, 3 shovels, 1 small chicken house, 1 sideboard, 1 dining room table, 1 rattan rocking chair, 1 Oak Rocker, 1 large arm chair, 2 high chairs, 1 parlor suite 5 pieces, (Oak upholstered) 3 small tables, 1 ladies writing desk (Oak) 1 man's writing desk (Oak), 1 set bedroom furniture, (Ash), 1 set bedroom furniture, (Elm) 2 piece bedroom furniture (Golden Oak), 2 piece bedroom furniture (White), 2 large chests of drawers 1 camp bed, 1 boiler stove, 2 burners 1 a coal range (Home Comfort) 1 Quebec heater with oven, 1 kitchen table, 1 kitchen chair, 1 large corner cupboard, 2 small cupboards, 2 gylvaized wash tubs, 1 wringer, 1 small chum and butter tray, 1 feather bed, pillows, curtains, window blinds and pictures, 2 large table lamps, 4 small table lamps 1 ice cream freezer 1 ironing board and set of ironing, 40 yards carpet in two pieces, 1 small carpet square, 20 yards floor cloth a quantity of dish glass ware, cooking utensils, gem jars, cutlery, also a quantity of green ants for feed, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock sharp.

TERMS: \$100 and under cash over that amount 6 months credit on furnishing approved joint notes.

EVERY CANADIAN SHOULD SEE THE COUNTRY'S CAPITAL
AND THE BEST TIME IS DURING FAIR WEEK

CENTRAL CANADA EXHIBITION



OTTAWA
SEPT. 9 to 16
1916

ENTRIES CLOSE SEPT. 4TH
REDUCED RAILWAY RATES

Great Industrial Exhibit \$25,000 In PRIZES for LIVE STOCK

Brilliant and Varied Grandstand Performance Afternoon and Evening
MILITARY EXERCISES. VAUDEVILLE ACTS.
BALLOON ASCENSIONS AND LOOP-THROUGH AVIATOR.
BIG HORSE RACING PROGRAMME.

NIGHT SHOW Magnificent Spectacle and Fireworks—"Battle of Falkland Islands."

Hundreds of Other Features. The Greatest Effort Yet.

Don't Forget to See Ottawa Fair This Year

JOHN BRIGHT, President.

J. K. PAISLEY, Secretary and Manager

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.

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, Fosses, Fences etc.

Terms to suit Purchasers.

W. M. SCOTT, Prop.

CENTREVILLE

The Annual picnic of the Centreville Sunday School, was held on Thursday August 10th, in Mr. Louis D. Heriot's grove, and despite the recent rains the afternoon was all that could be desired. Quite a number were present and a bountiful spread was provided by the ladies. The sports were heartily enjoyed by all and the winners were as follows:—
50 yds. a hand and a half—Mr. Mildred, 2nd Mr. J. A. and 3rd Edna Reed.
50 yds. Girls intermediate—Miss Marion Lachute, no winner besides.

75 yds., Girls senior,—1st Norah Somerville, 2nd Emma Todd, 3rd Kathleen Bradley.

50 yds., boys 8 years and under,—1st Stuart Wilson, 2nd Edgar Armstrong, 3rd Harold Shaw.

75 yds., boys 8 to 12 years,—1st Kenneth McLaughlin, 2nd Wesley Armstrong, 3rd Percy Matthews, and Arthur Cruise.

100 yds., boys intermediate,—1st Ervin Genter, and Melvin Burke.

Girls peanut race,—1st Norma Fraser, 2nd Edna McEwen.
Boys foot race,—1st Melvin Burke, 2nd George Graham.

Girls needle race,—1st Emma Todd, 2nd Bell Conroy.

Married Ladies race,—1st M. F. Gaston, 2nd W. J. W.

Threelegged race,—1st Perc. Matthews and Bruce Bradford, 2nd Willie Graham and Gordon Matthews.

Girls potato in a spoon,—1st Mami Graham, 2nd Edna McEwen, 3rd Bell Conroy.

Who throw race,—Dana De Herte and Willie Hooker.
Married men's con. est,—1st Mr. Campbell, and Mr. T. Byrton, and Mr. G. B. Hooker.
Bean far guess,—1st James Hammond, 2nd Mrs. F. A. Shaw.

Ottawa Exhibition.

Entries for the Central Canada Exhibition—or the Ottawa Fair, as it is more popularly known—are coming in rapidly. The closing date for receipt is September 4th, but from the already large number received the fair this year will be one of the largest in the thirty years it has been conducted. From September 9th to 16th the spacious grounds at Ottawa will be the Mecca of the exhibitors from all parts of the Dominion.

The Federal Department of Agriculture has again lent its aid to the management, and the famous wool and egg exhibit will be on view, as well as the famous stallion Amner, sent to Canada by His Majesty the King for breeding purposes. This is the first time that a stallion of this quality has been sent to Canada. The government wool and egg exhibit is well worth seeing, and competent assistants will be in charge to give full explanations.

In the way of special attractions, the directors of the fair have this year put forward special efforts. In addition to the splendid program in front of the grandstand, there will be aeroplane and balloon ascensions daily, and thrilling maneuvers will be executed in the air.

The formal opening of the big fair will take place on Monday, September 11th, and with the splendid exhibits in the live stock, agriculture, pure food and other departments already assured, together with the programs arranged, a week of unprecedented educational value and amusement is assured.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA



New Prices August 1, 1916

The following prices for Ford cars will be effective on and after August 1st, 1916

Chassis	-	\$450.00
Runabout	-	475.00
Touring Car	-	495.00
Coupelet	-	695.00
Town Car	-	780.00
Sedan	-	890.00

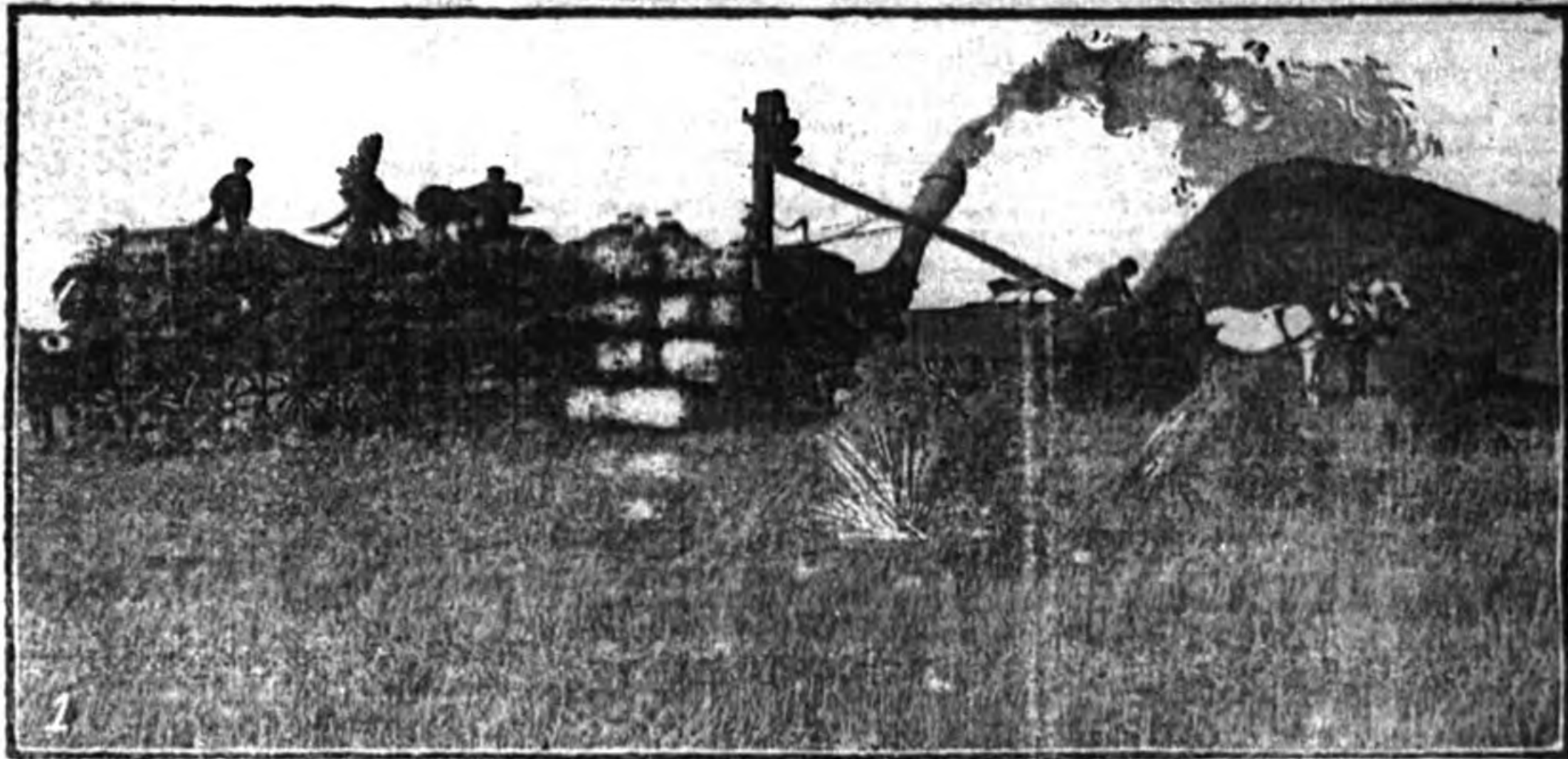
L.O.B. Ford, Ontario

These prices are positively guaranteed against any reduction before August 1st, 1917, but there is no guarantee against an advance in price at any time.

E. F. AYERS,

Agent - - - Lachute.

SAVE THE CROP OF WESTERN CANADA



(1) Threshing Wheat, Carman, Man.
(2) Loading Wheat in Manitoba.
(3) Reaping at Carberry, Man.

STATISTICS from the Government authorities show that the wheat crop this year promises to be greater than ever but the problem that is troubling the minds of the farmers in Western Canada is how can the crop be harvested? That is the prominent problem of to-day in Canada apart from recruiting for overseas. The railways are providing special excursions to carry the men to their destinations but the effort will almost be fruitless if the labor does not move forward for the work in view. There is no disguising the seriousness of the situation this year so many men having gone to the front are on their way. Despite this fact, however, there should be no lack of men to gather in Canada's richest asset. If the country is to continue the good work of the past two years in helping the Mother country in the greatest war the world has ever known, while Canada has sent some hundred thousand men to the war there are still hundreds of thousands more left who have not enlisted and who are not assisting in the making of munitions. These have now an excellent opportunity of doing a little bit at home to help the war effort. Canada's crop is of vital necessity to Great Britain and her Allies so that everyone who helps in gathering the harvest will in some measure be assisting in carrying on the successful issue. The effort will not only be a health-giver but give excellent remuneration.



You, who are not helping your country directly are invited to take the trip West for a couple of months and not only earn three dollars a day and board but also feel that you are helping the powers to end the war successfully for our side. Any railway

agent will furnish you with all the information to enable you to go to Western Canada and do your little "bit" by helping the farmers to harvest the great crop on which so much depends.

Maxwell

\$850

THE big value car—because it's big in service—big in economy—big in general satisfaction. More for your money—every dollar representing actual service-value.

A high grade automobile—built as you want it built—runs as you want it to run—for only \$850. A demonstration will give you new ideas regarding motor car values. We have a car ready for you.

Touring Car, \$850 Roadster, \$830 Cabriolet, \$1235
Town Car, \$1300 Sedan, \$1400

Fully equipped, including electric starter and lights
All prices f. o. b. Windsor, Ont.

W. S. McKIMMIE,
Phone 97. Agent, Lachute, Que.



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.

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

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



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.

G. H. LAFLIUR & Sons, Limited.

Staple Dry Goods.

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

Trunk'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.

About the House

Useful Hints and General Information for the Busy Housewife

Preserving Fruit Without Sugar.

The Recipe.—The fruit is prepared in the ordinary way, the jars are cleaned and scalded while the rubbers and tops are boiling. The fruit is then placed in the jars, in which cold water is placed. When the jars have been sealed air-tight they are placed in a boiler filled with cold water and brought to the boiling point. Berries will do if removed when the boiling point is reached, while large fruits, such as peaches, cherries, plums and apricots, should get 20 to 30 minutes boiling. Keep cover of wash boiler on tight.

A Good Substitute for Can Rubbers.

When about to close a jar of preserved goods, the housewife very often finds herself short of a rubber band, or else the last one breaks. A very good substitute can be made from newspaper. This is better than other paper, because, as plumbers say, "it packs better." They often use it to make small pipe joints air and water-tight. Cut several layers of the paper the required size, put them on the can and screw the lid down as tightly as possible. If preferred, rings of soft leather, cut from the tops of old shoes, may be used, but they are not as satisfactory as those made from newspapers.

Raspberry Crown.—2 Tablespoons water, 2 tablespoons corn starch, 1 cup boiling raspberry juice, 1 egg, pinch of salt, lemon extract. Cook until creamy. Put into moulds. When cold serve with raspberries or whipped cream.

Raspberry Tapioca.—Put 3-4, cup tapioca into a kettle, cover with 4 cups boiling water and cook until transparent. Stir into this 1 pint of fresh raspberries, adding sugar to taste. Pour into a mould. Serve cold with cream.

Raspberry Cake.—1 Cup white sugar, 1/2 cup butter, 2 eggs, 2 tablespoons buttermilk, 1 1/2 cups flour, 1 teaspoon cinnamon, 1 teaspoon soda, nutmeg, 1 cup raspberries, (to be added last). Bake in layers.

Raspberry Vinegar.—Put 1 quart of raspberries into a suitable dish, pour over them a quart of good vinegar, let it stand 24 hours, then strain through a flannel bag and pour this liquor on another quart of berries; do this for 3 or 4 days successively and strain it; make it very sweet with loaf sugar; bottle and seal it.

Raspberry Creams.—Stir enough confectioners' sugar into a teaspoonful of raspberry jam to form a thick paste; roll it into a ball between the palms of your hands. Put a lump French Cream into a teacup and set it into a basin of boiling water, stirring it until it is melted then drop a few drops of cochineal coloring to make it a pale pink, or a few drops of raspberry juice, being careful not to add enough to prevent its hardening. Now dip these little balls into the sugar cream, giving them two coats. Lay aside to harden.

Raspberry Pie.—To 2 cups raspberries add 1 cup of red currants and 1 cup granulated sugar, with which a teaspoonful of flour has been mixed; stir together. Line a plate with flaky pie crust, put in the fruit, cover with a tolerably thick sheet of paste, make several incisions for escape of steam, and bake until the crusts are nicely browned. Serve cool.

Raspberry Shortcake.—Bake sponge cake in 2 layers, or split one thick cake; put in between them a thick layer of berries, and on top put whipped cream and more berries.

Raspberry Fruit Basket.—Bake plain paste over inverted patty pans, roll paste 1-8 in. thick, and cut in strips 1/4 inch wide. Twist strips in pairs and bake over a 1/4 lb. of baking powder box, thus making handles. Fill cases with raspberries sprinkled with sugar. Garnish with whipped cream.

Recipes for the Housewife.

Fricassee Eggs.—Cook two table spoons butter with one and one-half tablespoons finely chopped mushrooms and one-half shallot, finely chopped. Add one and one-half tablespoons flour and pour on gradually one cup white stock. Add five hard-boiled eggs cut in slices.

Peach Canapes.—Saute circular pieces of sponge cake in butter until delicately browned. Drain canned peaches, sprinkle with powdered sugar, a few drops lemon juice, and a slight grating nutmeg. Melt one tablespoonful butter; add peaches and when heated serve on cake.

Bananas Cooked in the Skins.—Loosen one of the sections of skin from each banana. Put into blazer, cover and let cook until skins are discolored and pulp soft. Remove from skins and sprinkle with sugar. Serve with lady fingers.

Sauteed Bananas.—Remove skins from three bananas, cut in halves lengthwise, and again cut in halves crosswise. Put one tablespoonful butter in blazer; when hot add bananas and cook until soft, turning once. Drain, sprinkle with powdered sugar and a few drops lemon juice; orange juice or sherry wine may be used if preferred.

Deviled Tomatoes.—Wipe, peel and slice crosswise three tomatoes. Season with salt and pepper, coat with flour, and cook in a hot blazer until thoroughly heated, using enough butter to prevent burning. Cream one-fourth cup butter, add two teaspoons powdered sugar, one teaspoon mustard, one-fourth teaspoon salt, a few grains cayenne, the yolk of one hard-boiled egg, one egg slightly beaten, and two tablespoons vinegar. Cool over hot water, stirring constantly, until it thickens. Pour over tomatoes.

Curried Eggs.—Melt two table spoons butter, add two tablespoons flour mixed with one-fourth teaspoon salt, one-half teaspoon curry powder, and one-eighth teaspoon paprika. Stir until well mixed, then pour on gradually one cup milk. Add three hard-boiled eggs, cut in eighths lengthwise, and reheat in sauce.

Eggs A La Bechamel.—Fry three table spoons butter with one slice each carrot and onion cut in pieces, a sprig of parsley and a bit of bay leaf, five minutes. Add three tablespoons flour, one-fourth teaspoon salt and one-eighth teaspoon paprika; then add one cup chicken stock, strain, reheat and add four hard-boiled eggs, cut in eighths lengthwise. Just before serving add one-half cup cream and a slight grating of nutmeg.

Tasty Sandwich Filling.—A half-pound of plain cheese, a half can of pimento peppers, olives and ketchup, as onion, salt and paprika. Put through the meat grinder and mix well with two tablespoonfuls of butter, melted. Cut the bread round by stamping each slice with a biscuit cutter. Put the mixture over the rounds and brown in the oven before serving.

"Tomato Figs."—Scald and skin pear-shaped tomatoes, and to eight pounds of them add three pounds of brown sugar cook without water until the sugar penetrates, and they have a clear appearance. Then take them out, spread on dishes, and dry in the sun, sprinkling on a little syrup while drying. Pack in jars or boxes, in layers with powdered sugar between. These will keep any length of time and are nearly as nice as figs and certainly less expensive.

Mint Jelly.—This is my way of making mint jelly, and it is fine: Boil crab apples in water until they are soft, then put in jelly bag and hang up where it can drip. Don't squeeze the bag, or the jelly will be pink. Use one cupful of sugar for each cup of juice and boil until it jellies. Have your mint washed and lightly brushed. Put a good-sized sprig of mint in each jar, pour the jelly over it, and seal. This has the true mint flavor and the leaves look pretty when served.

How to Vary Sauces.

The young or inexperienced housewife is perplexed often to know which sauce or gravy it is correct serve with the different dishes. The cookery book give all the recipes, but seldom tell the exact combinations, as they are so much a matter of course to most of us that it would seem a waste of time and space while she, feeling her ignorance, is half ashamed to ask a more sophisticated neighbor, and so has always the uneasy sensation that, maybe, the sauce she is serving is not exactly right.

Sauces are such an important part of the meat, too, that they either can make or mar an otherwise uninteresting dish, and besides a good many of the traditional combinations are so arranged for some dietetic reason. It might be a good idea to cut out the following and put it on a card for further reference in time of doubt:

Raw oysters: Lemon, horse radish sauce, tobacco.

Baked fish: Dawn butter, Hollandaise sauce, melted butter with finely chopped parsley.

Broiled fish: Maitre d'hotel, or tartare sauce.

Boiled fish: Plain white sauce, or egg sauce.

Roast chicken: Bread sauce, brown gravy, grape jelly.

Roast turkey: Cranberry jelly, brown gravy, celery sauce.

Roast goose: Apple sauce, barberry jelly.

Fried chicken: Cream gravy.

Roast duck: Bread sauce, brown gravy, currant jelly.

Roast veal: Tomato sauce, horse radish sauce.

Roast lamb: Mint sauce.

Roast beef: Brown gravy, horse-radish sauce.

Roast filet, of beef: Mushroom sauce.

Roast venison: Brown gravy, currant or barberry jelly.

Roast quail: Currant jelly, celery sauce.

Roast canvas back duck: Black currant jelly, olive sauce.

Boiled chicken: Bread, parsley or celery sauce.

Boiled mutton: Caper, or parsley sauce.

Boiled tongue: Tartare sauce.

Pork sausage: Apple sauce, or fried apples.

Sweetbreads: Bechamel sauce.

Lobster cutlets: Tartare sauce.

Broiled steak: Maitre d'hotel.

Lamb chops: Bechamel sauce.

Roast game: Bread sauce, brown gravy.



A LONELY SENTRY IN FLANDERS.
An official photograph showing a British sentry on duty in Flanders silhouetted against the sky.

COMING GOVERNOR A MASTER OF TACT

DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE WILL BE POPULAR.

He Has Been One of the Busiest Men in the United Kingdom For Years.

In the opinion of "Ex-Attache," whose acquaintance with public men in the Old Country is of long standing, and who contributes articles on European affairs to the Pittsburgh Dispatch, Canada is to be congratulated upon the fact that the Duke of Devonshire is to be her next Governor-General. "Ex-Attache" says that Canadians will find in the Duke of Devonshire one of the most approachable and genial viceroys who was ever sent to Ottawa. It is admitted that it will be no easy task to succeed so heartily-liked a Governor-General as the Duke of Connaught, who has endeared himself to the people of this country; but if anyone could succeed in the task it is likely to be the Duke of Devonshire, whose great position has been so long established that he has never felt the slightest need of asserting it in word or bearing.

A Strong Sense of Duty.

Only a strong sense of duty could induce the Duke of Devonshire to accept the position of Governor-General of Canada, for he has nothing left in the way of elevation of rank to which he might aspire; and highly though the people of Ottawa may esteem the privilege of living in that city, it is not something that might fittingly crown the ambition of the Duke of Devonshire. His acceptance of the post means that he will have to break up his racing stable, close Devonshire House in Piccadilly and the famous Chatsworth mansion in Derbyshire, as well as Lismore Castle in Waterford, to both of which country residences he and the Duchess are said to be deeply attached. Moreover, his active business career will have to be abandoned or at least interrupted for some years, and he has been one of the busiest men in the kingdom. He manages half a dozen great estates, and owns almost the whole of the prosperous seaside town of Eastbourne, of which he has been repeatedly elected Mayor. He is also Lord-Lieutenant of Derbyshire, Chancellor of the University of Leeds, chairman of a great shipbuilding company, and of several industrial and mining concerns, as well as being a M.F.H. and active president of at least a dozen charitable and philanthropic concerns.

A Tactful Duke.

One of the distinguishing characteristics of the Duke of Devonshire is his tact, which was so severely tested when he acted as Financial Secretary of the Treasury, in which capacity he was ex-officio the distributor of the Government patronage, and the chief whip of the party. His was the delicate duty of selecting the recipients of peerages, baronetcies, knighthoods, and other honors on the first of the year and on the King's birthday. That he was able to discharge these duties without making enemies or losing friends is sufficient testimonial to his tact, and it must be due largely to this quality that he is, with Lord Derby, the closest personal friend of King George. But it was in his relations with his late uncle, the eighth Duke, that this characteristic shone most brightly, and in especially trying circumstances.

A Difficult Situation.

