

The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XLI

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1916.

NO. 32

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

CUSHING

Mr. C. F. Kains spent last week in Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Wheelan spent Sunday here.

Miss May Fraser and Miss Walker, of Montreal who have been visiting at the Mauns, returned home on Tuesday.

Miss Tessie Roberts, of St. Philippe who left this week on a visit to friends in Concord, N. H. was a guest of her grandmother Mrs. R. Wheelan on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. O. L. Oboke with their three little daughters left on the 29th inst for Dewar Lake Park, where Mr. Oboke goes to attend to the harvesting of the crops on his homestead there.

Mrs. Walford spent a few days last week at her residence here. The Messrs. Edie and Stern Walford are spending this week at Pine Cottage where Mrs. McDonald and family have also arrived to spend a few weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Puller, of Brook Farm had as guests recently their sisters Miss Annie Fuller of Chicago and Mrs. E. Hodgson of Hudson Que. also their cousin Mr. J. Puller, of Milton, Vermont. The latter gentleman is a native of Cushing having been born on the farm now owned by Mr. L. C. Wale—he left for the States with his parents when a child and is now visiting his native place for the first time—he was accompanied by his wife a charming American lady.

Mrs. E. O. Keatley spent last week in Montreal, where she entertained her aunts Mrs. Wm. Douglas and Indian Head and Mrs. T. Davidson, of Manitow. We regret to learn that the latter son Master Webster Davidson has been seized with typhoid fever and is confined to the Royal Victoria Hospital. Mrs. Davidson's only other son Mr. Gilbert Davidson is serving at the Front.

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, Sec.-Treas., Louisa, Que 9-1-16

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.

A large lot of Voile 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

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

CRESWELL'S

Canada Cement

Prices Right

R. Creswell, Regist'd.

LOCAL NEWS

Mr. Geo. Deacon spent the week-end in Magog, Que.

Mr. Walker McArthur spent the week-end in Montreal.

Mr. Jos. Ampleman spent a few days in Quebec this week.

Mr. Robt. White, of Toronto, was the guest of Mrs. J. Rice this week.

Miss Mabel Box spent the week-end in Montreal, the guest of her parents.

Mr. H. Hampton spent the early part of the week with friends in Quebec.

Private G. Dixon, C. Con't., and W. Bull, of the 148th Battalion, Valcartier Camp.

Mrs. R. Robertson, of Lachine, was the week-end guest of Mrs. Jas. MacKimmie.

The Misses Clark, of Montreal, are guests of their aunt Miss Rachel Clark this week.

Mrs. N. McGregor and son, of New York, are guests of Mrs. P. R. McGibbon this week.

Rev. Mr. Lackey and son Oswald, left on Tuesday for a month's visit with friends out West.

Miss Elsie McIntyre will resume giving lessons in pianoforte playing September 5th.

Mrs. A. McVicar and daughter, of Ste. Jerome were guests of Mrs. Jas. Catton for the week-end.

Miss Armour, of Montreal, left on Sunday after a pleasant week's visit with Mrs. Mossman Hall.

Mr. and Mrs. Hawkins and Mrs. Hanson, of Montreal, were week-end guests of the Misses Allan.

Mr. Wm. Hay and Mr. John Hay, M.P.P. left on Tuesday to attend the Quebec Exhibition.

Messrs J. Mountain and S. Pollock, of Montreal, were week end guests of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Pollock.

Mr. and Mrs. Bachus and daughter, of Kazabaza are guests of Mrs. Jason Stewart for a few weeks.

The many friends of Mr. A. Westwood are pleased to see him again in town on the staff of the Ayers Limited.

Mrs. George H. Taylor returned to Ottawa on Saturday after a few days visit to her sister Mrs. N. H. Smith.

C. E. Norris and wife, of Buffalo, are visiting with Mrs. Massiah, Captain Massiah and Mr. W. L. Massiah.

Mr. Wm. Pain'ter left on Tuesday morning last for Ballston, N.Y., owing to the sudden illness of his sister.

Dr. A. Forest, dentist, from Montreal, will open a permanent office on Main St. next Provincial Bank, about Sept. 1st.

Mr. and Mrs. McDiarmid, of Toronto, spent a few in town this week visiting their many old acquaintances and friends.

Master Hubert Massiah of Ottawa, who has been spending the summer with his grandmother returned home on Sunday.

Miss A. L. Moore returned home on Saturday last after a three weeks visit with friends at St. Adolphe de Howard.

Mrs. Leslie Hooker is spending this week in Montreal with her husband Capt. Hooker, who expects to leave shortly for Overseas.

Mrs. Beath with her daughter, of Smith Falls, and Miss Young, of Montreal, were guests of Mrs. Wm. Robinson this week.

Miss Jean Taylor, of Bay St. Ottawa, left for her home last Saturday after an eight weeks stay with her aunt Mrs. N. H. Smith.

A special train will leave Montreal for Lachute at 8:10 a.m. Monday, September 4th, returning leave Lachute 8:05 p.m. for Montreal.

Gunner A. N. Sheppard, 68th, Battery of Petawawa Camp, spent a few days this week at Hillcrest, the guest of his sister Mrs. Percy Funcheon.

Captain C. H. Massiah of the 242nd, Foresters and W. L. Massiah, of Ottawa, were the guests of their mother at Clifton Cottage for the week-end.

The schools in Lachute and vicinity can procure knitting cotton for wash cloths for the soldiers at cost price by applying to Mrs. Harlow Giles, secretary, Red Cross, Lachute.

Miss G. Shaw spent last week in Winchester and on her return was accompanied by her sister Mrs. R. W. Carkner and master Lloyd who will be the guest of her mother Mrs. Carkner for a few weeks.

The Misses R. Hampton, M. Berry, V. Joss and J. McDougall. Messrs. Sherritt, Jordan and Scott, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Giles and Mr. and Mrs. Mason were among those visiting Valcartier Camp for the week-end.

The order for Anglican church services for the week ending the 9th. Sept. will be:—Sunday at 10:30 a.m. and 7 p.m. at Lachute, and at Brownsburg at 3 p.m. The service at Louisa will be held on Tuesday the 5th, at 8 p.m.

The preliminary investigation of a rather serious charge of arson is being tried this p.m. in the Court House Lachute involving certain well-known parties in the vicinity of P.-au-Chene and Ayoca. Mr. Justice Goyette is presiding.

Among the latest to don the soldiers uniforms we are proud to note David Campbell, of the 73th., Heavy Artillery also Albert Seguin, of the 5th Royal Highlanders, and George Clarke, of the 24th, Kitchener's Own.

Rev. and Mrs. F. J. Haden and family Rev. J. Clark and Mrs. Reilly, of Cambridge, Mass., M. Oswald and J. Williams of St. Lambert, A. A. McMillan, of MacDonald College, Miss K. Walde, of Montreal, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Arnold, Grenville.

Fair Day next week.

The days most looked for throughout the year are near at hand. It is at the annual exhibition when you meet your old time friends from all parts of the County and you always figure on a good time. The directors of the Society have done much for the betterment of conditions in the grounds and have made many improvements for general convenience of the public. Exhibitors are requested to procure their tickets immediately for entries in order to facilitate the work and avoid inconvenience of delay. Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, Sept. 7, 8, and 9. Don't forget the dates.

Bible Society.

"The Story of the Origin and Work of the Greatest Enterprise in the World" will form the subject of Rev. Thomas Bennett's address at the Annual Meeting of Lachute Branch Bible Society, which will be held in the Lecture Hall of the Presbyterian Church here on Wednesday evening, September 13th, and to which a welcome is extended to all. Early reports from the collectors, who are now making their annual call, indicate a generous response to the appeal made on behalf of this great enterprise. This is warmly appreciated by the officers, who trust that those who have not yet been called upon will respond liberally. Contributions can, if desired, be handed to any of the Protestant Ministers, or to the Secretary.

ST. ANDREWS

Mrs. Thos. Webster spent last week with friends in Mascouche.

Mr. George and Miss Walsh paid a flying visit to Montreal on Monday.

We notice that Mr. T. H. Hall is offering his attractive property for sale.

Miss Tailon of Glen Falls, N.Y. is visiting her aunt Mrs. C. E. Ladouceur.

Miss M. E. Hunter has been appointed principal of the Wakefield Model School.

Miss Kate Bradley and Miss Grace McConat spent last week at St. Eustache.

Mr. and Mrs. Howe and daughter, of Montreal, spent Sunday at Mr. Walshee.

Mr. & Mrs. Fred Gates spent a few days last week visiting friends in Stanstead.

Mrs. H. G. Smith and family, of Montreal, are the guests of Mrs. Wm. MacEwan.

Mrs. (Dr.) Shaw has been visiting her brother (Dr.) Wainwright, of Fredericton, N.B.

Miss Evelyn Wales having finished training in the General Hospital has returned home for a few weeks.

Mr. Joseph Lalonde has secured the contract for the building of the Roman Catholic Chapel at Carillon.

Rev. Allan E. Mount and family of Lakefield purpose coming back here to reside having leased Mrs. McArthur's brick house.

Mrs. G. M. Reid, of Didsbury, Alta., is spending a few months with her parents Mr. and Mrs. DeLaronde. Dr. Reid has gone to the Front.

Our high-class barber Mr. D. Larocque purposes moving his Tonsorial Parlors across the street to the house formerly occupied by Mr. Wilfrid Giroux.

The Auction Sale of household effects held at Mrs. Warks last Saturday was largely attended and good prices realized, our popular citizen Mr. Robert Day conducted the sale.

The St. Andrews Model School will open on Tuesday, September 5th, with Miss Eva Bradford as Principal, Miss Barclay, as Elementary Teacher and Miss Constance Mount as Primary Teacher.

Keep Monday Labor Day open for the Red Cross Picnic, on The Manor House Grounds. Games, Bathing and Dancing, a general good time is expected. Admission 25 cents.

Rev. Mr. Martin, of Montreal, preached at both services in the Presbyterian Church on Sunday, he was the guest of Miss Harrington. Next Sunday Rev. (Dr.) Morrison, of Beauharnois, is expected.

Through the untiring vigilance of Mr. Dewar our school board has at last succeeded in straightening out the question of the conveyance of the scholars Mr. Webster has the River Rouge, Mr. Robt. Todd the Geneva and Mr. Funcheon on the Beech Ridge Routes.

FOR SALE.—One "L. C. SMITH" typewriter, No. 2 model. \$105.00 when new. BEST OFFER secures this splendid machine.

Apply to R. R. WATCHMAN, OFFICE, Lachute.

IN MEMORIAM.

In loving memory of Mrs. J. Hutchins who passed away on Aug. 25th, 1916.

Not gone from Memory not gone from love

But gone to the Fathers Home above. Inserted by her daughter.

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.

School Time Again!

With the Re-Opening of Schools comes the necessity of book requirements, and as usual we are to the front with a plentiful supply of books, pencils, pens, etc. to fit you out for your duties.

We also wish to draw attention to every other department of our store which are well stocked and well assorted. Our prices are Always Right.

Phone your order to No. 2.

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.

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

Appetizing Cucumber Dishes.

The cucumber appeals to the most jaded of palates, but it has been maligned as the cause of indigestion. By following a few simple rules it loses its gastric-disturbing qualities.

Cucumbers gathered early in the morning are sweeter and less liable to cause indigestion. Never eat a cucumber gathered during the heat of the day.

Lay the cucumber for the table on ice, not in the refrigerator simply, till ready to use; then remove a thick paring, for the bitter principle lies next to the skin, so do not leave a particle of green; slice thin and serve on a dish with crushed ice, soaking in cold water before they go to the table. Many persons partake of them cooked who cannot enjoy them raw.

Cucumber Sticks.—Pare some chilled cucumbers and cut them their full length into sticks about as thick as a pencil; serve them on a dish of chopped ice; to be eaten with salt and celery.

Cucumber Sauce.—Turn into a colander a cupful of peeled and chopped cucumbers and drain, then put in a bowl that has been rubbed on the inside with a clove of garlic. To a pint of whipped cream add a pinch of soda and beat in the cucumber; add half a teaspoonful of onion juice, salt, a pinch of red pepper and teaspoonful of vinegar. Keep on ice till needed.

Stewed Cucumbers.—Peel a large cucumber, cut it up in slices and soak in two teaspoonfuls of vinegar, with salt, and an onion stuck with two or three cloves. Stir these every now and then, and in an hour's time dry each piece of cucumber carefully on a cloth, flour slightly and fry in good drippings with a sliced onion until quite brown. Then moisten with a cupful of stock and let simmer gently for 30 minutes; afterward add pepper and salt, a little coloring or thickening if necessary, and two spoonfuls of tomato catsup. Put in some slices of cold beef, shake thoroughly for 15 minutes and serve.

Cucumber Salad.—Peel two medium-sized cucumbers, cut in thin slices one carrot, add one slice of onion, a teaspoonful of salt and a little cayenne. Cover with a pint of boiling water, simmer till soft. In the meantime, soften a tablespoonful of granulated gelatin in cold water, dissolve with three tablespoonfuls of boiling water, add a tablespoonful of lemon juice to these vegetables, stir in the gelatin, strain all while hot through cheese-cloth. Line a mold with slices of fresh cucumbers and fill in with the jelly; set away on ice for several hours. When ready to serve turn on to a salad bowl, garnish with slices of fresh tomatoes and serve with French dressing.

Cucumber Sandwiches.—Pare as many cucumbers as will be required, split open, remove the seeds and, with a very sharp knife, cut into thin slices; soak for 20 minutes in ice water, drain and dry on a towel; then dip each slice into a rich mayonnaise dressing, sprinkle with salt and arrange on thinly sliced bread; cover with a lettuce leaf and a second slice of bread, and serve at once.

Cucumber Soup With Toast Sticks.—Simmer in a quart of water nine sliced cucumbers and four small onions until very soft, then press through a sieve; to this add a pint and a half of scalded milk, a thickening of two tablespoonfuls of butter with three of flour, some salt and pepper and simmer slowly. Serve hot with buttered toast sticks.

Creamed Cucumbers on Toast.—Stew the cucumbers as described above, drain off the water in which they are cooked, then pour over them a rich cream sauce thickened with butter and flour and serve hot on toast or in pastries.

Cucumber Fritters.—Carefully peel and grate ripe cucumbers; press the juice from the pulp, and to each teaspoonful of it add one and one-half tablespoonfuls of thick, rich cream, half a tablespoonful of butter, a fourth of a cupful of sifted flour, a spoonful of salt, dash of cayenne pepper and one beaten egg; drop by spoonfuls into hot fat, and when a delicate brown turn, drain on blotting paper and serve.

Cucumbers for Lunch.—Select a large, long cucumber, wash but do not peel, cut into half lengthwise, scoop out the contents, chill and fill with a dressing made with whipped cream; have this piled up on top of it, and place in the centre of a shallow, round bowl. Arrange around this first a border of thinly sliced new onions, next to this one of sliced tomatoes and on the outside a border of sliced cucumbers. This makes a pretty dish, and can be served at the table with dressing in the centre boat.

Miscellaneous Recipes.

Coffee Ice Cream.—A pint of milk, two eggs, a cupful of cream, two-thirds cupful of sugar, two heaping tablespoonfuls of ground coffee. Bring the milk and coffee slowly to the boiling point, placing them in a double boiler. Beat the eggs, pour the scalded milk over them through a strainer, so as to keep out the coffee

grounds. Return to the saucepan, add the sugar and cook until like custard. Cool, add the cream, freeze and pack.

Salmon Box.—One pound can salmon, one egg, one-half cup cracker crumbs, one-eighth sugar, one teaspoon lemon juice, two-thirds cup milk or cream, three cups cooked rice. Butter oval mold thickly and line with inch-thick layer of rice which has been boiled in salted water until tender but firm and then drained dry. Fill center with salmon free from skin and bones and mixed with other ingredients. Pack closely, cover top with layer of rice, set on lid and steam forty-five minutes.

Apple Water.—This will be found a refreshing drink for both invalids and healthy people. It can be made with either baked or raw apples, the former to be preferred when time is short, especially if the apples are baked and in readiness. They should be sour, and when cold should be immersed in boiling water to cover. Let stand until ready to cook, then strain and sweeten to taste. If raw apples are used, three or four juicy sour apples of fine flavor should be pared and sliced, and, if desired, a few slices of lemon rind added to them. Pour over them two cupfuls of boiling water, and let them stand for three hours. Strain, sweeten, and add a small piece of ice.

Beets Aspic Salad.—Two bunches beets, one cup water, three-fourths cup vinegar, one-half cup sugar, one and one-half tablespoonfuls gelatin or jelly powder, four whole cloves, two whole allspice, two crushed bay leaves one teaspoon salt. Cook beets until tender and rub off skins under cold water. Slice very thin and round and put them in mold—angel food tin will do. Put water, vinegar, spices, salt and jelly powder in saucepan and boil gently for five minutes. Strain and pour over beets. Set in cool place to harden. Unmold one dish and surround with lettuce leaves, placing heart of lettuce in center to look like rose. Cut in thin slices or wedge shaped piece at table and serve on lettuce leaves. Cover with spoonful of boiled or mayonnaise dressing.

Things Worth Remembering.

Oatmeal is an effectual softener of hard water.

Salt added to mustard is said to prevent its drying up.

A lump of sugar saturated with vinegar will stop hiccoughs.

After the rust is wiped off a mirror a little camphor will brighten it.

Never use water from a stone reservoir for cooking purposes.

Wash silk handkerchiefs in tepid water with a little borax. Iron while damp.

If fruits are canned as soon as they are picked there will be less loss by fermentation.

If silver is to be stored away for some time, pack it with dry flour; it will remain untarnished.

When the color has been taken out of black goods it may be restored by the application of liquid ammonia.

Naphtha soap, shredded and scattered among blankets when they are stored away will prevent the ravages of moths.

A piece of alum kept in the silver will aid in warding off tarnish, and gum arabic is said to have the same virtue.

Never try to clean yokes, collars or cuffs while sewed on the gown. Such things should always be made detachable.

To destroy flies boil some quassia chips in a little water, sweeten with molasses and place in saucers; destructive to flies, but not to children.

To revive and help potted plants that are drooping place a teaspoonful of ammonia in three quarts of water and water the plants thoroughly with this mixture.

To save knife polish, if the knives and forks are first washed with cold water immediately after dinner, they will not be stained, and so require little cleaning and much less labor.

To wash soiled dress shields lay them on a board or table, soiled side up, and give a thorough scrubbing with a stiff brush and any good laundry soap, with plenty of lukewarm water. Hold under a faucet until completely rinsed. Do not squeeze, but hang each dripping piece on the line until dry.

A Five Spot for One.

Dr. X. was a man who took his profession seriously, and he had an immense practice. What annoyed him was to be sent for by fussy women to treat the most trifling ailments. One woman was particularly aggravating in this respect, and he resolved to cure her. One day she observed a red spot on her hand, and at once telephoned for him. He came, looked at the spot, and said: "You did well to send for me early."

"It is dangerous, then?" she asked.

"Certainly not," said the doctor, "but to-morrow it would have disappeared and I should have lost my fee for this visit."

A SCOTCHMAN GOVERNED BERLIN

AN ABERDONIAN WHO RULED THE KAISER'S CAPITAL.

Frederick the Great Erected a Marble Monument to His Memory.

Reposing in a handsome tomb within the Garrison Church at Berlin, Germany, lie the remains of a Scot who once ruled over the capital of the Kaisers.

An Aberdonian; abundantly blessed with the grit and caniness proverbially associated with Scotland, Fate made him, instead of a lawyer, the close friend of two Emperors renowned in European history, and of an Emperor whose name will for ever stand out on the world's roll of monarchs. The former were the Emperors Anna and Elizabeth of Russia; the latter, Frederick the Great, of the once reputable kingdom of Prussia.

Born within the Castle of Inverurie, Peterhead, towards the close of the seventeenth century, the Scot in question was James Francis Keith, second son of William Keith, ninth Earl Marischal, scion of a house which for centuries had divided its talents 'twixt military and administrative affairs, something of the latter was intended for young Keith by his long-headed, as well as long-descended, parents. Consequently, after concluding a careful education, he was sent to Edinburgh to study law.

Jacobite Soldiering.

For such a career, however, the young man had scant relish. Something more exciting—soldiering, for preference—was more to his taste. Circumstances soon fulfilled his wishes. Abandoning his studies, he set out for London in quest of a military commission, and at York he met his elder brother, George, hurrying back to Scotland. The reason for the haste was news that Mar had raised the standard of rebellion, and the "15" had been definitely launched. The result of the meeting was an overjoyed recruit in James, who a little later assisted his brother to proclaim James VIII. at the Cross in Aberdeen.

The sequel was the common experience of nearly all who took part in the adventure; brave fighting, honorable defeat, and then flight. Both brothers escaped to Brittany, George to again wield the sword, James, for a time, to return to law and literature.

But once more love of cause and country claimed him. During a three years' sojourn in Paris he had kept in constant touch with brother Jacobites and sympathizers, and was in consequence acquainted with Alberoni's projected descent on the Western Highlands. This rash enterprise he joined, shared in the encounter at Glenshiel, and after the surrender of the Spanish auxiliaries fled into hiding. Later he escaped to Holland, and, pending employment nearer home, he then took service under the King of Spain. For nine years he remained in the Spanish army, taking part, among other notable engagements, in the siege of Gibraltar in 1726-7.

Rising Russia.

About this period the rising and ambitious Russia showed considerable enterprise in the attracting to her service of likely free lances, British for choice. Among those who responded to the invitation was James Keith. Given the rank of major-general, he seems to have grasped with both hands the opportunities now offered him. Within two years of entering Russia he was appointed colonel in the bodyguard of the Empress Anna, and by another couple of years, in 1732, was made Army Inspector of the Volga and Don territories.

His real chance, however, came with the war of the Polish Succession in 1733-5. Second in command of the Russian forces during this period, Keith pushed the French back to the Rhine, when a truce stayed the victorious advance of the Muscovites.

In the year following came the war with Turkey, and once more Keith was placed in a prominent command. At the storming of Ochakoff he was dangerously wounded, and it looked as if his military career would be brought to a close by the amputation of a leg. "I would sooner lose ten thousand of my best soldiers than Keith," declared the Empress when informed of her favorite's misfortune; and immediately she summoned to his aid the best surgical skill obtainable within her dominions.

Another person, however, was even more interested in the wounded General's welfare. This was his brother George, who hastened over half Europe when he learned that James was in danger. Unwilling to trust him to Muscovite surgery, George insisted on conveying his brother to Paris, and there more skillful treatment happily saved the injured limb.

Following his convalescence, both brothers crossed to England, and, though still Jacobites, spent some months in London unmolested. Returning to Russia, James was made Governor of the Ukraine, an appointment from which he was recalled to do battle against the then formidable Swedes. On the conclusion of peace he was sent as a special ambassador to Stockholm, where he appears to have distinguished himself in diplomacy no less than he had previously done in war.

Becomes Governor of Berlin.

Returning once more to Russia he was loaded with gifts and honors by the new Empress, Elizabeth, and thus effectively ensured his downfall so far as concerned that country. Intrigue and jealousy quickly undermined the favoritism of even the astute Keith, and one by one he was stripped of his offices. Eventually, left with only the command of some militia regiments, and given a hint that he might become a candidate for a dungeon or worse, he fled the country, disgusted as well as dispossessed.

Neither had he far to go nor long to wait before finding fresh employment. Possibly he had prepared the way before cutting adrift from Russia, but in any case within less than a month of severing his service there he found himself a Field Marshal under Frederick the Great. Further, appreciating the kind of man he had got hold of, Frederick made Keith Governor of Berlin at the then considerable salary of £1,600 per annum.

From the first Keith succeeded to the complete confidence of his new master, who always consulted him on questions bearing alike on military and diplomatic affairs. During the critical period of the Seven Years' War he was so closely associated with the King that a record of his movements would amount to a detailed account of the entire campaigns. Following varied fortunes and disasters to the Prussian arms came the crushing blow at Hochkirch. There, at break of day on the morning of October 14th, 1758, the weak Prussian wing under Keith was overwhelmed by vastly superior numbers of Austrians, and, valiantly attempting to rally his men, the marshal received two wounds, the second of which proved mortal.

After the battle his naked body was found upon the field, and, out of respect to a brave foe, was given honorable burial by the Austrian commander in the village church at Hochkirch. Soon afterwards Frederick caused the remains to be exhumed and reburied at Berlin, the King further ordering a splendid marble monument to be erected in memory of his late faithful friend. For nearly 100 years this statue stood in the Wilhelmsplatz and then in 1857 it was replaced by a bronze reproduction, the original being removed to the Cadets' Academy.

Kaiser's Gift to Peterhead.

Forty-eight years ago a replica was presented to Peterhead by William I., grandfather of the present Kaiser. The latter likewise, it is not uninteresting to note, paid tribute to the man who so many years previously served his ancestor. In 1889, a year after coming to the throne, Wilhelm sanctioned the re-naming of the 1st Upper Silesian Regiment the "Keith Regiment," not forgetting, probably, that the territory from which the

THE FASHIONS

Fashion has at last managed to combine comfort with grace and charm. The sports costume predominates; various styles of middy and Russian blouses are worn with trim fitting skirts; chic suits of striped and plain mohair, pongee or linen, with Norfolk coats and pleated skirts, are favored; and sweater coats, with self or contrasting skirts, also popular.

The middy blouse costumes are developed in the regulation white linen, duck or galates, with collar and cuffs of blue and skirts of the new striped cotton novelties, mohair or plain white linen. The modified Russian and "slip-on" blouses favored the white and colored Japanese silks, pongee, plain or figured, Shantung, or, Georgette, and are usually combined with skirts of thin, light or dark silks. One especially pretty costume developed in plain natural colored pongee, trimmed and combined with a skirt of dark blue foulard dotted with bright green, is illustrated here. It is a slip-on model with cool, becoming sleeves, and an effective collar. The skirt is a simple gathered design, short and full, but unusually graceful.

The plain white Russian blouse costume of Georgette crepe is particularly effective and cool for these hot summer days, and perfectly appropriate for summer evening wear. The

peated on the collar and cuffs. Embroidery is a feature of both linen and serge frocks this summer, often a pleasing opportunity for introducing a bit of colored embroidery. The sash on the serge frock is generally of black satin and the embroidery is worked out in colored wools, soutache braid, or beads. These motifs may be as bizarre as desired and are often repeated in the trimming of the hat.

Variety in Tailored Hats.

It is no longer the price of the hat which counts, for there are some very inexpensive hats being worn just now by the best dressed women, but the chic of its coloring and trimming which is important. For instance the soft, light weight Bankok, the



Slip-On Blouse and Foulard Skirt

Wen-Chow, and the chair-cane hats are all favored, finished with just a touch of colored wool, beads, or a bright bit of applique embroidery which harmonizes with suit or frock. One of the smartest hats is a dark tan tan Wen-Chow with one of the new quartered crowns in dark purple satin, trimmed with a motif in delft blue and white Chinese embroidery. A purple satin hand-bag with another blue and white motif completes the effect, which is charming. This hat and bag are worn with a dainty three-corded frock of tan crepe de Chine made with a petticoat of cream batiste embroidery which shows just a bit below the silken skirt.

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

HOLDING OUT NOT EASY.

German Paper Says That it is Easier Said Than Done.

The Deutsche Tageszeitung is indignant with those patriots who are perpetually declaring that the nation must "hold out," and who, as they say this, are chewing mouthfuls of good food and washing it down with ten glasses of good beer. These people are constantly referring to the "heroic field greys" in the trenches who are "holding out," but it is extremely unlikely that they have any notion what "holding out" means.

But it must be made clear to these persons and to all others concerned the real meaning of this phrase. Thoughtless persons must understand that eggs, meat, potatoes are no longer there to be simply devoured, but to sustain life, and when the air reservoirs with endless whinnings about shortage and scarcity, not only those who are still feeding opulently, but the still greater number who are tightening their belts must learn that in their querulous complainings they are displaying the most hateful form of unpatriotic conduct.

The writer adds: "In the first place we must see that our troops are supplied. That man is a bad German who will not renounce abundance for their sake. At the beginning of the pinch many thought they could 'hold out' with a pittance, but it is now growing harder and harder for everyone, and we must simply accustom ourselves to endurance." Attention is drawn to enemy countries where food is also scarce and dear, but in those countries "holding out" seems to be better understood and more patriotically practised than in Germany. Russia, the writer points out, is starving, and he imagines what it must be like in poverty-stricken Italy. But these countries are not whimpering—a proof that they have learnt to endure. "Surely our culture pride should forbid us to stand behind the Mujiks and the lazzaroni. To hold out is to conquer self and the first thing to conquer is a wagging, foolish complaining tongue. Surely our sufferings are easy to bear when we remember what 'holding out' at the front means."

Family quarrels are never serious unless the kissing and making up ceremonies are omitted.



The Wonderful Lewis Machine Gun Can Be Operated by Two Men in This Way
Men of the 19th Battalion, in camp at Niagara, showing one of the many ways in which the Lewis Water-Cooled Machine Gun can be used in repelling an attack.

The Joy of a Vacation may be turned to the sorrow that comes from indigestion. The battle with hotel menus is a losing one for the man with a weak stomach. Happy is the man who listens to the call of the wild—who goes fishing, hunting and canoeing—who takes with him Triscuit, the Shredded Whole Wheat wafer. Triscuit is made of the whole wheat, steam-cooked, shredded and baked. A tasty Summer snack, supplying the greatest amount of nutriment in smallest bulk. Delicious with butter, soft cheese or marmalades.

Made in Canada

ALSATIANS LEARN FRENCH.

Children Acquire Language in Fifteen Months.

H. Warner Allen, the representative of the British Press with the French army, describes in the following dispatch the rapid progress the Alsatian children have made in the study of French since the welcome invasion of the French:

"After 45 years French is once again taught in the schools of Alsace. When the French marched victoriously into Alsace they marched from the frontier toward the Rhine beneath a rain of flowers which moved the Germans to send a message to the rebellious Alsaciens: 'You have received the French with roses, but we shall return with forget-me-nots'—and nothing could be more surprising than the extraordinary progress made by the children in learning French in the interval since then.

"French has become for them a familiar tongue. I have heard children teaching one another French in the street, and every child makes a point of saying 'Bon jour!' to the French officer who passes. One little girl was saying good-by to a relation, apparently an aunt. 'Auf wiedersehen!' said the aunt. 'No,' said the child indignantly, 'we are French now! Au revoir!' The authorities have found that 15 months' schooling is sufficient to give an Alsatian boy or girl a thorough grounding in the language and literature which were once forbidden.

"One of the pupils of one of the schools which I visited is a girl of 12. She was chosen to present a bouquet of flowers to a certain high personage who was visiting the district. 'I knew,' said the administrator, 'that she would say something apt and to the point.' The high personage, as he accepted the flowers, asked the child whether she was fond of France. To his horror she replied, in French, of course, 'No, sir; I am not fond of France.' There was an awkward pause, which the child obviously enjoyed, and then, with a wicked twinkle in her eye, she finished her sentence, 'I adore France.' This pupil gave me a message for the English people, which I am happy to transmit.

"Please, monsieur," she said, 'tell the English to hurry up and win.'"

Legislation was once threatened to prevent Toronto holding an Exhibition except in years specified by the Ontario Government. Fortunately, the matter never reached the House.

Auntie—"Are you getting marks at school, Freddie?" Freddie—"Yes, auntie—only I can't show 'em to you."

Tea and Coffee For Children?

These beverages contain drug elements that hinder development of both body and mind, especially in children.

Nowadays, for their children, wise parents choose

POSTUM

This delicious table beverage, made of cereals, has a wonderfully satisfying flavor and is entirely free from caffeine, the drug in both tea and coffee. Postum is a true, pure food-drink that has helped thousands to forget the tea or coffee habit.

"There's a Reason"

Grocers everywhere sell POSTUM
Canadian Postum Cereal Co., Ltd.,
Windsor, Ont.

EARL OF CRAWFORD IS A DEMOCRAT

NEW MEMBER OF THE COALITION CABINET IN BRITAIN.