By the will of his grandfather, the seventh Duke, Lord Victor Cavendish, as he was then, received all the property not entailed, family jewels, lace, and other valuable possessions; and it was generally understood that the seventh Duke was strongly opposed to leaving them to his own son, because it was well known that he was to marry the Duchess of Man-

chester. To this brilliant woman the old Duke had taken a prejudice, and when after his death his son and heir married her, as expected, relations between him and the nephew might well have been strained. That they remained the best of friends, and that the new Duchess of Devonshire left to the wife of the present Duke instead of to any of her own daughters her very finest diamonds are sufficient evidence of the kindness and tact that have saved a situation that must have been awkward.

Is Sure To Make Friends.

It has been noted that among the several names that had been mentioned as likely to succeed the Duke of Connaught, that of the Duke of Devonshire was never heard. War conditions made it injudicious to appoint the Duke of Teck, Queen Mary's brother, after he had been practically decided upon. Lord Curzon was named; and so were Lord Milner, Lord Derby and Lewis Harcourt. Brilliant public men though they are, Lord Derby had more important war duties to perform at present than it is possible for a Canadian Governor-General to discharge, and Lord Curzon and Lord Milner are probably better adapted for Imperial service in other spheres. The office of Governor-General of Canada has been in the past used to achieve fine strokes of statesmanship, and history may repeat itself in this respect. What the Duke of Devonshire will make of it remains to be seen; that he will make no blunders and many friends his previous career renders a safe prediction.

SUFFERINGS OF WARSAW.

Exactions of German Administration Robbing the Population.

The Cracow Czar recently published a memorandum on the financial condition of the city of Warsaw, which has been presented to the German authorities by the City-President, Prince Z. Lubomirski. The memorandum, though mutilated by the Austrian censor, forms a powerful and incontestable indictment of the German administration and its financial exactions. Careful perusal of it shows why relief is needed in Poland and why the German authorities are so keen on getting it.

Besides the ordinary expenditure of \$5,125,000—about \$2,000,000 above the average of the last three years—the city of Warsaw has to bear an equally heavy burden of extraordinary expenses. Every month \$500,000 is spent on poor relief, \$140,000 on separation allowance, etc. "Finally, one has to add the expense of complying with the different demands of the German authorities. Their exact amount cannot be estimated in advance, but between August 5, 1915, and March 14, 1916, it was \$1,892,000."

Against this enormous expenditure there is only a small and uncertain income.

The misery is indescribable. In August, 1915—that is, in the first month of the German occupation—the death-rate was 15.88 per 1,000 (calculated to the year). It has risen steadily since October, 1915, and has now reached the figure of 34 per 1,000. At the time when Warsaw passed into the hands of the Germans about \$24,000 a month was being spent by the city on the free feeding of the population; by March, 1916, this item of expenditure had risen to \$255,000.

A Cautious Witness.

"Where did you get that chicken you had for dinner yesterday?" "Looky yere, boss; if you's axin' jes' out o' inquisitiveness, tain' no use o' wastin' time, an' if you's holdin' an' investigation, you's got to stant in by provin' dat I had any chicken in de fust place."

Pretty Small.

Hewitt—What sort of a fellow is he? Jewett—Well, he will never have to say to his conscience, "How you have grown."

THE FASHIONS

In the summer season, perhaps more than at any other time, it is the little things of dress which count in the wardrobe. The sheer lingerie frock gathers much of its charm from the bright girdle, the touch of color at the throat, the well-fitting pump, or boot, dainty stockings and gloves and the wide-brimmed, becoming hat which touches, the frock itself might fall short of expectations.

Summer Footwear

Although the high laced boot was chic and becoming with the short tailored skirt, and is still a favorite in white canvas, buckskin, and the soft gray and tan leathers, the low shoe is much in demand. The old-time pump with huge buckle and more or less exaggerated tongue, according to personal fancy, is a general favorite. These are equally modish in the dull calf or bright patent leather. Another favorite in low shoes is the perfectly plain pump of calf or patent leather. This is made with a rather long vamp and fits smoothly over the instep, being finished with a bow of leather, a small buckle, or no ornament at all. There is variety in heels also; the medium high heel is generally favored for street wear, the French heel for evening, and there is a comfortable and good looking low heel for those who do not care for the higher one for the wear. Sport shoes are particularly charming, be-

in the evening over the sheer lingerie frock or the filmy dance dress.

The jabot frill of chiffon, net, lace, edged Georgette, or organdy is an effective accessory with the tailored suit; it is worn oftentimes with the coat, and then again it is a part of the blouse.

There are attractive sets of Quaker collar and the various other models, with cuffs to match, in lawn, organdy, crepe, Georgette and net; many of them in the soft pastel tones so much favored this summer. These are worn with frocks of dark linen or serge, and with the tailored suit. Now and then one sees a becoming high stock with sports blouse or street frock, but the open throat is the rule, although both high and low collars are modish. In order to be smart, a high collar must fit perfectly, and be well adjusted.

Girdles and sashes are another means of introducing a bit of color contrast. These girdles and sashes are offered in great variety in the shops and belts are once more coming into favor. With the trim tailored dress of serge or linen, the narrow, flat sash encircling the waist, crossing in back and tying in front or at the side front, in a loose knot, is a great favorite. These sashes are usually made of the same material as the dress, or of satin. Ends are finished with a tassel or a bead design. For lingerie frocks and dance dresses the wide ribbon girdle or the silk or satin sash is modish. Dresden ribbons, with the design worked out in metallic threads, are worn considerably with dance and evening dresses.

The strictly tailored suit is completed with a narrow leather belt, or a stitched belt of the material.

Buttons and buckles must not be forgotten in the summer scheme, for they are becoming daily more and more important. The dark serge frock has a row of satin-covered buttons, usually in a contrasting color, from collar to hem, or a row from shoulder to wrist. It is predicted for fall that we will wear button boots again, and that not only will they have the single line of buttons at the closing, but a double row.

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

MILK AS A BRACER.

French Discover That It Is a Powerful Stimulant.

The Pasteur Institute of Paris has just made the declaration that one of the most powerful stimulants known is milk. It has been in use for months now as the one stimulant for the French soldiers in the trenches, and its effect on them has amply justified the statement made by the famous institute in regard to it.

Milk has been used liberally to stimulate the French soldiers before they go into battle and its effects have been such that the French Government has urged the sale of milk, in preference to other soft drinks, behind the trenches when the soldiers go off duty for their spells of rest and recreation.

That the qualities of stimulation should be demonstrated on the fighting men should commend the beverage to those engaged in the pursuits of peace in parts of the world where Mars does not now rule. While alcohol may fire the brain and dull the sensibilities and thus impart a false courage, milk, according to learned scientists of the Pasteur Institute, performs the work of keeping up the individual without affecting the keenness of his senses or the coolness of his judgment. This is necessary to the mode of warfare which this war has exemplified, but it is less necessary to the man working in the office, in the studio, in the mill, on the farm or elsewhere in the battle for a living.

This fluid hitherto has been considered synonymous with all that is mild and peaceful. Advocates of preparedness have referred to "those milk-and-water pacifists." The "milk of human kindness" has no suggestion of powerful stimulation.

FILMS SHOW CRATER FIGHT.

London Movies Display Soldiers Seizing New Ground.

London is flocking to see the first film recording crater fighting—the real thing. The description of the incident is taken from the official daily record: "Yesterday we sprang a mine near—and occupied the crater."

The operator shows five minutes in the life of a company of mud-bespattered Connaught Rangers. First one sees the Irishmen hugging the dripping wall of the trench with fixed bayonets waiting for the mine to be sprung. There is a spout of black earth a little way off in the desolate fields, and at once the Rangers tumble out and walk, rather than run, through the sticky mess toward the crater.

The camera man evidently went with them, for he was there when the Rangers took possession of the hole, and he filmed the hand grenades throwing that followed. The soldiers remind one of workers busy with risky blasting operations in a railway cutting concentrated on a shift of toil that has nothing to do with fighting man to man. This is as near fighting as the Germans as the camera has got as yet, and short of a bayonet attack it is as near as anything we are likely to see on the film.



7255-7249

Satin Afternoon Dress

ing low of heel, broad of toe, and most comfortable as well as chic. There are rubber-soled and heeled canvas shoes, high and low, for tennis, golf, and similar sports; substantial looking shoes for walking mountain climbing and the more strenuous of out-of-door purposes. These come in tan or black and lend themselves to and appropriate out-of-door costume. For those who favor the flat-heeled, broad-toed shoe, there are a number of modish low shoes, on the Oxford type, which may be appropriately worn with the tailored suit or dress for street and business wear.

What's New in Neckwear

Neckwear is particularly interesting this summer. The various collars and jabots now modish offer limitless ways of changing or brightening up a frock or blouse.

Perhaps the very newest idea in neckwear is the shoulder cape of



7202

Street Dress with Cape.

white, black, Java brown, or other favored shade, of crepe Georgette, trimmed with bands of ermine, beaver, or moleskin. The short-haired furs are preferred for these capes. While these novelties are a bit absurd, still, they are effective and becoming, and afford quite a bit of warmth, worn

A Tenderfoot's Wooing

By CLIVE PHILLIPPS WOLLEY
(Author of "Gold, Gold in Cariboo," Etc.)

CHAPTER XXIV.—(Cont'd.)

"Thank you, Anstruther. Will you take his foot? Here, Rolt, strike a light. We've got to chance the fire shooting."

Rolt struck one, and in the short gleam of it the others saw Jim and Anstruther lift the body from the floor and put it upon the table where the red fire had been.

"That's the first to go," muttered Jim. "Always wanted the legs and would have it. Shot through the head from behind. Some of the devils must have been behind when he lit his fire."

"I heard no shoot."

"Not likely to with the noise we were making. What's wrong with your neck, Anstruther? Cut it?"

"Just touched, I fancy. I got it when they hit him. Shall we take him into the house?"

"Better not, and better say nothing about it to them upstairs. We can't do any more for him now, Boss," and Jim drew a large worked table cover over the dead man's face and turned to see that the barricades were as strong as they could be made.

When he was at his post again he drew from his pocket that which the doctor had given him. It was a common playing-card and on it was written in pencil a London address. Beneath this the doctor had written in big letters which wandered uncertainly over the blank space: "So long, Jim. See you again some day."

"So he knew it was coming, did he?" mused Jim, "and he took it all back at the last, all his talk about science and annihilation of matter. Well, I guess the Handicapper knew the Doc's handicap, and will be the best judge of his running."

And then, as he looked out in the reddened gloom, whilst his eyes tried to pierce through the fog, his mind tried to peer into that Next Room where the doctor now was, and if he failed to place the doctor, he at least managed to place himself. He saw the triviality of the things which had so embittered him for the last few days, and even confessed to himself that when it came to fighting, his rival was not much of a muf after all.

If that which had made the scratch on Anstruther's neck had been an inch or two to the left Jim Combe felt that his memory of the last few days would have been a load for him to carry all the rest of his life. But the first grey light of the morning brought Jim back from the Unknown to the present with a shock. As the mists rolled away the temporary absence of the Indians was explained. They had withdrawn to gather force for their real attack. Whatever answers to the fiery cross amongst the red men had been flying around the country in the last two days, and Jim Combe had never known until that moment how many Indians there were scattered through the timber of British Columbia.

The hog's back was dotted with their camp fires and tents; a line of them stretched across the big meadow; another body of them held the road to Sola Creek. The ranch was as regularly invested as if its foes had been European troops instead of mere Redskins. With infinitely more cunning than even Combe had given them credit for, the Chilcats had allowed the white men to return unmolested to their lair, only to find themselves in a trap from which there appeared to be no escape unless Toma or Fairclough had won through and could bring help.

Until this last morning Jim had felt certain that one or other would succeed in getting through; but now, seeing the methodical way in which the Indians had conducted the campaign, he not only doubted, he disbelieved it, and when he met Kitty a little later, her pretty face pale and troubled, a great wave of pity and remorse almost unmanned him.

In his anguish of mind he tried to speak to this little friend in the old way that had been so dear to both of them, but his tongue failed him, and she, not realizing that it was the old Jim, treated him with the coldness he had been at such trouble to teach her.

CHAPTER XXV.

You cannot hide death any more than you can escape it. There is a subtle influence which spreads from a dead man so that even the dumb beasts feel and acknowledge it, and this atmosphere of horror has spread through the ranch house in spite of the men's reticence.

The women knew, though they asked no questions. Their eyes counted the men as they gathered for their morning meal; but if they guessed they said nothing.

Indeed, scarcely a word passed between them until the men gathered in the long room after the meal, and even then for a while no one spoke. Though for the moment the besieged were unmoled, everyone knew that the ring which surrounded them was intact, and their destruction but a question of hours.

"The men had better sleep in watches during the day, Jim. We shall want all hands on guard to-night, if Toma does not bring help before then. Horsey and his posse could hardly get through by daylight if they came."

Jim made no reply. "Don't you think that they will get here to-day?"

In spite of his courage there was a shake in Rolt's voice which he could not hide. For himself he cared little, but the thought of the sweet woman who was all the world to him broke the strong man's nerve.

"It's no good fooling ourselves, Rolt, any longer. No. I don't think any of our messengers are alive to-day."

The younger Fairclough turned very white, but he pulled himself together, and laughed bravely.

"You don't know my brother, Combe. There's no fear that any pack of niggers will wipe him out."

"I hope not. He is a good man and I daresay that you are right, in which case we shall have help before nightfall, but we must not calculate upon that. We've calculated too much on such things already. We've got to do something for ourselves now, right away."

"That's talking," assented Al. "and there's only one thing we can do."

"What is that?"

"Shoot the women, and die fighting, or save them."

It was brutally said, but it had the advantage of bringing the issue plainly before every one.

"How can we save them?"

"There's only one way. The Indians are all here now. If a man could get through that ring he'd have a clear course to Sody. There's five horses in the kitchen."

"But we can't leave the place unguarded."

"No, of course not. It's got to be one at a time till we get through, and if no one gets through—well, then, Boss, we'd most as well take a turn at praying."

For a moment there was silence, and then someone asked:

"Is it to be by day-light, or at night?"

"I guess it don't make no odds," replied Al. "We should have had a good show last night, but the fog has all gone. They won't do much attacking in broad daylight, our people shoot too straight, and the Indians know it, but they'll do mighty little sleeping at night. I'd leave that to the man as goes. Kin I have that roan as Jim rode for a first shot, Boss?"

It was said so quietly, that no one ignorant of the circumstances, would have guessed that the rough and grizzled old rider was offering his life, but the color came to the Boss's eyes as he answered:

"The stakes are mine, Al. and I play them."

"Pardon, sir, I think you forget," said Anstruther, courteously, "the stakes are not all yours. Volunteers for a forlorn hopes should be unmarried men. The captain's duty is to stay by his ship to the last. Al and Combe have had their turn. You will let me go."

"Nonsense, boy, you couldn't sit a horse now."

"Nor couldn't find his way if he did get through. See here, Rolt. It's Al or me for this job, and Al's wounded, so it's me," and Combe turned to leave the room.

But Anstruther caught him by the arm.

"No, by heaven, you don't Combe! It is for Mr. Rolt to decide. You are not master here. What do you say, sir? Will you shame me? Is it not my right? Combe went for me. The whole trouble is my fault. I can never hold up my head again if you don't let me go."

There was such a genuine ring of entreaty in the young fellow's voice that Rolt, looking at him, wavered. He understood that, to a man like Anstruther, there might be worse things than death.

"Couldn't we settle it by drawing lots? That's what they always do in books."

It was Fairclough who spoke, and in the impasse to which they had come the suggestion met with some favor.

"If I agree to Mr. Fairclough's suggestion," said Rolt, seeing that the feeling of the meeting was with the last speaker, "it will only be on the understanding that all draw. I will waive my right to go first if you will all agree to that. Otherwise I go."

For a few minutes Combe and Anstruther tried to argue with him, but though the easiest-going man in British Columbia as a rule, Rolt could be sufficiently resolute upon occasion.

"It ain't no use argufying," said Al, irritably. "Seems to me we had ought to know the Boss by now. He's that blank contrary that if every one else was keeping Christmas, he'd put in the day hauling gravel. May as well cut for the deal if he says so."

This settled it, and Rolt, turning to Anstruther, asked him to get a pack of cards from Mrs. Rolt.



Ripe Cherries and Lantic Sugar

make delicious and economical preserves

Order LANTIC SUGAR by name in original packages

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

PRESERVING LABELS FREE—Send red ball trade-mark for book of 54 printed gummed labels to

Atlantic Sugar Refineries Ltd.
Power Bldg. Montreal - 40

When Anstruther had gone to get the cards, Rolt turned to Combe:

"Is it any good keeping this from the ladies? They might prevent his going if the lot should fall to him. Nothing else will, and I don't believe that he could sit a horse for a mile. His ribs can't be knit yet."

"Don't you worry about that colt, Boss. He ain't used to our range yet, but he's a bit of good stuff and harder nor you think. Let him be and give him a fair show. It's five to one against his getting the deal anyway. But you kin tell the ladies. They aren't the sort to holler."

"Thank you, Al, old friend. I knew we might come in."

It was Mary Rolt herself who spoke, having come in quietly while the men were talking, with Kitty by her side, whose young beauty was woefully marred by the strain of the last few days.

If any one had had time to notice such things then, he might have been struck by the contrast between the two women. A face is after all only the window which a soul looks through, so that whereas the pink and white had filled from Kitty's soft cheek, the pretty curls lost their soft coquetry, the dimple become almost a hollow, and she herself a very worn and wistful shadow of the spoiled darling of the ranch; in the other woman the strain had only emphasized every brave line in her clear-cut face, made firmer the curve of her sweet lips, and given depth to her fearless eyes.

Rolt looked at her and in his eyes was the pride without which love is not perfect.

"You know what we are going to do Mary, and you know that I am cutting with the rest?"

"Of course. You could do nothing else. I will cut first for you, Dick, Lowest deals of course?"

She had cast the cards on the table, and now stood facing the men, a tall, slight figure, as calm to all outward seeming as if this were but the beginning of a game of bridge.

(To be continued.)

GERMAN PEOPLE SUFFER.

An Editor Blames the Newspapers for the Present Condition.

A significant light is thrown upon the present state of public opinion in Germany by the following publication published in the Tag, of Berlin, over the signature of Herr Julius Bichem, the editor of the Volkszeitung, of Cologne:

"Even for the so-far victorious Central Powers, and above all for Germany, which carries the heaviest weight, the war is very hard."

"The battlefields are soaked with the blood of our youth, and more and more one feels the terrible void left in every domain of our life. It is not surprising that everywhere in Germany there is manifested a pessimistic opinion about our situation. The main responsibility for this state of spirit rests with the German press, which has always under-estimated the strength and courage of our enemies."

"Our German papers are responsible for the pessimism which increases every day in Germany, as they also were responsible for the open-mouthed and foolish optimism, not less dangerous, which preceded the present depression."

That statement suggests that they see things more plainly in Cologne than in Berlin.

The Headache Excuse.

"Does your wife suffer from headaches much?"

"Only when I want her to do something that she doesn't want to do."

The Farm

Importance of Good Pasture.

In live-stock farming the pasture land is becoming a very important factor. With ample silo capacity, plus soil and climatic conditions favorable for the production of corn, a farmer can winter a goodly number of live stock on 100 acres. He then gradually cuts into the pasture to provide more available land only to find that his wintering problems have vanished and have been replaced by the difficulty of procuring sufficient grass for summer. When labor was reasonably plenty the old pasture land could be made to yield more abundantly under hoed crops or grain than under grass, and for several years there was much breaking of the sod and a continual diminution of the permanent pastures. At present, with few farm laborers available, one man on 100 or 150 acres will find it difficult to maintain the balance he has adopted between his cultivable and grass land, and will probably be obliged to relinquish some fields previously cropped. Too often the pasture receive no consideration except adequate fencing, and here is where we lose through neglect. A farmer is a busy man in summer, and has little time to devote to his store or growing cattle. Nevertheless they should be thriving and putting on grains, for if this is not accomplished during the grass season they will make costly cows or feeders. In some instances it requires 3 acres of grass for one cattle beast, this is too much; often two head are maintained on each acre, and we have seen grass land that would and did support one head per acre. The latter condition is getting near the ideal. On Jersey Island, with an area of 28,717 acres, there were about 40,000 head of cattle kept for years, but the soil is fertile and the climate mild. Undoubtedly the character of the soil and the nature of the summer weather are influential factors in determining the possibilities of our pasture land, yet viewing these from the standpoint of averages we do not so handle our grass lands as to induce them to carry the numbers they should.

If there is to be an increase in pasture land, as we expect there will, some thought and attention should be given to the matter. First, as regards seeding, a clover and timothy sod is not the most productive. When to be used for pasture land, it should be seeded with a mixture of grasses and with the kinds that are likely to bear in different periods of the season. On low-lying land, red top is useful, and alsike clover does well, both to be sown with timothy and red clover in diminished quantities. A mixture of red clover, timothy meadow fescue, Kentucky blue grass, white clover and red top grass will make a far better pasture than will timothy and clover sod. Second, as regards fertilization there is much that can be done. Upland pastures can be improved very much by a top-dressing of barnyard manure, and where this has been done it has paid handsomely. Sheep manure, however, should not be applied to land where sheep are allowed to graze. Disease and insect pests are spread in this way. Basic slag is a good invigorator, and bone meal is serviceable, particularly where phosphates are required. Lime, too, will often effect a change for the better.

A whole book could be written on the care of pastures, but it is our object here only to direct the attention of our readers to the importance of their grazing lands. They are becoming an important part of each farm holding, and when the maximum number of animals per acre can be carried over summer a step will be made towards the maintenance of more live stock.—Farmer's Advocate.

How to Prune Your Trees.

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 failing, 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 2 large limbs by first making an "undercut."

Make the cuts on a slant. Some trees, like the elm, sycamore, linden and willow will start 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

"Silver Gloss"

THE CANADA STARCH CO. LIMITED
MONTREAL, CARDINAL, BRANTFORD, FORT WILLIAM.
Makers of "Crown Brand" and "Lily White" Corn Syrups, and Benson's Corn Starch.

More Blouses, Lingerie and Skirts—more Table Linen—more Sheets and Pillow Cases—more Curtains—are starched with "Silver Gloss", than any other starch in Canada. Your grocer has it.

Laundry Starch

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 most frequently in the coniferous trees.—American Forestry.

Working Horses in Hot Weather

In hot weather many horses that are put to strenuous work will be unseasoned and should be given light work at first. This should be gradually increased until finally they are doing the amount of work required daily. A horse not in condition when only slightly exerted will perspire freely and the perspiration will be of a lathery consistency. He will soon become fatigued and if continued at work will later show respiratory disturbances, which also occur in any horse that is being over worked. The respiratory symptoms can be detected by jerky exhalations. Over-working of an animal predisposes him to hear dilation; pulmonary congestion, heaves and diseases of the bones, joints and tendons. In warm weather it is very important that the horse be housed in a well ventilated stable.—S. O'Toole, North Dakota Experiment Station.

Dairy Wisdom.

As soon as the flies begin to put in an appearance be ready with your spray.