In Army Medical Corps When War Broke Out, and Rose to Rank of Corporal.

The inclusion of the Earl of Crawford in the British Cabinet as successor to Lord Selborne, as President of the Board of Agriculture, is an appointment that is certain to be popular with members of all parties. It will be very popular with members of the House of Commons, in which chamber the earl sat for fifteen successive years as member for the Chorley division of Lancashire, prior to his accession to the peerage on his father's death three years ago. For Lord Balcarras (pronounced "Balcarras" with the accent on the second syllable) as he was in his House of Commons days, was immensely popular personally with political friends and opponents alike. In fact, it used to be said of him that he was one of the four most popular men in the House, the other three being Sir George Younger, Unionist Member for Ayr; Mr. Ure, then Lord Advocate for Scotland in Mr. Asquith's Govern-



Earl of Crawford.

ment, and Sir Edward Carson. Which goes to show that the House of Commons is pretty catholic in its tastes as regards its favorites.

For some years the then Lord Balcarras was a junior Lord of the Treasury and one of the Unionist whips. In fact, his tact and geniality had not a little to do with keeping Mr. Balfour's Government, in the days when it was tottering to its fall, in office. When the war broke out the Earl, who is forty-five years old, went to the front as an ambulance bearer, enlisting as a private and subsequently attaining the rank of "Corporal Crawford."

The Tory Democrat.

David Alexander Edward Lindsay is his full name, but he is known to his friends (and their number is legion) as "Hal." Though a Tory in politics, he is extremely democratic in temperament. He is an athlete, a fine boxer, a teetotaler, and possessed of a fund of humor which never degenerates into bitterness. He owns about fifteen thousand acres, and a couple of fine country seats, Haigh Hall, Wigan, and Balcarras House in Fifeshire, for one division of which Scottish county Mr. Asquith is member.

The Lindsays, of which family he is the head, are known in Scotland as "the Light Lindsays" because of the sandy hair which usually prevails in their family, though, as it happens, the present Earl's hair is dark. In the same way, all over Scotland the Campbells are known as "the Red Campbells," and the Douglasses as "the Black Douglasses." The present Lord Crawford has six children—two boys, of whom the elder, the heir to the earldom, is sixteen years old, and four girls. His wife is the younger daughter of the late Sir Henry Pelly, Baronet. Her elder sister, as Miss Annie Pelly, was well known in Canada as lady-in-waiting to H.R.H. the Duchess of Connaught, and married Capt. Rivers-Bulkeley, A.D.C. to the Duke, who was killed in action the year before last.

Lord Crawford is an extremely good chess player. He is also an authority on Italian art, is a trustee of the National Portrait Gallery, and belongs to the Fine Arts Club. As a Parliamentary speaker he is bright and original, and, while he has no pretensions of eloquence, his speeches are full of sound common sense. Altogether, he is one of those aristocrats of whom it cannot be said, as it can of many, that they are like potatoes because the best part of them is under the ground.

His Famous Lineage.

The Lindsays are one of the greatest houses in Scotland. The Earl of Crawford is the twenty-seventh earl—the premier Earl of Scotland. The house has a very remote feudal, and even legendary, history, an early ancestor being reputed to be descended from "Thor," who was reputed to be the son of "Odin." The family is supposed to be related to William the Conqueror, and members of it frequently intermarried with the Royal Scottish houses of Bruce and Stuart.

CANADIAN STORAGE BATTERY CO., LIMITED

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Agents for Willard Storage Batteries.

Repairs to all makes of Batteries, Magnets, Generators, Etc.

Walter de Lindsay, an ancestor of Lord Crawford's, sat in the Scottish Parliament as a lord, in virtue of his estates. The first earl, who was known as the ninth Lord of Crawford, obtained his earldom from King Richard II. in the year 1398 as a reward for his "prowess in a passage of arms with Lord Weyles upon London bridge before King Richard II. and his Queen." The sixth earl fell, with so many other Scottish nobles, in the battle of Flodden Field, and the sixteenth early fought on the Royalist side in the battle of Marston Moor.

Some idea of the high esteem in which the family held itself, and was held by others, may be gathered from the fact that when King James IV. of Scotland, in 1488, created the Earl of Crawford of that day, who was Lord High Admiral and Lord Justiciary of Scotland, Duke of Montrose, the earl didn't assume the title. He thought his dignity of such a degree that it was not in the power of any monarch to enhance it. His successors in the earldom took the same view, and a couple of hundred years later, the dukedom of Montrose was conferred upon the house of Graham, another ancient Scottish house, who hold it to-day.

However, we live in other days. The Earl of Crawford in the fifteenth century would accept no title from his king. The Earl of Crawford of to-day has wooed the suffrages of the electors, and very successfully, too, for he came triumphantly through seven elections in his House of Commons days. And as member of the present Cabinet is more simple and unaffected, and less "stuck on himself" than he is.

ROLL OF HONOR.

Several thousand officers and employees of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company enlisted for active military duty with the Canadian Expeditionary Forces, and the majority of them are now in Europe, bravely battling for Canada and the Empire.

As particulars of Army Reservists are not available, these lists of those who have given up their lives for their country or been wounded in action are necessarily incomplete, and do not therefore indicate fully the extent to which the Company's officers and employees have participated in the great struggle.

Addison, Herbert, carpenter, Winnipeg, wounded; Anderson, John M., clerk, Calgary, wounded; Arikie, Harry, tariff compiler, Winnipeg, wounded; Atkinson, Arthur, cook, Montreal, wounded; Boushear, Henry, engineer, Fort William, wounded; Burrill, Edgar M., clerk, North Bay, killed in action; Chapman, Edward, machinist, Angus, killed in action; Diver, John W., car repairer, Toronto, killed in action; Ellis, Thomas G. G., record clerk, Montreal, died of wounds; Foster, James B., car repairer, Fort William, wounded; Gilchrist, Thomas R., draftsman, Ogden shops, suffering from shock; Hamilton, Edward, deliveryman, Winnipeg, wounded; Haswell, John, boilermaker's helper, Moose Jaw, wounded; Hilliard, Samuel J., porter, Edmonton, wounded; Hogg, James, clerk, Montreal, killed in action; Hunt, Thomas, fitter's helper, West Toronto, suffering from shock; Kinahan, Ernest, switchman, Brit. Colum. Div., wounded; Kirwan, George I., brakeman, MacLeod, wounded; McCourt, Samuel, laborer, Strathcona, killed in action; MacLaurin, Douglas C., student fireman, Sortin, died of wounds; Maslin, Walter, wood machine hand, West Toronto, wounded (2nd time); Morrison Harvey, asst. agent, Pilot Mound, wounded; Moss, Albert, car inspector, Saskatoon, killed in action; Parkes, Herbert W., clerk, Montreal, wounded; Price, John, loco fireman, Montreal, wounded; Ross, Lorne, fitter's helper, London, killed in action; Scammell, Edward J., clerk, Bull River, wounded; Sheen, Wilfred J., clerk, Winnipeg, suffering from shock; Sweetman, L. H., asst. agent, Strathcona, died of wounds.

Would be Unkind.

He—I wish you'd drop the "Mister" and call me plain George.
She—Oh, but it would be very unkind to twist you about your looks.

Bachelors were taxed in England in the seventeenth century.



FLEET FOOT SHOES
for Playful Children
NOTHING BETTER FOR SUMMER WEAR
Worn by Every Member of the Family

OUTNUMBERED BY WOMEN.

German Men in Government Service Now in Minority.

As a result of the men having been called to the colors, the number of women employed in Government bureaus and offices in Germany has gradually increased until now the female employees are in a decided majority, says the North German Gazette. The rate of increase in the employment of women in office work during 1915 is shown by the figures during each three-month period. Of these new employees the women formed 40 per cent. in the first quarter of the year, 43 in the second, 48 in the third and 52 in the last.

Another feature brought out by the report of the State Insurance Fund is the rapid increase in the number of young persons taking office jobs. While in the first few months following the outbreak of the war the number of new employees under 18 years old was smaller than that of those over 18, a sharp change in the average age of the applicants was noted in December, 1914, and the data for 1915 shows that the number of employees under 18 hired during that year was 184,461, against 83,818 who had passed that age.

He Knew.

"Now," said the professor of chemistry, "under what combination is gold most quickly released?"

The student pondered a moment. "I know sir," he answered. "Marriage."

Minard's Liniment used by Physicians.

A Masterpiece.

First Trooper Imperial Yeomanry (discussing a new officer)—Swears a bit, don't e, sometimes?

Second Trooper—"E's a masterpiece, 'e is; just opens 'is mouth and lets it say wot it likes.

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

One Chance Left.

Husband—"Take dancing lessons! Not much! There are too many other ways by which I can make a fool of myself."
Wife—"Yes, dear; but you have tried all those."

The Toronto Board of Trade urged the C.N.E. directors to run the Fair for three months as far back as 1885, but the management thought two weeks quite long enough.

Proving the Proverb.

"Distance lends enchantment to the view," some poet says.
"That's right! At any rate it's easier to admire a girl when she's well off."

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house

She Knew a Windfall.

"Why, these apples are dirty," complained the young housekeeper.
"Well, yes, they are," admitted the farmer. "You see they are windfalls, and that is why I can sell them so cheap."

"You mean they've fallen from the trees on to the ground, but they are otherwise all right?" the customer inquired; then, proud of her ready understanding, she bought them.

Several days later she called the farmer's wife on the telephone. "I ordered the best cucumbers for pickling," she said sharply, "and you've sent me windfalls!"

"Sent what?" gasped the farmer's wife.
"Windfall cucumbers! I can tell; you needn't think I can't. There's dirt on them!"

Measuring the Wind.

The speed of the wind is measured by means of an ingenious instrument called the anemometer. It is like a weather vane, with cups instead of letters at the ends of its arms. The cups, catching the wind, whiz round, and thus turn the central shaft. This passes down into a box in which are several dials. The indicators of those dials are connected with the shaft, and move according to its revolutions. Thus the number of revolutions of the cup in a certain time gives the exact speed in miles per hour.

The first successful Atlantic cable was laid in 1866.

RATS IN TRENCHES.

Killed by Electricity—How French Clean Rodents Out.

Numerous have been the methods employed by the soldiers in the French trenches to kill the rats which constitute a veritable plague in the western war zone; but perhaps none has been so interesting—and so effective—as the electric method. A trough is excavated along a rat-run adjoining the trenches, and over this are placed three wires running parallel to each other. A constant supply of current is maintained in the wires, which are spaced only a few inches apart. The rats, in crossing the trough, come in contact with the wires, resulting in immediate death. It is reported that hundreds of rats are killed each week by this method.

KEEP CHILDREN WELL DURING HOT WEATHER.

Every mother knows how fatal the hot summer months are to small children. Cholera infantum, diarrhoea, dysentery and stomach troubles are rife at this time and often a precious little life is lost after only a few hours illness. The mother who keeps Baby's Own Tablets in the house feels safe. The occasional use of the Tablets prevents stomach and bowel troubles, or if trouble comes suddenly as it generally does—the Tablets will bring the baby safely through. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

He Also Ran.

A young man was stopped at the door of a fashionable church by the sexton with the inquiry:

"Are you related to the bride or bridegroom?"

"No," was the answer.

"Then," the sexton said, "you will pardon me for asking what interest you have in a ceremony that is to be of the quietest character?"

"I am," the young man announced, sadly, "I am the defeated candidate."

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.

Differentiation.
"How did Smith make all his money?"

"By judicious speculation."

"And how did Jones lose his fortune?"

"Dabbling in stocks."

A Chance for the Boys.

The Prize List of the Seventh Annual Toronto Fat Stock Show is now out and contains many new classes with attractive prizes. Among these is the Boys' Steer Feeding Competition, open to the boys entered in the inter-county Baby Beef Competition conducted by the Department of Agriculture. The management are offering a good prize and this class should be a popular one.

Minard's Liniment Lumberman's Friend

Elephants Not Cowards.

The fear an elephant has for a rat has often been spoken of as an example of colossal cowardice. But it is nothing of the kind. The elephant, when captive and in chains, has every reason to regard with terror the little rodent, which, in the still watches of the night, gnaws the toenails of the helpless pachyderm. Not much of this sort of thing is required to make the huge creature lame.

Asia is the largest continent.

BRIGGS' FLY MATS
ARE CLEAN NO STICKINESS
ALL DEALERS G.C. Briggs & Sons HAMILTON
PRICE 3¢

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T.W. Boyd & Son, 27 Eglar Street, St. West, Montreal

GILLETTE'S EATS LYE DIRT
CLEANS DISINFECTS

Making Himself at Home.

The Diner—Say! Of all the vile, nauseous messes ever set before a man to eat—

The Waiter—Sh! You seem to think we're your wife.

Ask for Minard's and take no other

Some Satisfaction.

Miss Green—Of course you can't believe everything you hear.

Miss Gadleigh—Oh no; but you can repeat it.

The attendance the first year of the Canadian National Exhibition was 101,000. It ran three weeks. Last year there was a daily average attendance of 72,000 for 12 days, a total of 864,000.

SEED POTATOES

SEED POTATOES, IRISH COB- bles, Delaware, Carman. Order at once. Supply limited. Write for quotations. H. W. Dawson, Brampton.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE. Good 100-ACRE FARM, Huron County, Morris Township, must sell. For particulars write to F. S. SCOTT, Brussels, Ont.

TRAVELERS WANTED

TRAVELERS WANTED. STEADY employment to competent men. Apply HENDRIE & COMPANY, Ltd., Hamilton, Ontario.

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 cure. Write out plan by our home treatment. Write us before too late. Dr. E. J. Medical Co., Limited, Collingwood, Ont.

MECHANICS WANTED

We want a few good mechanics. Have steady work and good wages for lathes, 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 Dept. Offers a thorough medical and nursing education with allowance and maintenance. Applicants must have one year high school instruction or its equivalent. For further address Beth Israel Hospital, 65 Jefferson St., New York.

BOOK ON DOG DISEASES
And How to Feed
Mailed free to any address by the Author
H. CLAY GLOVER CO., Inc.
118 West 31st Street, New York

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 complete recipe. For further address Beth Israel Hospital, 65 Jefferson St., New York.

1 Boy and 10 Hogs Made \$350 at Our 1915 Show.

The same chance for a bright boy at the Seventh Annual Toronto Fat Stock Show, Union Stock Yards, Toronto, December 8th and 9th, 1915. Premium Lists with many new classes now ready.

C. F. TOPPING, Secretary, Union Stock Yards, Toronto.

A Gold Mine On Your Farm
You can double your profits by storing up good green feed in a BISSELL SILO. "Summer Feed all Winter Long" Scientifically built to keep silage fresh, sweet and good to the last. Built of selected timber treated with wood preservatives that prevent decay. The BISSELL SILO has strong, rigid walls, air-tight doors, hoops of heavy steel. Sold by dealers or address us direct. Get free folder. Write B. H. Bissell Co., Ltd., P.O. Box 100, St. Catharines, Ontario.

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.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 1, 1916

The WATCHMAN will be published every Friday.

J. S. GILES, Proprietor.

See a line for Poetry accompanying Memorial Notices.

Address all communications to
The WATCHMAN
LACHUTE QUE.

En Passant.

Ireland has been looming large in the eye of the public lately. Just recently the "Distressed and distracted country" was set as the scene of one of the Kaiser's numerous dramatic revues, but the fiasco of Casement and his entourage broke up the piece at dress rehearsal.

Looking back over a few decades of Irish incident which has kept Ireland before the footlights, one cannot miss seeing what in any other nationality would appear to be a persistent straining after dramatic effect and which has sometimes degenerated into burlesque in otherwise telling scenes. In Kilmatinham jail the (bathos) bathos of William O'Brien's refusal to dress in the prescribed garb after the surreptitious removal of his trousers whilst he slept, detracted from the spectacular pathos of the (pathos) down trodden patriot languishing in the toils of the hated Saxon.

The continual bickerings, too, of the political faction leaders grew humorous, especially at election times, and all through the period we mention there has run a wide streak of comedy entirely out of proportion to the melodramatic incidence.

The reason is obvious. Naturally lively, and characteristically witty, the Irish can no more help being humorous than the stars can help twinkling. Scientists will tell us that stars do not twinkle, and explain that the atmosphere quivering is the cause, but the Irishman brings his own wit, makes his own atmosphere, and we see the resultant twinkle and are tickled.

You may rely upon an Irishman to enliven any proceedings from a christening to a funeral, and yet he has concealed about him the elements of the most tragic we a human being can display. These elements of mirth and misery do not mix, they exist separately side by side and blow off intermittently as they come to the top. When he blesses, he does not "Damn with faint praise" when he curses, he goes to it whole heartedly and with a minuteness of detail which is artistic. When he laughs, the contagion of his mirth would shake apples off the trees, and when he weeps,—ochoine the day!

How is it that the Irishman we met abroad, and admire for his sympathetic and versatile mingling so well with his surroundings, is in the main a jolly good fellow, and yet the Irish in Ireland are regarded as a race of sullen conspirators fully charged with murderous ferocity, fit only, and ready always, for "Treason, spoils and stratagems"?

Ireland suffered much in the past and suffered long. Kings and nobles intrigued and quarrelled for temporal power and spiritual ascendancy, tearing Christianity to tatters in the process. This began hundreds of years ago, and in sixteen hundred and something when Britain and Scotland suffered from the same causes, Ireland suffered most. Princes and people took part sides were formed and blood was spilt like water, one evil condition leading to another until differences arising out of religion became agrarian and almost racial, just as one injustice leads to suspicion and fear of others, and begets trouble out of ready material.

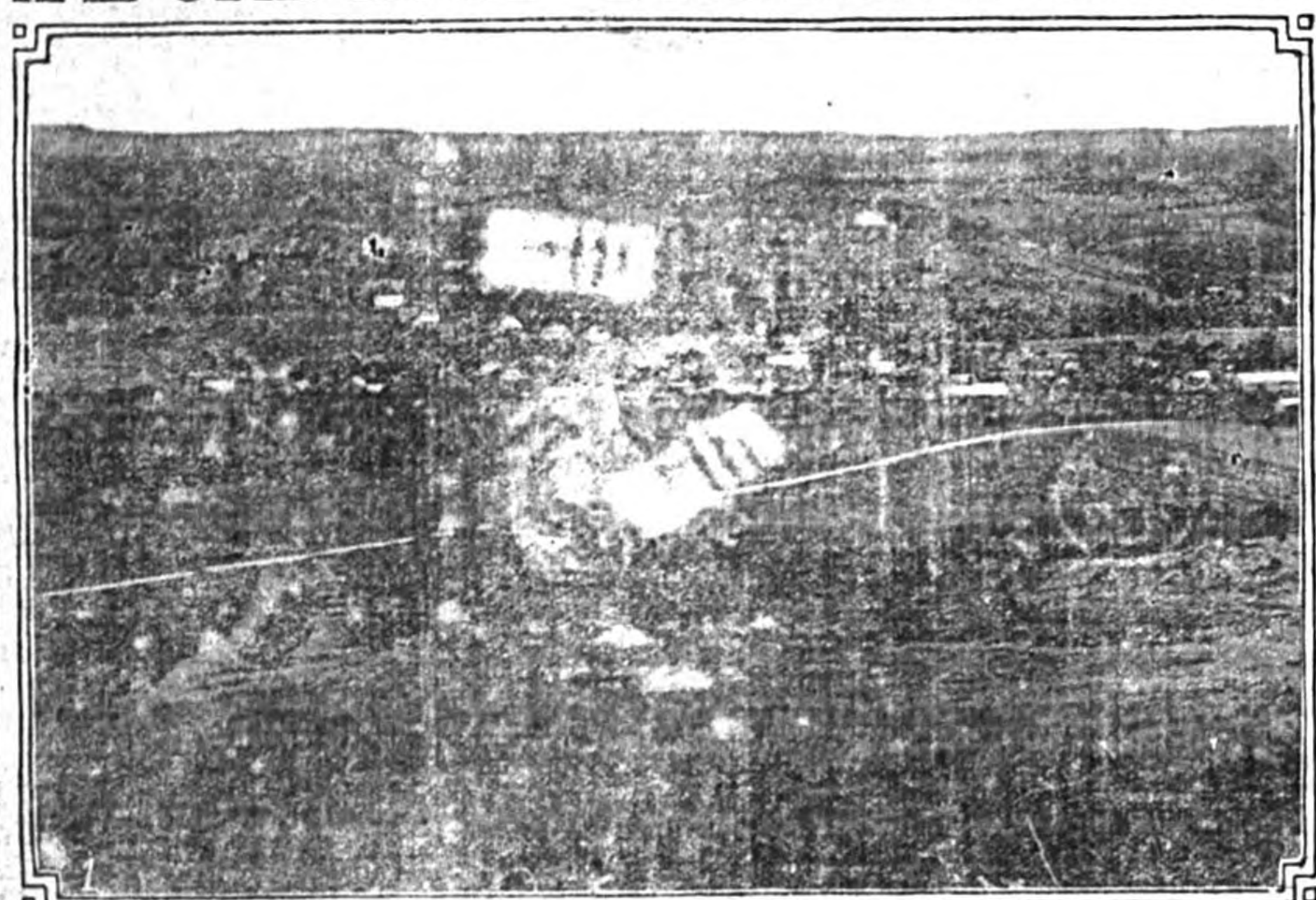
When you come to think of it more blood has been shed and more evil passions enflamed in the name of Religion than from all other causes put together. It is easy for us, who live in the present enlightened age, to put these troubles down to the account of bigotry and ignorance, but it is not so easy to understand why the clanking skeletons of the dead and dark past should be enshrined in our memory forever, and the horrible traditions and records of man's inhumanity to man interwoven with our first and only chance of making the world happier for our having lived in it.

Ireland's peasantry are still in the bondage of these ill traditions. Like Rousseau's group of antique French—Canadian farmers they are living now in the tomb of a three hundred years old buried past. If that past is of more value than the present to them and their souls, then they must continue to live there until the scales drop off their eyes and their senses quicken.

The lessons of the past are many and perhaps poignant, but let them be lessons, not present dagglations of soul and body. There is no reason why we should live our lives out in the graves of dead men when there is a place for us in the sun. As progressive articles of faith we should believe in the present because we are in it, here and now. In the future, because we are human and have hope, and in the past, because out of it come all that now forms the present.

There are brighter days in store for Ireland. When she can lay down the burden of her soul-destroying traditional wrongs and sufferings and emerge from the depression of her spiritual and material past, into the place that is wait-

IMPORTANCE OF FRUIT INDUSTRY.



(1) Gasperaux Valley, King's Co. (2) Starr's Point, King's Co., N.S. (3) Packing Room at Hillcrest, N.S.

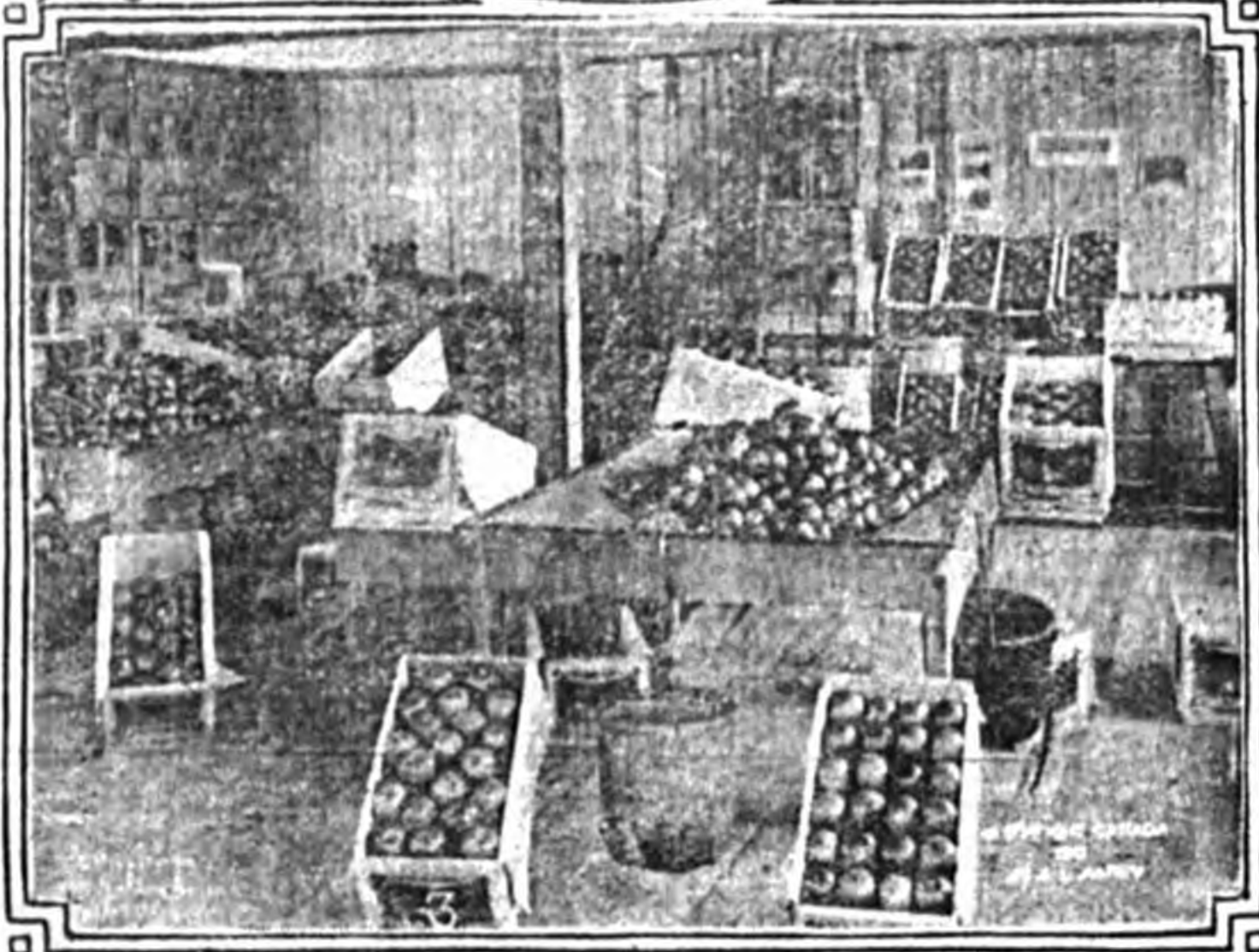
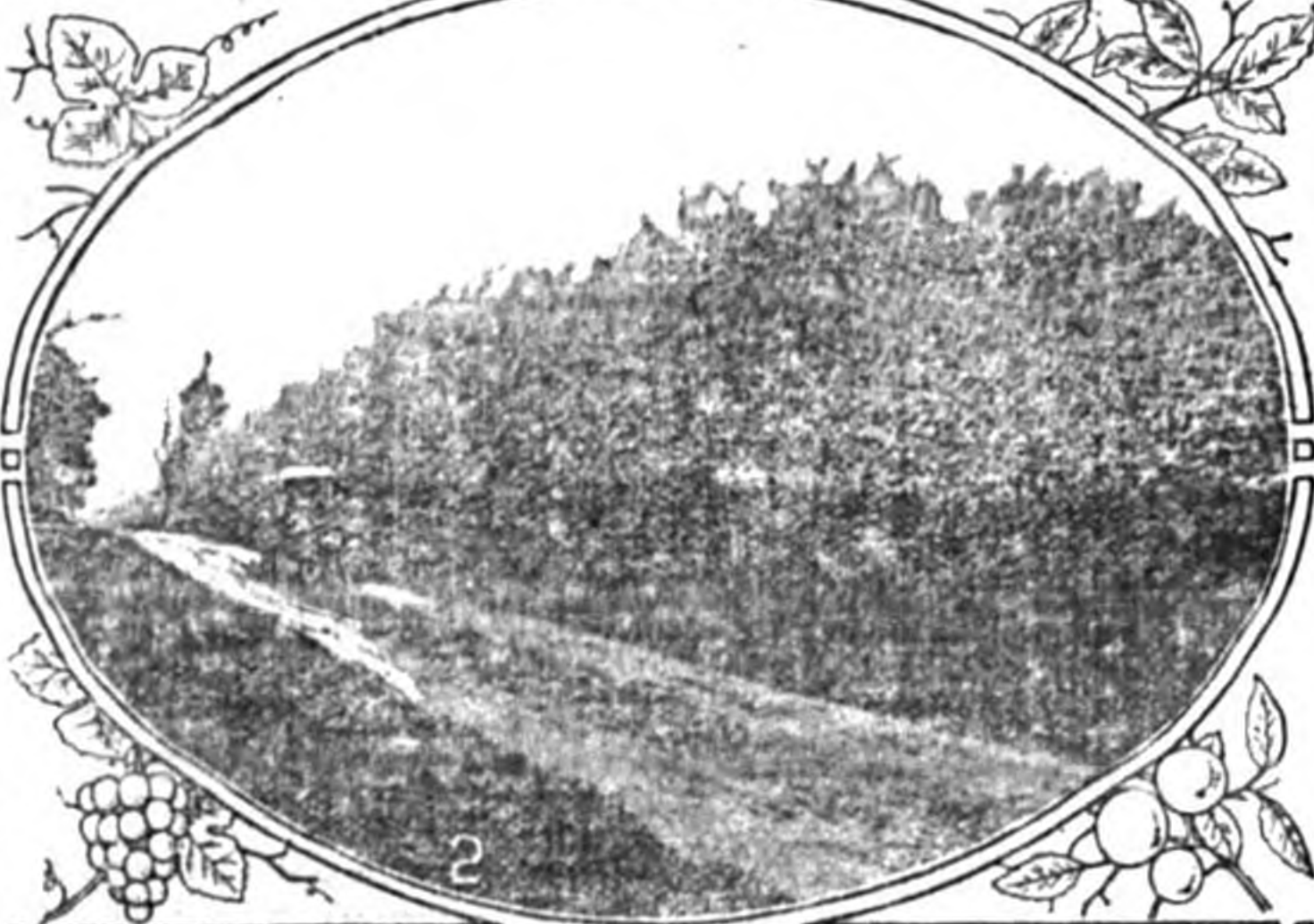
It is said \$140,000,000 has been invested in Canadian fruit production so that this is one of our great national industries. In a year of average production 15,000,000 bushels of Canadian apples are marketed, of which Ontario alone ships on an average 1,200 car-loads into the prairie provinces.

Most famous of all orchard areas is the Annapolis Valley in Nova Scotia nine miles wide and eighty miles long. With the Dominion Atlantic Railway running through the valley the growers have ideal packing and shipping facilities. 60 p.c. of the crop being handled co-operatively by one central association. Plums and pears are also grown here on a commercial scale.

Ontario is the proud possessor of the original McIntosh Red Tree which still stands at Dundela. Large apple orchard districts are found (1) Along the lake shore line of the C.P.R. (2) West of Toronto bordering on Lake Erie and Lake Huron. (3) In the Georgian Bay District and (4) In the Niagara Peninsula which also produces 95 p.c. of the grape crop and at least 75 p.c. of the Ontario peach crop. Plums and pears are grown wherever apples are produced in Ontario.

British Columbia has developed its fruit industry during quite recent years, the number of fruit trees increasing from 850,000 in 1901 to approximately 3,000,000 in 1912; and the production of apples from 210,000 bushels in 1910 to 787,750 bushels in 1915. The principal fruit-producing section of the Province is the Okanagan Valley, where fruit is packed and marketed largely in a co-operative way, similar to that in vogue in Nova Scotia. There is also a large apple section in the Kootenay Lake District and on the Lower Mainland. Pears and plums are also grown very successfully in these sections of the province already mentioned, and peaches have been planted quite extensively in the southern part of the Okanagan Valley.

Between 1,250,000 and 1,500,000 barrels of Canadian apples are consumed outside of Canada every year and most of these in Great Britain. The growers of Nova Scotia and Ontario cater especially to the Old Country market, though some British Colum-



bia fruit also reaches it. Nova Scotia has been developing, for some years past, a trade in South America and South Africa, with very satisfactory results. British Columbia exports considerable quantities to Australia and has even experimented with China and Japan.

Should any pressure of circumstances interfere with the export trade, a very serious situation would present itself, for it would be necessary either to double the consumption of fruit in Canada, or to allow tremendous quantities to waste in the orchards. The severity of the situation would only be lessened by concerted co-operation on the part of the consuming public and those who cater to its demands.

ing for her in the world of to-day, then she will find herself.

Many of her sons and daughters have done so already, and have given us the type if Irish we would find have increased for the common good.

A people capable of feeling so deeply and so long as the Irish have done are capable of intense participation in the happiness they deserve, and could mount on quick wings to their proper and natural place in the destinies of the world. Erin go bragh.

LINKSMAN.

Improvement of Canadian Northern Railway Bus Service at St. Jerome.

A notable improvement has been made in the transportation problem at St. Jerome. Every day except Sunday, a comfortable bus leaves the Victoria Hotel, calls at the other hotels in town and handles passengers to the Canadian Northern Railway Station at Montfort Junction for the sum of twenty-five cents (25¢). It performs a similar service in the opposite direction. The object of this improvement is to facilitate the use of the two fast Canadian Northern passenger trains between St. Jerome, Joliette, Lachute, Hawkesbury, R. P. and Ottawa which do not run up to the short spur line in St. Jerome town.

Train No. 11 due to leave Montfort at 7:00 a.m. daily except Sunday is equipped with a electric lighted first class and standard sleep, log cars as

well as comfortable second class coaches, due to arrive at Lachute 7:41 a.m. Hawkesbury 8:12 a.m., Rockland 9:30 a.m. and Ottawa Centre 1 Station 10:35 p.m. A direct connection is made at that point with trains for Smith's Falls, the famous Rideau Lakes Toronto and intermediate stations and at Toronto on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays for Winnipeg, Calgary, Edmonton, Vancouver and all points in Western Canada.

Train No. 12 due to arrive at Montfort at 11:10 p.m. carries similar equipment and leaves Ottawa Central station at 7:15 p.m. daily except Sunday after having made connection with the train from Toronto. This train is due to arrive at Rockland 8:17 p.m., Hawkesbury 9:40 p.m., Lachute 10:17 p.m., and makes connection at Joliette at 10:35 a.m. with train for Aldred, Grand Mere, Portneuf, Quebec, Valcartier and Hotel Lake St. Joseph and points on the Lake St. John district.

These two trains undoubtedly offer the best service between Ottawa and St. Jerome. They are very useful to that section of the country. The feature of a bus service is that passengers can always rely on finding same at Montfort Junction at the proper time, rain or shine and drive to and from the St. Jerome town for a reasonable sum, and it is felt that the travelling public will make use of same at all opportunities.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY.

QUEBEC EXHIBITION. August 26th to September 2nd, 1916. Going August 26th to September 1st inclusive. Return limit 7 days from date of sale but not later than Sept. 5th. \$8.00.

TORONTO EXHIBITION. August 26th to September 11th 1916. Going August 26th to September 7th. Return limit September 13th. For tickets information etc., apply to Depot Ticket Agent, Lachute, or nearest C. N. R. Agent. \$13.20.



AUTO LIVERY Telephone 8: A. E. BISHOP

CASTORIA For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought. Bears the Signature of



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.

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-THE-LOOP 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.

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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, Posts, Fences etc. Terms to suit Purchasers.

W. M. SCOTT, Prop.

Maxwell

\$850

QUALITY in construction, design, finish, appearance—a really high class motor car—that is your first and last impression of the Maxwell.

In first cost it is several hundred dollars less than any other car offering the same quality and advantages.

In operation—the cost of gasoline and tires is so low it means the utmost economy.

This combination should make you consider the Maxwell—should mean that you will buy it if you really want value. Let us prove these statements.

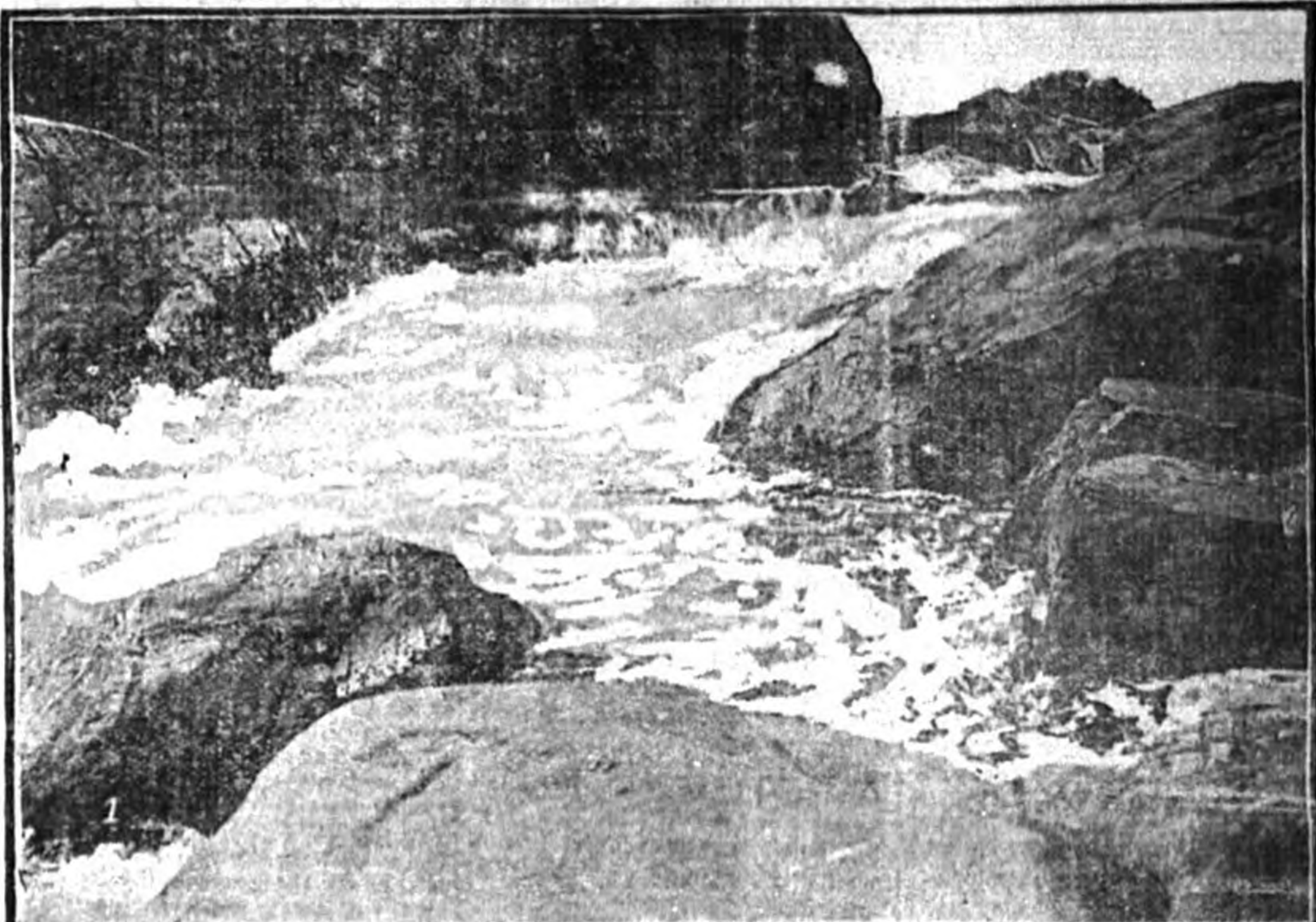
Touring Car, \$850 Roadster, \$830 Cabriolet, \$1235
Taxi Car, \$1300 Sedan, \$1400

Fully equipped, including electric starter and lights
All prices f. o. b. Windsor, Ont.

W. S. McKimmie,
Phone 97. Agent, Lachute, Que.



INVIGORATING LAURENTIANS



(1) Chute Aux Iroquois, Labelle. (2) On Lake Joseph, Laurentians. (3) Going Picnicing.

ONE does not need to be wealthy to enjoy the luxury of a very pleasant holiday amongst some of the most beautiful scenes in the world, for amongst the Laurentian Mountains you can be accommodated at a nice boarding house or hotel at extremely reasonable rates. The Canadian Pacific Railway serves the real pleasure haunts of the Laurentians. Shawbridge, Piedmont, Ste. Adele, Ste. Margaret, Val Morin, Ste. Agathe, St. Jovite, Mont Tremblant, Labelle, Annonciation, Nominig,

Barrette, and Mount Laurier, are all on the line that crosses this enchanting district for a distance of 158 miles. The atmosphere amidst these resorts is bracing and healthy, and to look on the wonderful profusion of lake, river, woodland, and mountain scenery is in itself, a vigor restorer. In any of the holiday places you can enjoy a comfortable rest, or you may ramble out amongst the romantic valleys and mountain slopes, feeling so happy that you forget what time it is, and perhaps return late for lunch or

dinner. The waters of the rivers and lakes are clear and refreshing, and as they have sanded bottoms they are suited to the temperaments of the most critical of swimmers and bathers. Fishing, canoeing, motor boating, tennis, golf, mountain climbing are amongst the chief sports. But if you do not wish to indulge in any of these you may sit on the shaded verandah of your hotel and enjoy yourself chatting with good steady minded Canadian folks, many of whom will be of your own frame of mind.

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 26th to September 7th, 1916, inclusive. Return Limit, Sept. 13th, 1916.

QUEBEC \$6.45

Going August 26th 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.

SUPERIOR COURT

Province of Quebec
District of Terrebonne

JOSEPHINE DORION, of Lachute town, said district, wife of Dominique Lemay agent of the same place, the said Josephine Dorion duly authorized a *ester en justice*.

Plaintiff.

vs.

The said Dominique Lemay, Defendant.

An action in separation as to property has been this day instituted against the Defendant.

St. Scholastique, 29th August, 1916.
J. A. C. ETHIER,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

Z N. RAYMOND, L.L.B.

NOTARY PUBLIC,

Money to Loan. Farms for Sale

MAIN ST., LACHUTE.

Opposite T. Christie's Store.

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

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

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.

COAL and WOOD

FOR SALE.

Give your order at once for next Season.

Harry Ayers
Lachute Mills, Que.

Ladies!

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

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

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

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.



Let us be your Tailor!

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

We are agents for the
Semi-Ready Clothing
and
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Every attention and courtesy given to all orders. Satisfaction Guaranteed

L. Guilbault
Merchant Tailor, BROWNSBURG.



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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 else where.

O. B. LAFLUR & Sons, Limited.

A Tenderfoot's Wooing

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

CHAPTER XXXVI.—(Cont'd.)
As he looked he heard the horses stamping in the kitchen.
"Going, is he? I blanked if he shall!" he muttered, and without stopping to think, he ran down into the kitchen.

But the sight which met him there staggered Jim Combe, so that he stood gaping with his hoots still in his hand.

Anstruther in full hunting costume—pink coat, immaculate leathers, top hat, and gloves—turned and faced him. His horse, looking enormous alongside the weedy country breeds, was standing as still as a sheep in the middle of the room, facing the window, from which Anstruther had contrived to take the sashes.

"What in—"
"Going to bed, Jim?" asked Anstruther easily, interrupting him and looking with a grin at Combe's boots. "Sorry to bother you, but before you turn in you might put those up again for me," and he pointed to the sashes.

"But—"
"Say I'll be back soon. So long!" and, before Combe had realized what was happening, Anstruther swung cleverly into his saddle and put his horse at the window.

Combe saw Anstruther touch the great horse with his heel, heard his "Up, boy," as they came to the low window sill, and then the vast great quarters were gathered beneath it and like a cat, or, to be more exact, a well-broken Heythrop hunter, Roddy-gore reared and popped over into space.

The little cramped jump would have done more to unsettle Combe than the worst buck, but the man from Piccadilly sat as if he was in a rocking-chair.

So quietly had Anstruther made his preparations, and the Indians' feign had served him so well, that, with the single exception of Jim Combe, no one had any idea until they saw him from the windows, trotting quietly towards the Indians, who had just returned to their lines, their horses a trifle pumped by the wild gallop they had indulged in.

For a hundred yards he trotted quietly, and then stopping unconcernedly, as if he had been at a meet in his own country, he turned and uncovered to the ladies, smiling and calling a message to them, the words of which they could not catch.

Considering the probability of a volley, it was very gallant fooling, and worthy of the good sportsman he looked, and at any rate it was better and more merciful to Kitty than a fearful leave-taking.

Perhaps he meant it so, but Anstruther was never one of those who parade their good intentions.

Replacing his hat and waving his hand to them, he turned in his saddle, and at a quiet trot rode steadily towards the Indian lines, the great horse reaching at his bit and showing plainly how good the turf felt under his feet after so many days on a boarded floor.

"Great heavens! The boy has gone mad!" cried Rolt. "Can no one stop him?"

"Best let him play his own hand now, Boss," growled Al, whose eyes were beginning to glitter with excitement and understanding. "He knows his long suit. None of us do. Maybe he's going to play peace-maker."

This may have been the idea which kept the Indians quiet, though that could hardly have been Al's reading of the riddle, or the old man's thin nostrils would not have been working so nervously, and though such an attitude as Anstruther's would have been in keeping with the traditions of old time Hudson Bay factories when going to a solemn meeting, he carried no white flag or other wilfully misleading emblem.

But he rode unarmed. Except for his horn-handled hunting crop, he carried nothing, and in this fashion, restraining his horse to the steadiest trot, he advanced with the utmost unconcern to within fifty yards of the wondering Chilcotens without a shot fired or a word spoken, whilst his friends watched him with their hearts in their mouths.

At fifty yards from the Indian lines, a dozen voices challenged him, but he rode on as if he had been deaf, without haste or without pause.

Then there was a clank of Winchester pumps, and a rifle went up to a redskin's shoulder. Before the butt touched flesh, in the last second of grace, Anstruther spoke to his horse and touched him with his spurs, so that the gallant beast, unused to such treatment, sprang madly forward on the instant, whilst its rider bent over its shoulder and rode it headlong into the volley which belched out to meet him.

"Give 'em hell! Oh, give 'em hell!" screamed old Al at the window, losing all control of himself, his ace working with excitement. "Didn't I say the colt was dar' crit? He's throwin' 'em, I tell you! Miss Kitty, look. Don't shut your eyes, lassie,

Your man's clear through 'em.' And he was.

A beast coming at you is the hardest mark to hit. A man in deadly earnest is even harder, especially when you don't expect him and calculating upon this and timing his dash to a moment, the man from Piccadilly had ridden right over the nearest group of Chilcotens, going on with his horse, and breaking and Khelowna's head with his riding-crop as he passed, and now he was going "lickety brindle," as old Al would put it, on the far side of the enemies' lines, whilst they scrambled to their horses instead of stopping to shoot.

So far he had done well, but in a glance his friends realized that his gallant effort had been wasted. Instead of turning to his left and making for the road, in which case he would have had a clear course and two hundred yards' start, he was heading for Soda Creek as the crows flies.

"He has forgotten the canyon," groaned Jim Combe.

"He hasn't done no such thing," contradicted Al. "That's what he's a-plainin' for."

Jim looked at the old man and understood.

"He can't do it. No horse could," "He can. A buck couldn't. A horse couldn't, but he's a goin' to, Great Scott! See that!"

Perhaps half a dozen Indians followed directly in Anstruther's footsteps like a pack of hounds running in view, but the main body of them realizing their quarry's mistake, making for the dip where the road went through, to which they imagined he must eventually come, if he would cross the canyon.

For half a mile the going was good, firm, grass-covered sated land, and over this the red coat sailed, going two lengths for every one covered by his pursuers. But beyond this for several hundred yards the land was boggy, and when Al spoke, Anstruther slipped out of the saddle and ran by his horse's side, whilst the Indians seeing this, made desperate efforts to overtake him, and played their horses clean out.

Once through the little bog, he was in the saddle again, cantering easily until, to those watching him, he seemed on the very brink of the canyon, with the broken pine close on his right.

Then he shook his horse together, crammed his hat on his head, and went at his death hands down.

To five people still alive, there is one second in their past lives which was more than a day long.

When it was over, a fair-haired girl sank quietly to the ground, and for the first time in her life Mrs. Rolt did not move to help a sister in trouble. She could not. Her great eyes were wide with the hunger of seeing; her little hands clenched and her parted lips white; and when Al, speaking as if he were in church, whispered: "I take it all back about them duds. There ain't no flies on fox-hunting," the others burst into hysterical laughter which was perilously near tears, for the red coat had cleared the canyon. "Jumped it, by gum; jumped it clear!" as the old song says, and was sailing away, a dim pink spot, straight as the crows flies for Soda Creek.

Does the story want finishing? Before Anstruther had ridden for a couple of hours, a large posse of men came over a rise and were startled by the vision of a white-faced man riding across the Chilcoten country in the uniform of the Vale Hunt; moreover, the madman was so mad that he could barely speak intelligibly, and he appeared to be swooning from pain, though on him was no trace of a wound.

They brought him back with them to the ranch, from which, as their approach the Chilcotens vanished like the mists of morning, and it was Horsey, the leader of the posse, who, a month later, talking to Jim Combe over a pipe, said:—

"Like will to like, Jim. She'd never have made a wife for you, old chap. You'll have to plug along same as we all do until you find another Mrs. Rolt—if the world holds one."

The End.

Australia's Aliens.

Only one per cent. of the male population of Australia were born in Germany or Austria, and as regards women scarcely more than one-half of one per cent. are of German or Austrian birth. These facts are revealed in a return prepared by Mr. Knibbs, the Commonwealth Statistician, from the latest available figures, says the Westminster Gazette. There are, of course, many residents born in Australia of German or Austrian parents, but for the most part they have proved themselves loyal citizens, and a considerable number of them have taken up arms and are fighting on the side of the allies.

ISLANDS CAPTURED DURING WAR

WHERE ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON IS BURIED.

About Tropical Paradises Which We Have Taken From the Huns.

To a race of islanders like ourselves the idea of hoisting the British flag over an enemy isle makes a strong and romantic appeal. This is intensified by the fact that our Australian cousins have taken and occupied most of the islands captured during the war, says London Answers.

The first islands to be taken were those of the glorious tropical paradise, Samoa, consisting of Upolu and Savaii; the other island of the group, Tutuila, being already an American naval station.

The New Zealanders, under an Australian naval escort, took possession of this group, and the British flag was soon floating in the breeze opposite the residence of Dr. Schultze, the German governor.

Samoa is the most important group in the Pacific, and some miles from the coast, upon a spur of the hills, the Germans had erected at enormous cost a most up-to-date wireless station which can give and take messages to San Francisco. This wireless station and plant were simply put out of commission by the removal (by the Germans) of a few important parts, but was quickly restored to working order by the clever operator who landed with the New Zealand Expeditionary Forces.

The House of R.L.S.

Samoa is famous all the world over as the last home of Robert Louis Stevenson, and his resting-place is marked by a great granite stone, the grave being on one of the highest peaks in the island. His old home, Vaillima, is now the headquarters of the administrator.

Apia roadstead was the scene of that historical cyclone when H.M.S. Calliope, as she escaped, was cheered by the crews of the sinking American warship and the other doomed vessels. It was also in Samoa, not long ago, that Americans, Germans, and British joined forces in subduing a native rebellion.

The island of Upolu is one of great beauty, hills rising above hills, all clothed with tropical verdure. The roads all over the island are good, and almost everyone owns a horse or horses and buggies.

Native Chorus.

British, French, American, and German residents have got many valuable cocoa plantations; besides which there are also coconut plantations, bananas, fero, and many other tropical fruits, vegetables, and plants.

The buildings and business places at Apia, the capital, are of an up-to-date and substantial character, and the European habitations all over the island are roomy, well-built and comfortable.

The natives are a fine race, courtly and intelligent, and essentially a warlike race. Those who have heard the beautiful native melodies that they sing in chorus can never forget the beauty of the scene and setting.

Thousands of Chinese were introduced by the Germans in order to work the plantations, for the natives are averse to labor; but although the Chinese are splendid workers, they are a menace to white and native alike.

Upolu covers an area of 345 square miles, whilst Savaii boasts 660 (Monono and Apoloma are small tributary islands), the whole population of the latter not exceeding 3,600, of which five hundred are white and a thousand half-caste; the bulk of Europeans and half-castes are on Upolu.

A Fine Wireless Station.

German New Guinea was another valuable capture, Kaiser Wilhelm's, as it is called, being taken after slight resistance.

At Henneshahoe, the capital and seat of German Government, the Germans have erected a fine wireless station capable of transmitting messages very long distances.

The verdure of New Guinea is remarkable for its beauty and variety, almost every tropical tree and plant flourishing there, while even forget-me-nots grow on the higher grounds.

In contrast to the magnificent birds of paradise and the many beautiful species of parrots and cockatoos, the islands abound in snakes and poisonous insects.

New Guinea is hardly a health resort, for malaria is very prevalent, and the natives are savage and cruel, and cannibals of the worst type.

Gold, sulphur, iron, copra, mother-of-pearl, tortoise and other products form the island trade, and the German settlements contain some fine and comfortable buildings, both commercial and residential.

About seven hundred Europeans are included in the population of 110,000, spread over 70,000 square miles. New Guinea, north of Australia, is the second largest island in the world, with enormous commercial possibilities.

Cannibals Under German Rule.

The Solomon Islands, including Bonjamville and Buks, with an area of 4,200 square miles and a population of 45,000, have been in the hands of the Germans since 1914. Here again the

natives are a cruel and warlike people, inveterate head-hunters and cannibals, though living in one of Nature's most picturesque spots, the scenery being almost without equal. Copra and coconut-fibre are the chief exports.

SAVING DAYLIGHT.

How It Was Managed in a London Household.

It seems a simple matter to set the clock ahead an hour, as the people of Europe have done this summer so as to exchange an hour of morning sunlight for an hour of darkness, but a writer in London Opinion found it, in practice, rather confusing. He says: I rose early. I had put the clock forward exactly one hour, as the government had instructed.

It seemed strangely dark—evidently it was a dull and cloudy morning. I stumbled downstairs and lit a match. It was eight o'clock, and the sun should be well up. There was no milk at the door and no paper. A pretty start for daylight saving! The tradesmen had evidently forgotten to alter their clocks last night. I went to wake Mary Ann. She opened her door with sleepy, frightened eyes, and wanted to know if it was a fire or Zeppelins.

I went out in the garden and potted about until nine. Not one of my neighbors was out—not even Smithson, who is always out at six in the morning chasing slugs. At nine Elsie was down, and I rallied her about being so late. We roused the two boys and Miranda, but it was five minutes to ten before we sat down to breakfast. I talked seriously about the lateness of the hour—especially having regard to the new act of Parliament. And I went on to suggest that if I hadn't thought to alter the clocks we should not have had breakfast until eleven o'clock.

"You put the clock on, indeed!" said Miranda. "Why, it was I who put it forward. We should have been an hour out in our time if I hadn't thought of it."

Elsie said nothing, but burst out laughing. I asked her what she was laughing at, and she said we must have all dreamed we altered the clock, for she was the person who had saved us from unpunctuality. And then Mary Ann brought in the bacon, and hoped she hadn't taken a liberty, but, seeing that the Daylight Saving Act had come in, she had altered all the clocks last night to keep the time right!

And so it appeared that we were sitting down to breakfast (old time) or seven o'clock (daylight-saving time) and thinking that it was ten o'clock!

It was not until late in the afternoon that I thought about the time. The family were all out, and Mary Ann had laid my solitary tea and departed to spend the evening with a "friend" who was in the Royal Flying Corps. I carefully put back all the clocks three hours, and heaved a sigh of relief that the mistake had happened on a Sunday and not a business day.

I woke in the middle of the night, dreaming that I heard the milkman. But on looking at the clock it was only one in the morning, and although it looked strangely light, I was secure in the knowledge that my clocks were right; so I went to sleep again. I woke at six, and on getting up found it broad daylight.

After breakfast I lingered rather too long over my paper and had to run for my train. To my horror when I got there the station clock showed it was just noon. It was certainly useless to go to town now, and I went back home to demand explanations.

It appeared that, coming home late, Miranda had taken the precaution to put the clock right; and Mary Ann, after retiring, had suddenly thought that the clock was three hours fast, and with sleepy eyes had moved the hands of the clock three hours without fully comprehending what the right time was.

I have now put up a notice in the hall that anyone who alters the clock without my express approval in writing will be summarily shot.

HOW COINS WEAR OUT.

Loss of Weight That Occurs Is Doubtless Caused by Abrasion.

In the latest report of the British mint, Sir Thomas K. Rose, a well-known metallurgical expert, calls attention to the effect of grease derived from the sweat of the fingers, or from other sources, in accelerating the wear of coins, which is usually attributed entirely to abrasion. Sir Thomas says that the fatty acids of the grease have a corrosive action upon the metal. Copper in particular, even if present only in small quantity as an alloy for gold or silver, is converted into an oleate, stearate, or other salt. Haagen Smit of the Utrecht mint, found by analysis that the dirt on a bronze coin contained thirty-six per cent. of copper in the form of powdered compounds of the fatty acids. When the coin is handled the dirt is in part detached, and the coin undergoes a loss of weight. Gold or silver is not readily converted into salts, but removing the copper leaves the less easily attacked metals in a spongy form that offers little resistance to abrasion. In new coins the rapid loss of weight that occurs is doubtless caused at first by abrasion, but when the rough edges have been removed, chemical action may prove to be of the first importance in the succeeding deterioration.

The Farm

Cultivating Sugar Beets.

The following information on earing and cultivation of sugar beets has been supplied by Ontario sugar beet manufacturers. Farmers who are growing beets this season may find some valuable hints in this information:

The cultivation should be started just as soon as it is possible to follow the row. If the ordinary one-horse, two-row implement is used it should be equipped with three duck feet, one in the centre of each row, and four weeding knives or discs, one on each side of each row, set so as to cut away from the beets. The knives should be set three to four inches apart, that is, one and one-half to two inches from the beets on each side of the row. This cultivation should be deep and thorough.

About one week later it should be repeated, and in most cases the thinners follow the second cultivation. If the field is at all rough or lumpy, it should be rolled again a day or two ahead of the thinners, this time lengthwise. At the time of thinning, the beets should be about one and one-half inches high with four to six leaves. They should stand on an uncultivated strip two and one-half to three inches wide, and the land between the rows should be perfectly clean and cultivated to a depth of three to four inches.

It is very important to have the land in good condition and free from weeds when the thinning is done, as this operation leaves a good deal of loose earth between the rows, which makes it difficult to destroy weeds later, particularly if followed by showery weather. The land should then be rolled, and as soon as the plants have straightened up sufficiently, should be cultivated again, with the cultivator equipped as before. For all subsequent cultivations the knives or discs should be replaced by the diggers or deer tongues, and if the land is clean, even the duck feet may be replaced by narrow digging teeth. Wide teeth should be used to kill weeds, narrow ones to stir and aerate the soil.

Do not be afraid of cultivating too often. It only costs 40 to 50 cents per acre each time, so an extra ton of beets will pay for a good many trips through the field. In addition the thinning and hoeing can be done much better and easier in a well-cultivated field, and in nearly every case where the grower has trouble with the hand work, his difficulty can be traced to inefficient work with the cultivator. The crop should be cultivated each week once until the tops fill the rows, which should occur about five weeks after thinning. It is particularly important to cultivate after each shower, as soon as the land is fit to work, so as to conserve all the moisture possible.—Canadian Farm.

To Improve Herds.

In the course of an investigation to determine the influence of environment and breeding in increasing dairy production, scrub cows and their calves were given the same care, feed and shelter as the purebred dairy cattle in the herd at the Iowa State Agricultural College.

Scrub cows, starting at four years old, of which a record was kept, increased in production rapidly and steadily up to the fourth lactation period after reaching the Station when they produced 69 per cent. more milk and 54 per cent. more fat than during their first period.

Scrub cows that came to the Station advanced in age did not increase in production after the first year. However, it cannot be said that their production was not greater than it had been under their original environment. It was found that:—

Variation in the ability of sires to transmit dairy qualities is a factor to be considered in selecting a purebred bull to head a scrub or common herd as well as for a high grade or purebred herd.

In persistency of milk production the grades were intermediate between the scrub and the purebred cows in the herd.

The first generation grades are much superior to their dams in dairy conformation. Many of the first generation grades show the characteristic color of their sire's breed; however, in the case of the Holsteins this was not so pronounced until the second generation.

There was no appreciable difference between the scrub and grade calves so far as coefficient of digestion is concerned, but the grades had a greater capacity for handling concentrates than had the scrubs.

The original animals used in this investigation were inferior individuals of very limited apparent milk capacity, whose duties had been to supply just enough milk for family use and to raise their calves.

Purebred sires of the Guernsey, Holstein and Jersey breeds were used on these cows, and the daughters of all, except one purebred bull, proved, to be much better producers as two and three year olds, than their dams as mature cows.

The environment of the original stock of females before their purchase by the experimenters was not



The Secret of Flaky Pie Crust

It's in our Recipe Book—with a list of other recipes for making good pies. But we're going to tell you right here how always to have the top crust fine and flaky—and how to have the under crust just right, even when using fresh fruit.

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such as would stimulate heavy milk production as the cattle received little, if any, grain or concentrates, being forced to live on a small supply of grass and hay.

Feeding Skim Milk to Calves.

A dairy calf of ordinary vigor can be put on a skim milk diet at the age of two or three weeks. The change to skim milk should be gradual. This change is best made by substituting skim milk for whole milk at each feed until the calf is receiving only skim milk. The amount of skim milk fed should be the same as that of the whole milk which it replaces. This will usually be 10 or 12 pounds for a calf two or three weeks old. A gradual increase in the milk should be made as the calf grows, until at the age of five months it is receiving 16 to 20 pounds daily, depending upon the size of the calf.

THE HEAD RECRUITER.

Works Longer Hours Than Any of His Subordinates.

General Sir W. MacKinnon, who has been appointed Director of Recruiting at the British War Office, is one of the most popular men in the army. As Col. MacKinnon he saw his first active service in South Africa when he commanded the C.I.V.'s. He made himself famous then by his brilliant leadership of the famous volunteers.

It is only fitting that General MacKinnon should be one of the men gathering recruits for the greatest volunteer army the world has ever seen, for he has been associated with the volunteers for many years.

The C.I.V.'s (City Imperial Volunteers) were his first experience with the volunteers. From 1905 to 1908 he was Director of the Auxiliary Forces, and from 1908 to 1910 Director-General of the Territorial Force.

It was greatly due to his efforts indeed that the Territorials became such an important part of the army. As director of the Auxiliary forces the militia, yeomanry and volunteers had nothing too good to say of him.

He has an amazing grasp of the details of any job he takes in hand, and he is said to work longer hours than any of his subordinates. Yet though he works like a black himself and makes those with him do the same, all the men under him worship "Mac," the nickname by which he is always known.

No person is exempt from arrest for contempt of court.



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Lantic Sugar

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2 and 5-lb cartons
10 and 20-lb bags

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Atlantic Sugar Refineries Ltd.
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FIRE WIPES OUT TOWNS IN NORTHERN ONTARIO

Matheson Completely Wiped Out, Two-Thirds of Cochrane Gone,
and Numerous Small Places Obliterated.

Cobalt, Ont., July 30.—The bush fires which have been raging through-out Northern Ontario in the vicinity of Matheson and Cochrane have claimed 149 known victims up to 10 o'clock to-night, as follows:

MATHESON 60
RAMORE 14
NUSKA 57
SCATTERED 18

Nushka is a little village ten miles north of Matheson. The town of Matheson is completely destroyed, and 50 bodies have already been found. Cochrane also suffered severely from the fires, and practically two-thirds of the town has been destroyed. Kelso and Homer villages have also been destroyed.

Practically all day to-day there has been no wire communication between Cobalt and the gold camp, but late this afternoon it was learned that 17 houses have been burned at Timmins. At Iroquois Falls all stores but one have been burned, and practically all camps in the vicinity have fallen victim to the flames. It was reported that 15 people at Iroquois Falls were injured and several are dead. Two are dead at Nahma.