Spray the cows all over from head to heels before putting them in pasture in the morning, and do the same after milking in the evening.

The flies keep at their deadly work at night-time as well as during the day, so spray at night also.

If cows are sprayed before milking be careful to omit the udder, as a disagreeable odor will get into the milk. There is no such effect if sprayed after milking. The result of the tormenting of flies is a very great lessening of the milk flow.

Do not put the calves in a pasture to be tormented with flies. The young calf's skin is thin and the attacks of flies will retard the growth. Young calves should have clean, roomy box stalls. They should be fed regularly, and be kept comfortable and happy.

Calves can be very unhappy in a dingy, dirty, stinking pen, and they show their discomfort as plainly as words could tell. Such conditions mean loss to the careless owner.

A pasture near the farm buildings, with a good shelter and little stanchions to confine the calves while they are eating and drinking their rations, can be used.

If any cow is to drop a calf, be sure to keep her in a quiet box stall a week or ten days before she is due. Feed her carefully and watch her udder. Never allow a cow to calve in the open pasture.

THE GREAT BRIGHT WAY

2 IN 1
SHOE POLISHES
BLACK-WHITE-TAN - 10¢
KEEP YOUR SHOES NEAT
F. F. DALLEY CO. OF CANADA, LTD., HAMILTON, CANADA

JUST POUR IT OVER YOUR JELLIES AND PRESERVES

That is the end of the sealing process when you use Parowax. No papers or strings to bother with—no irksome labor with jar tops. Just pour

Parowax

PURE REFINED PARAFFINE

over your jellies and they will be kept absolutely air-tight. No mold—no fermentation—and no trouble.

FOR THE LAUNDRY—See directions on Parowax labels for its use in valuable service in washing.

At grocery, department and general stores everywhere.

THE IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY

Limited

BRANCHES IN ALL CITIES





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.



An impromptu porch-party with a Victor-Victrola

The Victor-Victrola is the greatest social aid that any home can have.

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".

Victor Victrolas \$21.00 to \$400.00

Records from 75 cts. up.

New list of records every month. Come in and hear them. Needles and Albums always in stock. Repairs promptly attended to.

OMER PAQUETTE - Agent
MAIN STREET, LACHUTE

Fresh Stock of Lowney's Chocolates always on hand.

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,
President.	Vice-President
SIR HENRY N. BATH,	ALEXANDER MACLAREN,
RUSSELL BLACKBURN,	DENIS MURPHY,
SIR HENRY K. EGAN,	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 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, Snath, Forks, Scythe 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

Rivets Etc, Etc.

T. McQuat & Son, Lachute Mills.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

Harvesters' Excursions
Tuesday, August 29th, 1916
TO
\$12. WINNIPEG

Plus 1-2 cent per mile beyond

From all Stations in the Province of Quebec, also stations in the Province of Ontario—Brockville, Smiths Falls, North Bay and East.

FARE RETURNING: 1/2c. per mile to Winnipeg plus \$18. to starting point.

NO CHANGE OF CARS BETWEEN
EAST AND WEST ON THE C.P.R.

J. S. Giles, - Agent, Lachute.

CANADIAN NORTHERN
\$12 TO WINNIPEG
PLUS 1-2 CENT A MILE BEYOND

FARM LABORERS' EXCURSIONS

The West requires
harvesters from
Eastern Canada. **40,000**

Wages \$2.50 to \$3.00 per day and Board.

Fare returning, 1-2 per mile to Winnipeg,
plus \$18 to starting point

Special C.N.R. trains leave Lachute 5.55 p.m.,

AUGUST 29th, 1916.

Through trains with lunch counter cars attached
Apply to nearest C.N.R. Agent, or General Passenger Department, 226 St. James; St. Catherine St., Montreal.

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

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

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

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

The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XLII

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, AUGUST 25, 1916.

NO. 31

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.

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

P. PAQUIN, - Lachute

DALESVILLE

Next Sunday Aug. 27th. Pastor W. G. White will preach at Dalesville morning and evening and at Brownsburg at 3 p.m.

The Thank offering meeting of the Women's Mission Circle was held Wednesday evening and was a very pleasant meeting. Proceeds \$16.25.

NOTICE

I am offering my beautiful residence for sale at a sacrifice any one desiring a home in every way up to date would do well to consult me before looking elsewhere.

W. H. POTTER, Lachute.

Teacher Wanted.

In the Municipality of Wentworth for Louisa School No. 1, holding an Elementary Diploma, duties to commence 5th September, 1916. Term nine months. Salary \$30. Apply to

A. E. TOMALTY.

9-1-16 Sec. Treas., Louisa, Que.

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.

Farm Laborers Excursions.

The West requires 40,000 Harvesters from Eastern Canada to help harvest the crops. Government representatives say that wages will be from \$2.50 to \$3.00 a day or higher with board and prospects of three months work. To assist in moving the large number of men required the Canadian Northern which serves the rich wheat growing lands in the West will run special trains from Lachute at 5:55 p.m. on August 15th and 29th through to Winnipeg without change to which lunch counter cars will be attached. The fare will be \$12.00 to Winnipeg, plus 50 cent a mile beyond. Return fare 50 cent a mile to Winnipeg plus \$18.00. Harvest help is urgently needed in the West and all able-bodied workers who are in a position to do so should consider it their duty at this time to estimate at a billion dollars. For tickets and leaflets giving number of men required and wages paid at each point apply to nearest C. N. R. Agent, or to City Ticket Office, 228-230 St. James St. or Depot Ticket Agent, St. Catherine St. Montreal

A large lot of Valtre Blouses, Lovely goods just opened up.

W. BANFORD & SON.

FOR SALE—A two year old pure bred Ayrshire Bull. Apply to T. J. Bryerton Centreville. 9-1



AUTO LIVERY
Telephone - 83
A. E. BISHOP

CRESWELL'S

Canada Cement

Prices Right

R. Creswell, Registered

LOCAL NEWS

Mr. Jno Hay, M.P.P. spent Monday in Ottawa.

Mr. A. Forbes, of Montreal, spent the week-end in town.

Rev. and Mrs. Forsythe are spending this week at Clear Lake.

Mr. and Mrs. Lackey and son are spending a few days in Ottawa this week.

Rev. J. Wilson is spending a two weeks vacation at Lavant, Que.

Mr. H. Slater, ex M.P.P. was in Ottawa the early part of this week.

Miss Henry, of Westmont, is the guest of Mrs. Geo. Hay this week.

Mr. S. Bennett, of Montreal, was the week-end guest of Mrs. McKinnon.

Mr. Jas. W. Gall has sold his residence on the East Ward to Mr. Jas. Moore.

Miss McAllister, of Montreal, was the week-end guest of Mrs. Jno. McGibbon.

Miss Mary Ross, of Notre Dame de Grace, is the guest of Mrs. Jno Hay this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Lyster and son, of Montreal, spent the week-end at St. Thomas's home.

Miss M. Goldsmith and Master Arnold left on Monday for a visit to Quebec.

Miss Bouchard, of Montreal, is the guest of Mrs. Dr. Mason for a couple of weeks.

Mr. Ivan Holland, of Grand Mere, was the week-end guest of his mother at Lachute.

Work has again started on the roads, with Mr. Wm. Brennan in charge as road inspector.

Miss S. Neil, of Louisa left on Monday for a month's visit with her uncle at Orangeville Ont.

Misses Gloria Morris and Viola Rodgers, of Ottawa, are the guests of Miss N. McGregor this week.

Mr. and Mrs. G. J. Staniforth and family, of Arundel, spent the early part of this week in town.

Mrs. Henry Giles and family returned home on Tuesday from their summer home at Lake Louise.

Mrs. Thos. Christie is spending a few weeks with her parents Rev. and Mrs. McLeod, of Scotland, Que.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Dumouchel and family, of Hull, Que., are guests of Mrs. Robt. McIntyre for two weeks.

Mr. Edward and Master Keith Christie spent a few days this week with their sister Mrs. Lamb, of Buckingham.

Dr. A. Forest, dentist, from Montreal, will open a permanent office on Main St. next Provincial Bank, about Sept. 1st. 9-1-16.

Pte. E. Riley, of the 148th, Batt., and Miss Louisa Bradshaw, of Montreal, were the week-end guests of Mrs. Wm. Robinson.

Mr. Chas. Pollock, left on Tuesday with his sister Mrs. Abt. Wallace who has been visiting here, for a visit to Ross, Ont.

Rev. F. J. Hayden will be absent from his pulpit on Sunday next, he intends visiting Valcartier Camp for the week-end.

The many friends of Mr. Wm. Howard are pleased to see him around town again. While here he is the guest of Mr. Wm. Painter.

Miss Mabel Stanley, of Montreal, who has been visiting the Rev. and Mrs. Hayden for a week returned last Monday to Montreal.

The electrical storm of Tuesday evening came as a great relief to the oppressive heat that has been with us almost continually since 1st July.

Mr. and Mrs. Wynne-Jones, of Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan are paying a short visit to their uncle the Rev. Rural Dean Lackey and his family at the Rectory.

Mrs. Eugene Jousse with her mother Mrs. Bruneau, of Cornwall, and her sister Mrs. R. Scrivener, of Toronto, are spending a few weeks at Bonnie View, Lake Louise.

The Cascade Bottling works changed hands on Wednesday last, Mr. Larue having sold the whole of his establishment for the sum of \$10,000 to Mr. Jas. P. McKinnon and sons.

The Soldiers' Willing Workers of Genoa and Jerusalem, donations to the Red Cross Society, 45 Delmont Park, Montreal, for August: 45 towels, 30 pillow cases, and 3 pairs of Socks.

In a letter received from Capt. Earle Todd this week, his many friends will be glad to learn that he is recovering from French fever and expects soon to be again able to take charge of his company at the front.

Mr. and Mrs. McLaughlin and son, of Schenectady N.Y., Mr. and Mrs. Horsey and son, of Buffalo, N.Y., and Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Greenhow, of Detroit, Mich., are guests of Mrs. Wm. Banford this week.

Mrs. (Rev.) F. J. Hayden acted as hostess last Thursday to a children's party, given in honor of Master Percival Hayden's 5th Birthday. Tea was served on the Parsonage Lawn to fourteen of his young friends.

Mr. Geo. Calder spent the week-end at Sixteen Island Lake.

Miss E. Woodhouse and Mr. Douglas Morrison of Montreal, were week-end guests of Miss Gladys McQuat.

Mrs. J. R. McQuat is spending a few days in Hawkesbury, the guest of her daughter Mrs. (Dr.) Rutherford.

Mr. and Mrs. Swan and Miss May Swan returned home to Montreal, after a pleasant visit with the Misses Allan, of Lachute.

Capt. Hooker, Sergt. McIntyre, and Privates Madden and Cooke, of the 181st Valcartier Camp, spent a few days in town this week.

The Quarterly Official Board met at the adjourned meeting on Monday evening in the school room. Mr. J. J. Campbell was appointed to attend the Financial District Meeting to be held in Montreal in September. Many other matters of importance were discussed.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Cradshaw, of Greenville, Que., announce the engagement of their daughter Katie, to Mr. Edmund O. Bennett, son of Mr. and Mrs. H. Bennett of Black Lake, Que. The marriage will take place in St. Matthew's Church, Greenville on Sept. 6.

It is nearing time for the Annual County Exhibition, and all that is needed to make it a huge success is left to the weather man, for the Society has done every thing in its power to see that this year's exhibition will be the best yet. The secretary is busy handling out the exhibitors tickets and everything points to a good time. The Oddfellows Band has assumed charge of the booths and a good comfortable meal, well served and at popular prices, so don't bother with lunch baskets. Don't forget the dates, Sept. 6th, 7th, and 8th.

ST. ANDREWS

Dr. Abbott's Household are camping at Pointe-aux-Roches.

Mr. P. Day, of Ottawa is visiting his niece Miss Julia Davis.

The Misses Wales and Miss Showberger spent Tuesday visiting friends in Cushing.

Mrs. Walker, of Montreal, spent a few days last week the guest of Mrs. O. F. B. Jones.

Rev. Dr. Ross and Mrs. Ross are spending their holidays at Loretteville, near Quebec.

Miss Showberger, of Connecticut, is visiting her cousin the Misses Wales of Oakland.

Capt. Thos. Weightman, of Chippewa, Ont., is visiting his daughter Mrs. A. C. McDaniel.

Miss Geraldine Owens, of Stonefield, spent the week-end with her aunt Mrs. Dr. Simpson.

Our enthusiastic Sec. Treasurer Mr. Dewar is having the school put in thorough repair prior to Sept. 1st.

Rev. and Mrs. May, Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Jones spent Monday and Tuesday at Lakefield visiting the Rev. A. E. Monnet.

Mr. E. A. Larmonth and family, of Ottawa came down in their Auto and spent Sunday with Mrs. J. Arthur, Queen Street.

Rev. Mr. Dyer and wife spent the week-end at Mr. Walsh's. Mr. Dyer occupied the Presbyterian pulpit Sunday at both services.

Messrs. Arthur, Harold and Herbert McGregor of New York, also Mrs. McCulloch of Ilderton, Ont., are visiting their mother Mrs. John McGregor.

Dr. Robt. Simpson is busy organizing a mammoth picnic in aid of the Red Cross, to be held on his beautiful Camp Ground known as the Man or Horse Farm.

Dr. Wales is the most recent convert to automobile having purchased of Mr. J. M. Dorion of Lachute his famous runabout car "the Geranium bug". We wish the Dr. much pleasure in his new venture.

The Sale and Afternoon Tea given by the Ladies of Christ Church, Thursday afternoon, August 17th, was a thorough success in every particular, the proceeds amounting to \$87.60.

Also the children of the same church gave a very enjoyable Concert on Saturday evening which was thoroughly appreciated by those who attended.

More Men for the 148th Regiment.

By the report of the visit of the Governor-General to Valcartier Camp, it will be seen that the 148th Battalion, Commanded by Lt. Col. Magee is one of the crack regiments of Canada, and is likely to proceed overseas at an early date. Only 50 men are needed to complete the battalion, and a request has been made to the Recruiting Association of Lachute and vicinity for six, only six more men from this locality. Young men, do you feel the call, or do you think the call is for "the other fellow."

BIRTHS.

HAMMOND.—At Lachute, on Tuesday, August 22nd, to Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Hammond, a daughter.

DEATHS.

THOMSON.—At his late residence, Hill Head Farm, Arundel, Que., after a long illness, Wm. Thomson, in his sixty-ninth year.

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.

800 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

Putting Up Summer Fruit.

Jelly-making and preserving without the proper tools is hard work. Try to have all the utensils ready before the task is undertaken. Be sure to have a plentiful supply of new rubbers for the jars, and the jars well scalded before the fruit is put into them. The enameled ware or porcelain lined kettles should be used rather than tin, because of the action of the acids on the tin.

Have at hand all necessary spoons; silver forks for lifting the larger fruit; a large and a smaller funnel; plenty of cheese cloth for jelly bags; a colander, a gravy strainer and a wire sieve. Measures and a good scale are also necessary if the work is to be done properly. Then with plenty of sugar, spices, vinegar and ripe unspiced fruit, the putting up of summer fruit should be a pleasure and a success.

Blackberry Pie.—Pick the berries clean, rinse in cold water take up the berries by the handful, sorting out all stems. Line a buttered pie tin with a pie paste, put in the berries one inch deep, sprinkle with sugar, using about 1/4 cup of brown sugar, sprinkle with flour, a salt spoon of salt and a little nutmeg. Put on top paste, pressing the two crusts together around the edge, trim, cut the top for steam to escape and bake in a quick oven for 30 to 45 minutes.

Blackberry Pudding.—Three cups flour, 1 cup molasses, 1/2 cup of milk, 1 teaspoon salt, a little cloves, and cinnamon, teaspoonful soda dissolved in a little of the milk, stir in a quart of blackberries (floured) boil in a well buttered mould for two hours. Serve with brandy sauce.

Canned Blueberries.—The berries should first be thoroughly picked over and washed, then placed in a kettle with one-half cupful of sugar and one-half cupful of water to each quart of the berries. Cook until each berry is done, then turn into hot jars and seal at once.

Current Jelly.—Gather the fruit before it is too ripe. The first of the season, rather than the last, is the time to make current or for that matter any jelly. Strip from the stems, removing all imperfect fruit. Wash and put over the fire in a porcelain kettle that will fit inside of another of another kettle full of boiling water, like a double boiler. Let them cook in this way until the skin of each currant has broken, stirring now and then. Pour into a jelly bag and allow it to drain over night. In the morning, if the day is fine, put the juice on to boil; at the same time put the sugar, ten pounds to a gallon of juice, in a pan in the oven to heat, watching it closely that it does not burn, and stirring that it may heat through. As soon as the juice is boiling briskly add the hot sugar, being careful that the former does not boil over when the sugar is added. The juice should be skimmed carefully from the beginning and allowed to boil about twenty minutes after the sugar is added. As soon as it will congeal on a spoon when held in the air, remove it from the fire and pour it into hot glasses. Do not seal until the jelly is cold.

An Idea for the Jelly Season.—When straining jelly turn a kitchen chair bottom up on the edge of the table then tie a piece of cheese cloth, doubled, on each leg of the chair. Do not allow too much fullness or sag. Place a dish big enough to hold the juice under the bag, on the chair seat, pour the hot fruit into the bag; cover with a thin cloth, and leave all night to drain.

Pickled Plums.—Pour plenty of hot vinegar seasoned with salt and mustard seed over a quantity of plums. After they have stood overnight heat the vinegar again and pour it over the plums. The fruit should be pickled just as it is beginning to turn from its green color. Cover close as soon as cold.

Ripe Gooseberry Catsup.—Cook the gooseberries in a little water until soft. Press through a colander to remove skins and then through a sieve to remove seeds. Add two-thirds as much sugar as fruit, and cinnamon and cloves to taste. Cook slowly one-half hour and bottle hot.

Hot Plum Cake.—An excellent method of making this is to take about two pounds of large blue plums, one cupful of sugar, one cupful of milk, one teaspoonful of baking powder, one teaspoonful of melted butter, a quarter of a teaspoonful of salt, one egg, half a cupful of sugar. Sift the flour, baking powder, salt, and two tablespoonfuls of sugar into a bowl, add the milk, egg and melted butter; mix well. The plums should be washed and cut in half; remove the stones; place in the dough, skin side down, cover with half a cupful of sugar, put in a moderate oven for twenty-five to thirty minutes. The cake should be served hot.

Preserving Fruit Without Sugar.—The fruit is prepared in the ordinary way, the jars are cleaned and sealed while the rubbers and tops are boiling. The fruit is then placed in the jars, in which cold water is placed. When the jars have been sealed air-tight they are placed in a boiler filled with cold water and brought to the boiling point. Berries will do if removed when the boiling point is reached, while large fruits, such as peaches, cherries, plums, and apricots should get 20 to 30 minutes boiling. Keep cover of wash boiler on tight.

Facts Worth Remembering.

A cabinet to keep card-recipes in is a great convenience for a young housekeeper.

A few minced nasturtium leaves sprinkled over an omelet gives a snappy flavor.

Keep a surprise box with novel play things in it for the children and bring it out on rainy days.

A pair of scales is a necessity in every kitchen, if the high cost of living is ever to be reduced.

Faded plush may be brightened by brushing it lightly with a clean sponge dipped in chloroform.

Fresh mint may be always at hand for cooking purposes by growing it at home.

Chopped preserved ginger added to the sauce served with cottage pudding is a delicious accompaniment.

Use paper napkins occasionally at luncheon in the summer and there will be a great saving of washing.

Butter will keep sweet much longer in a crock jar with a tight-fitting cover than in any other way.

There is nothing in a drug store that will relieve the pain of a bee sting quicker than a handful of mud.

Lard is much better to grease cake pans than butter. Butter will burn and cause the cakes to stick and char.

When making beds use a smooth stick about a yard long. It smooths out the sheets and blankets, and saves having to walk around the bed.

When plates and dishes have to be warmed in an oven if a newspaper is put underneath, this will break the heat and prevent plates from cracking.

Do not leave matches in the box in which they come from the store, but put them in a glass jar with a screw top. You will then be sure that there is no danger.

Sprinkle your shoes inside with a generous quantity of talcum powder. You will find this the greatest relief to the burning and smarting caused by new leather.

Perspiration stains can be removed from a shirt waist by soaking it in cold water to which you have added a little sodium bicarbonate before it has been washed.

CREDIT FOR OLD ENGLAND.

A Scotchman Has Words of Praise for the English Stock.

James Douglas, a well-known Scotch journalist residing in London, rises to say a few words for the English people, as follows:

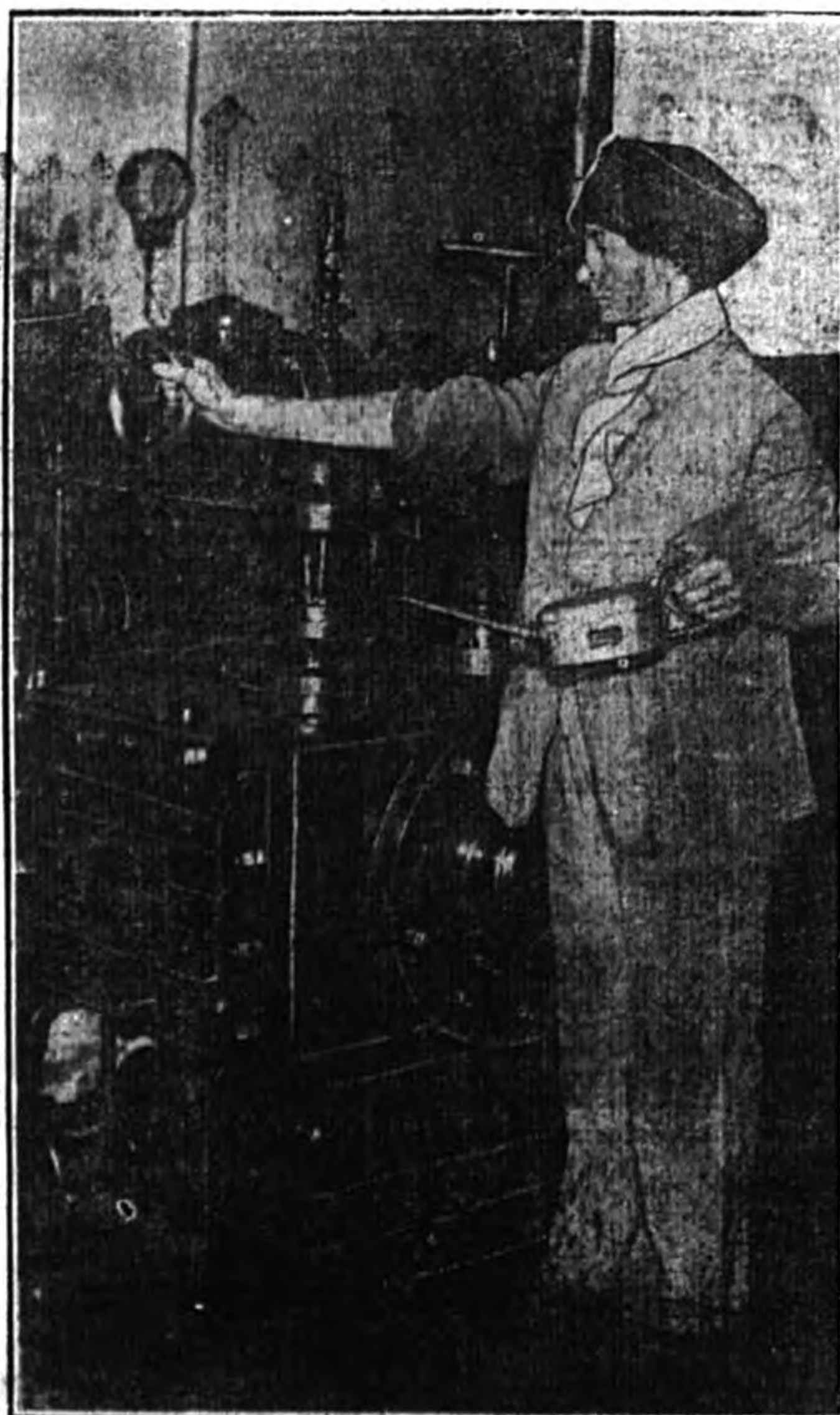
One does not hear very much of the English people during the strain and stress and strife of the world-war. My correspondents persistently try to intimidate me whenever I use the word "England" or the word "English." Not being myself an Englishman, I sometimes marvel at the modesty of the English, at their patience, at their self-control, at their cool imperturbability, at their fairness, at their capacity for "playing the game" in every crisis and in every catastrophe. They are the most wonderful race the world has ever seen. I know they have their defects, but in this war their virtues have shone and burned with a hard gem-like flame.