When news was received in Cobalt of the catastrophe a meeting of the town council was held, and several prominent citizens organized a relief campaign in the town. The town voted \$500 for provisions, and the townspeople and stores were thoroughly canvassed this morning for food and clothing. The town was practically depleted of the bread supply, and butter, biscuits and various provisions were accumulated and shipped by special train leaving here at 3.30 o'clock for the north. Four doctors and four nurses boarded the special, and were accompanied by a relief committee of 20 Cobalt citizens. At Haileybury and New Liskeard the Cobalt contingent was joined by other relief committees, together with supplies collected in these towns. Local undertakers were asked to supply as many coffins as they had on hand, and two baggage trains attached to the special train conveyed a large number of coffins and boxes north.

At Englehart 62 children have arrived with scarcely a stitch of clothing, having been taken out of their beds at Matheson and Nushka at night. A large number of refugees are being brought down to Cobalt, Haileybury and New Liskeard, where they will be cared for.

A National train was held at Englehart, returning later to New Liskeard, where the left passengers. The train then proceeded north to act as a relief train to bring down refugees. One hundred and sixteen, mostly women and children, were brought down to Englehart last night. Rescue train made up of boxcars caught fire several times coming through.

The entire North Country from Matheson to Timmins is ablaze to-night, and a pall of smoke has hung over the district down as far south as Cobalt all afternoon. All telegraph and telephone communication beyond Swastika has been cut off since early Saturday afternoon. The operator at Matheson was obliged to leave his post in the middle of a message, according to a report brought down here, and since then the north has been cut off. The last accounts were to the effect that the town of Timmins was surrounded by fire, and that the entire town was threatened, despite the fact that there is considerable clearing to the south and west of the town. The village of Pearson's Landing is reported to be burning, and that place, too, is cut off from outside communication.

Great fear is expressed for a number of prospectors in the bush at various places throughout the district, as well as for a number of settlers. Everything in the woods now is as dry as tinder. Small fires confined to narrow areas have been smouldering for weeks, and with the stiff breeze Saturday these were fanned into a fury of flame. At many points south of Timmins settlers moved their families out to the railway over a week ago.

No Lives Lost at Cochrane.
Ottawa, July 30.—The Department of Railways is making every effort

KEPPELIN ARMADA ATTACKS SEVERAL ENGLISH COUNTIES

Bombs Were Dropped Off the Thames Estuary, the Official
Report States.

London, Tuesday, Aug. 1.—1.30 a.m. The eastern and south-eastern counties of England had a visitation from German airships late last night, and at 11 o'clock the attack is still proceeding. A communication just issued says:

"An attack by a number of hostile airships developed before midnight. The raiders are reported as having crossed the coast line along the east and south-eastern counties. Bombs were dropped off the Thames estuary. The attack is proceeding."

Another official communication issued later said:

"The raid appears to have been carried out by a considerable number of airships. The raiders appear to have spent some time cruising over the Counties of Lincolnshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridge, Essex, Kent and Huntingdon."

"Bombs were dropped indiscriminately over localities of no military importance. Anti-aircraft guns in action had good effect. Full details are not yet at hand."

BRITISH WIN ALL LONGUEVAL

Delville Wood Is Also Firmly
in the Possession
of Haig's Forces.

A despatch from London says: One of the most furious battles of the war is being waged on the five-mile Pozieres-Longueval front, where the British and Germans have been gripped in a bloody struggle for more than a week. The British troops are continuing to gain important ground against the most desperate resistance yet faced in any theatre. With their full weight of guns and with thousands of trained reinforcements the Germans are contesting every inch of the blood-soaked territory.

The Germans have been completely driven from the Delville wood, a forest fortress behind the German third line of defence. The British won the last inch of ground in this vital position by a night attack. The wood was held by the famous Brandenburg corps, which has distinguished itself on every field from Warsaw to Verdun, and it was against these trained veterans that "Kitchener's army of clerks" scored its victory.

Under cover of an artillery fire so terrible that the German general staff make special comment upon it in their official report, the British on Friday continued their onward swing, attacking the Teutons at Longueval, the fortified village which has seen some of the heaviest fighting of the war.

With the Germans already driven in from most of their outlying positions the British troops attacked the main defence works of the village, carrying several of the strongest, and obtaining complete control of the entire place. At the same time, on the opposite tip of the day's battle-front, the British engaged the Germans in hand-to-hand fighting in the neighborhood of Pozieres.

The final capture of Delville wood is very gratifying to the British people. It was first taken July 17, but was afterwards abandoned. For many days the wood and the village of Longueval have been the scene of some of the heaviest fighting of the whole campaign. The possession of this wood and of Longueval is expected to facilitate greatly the further progress of the Franco-British forces.

BRITISH CAPTAIN MURDERED.

Germans Take Commander's Life
Without Giving a Fair Trial.

A despatch from London says: News of the execution of Captain Fryatt of the British steamer Brussels caused a painful impression at the Foreign Office. Under the instructions of Viscount Grey, the Foreign Secretary, a note was despatched immediately to the American Embassy requesting that James W. Gerard, the American Ambassador at Berlin, procure complete details of the affair.

The first intimation of the trial of Captain Fryatt was called to the attention of the Foreign Office by press reports on July 18 to the effect that he was to be tried as the result of finding on him a watch containing an inscription reciting his efforts to ram a German submarine.

GERMAN GOVERNMENT
SEIZES FIELD CROPS

A despatch from Amsterdam says: The Handelsbald says the Minister of Agriculture has informed the Burgomasters that in the interest of the feeding of man and beast the seizure of all wheat, oats and barley is necessary. The Minister, according to the newspaper, has directed the officials to buy up all corn in the fields at fixed prices.

GERMANS EXECUTE BELGIANS
ON A BARBAROUS PRETEXT.

A despatch from London says: Six civilians have been executed by the Germans at Ghent charged with "war treason," according to a Reuters' Amsterdam despatch quoting The Telegraf. The despatch also says that the Germans have removed 7,000 men, 2,000 women and 150 pupils of the Turgot Institute from Roubaix, presumably for agricultural work in Germany.

NOTED GERMAN AIRMAN
SLAIN BY BRITISH PILOT.

A despatch from The Hague says: Lieut. Parshall, the famous German aviator, was killed fighting a British biplane.

BRITISH ADVANCES CONTINUE IN GERMAN EAST AFRICA

Enemy Driven From Strongly-Organized Positions Astride Rail-
road—German Governor Killed.

A despatch from London says: The following official statement on the progress of the British campaign in German East Africa was given out on Thursday night:

"Brig.-Gen. Northey reports that on July 24 he drove the main German southern detachment of the enemy from strongly organized positions astride the Neu Langenburg-Irangi road at Malangali. After counter-attacks the enemy retired hurriedly in

the direction of Irangi, abandoning a 4.1-inch howitzer and two machine guns.

"Among a number of German Europeans captured previously was Dr. Styr, late governor of the Neu Langenburg district. Dr. Styr has died of wounds. A majority of the surviving members of the crew of the German cruiser Koenigsburg form part of the German forces in this district."

Markets of the World

Toronto, Aug. 1.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.33; No. 2, \$1.29; No. 3, \$1.25; on track, \$1.24; Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., \$1.10; No. 3 C.W., \$1.05; extra No. 1 feed, \$0.90; extra No. 2 feed, \$0.85; track, \$0.80.

American corn—No. 3 yellow, \$0.92; on track, \$0.90; Ontario oats—No. 2 white, \$0.47; No. 3, \$0.45; according to freight outside.

Ontario wheat—No. 1 commercial, \$1.01 to \$1.03; No. 2 do., \$0.98 to \$1.00; No. 3 do., \$0.92 to \$0.94; feed wheat, \$0.90 to \$0.92.

Peas—No. 3 nominal, \$1.75 to \$1.85; according to sample, \$1.35 to \$1.50; according to freight outside.

Barley—Malting barley, nominal, \$5 to \$6; feed barley, nominal, \$0 to \$2; according to freight outside.

Buckwheat—Nominal, \$0 to \$1; according to freight outside.

Rye—No. 3 nominal, \$0.86 to \$0.90; according to freight outside.

Manitoba flour—First patents, in jute bags, \$5.50; second patents, in jute bags, \$5.30; strong bakers, in jute bags, \$5.50; Toronto.

Ontario flour—Winter, according to sample, \$4.15 to \$4.25; in bags, track, \$4.10 to \$4.20; Imperial, \$4.25; bulk, seaboard, prompt shipment.

Millfeed—Car lots, delivered Montreal, \$12.00; car lots, delivered London, \$12.00; middlings, per ton, \$24 to \$25; good feed flour, per bag, \$1.65 to \$1.70.

Country Produce
Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 25 to 27; inferior, 23 to 25; creamery prints, 25 to 27; inferior, 23 to 25.

Eggs—New laid, 29 to 30; do., in cartons, 31 to 32.

Cheese—New large, 17c; twins 17c; triplets, 17c.

Maple Syrup—Prices are steady at \$1.40 to \$1.50; Imperial cream, \$1.40; Dressed Poultry—Chickens, 25 to 27; fowl, 23 to 25.

Potatoes—New Brunswick quoted at \$2.00 per bag; Western, \$1.50.

Provisions
Bacon—Long clear, 19 to 19c per lb. Hams—Medium, 24 to 25c; do., heavy, 25 to 26c; rolls, 19 to 19c; breakfast bacon, 25 to 27c; backs, plain, 26 to 27c; boneless backs, 29 to 30c.

Lard—Pure lard, tierces, 16c to 17c; and pails, 17c to 17c; compound, 14 to 14c.

Montreal Markets
Wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.23; No. 2, \$1.19; No. 3, \$1.14; No. 4, \$1.10; No. 5, \$1.05; No. 6, \$1.00; No. 7, \$0.95; No. 8, \$0.90; No. 9, \$0.85; No. 10, \$0.80; No. 11, \$0.75; No. 12, \$0.70; No. 13, \$0.65; No. 14, \$0.60; No. 15, \$0.55; No. 16, \$0.50; No. 17, \$0.45; No. 18, \$0.40; No. 19, \$0.35; No. 20, \$0.30; No. 21, \$0.25; No. 22, \$0.20; No. 23, \$0.15; No. 24, \$0.10; No. 25, \$0.05; No. 26, \$0.00; No. 27, \$0.00; No. 28, \$0.00; No. 29, \$0.00; No. 30, \$0.00; No. 31, \$0.00; No. 32, \$0.00; No. 33, \$0.00; No. 34, \$0.00; No. 35, \$0.00; No. 36, \$0.00; No. 37, \$0.00; No. 38, \$0.00; No. 39, \$0.00; No. 40, \$0.00; No. 41, \$0.00; No. 42, \$0.00; No. 43, \$0.00; No. 44, \$0.00; No. 45, \$0.00; No. 46, \$0.00; No. 47, \$0.00; No. 48, \$0.00; No. 49, \$0.00; No. 50, \$0.00; No. 51, \$0.00; No. 52, \$0.00; No. 53, \$0.00; No. 54, \$0.00; No. 55, \$0.00; No. 56, \$0.00; No. 57, \$0.00; No. 58, \$0.00; No. 59, \$0.00; No. 60, \$0.00; No. 61, \$0.00; No. 62, \$0.00; No. 63, \$0.00; 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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.

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ESTABLISHED 1874

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Total Assets over	55,000,000

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Scythes, Snaths, Forks, Scythe Stones, Grind Stones

Grind stone Fixtures, Hay Rakes, Fork Handles

and Ferrules, Horse Forks, Horse Fork Carriages,

Stop Blocks, Pulleys, Pulley Hooks, Horse Fork

Rope, Rope Hitches, Mowing machine Sections,

Rivets Etc., Etc.

T. McQuat & Son, Lachute Mills.

Railway Girl As Orator

IT is not often that the Canadian Club of Montreal asks a woman to address it, but the fame of Miss Kathleen Burke, the special delegate to America of the Scottish Women's Hospitals for Foreign Service, had preceded her and when her address was actually delivered no one regretted the invitation. A great grandchild of Edmund Burke, whose "dagger speech" was perhaps the most theatrical incident in the history of the British House of Commons, this lady has a wonderful gift of oratory and her descriptions, humorous and pathetic, of the hospital conditions in Serbia during the typhus epidemic and of the magnificent heroism of the British nurses in the Balkans and in France during the war, moved her hearers to the very heart. What Miss Burke, however, is most proud to be is that she is a railway girl. She is the daughter of the late Thomas Francis Burke, Continental Manager of the London & North Western Railway, and until she became a nurse lived, talked and thought of railways. In her present mission she has achieved extraordinary success, raising in a few weeks over \$250,000 by her oratory. After addressing some recruiting meetings in Montreal, she plans to tour the United States, but later in the year hopes to visit the Canadian West where she will probably address the leading Canadian Clubs on the subject which she has so much at heart. The hospitals to which Miss Burke has herself been attached as a nurse were originally started by a group of Scottish political women, but now include nurses and women doctors from all over the Empire. Their work has been enthusiastically endorsed by both the French and British Governments.



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LACHUTE, - QUE

Children Cry

FOR FLETCHER'S

CASTORIA

The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XLI

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1916.

NO. 33

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

Mr. and Mrs. Hubert Kearns announce the engagement of their daughter, Lydia, to John Francis Callahan of Boston, Mass. The marriage will take place early in October.

WANTED: A copy of the History of Argenteuil and Prescott by O. Thomas, Publisher, St. John's. Anyone having same and willing to sell, apply to WATCHMAN OFFICE.

I have on hand a large quantity of Flour, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100, 110, 120, 130, 140, 150, 160, 170, 180, 190, 200, 210, 220, 230, 240, 250, 260, 270, 280, 290, 300, 310, 320, 330, 340, 350, 360, 370, 380, 390, 400, 410, 420, 430, 440, 450, 460, 470, 480, 490, 500, 510, 520, 530, 540, 550, 560, 570, 580, 590, 600, 610, 620, 630, 640, 650, 660, 670, 680, 690, 700, 710, 720, 730, 740, 750, 760, 770, 780, 790, 800, 810, 820, 830, 840, 850, 860, 870, 880, 890, 900, 910, 920, 930, 940, 950, 960, 970, 980, 990, 1000, 1010, 1020, 1030, 1040, 1050, 1060, 1070, 1080, 1090, 1100, 1110, 1120, 1130, 1140, 1150, 1160, 1170, 1180, 1190, 1200, 1210, 1220, 1230, 1240, 1250, 1260, 1270, 1280, 1290, 1300, 1310, 1320, 1330, 1340, 1350, 1360, 1370, 1380, 1390, 1400, 1410, 1420, 1430, 1440, 1450, 1460, 1470, 1480, 1490, 1500, 1510, 1520, 1530, 1540, 1550, 1560, 1570, 1580, 1590, 1600, 1610, 1620, 1630, 1640, 1650, 1660, 1670, 1680, 1690, 1700, 1710, 1720, 1730, 1740, 1750, 1760, 1770, 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THROUGH THE DARK SHADOWS

Or The Sunlight of Love

CHAPTER I.

It was a cold night in early spring, and the London streets were nearly deserted. The great shutters of the shops were being drawn down with a dull rumble, and every moment the pavements grew more dreary looking as the glories of the plate-glass windows were hidden.

Tired workers with haggard faces were making their way homeward; to them the day was at an end. But to the occupants of the whirling taxis and smart motors, as they sped westward, the round of their day was but half-way through; for them, the great ones of the earth, the all-important hour of dinner was at hand.

At the entrance of one of the most luxurious clubs in Pall Mall two men, in immaculate evening dress, stood carelessly surveying the hurrying throngs of people.

"Seven," said one, as the hour struck from the nearest church. "I thought Standon said seven."

"Yes, and like a woman, meant half-past," returned the other, hiding a yawn.

"Stan's too young to value his dinner properly, but Leroy ought to have been punctual. Oh, here is Stan!" as a slight, well-dressed man sprang hastily from a smart motor and came towards them.

"Hello!" said the new-comer, shaking hands, "you two fellows first? I hope I'm not late, Shelton."

"Of course you're late," growled Shelton with characteristic pessimism. "You always are, and Leroy is worse. Come along, we may as well wait inside as in this draught."

In the great dining-hall the snow-covered tables were being taken rapidly by members about to dine; silent footed waiters were hurrying to and fro, carrying out their various duties, while intermittently the sound of opening champagne bottles mingled with the buzz of conversation and the ripple of laughter.

The three men, Mortimer Shelton, Lord Standon and Frank Parselle, seated themselves at a table in a comfortable recess and took stock of the room, responding to numerous nods and smiles of recognition, while grumbling at the unpunctuality of their friend.

"Ten past seven!" groaned Shelton, looking at his watch. "I might have known that Leroy would be late. Shall we wait?"

"Oh, yes!" said Parselle; "Adrien might not like it, you know. It is a bore, though! The soup will be as thick as mud."

"By Jove! I'd forgotten," interrupted Standon, suddenly. "I met Leroy yesterday, and he asked me to tell you he might be late, as he was off to Barmister Castle last night. We were not to wait. He gave me a note, and—if I haven't left it in my other coat—" He fumbled in his pocket. "No; here it is." He produced the note with an air of triumph,

and Shelton, with a muttered exclamation of disgust, ordered dinner to be served before he opened it. As he did so and ran his eye over the contents, he frowned.

"Just listen to this," he said irritably.

"My Dear Mortimer,

"A letter from Jasper takes me down to the Castle. I will return in time to join your little party, and with your leave, bring Jasper along too; but don't wait on our account."

"Yours,

"Adrien Leroy."

"Jasper—always Jasper!" commented Standon. "I'd like to know by what means Jasper Vermont has obtained such influence over Leroy."

"Ah, that's the mystery!" said Parselle, frowning.

"It's as plain as a pikestaff," growled Mortimer Shelton. "Leroy saved Vermont's life years ago—at Oxford, I think. That's enough for Adrien. If a cat or dog, or even a one-eyed monkey, placed itself under his protection, Adrien Leroy would stick to it through thick and thin. You know his little way; and this Vermont is no fool. He intends to make full use of his friend."

"And yet Leroy is not easily taken in," remarked Parselle thoughtfully. "Every man has his weak point," retorted Shelton with a shrug, "and Jasper is Leroy's one vulnerable spot. He will believe nothing against him."

"He's a lucky chap, Vermont," said Standon pensively. "No one really knows what he is or where he springs from; yet he always seems to have plenty of money, and apparently the whole of Leroy's passes through his hands."

"Something near a million," put in Parselle, enviously, "and with the run of a castle like a palace. No, Vermont's no fool!"

Mortimer Shelton nodded.

"The Castle's all right," he said, curtly. "You can trust the Leroy to have the best of everything. They treat money like dirt, and bow before nothing but Royalty and women. Yet, with it all, there's no stancher friend than a Leroy."

"As Vermont knows only too well," muttered Standon, dryly. "By the way, I saw Ada Lester in the park this morning. Jove! Such fun."

"In that quarter Adrien certainly treats his money like dust," said Parselle, with a short laugh. "I can't think what he sees in her; to me she seems an insatiable animal—and about as difficult to satisfy. It's a jolly good job for Leroy that, thanks to his father's generosity, his income runs into five figures—nothing else would stand the strain."

"Do you know, someone told me at the Casket the other night that Leroy had made the theatre over to Ada entirely, and settled a thousand a year on her into the bargain," said Standon, leaning forward.

"I daresay," Mortimer commented,

dryly. "He's fool enough for any thing. The place runs him into eight thousand a year as it is—not including Ada Lester, the lady manager—so he might just as well hand it over to her altogether. I wish to goodness the wretched building would burn down! 'Pon my word, I shall set it alight myself one fine night—"

"Hush! Here he is," said Lord Standon; adding quickly, "with Vermont, of course."

The others looked round towards the new-comers. One was a dark-haired man of about forty years of age. His face was pale, with an almost unhealthy pallor, from which his small dark eyes glittered restlessly; his thin lips, tightly closed, were set in an almost straight line. Clean-shaven, sleek of hair, he wore an expression of cautious slyness that implied a mental attitude ever on guard against some sudden exposure of his real feelings. Such was Jasper Vermont.

His companion was of a different calibre. Still apparently in the early thirties, tall, and with clear-cut, aristocratic features, he was decidedly good to look upon. His face, fair as that of a woman, was, perhaps, slightly marred by the expression of weakness which lurked round the finely-moulded lips; but for all that it was stamped with the latent nobility which characterized his race.

The Hon. Adrien Leroy, only son of Baron Barmister, was one of the most noted figures in fashionable society. His father, who since the death of Lady Barmister had lived almost as a recluse, spent his days in the old Castle, and had practically abdicated in favor of his son. So that the colossal income accruing from the coal mines of Wales, the rentals of the Leroy estates in the Southern Counties and the ground-rents of a considerable acreage in one of the most fashionable parts of London, all passed through the hands of Adrien, who, in his turn, spent it like water, leaving Jasper Vermont—his one-time college friend and now his confidential steward—to look after his affairs.

Leroy, with a genial smile of greeting for all, but a grave, almost weary expression in his blue eyes, parried the numerous questions and invitations that beset him on all sides, and, taking Vermont's arm, drew him towards the table where his three friends awaited him.

"I'm sorry we're late," he said in his pleasant voice, which was clear and unaffected, in strong contrast to the chatter which buzzed round him at their entry. "Blame Jasper, who, if he is as hungry as I am, is punished already."

His good-humored laugh as he seated himself drew echoes from his friends; Leroy's popularity was never more apparent than in a gathering of this sort, composed exclusively of his own sex.

"So you have just come up from Barmister," said Shelton presently. "How is the Castle looking?"

Adrien, busily satisfying a vigorous appetite, merely nodded and smiled in reply; but Jasper Vermont answered for him.

"Beautiful!" he said, with a smile which showed his white, even teeth. "Beautiful! It's a charming view; but we saw little of it this visit. Ah, Shelton, you are really an epicure! We don't get clear turtle like this at the Palladeon—eh, Adrien?"

"No," replied the young man, looking up. "We ought to have Shelton on the committee. No wonder they love you here, Shelton! And so the colt has lost the steeplechase? I saw the news as I came along."

"And you have lost, how much—two thousand?" queried Parselle.

"Five," said Vermont, not quickly, but just before Adrien could speak.

"Is it five?" asked Leroy, indifferently. "I thought I'd backed 'Venus' for more."

"I backed her myself for a couple of hundred," put in Lord Standon, ruefully. "She's a beautiful creature, though, and I'd like to buy her."

"You can have her, my dear Stan, for a mere song," said Leroy, cordially.

"I'm afraid that's impossible," interposed Jasper with suavity. "She's sold."

Adrien looked up in surprise. "Sold! To whom?" he asked.

"To the knacker," was the calm reply. "Don't you remember, Adrien, that she threw Fording and broke her leg over the last hurdle?"

Leroy's face resumed its usual air of bored indifference.

"Ah, yes, so you told me. My dear Stan, I'm awfully sorry! I had completely forgotten." He looked round the table. "Any of you seen the papers?" he inquired. "Last night was the first of the new comedy at the Casket—how did it go?"

Frank Parselle laughed. "I was there," he admitted. "Ada played finely, but they blazed once or twice."

"Lost on my horse and on my new play. That is bad luck!" exclaimed Adrien, looking, however, very little disturbed by the news. "It must be withdrawn."

"Certainly," agreed Vermont, amiably. "Certainly."

"By Jove! what did you tell me the mounting cost?" asked Parselle, addressing Vermont, but glancing significantly at the others.

"Three thousand pounds," answered Vermont, glibly, while Adrien ate his fish with the most consummate indifference.

"Three thousand for four nights, that's about it. The public ought to be grateful to you," said Shelton, with a tinge of sarcasm in his voice, as he nodded across at Leroy.

Adrien laughed.

"Or I to them," he said, cheerfully.

"It's no light thing to sit through a bad play. But how is that, Jasper? You said it would run."

"I?" protested Vermont, with a pleasant smile. "No, Adrien, not so certainly as that. I said I thought the play well written, and that in my opinion it ought to run well—a very different thing. Eh, Shelton?"

"Ah! replied Shelton, who had been watching him keenly. "So you were out in your reckoning for once. It is to be hoped you didn't make the same mistake with the colt. I think you were also favorably inclined to that, weren't you?"

"Yes," admitted Vermont, leaning back with an admirable air of content. "I laid my usual little bet, and lost—of course."

"You should have hedged," said Shelton, who knew as a positive fact that Vermont had done so.

(To be Continued.)

The Farm

Grow Your Own Fertilizer.

The fact that the yield of wheat was greatly increased when it followed a crop of clover was known to farmers even in the time of the Romans. It has not been, however, until comparatively recently that we have known just why clover increases the yield of the crop coming after it, or that any accurate experiments were carried on to determine just how much clover could enrich the soil.

If one pulls up a clover or alfalfa plant he will notice that it has little flesh-colored incrustations on the roots. These incrustations or nodules are the living and breeding places of little microscopic organisms which, unlike most other bacteria, are able to use the nitrogen of the air for food.

Just exactly how the little creatures are able to do this is not known, but it is known that energy is required to do so and they get the required energy by feeding on and using part of the carbonaceous tissue of the plant on whose roots they are living. Some of the nitrogen which the little germs have gathered from the air is used up by the plant for its own use. There is thus a kind of reciprocal arrangement between the plant and the germs which live on its roots whereby the plant furnishes the germs with carbonaceous food and the germs furnish the plant with nitrogenous food. This sort of union is called by scientists "symbiosis."

That give and take, reciprocity, co-operation, or whatever one wants to call it, not only benefits those immediately interested, but often others as well, is a well-known fact, and is well illustrated in this particular case. The little nodule germs or bacteria and the clover plant, by pulling together, add thousands of dollars' worth of fertility to our Canadian soils every year.

A two-ton crop of clover contains 100 pounds of nitrogen. This is as much as is contained in 10 tons of farmyard manure, and if it were possible to plow such a crop under we would have added about \$15 worth of fertility per acre to the soil. The best and most practical way to enrich the soil with clover is not to plow it under, but to feed it to the stock.

It is not necessary to plow clover under or even to feed it on the land for it to enrich the soil, as experi-

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ments carried on at the Rothamsted experiment station well show.

In these experiments, roots, barley, clover and wheat, have been grown in rotation for the last sixty years. On one set of plots, however, instead of growing clover the land has been allowed to lie fallow, so that we are able to see what effect clover has had in increasing the yield of wheat. Taking the average of the yield for the last five courses we find that when wheat followed bare fallow it yielded 32.9 bushels to the acre, but when it followed a crop of clover which yielded very nearly two tons to the acre, its yield was 41.1 bushels per acre. That is, the clover increased the yield of wheat by 8.2 bushels per acre.

A still more striking example of how clover will increase the yield of the succeeding crop, especially on land that is somewhat run down, is shown by another Rothamsted experiment.

A piece of land was divided and one part was cropped with barley and the other part with clover. The nitrogen was determined in the two crops and it was found that there was 37 lbs. of nitrogen per acre in the barley and 151 lbs. per acre in the clover. The following year the whole of the land was sown to barley. The nitrogen contained in the barley which had been grown on the land which had been in barley the year before contained 39 lbs. of nitrogen per acre, and the nitrogen contained in the barley which was grown on the clover sod contained 69 lbs. of nitrogen per acre. This means that on the land where barley followed barley the yield was 32 bushels per acre, but where the barley followed clover the yield was 56 bushels per acre.—Canadian Countryman.

Don't Use Lime Sulphur on Potatoes.

From experiments carried on at the Cornell Experiment Station the conclusion was reached that "lime sulphur cannot replace bordeaux mixture as a preventive of potato disease." The lime sulphur treatments caused dwarfing of the plants, did not repress but seemingly increased the damage from tipburn, did not keep off flea-beetles, apparently did not check late blight and rot, and resulted in greatly decreased yields as compared with rows sprayed with bordeaux mixture.

The rows under test were arranged in sections, as in other potato spraying work at the station. The first row in each of the five sections was sprayed with bordeaux mixture (6-4-50), the second row with concentrated lime sulphur solution diluted to give the standard strength for foliage (1 to 40), and the third row was left untreated. Potato beetles were combated by the use of arsenate of lead, and were well controlled on all rows.

Flea-beetle injury was slight, but decidedly least on bordeaux sprayed rows; tipburn appeared in August and affected the checks and lime sulphur rows badly, the latter much the worst.

so that nearly all the plants on the lime sulphur rows were dead several days before very many had died on the check rows, while the plants sprayed with bordeaux showed little of the trouble at any time; dwarfing of the plants treated with lime sulphur was noticed by August 20 and the difference in size grew more pronounced as the season advanced; late blight appeared very late in this field, the attack not being noticeable until most of the plants on the lime sulphur rows were dead from dwarfing and tipburn, so that the subsequent rot did less harm on these rows than on the check rows owing to the few living blighted plants to serve as centres of rot infection.

The check rows yielded at the rate of 240½ bushels to the acre, of which only 165 bushels were marketable owing to the large amount of rot. The lime-sulphur rows gave 39 bushels less of total yield than the checks, but because rot had not spread so fast gave a slight increase (6 bushels), in marketable tubers; and the bordeaux sprayed rows outyielded the checks by 48 bushels in total product and 111½ bushels in marketable potatoes.

Farm Notes.

Home butter-making is not a lost art, but still it might be more extensively practised than it is.

A good deal is said about the hog as a mortgage lifter, but it is up to the man behind the hog to do his part.

"Fat as a hog" is likely to take on a new meaning. The pork-eating public is demanding less fat and more lean meat.

In many parts of the country dogs seem to have more friends than sheep, and yet the dog belongs in the non-producing class.

There is an ever-increasing conviction that there is a close relation between filthy quarters and hog cholera. And this conviction is sound.

The wild pigeon and the Labrador duck have become extinct in our day, but there is no danger that the horse will entirely disappear in our time.

Cows producing over half a ton of butter per year are so common that they are no longer a subject for special comment, but there still remain several millions of the other kind.

High Building.

"High buildings, sir," remarked an American, contemptuously. "Why, in England you don't know what height is! Last time I was in New York it was a blazing hot day, and I saw a man coming out of a lift wrapped from top to toe in bearskins, and I said to him:

"Why are you muffled up on a broiling hot day like this?"

"Waal," said he, "you see, I live at the top of the building, and it's so high that it's covered with snow all the year round."

The stronger the butter in the tub the weaker it is in the market.



THE EASIEST WAY TO SEAL PRESERVES

Is the best way, and the best way is the Parowax way. Jellies and preserves that are sealed with

Parowax
PURE REFINED PARAFFINE

keep their luscious flavor. They never mold or ferment. They are as good when you want to eat them as they were the day you sealed the jars.

Just pour melted Parowax over the tops of jelly tumblers. It keeps out all dust and germs. It keeps the preserves air-tight.

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

AT DEALERS EVERYWHERE

THE IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY
Limited

BRANCHES IN ALL CITIES

USEFUL PRESERVING HINTS

Here's the Way to Succeed in Jam or Jelly Making.

1o—Use ripe—but not over-ripe fruit.

2o—Buy St. Lawrence Red Diamond Extra Granulated Sugar. It is guaranteed pure Sugar Cane Sugar, and free from foreign substances which might prevent jellies from setting and later on cause preserves to ferment.

We advise purchasing the Red Diamond Extra Granulated in the 100 lb. bags which as a rule is the most economical way and assures absolutely correct weight.

3o—Cook well.

4o—Clean, and then by boiling at least 10 minutes, sterilize your jars perfectly before pouring in the preserves or jelly.

Success will surely follow the use of all these hints.

Dealers can supply the Red Diamond in either fine, medium, or coarse grain, at your choice.

Many other handy refinery sealed packages to choose from.

St. Lawrence Sugar Refineries, Limited, Montreal.

About the House

Useful Hints and General Information for the Busy Housewife

Some Dainty Dishes.