The English are ready to wait till everything is prepared for the knock-out blow. I think this explains the really miraculous acceptance of universal military service. It is pure, undiluted patriotism that has done the trick. Remember that many of those who have accepted it do not believe that it will help us to win the war. They have accepted it for patriotic reasons, and have deliberately put aside their own private judgment in the matter. It is easy for a man who believes in conscription to accept it. The really splendid display of patriotism is the acceptance of it by men who do not believe in it.

I do not believe that the Germans would have taken the Gallipoli failure and the fall of Kut as calmly as the English have taken them.

The English for hundreds of years have fought best in adversity. It is their tradition to stay the course, and to grow stronger as misfortunes thicken. If you study the psychology of the English during this war you will see that their spirit has steadily mounted as events buffeted it. Mons was a tonic. Antwerp was a stimulant. Gallipoli was a source of new energy. Kut and the Irish Rebellion produced conscription by consent. I fancy that historians will be able to prove that the surrender of Townshend and the Dublin commune welded the English together and made conscription possible. They will show that these disasters were blessings in disguise.

Anyhow, my diagnosis of the English temper at the moment is that it is more serenely cheerful and more confidently resolute than it has been since the war began. The English are ready for any sacrifice and any service. They have got their second wind and are settling down to outstay and outstick the Kaiser.



England's Women War Workers—This One Is an Engineer

THE RE-BIRTH OF RUSSIA.

By Chas. M. Bice, Denver, Colo.

Nothing that has taken place during this devastating war is so grandly significant as the almost miraculous manner in which the great Russian Empire has recuperated after its first defeat at the hands of the Central powers.

Germany, and not without reason in the ordinary course of events, had proudly proclaimed that the huge overgrown bear of the North had been rendered helpless and harmless by her Krupp guns and bayonets.

To one unfamiliar with the real Russian spirit, this prediction would be but the announcement of a foregone conclusion, for it was based upon the admitted fact of Russia's unpreparedness at the beginning of the war, and her apparent inability to assemble the necessary machinery with which to manufacture arms and ammunition to supply her vast numerical force.

But despite all adverse circumstances, and while much of her strategic territory was in the hands of the enemy, Russia has surprised the world, not only in "coming back," but in the superior courage and valor of her soldiery, and in now sweeping the foe before her as chaff in the wind.

There must be some adequate cause for this wonderful rehabilitation, that does not show itself on the surface. We must go deeper down into Russian life to find the reason for this new life and spirit that has challenged the admiration of the world.

When the war began, Russia was cursed with a Bureaucracy the most vile, corrupt and inefficient, that ever disgraced humanity, while her people were ignorant, degraded, indolent, drunken and impoverished to a degree hitherto unknown in any even half-civilized nation on the earth.

The first grand step towards emancipation was the abolishment of intemperance—the vodka had to go, and that quickly by imperial decree which was soon forthcoming. With this prolific source of poverty removed a wonderful change came, for even bureaucracy could not be longer tolerated by the quickening spirit of the new democracy. It, too, had to go, and many of the pampered recipients of its unholy favors lost their lives.

Even the severe Autocracy of the Czar was resented for it was inimical to the liberty of the new patriotic spirit. The Duma gradually gained ground over despotic imperialism, until the rights of the oppressed people were respected.

The astounding results of it all are eloquently told in a recent article by the Secretary of the Russian-American Asiatic Corporation, Ivan Narodney, from which we glean a few facts. The Co-operative bank, and the Co-operative store are the two institutions, that chiefly reflect this wonderful change that followed the abolition of vodka in Russia.

Some 18,000 of these banks, and over 14,000 stores have been created, since vodka was prohibited. The people have become sober, industrious and saving, while the general increase in intelligence and the purer moral tone of the people that resulted is simply astonishing.

Mutuality of economic interest has led to political demand, and the toppling off of unjust discriminations and other autocratic impediments, until the people have become measurably free, and are able to realize their true manhood.

The government has largely adjusted itself to these new forces and con-

ditions that are constantly incubating within the empire.

Vodka was ever the ally of oppression, for it had kept the people sullen, poor and easily amenable to authority, however cruel and severe. But the first step to political freedom is an emancipated mind.

Mr. Narodney says that beside these banks and stores, 116 peasant commercial institutions have placed orders in New York for printing presses, types and other accessories. That publication centres are to be established, crude doubtless they will be at first, but wonderfully meaningful as evidences of the awakening of community consciousness in a renaissance of expression.

The printing press will do more to end autocracy in Russia than all the Nihilist bombs ever made to blow Czars skyward. The 20th century may have no stranger story to tell than the rebirth of the Slav.

NO MORE FOREIGN NAMES.

Even Christian Names of Allied Origin Must Go in Saxony.

Saxony is one of the most patriotic States in Germany. Having removed foreign words from their hotels and eating houses, their barbers' shops, theatres, and milliners' establishments the Dresden authorities have turned their attention to Christian names, and have begun an agitation which is sure to spread to other cities.

It has been noted with pain that a very large number of people have Christian names borrowed from other countries. In peace no reasonable objection could be urged to this practice, but at the present time for German women, men, and children to be obliged to go through life saddled with a name which is not German, and which is closely identified with a belligerent country, is intolerable. Accordingly, good Saxons have been notified that those persons with foreign Christian names who desire to get rid of them, and adopt instead sound German names, may do so, the civil authorities giving them every legal facility, and removing all obstacles from their path. Among the names considered undesirable are: Harry, James, John, Ivan, Rene, Jules, Gaston, Margot, Claire, Daisy, Olga, Vera, Renee, Gabrielle, Sylvia.

The officials at registry offices are instructed to draw the attention of parents registering their children with foreign Christian names to the desirability of choosing a German name, and only to enter foreign names when the parents absolutely insist.

BARON ASTOR'S TAXES.

Pays \$1,680,000 in England and \$1,250,000 in U. S.

William Waldorf Astor has recently paid British taxes totalling \$1,680,000. His income from real estate investments in New York City is estimated at \$4,000,000 a year.

He pays about \$1,250,000 a year in taxes on his real estate, which is assessed at about \$50,000,000.

The value of his holdings of railroad and other stocks is unknown. The total value is large. On this he pays an income tax, the amount of which is not made public.

String beans seasoned with mint are delicious served with roast lamb. When cooking tomatoes to strain and use for tomato jelly, the flavor will be improved by a bay leaf and a piece of mace added.

THE FASHIONS

The Passing of the Hoop Skirt

The hoop-skirt scare has entirely passed. There is no denying the charm of the hoop, but in this day and age it has no place except in the most frivolous of dance and evening gowns, and even from these, it is being ripped out. This does not mean, however, that we are going back to the narrow skirt; no indeed, merely limp skirts.

The dainty mid-summer voiles and organdies are as full and bouffant as ever, but their fulness falls softly about the figure, and their buoyancy is induced by their width and the nature of the material.

Collars and Sleeves.

Having finished with skirts as far as width, shortness and trimming are concerned, Fashion has now turned her attention to the bodice, laying especial stress on collars and sleeves. Any little becoming idea which strikes one may be used in both of these, affording charming possibilities of showing individuality.

From the dainty, picot-edged turnover or frill on the dark taffeta frock, the collar ranges to the deep broad collar extending to the waistline and below. There are many of us who favor the high collar, even in summer, but this is fashioned of net or organdy, and is open in front, so it is really not a high collar after all, but a very becoming detail of frock or blouse. The wide, cape-like collars are most popular this summer. For summer even-



7268 Plain and Striped Voile in Jumper Frock

ings, with light frocks, there are becoming ruffs of net, chiffon, or malines, and the chic little shoulder capes of Georgette trimmed with fur or marabou.

Sleeves are transparent, or semi-transparent, of crepe, net or chiffon to match the color of the material of the frock; and are both long and short. The closely cuffed sleeve is favored, and also the flowing sleeve. These



7257 Taffeta and Organdy in Afternoon Dress

latter are very easily made, being finished around the lower edge with a bias fold, or the effective picot edge.

Underfittings for Sheer Frocks.

Although not as conspicuous, equally as important as the frock are the dainty underfittings designed to complete it. Combinations, envelope chemises, camisoles, petticoats and knickerbockers are being fashioned of pale pink or blue cotton crepe or voile, the barred and striped cottons, wash satins, and the daintiest possible of sprigged silks with pale toned grounds.

The pink or blue crepe or voile is usually finished around armholes, neck and lower edges with bias folds of contrasting color attached with hemstitching. The flowered silks are also bound with white, or a plain color, or are finished with lace. The envelope chemise is one of the most popular of garments, being shirred, smocked, tucked or box-pleated. For general wear glove-silk knickerbockers and a plain camisole are most practical.

Shanting Used in Simple Dresses. The summer muslins are exceptionally dainty and charming in their color combinations this season; maize, rose, the palest of pinks and blues being popular, and also white. Shantung and pongee are modish, too.

Shanting Used in Simple Dresses. being used in many of the imported frocks and suits. These Shantungs come in charming colorings, in stripes, dots, conventionalized designs and plain tones. They are most practical for street dresses and suits of the sports type. Plain natural pongee is being trimmed with vivid contrasting touches of rose, emerald green, which is one of the most popular of shades this season, orange, and the other popular shades. Shantung and pongee are also modish and practical materials for the separate coats for general wear over light frocks and for motoring.

Speaking of separate coats, they have been more in demand these last few seasons than for some time, owing to the popularity of one-piece dresses. Some of the most attractive of these coats are being made of dark blue Bedford cord with collar and cuffs of white broad-cloth or flannel. Gay silks are used for lining them, or no linings at all. Some of the new lining foulards and voiles are particularly effective.

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

IN A BAGDAD HAREM.

Interesting Description by a Privileged Visitor.

"Where Adam and Eve Lived" is the title of an interesting article about Mesopotamia in the National Geographic Magazine, written by Frederick and Margaret Simplic. While in Bagdad Mrs. Simplic visited the harem of a dignified old pasha, and was introduced to his numerous wives. She says:

As we walked toward the doorway of the walled, windowless structure, I imagined that I should see languorous Eastern beauties in baggy bloomers and gilt slippers. I dreamed of marble baths wherein olive-skinned beauties lolled. I thought of precious perfumes and beveled mirrors, of priceless jewels and of bronzed eunuchs waving peacock fans, while servant maids gently brushed the soft tresses of the harem favorites; but these dreams did not last long.

There was a great square court, surrounded on three sides by the small rooms occupied by the pasha's wives and womenfolk. On the tiled floor there was a variegated lot of cheap Oriental rugs. A few red plush-covered chairs completed meagre furnishings. My host called aloud, and women began to pour out of the tiny rooms. There were fourteen of various size, shape, hue and dress. I looked at their faces and their clothes, and I knew suddenly that all my life I had been deceived. The women before me were not beautiful; most of them were absolutely commonplace; some were stupid-looking. A few wore brightly-colored scarfs about their necks, with jewelry on their ankles and wrists. The popular article of dress, however, was a short baggy "Mother Hubbard" garment, worn over yellow trousers. Gilt or beaded slippers adorned the feet of the young women; the older ones were barefooted.

Hardly had the old pasha withdrawn when the women were about me. And such chattering, giggling, exclaiming, pulling and pushing as followed! It was a great day—a day long to be remembered in that harem. As far as I could learn, I was the first woman from the Western world who had ever visited them; I was the first white woman some of them had ever seen. They felt of my hands and face, got down on their knees to admire my high-heeled shoes, stroked the skirt of my tailored suit, and behaved like children with a new toy. My hatpins were a source of great wonder, and my tight-fitting suit brought forth many a fervent "All-a-a-h!" They asked me how many children I had, and wanted to know how I had managed to get out of the harem alone.

When I told them I was a Christian, and that my countrymen have only one wife apiece, and that she may come and go as she likes, they were voluble in their pity; for these women do not wish to leave the harem.

Not the Gordian Knot

"What is your name, sir?" "My name is Knott Martin, your honor." "Well, what is it?" "It is Knott Martin." "Not Martin again? We don't ask what your name is not, but what it is. No contempt of court, sir." "If your honor will give me leave I'll spell my name." "Well, spell it." "K-n-o-t-double-t, Knott, M-a-r-t-i-n, Martin." "Oh, very well, Mr. Martin; we are through it now, but it was one of the most knotty cases we have had before us for some time."

The AUTOMOBILE



Gasoline Engine Automobile

A writer in *The Motorist* has the following advice on keeping a car in fine condition:

Gasoline is elastic; a gallon will drive a car almost any distance. This is food for thought for those that are worrying over the high price of fuel, by taking a few simple precautions, it is possible for every owner to reduce greatly the consumption per mile.

If the car is run too slowly or fast, there is fuel waste—15 m.p.h. is a good average.

Until now the average motorist has been careless about the amount of fuel he used because it was comparatively cheap and was a small percentage of the total car expense.

Make sure that you are getting all the gasoline you pay for; some owners are not. Watch the counter on the pump to see that it registers the correct number of gallons, and that the operator does not tamper with it while filling your tank. Furthermore, be certain that you obtain full measure; some gasoline pumps leak. It is necessary to check the amount in your tank by frequent measurement.

Or, if this is not feasible, it is advisable occasionally to buy a gallon in a can of your own, and measure the quantity when you get home.

Most cars can be operated with a leaner mixture without affecting the production of power; some motorists may even deem it advisable to run with a very lean adjustment, notwithstanding a reduction in hill-climbing ability or speed. The exact adjustment must be determined by trial.

An auxiliary air device which may be attached to the manifold and operated from the dash should be used. It will be found helpful when running with light load; along a smooth level road, or down hill. When the motor is used as a brake, the suction on the carburetor is reduced to a minimum by opening the auxiliary air device wide.

The car should run easily. All the bearings should be well greased and free. It should be possible to push the car without difficulty with one hand on a smooth level surface. The resistance of reducing friction to the minimum is shown by the fact that a racing car in good condition of maintenance should spin readily, which means that the bearings must be free and the brake bands and shoes must be adjusted.

As incident in the life of the late Lord Strathcona.

As incident in the life of the late Lord Strathcona.

As incident in the life of the late Lord Strathcona.

As incident in the life of the late Lord Strathcona.

As incident in the life of the late Lord Strathcona.

As incident in the life of the late Lord Strathcona.

As incident in the life of the late Lord Strathcona.

As incident in the life of the late Lord Strathcona.

As incident in the life of the late Lord Strathcona.

As incident in the life of the late Lord Strathcona.

As incident in the life of the late Lord Strathcona.

As incident in the life of the late Lord Strathcona.

MARCONI'S WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY

HAS DIRECTLY SAVED WELL OVER 5,000 LIVES.

Stories of the Greatest Life-Saving Invention of the Age.

In these days of war, the greatest brains of the world are vying with one another in establishing records for newer and more invincible ways of killing!

The principal Powers of the world are in a death-grip; every corner of Europe resounds to the clash of arms—or, to be more up-to-date, the bursting of shells. What science can do to help in the terrible work is being done by every scientist—save one!

There is one man whose name stands out amid the conflict for what he has done to save life. While others destroy, he preserves.

And this man is Chevalier Marconi, who invented and perfected the wonderful "wireless" telegraphy. To him belongs the credit of saving life all over the world, since to his great invention thousands of people owe their rescue from maritime disaster.

With a Short History.

The history of wireless telegraphy is still short. As recently as 1899 messages were first sent from England to France, while in 1902 the "waves" he had mastered carried greetings between Canada and England.

But the side of wireless telegraphy with which this article deals is its power of saving life from the sea.

The first case on record of "wireless" being employed by a ship in distress occurred on March 3rd, 1899. On this date the R. F. Matthews ran into the East Goodwin lightship during a heavy fog. The weather conditions would, in the old days, have rendered the work of rescue very difficult if not impossible. But the R. F. Matthews was equipped with what was then a novelty—Marconi's system of wireless telegraphy. Messages were sent ashore, and speedily brought lifeboats to the rescue.

During the next ten years instances are recorded of wireless aiding ships in difficulties, but not until 1909 was public interest really roused in this matter.

Called to the Rescue.

On January 23rd, 1909, just ten years after the case of the R. F. Matthews, the Florida rammed and sank the great White Star liner the Republic, off the Nantucket Lightship, some thirty miles from the American coast.

The story of the loss of the Republic is the story of the pluck of Jack Binns, the wireless operator. Binns at once began to send out the urgent call for help, "CQD." Through the boundless ether, the "magic letters" sped, being recorded by every wireless receiver for hundreds of miles. And in answer came the "CQD" from the coast.

The story of the loss of the Republic is the story of the pluck of Jack Binns, the wireless operator. Binns at once began to send out the urgent call for help, "CQD." Through the boundless ether, the "magic letters" sped, being recorded by every wireless receiver for hundreds of miles. And in answer came the "CQD" from the coast.

The story of the loss of the Republic is the story of the pluck of Jack Binns, the wireless operator. Binns at once began to send out the urgent call for help, "CQD." Through the boundless ether, the "magic letters" sped, being recorded by every wireless receiver for hundreds of miles. And in answer came the "CQD" from the coast.

The story of the loss of the Republic is the story of the pluck of Jack Binns, the wireless operator. Binns at once began to send out the urgent call for help, "CQD." Through the boundless ether, the "magic letters" sped, being recorded by every wireless receiver for hundreds of miles. And in answer came the "CQD" from the coast.

The story of the loss of the Republic is the story of the pluck of Jack Binns, the wireless operator. Binns at once began to send out the urgent call for help, "CQD." Through the boundless ether, the "magic letters" sped, being recorded by every wireless receiver for hundreds of miles. And in answer came the "CQD" from the coast.

The story of the loss of the Republic is the story of the pluck of Jack Binns, the wireless operator. Binns at once began to send out the urgent call for help, "CQD." Through the boundless ether, the "magic letters" sped, being recorded by every wireless receiver for hundreds of miles. And in answer came the "CQD" from the coast.

The story of the loss of the Republic is the story of the pluck of Jack Binns, the wireless operator. Binns at once began to send out the urgent call for help, "CQD." Through the boundless ether, the "magic letters" sped, being recorded by every wireless receiver for hundreds of miles. And in answer came the "CQD" from the coast.

The story of the loss of the Republic is the story of the pluck of Jack Binns, the wireless operator. Binns at once began to send out the urgent call for help, "CQD." Through the boundless ether, the "magic letters" sped, being recorded by every wireless receiver for hundreds of miles. And in answer came the "CQD" from the coast.

The story of the loss of the Republic is the story of the pluck of Jack Binns, the wireless operator. Binns at once began to send out the urgent call for help, "CQD." Through the boundless ether, the "magic letters" sped, being recorded by every wireless receiver for hundreds of miles. And in answer came the "CQD" from the coast.

The story of the loss of the Republic is the story of the pluck of Jack Binns, the wireless operator. Binns at once began to send out the urgent call for help, "CQD." Through the boundless ether, the "magic letters" sped, being recorded by every wireless receiver for hundreds of miles. And in answer came the "CQD" from the coast.

The story of the loss of the Republic is the story of the pluck of Jack Binns, the wireless operator. Binns at once began to send out the urgent call for help, "CQD." Through the boundless ether, the "magic letters" sped, being recorded by every wireless receiver for hundreds of miles. And in answer came the "CQD" from the coast.

The story of the loss of the Republic is the story of the pluck of Jack Binns, the wireless operator. Binns at once began to send out the urgent call for help, "CQD." Through the boundless ether, the "magic letters" sped, being recorded by every wireless receiver for hundreds of miles. And in answer came the "CQD" from the coast.

The story of the loss of the Republic is the story of the pluck of Jack Binns, the wireless operator. Binns at once began to send out the urgent call for help, "CQD." Through the boundless ether, the "magic letters" sped, being recorded by every wireless receiver for hundreds of miles. And in answer came the "CQD" from the coast.

wireless saving the passengers and crew of a vessel was that of the Delhi in 1911. This vessel stranded off the coast of Morocco, and became a total wreck. The fact that among the passengers were the Princess Royal with her husband, the Duke of Fife, and their two daughters, drew great public attention to this wreck.

While the Republic was the instance which first drew attention to the powers of wireless, the story of the Titanic excels it in drama. On her maiden voyage across the Atlantic this gigantic liner struck an iceberg in mid-ocean on the night of April 14th, 1912. On board were 2,201 passengers and crew, while the vessel itself had cost well over one million pounds to build. Yet in a moment she became a helpless wreck.

The Titanic Disaster.

The wireless operator sent his call for help broadcast into the air, and it was answered by the Carpathia, which vessel steamed as quickly as possible to the rescue. But before she had reached the scene of the disaster the Titanic had sunk. Out of the two thousand odd human beings 712 were saved from the lifeboats of the ill-fated vessel. And it is quite accurate to say that, but for the wireless call, most, if not all, of these must have perished from exposure.

But it is not possible to mention even all the most remarkable rescues effected by wireless. There was the Voltorno, which caught fire one thousand miles west of the Irish coast and in answer to the wireless appeal no less than eleven ships went to the rescue, saving altogether 621 lives.

Then, again, when the Empress of Ireland was struck by the Storstad, a wireless call ended in the saving of 452 lives.

But the instances are endless. And the modern usages of war have multiplied them. Of this period nothing as yet can be written; we must wait till the coming day of peace. But brief mention may be made of the Lusitania, when 764 lives were saved.

A Fine Record.

It is no idle boast of the Marconi Company that wireless telegraphy has directly saved well over 5,000 lives.

A word here as to the call used—SOS—is not out of place. "CQD," the original call for danger, was adapted from the old "all stations," or general, call of line telegraphy. But at the first International Wireless Congress it was suggested and approved that a better call was "SOS," which, by its arrangement of dots and dashes, is different from any other call.

"SOS" has no special meaning. It is not intended to express "Save our souls" or anything else equally dramatic. This call is an international one, and has the same meaning in all languages.

Another aid in saving life, allied to wireless telegraphy, is the direction-finder. By watching on this simple apparatus, the operator can indicate on a compass the angle from which a call comes so accurately that the vessel can be steered by it. As he turns his indicator, round the points of the compass the sounds wax stronger and stronger the nearer he gets to the correct degree.

Nowadays the Atlantic is peppered with vessels carrying wireless, over two thousand ships being equipped. And as the number of these increases so the peril of the sea grows less. Marconi has robbed the ocean of much of its terror; Old Neptune is slowly being puzzled.

Nowadays the Atlantic is peppered with vessels carrying wireless, over two thousand ships being equipped. And as the number of these increases so the peril of the sea grows less. Marconi has robbed the ocean of much of its terror; Old Neptune is slowly being puzzled.

Nowadays the Atlantic is peppered with vessels carrying wireless, over two thousand ships being equipped. And as the number of these increases so the peril of the sea grows less. Marconi has robbed the ocean of much of its terror; Old Neptune is slowly being puzzled.

Nowadays the Atlantic is peppered with vessels carrying wireless, over two thousand ships being equipped. And as the number of these increases so the peril of the sea grows less. Marconi has robbed the ocean of much of its terror; Old Neptune is slowly being puzzled.

Nowadays the Atlantic is peppered with vessels carrying wireless, over two thousand ships being equipped. And as the number of these increases so the peril of the sea grows less. Marconi has robbed the ocean of much of its terror; Old Neptune is slowly being puzzled.

Nowadays the Atlantic is peppered with vessels carrying wireless, over two thousand ships being equipped. And as the number of these increases so the peril of the sea grows less. Marconi has robbed the ocean of much of its terror; Old Neptune is slowly being puzzled.

Nowadays the Atlantic is peppered with vessels carrying wireless, over two thousand ships being equipped. And as the number of these increases so the peril of the sea grows less. Marconi has robbed the ocean of much of its terror; Old Neptune is slowly being puzzled.

Nowadays the Atlantic is peppered with vessels carrying wireless, over two thousand ships being equipped. And as the number of these increases so the peril of the sea grows less. Marconi has robbed the ocean of much of its terror; Old Neptune is slowly being puzzled.

Nowadays the Atlantic is peppered with vessels carrying wireless, over two thousand ships being equipped. And as the number of these increases so the peril of the sea grows less. Marconi has robbed the ocean of much of its terror; Old Neptune is slowly being puzzled.

Nowadays the Atlantic is peppered with vessels carrying wireless, over two thousand ships being equipped. And as the number of these increases so the peril of the sea grows less. Marconi has robbed the ocean of much of its terror; Old Neptune is slowly being puzzled.

Nowadays the Atlantic is peppered with vessels carrying wireless, over two thousand ships being equipped. And as the number of these increases so the peril of the sea grows less. Marconi has robbed the ocean of much of its terror; Old Neptune is slowly being puzzled.

Nowadays the Atlantic is peppered with vessels carrying wireless, over two thousand ships being equipped. And as the number of these increases so the peril of the sea grows less. Marconi has robbed the ocean of much of its terror; Old Neptune is slowly being puzzled.

Nowadays the Atlantic is peppered with vessels carrying wireless, over two thousand ships being equipped. And as the number of these increases so the peril of the sea grows less. Marconi has robbed the ocean of much of its terror; Old Neptune is slowly being puzzled.

Nowadays the Atlantic is peppered with vessels carrying wireless, over two thousand ships being equipped. And as the number of these increases so the peril of the sea grows less. Marconi has robbed the ocean of much of its terror; Old Neptune is slowly being puzzled.

Nowadays the Atlantic is peppered with vessels carrying wireless, over two thousand ships being equipped. And as the number of these increases so the peril of the sea grows less. Marconi has robbed the ocean of much of its terror; Old Neptune is slowly being puzzled.

Nowadays the Atlantic is peppered with vessels carrying wireless, over two thousand ships being equipped. And as the number of these increases so the peril of the sea grows less. Marconi has robbed the ocean of much of its terror; Old Neptune is slowly being puzzled.

Nowadays the Atlantic is peppered with vessels carrying wireless, over two thousand ships being equipped. And as the number of these increases so the peril of the sea grows less. Marconi has robbed the ocean of much of its terror; Old Neptune is slowly being puzzled.

Nowadays the Atlantic is peppered with vessels carrying wireless, over two thousand ships being equipped. And as the number of these increases so the peril of the sea grows less. Marconi has robbed the ocean of much of its terror; Old Neptune is slowly being puzzled.

Nowadays the Atlantic is peppered with vessels carrying wireless, over two thousand ships being equipped. And as the number of these increases so the peril of the sea grows less. Marconi has robbed the ocean of much of its terror; Old Neptune is slowly being puzzled.

Nowadays the Atlantic is peppered with vessels carrying wireless, over two thousand ships being equipped. And as the number of these increases so the peril of the sea grows less. Marconi has robbed the ocean of much of its terror; Old Neptune is slowly being puzzled.

Nowadays the Atlantic is peppered with vessels carrying wireless, over two thousand ships being equipped. And as the number of these increases so the peril of the sea grows less. Marconi has robbed the ocean of much of its terror; Old Neptune is slowly being puzzled.

FRANCE'S PLANT FOR WAR SUPPLY

LE CREUSOT'S OUTPUT SURPASSING EXPECTATIONS.

It is in the Centre of Iron and Coal Region and Well Situated.

Le Creusot, the centre of France's war munitions works, where the output of all iron and steel is being put to deluge the Central Empires of Europe is said by a French Cabinet officer to be surpassing all expectations; it is the subject of a war geography bulletin from the National Geographic Society.

Like the famous Krupp works of Germany, Le Creusot's vast ordnance factories, owe their origin to the organizing and inventive genius of one family—the Schneiders. At the outbreak of the war the Schneider Iron Works employed more than 15,000 workmen and their great shops, covering hundreds of acres of ground, were connected by a network of nearly 40 miles of railroad tracks. Since the war this plant has been enormously increased.

Le Creusot owes its importance in the manufacturing and foundry industry to the fact that it is in the centre of one of the richest coal and iron mining districts of France. The coal beds of this region were discovered in the 13th century, but it was not until 500 years later, in 1774, that the first iron works were established. Sixty years later the Schneiders, Adolphe and Eugene, established their first workshops here, and the little hamlet formerly known as Charbonniere, began to grow.

In 1841 it was a town of 4,000 people; just before the war there were 35,000 inhabitants, nearly half of whom were employed in the armor-plate factories, the gun shops, the locomotive works and the ordnance plants. It was one of the Schneiders incidentally, who revolutionized warship armament in 1870. Up to that time the most progressive nations used wrought iron for protective armor on their ships. Schneider proved the superiority of steel in resisting the penetration power of projectiles.

Well Situated.

Le Creusot is admirably situated with respect to the French frontier, for while it is not so far from the firing line as to occasion undue delay in the transportation of munitions, it is sufficiently removed to be well beyond the danger zone. It is 135 miles, in an air line, south-west of Belfort, the fortress of the first class on the Swiss front, and is 175 miles south of Verdun. If an invading army should succeed in passing either of these bulwarks there would still be Dijon, with its eight detached forts, guarding the approach 50 miles to the north-east. Paris lies to the north-west, 238 miles distant by rail.

Supplementing its railway connections, Le Creusot enjoys the advantages of the Canal du Centre, five miles to the east. This waterway joins the Seine and Loire. The former, rising to the north in the Flanders mountains a few miles from the English border, flows northwards into the Atlantic. The latter, the longest river in France, rises to the south and flows northwards into the Atlantic.

This is not the first war in which the Schneider works of Le Creusot have played an important part in supplying France with arms. During the conflict of the Crimea, and the Franco-German war of 1870, the factories produced enormous quantities of munitions.

White Le Creusot has practically no historical association of its own. Only a few miles south-east of Angers, the famous Augustusdunum of the Romans, celebrated for its famous schools. The 62 towers and most of the old walls have disappeared, and the town now occupies only about half the area of its most prosperous days. It was here that the Christian martyr, St. Symphonien, was put to death in 179.

This too was the scene of St. Leger's sacrifice, he who as the Bishop of Autun led the nobles in revolt against the tyrant Ebroin, Frankish Mayor of the Palace. When the city was besieged in 678 and its fall was seen to be inevitable, Leger, then called Leodeger, surrendered himself to his implacable enemy in order that the wrath of the conqueror might be visited solely upon him rather than upon the whole community. Untroubled by the valor of such a sacrifice, Ebroin ordered his followers to put out the Bishop's eyes, subject him to prolonged torture and finally behead him.

Single Women Lack Food.

The London Morning Post quotes a Danish statement to the effect that a great number of German single women have arrived in Denmark seeking employment. According to the statement, the women say that it is nearly impossible for women, except mothers with children, to get food in Germany.

Vindictive.

"Did you ever see a woman that was tongue-tied?"

"No, but I've seen lots of them that ought to be."

The wise girl fears a man far more than she does a mouse.

Be sure you are right—then pause a moment for reflection.

STORAGE BATTERIES

Magnetos Starters Generators
Canadian Storage Battery Co., Limited.
117-119 SIMCOE ST., TORONTO

OUR FORESTS AND THE WAR.

Much Timber Will be Required for Reconstruction Work.

The economic importance of the forest resources of this continent will be greatly enhanced as a result of the war. Enormous quantities of timber are necessarily used for military purposes, in addition to what is unavoidably destroyed in the fighting zone. The shortage of tonnage has made it impracticable for the needed supplies of timber to be furnished on any large scale from Canada or the United States, and as a result, heavy cutting has become necessary in the belated countries. While England is not generally regarded as a forest country, and has made relatively little progress in public forestry, there is still in England and Scotland a considerable amount of timber, mostly on royal and private estates. The imperative necessity for utilizing this timber has resulted in the despatch of a Battalion of Canadian woodmen to cut in France and in Russia.

In Belgium, the Germans have cut a large proportion of the timber and have used it in military operations, or shipped it to Germany. The result of all this over-cutting will mean a heavy shortage of timber for reconstruction purposes after the war, when it should be possible to make large shipments from this continent. This will mean a largely increased drain upon Canadian forests, and serves to emphasize the necessity for still more complete conservation of this tremendously valuable asset, if Canada is to take full advantage of her opportunities for world-service in this direction.

The greatest enemy of the forest is and always has been fire. It has been estimated that the average annual forest fire loss in this country is sufficient to pay the interest on the recent Dominion loan of \$100,000,000. To reduce this loss, it is necessary not only to grant larger appropriations for fire-ranger services, but also to reorganize such services in a number of cases, with a view of securing a dollar's worth of protection for every dollar spent. It has been stated by competent authority that at present more money is wasted on forest fires than is being made by the proper management of the forests.

The importance of the forest in the national economy of Canada is shown by the fact that the average total value of forest products of Canada is about \$25 per head of population. Nearly \$5,000,000 in forest revenue is received annually by the federal and provincial governments from the sale of timber, and a large part of this is used for the benefit of the people.

Some 5,000 acres of forest land in Canada are directly dependent upon the supply of timber for non-agricultural uses, and a large part of this is used for the benefit of the people. The importance of the forest in the national economy of Canada is shown by the fact that the average total value of forest products of Canada is about \$25 per head of population. Nearly \$5,000,000 in forest revenue is received annually by the federal and provincial governments from the sale of timber, and a large part of this is used for the benefit of the people.

Some 5,000 acres of forest land in Canada are directly dependent upon the supply of timber for non-agricultural uses, and a large part of this is used for the benefit of the people. The importance of the forest in the national economy of Canada is shown by the fact that the average total value of forest products of Canada is about \$25 per head of population. Nearly \$5,000,000 in forest revenue is received annually by the federal and provincial governments from the sale of timber, and a large part of this is used for the benefit of the people.

Some 5,000 acres of forest land in Canada are directly dependent upon the supply of timber for non-agricultural uses, and a large part of this is used for the benefit of the people. The importance of the forest in the national economy of Canada is shown by the fact that the average total value of forest products of Canada is about \$25 per head of population. Nearly \$5,000,000 in forest revenue is received annually by the federal and provincial governments from the sale of timber, and a large part of this is used for the benefit of the people.

Some 5,000 acres of forest land in Canada are directly dependent upon the supply of timber for non-agricultural uses, and a large part of this is used for the benefit of the people. The importance of the forest in the national economy of Canada is shown by the fact that the average total value of forest products of Canada is about \$25 per head of population. Nearly \$5,000,000 in forest revenue is received annually by the federal and provincial governments from the sale of timber, and a large part of this is used for the benefit of the people.

Some 5,000 acres of forest land in Canada are directly dependent upon the supply of timber for non-agricultural uses, and a large part of this is used for the benefit of the people. The importance of the forest in the national economy of Canada is shown by the fact that the average total value of forest products of Canada is about \$25 per head of population. Nearly \$5,000,000 in forest revenue is received annually by the federal and provincial governments from the sale of timber, and a large part of this is used for the benefit of the people.

Some 5,000 acres of forest land in Canada are directly dependent upon the supply of timber for non-agricultural uses, and a large part of this is used for the benefit of the people. The importance of the forest in the national economy of Canada is shown by the fact that the average total value of forest products of Canada is about \$25 per head of population. Nearly \$5,000,000 in forest revenue is received annually by the federal and provincial governments from the sale of timber, and a large part of this is used for the benefit of the people.

The Watchman AND OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE

FRIDAY, AUGUST 25, 1916

The WATCHMAN will be published
every Friday.

J. S. GILES, Proprietor.

So a line for Poetry accompanying
Memorial Notices.

Address all communications to
The WATCHMAN
LACHUTE QUE.

En Passant.

Continuing from last week on the
subject of "Traditions" here is one—
related by a Canadian—which does not
appear to have been tarnished by time.

A long time ago the fair maid Freedom,
who knew more of the world than
Columbus or any of the famous discover-
ers that ever lived, took it into her head
that she wanted a home of her own. She
thought of all the places of the earth she
had ever visited, and long she meditated
upon where she would make her dwelling
place, but could not come to a decision.
At last she thought she would choose the
sea. The boundless ocean would be her
home. So she built her ship and sailed
the seven seas for years and years
happy and contented. When she wanted
a change she visited lands where she was
always welcome and the people never
tired of having her among them. But she
preferred the sea. One of her voyages
lasted a whole year. She had lingered
among the beautiful isles of Greece and
the shores of the Adriatic, sailing up and
down by the coasts of sunny Italy, and
thence out into the great Atlantic. The
farther she was from a place she thought
of the more she wanted to go there, so as
she was sailing through the straits be-
tween Spain and that part of North Africa
which used to be called the roof of the
earth, her mind dwelt on a visit to Ice-
land, and she longed to sail away to that
far off land.

It was a long long way, more than two
thousand miles, but that was nothing to
her. She was "Freedom of the Seas" and
cared not for distance or wind or
weather so she sailed away feeling as
sured of a glad welcome.

During her voyages Freedom had often
pondered over a curious thing that
always happened when she visited new
lands on her way. She always seemed to
reach those places just when there was
some trouble afoot, and as soon as she
stepped ashore the trouble rolled up like
a cloud on a mountain side and disap-
peared never to return. So im-
pressed was she with this idea that she
began to like stopping at places on her
way just to see those trouble clouds dis-
perse, for, thought she, "Surely they
are secret enemies of the people and if
by simply stopping on my way I can
drive them away I shall always be glad
to do so."

As she was just out from the Bay of
Biscay she bethought her of a favourite
place of hers called "The Pride of the
Ocean", so she changed her course and
went through what is now called "The
English Channel". As she admired the
white cliffs of Albion, the sight of which
has gladdened the hearts of many and
many men and women since that time,
she felt that there was an ideal place to
sojourn, she therefore landed and for a
long time tarried among the smiling
meads and fertile vales of that favoured
land.

Time passed and her stay prolonged
itself as she wandered hither and thither
as she listed, happy and contented,
until she heard that darkling shadows of
trouble were lurking in the north, vaguely
referred to as the country of "Sandy".
Freedom reflected on those brooding
shadows of evil in a fair land, and she
bethought her of dispelling them as
elsewhere by her presence. To think
was to act with Freedom, so she weighed
anchor and sailed away to the Northland.

Reaching Scotia at a favourable time
of the year she was gratified to find every-
thing bright and pleasant. The shadows
of trouble even had receded as she ad-
vanced, and kept far off, leaving the
land altogether as she stepped ashore.
I think they found a resting place in an
adjacent island but I am not sure, how-
ever, they went and left the glees and
moorlands as bright and lightsome as
they are to-day. The country was a
paradise, and Freedom never wearied of
searching out its beauties and lingering
over them as lovingly as if she had been
born there.

One day as she wandered among the
purple heather her heart was so glad that
she sang as she went, and gathering the
beautiful blue-bells growing around she
bound them in her sunny hair, and of
the looked good. Eyes blue as the blue-
bells, and hair like the waving corn.
Suddenly an agile manly form appeared
before her and stood spell-bound and
amazed at her beauty. This was Sandy,
of whom she had often heard, and she
was greatly impressed with his fine form
and sunny bearing. Questioning him
in her sweetest manner she soon dis-
covered that he was a native of the
country and his beauty, and in fact all
its story. Day after day they met, roam-
ing amid the natural beauties of the
glorious land, she wearing blue bells in
her hair like corn flowers among the
golden grain, and Sandy telling her
stories of his native land with all the
untutored grace of a true patriot who
heart is full of love for his country.

This continued until at length one day
Freedom who was looking so happy
and at a distance at her best, said shyly,
"Sandy, I believe you love Scotland."

better than you love me." She blushed
rosy red as she spoke and looked just
like the goodness of a new world. Sandy
was struck speechless, and for a full
minute he stood mute while his eyes
drank in the glory of the radiant being
beside him. Then he did just exactly
what any other Scotsman would do: He
found speech in song. Like a Greek god
he stood before her and sang in the simple
thrilling language of his country—
"I love a lassie, A bonnie Highland
lassie,
She's as pure as the lily o' the dell,
She's as sweet as the heather, the
bonnie purple heather,
Is Mary my Scotch bluebell?"

That did it. Never in all her life had
Freedom been better complimented. To
be likened to the heather, the bonnie
purple heather, and to be called "Mary,"
for all the world as if she were a real
Scotch lassie, that did it. Their eyes
met, and the old old story was retold
anew, out there on the hillside among
the purple heather.

Thus it was that Freedom, after search-
ing the earth and sea found the home for
which her heart yearned.
She married Sandy and settled down,
and lived happily ever after.

So you know now why Scotsmen love
Freedom. She's their mother!

LINKSMAN.

Agricultural Society Special Prize List

By SIR GEO. H. PERLEY, M.P.,—On
best pure bred Ayrshire Bull, on Ex-
hibition \$5.00. On Ayrshire Herds (2
premiums) 1st \$5.00, 2nd \$3.00, 3rd
\$2.00. On Grade Herds with pure bred Bull (2
premiums) 1st \$3.00, 2nd \$2.00. On best
Shropshire Ram of any age on exhibition
\$2.00. On Holstein Herds (2 premiums)
1st \$5.00, 2nd \$3.00. On best pure bred
Percheron Stallion on Exhibition \$5.00.
On best Pair Carriage Horses 1st \$3.00,
2nd \$2.00. Best collection of Fruit (2
premiums) 1st \$5.00, 2nd \$3.00. Best
Collection of Begonias in pot, (2 pre-
miums) 1st \$2.50, 2nd \$1.50.

By J. C. WILSON & CO.,—On
nearest single driving turn out (3 pre-
miums) 1st \$5.00, 2nd \$3.00, 3rd \$1.00.
On Saddle Horses a ridden 50 per cent to
count for the horse, and 50 per cent for
appearance of rider and outfit, (2 pre-
miums) 1st \$5.00, 2nd \$3.00. Best
collection of Flowers in pot, (2 premiums)
1st \$5.00, 2nd \$2.00, 3rd \$1.00.

By AYERS LIMITED,—Best String
of Horses of all kinds, owned by one ex-
hibitor, to be shown on parade, and judg-
ed in the ring only, number and general
appearance to count in judging, 1st \$10.00,
2nd \$10.00.

By ANDREW ELLIOTT Esq.,—On
foals of year 1916, sired by his stallion
"Allan Water" 2 premiums. 1st \$3.00,
2nd \$2.00. From grade mares,—For
foals of year 1916, sired by "Allan
Water" from pure-bred mares, 2 pre-
miums 1st \$3.00, 2nd \$2.00. For best year-
ling sired by Allan Water, 2 premiums,
1st \$3.00, 2nd \$2.00. On best Colt of any age
sired by "Allan Water" 2 premiums 1st
\$3.00, 2nd \$2.00.

By J. A. MACKAY Esq.,—Special on
yearlings bred from his stallion 1st \$5.00,
2nd \$3.00, 3rd \$2.00. On Foals of 1916,
Bred from his stallion 1st \$5.00, 2nd \$3.00,
3rd \$2.00.

By Argenteuil Live Stock Breeders
Association Per J. A. MACKAY, Sec'y,
On Foals of 1916, Sired by General
Graham, 1st \$7.00, 2nd \$5.00, 3rd \$3.00.

By COL. RILEY,—For best Standard
bred stallion on exhibition grounds \$5.00.
For foals of year 1916 sired by thorough-
bred stallion 3 premiums 1st \$3.00, 2nd
\$2.00, 3rd \$1.00. For a 2nd premium
on hurdle jumping \$2.00.

By DOMINION CARTRIDGE CO.,
Brownsburg,—For best Boy Rider on
horse back under 15 years of age,
(2 premiums) 1st \$3.00, 2nd \$2.00. To
the gentleman who harnesses his horse to
carriage in Exhibition Ring and goes
around exhibition ring the quickest, no
snaps allowed, (2 premiums) 1st \$3.00,
2nd \$2.00, 2nd day.

By HON JUSTICE W. A. WEIR,—
For the Best Canadian Bred Registered
Draught Stallion of any age a Silver
Medal.

By WM. SCOTT Esq., For best cart
horse on exhibition, (2 premiums) 1st
\$3.00, 2nd \$2.00.

By GEORGE PAUL Esq.,—For 2nd
premium on general purpose, One Gal-
lon Can of Brandram & Henderson
White Paint, Value \$3.25.

By L. L. LEGAULT Esq.,—For gen-
tlest single carriage horse 2 premiums
1st \$3.00, 2nd \$2.00.

By R. P. DELARONDE Esq.,—For
best pure bred Clydesdale Stallion on
exhibition grounds, \$5.00.

By O. B. LALEUR & SONS,—
For best agricultural team, (2 premiums)
1st \$3.00, 2nd \$2.00.

By H. SLATER ex M.P.P.,—On
best Pure or Grade draught mare any
age, 1st \$5.00. Best copy-book written
in school by pupils attending any of the
schools in the County, (2 premiums), 1-
\$1.50, 2nd \$1.00.