When making pickles, remember that the very best white wine vinegar should be used, and that they should be made in an agate saucepan that is quite free from cracks or blemishes. When made, they must be put up as carefully as jelly in sterilized jars and kept tightly sealed. The jars should not be quite filled with the vegetables, but should have the liquid covering them for at least an inch in depth. The surplus vinegar is good for flavoring minces, hashes and gravies, if used very, very warily.

Now for the recipes:

Pickled Onions.—One quart of small white onions. Remove the outer skin and place in a pan of boiling water. Cook until they look clear, then remove, drain and dry. When cold place in jars and cover with the following mixture: One quart of wine vinegar, one ounce of white pepper, one dessertspoonful of salt. Make hot. Pour over the onions. Seal when cold. The onions must be peeled with a silver knife. A steel knife causes them to blacken. If peeled in a basin of water it will save the eyes.

Lemon Pickle.—Wipe six lemons, cut each into eight pieces. Add one pound of salt, six cloves of garlic, two ounces of horseradish; crush one-quarter ounce of cloves, one-quarter ounce of nutmeg, one-quarter ounce of mace, one-quarter ounce of cayenne pepper, and two ounces of dry mustard. Into these stir two quarts of vinegar. Pour all into a strong fireproof jar, stand it in a saucepan of boiling water and boil for a quarter of an hour. Set the jar away and stir with a wooden spoon every day for six weeks. At the end of this time put it into small bottles and tie down tightly.

Pickled Beets.—To each gallon of vinegar, two ounces of allspice, two ounces of whole pepper. The beets must be carefully cleansed without breaking the outer skin. Lay them carefully into a pot of boiling water, let them cook gently for about one and a half hours, drain them, and when cold, peel and slice neatly. Put into a dry jar. Let the vinegar boil up for a minute, then stand to become perfectly cool before it is poured over the beets. Seal well. The beets will be ready for use in about a week.

Pickled Red Cabbage.—Slice the cabbage finely and place it in a colander; sprinkle each layer with coarse salt. Let the strips drain for two days, then put in a jar and cover with boiling vinegar. If a spice is used, it must be put in with the vinegar in the proportion of one ounce of whole black pepper and one-half ounce of allspice to the quart.

Pickled Gherkins.—Brine to put on the gherkins: to each quart of water take six ounces of salt. Strip the gherkins of the blossoms, put them in a stone jar and cover with boiling brine. After 24 hours take them out, wipe each one carefully and place in a clean jar with half a dozen bay leaves. Pour over them a pickle made as follows: To every quart of vinegar allow three blades of mace, two tablespoonfuls of bruised ginger, half ounce of black pepper, half ounce of allspice, four cloves, a small quantity of tarragon, if liked, may be added to the pickle. When boiling fast, pour the pickle over the gherkins, cover the jar with a small plate for two days, when the pickle must be drained off and boiled up again. At boiling point the gherkins must be thrown in for two minutes and then placed back in the jar. Seal tightly.

Pickled Mushrooms.—Young butter mushrooms only should be used. Cut off the stalks from a quart of mushrooms, cleansing the skin with a piece of new white flannel dipped in salt. Place them in a deep stewpan and sprinkle over them two teaspoonfuls of salt, one half ounce of whole white pepper and two blades of crushed mace. Shake them over a bright fire until the natural liquor has been drawn out and has dried up again. Then pour over them as much cold vinegar as will cover them; let it come to the boil for one minute and no more. Pour them into a clean, dry jar and seal.

Pickled Walnuts (Another Recipe).—One hundred walnuts gathered while young enough for a pin to prick them easily. Brine sufficient to cover them, in the proportion of six ounces of salt to one quart of water. Pickle of a full half gallon of vinegar, one teaspoonful of salt, two ounces of whole black pepper, three ounces of crushed ginger, three ounces of crushed mace, one-half ounce of cloves stuck into three small onions, two ounces of mustard seed. Boil up the brine and remove the scum, and when cold pour over the walnuts, stirring them night and morning; change the brine every three days, removing them in nine days. Spread the walnuts on dishes and let them remain in the air until black (about twelve hours). Boil the pickle for a minute, have the walnuts ready in jars, and pour it on them when boiling. When quite cold seal and store in a dry place.

Pickle of Small Vegetables.—Take young cauliflowers, cut into small pieces, nasturtium pods, string beans, or young runner beans, and lay them in a stone jar, pouring over them a

boiling brine composed of six ounces of salt to a quart of water. The next day drain them off, shake gently in a clean cloth and put them in a dry jar. Pour over them the following pickle, which must have come to the boil and have remained boiling for one minute: To each quart of vinegar put one ounce of black pepper, one ounce of crushed ginger, one ounce of shallots, one ounce of salt, one ounce of allspice and a pinch of cayenne. Cover the jar for two days, drain off the liquor, boil it up and throw in the young vegetables for a minute. Replace them in a jar and cover tightly.

Things Worth Remembering.

When dusting have the duster slightly damp and finish off with a dry one.

Always rinse black stockings in blue water, and they will keep a good color.

When turning hems in napkins, rub well with soap, and then you will have no trouble to hem them.

When using a double thread draw it over a piece of laundry soap and you will never have a snarl.

Paste some soft blotting paper on the bottom of flower bowls and they will not mar polished surfaces.

If the brass polish gives out do not worry, but instead go to work at the brass with lemon juice.

To keep meringue from falling, beat a saltspoonful of baking powder into it just before putting it on the pie.

Before squeezing the juice from the lemons put them in a hot oven for a minute. You will get twice as much juice.

To clean linen blinds rub them with a clean cloth dipped in oatmeal, changing the oatmeal as it gets dirty.

When enclosing stamps do not stick one corner to the letter. Put them in loose. They can't get out of a sealed envelope.

To shade an electric light in a sick room make a little bag of thin green silk with a draw string large enough to slip over the bulb.

Take a catnip bottle with a top that will screw on. Then hammer small holes in the top. This will make a nice clothes sprinkler.

To remove odors of onions or fish from cooking utensils, boil a little vinegar in the utensils after they have been washed.

A coating of thick castor oil applied with a soft flannel cloth to tan shoes whose color is too vivid will tone them down considerably.

Paper bags which accumulate from the grocery store are very useful to slip over jars and various other articles to protect them from dust and flies.

Mud spots may be readily removed from dress skirts, trousers, rubber coats, or from children's clothing by rubbing the spots well with sliced raw potato.

Strong ammonia water is excellent for removing iodine stains, and blueberry stains may be removed by washing at once with cold water and white soap.

To get longer service from scrim or muslin curtains, hem both ends alike, and this permits you to reverse them when rehanging each time after being washed.

To prevent damp and rust attacking the wires of the piano tack a small bag of unslaked lime inside the instrument just underneath the cover. This will absorb all the moisture.

Pin the sheets at the foot of the bed together with several safety pins. They will not pull up, and this will add to the comfort of the night's sleep. This hint is all right—except for a tall man.

If the hems of each pair of stockings are pinned together with a small safety pin when they are washed it will save time and trouble of sorting; also they can be hung on the line more quickly.

To destroy flies in the summer simmer together one pint of milk and a pound of brown sugar and 2 ounces of pepper. Then place the mixture around in saucers. It is instant death to flies, and is harmless.

If you would have your summer supply of white silk stockings remain white, always see to it that they are dried in the shade and washed in lukewarm water, as heat turns them yellow.

To obtain a true bias place the material flat on the cutting table and with a ruler or yard stick laid across one corner draw a line with chalk or colored pencil. Use this line for a guide in cutting.

To remove a stain made by lemonade and root beer, from a changeable taffeta dress. Wet the spot with a mixture of equal parts of alcohol and ammonia. Afterward sponge gently with alcohol until the stain is removed.

To remove sunburn, dissolve one tablespoonful of epsom salts in one pint of warm water and wash the afflicted skin in this mixture. Rinse in clear water of the same temperature, then bathe freely in glycerine diluted with warm water.

To whiten handkerchiefs, fine waists and other linens, wash and dry in the usual manner, then to one pint of cold water add two tablespoonfuls of granulated sugar, stirring until thoroughly dissolved. Let handkerchiefs, etc., soak in the water one-half hour. Dry in the open air.

FOR YOU AND I.

If you would smile a little more
And I would kinder be;
If you would stop to think before
You think of faults you see;
If I would show more patience, too,
With all with whom I'm hurled,
Then I would help—and so would you
To make a better world.

If you would cheer your neighbor more
And I'd encourage mine;
If you would linger at his door
To say his work is fine.
And I would stop to help him when
His lips in frowns are curled;
Both you and I'd be helping then
To make a better world.

But just as long as you keep still
And plod your selfish way;
And I rush on and heedless kill
The kind words I could say;
While you and I refuse to smile
And keep our gay flags furled;
Some one will grumble all the while
That it's a gloomy world.

—Edgar A. Guest.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR.

Lord Buckmaster Was One of the Leaders of the English Bar.

Lord Buckmaster, recently appointed the Lord Chancellor, who has been urging everybody in Great Britain to economize and save all they can in war time, is one of the most important men in the Cabinet, for it is through him that King George signifies his consent to anything signed in his name.

The Lord Chancellor is technically "the keeper of the King's conscience," advising his Majesty in regard to signing all State documents. Furthermore, the Lord Chancellor is the custodian of the Great Seal which figures on these documents. The Seal is kept in an elaborate purse made of the finest purple velvet, heavily embroidered in colored silks with the Arms of England—the lion and the unicorn. Below is worked in silk a motto in Latin meaning "For God and My Country."

It is an interesting fact that the Lord Chancellor takes precedence of every temporal lord and anyone who is not a member of the royal family, and of all bishops, except the Archbishop of Canterbury.

The appointment of Lord Buckmaster to the Chancellorship in 1914 astonished a good many people, for his promotion to the highest position on the bench with £10,000 a year came after only two years as one of the law officers of the Crown. Lord Buckmaster, however, was, before his appointment as Solicitor-General in 1913, one of the leaders of the Chancery Bar, where he had a very large practice. For some years he was Chancery "special." "Specials" do not appear for a less fee than 100 guineas.

His Lordship, who is 56 years of age, is famous for his energy and youthful appearance. He only looks about 35, and it is related that on one occasion a client remarked, "It's a nice thing to pay a boy like that such a big fee." But after Lord Buckmaster had won his case for his client, the latter made a further observation: "There's no knowing what fee that young man will want when he reaches 60."

Undoubtedly his energy and industry have been the secret of his wonderful success. Furthermore, he is held in high esteem for his personal qualities, and, when his legal duties permit him to do so, there is nothing gives the Chancellor greater pleasure than to hie himself to the country with a fishing rod and spend hours on the riverside.

THE FASHIONS

As usual, misses', juniors' and tiny tots' frocks and outer garments follow the same general lines of grown-up designs. Fashion now decrees that taffeta and the flowered summer silks are not too grown-up for small people. One especially pretty little frock of taffeta and net shown is trimmed with daisies, a band of them forming the girdle, a cluster here and there on the skirt, and one on either shoulder. Another Frenchy little party frock of taffeta and crepe is made sleeveless, with a smartly flaring ruffled skirt; this design, however, will hardly appeal to mothers although it is charming as a picture. An effective simple dress for summer is of plain white voile, trimmed with bands of old-time fagoting arranged to form a round yoke and banding the cuffs.

Children's and Junior's Millinery Most Charming.

For the very small person there are charming little fitted caps of lace and net, and fetching little close-fitting bonnets of pale pink and blue Georgette trimmed with a cluster of tiny flowers or a rosette of ribbon. For the older girls the wide brimmed Bankok and Wen-Chows are appropriate, trimmed with a touch of bright color



Misses Jumper Dress

in wool or ribbon, or a simple band of velvet or elastic silk banding the crown. These sports bands with the stripes running around or up and down, are very becoming to the young girl and harmonize well with a plain wash frock or a dark serge or linen suit.

Pongee Popular for Girls.

Natural colored pongee, trimmed with contrasting colors, blues, greens, and similar shades, is well liked for the shoe-top suits now so popular with girls of from six to sixteen. The blouses worn with these suits are usually fashioned of the sheer cottons, voiles, marquisettes, crepe de Chine, China silk and pongee. The light colored lawn, dimities and linens are also popular for girls, being fashioned

into simple frocks, middie dresses and like models. The wide stripes, so popular for grown-up sport skirts and suits, are also popular with the younger generation, being fashioned into Norfolk suits, modified Russian and middie frocks and similar loose-lined models, becoming to the growing girl. The sports styles are popular, too, smart little coats of silk and wool jersey in the popular bright tones being worn over tub dresses of linen.



7298

duck, pique, and the softer cottons, voiles, crepes and the like.

In the shoe-top suits also, the Polret twills, novelty wool mixtures, shepherd checks, gabardines, and serges are equally as popular as the pongees and Shantung.

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

KITTENS DISPLACE LAP DOGS.

Paris Actresses Carry Tabbies to Bois de Boulogne.

The Parisienne is forsaking her lap dog of pre-war days and taking to the kitten as a pet, according to the Paris correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette.

The correspondent does not attempt to say whether the change is due to hard times, to the doubled dog tax or merely to an inexplicable whim of the moment. He says:

"Actresses whose popularity is sufficient to shield them from the reproach of seeking a new form of personal advertisement have lately taken to frequenting the Bois de Boulogne at the fashionable parade hour with the dearest of little tabbies snuggling roguishly in their arms, or gambolling riotously round and about them. 'After all, it may be that the new fashion is merely another way of protesting against the latest order of the Prefect of Police enacting that all dogs must be muzzled in Paris and led on a string.'

Ignoring the Bride.

"Fine way for one girl to speak of another girl's wedding."
"How's that?"
"She says the church looked lovely."

MAKING ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

Great Advance in Science in Equipment of Maimed Soldiers.

"The only thing I dread is losing a limb—I'd far rather be killed!"

These words must have been echoed a thousand times by our gallant fighting men who, while willing and ready to lay down life itself, if necessary, on the sacrificial altar of the freedom of nations, have, very naturally, shrunk with horror from the terrible prospect of a helpless existence and the utter lack of precious independence which the loss of a limb suggests.

It is a fear which many of us to whom it has been expressed have found it very difficult to allay.

This though was certainly uppermost in my mind (says a correspondent to the London Times) when I first passed through the gates of Queen Mary's Convalescent Auxiliary Hospital (for soldiers and sailors who have lost their limbs in the war) at Roehampton, in the County of London; for I, too, had failed fully to recognize the wonderful progress of science, and had very little real conception of the rapid and marvelous strides which have been made in the creation of artificial limbs.

In the beautiful Roehampton House, generously lent for the purpose by Mr. Kenneth Wilson, with its peaceful grounds, our mutilated sailors and soldiers can obtain a new lease of life. They receive there the best possible artificial appliances and instruction in their use—an exceedingly important work, for in the past many a man has cast an artificial limb aside for the want of a little instruction as to its working.

These artificial hands are taught to grip. The men learn to walk with their new legs as well as they ever did.

Just a year ago the hospital was opened, and how urgent the need has been is very evident from the fact that up to the 25th of last month over two thousand cases had been treated and discharged, fitted with artificial appliances! Over two thousand men of our fighting forces—from the Mother Country and the Overseas Dominions—who had entered the hospital, regarded themselves useless cripples and mentally placing themselves "on the shelf" of life, have, after a brief period, varying between four and six months, passed out recreated. Men who had both legs amputated and never expected to walk again have walked out with the aid of a stick alone!

Yesterday dozens of maimed soldiers were making application for their reception into the hospital. In April last the waiting list numbered nearly 2,000, and notifications are pouring in at the rate of over 800 a month. The 550 beds are always occupied.

The great rooms, with their handsomely painted walls and ceilings converted now by the necessity of war into bright wards, were a wonderful sight. Over each bed I noticed the name of the donor (£50 maintains a bed for a year, and many are taking advantage of this as paying a fitting tribute to some dear one who has fallen in action). At the foot is pasted the name and rank of each temporary occupant. Such cheery patients they are too—some anxiously awaiting their new appliances, others proudly displaying the wonderful adaptability of theirs.

WAR INVADES JUNGLE.

Animals of Africa Resent the Fighting in Their Domain.

The complaint that war has lost its picturesqueness may be true of Europe, but it does not apply to the African campaign. Here nature provides the strongest contrasts of climate and contour, and here primitive savagery is allied with modern science in the art of destruction. This is the last of the world's great game preserves. The ultimate survivors of the grotesque mammals of the Cenozoic era have found refuge in these forests and plains, where they greet the shrapnel's shriek with the moribund salutation of roarings, bellowings and gruntings.

Campaigning in German East Africa must seem like fighting in Hagenbeck's menagerie. Here is a recent despatch from the front:

Gen. Smuts and his staff were held up by lions near Killimnjaro, German East Africa. They were obliged to sit in motor cars all night firing revolvers.

The invaders have difficulty in keeping up their lines of communication, for the giraffes break down the telegraph wires by using them as neck scratchers, and the elephants pull up the poles out of pure mischief. As the troops on either side advance they drive into the enemy's lines herds of wildbeests, gumbok and sprinkbox, elands and buffaloes, zebras and ostriches.

The soldiers complain that they cannot sleep because of the howling of jackals, the laughing of the hyenas and the grunting of the wild pigs. Naval combats on the lakes between the British and German motor boats are made extra hazardous by the crocodiles and hippopotami, which lie in wait for the castaways.

His Chance

When doctors disagree
About their dope,
A patient's apt to see
A ray of hope.

A miser is a great lover of generosity in everybody except himself.



Lancashire Lassies Are "Doing Their Bit" By Making Glass When the Men Are Away Fighting.

THE lassies of Lancashire are now assisting in the making of glass at St. Helena, and do all kinds of labor, even to working the overhead cranes. There are many secrets in the trade, and before the war the Belgians were the chief producers.

The photo shows some girls carrying a huge sheet of glass. They have adapted themselves to the various processes.

The Watchman

AND
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE

FRIDAY, SEPT. 8, 1916
The WATCHMAN will be published
every Friday.
J. S. GILES, Proprietor.

See a line for Poetry accompanying
Memorial Notices.

Address all communications to
The WATCHMAN
LACHUTE, QUE.

The Exhibition

The Agricultural Society was favored with fair weather during the three days of their Exhibition this week. Owing to the exceptionally wet weather during the early part of the year and the exhibition falling on so early a date, the interior display of roots and vegetables was decidedly conspicuous by their absence. There was keen competition however in the upper part of the buildings where the ladies vie with each other in great rivalry to display their talents in fancy work, painting or cooking. The stock exhibit was of a very high order and according to testimony of many the very best in years. Tents of the 148th, the Forestry Batt. and the Red Cross were greatly in evidence and the 148th gave several exhibitions of physical training and bayonet fighting under supervision of Capt. V. B. Hobart.

The Quilt, containing the names of the Argentine Boys of the 148th was won by Mrs. Louis Lafleur with ticket No. 201. Mrs. Omer Raquette held No. 143 and won the Sheet and Pillow-slips. The holder of No. 51 on the cushion donated by Mrs. Forsythe can have same on application to Mrs. Dr. Alexander.

The following money has been raised by the Lachute Branch of the Red Cross during Fair week.

From Tag Day	
Jeannie Lavigne	\$18.88
Edna Valois	18.88
Myrtle Berry	11.35
Hattie Giles	11.70
Jessie Paul	8.36
Phyllis Potter	7.07
Anna Miller	6.84
Isabel Alexander	6.35
Ellice Palliser	5.95
Margaret McKimmie	5.37
C. Desjardins	5.31
Ernestine Dallaire	5.19
Jessie Barle	4.85
A. Prevost	4.80
Grace McQuat	4.80
Edna Conlin	3.90
B. Lalonde	3.45
Lucie Marchand	3.30
L. Lafleur	3.25
E. Lavigne	2.92
Mrs. Massiah received for mag-	
sines and flowers,	25.50
Sir. G. H. Perley for flowers,	5.00
Raffle on Quilt, Pillow slips and	
Sheet donated by Mrs. Hunter	61.70
Total	\$252.20

The following is the list
of Prize Winners.

HORSES

Judge—Job, White.
Standard bred Registered, Stallions 4 years or upwards.—J. A. McKay, J. F. Owens.
Hackney. Stallions 4 yrs. or upwards J. Hay.
Fillies or Geldings, 1 yr. carriage.—D. V. Cameron, A. McKibbin, R. J. Bradley.
Clydesdale Stallions, 8 yrs. old Registered.—Robt. Todd.
Fillies or Geldings 1 yr. General purpose.—W. Heattie, W. Bradley, Paul Nichol.
Fillies or Geldings 2 yrs. General Purpose.—Wm. Heattie, W. G. Heattie, J. A. Drew.
Fillies or Geldings 1 yr. Agricultural.—J. McKenzie, David Todd, R. Morrin.
Fillies or Geldings 1 yr. Heavy Draught Grade.—J. Bradley, Wm. Heattie.
Fillies or Geldings 2 yrs. Agricultural Purpose.—W. J. Burt, J. Bradley, A. E. Tomalty.
Fillies or Geldings 2 yrs. Heavy Draught Grade.—C. Rodgers, J. Heattie, J. Bradley.
Fillies or Geldings 2 yrs. Clydesdale registered.—W. J. Burt, Robt. Morrin.
Fillies or Geldings 2 yrs. Carriage Registered.—Jason Stewart, Robt. Bradley, Albert Tomalty.
Stud colts, 1 yr. Clydesdale Registered Jas. McKimmie.
Mares and Foals (mares only judged) carriage.—Martin Burwash, J. Heattie, Jas. A. Drew.
Fillies or Geldings, 3 yrs. General purpose.—W. A. Bradley, Geo. Murdoch, J. Cowan.
Mares and Foals, Clydesdale Registered (mares only judged).—Geo. Stanforth, R. Morrin.
Fillies or Geldings 3 yrs. carriage.—J. Heattie, Wm. W. Hay, J. Matt. Cowan.
Mares and Foals General purpose (mares only judged).—H. W. McQuat, D. Walker, G. Scarborough.
Fillies or Geldings 3 yrs. Agricultural.—J. Bradley, Wm. Hay, J. A. Drew.
Mares and Foals, Heavy Draught Grade, (mares only judged).—Jas. Bradley, J. Hay, Fournier.
Fillies or Geldings 3 yrs. Clydesdale Registered.—E. Morrin, J. Hamilton, and son.
Foals of 1916, carriage.—M. Burwash, J. A. Drew, Geo. Scarborough.
Foals of 1916, General purpose.—J. L. Beck, G. Clark, H. W. McQuat.

Foals, 1916 Agricultural.—David Todd, W. A. Bradley, J. Mason.
Foals 1916, Clydesdale Registered.—R. Morrin, G. Stanforth.
Foals of 1916, Heavy draught grade.—J. Bradley, C. Fournier.
Match 3 Team in Harness Clydesdale registered.—J. Hamilton and sons.
Pair general purpose horses in harness to vehicle.—John Boyd, C. R. Rodgers, J. Murdoch.
Single carriage horses in harness to carriage.—Dr. J. Mason, A. J. Elliott, W. G. Heattie.
Pr. Agricultural horses in harness to vehicle.—J. R. Cleland, J. Bradley, A. St. Jacques.
Pr. carriage horses in harness to carriage.—A. McAdam, P. Charlebois, W. A. Bradley.
Single general purpose horses in harness to vehicle.—J. A. Drew, W. G. Heattie, Robt. Morrin.
Roadsters in harness to carriage.—P. McCullough, Jas. Bradley, T. Arnold.
Single Agricultural horses in harness to vehicle.—J. Bradley, A. McCullough, J. H. Black.
Pr. Heavy draught horses in harness (grades).—W. G. Rodgers, A. McPaul and Bros.
Mares or Geldings single Clydesdale Registered.—R. Todd.
Single draught horse in harness (grade).—J. Hamilton and son, B. Bertrand, W. A. Bradley.
Stallions 4 yrs. and upwards, clydesdale registered.—A. J. Elliott, E. Delisle.
Judging of horses by young men under 25 yrs. who have not attended any Agricultural College.—John Hamilton and son, P. McCullough.
Percherons mare and foal (mares only judged).—J. Murdoch.
Percherons mare and foal, (foal only) J. Murdoch.
Canadian Regd. Mares or Geldings J. F. Owens, Wm. Murray.
Standard bred mares and foals.—J. A. McKay.
Standard bred mares and foals (foals only).—J. A. McKay.
Mare or gelding 2 yrs.—D. Legault.
Hackney registered. Mares and geldings any age.—J. A. McKay.
Mares or geldings 3 yrs. old.—R. Morrin, J. Hay.
Pairs.—J. Hay.

HORNED CATTLE.

Judge.—Prof. H. Barten.
Pure bred Ayrshires Bulls aged.—E. McQuat, Robt. Doig Jr.
Bulls 2 years.—J. H. Black, Robt. Leishman.
Bulls 1 year.—C. R. Rodgers, Wm. Todd, Wm. Hay.
Bull Calves Senior.—Robt. Doig Jr., C. R. Rodgers, Robt. Doig Jr.
Bull Calves Jr.—Robt. Doig Jr., E. Kettyle, R. McQuat.
Milk cows.—Alex. Doig Jr., Wm. Todd, Robt. Leishman, Alex. Doig.
Dry Cows.—J. H. Black, Alex. Doig, J. H. Black.
Heifers 3 years.—Alex. Doig, Alex. Doig, C. R. Rodgers, E. Kettyle.
Heifers 2 years.—Eddie Kettyle, J. H. Black, Eddie Kettyle, Wm. Todd.
Heifers 1 year.—J. H. Black, Alex. Doig, J. H. Black, Eddie Kettyle.
Heifers calves senior.—Alex. Doig, Eddie Kettyle, Wm. Todd.
Heifer calves junior.—Alex. Doig, John Heattie, W. A. Gordon.
Pure bred Holsteins, Bulls 1 year.—Wm. Wilson, Jas. Cowan.
Bull calves senior.—J. Mason.
Bull calves junior.—Robt. Todd.
Heifers 1 year.—James Cowan.
Pure bred Canadian, Bull calves junior.—L. St. Pierre.
Heifers 2 years.—Robt. Todd.
Heifer calves junior.—L. St. Pierre.
Grade Cattle.—J. H. Black, Robt. Leishman, Alex. Doig, J. H. Black.
Dry Cows.—Alex. Doig, Alex. Doig, Robt. Leishman.
Heifers 3 years.—C. R. Rodgers, Wm. Todd.
Heifers 2 years.—C. R. Rodgers, J. H. Black, Alex. Doig.
Heifers 1 year.—C. R. Rodgers, C. R. Rodgers, J. H. Black.
Heifer calves senior.—J. H. Black, Alex. Doig, C. R. Rodgers.
Heifer calves junior.—J. A. Smith, J. A. Smith, Wm. Todd.
Best pure bred Ayrshire Bull.—J. H. Black.
Pure bred Holstein Bull.—William Wilson.
Best Ayrshire Herd.—Alex. Doig, J. H. Black.
Grade Herds with Pure Bred Bull.—J. H. Black, Alex. Doig Jr.
Best Dairy Cow of any breed, pure or grade.—J. H. Black, Alex. Doig.
Best six dairy cows.—J. H. Black, Alex. Doig.
Best Ayrshire Herd, four females and 1 male two years and under.—A. Doig, Eddie Kettyle.
Best Judging of cattle by young men under 25 years. No young man to enter who has attended any agricultural college.—Dr. Todd, Wm. Hay.
Best Beef Animal not exhibited in any other class.—J. H. Black, Eddie Kettyle.

SWINE

Judge.—A. A. McMillan.
Boars over 9 months.—W. D. Hume, A. Tomalty.
Boars 9 months and under.—W. J. Hume, J. Robinson, Wm. McQuat.
Sows over 9 months.—W. D. Hume, R. Todd.
Sows 9 months and over 5.—J. Bradley, J. Bradley.
Sows, over 9 months.—J. Bradley.
Grade sows under 9 months.—W. D. Hume, Wm. McQuat.
Grade sows 5 months and under.—Wm. Hume, W. D. Hume.
Special. Best pr. Yorkshire pigs either sex under 9 months.—W. D. Hume.
Best pr. Berkshire pigs either sex under 9 months.—J. Bradley.
Best Sow and Litter.—W. D. Hume.

SHEEP

Judge.—A. A. McMillan.
Ewes aged.—A. St. Jacques, J. Raymond, B. Legault, F. Sauve.
Rams 1 shear.—A. St. Jacques, F. Sauve, R. Morrin.
Ewe lambs.—F. Sauve, J. A. Drew, A. St. Jacques, R. Morrin.
Ewes aged.—A. Doig, A. Doig, R. Morrin, J. Bradley.
Ewe 1 shear.—A. Doig, E. McQuat, R. Morrin, E. Morrin.

Ewe lambs.—R. Morrin, Stephen B. Centre, E. McQuat, E. Morrin.
Rams aged.—Wm. Nicholls.
Rams 1 shear.—J. Sauve, B. Bertrand, J. Bradley.
Ram lambs.—Wm. Nicholls, B. Bertrand, Wm. Nicholls, J. Sauve.
Ewes aged.—B. Bertrand, B. Bertrand, B. Bertrand, J. Sauve.
Ewe 1 shear.—B. Bertrand, Wm. Nicholls, B. Bertrand, Wm. Nicholls.
Ewe lambs.—Wm. Nicholls, Wm. Nicholls, B. Bertrand, J. Sauve.
Rams aged.—J. R. Cleland, Robert Morrin.
Rams 1 shear.—A. St. Jacques, Ben. Legault, Wm. Stewart.
Ewe lambs.—Ben. Legault, Felix Sauve, J. St. Jacques, Benjamin Legault, J. R. Cleland, James Drew.
Ewe 1 shear.—A. St. Jacques, J. R. Cleland, Felix Sauve, James Drew.
Ewe lambs.—Felix Sauve, B. Legault, James Drew, J. R. Cleland.
Rams aged.—Alex. Doig, James Rain, B. Bertrand, Wm. H. S. Stephen B. Centre, George Murdoch.
Ram lambs.—James Rain, Alex. Doig, Ewe aged.—Wm. Hay, James Bain, Alex. Doig, Geo. Matthews.
Ewe 1 shear.—Jas. Bain, Alex. Doig, Eddie Morrin.
Ewe lambs.—Geo. Matthews, James Bain, Alex. Doig.
Special. Best Shropshire Ram of any age on exhibition.—Wm. Nicholls.
Best Leicester ram.—J. R. Cleland.
Best Oxford ram.—A. Doig.
Lincoln aged ram.—J. Raymond.
Aged Ewe.—J. Raymond.

POULTRY

Judge.—S. A. Bergoy.
Emden Geese Male or Female.—M. Wm. Hay, Robert Bradley, F. R. Bradley, Wm. Hay.
Geese of other Standard variety.—F. Robert Morrin.
Pekin Ducks.—M. H. W. McQuat, F. Wm. Hay, Wm. Hay.
Ducks of other Standard Variety.—M. Wm. McQuat, Geo. Hamilton, F. W. McQuat, Geo. Hamilton.
Turkeys.—M. David Todd, John Hay, F. David Todd, John Hay.
Turkeys of 1916.—M. David Todd, H. W. McQuat, F. David Todd, H. W. McQuat.
Leghorns Brown.—M. W. A. Gordon, F. W. A. Gordon, W. A. Gordon.
Leghorns Brown 1916.—M. W. A. Gordon, Savoy Lavigne, F. W. A. Gordon, Savoy Lavigne.
Leghorns White.—Mrs. George Stanforth, W. A. Gordon, F. Mrs. Stanforth, W. A. Gordon.
Leghorns White 1916.—M. James Murdoch, W. A. Gordon, F. James Murdoch, W. A. Gordon.
Plymouth Rock Bred.—M. Robert Todd, Eddie Morrin, F. Robt. Todd, James Drew.
Plymouth Rock Bred 1916.—M. Robert Todd, Savoy Lavigne, F. Jules Gauthier, Robert Todd.
Dorkins.—F. Mrs. Geo. Stanforth, Wyandottes.—M. Eddie Kettyle, Eddie Morrin, F. Eddie Kettyle.
Wyandottes 1916.—M. James Drew, Eddie Kettyle, F. Jas. Drew, J. Hay.
Minorcas.—M. 2 Hugh Pollock, F. 2 Hugh Pollock, 1916.—M. J. P. McKimmie, Hugh Pollock, F. J. P. McKimmie, Hugh Pollock.
Buff Orpingtons.—M. N. Robinson, F. Narcisse Robinson, N. Robinson.
Buff Orpingtons 1916.—F. I. Narcisse Robinson.
Rhode Island Red.—M. S. Lavigne, S. Lavigne, F. Savoy Lavigne, Savoy Lavigne.
Rhode Island Red 1916.—Robert Morrin, Savoy Lavigne, F. Robert Morrin, Savoy Lavigne.
Other variety of Poultry.—M. John Hay, John A. Smith, F. John Hay, John Hay.
Specials.—As an additional premium to the winners of the most premiums in Ducks, Geese and Turkeys, a years subscription to the "News" on each Turkey.—David Todd, Ducks Wm. McQuat.