By T. OS. DERRICK Esq., Ston-
field,—On best Pure or Grade draught
mare any age, 2nd \$3.00.

By HUGH WALSH Esq.,—On be-
st Pure or Grade draught mare any age, 3rd
\$3.00.

By MORROW BROS., Grenville,—
es. Agricultural Mare or Gelding, any
age, 1st \$1.00, 2nd \$1.00.

By J. A. RICE Esq.,—For Road
ster single, 1st \$1.00, 2nd \$1.00.

By W. J. BYRD Esq.,—For best
general purpose mare or gelding of any
age, 2 premiums 1st \$3.00, 2nd \$2.00.

By JOHN T. AYERS Esq.,—For
best Lady Driver, (single) (2 premiums)
1st \$3.00, 2nd \$1.00, 3rd \$1.00.

By COMMODORE HORACE DAVIS
St. Andrews East,—A silver cup to be
awarded annually to the owner of the
best team of draught horses exhibited
at the annual exhibition.

By ROBERT MILLER, Esq.,—For
best Lady or Gent driver with double
turn-out of Manro & McIntosh buggy,
Horse, harness and buggy to be judged,
\$4.00.

By BANK OF OTTAWA, J. R.
Parrie, Esq., Manager,—For best draught
team pure or grade, 2 premiums, 1st \$3.00
2nd \$2.00, and as an additional to first
prize on Holstein bull calves, senior,
\$3.00, and as an additional to first prize
on Holstein bull calves junior \$2.00.

By J. M. PARRIS, Esq.,—For best
collection of paintings, (2 premiums) 1st
\$3.00, 2nd \$1.00, for the best and most
artistically arranged basket of Canadian
fruit (not restricted that the exhibitor
shall have grown the same) 2 premiums
1st \$3.00, 2nd \$2.00.

By AYERS LIMITED,—Best Herd
of cattle all kinds, owned by one ex-
hibitor to be shown on Parade and judged
in ring only. Number and general ap-
pearance to count in judging, 1st \$15.00,
2nd \$10.00.

By JOHN HAY, Esq., M.P.P.,—
For Best Dairy Cow of any breed,
pure or grade, 2 premiums, 1st \$3.00,
2nd \$2.00. To the Lady taking largest
number of premiums in Exhibition
Building, (2 premiums) 1st \$3.00, 2nd
\$2.00. For best pair of Yorkshire pigs,
either sex under nine months \$2.50. For
the best pair of Berkshire pigs, either
sex under nine months \$2.50. For the
best map of the County by pupils not over
15 years attending any school in the
County, 1st \$3.00, 2nd \$2.00.

By DR. J. M. DREW,—On the
best six dairy cows, 1st \$3.00, 2nd \$1.00.

By A. J. DAWES, Esq., As additional
to first prize on Ayrshire bull calves,
senior, \$3.00, and as additional to first
prize on Ayrshire bull calves, junior,
\$2.00.

By ALEX. BERNIER, Esq.,—
On best Holstein Herd, four females and
one male, two years and under, 1st
\$3.00.

By ADOLPHE RAYMOND, Esq.,—
For a second on Best Holstein Herd,
four females and one male, two years and
under \$2.00.

By JOHN FAIR, Esq., St. Andrews
East,—For best decorated automobile on
parade 1st \$5.00. For the best General
Purpose Team \$3.00. For a second pre-
mium on garden vegetables \$2.00.

By JOHN FRASER, Esq.,—For best
beef animal 1st \$5.00, (not exhibited in
any other class)

By C. T. WALES, Esq., St.
Andrews East,—For a second premium
on best beef animal (not exhibited in any
other class) \$1.00.

By THOS. RAYMOND, Esq., St.
Andrews East,—A second premium on
best beef animal (not exhibited in any
other class,) \$1.00.

By G. Y. DEACON, Esq.,—Special
on Ayrshire Herds, four females and one
male two years and under, 1st \$3.00.
—Second prize on above, \$2.00.

By A. G. LARUE, Esq.,—For
hurdle jumping, 1st premium \$5.00.

By Z. N. RAYMOND, Esq. Notary,
—On Hurdle Jumping, a third premium
\$2.00, and a second premium on best
Decorated Automobile \$3.00.

By PETER BELANGER, Esq.,—For
a Potato Race, 1st \$3.00.

By DUCHENEAU BROS.,—A second
premium on Potato Race, \$2.01, and
a third premium on Potato Race, \$1.00.

By J. S. GILES, Esq., Watchman
Office,—Best exhibit of drawing done by
pupils attending the schools in the
County (3 premiums) 1st \$2.50, 2nd \$1.50
3rd \$1.00

By MRS. W. J. TODD,—For best
Bouquet Cut Flowers, (3 premiums) 1st
\$1.50, 2nd \$1.25, 3rd 75 cents.

By DR. G. A. CLUNIE,—For
best Judging of Horses by young men
under 25 years of age, (2 premiums) 1st
\$3.00, 2nd \$2.00.

By R. A. DRAPEAU, Esq.,—For
the best Judging of cattle by young
men under 25 years of age, 1st \$3.00, 2nd
\$2.00.

No young man can enter in the two
foregoing specials who has attended any
Agricultural College.

By GEORGE FRASER, Esq.,—For
best pair fatted lambs \$3.00, not to be ex-
hibited in any other class.

By WM. RENNIE CO., Limited Seed
Merchants, Montreal,—For the best
supply of vegetables grown from a home-
garden, one leader No. 1 Hand Cultivator
and Garden Hoe value \$6.00. This dis-
play should consist of Beans, Beets, Car-
rots, Corn, Celery, Cucumbers, Lettuce,
Musk Melon, Onions, Peas, Pumpkins,
Parsnips, Squash, Tomatoes, and Winter
Radish.

By FRED HOOPER, Esq.,—For best
collection of grain in bag \$2.00.

By T. McQUAT & SON,—To the
exhibitor or feature in the consideration
of the Judges that has done most to the
success of the Exhibition, (2 premiums)
1st \$2.50, 2nd \$1.50.

By McHURNEY, Esq.,—For largest
collection of weed seeds found on a
Canadian farm correctly named (2 pre-
miums) 1st \$1.00, 2nd \$2.00.

By LADY PERLEY,—For best col-
lection of Fancy Work \$5.00. Best col-
lection of Fine Made Knitted Work
(premiums) 1st \$3.00, 2nd \$2.00.

By MRS. H. SLATER,—On best
collection of Fancy Work 2nd premium
\$1.00. On Dozen Brown Shelled Eggs
1st \$1.00.

By E. R. SMITH COY., LTD., La-
chute News,—As an additional premium
to the winners of the most premiums in
Ducks, Geese and Turkeys, a years
subscription to the News on each.

By GEORGE CALDER, Esq.,—For
best Pumpkin Pie, 2 premiums 1st
\$1.25, 2nd 75 cents.

From the PROVINCIAL BANK, by
J. R. McQUAT, Manager.—
Factory cheese uncolored manufactured
in the County 2 premiums, 1st \$3.00, 2nd
\$2.00.

By AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY,—
On Best Leicester Ram 1st \$2.00. On
best Oxford Ram, 1st \$2.00.

By A. McFAUL & BROS., Lumber-
men,—For Best Collection of Garden
Vegetables, 1st \$2.50. For best collection
of Field Roots, 1st \$2.50.

By AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY,—
On best Sow and Litter, 1st \$2.00.

By O. W. LAMB, Esq., St. Andrews,
—On Free-hand Drawing, any child un-
der 14 years, 1st \$2.00.

By ARTHUR LAROCQUE,—Best
home-made bread, baked from Robin-
hood flour, 1st 98th. bag flour, 2nd 19th
3rd 4th. Each party who enters the
contest must supply a sales slip, showing
that they have purchased at least one
bag of Robinhood Flour during the past
thirty days.

By ROBERT McFAUL, Esq.,—On
best collection of Butter, 1st \$2.00, 2nd
\$1.00.

G. L. MEIKLE & CO.—On Best col-
lection of Pictures taken by Amateurs
only with Eastman Goods, 1st No. 3
Brownie, 2nd No. 2 Brownie Cameras or
\$5.00 worth of supplies.

By G. VALOIS, Esq., Notary,—On
the Best Embroidered Table Centre (fine)
\$1.00. On Best Coochet Work \$2.00.
On Best Hardanger Embroidery \$2.00.

CUSHING

Miss Miron Weir is visiting friends in
Lachute this week.

Master John Dobbie, of Harrington, is
the guest of his uncle Mr. Robert Dobbie.
Miss May Fraser, of Montreal, is a
guest of her friends at St. Mungo's
Manse.

Miss Katie Hartley spent last week in
Lachute the guest of Miss Hazel Mc-
Gibbon.

Miss Ella Watson spent a week recent-
ly in Ottawa visiting her sister Mrs. N.
M. Dowd.

The Misses Eva and Grace Whelehan
of Montreal, are spending their vacation
in Cushing.

Miss Walker, of Montreal, is at present
the guest of her cousin Mrs. (Rev.)
Fraser at the Manse.

Miss Myrtle Arnold and Mr. Gilbert
Arnold, of Grenville, were guests of Mr.
and Mrs. Archie Graham on Sunday.

Mrs. J. Richards and daughter Dorothy,
of Edmonton, Alberta, were guests of her
cousin Mrs. Archie Graham last week.

Mrs. E. O. Keatley left last week for
her home in Montreal where she will
entertain her aunts Mrs. Wm. Douglas,
and Mrs. T. Davidson.

Mr. Alex Hunter and the Misses
Hazel, Emma and Ema Hunter of Moose
Jaw, Sask., are guests of Mrs. Hunter's
parents Mr. and Mrs. George Bradford.

WEDDING BELLS.

Monday afternoon, August 14th, at 5
o'clock at the home of Prof. and Mrs.
T. G. Churchill, 513, Beresford avenue,
Winnipeg, the marriage was solemnized
of Miss Mary Conner Green to Mr.
Gordon William Wood. The ceremony
was performed in front of a background
of asters, sweet peas, palms and ferns.
The Rev. William Somerville officiated.
A delicious luncheon followed, after
which the young couple left for Duluth,
when they go by boat to points in Eastern
Canada and the United States, and after
a few weeks sojourn they will return to
reside in Winnipeg. Mrs. Wood was
formerly of the staff of the Agricultural
College in the Household Arts depart-
ment. Mr. Wood is instructor in Animal
Husbandry in the same institution.

Monday afternoon, August 14th, at 5
o'clock at the home of Prof. and Mrs.
T. G. Churchill, 513, Beresford avenue,
Winnipeg, the marriage was solemnized
of Miss Mary Conner Green to Mr.
Gordon William Wood. The ceremony
was performed in front of a background
of asters, sweet peas, palms and ferns.
The Rev. William Somerville officiated.
A delicious luncheon followed, after
which the young couple left for Duluth,
when they go by boat to points in Eastern
Canada and the United States, and after
a few weeks sojourn they will return to
reside in Winnipeg. Mrs. Wood was
formerly of the staff of the Agricultural
College in the Household Arts depart-
ment. Mr. Wood is instructor in Animal
Husbandry in the same institution.

Monday afternoon, August 14th, at 5
o'clock at the home of Prof. and Mrs.
T. G. Churchill, 513, Beresford avenue,
Winnipeg, the marriage was solemnized
of Miss Mary Conner Green to Mr.
Gordon William Wood. The ceremony
was performed in front of a background
of asters, sweet peas, palms and ferns.
The Rev. William Somerville officiated.
A delicious luncheon followed, after
which the young couple left for Duluth,
when they go by boat to points in Eastern
Canada and the United States, and after
a few weeks sojourn they will return to
reside in Winnipeg. Mrs. Wood was
formerly of the staff of the Agricultural
College in the Household Arts depart-
ment. Mr. Wood is instructor in Animal
Husbandry in the same institution.

INSOLVENT NOTICE.

In the matter of Joseph Philatr alt,
Baker of the City of St. Jerome. P.Q.
Insolvent.

The undersigned will sell by public
auction, in retail, on the premises,
at the business place of said insolvent,
in the City of St. Jerome, P.Q.,
Wednesday, the 6th of September,
1916, at 11 a.m., the following assets,
consisting in:

Two horses, 4 broad waggons, har-
nesses, 1 motor engine, etc.

The book debts to the amount of
\$99.15 will be sold en bloc, at the
dollar rate.

Conditions CAH. For further in-
formation, apply to
ERNEST ST. AMOUR,
Curator, 11 Place d'Armes,
Montreal.

CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY.

QUEBEC EXHIBITION.
August 26th to September 2nd, 1916
Going August 28th to September 1st
inclusive. Return limit 7 days from
date of sale but not later than Sept.
5th. \$4.05.

TORONTO EXHIBITION.
August 26th to September 11th,
1916. Going August 28th to September
7th. Return limit 8 premium 13th.
For tickets information apply
to Depot Ticket Agent, Lachute, or
nearest C. N. R. Agent. \$13.20



New Prices August 1, 1916

The following prices for Ford cars will
be effective on and after August 1st, 1916

Chassis	-	\$450.00
Runabout	-	475.00
Touring Car	-	495.00
Coupelet	-	695.00
Town Car	-	780.00
Sedan	-	890.00

f.o.b. Ford, Ontario

These prices are positively guaranteed against
any reduction before August 1st, 1917, but there is
no guarantee against an advance in price at any
time.

E. F. AYERS,

Agent - - - Lachute.

EVERY CANADIAN SHOULD SEE THE COUNTRY'S CAPITAL
AND THE BEST TIME IS DURING FAIR WEEK

CENTRAL CANADA EXHIBITION



OTTAWA
SEPT. 9 to 16
1916

ENTRIES CLOSE SEPT. 4TH
REDUCED RAILWAY RATES

Great Industrial Exhibit \$25,000 In PRIZES for
LIVE STOCK

Brilliant and Varied Grandstand Performance Afternoon and Evening
MILITARY EXERCISES. VAUDEVILLE ACTS,
BALLOON ASCENSIONS AND LOOP-TH-LOOP AVIATOR.
BIG HORSE RACING PROGRAMME.

NIGHT SHOW
Magnificent Spectacle and
Fireworks—"Battle of Falk-
land Islands."

Hundreds of Other Features. The Greatest Effort Yet.

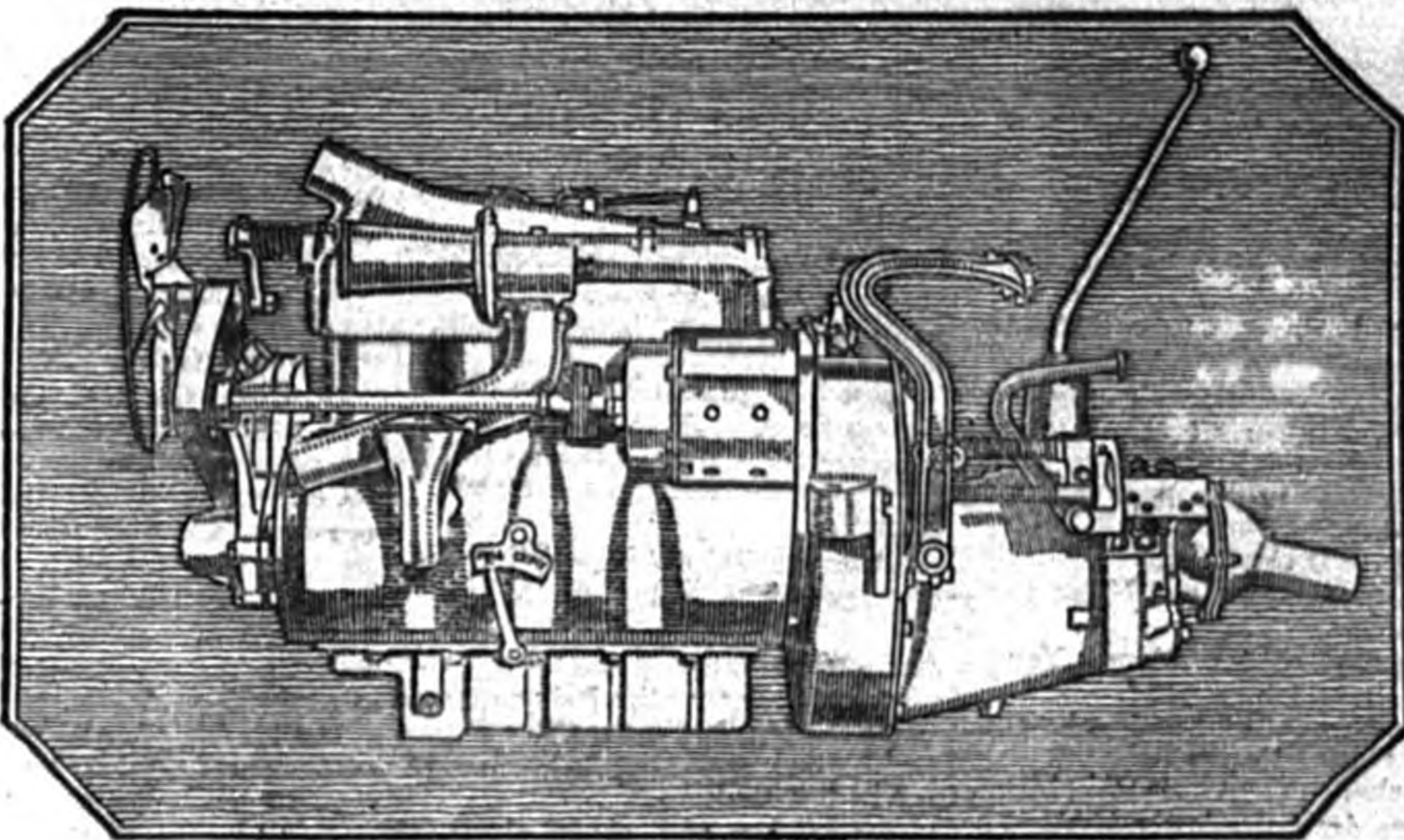
Don't Forget to See Ottawa Fair This Year

JOHN BRIGHT, President. J. K. PAISLEY, Secretary and Manager

33 4/5

Horse Power

From This Powerful MAXWELL ENGINE



Almost 34 horse-power from this regular stock Maxwell engine!

34 actual, brake horse-power!

Proved by an accurate dynamometer test, made in the Maxwell laboratories August 10, 1916.

There has been a lot of talk about horse-power, and we just want to let Maxwell owners and prospective owners know that in respect to horse-power, as in most other respects, the Maxwell leads by a comfortable margin. Not that we attach such great importance to horse-power. We don't. We never have.

Horse-power—abundant horse-power—is *only one* of many superior features of the Maxwell.

We are selling motor cars—complete motor cars—not engines or horse-power.

Horse-power is a matter that is secondary to motor efficiency and economy.

A giant has no advantage if he does not

apply, or wrongly applies, his strength.

Maxwell cars have horse-power—all you want or need—probably more per pound of car weight than any other automobile in the world.

But we don't make any loud cry about it.

Because we have more than horse-power to sell you.

Because you are, and should be, interested in results, the net effectiveness of power.

We challenge competitive tests. We invite comparison.

Because we absolutely know that no car of its class or weight can surpass the Maxwell on speedways, on rough roads, through sand or mud, anywhere.

And because we know, and you will know, that, everything considered, the Maxwell is the World's Greatest Motor Car Value!

W. S. McKIMMIE,
Phone 97, LACHUTE, QUEBEC.

Maxwell \$850

Argenteuil Marble & Granite Works

MacDonald and McColl Proprietors

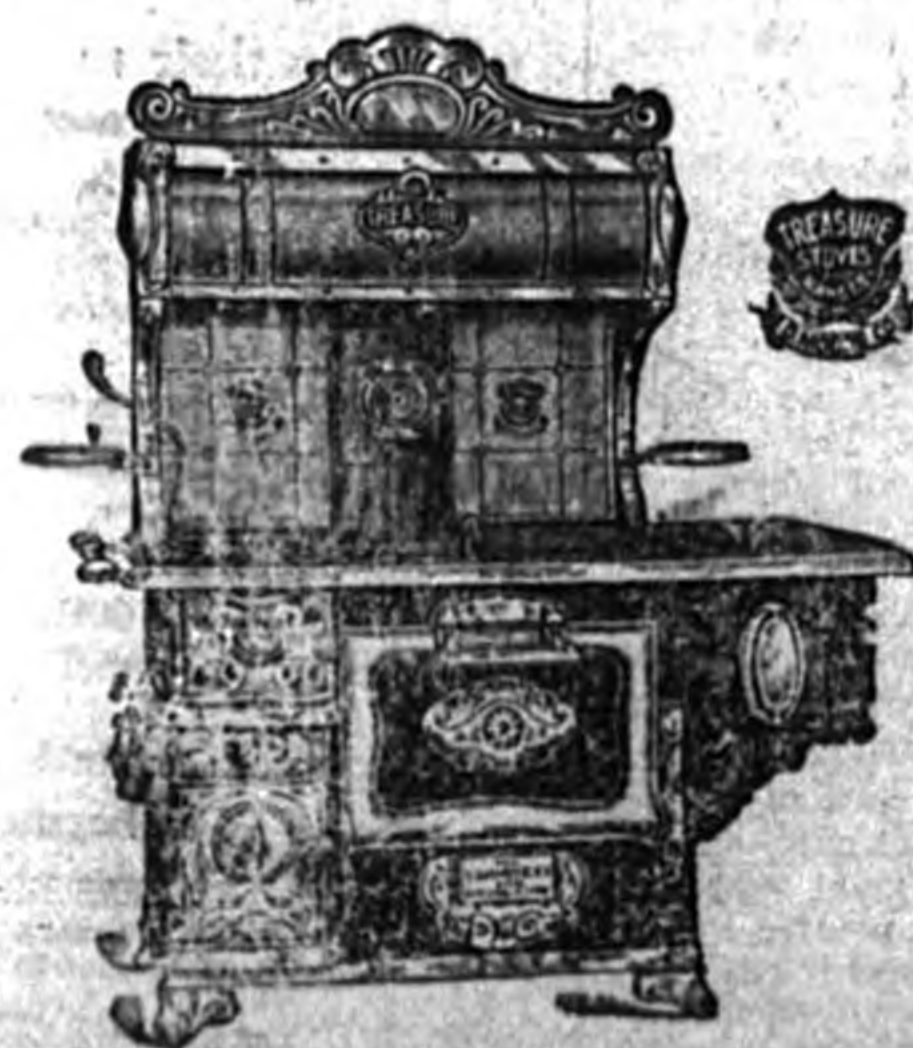
Headstones and Monuments of all kinds

Estimates Given on Application.

Satisfaction Guaranteed

Macdonald & McColl, Contractors

Main Street, Lachute



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.

G. B. LAFL. JR & Sons, Limited.

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
J. S. GILES, Agent.

C. P. R. EXCURSIONS TO THE EXPOSITIONS

TORONTO \$13.20

Going August 20th to September 7th, 1916, inclusive. Return Limit, Sept. 13th, 1916.

QUEBEC \$6.45

Going August 20th to September 1st, 1916. Tickets good for Seven Days from date of issue, but not later than September 4th, 1916.

SHERBROOKE \$5.25

Good Going September 2nd, to Friday, September 8th.

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.

M. ROBY, Lachute.

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

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

Auction Sale.

There will be sold by Public Auction at the residence of

THOMAS WILSON.

Foundry Street, Lachute

Tuesday, August 29th, 1916

The following effects:—One organ, 1 parlor suite, 1 sewing machine, 1 Quebec heater, 1 cook stove, 1 box stove, dining room table 6 chairs, sideboard, odd chairs, carpets, pillow, odd tables, washing machine, wringer, buggy, harness, crockery, 1 Oak bed room suite, beds, feather beds, sleigh, 2 clocks, 6 1/2 cords of dry hard wood 18 inch birch split, 3 loads of four foot dry alba, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

Also the house and outbuildings with vacant lot adjoining property, will also be offered for sale. Terms made known on day of sale.

Sale to commence at 1 p.m. sharp.

TERMS: \$5.00 and under cash, over that amount 6 months credit on furnishing approved joint notes. 5 per cent off for cash.

W. J. BOYD, Licensed Auctioneer.

There will be sold by Public Auction at the residence of

G. C. WARK, St. Andrews,

Saturday, August 26th, 1916

The following effects:—One mare 7 years old (sound), 1 buggy rubber tyred, 1 buggy steel tyred, 1 single express, 1 cutter 1 pair of light bob-sleighs, 1 set single harness, a quantity of old harness, 1 Ladies' side saddle, 1 pair of iron harrows, 1 plow, 1 pitch fork, 3 shovels, 1 small chicken house, 1 sideboard, 1 dining room table, 1 rattan rocking chair, 1 Oak rocker, 1 large arm chair, 2 high chairs, 1 parlor suite 5 pieces, (Oak upholstered) 3 small tables, 1 Ladies' writing desk (Oak) 1 mans writing desk (Oak), 1 set bedroom furniture, (Ash), 1 set bedroom furniture, (Elm) 2 piece bedroom furniture (Golden Oak), 2 piece bedroom furniture (White), 2 large chests of drawers, 1 camp bed, 1 coal-oil stove, 2 burners, 1 coal range (Home Comfort), 1 Quebec heater with oven, 1 kitchen table, kitchen chairs, 1 large corner cupboard, 2 small cupboards, 2 galvaniz'd wash tubs, 1 wringer, 1 small churn and butter tray, 1 feather bed, pillows, curtains, window blinds and pictures, 2 large table lamps, 4 small table lamps, 1 ice cream freezer, 1 ironing board and set of sad irons, 40 yards carpet in two pieces, 1 small carpet square, 20 yards floor oil cloth, a quantity of dishes, glass ware, cooking utensils, gem jars, cutlery, also a quantity of green oats for feed, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock sharp.

TERMS: \$10.00 and under cash, over that amount 6 months credit on furnishing approved joint notes.

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.

A Tenderfoot's Wooing

CLIVE PHILLIPS' WOLFEY
(Author of "Gold, Gold in Cariboo," Etc.)

CHAPTER XXXV.—(Cont'd.)

"Yes, ma'am. Lowest deals, as you say," replied Al, with a great smile in his deep wrinkles, and under his breath he muttered:

"Holy smoke, ain't she a peach?"

"Ace high it is."

"Then I cut for my husband. Whoever cuts the lowest card makes the first attempt."

For a moment her eyes rested on Dick Rolt, and perhaps her lips trembled—they are the only part of the face which no one can control—but if they did, it was so slightly that no one in the room could have sworn to it, and if she sat down somewhat suddenly when she had turned up the knave of diamonds, he had reason enough to be tired, and the room was hot. At once Jim, Al, and Anstruther went to the table together, but Mrs. Rolt held up her hand.

"In order of precedence, please, gentlemen." And then with a little curl about her lips: "Our guest comes first," and young Fairclough came down nonchalantly and turned a card from his corner with somewhat over-quickly.

"No luck," he said, as he turned up a nine.

"You don't know yet, Mr. Fairclough," she said sweetly. "The foreman next."

Jim Combe hesitated a moment, and a queer smile spread over his face. He remembered that if a pack of cards is shot over a smooth surface it is not impossible to guess where the low cards will be, the least painted offering the least resistance, and he picked his card carefully.

His choice was justified. The card he chose had only one pip on it, but for a moment his face clouded. Then he smiled again.

"Ace low, you said, Mrs. Rolt?"

"I thought that Jim Combe was a square player," she said, but there was no censure in her tones. "You know the rule, Jim. Stahl back. Your turn, Al."

"Give me a little 'un, ma'am."

She hesitated. It is not pleasant to send an old friend to his death, and the cards which had been cut were all high.

"If you want me to cut for you, Al?"

"If the boss don't mind, ma'am."

Rolt nodded to her to humor the old man, but her hand shook as she turned up a five of spades.

"Oh, Al, I'm so sorry."

"Then you ain't got no call to be. What I asked for, ain't it, and I mostly asks for what I want," and he swung gaily round on his heels to leave the room.

"Hold on, Al!" said a quiet voice at his elbow, "there is one more to cut."

"That's no use, Mr. Anstruther. You ain't fit to go, and there ain't anything there no lower than a five."

"There are three lower, Al. If you please, Mrs. Rolt."

Mrs. Rolt looked up into the quiet smiling face, and saw a light in it which she had never seen before. It didn't seem as if Anstruther knew what lay ahead of him, and the knowledge made him hold his head more proudly.

"He is right, Al. You pledged yourself that all should cut. Take your card, Frank."

As she spoke, Kitty Clifford moved forward from her parted lips.

Wards Anstruther, and then stood hesitating, her lips trembling, and her sweet eyes full of unshed tears.

"What is it, Kitty? Do you want to be a tenderfoot for him?"

She tried to answer, but no sound came from her parted lips.

"Shall she cut for you, Frank?"

"Will you, Miss Clifford—Kitty?"

And he held out his hand to her. For a moment the boy and girl stood there hand in hand before that altar of chance, forgetful of the world and reckless of the betrayal of their secret.

It was a strange betrothal, but such it seemed to all who saw them. In a silence which could be felt, the girl's white hand began to move uncertainly over the pack, touching a card here and another there, as if afraid to choose.

The others had drawn their lots at once. To them it seemed that minutes elapsed while that little hand wandered over the table, and each man prayed in his own fashion that she might choose aright.

At last, like a child who fears to see the knife, she shut her eyes, and clutching a card, held it up to Anstruther, over whose face a proud smile spread as bright and genuine as day-light.

"Thank you, dear. You have saved my honor. You don't mind if I spoil your pack, Mrs. Rolt. I shall want this card by and by more than you will," and kissing it, he put it into his breast pocket.

But Kitty caught at his hand and cried to him to show it to her.

"Another time, dear. It is the best card in the world for me."

"What was it, Frank? Show it to me, oh, show it to me!"

"Not now, Kitty," and bending down, he kissed her white brow be-

her waist, half led, half carried, her to Mrs. Rolt.

"Take her away now. For God's sake take her away!" he said, and Mrs. Rolt led Kitty sobbing from the room.

"Oh, Marry! Marry! I have killed him," Frank—

But Frank Anstruther stood back from the weak pleading hands, and as the two women left the room, his was the only face left in it on which there was no sign of sorrow.

"When the door closed, he sat on the edge of the table and began to roll a cigarette.

"Let's see that card, paniner. You ain't putting up a job on us?"

"No, Al. There it is," and he showed him the two of hearts.

"Holy smoke! The two-spot! She couldn't have drawn a lower if she'd tried to!"

"Or better. Luck is for the young, Al," and this curiously-minded young man from Piccadilly began to hum a light air to himself, the words of which were—

"He ain't no good about the house. He can't cut wood."

CHAPTER XXXVI

"You said, Combe, that I should not be able to find my way to Soda Creek?"

Anstruther was still sitting on the table rolling his cigarette.

"In the dark. It would be right all the time you were on the road. But you don't have to. It is not likely we are going to let you suicide after that."

Anstruther smiled a little jeeringly.

"That has nothing to do with the question. Would you mind coming here for a moment?" and he went to the window.

"That is the road to Soda Creek; the way we came?"

Combe nodded.

"But that is the direct way, as the crow flies?"

"Yes, only there's a bit of a canyon in the way."

"I know, but after?"

"There wouldn't be any after. There's no way across the canyon up to you come to the place where the road crosses it. It's four hundred feet deep with sides like the walls of a house."

"If there was a bridge across it, it would shorten the distance by a mile, wouldn't it?"

"Yes, by two, I should think. But there ain't any bridge, and the Indians ain't going to wait whilst we build one."

"Could one be built? How wide is the canyon?"

"Not more than twenty or thirty feet at the Buck's Jump. It could be bridged there easily enough; but what's the good of talking. It ain't bridged."

"Where is the Buck's Jump. There, isn't it?"

"Yes, right against that big lone pine with the broken top."

"Very nearly in a direct line for Soda Creek?"

"In a plumb straight line. That pine might have been put there for a surveyor's post."

"So I thought," said Anstruther, and he stood there measuring the distance with his eye, and noting the landmarks.

Combe watched him, and at last, with an obvious effort, he said:

"You don't think it is my business, but I've got to speak. I know just how you feel, and it's the way a man ought to feel. You can't know you can't go now. It wouldn't be a square deal to Miss Clifford."

"Leave Miss Clifford's name out of the question, please. I'm very much obliged to you for what you suggest, but there are some things you don't understand. I'm going, and there's an end of it."

"When I am ready," Anstruther answered, and left the room.

"Pretty rough on them kiddies, ain't it, Jim?" said Al, when Anstruther had left the room, "and she's dead stuck on him. But I guess he's right."

"Right," snorted Combe. "Right? Just to think of himself? No I don't think he's right, and I'll take a blanked good care as he doesn't do it."

Whatever Al was going to say was lost, for at that moment the call sounded from the upper story. The rifles were wanted at the windows.

With a rush the two men went to their places, and for the next twenty minutes they had their whole attention occupied by what they saw from their posts.

A cloud of dust was coming towards them at railroad speed, and at first they flattered themselves that Horseley and his specials had broken the cordon and were coming to their relief. But the riders who emerged from the cloud were Chilcotens, reckless whooping devils, painted as none of the white men had ever before seen. Indians painted in British Columbia their greasy locks powdered with swansdown, and eagle's blumes drooping from their heads to half way between their shoulders.

fore them all, and with his arm round

At break-neck gallop they rode to within a hundred yards of the house, and then like a flight of starlings they single file in a wide circuit round the building, brandishing their weapons and discharging them in the air.

In spite of the pace at which they came several bullets struck the house, and one was so well aimed that it smashed through a chest of drawers behind which Rolt was kneeling; but one of the Indians' horses pitched on its head, and before its rider could extricate himself, several bullets found him.

"Only the center past, I fancy, Al," said Rolt, coolly, blowing the smoke out of his barrels. "Where is Anstruther?"

"I see him go into his room as we came upstairs. He hasn't been up here to see the show. He's up to his neck in them trunks of his, I reckon."

"What?"

"Kinder sortin' out his duds and gettin' good and ready for his pass-sar."

Jim glanced quickly through the window and saw that the Indians were already looting back to their lines. Then he put his rifle up against the wall and left the room quietly.

Al noticed him and seemed about to follow him, but thought better of it, and muttering "Let 'em settle it themselves. It ain't my funeral," kept his place at the window.

Anstruther's door was wide open, but from where he stood Jim could not see into the room, neither could he hear anyone moving in it, but to prevent accidents he sat down and took off his boots, and then with them in his hand stole quietly along the passage and peeped through between the door and the jamb.

Anstruther had gone, but the room could not be said to be empty, for the floor of it was covered with mountains of clothes, as Jim had never dreamed of, piled pell mell in a great heap, whilst, as he said afterwards, there were "boots enough for a battalion and coats like blankets at a pot-batch."

(To be continued.)

HE HATES THE GERMANS

They Insulted Sir Pertab Singh and His Cavalry.

Sir Pertab Singh is back on the western front with his famous Jodhpur Lancers, dubbed by Lord Roberts the "finest cavalry in Asia."

Though over 70 years of age, Sir Pertab was among the very first of the Indian princely princes to offer his services to the British Government when the war broke out.

Nearly eighteen months he remained fighting the Huns in France and Flanders. Then Oriental etiquette compelled him to pay a flying visit to his native land in order to be present at the wedding of his daughter, the young Maharajah of Jodhpur, with a daughter of the Duke of Newmarket, better known to cricket enthusiasts as "Bobby."

And now he has returned once more to the scene of hostilities, his appetite for fighting still unsatisfied.

There is a reason for this.

Sixteen years ago Sir Pertab placed his services, and those of his splendid troops, at the disposal of the Indian Government, in order to proceed to China and assist in quelling the Boxer uprising there.

This offer was gratefully accepted, and in recognition thereof Sir Pertab, who was already a maharajah, a rajah, a rajput of the rajputs, and head of the famous warrior barons of Oudh, was raised to the rank of major-general in the British army.

But when he and his men arrived before Pekin they found the German von Waldersee in supreme command. The Hun, a boor then as now, made game of the warrior prince, and the young prince of Prussia, who was then a staff officer, sneered at his splendid cavalry, calling them "coolies" and "niggers."

To say the least, the effect of insolence such as this on a member of one of the oldest and proudest races on earth, accustomed to be treated on equal terms by English princes, was not to be wondered at.

So did his troops, individually and collectively.

Years ago Sir Pertab swore not to die in his bed. He has been fighting for Britain all his life, as his father, the old Maharajah Takht Singh, did before him.

One of the earliest recollections of the young Sir Pertab, then a boy of thirteen, was seeing his sire set out with Havelock to give battle to the rebel sepoys during the great Mutiny.

Later on he rode with the British up through the Khyber Pass, and into Kabul. He also fought under Gen. Ellis in the Mohmand Expedition, and in Tirah under Gen. Lockhart, where he was wounded.

Lord Roberts was for over forty years a close personal friend of his.

Not So Bad as Feared

"Pleased, mum, nurse says you come at once as baby's been an' swallowed near a 'ole packet of pins an' she says don't be handily alarmed as luckily they're safety pins."

Her Idea

"My dear, I've an idea," said old Mrs. Godart to her caller. "You know we frequently read of the soldiers making sorties. Now, why not make up a lot of those sorties and send them to the poor fellows at the front?"

The Farm

Cutting and Curing Alfalfa

The following directions for cutting and curing alfalfa hay are given by Don H. Bark, Chief of the Irrigation Investigation Division of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Though written for the Alberta farmers, they are with few modifications, applicable to conditions wherever alfalfa is grown.

In order to secure the best appearing alfalfa hay on the highest possible value, and a product that will always command the highest market price, alfalfa hay must not only be cut at the proper stage of growth, but should be cured in such a way as to retain, not only its leaves, but as much as possible of its bright green color as well. In order to obtain this class of product, but also its bright green color, which makes it so attractive.

The leaves of alfalfa hay contain more feeding value pound for pound than the stems of the plant, so that the plan to insure the saving of as large a percentage of the leaves as possible. The proper curing of alfalfa, however, is not a different problem, provided favorite weather conditions can be secured. No hard and fast rule can be laid down that will fit all conditions equally well for the methods of handling in each case will always depend largely upon the weather.

Normally, alfalfa should be cut in the forenoon after the dew is off and raked up into windrows while still quite green; either late the same afternoon or not later than the following afternoon, for the longer it is left in the swath, the more it will become bleached and discolored from the sun. If the weather is dry there is little danger of placing it in the windrows too green. It should be left in the windrows from one to two days, or until half dry, and then placed in small or medium-sized cocks or piles, where it is to be left until it is sufficiently cured to permit of storing.

The main principle to be observed in the curing of alfalfa should be to dry it out sufficiently for storing with as little exposure to the sun and elements as possible. If his principle is borne in mind, and the plan outlined carried out, it is possible to dry alfalfa sufficiently for stacking and still retain its bright green color—always provided the weather is good. Rain during harvest is a feeding value, it is being more widely grown each year, but is harvested and cured with difficulty. Some growers in these districts place the piles of hay on small "stools" with slatted bottoms, the stools being constructed of 1 x 4 inch lumber, and elevated on short legs about two inches from the ground, after which each pile or cock is covered with a canvas cover until the hay is thoroughly cured and ready for the stack, but this method is expensive from the standpoint of both equipment and labor. The covers used cost about 20 cents each. Whatever the condition of the weather, the method of curing, it should be borne in mind that water on the hay from either dew or rain is more liable to cause trouble than moisture in the hay. Hay is liable to stack when no moisture can be twisted out of a bunch or wisp by twisting in the hands.

Feeding Silage

There are almost as many different ways of feeding cattle successfully as there are men who feed them.

It is the natural food of all domestic animals and in the state of nature cattle can get all the nourishment from it they require.

With domesticated animals, when in the case of the beef animal early maturity is sought, or where in the case of the dairy cow a large quantity of milk is desired, extra feed has to be supplied. In the winter the succulent part of the ration—what corresponds to the grass during the summer feeding—is provided in the shape of roots or silage. The other part of the ration consists of hay and straw.

When the animals are turned out to pasture in the summer it would seem reasonable that the supply of succulent feed that was supplied during the winter would no longer be required. Many dairymen find that this is so. They find that if they do offer the animals silage they will not eat it readily. Evidently the cattle get all the succulent feed they require from the pasture. Other dairymen, however, find that their cows eat up the silage almost as readily during the summer when the pastures are at their best as during the winter months. The question naturally arises: If some dairymen can do without summer silage and claim their cows give just as much milk without it, would not the dairymen that do feed it get just as Examined them frequently and on the On the face of it, it would seem that cattle should not require any more succulent feed than they would get on a good rich pasture if they are fed grain and meal to increase the richness of the ration. The safest plan, however, is not to try to answer the question at all, but to let the cows answer the question. Silage is about the cheapest food we can

feed them and if they seem to relish it during the summer we may be sure that it is doing them good. Animals after all are very much like human beings—"what's one man's meat is another man's poison"—and if the

them have it even if it does not agree with our ideas of balanced rations.

It Pays to Test

In virtually any dairy district, probably among the hardy supplying one factory, it is possible to find contrasts running something like this: One herd of 14 cows gives on the average 7,732 lbs. milk and 248 lbs. fat, while a neighbor's herd of 14 cows averages only 4,037 lbs. milk and 155 lbs. fat. Indeed, in looking over the records in eleven districts the average difference between the high herds and the low ones amounted to 4,639 lbs. milk and 140 lbs. fat per cow. This is certainly an extraordinary difference, and indicates that it will pay to calculate what cows can do.

Take it another way: In 1914, sixty patrons of two creameries began this cow calculation, cow testing. It was found in 1915 that their herds had made a gain over their 1913 record of 71 pounds of fat per cow, a gain of eight per cent. But on the other hand the 1913 patrons of the same two creameries who did not go in for cold calculations fell off 37 pounds of fat per cow, seventeen per cent. If the men not cow testing had made gains with their cows in the two years as those made who were testing, it would have meant an increase in the output of 58,362 lbs. of butter! It pays to test. Record forms are furnished free of charge on application to the Dairy Division, Ottawa.

FACTS OF SCIENCE

Holland's mines are now producing coal at a rate of about 2,000,000 tons a year.

The production and distribution of electricity in Edinburgh has been made a municipal monopoly.

Spain has been practicing irrigation for more than a century, its first canal having been begun in 1814.

Russia maintains at Moscow an experiment station for the study of flax cultivation and manufacture.

A factory in France drives turbines with water from a reservoir on a mountain 600 feet above it.

A dredge built in Holland for the government of Uruguay crossed the Atlantic Ocean under its own steam.

For peeling oranges there has been invented a curved piece of bone with a hook at one end to cut the skin.

A Brazilian city uses a trolley car ambulance to transport patients to and from hospitals in its suburbs.

The government of South Africa has erected a large sugar mill to encourage the cultivation of cane in Zululand.

Robber-covered motor cars and prevent slipping, are attached to the soles of new shoes for very young children.

A wire clip, to be screwed into a door frame, has been invented for holding milk bottles out of the reach of cats and dogs.

The world's largest stone statue, a figure of a patron saint that will be 240 feet long, is being carved from a rock on an island in Japan.

A power loom has been invented that is said to weave oriental fabrics so closely imitate the genuine handmade ones as to defy experts.

The Argentine government has made a large appropriation to finance a campaign against locusts, chiefly by propagating swarms of grasshoppers.

Driven by a kerosene motor, a motorcycle has been invented that carries four persons seated ahead of man on the back seat.

To lessen the smoke and gas in tunnel, Swiss railroads are equipping their locomotives with exhausts closed when a tunnel is entered, steam being exhausted beneath the engines.

THE STRENGTH OF A FLOWER

Sunflower Forced Its Way Through Asphalt Pavement.

A rock-split asunder by a growing tree that has found lodgment in what was at first only a small crack is a familiar sight to most people. The force that a tree exerts in accomplishing this feat is tremendous, but relatively it is not equal to that exerted by the flower that Mr. John Burroughs describes in a recent book, "The Breath of Life."

One of the most remarkable exhibitions of plant force I ever saw was in a Western city, where I observed a wild sunflower forcing its way up through the asphalt pavement; the folded and compressed leaves of the plant, like a man's fist, had pushed against the hard but flexible concrete until it bulged up and split, and let the irrepressible plant through. The force exerted must have been many pounds. I think it doubtful if the strongest man could have pushed his fist through such a resisting medium.

Life activities are a kind of explosion, and the slow continued explosions of this growing plant rent the pavements as surely as powder would have done. It is doubtful if any cultivated plant could have overcome such odds. It required the force of the untamed hairy plant of the plains to accomplish the feat.



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 Custard 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 standard in Canada for more than half a century.

THE CANADA STARCH CO. LIMITED
MONTREAL, QUEBEC, CANADA
BRANDFORD, 215, PORT WILMIAM.

PHARAOH'S PALACE.

Discovery in Egypt May be of Home of the Oppressor.

The Museum of the University of Pennsylvania has made public a report from Dr. Clarence S. Fisher, leader of the Eckley B. Cox, Jr., expedition to Egypt, in which he tells of what appears to be the discovery that Meremphat had in his palace at Memphis an archeological museum something like those of the present day. Meremphat was the son of Ramesses the Great, and by many is identified as the Pharaoh of the Oppression as described in the Book of Exodus.

The palace was discovered early in the present year, the report said. It was large and elaborately decorated, but at some time was destroyed by fire, traces of which are abundant. The palace was about 180 feet long and 100 feet wide and contained about 20 rooms. The throne room was a magnificent chamber of about 60x40 feet.

In describing this room the museum announcement stated that "it is probable that this throne room, if not the same, is similar to the one in which Moses and Aaron confronted the Pharaoh, demanding that the people of Israel be permitted to go. The authorities in Egypt admitted that a great discovery had been made."

In the rooms were found gold ornaments, scarabs, vessels and vases. The most interesting find, the report stated, was a collection of relics, partly of the Stone Age and partly of the Sixth Dynasty (about 4500 B.C.), which indicated that Meremphat was a collector much like modern men or nations. The stone implements included knives, razors, sickles and arrow heads.