Roots and Vegetables

Judges.—Dan. Kirby and A. Judd.
Tomatoes, 5 on plate.—John Heattie, Mrs. Forsythe.
Onions, 5 on plate.—Steven B. Centre, Andrew Walker.
Trace of Onions.—Andrew Walker, Steven B. Centre.
Celery one bunch.—Martin Burwash, Melons.—Steven B. Centre, Mrs. Forsythe.
Early Rose.—W. D. Humes.
White Carmen.—John P. Scott, Robert Morrin.
Green Mountain.—Steven B. Centre, Wm. McQuat.
Irish Cobbler.—Felix Sauve.
Sugar Beet.—Felix Sauve, Andrew Walker.
Table Beet.—Eddie Morrin, Steven B. Centre.
Long Mangles.—Felix Sauve.
Field Turnips.—R. C. Muir, Robert Morrin.
Table turnips.—Steven B. Centre, Carrots white half long.—R. C. Muir, Felix Sauve, Steven B. Centre.
Carrots red, half long.—A. Walker, J. Heattie, J. Ives.
Pumpkin.—Wm. Heattie, J. Heattie, Squash.—Mrs. J. Forsythe.
Cabbage five heads.—S. B. Centre.
White Beans.—Felix Sauve.
Turnips.—R. Morrin, E. Morrin.
Cucumbers.—Mrs. W. Ingles, Jas. Cowan.
Specials. Garden vegetables, best collection of Grain in Bag.—Jas. Bradley, Best basket of wheat in bags.—Robert Morrin, C. R. Rodgers.
Any other variety of potatoes.—R. C. Muir, S. B. Centre.
Best trace of corn.—A. Walker, S. B. Centre.
Wheat in bag.—R. Morrin, C. R. Rodgers, J. Bradley.
Oats in bag.—R. Todd.
Mixed variety of Grain.—Jas. Bradley.
Barley in bag, 1 bus. year 1916.—F. Sauve.
Rye in bag, 4 or 6 rows, 1 bus. 1916.—F. Sauve.
Peas in bag.—F. Sauve.
Fodder corn.—F. Sauve, J. A. Drew, R. Leishman.

Butter, Cheese, Bread and Buns.

Judges.—M. Galt and H. J. Giles.
Butter in 1 lb. blocks and prints.—Sam Rogers, Jas. Bain, Mrs. W. Ingalls, Wm. Hay.
Butter in tinnet.—Sam Rogers.
Factory butter.—Norman Rochien.
Factory Cheese.—(75 lbs. uncolored) Alphonse Chatelain, Albt. Tomalty, Norman Rochien.
Factory cheese, colored.—A. R. Allard.
Special on Factory cheese made in the country.—Alphonse Chatelain, Albt. Tomalty.
Best collection of butter.—Sam Rogers, Jas. Bain.

Bread, Preserves and Canned Fruit.

Judges.—Mrs. Jas. Drysdale, and Mrs. Wm. Miller.
Best home-made bread.—Alex. Doig, Arthur Tomalty, Sam Rogers, Alfred Marchand, Wm. Hay.
Best home-made buns.—S. Rogers, R. J. Bradley, Wm. Hay, John Mason, Jas. A. Drew.
Best home-made rolls.—Wm. Hay, Robt. J. Bradley, Alfred Marchand, Jas. A. Drew, John P. Scott.
Canned Apples.—J. A. Drew, Wm. Wilson.
Canned Cherries.—S. B. Centre, Jas. A. Drew.
Canned Gooseberries.—Mrs. J. F. Forsythe, Jas. A. Drew.
Canned Plums.—Gordon Pollock.
Canned Strawberries.—Mrs. J. F. Forsythe, Jas. A. Drew.
Red Currant Jam.—M. Burwash, Wm. McQuat.
Black Currant Jam.—Wm. McQuat, Jas. A. Drew.
Pium Jam.—W. McQuat, Jas. Drew, Apple Jelly.—Martin Burwash, W. D. Hume.
Red Currant Jelly.—Mrs. Stanforth, S. B. Centre.
Crab Apple Jelly.—Geo. D. Walker, John Heattie.
Best Pumpkin Pie.—Mrs. Forsythe, Robt. J. Bradley.
Best loaf home-made bread, baked from Purty Flour 50lbs.—Alex. Doig.
Best home-made buns and rolls, made from Purty Flour 50lbs.—J. P. Scott.
Best home-made bread, baked from Robin Hood Flour.—Sam Rogers, Arthur Tomalty, Wm. Todd.

FANCY WORK

Judges.—Mrs. Donald H. Loyauchau, Mrs. G. A. Routliffe.
Best pair Slippers.—Mrs. H. McCrea.
Ladies' Crochet Shawl.—Alfred Marchand, Rev. F. J. Hayden.
Ladies' Knitted Shawl.—Mrs. H. McCrea.
Infants Jacket Crochet or knit.—Mrs. H. McCrea, Mrs. J. Forsythe.
Patched old Garments.—Mrs. H. McCrea.
Specimen of darning old Socks or Stockings.—Wm. McQuat.
Hand made button holes on various material.—Wm. McQuat, Mrs. H. McCrea.
Ladies' Shirt Waist machine made present style.—E. A. Riddell.
Netting.—Mrs. H. McCrea, R. Todd, Netting.—Mrs. H. McCrea, Mrs. G. Stanforth.
Knitted Lace, Cotton or Linen (3 pieces).—Mrs. Geo. Stanforth, Mrs. H. McCrea.
Crochet Lace, Cotton or Linen (3 pieces).—Alfred Marchand, Mrs. H. McCrea.
Specimen of Embroidery.—Miss Ogden, Miss Alice LeRoy.
Bedroom Slippers.—Gordon Pollock, Mrs. H. McCrea.
Knitted table mats or dollies (not more than 6 pieces).—Mrs. H. McCrea.
Set of crocheted table mats.—Mrs. H. McCrea, Mrs. Geo. Stanforth.
Fancy toilet set.—Mrs. Stanforth, Mrs. Forsythe.
Tenners Lace.—Mrs. H. McCrea, Mrs. George Stanforth.
Point Lace.—Mrs. H. McCrea, Mrs. Forsythe.
Battenburg Lace.—Mrs. H. McCrea, Mrs. Geo. Stanforth.
Pillow shams, 1 pair drawn work.—Mrs. George Stanforth.
Pillow Shams 1 pair embroidered.—Mrs. George Stanforth.
Photo frame not embroidered.—Mrs. H. McCrea, Mrs. J. F. Forsythe.
Tea caddy embroidered.—Miss Ogden, E. A. Riddell.
Embroidered table centre (fine).—Miss Ogden, Mrs. George Stanforth, Mrs. G. Valois.
Bureau Scarf Embroidered.—E. A. Riddell, Alfred Marchand.
French Knot Work.—E. A. Riddell, Mrs. G. Valois.
Kitchen apron.—Mrs. G. Stanforth, Miss Alice LeRoy.
Fancy apron.—Miss Ogden, Alfred Marchand.
Suits, Ladies underwear.—Miss Ogden, Mrs. G. Stanforth.
Embroidered table cover (coarse).—E. A. Riddell, Mrs. G. Stanforth, Miss Ogden.
Linen work.—Mrs. G. Stanforth, Alfred Marchand.
Eyelet Embroidery.—E. A. Riddell, Miss Ogden.
Shadow embroidery.—E. A. Riddell, Mrs. G. Stanforth.
Hemstitching and drawn work.—Mrs. J. F. Forsythe, E. A. Riddell.
Beard work.—Mrs. G. Stanforth.
Embroidered table dolly.—Mrs. G. Stanforth, E. A. Riddell.
Embroidered tray cloth.—Miss Ogden, E. A. Riddell.
Embroidered table cover (white).—Mrs. Geo. Stanforth, E. A. Riddell.
Ladies shirt waist embroidered.—Miss Ogden, Miss A. LeRoy.
Sofa pillow silk embroidered.—E. A. Riddell.
Embroidered table cover colored.—Rev. F. J. Hayden, Mrs. Geo. Stanforth.
Fancy sofa pillow.—Wm. Murray, E. A. Riddell.
Embroidered in cotton or linen.—E. A. Riddell, Mrs. G. Valois.
Fancy foot stool.—Mrs. G. Stanforth.
Useful Pin Cushion.—Miss Ogden, Martin Burwash.

Wanted!

Construction Men Saw-Mill Men & Bushmen Chauffers

Come and join the 242nd Canadian Forestry Batt.

Lt-Col. J. B. WHITE Commanding

HEADQUARTERS 382 Sherbrooke Street, - West Montreal or to MAJOR S. E. SMITH, LACHUTE.

Men joining this Battalion will be assured of a "fair deal" as the commanding officer is an experienced lumberman, besides being a thoroughly qualified officer and thoroughly in sympathy with the men who work for him.

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Maxwell cars have greater, actual, delivered horsepower, per pound of weight, than any car built.

POWER must be reckoned in reference to the weight involved. This is the big underlying truth that is often overlooked in careless statements about horsepower.

We repeat that Maxwell cars have greater horsepower, per pound of weight, than any car built.

This has been proved within the last six months by four competitive tests made in the two leading scientific schools of the United States.

The point for you to remember is this:

Maxwell cars will take you anywhere that *any* car will take you and they'll take you as fast as you'll dare to travel.

We are ready to *prove* any and all of our statements.

Roadster, \$830 Touring Car, \$850 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.



CUSHING

Miss Boyle spent the week-end in Montreal.

Mrs. E. O. Keatley and children, returned to the city on Monday.

No. 1 School has reopened with a good dance and Miss Miron Weir in charge.

Mrs. A. Nelson and son Jimmy, of Vars, Ont., was a guest of Mrs. Wheelan over last week-end.

Miss McIntosh, of Montreal, who was visiting at Mrs. Clelands returned to town on Monday.

Miss Jean Fraser, of Montreal, is a guest of her cousin Miss Grace Fraser at St. Mungo's Manor.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Hartley and family have closed their residence here and returned to town on Tuesday.

Mrs. Morris, of Montreal, who with her sons Herbert and Gordon spent the summer at Mrs. N. Pinkerton's, left for home on Saturday last.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Bromby and little daughter were guests of the latter's parents Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Weir for Sunday and Labor Day.

Mrs. Archie Graham and family have returned home from a two weeks visit to friends in Ormstown, Montreal and Morin Heights.

Mrs. A. Stanes and little son Walter, have returned to their home in Viauville having spent the past two months at Mr. Walter Smith's.

Mrs. A. Hunter and family, of Moose Jaw, and Mrs. J. Nugent and family, of Ottawa, who have been visiting their parents Mr. and Mrs. G. Bradford have returned to their homes.

Sunday, Sept. 17th, the Rev. Thos. Bennett will (D.V.) hold the Bible Society Anniversary Meeting in the Methodist Church, Chatham at 11 o'clock. The regular service in St. Mungo's Church, being given up in order that all may attend the Bible Society meeting.

We regret to learn of the illness of J. Chambers Jr., of St. Philippe, who was removed to the Montreal General Hospital on Sunday morning last, a somewhat serious condition from a recurrence of an attack of appendicitis for which he underwent an operation some time ago.

Mr. James Morrisette, of Chatham, whose illness from a stroke with which he was seized some weeks ago within the past few developed insanity and the unfortunate man has been removed to the asylum at Longue Point where it is hoped he will recover his health and reason.

M. Henderson Weir, of Irroquois Falls Ont., arrived Saturday on a visit to her parents Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Nichol. Mrs. Weir and her husband were amongst those who took refuge in the mills of the Abbitibi Pulp Co's at Irroquois Falls during the recent terrible fire in that section and were a source of great anxiety to their friends here for some time until news of their safety was received.

Let us be your Tailor!

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

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

Every attention and courtesy given to all orders. Satisfaction Guaranteed

L. Guilbault
Merchant Tailor, BROWNSBURG.



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 house old, furniture. Call and see our prices. Better than elsewhere.



G. B. LAFLAIR & Sons, Limited.

Argenteuil Marble & Granite Works

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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

Staple Dry Goods.

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

Trunks, 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

Prize List continued.

Best fancy laundry bag made at home.—Mrs. G. Stanforth.
Walacian Embroidery.—Mrs. G. Stanforth, Miss Ogden.
Pierced brass.—Mrs. G. Stanforth.
Hardanger embroidery.—Mrs. G. Stanforth, W. S. Valois.
Cut work.—Mrs. Stanforth, Alfred Marchand.
Irish crochet.—Mrs. H. McCrea, Mrs. G. Stanforth.
Infants fancy cap.—Mrs. S. Valois, Mrs. G. Stanforth.
Infants Jacket.—Mrs. G. Stanforth.
Infants booties.—Mrs. G. Stanforth, E. A. Riddell.
Towels embroidered.—Mrs. H. McCrea, E. A. Riddell.
Best collection of crochet work.—E. A. Riddell, Alfred Marchand.
Specials.—Best collection of fancy work.—E. A. Riddell, Rev. F. J. Hayden.
Best embroidered table centre (fine Miss Ogden).
Best crochet work.—E. A. Riddell.
On best Hardanger embroidery.—Mrs. Geo. Stanforth.

Fruit & Maple Products

Judge.—W. H. McColl.

Apples, St. Laurence.—Jas. Drew, Eddie Morrin, Robt. Morrin.
Peaches.—Hugh Pollock, Jas. Drew, E. Morrin.
Wealthy.—Robt. Morrin, Jas. Drew, Duesch, Mrs. H. McCrea, Geo. Walker, Eddie Morrin.
Wolfe River.—Jas. Drew, Wm. Heatlie McIntosh Red.—Eddie Morrin, Hugh Pollock, Mrs. H. McCrea.
Alexander.—Hugh Pollock, Eddie Morrin, Jas. Drew.
Russets.—Hugh Pollock, Jas. Drew, W. A. Gordon.
Plate of apples any other variety.—Eddie Morrin, Jas. Drew.
White Grapes.—Jas. Drew, Robt. Morrin.
Blue Plums.—Jas. Drew, Hugh Pollock.
Yellow Plums.—Hugh Pollock.
Honey.—H. W. McCuat, Gordon Pollock, Eddie Morrin.
Honey in comb.—Eddie Morrin, Percy Nichols, Robert Morrin.
Maple Syrup 5 lbs.—John P. Scott, Jas. Bain, Gordon Pollock.
Maple syrup, 1 qt. glass jar.—Jas. Bain, Mrs. Stanforth, Wm. McCuat.
Specials.—Best collection of fruit.—Jas. Drew, John Innis.
Best and most tastefully arranged basket of Canadian fruit not restricted that exhibitor shall have grown the same Robert Todd.

Paintings and Flowers

Judges.—Mrs. W. Lamb & Miss Stuart.
Landscape.—Rev. F. J. Hayden, Mrs. A. Cass, Mrs. H. McCrea.
Flowers and Fruit in Oil.—Miss Ogden, Mrs. A. Cass.
Crayon by Amateurs.—Mrs. Stanforth, Mrs. A. Cass.
Water Color Landscape.—Mrs. Stanforth, Albert Tomalty.
Free Hand Drawing.—Mrs. Stanforth, H. W. McCuat, Wm. McCuat.
Flowers and Fruit in Water Color.—Miss Ogden.
Burnt Wood or Leather.—Mrs. Stanforth, Robert Todd.
Hand Painting on China.—Mrs. Mrs. J. Forsythe.
Figure Painting.—Rev. F. J. Hayden Mrs. Stanforth.
Stencil Work.—Robert Todd.
Best Collection of Photographs by Amateurs.—Miss Ogden.
Flowers best hanging basket of flowers.—John P. Scott, Dr. Drew.
One Pot Primrose.—Mrs. H. McCrea, W. A. Gordon.
One P. Begonia.—Mrs. J. Forsythe, Mrs. H. McCrea.
One pot Geraniums.—M. S. H. McCrea, John P. Scott.
One pot Foliage.—Mrs. H. McCrea, John P. Scott.
Ferns.—E. A. Riddell, Jas. A. Drew.

Any other variety Ferns.—Mrs. A. Cass, Mrs. H. McCrea.
Cut Flowers.—Greatest variety Pansies.—Sam Rodgers.
Asters.—Mrs. J. Forsythe, Wm. McCuat.
Dallias.—Wm. McCuat, Alfred Marchand.
Sweet Peas.—Mrs. J. Forsythe, W. Wilson.
Gladioli.—Mrs. J. Forsythe.
Flowers of any other variety (Cut).—Narcisse Robinson, Mrs. J. Forsythe.
Best collection pictures taken by Amateurs (Eastman's Goods).—Emile Fortier.
Free hand drawing any child under 14 years.—Mrs. H. McCrea.
Best bouquet cut flowers.—Robert Todd, Mrs. J. Forsythe, W. McCuat.
Best drawing done by pupils attending schools in the County.—H. W. McCuat.
Best Map of the County by Pupils not over 15 years attending school in the County.—H. W. McCuat.
Best Copy Book written in school by pupils attending any school in the County.—J. P. Scott.
Best collection of flowers in pot.—Jas. A. Drew, Mrs. H. McCrea.
Begonias in Pot (Collection).—J. A. Drew, Mrs. H. McCrea.
Best collection Paintings.—Mrs. Stanforth.

Auction Sale.

There will be sold by Public Auction at the residence of
JAMES W. GALL,
East Ward, Lachute
Friday, September 15th, 1916
The following effects:—1 mare four years old (sound), 1 new concord buggy (Tudhope), 1 burrow, 1 shanty driving sleigh, 1 Windsor driving sleigh (two seated), 1 fairbanks platform scale, 1 hot water incubator, 1 hot air incubator, 1 banner root cutter for poultry, self-feeders and drinking fountains for poultry, 1 Model hot air brooder, a lot of egg crates, 1 set of single buggy harness, [new] hardwood, tub-stand and wringer, logging chains, hay rake, forks, shovels, 1 brass and enamel bed, spring and mattress, 1 large platform rocker, quarter cut oak, china closet and sideboard, 1 auto sprayer size No. 1, wheelbarrow and lawn mower, and many other articles too numerous to mention.
Sale to commence at 1 p.m. sharp.
TERMS: \$10. and under cash, over that amount 6 months on furnishing approved joint notes. 6 per cent discount per annum for cash.
W. J. BOYD, Licensed Auctioneer.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

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To Winnipeg and return \$40.00
Every Tuesday until October

J. S. GILES, Agent.

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

NOTARY PUBLIC,

Mouey & Loan. Farms for Sale

MAIN ST., LACHUTE.

Opposite T. Christie's Store.

A choice lot of Imported Wash Goods to be open-ended and week such as we offered the last two years at low prices.
W. BANFORD & SON.

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.

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

Requete

Les soussignés, électeurs Municipaux, ayant la qualité voulue de la municipalité de Saint-Placide, dans le Comté de Deux-Montagnes, demandent, par les présentes, qu'il soit tenu un bureau de votation, au terme de la Section quinquiesime des Statuts Révisés de Québec, 1909, pour décider si les électeurs Municipaux de la Municipalité de Saint-Placide, ont ou non, en vertu et en exécution de la dite Section, le Règlement suivant, pour nous soumettre, par les présentes, à leur adoption, savoir:

"La vente des liquours échantillonnés et l'émision de licences ou concessions, sont par le présent Règlement, prohibés dans la municipalité de Saint-Placide, en vertu et en exécution de la Section quinquiesime des Statuts Révisés de Québec, 1909."

EN FOI DE QUOI nous avons apposé nos seings aux présentes, à St. Placide, ce trentième jour de Juillet, en l'an de Notre-Seigneur, mil neuf cent-seize.

Electeurs

God. (x sa marque) Angignon, (émoins A. Dubreuil, J. B. Aubry, Gué, J. B. Farmer, Basile Lalonde, Adéard Samourin, Charles Lafortune, Maurice Lalonde, Pierre Lalonde, Ambroise (x sa marque) Sanyé, (émoins A. Dubreuil, J. B. Aubry, Gué, J. B. Farmer, Kestache St. Maurice, Joseph St. Maurice, Napoléon Lalonde, Caliste St. Jacques, H. Spéard, Godfrey x sa marque Angignon (émoins A. Dubreuil, J. B. Aubry, Gué, J. B. Farmer, Basile Lalonde, Adéard Samourin, Charles Lafortune, Maurice Lalonde, Pierre Lalonde, Ambroise (x sa marque) Sanyé, (émoins A. Dubreuil, J. B. Aubry, Gué, J. B. Farmer, Kestache St. Maurice, Joseph St. Maurice, Napoléon Lalonde, Caliste St. Jacques, H. Spéard, Godfrey x sa marque Angignon (émoins A. Dubreuil, J. B. Aubry, Gué, J. B. Farmer, Basile Lalonde, Adéard Samourin, Charles Lafortune, Maurice Lalonde, Pierre Lalonde, Ambroise (x sa marque) Sanyé, (émoins A. Dubreuil, J. B. Aubry, Gué, J. B. 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THE FEUD

Neither Alice Lovell nor May Dunsford could have explained exactly how their quarrel had originally started, but at school they were bitter enemies, each with her own companions. The two parties would whisper together, throwing black looks at one another, full of disparaging criticism.

Their parents, perhaps, fostered this spirit of enmity, for they were in the same trade. Mr. Lovell, whenever he could bring himself to mention his rival, made statements bordering on the slanderous. Mr. Dunsford's opinion of Mr. Lovell could not be expressed in polite terms.

Hence the children were, if anything, encouraged in their attitude; and as they grew up and left school they still proved their mutual dislike in various ways.

If they met in the street, May Dunsford would pretend not to recognize "that Lovell girl," who on the other hand, would stare in a manner which was intended to show her undisguised contempt.

Hitherto, young men had been considered of little account, but now they grew in importance. More were attracted to May Dunsford, because of her pretty face and showy dress; but Alice Lovell also had two or three "love affairs."

Then Stanley Chesilton entered their lives.

He was a junior clerk in a City office, very smart and dashing, with a remarkable taste in socks and ties. Alice Lovell knew him first, and often received picture postcards with mysterious messages in a private cipher, which usually meant "Meet me outside the station at 7.30, if fine." Her parents, although she did not suspect it, knew of these "appointments"; but the Chesilton family was reputed to be very well off, so things were allowed to take their course.

The girl was proud and excited and happy, living in an atmosphere of romance.

Presently, however, Stanley Chesilton was introduced by a mutual acquaintance to May Dunsford, and the picture-postcards arrived less frequently. Finally, after a stormy interview one evening under a tree on the common, they ceased altogether. Perhaps they were delivered at May Dunsford's address. At any rate, she was frequently in young Chesilton's company.

Her delight knew no bounds. She had scored off the Lovell girl this time with a vengeance.

She smiled in triumph when they met.

Time passed, and everyone was hinting that the couple would soon be making a match of it, when Stanley Chesilton's fickle fancy was suddenly attracted in another direction. Miss Dunsford was neglected, and he was seen with a different girl.

Alice Lovell was little affected. Indeed, her only sensation was one of satisfaction. It was her turn to smile at Miss Dunsford's dejected air, and she enjoyed the situation long after Mr. Chesilton had left the neighborhood.

Decidedly there was no love lost between them. If either could have hurt the other's feelings, or wounded the other's pride, she would have done so almost with enjoyment.

May Dunsford and her companion passed the other couple at a crowded corner. She edged markedly away. "Is that anyone you know?"

"That plain, frumpish-looking girl? Yes; we used to go to the same school once upon a time. What on earth made you raise your hat, though? I'm sure I didn't take the slightest notice of her. She's no friend of mine—or ever was!"

The young man looked back over his shoulder.

"But, you see, she was with one of the fellows from our office. I don't have much to do with him, but I believe he's quite a decent sort."

"What's his name, Arthur?"

"Pinnock—George Pinnock."

"Trust Alice Lovell for getting hold of a man with something funny about him. Pinnock indeed!"

"I don't know for certain," remarked Arthur Ellis offhandedly, "but I believe they're supposed to be engaged."

"Fancy her being engaged!"

"It's quite a usual sort of thing." The young man, taking her arm, drew her into a quieter thoroughfare. Bending closer, he lowered his voice. "I was thinking that we—that is, you and I—might soon—might follow their example."

By the end of the week Miss Dunsford wore a ring on the third finger of her left hand, and for some time afterwards she carried one glove, in the hope that Alice Lovell might observe the important fact.

That young lady, however, was always far too occupied with her escort. About this time they were discussing a particularly interesting topic—the earliest possible date of their wedding.

"You say that old Mr. Blain is leaving, George, after forty years with the firm. Well, who's going to do his work? You could!"

"I might be promoted. I've hinted as much to the chief already. Can't do more. He may decide upon someone else. As a matter of fact, I'm pretty sure his choice lies between Ellis and myself—Arthur Ellis."

"May Dunsford's friend! Oh, you must beat him, George, just to spite her! I should love that!"

"I'll do my best—for our sake." At last one evening he appeared, eager and excited with the news.

"The chief called me into his room, and asked me if I thought I could undertake the work. He mentioned that the salary would be—"

"Not as much as that, George, surely?" Miss Lovell gasped.

"Inquired whether I had any intention of getting married, and if so, when. Said it steadied a fellow. I told him 'as soon as possible—next month, most likely.'"

"You were taking a lot for granted! But—won't May Dunsford be jealous and wild?"

"Are you only pleased because of that?"

"She'll be so envious!" declared Alice Lovell joyfully. He repeated his question.

"No, of course not; but it's one reason, and a big one, too!"

Miss Dunsford made it her business to find out the date of the wedding. Outside the church she stood and watched, making sneering remarks to a friend.

"She'll think she's everybody now, I suppose! Dare say he was the only offer she ever had in her life. I wonder where they're going to live? By the way, we're moving. Father's taken one of those new houses in Larch Avenue—very select and quiet."

Pantehnicons came and went one day in the following month, and the Dunsford family took tea, picnic fashion, in a disordered kitchen. Afterwards they strolled in the garden.

A voice from the other side of the fence made the girl stand rigid.

To her amazement and disgust, she caught sight of Mrs. Pinnock engaged in wedding the flower-beds.

"Then they actually live next door! Just to think of it! If only I'd known, father, in time! Why, we shall be continually running across her and her precious husband. How sickening!"

Mrs. Pinnock, on her side, was equally annoyed.

"Still, we've been able to furnish nicely," she informed her husband complacently. "She won't find it easy to make any nasty remarks about the look of our front room."

Arthur Ellis, George Pinnock reported, had left to take up a position with another firm, where he hoped for a speedy increase of salary.

"He'd probably have got married to Miss Dunsford if they'd given him old Blain's place. But I was the lucky one."

"We can't help her troubles!" retorted his wife, shrugging her shoulders.

"The chief's promised to pay full wages to anyone who volunteers."

War had broken out, and thousands had responded to the appeal for recruits. From offices, banks, and warehouses in the City a steady stream of men came forth to enlist, eager to serve their country in her hour of need, furious at the accounts of the enemy's uncivilized brutality.

Alice Pinnock looked across at her husband, instantly apprehensive.

"The firm'll pay full wages," he repeated.

She reached across, seizing his hand.

"It's the single men that are expected to go, George."

"Not only the single ones. Everyone that's under the age limit—according to my idea."

"You—you don't mean to say that you think of joining?"

He nodded slowly.

"You'll be all right, dear. You will have plenty of money."

Her lips quivered.

"But I'll be so lonely."

Her husband held her tight for a moment.

"Look here, you're not going to be like Miss Dunsford next door, who's refused to let Ellis go? Yes; I met him in town yesterday, just by chance, and he told me as much."

Mrs. Pinnock raised her head.

"Not me! That's just what I should have expected of her," she observed scornfully.

When, at last, he had been drafted away to the training depot, she realized that she had now a new reason to look down on May Dunsford.

"I wonder she can hold up her head!"

Each evening she walked along the main thoroughfare of the suburb, and stood among the crowd outside the local newspaper office, where the latest war telegrams were displayed.

"Our troops reached the firing-line. They displayed conspicuous gallantry against odds."

"List of Casualties."

Mrs. Pinnock turned away, with a lump in her throat, almost cannoning into someone immediately behind her. She had begun to apologise, when she looked up and recognized May Dunsford. Both abruptly moved aside.

"She only comes here out of curiosity," thought Mrs. Pinnock flushing.

After that, she often saw Miss Dunsford; but each ignored the other's presence.

"Allies retreat before German advance."

The news looked grave.

That evening May Dunsford stepped nearer as Mrs. Pinnock passed. A slight gesture and a half-appealing glance seemed to imply that she wished to speak. But Alice Pinnock, stiffening continued on her way.

"The impertinence! If that girl had dared to say a word—"

There followed some days of anxious waiting.



A Little Yet to Learn.

WOUNDED soldier (recounting some of his experiences): "And you should have seen the French girls—they was all over us, worse than you ladies."

lety, when Mrs. Pinnock and many more hardly dared open a paper. Then an official assurance settled the matter.

"The Tide Turns," read Mrs. Pinnock happily. "Enemy Driven Back."

Everyone, she reflected, must share her great relief. She longed to meet someone she knew, to say how glad she was.

May Dunsford was pressing through the outskirts of the crowd. Mrs. Pinnock made an impulsive movement to intercept her. Their eyes met; then the other girl immediately stared above her head.

She passed nearer to peruse the announcement.

Once again they came face to face. The crowd surrounded them, forcing them together.

Both tried to maintain a hostile attitude; but somehow it proved impossible.

"Arthur's gone!" blurted out Miss Dunsford.

"I—I didn't know," Mrs. Pinnock stammered.

"I'm glad now. I tried hard to keep him back; but he insisted. He was perfectly right."

"My George has gone too. It'll make things very hard for us, won't it? But we mustn't mind. We must try and not mind."

"We can only wait miserably at home, while they—"

"This"—Mrs. Pinnock nodded towards the placard—"all this may be happening to them later on. They'll be abroad—at the front. We'll have to comfort and encourage one another."

"I'm only next door, you must remember," said Miss Dunsford indistinctly.

"Look in any time you can. I'll always be very pleased."

"Thanks! I'll often call."

"No, no; I shall expect you every day. Promise you will come!"

"I'd like to," May Dunsford confessed.

In that moment the past was forgotten. To their own amazement they found themselves walking off together.

"Just like old friends!" Mrs. Pinnock whispered.—London Answers.

OUR TEETH ARE GOING.

Science Says They Are Growing Less Durable.

That our teeth are becoming progressively smaller and fewer is made manifest by a study of human jaws running back through the centuries to the earliest historic times, 6,000 years ago, and even to those of prehistoric people whose bones have been dug up. That they are growing less durable is shown by their extreme liability to decay. The tendency to a reduction in the number of teeth is shown by the departure of the third molars. These "wisdom teeth," as they are called, four in number, are in many individuals missing or undersized and irregular; or they may, in other instances, fail to "erupt." Evidently they are destined to disappear entirely. And because they are no longer required for use nature is making them of such poor material that commonly they start to decay as soon as they appear. Already there are signs that other teeth, such as the lateral incisors, will follow the same route. Our teeth are merely tools. They are not equivalent to limbs, but are only natural implements and were developed originally to meet certain needs. If the needs diminish the teeth must do likewise.