Can Cats Hear?

The acuteness of the average cat's sense of hearing is proverbial, but it is a proverb that needs qualifying. For example, many white cats are absolutely deaf, and though the idea may appear absurd at first sight, it is believed by some students that the color of a cat is associated with its sense of hearing. Among several imported Persians, for long-haired cats from abroad, not one white one in the number has been able to hear the slightest sound.

Lurid Lighting

Gay says the Romans must have been in the plden days. "I'm right! Think of going to bed by the light of the Roman candle!"

Lantic Sugar

will keep their natural color if you use

Lantic
Sugar

the pure cane sugar which dissolves at once. Order by name in original packages.

2 and 5-lb cartons
10 and 20-lb bags

PRESERVING LABELS FREE
Send red ball trade-mark cut from a bag or carton to

Atlantic Sugar Refineries Ltd.
Power Bldg., Montreal 43

GOOD RICH BLOOD MEANS GOOD HEALTH

Just a Little More Rich, Red Blood Cures Most Ailments.

The lack of sufficient rich, red blood does not end merely in a pale complexion. It is much more serious. Bloodless people are tired, languid, run-down folk who do not enjoy life. Food does not nourish; there is indigestion, heart palpitation, headache, backache and nearly always nervousness. If this bloodlessness is neglected too long, a decline is sure to follow. Just a little more rich, red blood cures all these troubles. Then you have new health, new vitality and pleasure in life. To get more rich, red blood the remedy is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. No other medicine increases and enriches the blood so quickly or so surely. This is not a mere claim. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done this over and over again and that is why thousands of people always have a good word to say for this medicine. Miss Gertrude Haffner, Kingston, Ont., says: "About two years ago I was suffering greatly with anaemia, so much so that I had to give up my situation. I became so weak that I could scarcely walk without help. I had no ambition, no color, no appetite and was constantly troubled with headaches and dizzy spells. I was taking medicine from the doctor, but it did not do me a particle of good. One day a friend asked me if I had tried Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Though as the result of my condition I was greatly discouraged, I began the use of the Pills, and thanks to that good friend's advice after using a few boxes I began to feel much better. Under the continued use of the pills I gained in weight, my color came back and I grew gradually stronger. I looked so much better that people would ask me what I was taking and I had no hesitation in giving the credit to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I am so grateful for what this medicine has done for me that I will do all I can to extend its use."

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.

HOW TO BE WEATHER WISE.

Nature Supplies Signs by Which Conditions May Be Foretold.

If you want fine weather, look for fine-weather signs, says A. D. Beard, in St. Nicholas. Here are some of the most reliable, for they are based upon scientific facts:

When the sunset sky is red, you may expect clear weather on the following day.

At night, when the moon is clear and shows clean edges, with no halo or ring of mist surrounding it, there is little danger of rain.

When the wind blows steadily from the west the weather will continue fair.

Watch the smoke from a chimney or from your campfire—it is a good barometre. If the smoke rises high it means clear weather.

A gray early morning, not a heavy, cloudy one, promises a fair day.

A heavy dew at night is seldom followed by rain the next day. Think of it this way and you will remember: wet feet, dry head.

Animals are said often to show by their actions what the weather will be, and there is reason in this. Some of them certainly have a knowledge of coming storms. We are told that spiders are especially sensitive to weather changes, and when they make new webs the weather will be fair; if they continue spinning during a shower, it will soon clear off.

Grape-Nuts

(Made in Canada)

embodies the full, rich nutriment of whole wheat combined with malted barley. This combination gives it a distinctive, delicious flavour unknown to foods made from wheat alone.

Only selected grain is used in making Grape-Nuts and through skillful processing it comes from the package fresh, crisp, untouched by hand, and ready to eat.

Through long baking, the energy producing starches of the grain are made wonderfully easy of digestion.

A daily ration of this splendid food yields a marvelous return of health and comfort.

"There's a Reason"

Sold by Grocers everywhere. Canadian Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Windsor, Ont.

WOUNDED SOLDIERS IN TRAINING

SCOPE OF THE GOVERNMENT'S NEW SCHEME.

No Canadian Worthy of the Name Who Will Not Agree to it With All His Heart.

The Military Hospitals and Convalescent Homes Commission, with Sir James Loughheed at its head, has already given a great deal of consideration to re-education for men who need it, and has taken steps to organize the training required in many parts of the country. The complete establishment of the system may be expected very soon; for the Government, by Order-in-Council, has just adopted a report of the Military Hospitals Commission, of which we are enabled to give this summary:—

The report begins by explaining that the Commission aims at benefiting not only disabled members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force but also disabled Reservists of the British and Allied armies who were bona fide residents of Canada when the war broke out.

The Commission has received the assurance, it tells us, of the active cooperation of the Provinces and various Municipalities in carrying out such a policy. Technical Schools, Agricultural Colleges and other public institutions have agreed to receive disabled men for training and many others have also been received from private commercial establishments to provide training and subsequent employment when the men have become proficient.

The period of training for a new vocation will vary according to the previous education and industrial history of each individual. The cost of tuition will vary in consequence, and also owing to the fact that in many cases the tuition will be free or the fees nominal. (The training will be free to the men in all cases. If there is any charge, it will be paid by the Dominion Government.)

A Scale Prepared.

The Commission has already undertaken the provision of training in general subjects and elementary vocational work for all men under treatment in the various hospitals and convalescent homes operated by the Commission, irrespective of whether or not such men will later be subjects for vocational training leading to new occupations. In a few cases, arrangements have also been made for that special training.

The Commission was not able, however, to put into operation a general scheme of vocational training until a scale of maintenance could be arranged for the men undergoing the training and for their dependents. The Commission has therefore prepared a scale under which a small sum for personal expenses will be granted to the men undergoing training, while provision on a sliding scale is made for married men and their dependents, and for those unmarried men who may have persons legally dependent upon them.

Here is the scale which the Commission has now been empowered to establish. It will be understood throughout that "maximum age" means 16 for a son and 17 for a daughter:—

1. A single man, with pension, living in, receives free maintenance; that is, board, lodging and washing.

2. A single man, with pension, living out,—\$60 a day.

3. A married man, with pension, living in—free maintenance and \$8 a month, with the following additions:—

For wife having no children, \$35 a month, less her husband's pension.

For Wife and Children.

For wife and one child, if child is under five, \$38; from five to ten years, \$39.50; from 10 to maximum age, \$42.50; less, in every case, the amount of husband's pension and children's allowances under the pension regulations.

For wife and two children, from \$41 to \$47 a month (less pension and allowances) according to age of children.

For wife and three children,—\$44 to \$50 (less pension and allowances), according to ages.

For wife and four children,—\$47 to \$53 (less pension and allowances), according to ages.

For wife and five children,—\$50 to \$56 (less pension and allowances) according to ages.

For wife and six children,—\$53 to \$59 (less pension and allowances), according to ages.

A wife with seven or more children under the maximum age may be given the maximum allowance of \$55, less pension and allowances.

All these allowances for wife and children will be paid direct to the wife, unless otherwise thought fit by the commission.

4. A married man living at home will receive \$60 a day. (This of course is in addition to the allowances for wife and children.)

The Widowed Mother.

5. A widowed mother, if dependent entirely upon the unmarried son who is receiving training, and if the son made an assignment of his pay to his mother and also arranged for her to receive separation allowance while he was on active service, may be paid

at the same rate as the wife of a married man with no children.

6. The parents of a man undergoing training, if both are old and past work, and entirely or partially dependent upon him, may also be paid at that rate.

7. The guardian of a widower's children (under the maximum age) will be paid monthly:—for one child, \$10; for two, \$17.50; for three, \$22; and \$3 for each child in excess of three, with a maximum of \$35.

Payments under these regulations will be continued for one month after the completion of vocational training, whether the man has secured employment or not.

It is clear that this system of allowances will enable many men to take advantage of the training offered, by providing for their families while the training is being given.

The President of the Military Hospitals Commission asks us to say that any further information desired by our readers will be gladly given on application to the Secretary, at 22 Victoria Street, Ottawa.

HOW TO CREATE AN ESTATE.

The Way a Man May Have Something When Old Age Creeps Upon Him.

As a means of preventing poverty and as a method by which families deprived by death of the providing member may not become objects of charity, there has never in the world been anything devised which equals the power for good as a well-managed life insurance company.

Life insurance as developed to-day is of the greatest economic value. It is the bonding together of many men, and the paying in of certain sums by each, to minimize the financial loss experienced by other members of the company.

Life insurance in the beginning was solely for protection, but variations in the different forms which exist to-day have been brought forth to meet the demands of the public, as they arose from time to time, but we believe the farther a company varies from the primal idea—namely protection—the less is its power for good.

As an investment we have nothing to say against it, and the vast accumulations of surplus which the different companies have made and which they hold for policyholders speaks for itself, but the principle of making provision is often lost sight of in the attempt to create an asset, at a future date, for a person's own benefit.

It is a curious thing that no matter how badly a man may need life insurance, he has a tendency to sidestep it until he is finally caught, and, as has been aptly said, some men get life insurance to-day much in the same manner as they get religion. His emotions must be appealed to, and he often takes the step in a moment of enthusiasm; generally he is pleased with himself afterwards, and if he is a right-thinking and a proper business man he seldom or never lapses his policy.

In going over the daily press week by week and year by year, we see the probates of wills of many people, and we are often astounded by the smallness of the estate, if any, to take care of those left behind, and in many cases we find that the principal asset, when any, is usually a life insurance policy taken out by the breadwinner.

The building of an estate at the present time, or even at any time, is a tedious and long-drawn-out matter. It is not generally known that fully 95 per cent. of the people who enter business fail during some time or other. Neither is it generally known that fully 97 per cent. of the public, when they attain advanced age, have little or nothing to live upon. If even a small fortune is to be accumulated it must be wisely and intelligently managed, and when people are so busy, as they are to-day, endeavoring to make ends meet, they have not much time at their disposal to look into investments.

By putting aside a small sum yearly, as one's means permit, the moment the first payment is made on a life insurance policy an estate is created of the face value of the policy, and if a man would only continue to add to this, in the best years of his earning capacity, he would have something when old age creeps upon him which would be security against many of the troubles he might have to meet, and if he has this sum at his disposal when he comes to advanced age he will have many people anxious to give him the comforts to which he is entitled.

In the Opposite Direction.

Sir Douglas Haig has a keen sense of humor and a gift of repartee. A big, blustering sergeant was cursing two men for being careless with ammunition, and shouted: "You'll send us all up to Heaven like a rocket."

Sir Douglas chipped in, "Unless you improve your language, Sergeant, I'm afraid you may go in an opposite direction."

Marriage is a failure for a leap year girl who proposed in vain.

If you suspect a man don't employ him; if you employ him don't suspect him.—Chinese Proverb.

ARE CLEAN

NO STICKINESS

ALL DEALERS

G.C. Briggs & Sons

HAMILTON

PRICE

5¢

5¢

5¢

5¢

5¢

5¢

5¢

5¢

5¢

5¢

5¢

The Summer "Life-Savers" are fruit, cereals and green vegetables. Meat in Summer overtaxes the liver and kidneys, potatoes cause intestinal fermentation. Get away from the heavy Winter diet; give Nature a chance. One or two Shredded Wheat Biscuits, served with milk or cream or fresh fruit, make a deliciously nourishing, satisfying meal. Such a diet means good digestion, good health and plenty of strength for the day's work. All the goodness of the wheat in a digestible form. For breakfast with milk or cream; for luncheon with fresh fruits.

Made in Canada

OVER 400,000 IRON CROSSES.

Most of Those Issued to Germans Are of Second Class.

More than 400,000 Iron Crosses have been issued since the start of the war, according to figures which were published in a recent issue of the Berliner Tageblatt, a German daily newspaper.

The great bulk of these are crosses of the second class, such as are given to the privates in the ranks for distinguished service on the battlefields. There are 401,103 of this class alone.

Besides these crosses of the second class the Iron Cross of the first class is held by 8,506 persons. This includes 275 generals and 5,605 other officers. There are 368 aviators who have this decoration, 390 naval men and 139 in other branches of the service. This brings the total of Iron Crosses of both classes which have been distributed in the course of this war up to 409,409.

Why He Preferred It.

"How do you like my new gown?"

"Not nearly as well as your old one, my dear."

"What is there about the old gown you like better than this?"

"The old one is paid for, my dear."

Minard's Liniment Lumberman's Friend

A Persistent Flatterer.

Mother—Why don't you yawn when he stays too long? He'll take the hint and go.

Daughter—I did, and he told me what beautiful teeth I had.

Sore Eyes

Grasshopper 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 50¢ per Bottle. Minard's Eye Remedy 25¢. For Sale at the Eye Remedy Druggists or Minard's Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

Ruinous.

"What ruined your business?"

"Advertising."

"How?"

"I let it all be done by my competitors."

Minard's Liniment used by Physicians.

No Leisure.

"Yes, we married in haste. I hope my husband doesn't repent at leisure."

"Demand pretty clothes and everything else you can think of, girl. Keep his nose to the grindstone. Don't let him have any leisure."

Interference With Commerce.

A commercial traveller had been summoned as a witness in a case at court, his employers having sued a delinquent customer, and the lawyer for the defence was cross-examining him.

"You travel for Jobson and Co., do you?" asked the attorney.

"Yes, sir."

"How long have you been doing it?"

"About ten years."

"Been travelling all that time have you?"

"Well, no, sir," said the witness, making a hasty calculation, "not exactly travelling. I have put in about four years of that time waiting at railway stations and junctions for trains."

That Child.

Tommy—Oh, mother, look at that man! He's got one arm.

Mother—Hush! He'll hear you.

Tommy—Why, doesn't he know it?

Ask for Minard's and take no other

Hens in War Time.

The fact that the Berliners have to content themselves with two eggs a week brings to mind similar hardships endured by the French in 1870. At that time the French ladies turned their boudoirs into hen-coops. One Paris butcher bought Pollux, the elephant, and slaughtered him. This unusual dainty was sold for forty francs a pound for the fillet and shoulder, and the price of the feet ran to twenty francs. Even the blood was not wasted. Black puddings, claiming to be exceptionally nourishing, were made from it, and sold well. One intelligent speculator made a corner in candles, melted them down, and sold the product for lard at a handsome profit.

The trouble with most of us is that

we want to be known as charitable unselfish and high-minded persons, but we want to get rich first.

RUBBISH HEAPS.

Many Serious Fires Traceable to Such Accumulations.

More fires originate in rubbish heaps than from any other source, to permit rubbish to remain in the building not only invites a fire to visit your home or place of business, and render your family temporarily homeless, or cripple your business at a time when you can least afford it, but also endangers the lives of your family or employees. In addition to destroying an average of 25,000,000 in property value in Canada each year, fire caused the death of 141 persons last year.

The home is built to protect our loved ones, and we want to do everything to insure absolute protection to those who live in it.

That rubbish heap in the attic, storeroom or basement is a menace to your household, because there is always a possibility of fire starting in it, and it may start when least expected.

Consider what might happen, and then, without delay, eliminate the menace of the rubbish heap.

How to Keep Yourself Looking Young.

It has been proven that the woman who protects her skin will keep herself free from wrinkles and marks of age far longer than the woman who says "Oh no, I never do anything for my complexion."

If your skin is not naturally clear and fresh, or if it has suffered from instantaneous worry—sickness—age or the ravages of wind, sun and weather, the regular and persistent use of U.S. will soon restore to your complexion its natural color and freshness.

U.S. is a valuable formula of an old and famous beauty secret.

It feeds and nourishes the skin wards off wrinkles and makes the complexion clear, smooth and faultless. It is not necessary to use any other treatment during the day. Apply U.S. at night before retiring, and it will tone the skin and give that silky softness and glowing freshness that alone indicates perfect skin health.

U.S. is put up in handsome opal bottles. It may be secured through T. Eaton Co., Limited, and other High-Class Drug Stores, or direct from us.

Send 50¢ (3¢ war tax) to-day for trial bottle sufficient for six weeks' use.

See our exhibit at National Exhibition, Toronto.

U.S. MFG. CO., LTD., TORONTO, ONT.

THE SAILORS AT GALLIPOLI.

Two Ran Away to Get Into the Trenches.

Mr. Norman Wilkinson tells this story in his book, "The Dardanelles": I had the story from an naval officer whose duties lay on shore. He was outside his dugout one afternoon when two men in strange raiment passed. Their gait and the fact that both wore navy flannels told him at once that they were blue-jackets. Anxious to know what they were doing there, he stopped and questioned them.

"Where are you going?"

"Motor lighter K—, sir."

"Do you belong there?"

"Yes, sir."

"Then what are you doing here?"

"Well, sir," hesitating, "we've just been up to the trenches."

"Where were you sent there with orders?"

"Er—no, sir."

"How long, sir?" Then to his companion, "When was it we went up Bill?" Then to captain, "I should say about four days, sir."

Finally the captain ordered them under arrest down to a picket boat in which he was about to visit the flagship. On the way out the captain heard the two adventurers discussing their detention with some bitterness, ending with the same refrain, "Fine thing, this—under arrest. And they treat you like a gentleman in the trenches—treat you like a gentleman, I say."

It is difficult to imagine the point of view of men running away to get into the trenches and leaving them with regret.

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house

I bought a horse with a supposedly incurable ringbone for \$30.00. Cured him with \$1.00 worth of MINARD'S LINIMENT and sold him for \$85.00. Profit on Liniment, \$54.

MOISE DEROSCE.

Hotel Keeper, St. Philippe, Que.

Agents Wanted

To represent well known Fertilizer Manufacturer. Attractive proposition to energetic and responsible parties. Apply with full particulars to

FERTILIZER.

c/o Wilson Publishing Co., Ltd., 73 Adelaide St., West, Toronto

ABSORBINE

TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Reduces Strained, Puffy Ankles; Lymphangitis, Puff Swellings, Boils, Swellings; Stops Lameness and always pain. Heals Sores, Cuts, Bruises, Boil Chafes. It is a SAFE ANTISEPTIC AND GERMICIDE

Does not blister or remove the hair and horse can be worked. Pleasant to use.

\$2.00 a bottle, delivered. Describe your case for special instructions and Book 5 M free.

ABSORBINE, JR., antiseptic ointment for medical, domestic, travel, and other uses. Contains—only a few drops required at an application. Price \$1 per bottle at dealers or delivered.

W. F. YOUNG, P. O. F., 515 Lyman Bldg., Montreal, Can. (Absorbine and Absorbine, Jr., are made in Canada.)

Machinery For Sale

Wheelock 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 31-714

ROYAL YEAST

MAKES PERFECT BREAD

"I always agree with my husband."

"Very sweet of you." "Except, of course, when he is in the wrong."

There's no special virtue in resisting a temptation you can't afford to indulge in.

SEED POTATOES

SEED POTATOES, IRISH COB- biers, Fairway, Carmen, Ontario. Supply limited. Write for quotations. H. W. Dawson, Brampton.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE CHEAP, FOR BREEDING, silver cross, and red cross foxes and fisher. T. Chambers, Sioux Look-out, Ont.

NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE

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

MISCELLANEOUS

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

MECHANICS WANTED

We want a few good mechanics. Have steady work and good wages for lathe hands, fitters, handy men, also a few wood-working machinists and handy men for wood shop wanted. Apply in person only.

Dodge Manufacturing Co. West Toronto.

Become a Registered Nurse

and receive pay while learning The Beth Israel Hospital of New York City Founded 1890 Accredited by the New York State Education Board. Offers a two-and-one-half year course in training for nurses with allowances and maintenance. Applicants must have one year high school instruction in the theoretical sciences. For particulars address Beth Israel Hospital, 65 Jefferson St., New York

Seventh Annual Toronto Fat Stock Show

will be held at Union Stock Yards, Toronto DECEMBER 8th and 9th, 1916 For further particulars write C. F. TOPPING, Secretary, Union Stock Yards, Toronto

Lump Rock Salt

Best for Cattle. Write for Prices. TORONTO SALT WORKS, 60-62 Jarvis St., Toronto, Ont.

10-15-20 Years from now the Bissett Mills will be giving good service. It is built of solid timber, treated with wood preservatives, that prevent decay. It has strong, rigid walls, airtight doors, and hoops of heavy steel. Therefore it lasts, simply because it can't vary well do anything else. Our folder explains more fully. Write Dept. U. T. M. Bissett, 200, 572, St. Mary, Ontario.

G. L. MEIKLE & CO.

For One Week Only
reduction in
Coal Oil Stoves (New Perfection)

AS FOLLOWS

1 Burner Stove	\$ 3.00
2 " "	7.50
3 " "	10.00
4 " "	13.50

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.



An impromptu porch-party
with a Victor-Victrola

The Victor-Victrola is the greatest social aid that any home can have.

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".

Victor Victrolas \$21.00 to \$400.00

Records from 75 cts. up.

New list of records every month. Come in and hear them. Needles and Albums always in stock. Repairs promptly attended to.

OMER PAQUETTE - Agent
MAIN STREET, LACHUTE

Fresh Stock of Lowney's Chocolates always on hand.

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, Vice-President
President.
SIR HENRY N. BATH, ALEXANDER MACLAREN,
RUSSELL BLACKBURN, DENIS MURPHY,
SIR HENRY E. ROAN, HON. SIR GEORGE H. PERLEY,
E. 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.
Granville Branch, - E. W. Richards, Acting Manager.

ROBERT MILLER

DEALER IN

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, Bolled 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.

FOOTWEAR

For School Boys & School Girls

Consisting of Boots that are Strong and Lasting. Growing Girls Boots with low heel in sizes 1 to 6. Extra Special Value in Boys School Suits.

— SEMI-READY TAILORING —

Your New Fall Suit made to your order just as you want it. The choicest novelties of the season in Styles and Fabrics are ready for your choosing. Ready-made Suits for Men and Boys always in stock.

Boots Repaired. - Tel. 65

W. G. Staniforth.

Head-quarters for Haying Tools.

Scythes, Snaths, Forks, Scythe Sticks, 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 Sections,

Rivets Etc., Etc.

T. McQuat & Son, Lachute Mills.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

Harvesters' Excursions

Tuesday, August 29th, 1916

\$12. WINNIPEG

Plus 1-2 cent per mile beyond

From all Stations in the Province of Quebec, also stations in the Province of Ontario—Brockville, Smiths Falls, North Bay and East.

FARE RETURNING: 12c per mile to Winnipeg plus \$8. to starting point.

NO CHANGE OF CARS BETWEEN EAST AND WEST ON THE C.P.R.

J. S. Giles, - Agent, Lachute.

CANADIAN NORTHERN
\$12 TO WINNIPEG
PLUS 1-2 CENT A MILE BEYOND

FARM LABORERS' EXCURSIONS

The West requires harvesters from Eastern Canada. **40,000**

Wages \$2.50 to \$3.00 per day and Board.

Fare returning, 1-2 per mile to Winnipeg, plus \$18 to starting point

Special C.N.R. trains leave Lachute 5.55 p.m.,

AUGUST 29th, 1916.

Through trains with lunch counter cars attached

Apply to nearest C.N.R. Agent, or General Passenger Department, 226 St. James; St. Catherine St., Montreal.

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

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

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

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