Euphemistic.

"Would you call Uncle Peter a stingy man?"

"Well, no; I'd merely say that he had all his generous impulses under perfect control."

SMALL SALARIES IN JAPAN.

Men in the Learned Professions Poorly Paid.

Dr. Takata, Minister of Education, has recently published a popular book on dietetics, explaining the food values proteins, hydro-carbons, etc.—in various articles of general consumption, showing where and how the highest nutrition may be obtained at the lowest cost. Food and clothing are cheap in Tokio and rents relatively high. In view of the low native salaries, says the East and West News, the necessity for the greatest economy in expenditure is visible, and the pinch comes hardest in the middle rather than poorer classes, for the former must not only live, but often keep up a respectable appearance on salaries no greater than the men who work at trades.

A primary school teacher earns \$15.50 a month, but his lowest budget for four in family reaches \$17.33, and his wife must work at home to earn the deficit. He will quit smoking, he says pathetically, when the new third baby comes. A magazine editor and writer who has a wife, two children and a maid spends \$32.75 monthly on rent, food, light, heat, wages and sundries, including theatregolng, but excluding clothes. His earnings are irregular, but always below his expenses. Happily he has been able in three years to borrow \$125 from his wife's relations. His wife's trousseau is not unknown to the pawnshop.

An official whose family consists of three adults and four children earns \$37.50, and his mere living expenses just meet the amount. In ten years he has borrowed \$300 from his wife's family, presumably for clothes. A doctor with a wife, four children, an assistant and three servants, has an outgo of some \$120. He earns \$95 but owns his house. He has private means and must be quite a swell among doctors, for the learned official states that two-thirds of the Tokio doctors earn no more than \$50 a month. Truly, the learned professions in Japan have their heroes.

SOLDIER'S HAIR TURNED GREY.

No Scientific Explanation Can Be Given.

A phenomenon that has always aroused curiosity is the sudden turning grey of the hair under the influence of great emotion. Several historical instances are open to doubt, such as the case of Marie Antoinette, who is said to have become grey in the night before her execution, but there are several well authenticated cases vouched for by medical observers. One of these refers to a young soldier in the present war.

He was in a trench in the Argonne district which was blown up by a mine. He was projected into the air and then fell beneath a pile of debris. When he was extricated he was found to be deaf, and a few days later in an English hospital, he noticed to his great surprise that there were tufts of white hair on the left side of his head. The loss of color was complete from the roots to the ends of the hairs and the longest hairs were just as white as the shortest. There was not a brown hair amidst them. The grey hairs were solidly implanted and could be pulled out only by considerable force.

Subsequent investigation brought out the fact that the patient's left side of the head and face was most injured by the explosion and the fall of earth. He also suffered from an incessant twitching of the left eyelid. As his hair was whitened solely on the left side, the physicians came to the conclusion that the injuries sustained were directly responsible, but they arrived at no definite conclusion. In fact, science has yet to find a cause for the sudden turning grey of the hair.

O
A
C

THE ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE GUELPH.

Young Man—
If you can't go to War
Go to College

LEARN to increase your earning capacity on the farm.
LEARN business methods.
LEARN how to produce better crops and better stock.
LEARN to grow good fruit, better poultry and the best of everything.

September to April at the College
April to September at Home.

Public school education is sufficient for admission.

College Opens September 19
Write for calendar giving particulars.

G. C. CREELMAN, B.S.A., L.L.D.
President.

MARKING GRAVES OF DEAD SOLDIERS

LABORS OF THE RED CROSS IN FRANCE.

Germans Burn the Bodies, But British and French Give Them Decent Burial.

One important phase of Red Cross work which has now passed to the control of the army, and which has attracted too little attention, is that of marking the graves of the soldiers who fall in battle. Only those who have lost dear ones can fully understand the keen desire that the exact resting-spot of the dead soldier should be known, and that some permanent memorial should be raised, even if it were a metal cross, so that the grave might be identified in the future. In respect for this universal and passionate desire the British Red Cross organizations of the other belligerents, has done its utmost to mark the graves of the fallen British soldiers, and an enormous amount of time and labor has been devoted to the task. Of course, there are many thousands whose last resting-place will never be more specifically identified than "somewhere in France," but thanks to the labors of the Red Cross, many other thousands of graves will be marked and may be visited when the war ends by mourning friends and kinsmen.

Burning the Dead.

This will be a solemn satisfaction denied in great measure to the friends of slain German soldiers. They have no graves; they have pyres. The German practice is to burn the bodies of all the dead in or near their lines, and for this purpose some of the huge furnaces of Northern France have been used. Friend and foe are alike incinerated. The Germans say that this method is the more sanitary, and probably they are right. Bodies buried in a hurry are rarely buried deeply, and when the tide of battle ebbs and flows, and the shells plow up the ground it often happens that undesired exhumations occur, and the health of the living is menaced by the imperfectly-buried dead. The Germans solve the problem by burning the bodies of the fallen. The British and French burn only the bodies of the German dead, which it is their duty to dispose of. When it is at all possible they bury their own. Sometimes a dozen, a score or even a hundred are interred in a huge pit. When it is possible the names of those under the sod are preserved.

A Labor of Love.

Mr. Ian Malcolm, one of the leaders in British Red Cross work, says that it is amazing the trouble that soldiers will take to give their fallen comrades decent sepulture. In a breathing-space after a charge or the repulse of the enemy, when they are awaiting every moment the signal to renew the attack or to beat back another onslaught, the men will throw down their rifles, and taking pick and shovel will make a grave for their fallen comrades. In every case they will try to leave some sign beyond the heaped-up earth that a British soldier lies below. Almost invariably a cross of some kind will be erected. Sometimes it is an improvisation of twigs, sometimes of boards, occasionally of metal; and the name is preserved, often in a mere lead-pencil scrawl. It has been one of the duties of the Red Cross to follow the army, search out these little graves, replace the fading penciled words with chisel or paint brush, and erect a permanent cross or stone.

Henry Lavedan, a French writer, says on this point:

A French Description.

"Remember that soldiers are for the most part buried in their uniforms; there is not in France oak or pine wood sufficient to shroud the vic-

timas of this war, nor are there carpenters enough remaining living to make coffins for them. They are buried where they fall upon the battlefield, their comrades having just sufficient time to heave their rugged graves with a few stout strokes from spade or pickaxe, while the enemy perhaps advances or ere they themselves must move forward to renewed battle. They always try to mark the grave. To make the cross they do the best they can with whatever may lie nearest to their hands. Twigs are broken from a tree or gathered from the ground, themselves victims of gunfire, and are tied together with a string or strap or bit of wire; perhaps instead two pieces of a broken box or two splinters from a paling are nailed together; anything and everything may do duty for the humble monument. That is why no two crosses in the great blood-stained areas are like each other; each has its own features and its own poetry. Even the smallest one is great with dignity, whether it be of metal or of willow, black or white, strong or weak, capable of resisting all weathers or tottering and nearly vanquished by the storm's wind. Some have been driven into the ground so surely that they stand no higher than a good tent peg; others are bending and insecure, as though the hand which planted them were fearful lest it should inflict yet another wound upon the dead."

French Honor to Dead.

In his search through France and Flanders for British graves Mr. Malcolm was deeply impressed by the sympathy of the French people. He says that while he does not remember having seen flowers in a single wayside cottage in his long wanderings, neither does he remember seeing a single British grave near a French habitation that was not garlanded with flowers. They are renewed even in the Winter, and could not be more lovingly tended if they were in an English countryside. Many of the British soldiers are buried in Roman Catholic churchyards, and Mr. Malcolm says that the priests have always cheerfully permitted Protestant burial services to be held over them. In many other places, where it has been desirable to exhumate bodies and rebury them, the communes have deeded little cemeteries for the purpose, and these, we may be sure, will be memorials of the British army in France for generations to come.

ENGLISH COMANDEER HAY.

Also Take All the Straw Crop for Army's Use.

A notice has been issued in England under the Defence of the Realm Act announcing that the whole of this year's hay and straw crop has been commandeered by the Army Council.

Applications for the sale or purchase or removal of the commodity must be limited to the amount dealt in or used last year. Sale will be allowed only of stocks not required for army use, but farmers and stock breeders may go on making a normal use of their own crops.

A Mean Remark.

"I can't eat," declared the bridegroom. "Too nervous."
"Nonsense," argued his best man. "Buck up and run true to form. The condemned always eats a hearty breakfast."

Just One Thing After Another.

"Oh, Tom, baby has a tooth."
"Huh! More expense! Now we'll have to buy him a toothbrush."

He is a wise man who can gather dollars from another's lessons.

BRIGGS' ARE CLEAN
FLY MATS NO STICKINESS
ALL DEALERS
G.C. Briggs & Sons
HAMILTON
PRICE 5¢

GOOD DIGESTION SOURCE OF HEALTH

When the Stomach is Out of Order the Whole System Suffers.

Indigestion is one of the most distressing maladies afflicting mankind. When the stomach is unable to perform the work nature calls for, the result is severe pains after eating, nausea, heartburn, fluttering of the heart, sick headache, and often a loathing for food, though the sufferer is really half starved. People with poor digestion, too, frequently try all sorts of experiments to aid the process of digestion, but there is only one way in which the trouble can actually be cured, that is through the blood. That is why the tonic treatment with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cures even the most obstinate cases of indigestion. They make rich, red blood that strengthens the stomach and the nerves, thus enabling it to do its work. The process is simple, but the result means good appetite and increased health and pleasure in life. In proof of these statements, Mrs. Albert Hall, Sonya, Ont., says: "I have used Dr. Williams' Pink Pills with wonderful results. For two years I was a great sufferer from indigestion, which almost made me a physical wreck. At times I was unable to attend to my household duties. I had smothering spells at times and was afraid to lie down to rest. After every meal, no matter how sparingly I ate, I suffered great distress. I tried several doctors but their medicine was of no avail. I saw Dr. Williams' Pink Pills advertised to cure this trouble and decided to try them. I had not been taking them long when I felt somewhat improved. This improvement continued and after taking ten boxes I could eat and digest all kinds of food and felt better than I had done for years. You may be sure I am very grateful for the wonderful relief these pills have given me. I know they are also a cure for anaemic sufferers, as an intimate friend of mine was badly affected with this trouble and after taking several boxes she was entirely cured."

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

A WONDERFUL CLOCK.

Timepiece Tells Movable Feast Days of the Catholic Church.

The clock in Strassburg Cathedral is the most wonderful of its kind. It was first made in 1574, and went through various phases till it was remade in 1842, and since that date has been in perfect working order. This clock not only tells the time of day, but the month and day of the month, and all the movable feast days of the Catholic Church, says London Tit-Bits. A statue of Apollo points out the day of the month and the name of the saint corresponding to that day. The clock shows the rising and setting of the moon round the earth, its passages over the meridian, the phases of the moon, and the eclipses of both sun and moon. Allegorical figures in chariots representing the days of the week drive into view, appearing each day in proper order: On Sunday, Apollo; Monday, Diana; Tuesday, Mars; Wednesday, Jupiter, armed with a thunderbolt; Thursday, Thor; Friday, Venus; and Saturday, Saturn. At a quarter past the hour a child comes forward and strikes a bell once; at half past a youth strikes the bell twice; at a quarter to the hour a middle-aged man strikes it three times; and just before the hour a tottering old man strikes the bell four times. Then a figure of death steps forward and solemnly strikes the hour.

On the stroke of twelve the twelve Apostles appear, each one bowing as he passes the figure of Christ, who stands with hands uplifted in blessing; and as the procession passes, a cock which stands on the top of the clock at the left side crows three times in a very life-like manner and flaps its wings.

At the Aquarium.

Visitor—What kind of a fish is that?
Attendant—That's half dogfish and half catfish—he just eat a catfish as big as himself!

It is estimated that there are 10,000 permanent residents of Canadian National Exhibition City during the two weeks of the Fair.

Even the youth who claims to have a finished education has a lot to learn.

REPAIRS

Promptly Made to
Storage Batteries
Generators
Magneto
Starters

CANADIAN STORAGE
BATTERY CO. LIMITED
117 St. George St., Toronto.
Willard Agents.



Sir Rider Haggard.

the British novelist, photographed just before his departure from New York for London on the steamship St. Louis the other day.

The English writer said: "Even before the war there were superfluous women in England to the number of over one and one-half millions. Now there are millions more, and these, at the Government's request, have gone into industry to take the places of the men at the front. These women are there to stay, for there will not be sufficient men to marry them."

BAGDAD OF THE CALIPHS.

Now a City of Crumbling Mosques and Dilapidated Palaces.

One of the picturesque contrasts offered by the war, writes Mr. H. M. Allen, is that of the khaki-clad British soldiers contending with Germans and Turks amid the ruins of Mesopotamia. Across the very plains where once swept the war chariots of the Chaldeans are now moving the armed motors of Germany and England. In the rivers where the Babylonian and Persian barges once plied, the shallow-draft gunboats that fly the Union Jack now manoeuvre. British aeroplanes have already been seen flying across the skies that looked down upon Harun-al-Rashid, and a German Zeppelin may be reported to-morrow hovering over the bazaars where the Commander of the Faithful delighted to wander.

The visitor to Bagdad recalls that it was the capital of a domain reaching from Spain into Africa and from Africa to India, and he knows that Harun-al-Rashid was once its ruler. These facts have been inscribed on the tablets of memory through the medium of "Amin," "Ali Baba," "Sindbad the Sailor," and other delightful "Arabian Nights" tales. But the Bagdad of to-day, although the Turkish documents still call it "the glorious city," has naught but crumbling mosques, dilapidated palaces and neglected tombs to bear testimony to the splendor of the past.

It was Al-Mansur, the second caliph of the Abbasside dynasty, who removed the capital of Islam hither from Damascus. When he first saw the spot he was enchanted with it, although there was then only a single habitation upon it—the cell of the venerable hermit Dad. The latter, ignorant who his distinguished visitor was, not only entered into conversation with him, but predicted that one Moscos was destined to found a city where they were standing.

"I am that man!" exclaimed the caliph, and he went on to inform the hermit that in his boyhood he had stolen a bracelet, and his nurse had ever after called him "Moscos," the name of a thief then well known. The old recluse must have made a considerable impression on the mind of Al-Mansur, for the town was eventually named for him. "Bag" signifies a garden in the Persian tongue, and the whole word means "The garden of Dad."

This caliph, by the way, was perhaps the richest man of his time, for he possessed some \$150,000,000. He did not, however, invest his wealth in Bagdad real estate, for he and his sons left it a small town, confined to the western bank of the Tigris. Moreover, they economized in building materials, for they used fragments plundered from the ancient Persian city Ctesiphon, its near neighbor Seleucia, and from ancient Babylon.

It remained for Harun, ally and friend of Charlemagne, who came after Al-Mansur and his sons, to extend the capital to the eastern bank. With him, too, began the era of culture, science, literature, and that distinctly Persian luxury that at last wrought the downfall of Saracen power. Against such effeminate degeneracy Omar, conqueror of Syria, Persia and Egypt, sedulously warned his people, but in vain.

MAX HARDEN TELLS THE TRUTH

Germans Driven Like Flock of Sheep by a Merciless Shepherd.

Underground rumblings in Germany have grown in intensity, like the British artillery fire, within the past few weeks. The real import is conveyed by the only man in Germany still out of gaol who has the courage and the opportunity to speak the truth.

In a late number of his Government-defying weekly review, Zukunft, Herr Maximilian Harden has a remarkable article entitled "Those Underground." It is a straight-from-the-shoulder attack on the Government and the War Party's fear to unmask public opinion. Written on the eve of the Socialist Liebknecht's sentence and the suppression of the Liberal-Radical Berliner Tageblatt for merely demanding afresh the right to discuss "our war aims," Harden's article is proof that the crusade to face the present facts about the war—Germany's hopeless fight for peace on her terms—is a strong and growing movement. Without at all exaggerating its importance it is undoubtedly a manifestation of no little promise and encouragement.

The significance of the crusade for the truth lies in the identity of the crusaders. They include:

1. The working classes, who realize the utter impoverishment which prolongation of the war means for industrial Germany.
2. The moneyed, commercial and financial classes, shippers, merchants, manufacturers, and bankers, for whom the Berliner Tageblatt and Harden have always been recognized as spokesmen.

The latter—the Ballins, Gwinners, Rathenau, Riessers, Thyssens, Kirdorfs, Furstenbergs, Stinnes's and the other captains of industry and finance—know perfectly well that time is fighting on the allies' side. Their own interlocking associations with the Government make it impossible for them to speak out. So they use Harden for their purpose. When Harden declares that if the German people's real sentiments could be expressed the end of the war would be in sight he is talking not for himself but for Germany's gagged and muzzled men of affairs. The Government's attitude toward the demands of these classes is that public discussion of the war would "injure us abroad" and "undermine domestic unity." This is the crusaders' reply, made in their name by Harden:

"It is not what Schmidt or Schultz thinks about the conduct and object of the war which damages us abroad. What hurts our prestige is the figure we have cut for nearly two years now of a flock of docile sheep driven before a merciless shepherd. Our enemies are listening to the right and the left, but can nowhere hear what the will of the German people is. If they could, we would be near to the peace which is to-day possible, and which only a miracle can improve."

PRAISE FOR CANADIANS.

British Staff Officer Says They Have Done Wonderful Work.

Lord Tennyson, writing in the London Times, encloses a letter of an English staff officer in France:

"The Canadians have done wonderfully well, and we are proud of fighting with them," he says. "The way they fought to recover the lost trenches was a lesson to everyone. We shall never forget it. They are the most hospitable and self-denying lot, and they will share the last crust or drop of water with any of us who need it. We have the greatest admiration for them after the recent fighting."

Otto of roses is produced by distilling rose-petals in water, and then collecting the oil from the surface by means of a feather.



As the acorn grows to be the mighty oak, so children, when rightly nourished, grow to be sturdy men and women.

Good flavor and the essential nourishing elements for mental and physical development of children are found in the famous food—

Grape-Nuts

Made of whole wheat and malted barley, this pure food supplies all the nutriment of the grains in a most easily digested form.

It does the heart good to see little folks enjoy Grape-Nuts and cream.

"There's a Reason"

Sold by Grocers.

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

Come Out of the Kitchen.

It is the closed season for the bake-oven. Banish kitchen worry and work. Forget cooks, servants and gas bills. Solve your Summer problem by serving Shredded Wheat Biscuit, the ready-cooked whole wheat food. A food that restores the digestive organs to their natural vigor, supplies all the nutriment needed for a half-day's work, and keeps the bowels healthy and active. We have done the baking for you. Eat it for breakfast with milk or cream; serve it for luncheon with berries or other fresh fruits.

Made in Canada

Dublin Castle.

Dublin Castle has a history of over seven centuries, says The London Chronicle. It was King John who, in 1204, ordered it to be built, "well fortified, with good fosses and thick walls, strong enough to defend or control the city." Henry III., when about to visit Ireland in 1243, ordered the addition of a hall "with sufficient windows and glass casements," and other improvements were made in succeeding reigns, particularly by the Duke of Clarence, son of Edward III., who as viceroy spent much money on the castle to make it convenient (as his father complained when called upon to pay) "for his sports and other pleasures."

Minard's Liniment used by Physicians.

Germans Eat Crows.

Crows and crows' eggs are recommended by the German Ministry of the Interior as articles of food. Crows' eggs are described as having the taste of plovers' eggs.

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 Free Ask Druggists or Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

Curious Thing.

The captain—Dashed curious thing, Peters—women living longer than men.

The Chemist—Speaking from experience, sir, I should say that women are dying much younger than they did.

Ask for Minard's and take no other

Impatient Parent.

Lawyer—You say you want this damage suit pressed through with the utmost speed?

Client—Exactly. I have a child six weeks old, and I want the money to pay his college expenses.

Montreal, May 29th, '09.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited,

Yarmouth, N.S.

Gentlemen,—I beg to let you know that I have used MINARD'S LINIMENT for some time, and I find it the best I have ever used for the joints and muscles.

Yours very truly

THOS. J. HOGAN.

The Champion Clog and Pedestal Dancer of Canada.

Courteous Princes.

Prince Albert was seen recently coming out of a Regent Street (London) shop, and as the girl commissionaire swung open the door for him he saluted and thanked her. Our royal sons have been brought up to the highest notions of chivalry towards all women. When Prince John was a tiny boy he always raised his cap to a flower-woman who had her basket in Buckingham Palace road. It is recorded that the Queen said: "I'm very pleased; I like my boys to respect all women."

It is estimated that the Canadian National Exhibition attracts 400,000 people to Toronto annually, a large percentage from across the line.

Minard's Liniment Zimmerman's Friend

What Goes in the Missionary Box. "Whatever are you doing, Molly?" asked mother, as she entered the nursery. For her five-year-old daughter was busily stuffing broken toys, headless dolls, ragged clothes, and other odds and ends in an old leather bag. "Oh, mother, can't you see?" cried Molly. "I'm packing a missionary-box, just like the ladies do. And it's all right," she added proudly. "I haven't put in a single thing that's any good."

A Young Financier.

"Auntie, can you change a dime for me?"

"How do you want it changed, dear?"

"Into a quarter, please."

The hospital ship Salta recently arrived in the Liffey with about 400 wounded soldiers on board, and was greeted by a great crowd of people.

THE "BIG DRIVE."

By Charles M. Blee, Denver, Colo.

Delusion, if not disappointment, lurks in the phrase "big drive," as applied to the offensive movement of the allies on the western front. The over-enthusiastic have visions of a vast army of millions sweeping north and east and driving the Germans before them. The thing, unfortunately, is impossible.

It was as nearly realized as it probably ever will be in this war at the battle of the Marne, but that was before the era of trench warfare. Northern France and Belgium behind the German lines is now a vast area of prepared defenses and military trenches.

A comparatively few men can hold entrenched positions against vastly superior numbers of infantry. No army in modern warfare can advance much beyond the range of its heavy guns, nor any faster than they can be brought up to prepare the way.

Those who conceive of the so-called "big push" as one great continuous movement along the whole front cherish an uninformed conception of the true situation. The big drive now taking place is the composite result of many smaller drives. The main significance of this movement lies in the fact that these small pushes are a part of a co-ordinated plan, including the Italian, Russian and Balkan fronts with the western. The British drive between Arras and the Somme is not the hurling of an army of over 2,000,000 men against the German lines as interpreted by some of the headline writers in the papers. This vast army will not be hurled en masse. So far as developed, it is primarily a powerful, localized attack intended to relieve pressure at Verdun. At least, that appears to be its object, but also to realize such strategic gains as will lead to further successful offensive movements after adequate preparation for them.

In choosing the sector south of Arras for the attack, the British greatly surprised their foe.

The sector north of Arras has been the favorite fighting ground because the positions held by the British are within close reach of important strategic points in the German front. Vimy Ridge commands the plains that surround Douai and Lens. The capture of these cities would seriously menace Lille, and the fall of Lille would demoralize the military organization of the Germans along the Aisne front. But by striking south of Arras the strongly defended region north of it may be weakened, and the way prepared for a second blow that will prove more effective than those hitherto dealt on the sector from Arras to La Bassée.

The significant thing is that the initiative on all the fronts is now with the Allies—and this for the first time since the war began.

It looks as though the first sentence in the first paragraph of the last chapter is being written, and the doom of the Hun is sealed. Let us hope that the end is near.

THE SELKIRK TUNNEL.

Will Cost the C. P. R. \$12,000,000 at the Least.

The Selkirk tunnel will be through in the fall, according to the C.P.R. officials. This is another of the notable things to which the company has put its hand—a tunnel six miles through a mountain whose peaks pierce the clouds—a tunnel which presented engineering difficulties almost unique.

This work will give the public an alternative route through the mountains; it will save six miles of snow sheds; it will eliminate danger, and it will minister to the comfort and convenience of the public. The cost will be \$12,000,000 or more. That is about the only big work the C.P.R. has been engaged in lately, but it is interesting to recall that in the years before the war the company used to spend between \$25,000,000 and \$35,000,000 per annum in the development of the West. If, as a high official of the C.P.R. remarked, the C.P.R. took a dollar out of the West, it put that dollar back again in some form or other. It would hardly be believed, but the C.P.R., since its inception, has spent over \$200,000,000 in the development of the West.

EFFORT.

The things you cannot do to-day
This is an old, old story,
Are things reserved along the way
To bring to-morrow's glory.
So keep on trying anyhow,
Don't sulk or wall in sorrow,
The things that are your master now,
You'll master some to-morrow.

Described.

"Papa, what is money-mania?"
"An incurable disease, my boy, and your mother has it."



Old-Fashioned.

"They're old-fashioned people."
"In what way?"
"They still have fried potatoes and pork chops for breakfast."

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house

Precautionary.

"Can you accommodate myself and family for summer board?"
"What's your politics?" inquired Farmer Cornstossel.

"Does that make any difference?"
"Yep. I'm not having to take another chance on having the whole place stirred up with arguments day and night. All the folks that board here this summer has got to have the same politics."

No man is ever so important or unimportant as he thinks.



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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.

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The Lachute Stores Limited,
Guarantees to save from
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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.

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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.

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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.

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THE TAILOR.

Main Street, - Lachute.

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That is found in our new stock of
No. 6 Dry-cell Batteries

also just received a carload of

STOVES and RANGES

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ESTABLISHED 1874

Head Office: - Ottawa, Canada.

Capital Paid Up	\$ 4,000,000
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FINE GROUND FEED OUR SPECIALTY.

All grinding guaranteed. Grinding Saturday's Only.

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For School Boys & School Girls

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

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

Terms to suit Purchasers.

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Just Received A car-load of Buggies

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

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Money to loan on security

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

LACHUTE, - QUE.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

MISSING

The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XLII

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1916.

NO 35

Preserving Fruits

We have a splendid big shipment of
Plums, Peaches, Grapes Etc.
You can get your supply of Winter Apples
from us. Your choice of varieties.
Splendid line of Neillson's Chocolates.

Fruitbaskets for Sale (wholesale or retail).

P. PAQUIN, - Lachute

The Dominion War Loan Subscription is now open since Sept. 1st. The loan is of \$100,000,000 five per cent bonds, interest payable half yearly. The price of issue is of 97 1/2. In these terms the bonds are yielding about 5.30 p.c. Subscription will close on or before Sept. 23rd. Investors may subscribe for same at the office of Gaetan Valois, Notary, Lachute.

You are invited to come and see our Special Display of Trimmed Hats, at very low prices from \$2.50 to \$10.00. Apply to J. C. JAMES.

Full Overcoats and Raincoats, for men in large assortment at present.

W. BANFORD & SON.

There is a Job Lot of Ladies' Shoes at One Dollar and Forty Nine Cents in offer just now.

W. BANFORD & SON.

WANTED.—A copy of the History of Argenteuil and Prescott by C. Thomas, published in 1896. Anyone having same and wanting to sell Apply

WATCHMAN OFFICE

Our Ladies' Coats and Costumes for Fall and Winter are now in.

W. BANFORD & SON.

NOTICE

I am offering my beautiful residence for rent 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.

HOUSE TO LET.—In East end, good table.

Apply to,
H. HAMPTON.

AUTO LIVERY

Telephone - - 83
A. E. BISHOP

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

CRESWELL'S

Canada Cement
Prices Right
R. Creswell, Regist'd.

LOCAL NEWS

Sir George H. Perley was in town for a brief visit on Thursday.

Mr. N. T. Truett, of Montreal, spent a few days in town this week.

Mr. and Mrs. D. R. McGibbon visited friends in Montreal this week.

Miss Lamb, of Montreal, was the guest of Mrs. Wm. Bryant this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur 'eOat returned from a trip to Ottawa on Tuesday.

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

Mr. Geo. Hay is at Waterloo this week one of the judges at their annual fair.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Alder returned on Tuesday from a visit to Island Lake.

Miss M. H. Scott of Montreal, was the week-end guest of Mrs. James Drysdale.

Miss A. Marsil and B. St. Jean were in Oka attending the pilgrimage on the 14th.

Mr. W. Mackay of Montreal visited Mr. and Mrs. D. R. McGibbon this week.

Mr. A. Fulton of North Adams, Mass., is the guest of his niece Mrs. A. McPaul.

Mrs. Geo. Christie returned on Saturday from a pleasant visit with friends in Ottawa.

Mrs. Robt. McArthur is spending a pleasant visit with friends at Norraway Bay, Ont.

Mrs. Robert McPaul is attending the Provincial W.C.T.U. Convention at Stanstead this week.

Mr. & Mrs. Harry Todd of Toronto, spent the week-end the guests of Mrs. Jas. McKimmie.

Mr. Wm. Banford left on Tuesday morning for a visit to his friends in Calgary and Edmonton.

Miss Nettie Giles and Miss Reid, of Montreal, spent the week-end the guests of Mrs. Henry Giles.

Miss Russell and the Misses Annie and Hattie McCoy, of Montreal, spent the week-end in town.

Mr. and Mrs. Lemoine and Miss Pearl Anderson of Montreal, are the guests of Mrs. Deacon this week.

The Woman's Auxiliary of St. Andrews met at the home of Mrs. John Fraser on Tuesday last.

Mr. McIntosh, of Calumet called on Rev. F. J. Hayden on Saturday last to renew old acquaintance.

Mrs. McIlvray and daughter Florence returned on Tuesday, from a visit to friends in Burlington Vt.

Mr. Robt. Cruise M. P. of Dauphin, Man., and brother John Cruise, were in Valcartier on Monday last.

Mr. P. Monette is taking a well-earned vacation, during which he is visiting Quebec and other Eastern points.

Mr. Norman Beers, of Merriton, Ont., is the guest of his parents Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Beers for a couple of weeks.

Miss Hampton announces her fall millinery opening on Thursday Sept. 28 and following days, at her home.

Miss Y. Marcell will hold her annual Millinery Fall opening on Wednesday, Sept. 27th, and following days. All the ladies of county are invited to attend.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Stanley, of Montreal, were week-end guests at the Methodist Parsonage, on Monday morning they left for Toronto and points of the West.

Quite a number of our ambitious farmers are exhibitors at the Ste. Scholastique Exhibition and we learn their stock has won many laurels. We will endeavor to procure the list for our next issue.

Mrs. Stanley Evans and children who have been spending the summer in town, accompanied by Mrs. B. F. Wood of New York, left on Thursday for Mrs. Evans' home in Winnipeg.

The Harvest Festival of Christ Church, St. Andrews, will be held on Thursday next, Sept. 28th. Rev. A. A. Ireland of Lachute will preach at the evening service which will be held at 8 o'clock.

Mr. Desjardins, who has sold out his boot and shoe business, announces that he is now devoting his time to Life and Fire Insurance, so that any persons who wish to be represented in good companies will do well to call upon him.

Time is passing and yet no start on the bridge. The Phoenix Co'y. have made repeated promises but they give assurance now that the parts long waited for have at last arrived and the work will be speedily rushed forward to completion.

On Sunday last the Missionary Sermons were preached in the Methodist Church by Mr. W. H. Goodwin, of Montreal. In the morning a large audience assembled and in the evening despite the inclemency of the weather a goodly number came out. Mr. Goodwin delivered plain convincing sermons as to the duties we owe to God and man.

Mr. Andrew Bos is announcing an Auction Sale of his high-class Holsteins, to take place at his farm "Maple Hill View" Upper Lachute, on Thursday, Sept. 28th. This will afford an opportunity of our ambitious young farmers to procure some first class stock of proven value. Keep the date in mind and see that you get one of the best. Special arrangements have been made with the C.P.R. to have the trains stop at Wilson's siding.

The many friends of Miss Norah DeLisle will sympathize with her in the loss of her brother P. E. Alfred Walter, especially as this is the 2nd loss in the family. Bert DeLisle who was well known in Lachute being killed in June last.

J. E. Arnold was again heard from this year in the horse rings of Sherbrooke and Ottawa Exhibitions. His Percherons and Belgians are at the top of many of the classes they were shown in. In three classes his entries won—1st 3 second—firsts, and 1 championship.

Next Sunday the 24th in St. Mungo's church Chatham, at 7 p.m. Mr. Robt. Acworth, Missionary to Korea will give an address on his work. A large attendance is requested. There will be no service in the morning as the communion service will be held in St. Columba Church, Point Fortune.

Private Willie Cahler landed home Friday evening last and notwithstanding the hardships of the soldiers life, during which he has come through many trying and exciting experiences, he is looking extremely well and Lachute is proud to welcome his safe return. He expects to take up a commission shortly after which he will make quick tracks for the other side.

During the time of mail delivery in the Post-office last Friday evening, the electric lights went out, and during the interim of re-lighting some despicable character made use of the opportunity to purloin the collection box of the Soldiers Tobacco Fund, which contained quite a substantial sum of money. No trace has yet been found of the missing box or the one who stole it, but when he is located a treatment of the cat-nine tails would be well merited.

The Organ Recital given on Wednesday evening in the Presbyterian Church by Mr. F. Kerr, of St. Andrews Church, Montreal, was a rare treat to lovers of good music and greatly enjoyed by those who were there, though the attendance was small. During the evening Mr. John Cadieux delighted the audience with some beautiful solos. Rev. J. L. George acted as chairman and during their stay in town the two performers were entertained at the home of Mrs. John Hay.

OBITUARY.

THE LATE MRS. WM. CLIFFORD.

Another old resident of this county in the person of Sarah Armstrong, beloved wife of Mr. William Clifford passed away on Sunday last at the advanced age of 72 years. Deceased had been always enjoying good health until this summer, during which she had complained of general weakness, and three weeks ago took seriously ill. Born in Lakefield, afterwards when married removing to Shrewsbury, Mrs. Clifford was endeared by many who will sadly miss her kindness and counsel. The funeral was held in the Anglican Church at Shrewsbury of which she was a devoted member, service being conducted by the Rev. A. E. Mount of Lakefield, assisted by Mr. Taylor taking for his text 1st Cor 15-26. A loving husband, 2 sons Samuel and John, and daughter Mrs. Wm. Silveison are left together with her only brother Mr. James Armstrong of Lachute are left to mourn her loss.

Annual Meeting of the Bible Society.

The Annual Meeting of Lachute Branch of the Montreal Auxiliary Bible Society was held on Wednesday evening, Sept. 13th, Rev. J. L. George presiding.

Rev. Thomas Bennett, District Secretary, was present, and in his usual able manner gave a most interesting address on the Origin and Work of the Greatest Enterprise in the World—the British and Foreign Bible Society. His discourse dealt mainly with the Translating, Publishing and Circulating of God's Word, and in dealing with each of these three phases of the Society's great work, stupendous figures were used. In one of his comparisons the speaker stated that in 1900 some five millions of copies of the New Testament, or portions thereof, were circulated, whilst last year 11 millions was the figure covering this activity. When the Society was formed in 1804 the Word was translated into 34 languages, but the report of a few months ago showed that inhabitants of the world speaking 600 different tongues and dialects have had the Bible handed to them, printed in their own language.

The report of the Secretary-Treasurer was encouraging, and showed that \$155.60 had been collected throughout the District.

The amount named was made up as follows, and collected by:—Miss K. Reid \$19.45, Miss C. Hay \$8.35, Mrs. Painter \$11.50, Miss Gladys McOuat \$24.95, Mrs. Painter \$30.20, Miss K. Sheppard \$8.35, Mrs. A. C. Pollock \$2.00, Miss Ruby McPhail \$19.15, \$2.00 1916, \$1.25, Miss A. Holt \$8.05, Miss Sadie Scott \$2.15, Miss Burk \$4.05, Miss Hammond \$5.75, Miss H. Smith \$4.85, Miss B. Walker \$5.75, Miss Ruth Todd \$3.55, Miss M. Morrin \$1.50, Miss Nicholls and Miss McLean \$7.10, Mrs. Wm. McOuat \$5c. Miss J. Berry \$2.35, Miss E. Walker \$3.75, Miss Wilson \$2.25.

Total amount collected \$155.60. Received of S. Goldsborough One hundred and fifty five dollars and sixty cents, free contributions from Lachute Bible Society, (signed) Thomas Bennett, Rev. F. J. Hayden was elected President, with Rev. Dr. Paterson and Revs. J. L. George, J. A. Lackey, J. F. Forsyth and R. J. Wilson as Vice-Presidents, and the Secretary-Treasurer was reelected.

Ladies' Coats

For Fall and Winter have arrived and are on Sale already

We have some choice samples of this Season's Styles. The prices too are reasonable considering the flight of wool prices. We have also received our first lot of Costumes for Fall.

It will be a pleasure to us to shew these goods whether you need them or not.

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.

School Time Again!

With the Re-Opening of Schools comes the necessity of book requirements, and as usual we are to the front with a plentiful supply of books, pencils, pens, etc. to fit you out for your duties.

We also wish to draw attention to every other department of our store which are well stocked and well assorted. Our prices are Always Right.

Phone your order to No. 2.

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 today.

One Waltham

T. JOUSSE
Main Street - Lachute

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

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

About the House

Miscellaneous Recipes.

For a new dessert, try this: Take sponge cake and cut it into squares. Pare, halve and core some large pears. Boil in a syrup colored with half a cupful of cranberry or other red fruit juice. When tender remove from the syrup and place one of the halves on each sponge square. Decorate with cranberry jelly and serve with plain or whipped cream or with a sauce.

Here is a Belgian recipe for vegetable soup: Take four celeries, four leeks, two turnips, a cabbage, two onions, a few bones, pepper and salt and five quarts of water. Boil for about three hours keeping the vegetable always well covered with the water. Take up and rub the vegetable through a sieve or cloth and let them boil again for at least an hour.

White Ginger Bread.—One pound dry, sifted flour, one-half pound fresh butter, one-half pound granulated sugar, grated rind of one lemon, one ounce new ground ginger root, one-half grated nutmeg, one-half teaspoon soda, one gill milk. Rub flour and butter together, add sugar, lemon rind, ginger and nutmeg. Warm milk slightly, stir in soda and mix to smooth paste. Shape according to fancy and bake fifteen minutes.

To make croquettes of boiled meat, mince your meat and put it into a thick, white sauce well spiced with pepper, salt and nutmeg, and let it remain for two hours. Then prepare your croquettes by rolling the mixture in white of egg and fine bread crumbs. Put a piece of butter in the saucepan, sufficient to take all the croquettes, and let them brown in it for about 10 minutes. A white sauce served with them is a good addition.

Egg Salad.—Cover the eggs with boiling water and reduce the heat at once, cooking the eggs slowly from 25 to 28 minutes over the simmer burner of the gas stove. When the eggs are done, cover them with cold water. Prepare mayonnaise, when thick, add four or five sardines that have been skinned, boned and pounded to a paste. Cut the egg lengthwise, lay on chilled lettuce and serve the dressing.

Pickling Brine.—A "universal" pickle—that is, a pickling liquid that may be used with nearly all kinds of vegetables and fruits—is made like this: A cupful of sugar added to four quarts of vinegar, two dozen whole black peppers and a handful of cloves, a few blades of mace and 18 whole allspice. Boil all the ingredients for five minutes and pour over the fruit.

Cream of Spinach Soup.—Two quarts spinach, six cupfuls cold water, two cupfuls milk, one clove garlic or two tablespoonfuls chopped onion, bit of bay leaf, one teaspoonful salt, cayenne pepper and celery salt, three tablespoonfuls each butter and flour, one-half cupful cream. Cook spinach in water thirty minutes. Press through sieve, scald milk with onion and bay leaf, add butter and flour, cooked together, strain, add seasonings and spinach mixture. Cook five minutes, and serve, garnished with beaten cream.

Baked Apple Pudding.—Butter an agate baking dish. Slice into this tart apples enough to fill the dish; sprinkle with salt and pour in two or three tablespoonfuls of water. Sift together a cup and a half of flour, three teaspoonfuls of baking powder and one-fourth teaspoonful of salt. Into this work with the tips of the fingers three tablespoonfuls of butter. Beat an egg, add three-fourths of a cup of milk (scant measure), and stir into the dry ingredients. When thoroughly mixed spread over the apples. Bake in a quick oven about 25 minutes. Invert the dish so as to have the apples on the top. Serve hot with butter and sugar or syrup.

Mixed Conserve.—Six pounds of the large blue plums, measured after the pits are removed and the plums halved. Four pounds of granulated sugar. Two pounds of chopped raisins. Half a pound of English walnut meats, chopped fine. Juice of one orange. Skins of four oranges, chipped and parboiled fifteen to twenty minutes. Pour boiling water on the raisins and let stand two minutes. Mix all the ingredients and let simmer fifteen minutes. Add sugar and cook ten minutes in double boiler or until jelly-like. Pour into hot sterilized jars and when cool cover with paraffin. Do not peel the plums, as the skins give the conserve a pretty color. Do not stir the plums to pieces; keep them in halves. When done the mixture will thicken on a cold plate.

Beef Stew.—Use two pounds of round steak cut from one to one and a half inches thick. The steak may be left whole or cut into pieces two inches square. Heat an iron frying pan, rub over the surface with a bit of fat from the meat, put in the steak and cook, first on one side, then on the other, to harden the meat on the outside and thus keep in the juices. Put the meat into the casserole with a dozen and a half pieces each of carrot and turnip, cut in similar shaped slices, cubes or triangles. Add a dozen very small peeled onions, one tablespoonful kitchen bouquet and a generous pint of brown stock or boiling water. Cover and let cook gently in the oven about an hour and a

Useful Hints and General Information for the Busy Housewife

half. After cooking an hour add salt and more stock, if needed. Serve from the casserole. The vegetables may be browned in one-fourth cupful of drippings before being put into the casserole. For this style of cooking round steak gives a richer dish than does a sirloin steak.

Useful Hints.

Celery and pineapple make a delicious salad.

It is better to cook carrots whole and then skin them.

After a whiskbroom has become ragged, trim off evenly and use as a sink brush.

Prick the small end of a potato before putting it in the oven and it will not burst.

A salad of onions, sardines, tomatoes and peppers is properly served with brown bread.

Never hoard old clothing or household articles—give them to somebody who can use them.

Yellow will light up the gloomiest of rooms, just as green will cool and soften the most garish.

Skim milk used instead of water in the cooking of cereals adds to their nutritive value.

Pushing screws in common soap before using will cause them to enter the wood more easily.

It's always more economical to measure materials in cooking than it is to guess at them.

It is the greatest economy to purchase the best spices; poor ones are usually adulterated.

If a small piece of velvet is glued inside the heel of a shoe, stockings will not wear out so fast.

Split a clothespin down the centre, and you have a good tool for scraping pans and kettles.

Always rinse black stockings in blue water, and they will keep a good color right on to the end.

If sugar is too high-priced to preserve fruit, then dry it. You can't starve to death very well on dried fruit.

Before cleaning knives on a knife-board, damp them slightly. They clean more quickly and gain a better polish.

A few drops of ammonia in the water in which silver is washed will keep it bright for a long time without cleaning.

To prevent carpet from unravelling, when cut, run two rows of machine stitching with the machine where it is to be cut.

Grind a handful of sunflower seeds and give them to the canary. The birds relish the little tender pieces that are found among the seeds.

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

If new enamel pans are placed in a pan of water and allowed to come to the boil and then cool, they will be found to last much longer without burning or cracking.

Watering Boston ferns with weak tea instead of water will cause them to thrive wonderfully. When lice appear on ferns, stick some sulphur matches head down in soil.

For waterproofing boots and shoes, equal quantities of white wax, olive oil, and deodorized lard, melted down make an excellent mixture but a little oil of turpentine should also be added.

To wash brushes and combs, put a teaspoonful of ammonia into a basin of hot water and dip the brush up and down in it letting the comb remain in the water for a few minutes. Afterward rinse in cold water.

REMARKABLE CONSCIENCE.

Memory of Stealing an Apple Anything But Pleasant.

A little knowledge, one recalls, is a dangerous thing. So, too, may be an apple which you may have innocently purloined in your earliest years. It may cause you to feel the prick of conscience for many decades. That, at least, has been the experience of an Edinburgh denizen. Once, in the remote and shadowy past, he took that which was not his—to wit, one apple—from a stand in the Cowgate. The fruit was enjoyed, but the memory of the furtive meal proved to be anything but pleasant. The consumer left the Scottish capital and in time Fate carried him across the Atlantic. Fresh scenes and activities engaged him, but the thought of that apple dogged him everywhere. He might have been a second Eve. At last his overloaded conscience could bear the strain no longer. Nothing short of written confession to the Lord Provost of Edinburgh would appease the gnawing at his heart. So—40 years after the dark deed had been done—the letter was written and conscience money to the extent of one dollar paid.

A Slight Matter.

"I don't see you at Miss Golder's receptions any more, old man."

"No; she and I had a little difference of opinion."

"Nothing serious, I hope?"

"Oh, no; only I thought I was the man she ought to marry and she thought I wasn't."



Prince Henry Sees His School Win.

Prince Henry of England watching a match between Eton and Harrow held recently. The match was won by Eton. The picture is interesting in that it indicates that despite the war, sport in England is still not without Royal patronage.

THE FASHIONS

Popularity of Georgette Frocks

The white Russian frock of Georgette, with perhaps a touch of contrasting color on cuffs or collar, is one of the favored designs for afternoon and evening wear. Georgette is delightfully cool and graceful and lends itself particularly well to the season's styles, both for daytime and for evening wear. It is one of the sheer materials which really washes and wears very well, making it practical for the modish transparent sleeve, the costume blouse and the dance dress.

For dance dresses, the printed Georgettes are youthful and pretty; some of these have printed borders, and plain white or colored grounds, and then again the softly tinted rose or conventionalized design is scattered over the material, on a ground of white, or stripes. It is most effective and satisfactory for many purposes.

One-Piece Frocks

Although many cling to the tailored suit with its contrasting blouse, even in the warmest weather, the one-piece dress is becoming more and more of a favorite. One of the most attractive of simple serges noticed recently, was made of two straight widths, belted in loosely with a belt of the material embroidered in a dark red outline. The armholes were cut out deeply and bound. With this frock was worn a white Georgette underblouse with loose flowing sleeves, the lower edges bound with rose color; the wide collar was also bound with the rose. It was a charming little model because



Russian Blouse Costume.

of its simplicity, and very youthful in its straight lines.

The heavy linens, too, are effective for street wear. Ivory white, French blue, the soft pale grays, and cool looking greens are among the favored shades in these linens. Many of them are cut along the straight lines of the serges being plented often on to a shoulder yoke, and belted in loosely with a belt or sash of the same material as the frock. An especially pretty white linen on this order, was made with a touch of black on the collar and sash.

The sash is quite smart just now on all types of dresses, from the simple serge to the afternoon taffeta or pongee. It is usually narrow, and made of the material of the dress, or of

satin, when the frock is serge; generally a motif is embroidered on the ends, in colored beads or wool.

Many of these sashes cross in front and are knotted in the back loosely and gracefully.

Serge and Silk Combinations

Many of the favored silk frocks are combined effectively with a wool material, serge, gabardine or cloth. This is an idea which appeals to many and which is being used considerably



Smart Flowered Voile

in the ready-made garments. The lower portion of the skirt, the sleeveless jumper, wide cuffs and collar are generally made of the serge, and the body of the frock of the silk, taffeta, satin, or one of the Japanese silks, as the case may be.

These patterns may be obtained from your local McCall Dealer or from The McCall Co., 70 Bond Street, Toronto, Ontario.

BY WAY OF ILLUSTRATION.

Defendant Shows How He Pushed Complainant.

It happened in the court room during the trial of a husky young man who was charged with assault and battery.

Throughout an especially severe cross-examination the defendant stoutly maintained that he had merely pushed the plaintiff "a little bit."

"Well, about how hard?" queried the prosecutor.

"Oh, 'just a little bit,'" responded the defendant.

"Now," said the attorney, "for the benefit of the Judge and the jury, you will please step down here and, with me for the subject, illustrate just how hard you mean."

Owing to the unmerciful badgering which the witness had just been given the prosecutor thought that the young man would perhaps overdo the matter, to get back at him, and thus incriminate himself.

The defendant descended as per schedule and approached the waiting attorney. When he reached him the spectators were astonished to see him slap the lawyer in the face, kick him in the shins, seize him bodily, and, finally, with a supreme effort, lift him from the floor and hurl him prostrate across a table.

Turning from the bewildered prosecutor, he faced the court and explained mildly:

"Your honor and gentlemen, about one-tenth that hard!"

In the case of a photographer success depends on his ability to take things as they come.

CHRIST IN FLANDERS

We had forgotten You or very nearly,
You did not seem to touch us very nearly.
Of course we thought about You now and then,
Especially in any time of trouble,
We knew that You were good in time of trouble,
But we are very ordinary men.

And there were always other things to think of;
There's lots of things a man has got to think of—
His work, his home, his pleasure, and his wife;
And so we only thought of You on Sunday,
Sometimes, perhaps, not even on a Sunday,
Because there's always lots to fill one's life.

And all the while, in street or lane or byway,
In country lane, in city street or byway,
You walked among us and we did not see.
Your feet were bleeding as You walked our pavements.
How did we miss Your footprints on our pavements?
Can there be other folk as blind as we?

Now we remember over here in Flanders
(It isn't strange to think of You in Flanders);
This hideous warfare seems to make things clear.
We never thought about You much in England,
But now that we are far away from England
We have no doubts, we know that You are here.

You helped us pass the jest along the trenches,
Where in cold blood we waited in the trenches
You touched its ribaldry and made it fine.
You stood beside us in our pain and weakness,
We're glad to think You understand our weakness,
Somehow it seems to help us not to whine.

We think about You kneeling in the garden,
Ah, God! the agony of that dread garden;
We know You prayed for us upon the cross;
If anything could make us glad to bear it,
'Twould be the knowledge that You would bear it,
Pain—death—the uttermost of human loss.

Though we forgot You, You will not forget us;
We feel so sure that You will not forget us,
But stay with us until this dream is past;
And so we ask for courage, strength, and pardon,
Especially, I think, we ask for pardon,
And that You'll stand beside us to the last.

—London Spectator.

GREAT BRITAIN IS A VAST ARSENAL

THERE ARE 4,000 CONTROLLED MUNITION PLANTS.

High Tide of Output For War Purposes Not Yet Reached.

The enormous stride made by Great Britain toward solving the problem of munitions was made clear in the course of a speech recently delivered by F. Kellaway, Parliamentary Secretary to Dr. Addison (Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Munitions). Mr. Kellaway said the most prominent fact of the war was that the price of victory was unlimited munitions, says a London correspondent.

"The British army in the early days," he said, "was so out-munitioned that the British soldier ought to have been beaten before the fighting began. But he proved that he was a better fighting man than the German. What he lacked in munitions he made up in devil, in initiative, and in endurance."

"I do not think anything that Germany has ever done equals the work this country has accomplished in the way of industrial organization during the last twelve months. Great Britain, which has throughout been the treasury of the Allies, has now become their armory. There are now scattered up and down the country some 4,000 controlled firms producing munitions of war."

"The vast majority of these previous to the war never produced a gun, a shell or a cartridge; yet in ten months the Ministry of Munitions has obtained from these firms a number of shells greater than the total production of all the Government arsenals and great armament shops in existence at the commencement of the war."

Increase of Arsenals.

"Speaking in the House of Commons last year Mr. Lloyd George startled the country by saying that eleven new arsenals had been provided. To-day, not eleven, but ninety arsenals have been built or adapted. Our weekly output of .303 cartridge is greater by millions than our annual output before the war. There is a certain machine gun being produced by the hundred every week in a factory ordered, planned and built during the past twelve months. The output of guns and howitzers has increased by several hundred per cent."

"We are not yet at the full flood of our output of guns and shells. If the Germans cannot be driven home otherwise, our army will have such a supply of guns that the liners will touch each other in a continuous line from the Somme to the sea. France, Russia and Italy have been supplied by or through Great Britain with many of the most important munitions of war. Many thousands of tons of steel have been and are being sent to France."

"Our Contribution toward the equipment of the Belgian army has been continuous, and the Serbian army has been re-equipped and restored to a magnificent fighting force very largely by the workshops and workers of the United Kingdom."

"The labor situation has been to a considerable extent saved by our women. There were 184,000 women engaged in war industries in 1914. To-day there are 643,000. The total number of war workers in 1914 was 1,198,600. It has now increased to 3,500,000. There are 471 different munition processes upon which women are now engaged. The women of France are doing wonders in munition making, but our women munition workers beat the world."

Work of the Scientists.

Referring to glass, Mr. Kellaway said: "The problem facing the Government is, first, to discover the formula of glasses, and having discovered it, to establish the industry. It is fortunate

that in this crisis we have available a few scientific men who have been working for years almost without recognition, and we have also institutions such as the Imperial College at South Kensington and the National Physical Laboratory at Teddington. The Government went to these men and asked them to discover the formula used by the Germans in their production of optical and chemical glass."

"These British scientists, after a few weeks' experiments, discovered many of the formulas, and it then became possible to begin manufacture on a commercial scale. The result was that within a year after the outbreak of the war the output of optical glass in this country was multiplied four and a half times. It has now increased to fourteen times the output previous to the war, and there is good ground for saying that by the end of the year it will have multiplied twenty-fold."

"The Ministry of Munitions has built or is building, housing accommodations for 60,000 persons, and canteens and mess rooms in munition works now provide decent accommodation, where 500,000 workers take their meals every day."

"For a long time our anti-aircraft gunners have been crying out for an improved height finder for Zeppelins, the existing height finders being slow, clumsy and having a margin of error of hundreds of feet. You will realize how that handicapped our gunners in their attempt to bring down Zeppelins."

"Three men set to work on the problem, and in two or three months they produced a height finder which gave rapidly and exactly the height of a Zeppelin. It is an important discovery, but the problem is only one of hundreds which are continually cropping up."

A FAMOUS ROAD.

It Runs Fourteen Hundred Miles Through India.

Everyone who has read "Kim" will agree with the New York Sun that the Grand Trunk Road of India is by all means the most romantic highway in the world. That paper says of it:

A stately avenue of three roads in one—the centre of hard metal, the roads on each side ankle-deep in silvery dust—fringed by double rows of trees, it runs for fourteen hundred miles through the vast northern plain that skirts the Himalayas, from Calcutta to far Peshawar, which keeps sentinel at the gate of Afghanistan."

From horizon to horizon it stretches like a broad white ribbon, as straight as if traced by a gigantic ruler. And dotted along the entire length are hundreds of serais (wayside rest houses), each with its arched and turreted gateway, its spacious inclosure, where humans share shelter with oxen, camels and goats, and its central well of sparkling water.

For three thousand years the Himalayas have looked down on this road, and have seen it as they see it to-day. It has seen a hundred generations of men come and go; a score of dynasties rise and fall. And yet to-day it is to the eye exactly the same as in the long-gone time when Ninevah was a proud city, and our ancestors gnawed bones in their caves.

Two Anglers.

A barefoot boy,
A white birch pole;
A can of worms,
A swimmin' hole,
A baited hook,
A tug and swish;
A steady haul,
A string of fish.

A white duck suit,
A canvas boat;
A costly rod,
A patent float,
A gaudy fly,
A cash and swish;
A pretty sight,
But nary fish!

THROUGH THE DARK SHADOWS

Or The Sunlight of Love

CHAPTER II.—(Cont'd.)

"Jasper!" she almost shouted. "You'll drive me mad! Why don't you speak out and say what you mean? What's the matter with Adrien? What does he want? Aren't there a hundred men who'd be glad to furnish a house for me as I like? And can't I even eat what I choose without Adrien Leroy's delicate nose being turned up in disapproval?"

"You can go to the deuce, if you like, my dear," declared Jasper with a calm smile. "I merely warn you that you are on the way to finding yourself in the street, if I may be allowed to speak out. Have another cigarette, and spray some patchouli about the room. There are more geese than one, as you say; and, after all, it is hard if you can't indulge in onions in your own room at one o'clock in the morning."

Goaded almost to desperation by the sneering sarcasm of Vermont's words, the woman threw down her fork, thereby smashing a champagne glass, and thrust her angry, flushed countenance close to his.

"What's your game?" she hissed. "Are you playing with me and Adrien? Are you setting him against me? I know your artful tricks; but don't you play 'em on me, Jasper! What are you doing up at the Castle so often? Making yourself pleasant to old Lord Barmister's niece there, I'll be bound. Perhaps she ain't fond of scent or a pork chop or two, and she can have real statues of she likes. You don't remind him of that, do you? Oh, no, of course not! But you mind your skin, Jasper, for you can't play fast and loose with me. Shuffle him on to the Constance girl, and I'll make you pay for it. I know something you wouldn't like my lord to hear about; so, if you don't want me to open my mouth and split on your little games, don't you play me any of your tricks, that's all, or I'll go straight to Adrien and tell him all!"

She stopped, out of breath, and Jasper Vermont, springing to his feet, glared down at her in impatient fury. But she only laughed at his angry face.

"Oh, no, you wouldn't like Adrien to know how you fooled poor Julia, though it is over twenty years ago. I haven't forgotten, if you have, how you took her over to Paris while I was away on my first tour, and went through some form of marriage with her. You wouldn't like him to know how you told her what you'd done, when there was no longer need to keep it dark from your father, and of the attack of brain fever it brought on, poor dear! You were a nice brute to her, you were, Jasper Vermont; and it's a lucky thing for you and her too that when she recovered her memory had gone, and she forgot you as well as the child."

Jasper stirred uneasily. "I didn't think she would have cared so much," he said. "Besides, she's all right now; she only forgets those few years."

"Lucky thing for you," repeated Ada dryly.

"What have you done with the child?" he asked suddenly.

His companion's face lighted up with malicious triumph. "I've put her where you can't find her, anyhow," she said. "You shan't break her heart, as you did her mother's."

"Oh, nonsense, Ada!" said Vermont contemptuously. "Don't begin to rant—you're not on the stage now. I kept all my promises to you, at any rate. I got you on at the Rockingham and I introduced you to Leroy; and if you had only played your cards properly you would have hooked him by this time. As it is, he'll marry his cousin, if you're not careful."

"If he does, it'll be your fault," she snarled. "And I'll tell Adrien all, and how you're fooling him in other ways as well."

Jasper sprang across the room, his face working with anger. There was something so deadly in the light of his dark eyes, such murderous hate in every line of his face, that the woman

shrank back and uttered a cry of fear, instinctively glancing at a knife which lay on the table close to Jasper's other hand.

How far Vermont's anger might have carried him she did not know, for, to her intense relief, the door opened and Adrien Leroy himself entered the room. He gazed in surprise at the two occupants, and in an instant Jasper had regained his self-control. He did not release Ada's wrist, but, smoothing his scowl into a sleek smile, he said with a careless laugh:

"No, Ada, your arm is as slim as ever. The bracelet will just fit you." He relaxed his grip as he spoke and turned to Leroy. "Ada has bet me that the new bracelet you bought her is too small, Adrien," he explained glly. "She thought she was getting stout."

Adrien nodded indifferently; while Ada, with a little cry of relief, ran towards him.

"Adrien, how good of you to come!" she exclaimed. "I did not expect you so soon."

Leroy did not seem to notice her, but looked round the room with evident displeasure. The table, with its remains of supper; the stained cloth; above all, the undesirable odor of food and stale tobacco; all seemed to fill him with disgust. Gently, but firmly, he put Ada from him.

"Jasper," he said, turning to Vermont, "you know why I came. Give Miss Lester the deeds of the Casket Theatre. I am tired and am going home."

With a courteous good-night to Ada, who, without attempting to thank him for his gift, stood scowling and sullen, he passed out of the room; while Vermont leaned back against the table with folded arms and his inevitable, but significant, smile on his face.

CHAPTER III.

The night was bitterly cold; but, disdaining a taxi for so short a distance, Leroy buttoned up his coat and strode swiftly along towards his chambers in Jermyn Court, W. As he turned the corner of the square, he stumbled sharply over the slight figure of a girl, crouched near one of the door-steps, and, with his habitual courtesy, he stopped to see if any harm had been done.

"Have I hurt you?" he asked gently, placing his hand on her shoulder.

At his touch the girl started up with a cry of distress; and, as the shawl fell back from her head, Leroy was almost startled by the vivid freshness of her beauty.

"Oh," she exclaimed in terrified accents, "I wasn't doing any harm! I will move on—I was only resting." Then, as she saw the kindly face looking into hers, she subsided into silence.

She was quite young, not more than about sixteen, and so slenderly formed as to appear almost a child. Her features were clear-cut as a cameo and she had a slightly foreign air. Her eyes were brown, but as the light of the gas-lamp fell full on her upturned face, they showed so dark and velvety as almost to appear black, while masses of dark hair clustered in heavy waves round her forehead.

Unconsciously Leroy raised his hat as he repeated his question. She shook her head at him as he bent over her, but made no reply.

"How is it you are out on such a night as this?" he asked. "Have you no home? Where do you live?"

"Cracknell Court, Soho," she replied, in tones singularly free from any trace of Cockney accent.

"With your parents?" queried Leroy, feeling for some money.

"No," said the girl, her red lips quivering for a moment. "Haven't got any—only Johann and Martha—and they don't care."

"Who is Johann?" said Leroy, with an encouraging smile.

"I don't know," she answered listlessly. "He's Johann Wilfer, that's all."

"Why have you run away, then?"

PRACTICAL FARMING



Corn for Silage.

In Canada here we lagged a good deal behind the States in silo construction. There were many reasons for this. One no doubt was because our people are naturally more conservative. The chief reason was because our farmers—and even our scientists—did not think it possible to grow corn profitably on account of our cool climate. Time, however, has shown the fallacy of these ideas. By selection and climatizing high yielding varieties of corn we can grow corn for silage just as well as can our neighbors to the south of us.

The silo has proved its worth as the yearly increases in the number of acres that are seeded to fodder corn show.

It is in the spring that the possession of a silo is most appreciated. At this time usually nearly all the roots have been used up and the milk given by the cows decreases in quantity because they are not getting sufficient succulent—if they are getting any at all. When they are turned out to grass the flow of milk may increase, but it will not be as plentiful as if they had sufficient succulent feed right along.

Beef cattle that have to be finished on grass get a serious set back if they have been fed a liberal amount of succulent feed all winter and then have to do without it for four or six weeks in the spring until the grass is fit to carry them.

Many farmers make the practice of turning out all their stock early in the spring as soon as the frost is out of the ground and the sod is sufficiently firm to carry them. This is a great mistake, as if sufficient silage is on hand great benefit would be derived both by the stock and the pasture if the animals were kept in for three or four weeks longer. When turned out so early the young grass does not get a fair chance and the stock cannot get sufficient feed to nourish them properly. The setback that most cattle experience in the spring on being turned out to pasture is very largely due to this cause.

Even if one grows more silage than can be used during the winter no loss occurs. The silage is preserved just as fruit is preserved and will keep for years as long as the air does not get at it. Even if the silo has been opened and some of the silage taken out the rest of the silage can be kept safely by tramping it well down and throwing some wetted straw or chaff on top to keep out the air. Some of the silage next the top will be somewhat spoiled where the air has got at it, but the rest underneath will be perfectly fresh.

As a rule it is not necessary to feed silage or any other succulent feed if the stock are out on good pasture, but it often happens that during the months of July and August the pastures dry up and the cattle suffer if no succulent feed is on hand. When the pastures begin to show signs of drying up a small portion of silage should be fed, and if no rain comes and the pastures continue to dry up the amount should be gradually increased until the stock are on practically a full ration of silage.

The silo can be used to preserve

other fodders than corn. In wet seasons it often happens that the alfalfa cannot be properly cured. When this is so it would be much better to put it into the silo green than to make hay that is half rotten out of it.

Cleaning Grain.

In a bulletin entitled "Grain Screenings," issued by the Dominion Department of Agriculture, it is estimated that the loss entailed in shipping Western grain uncleaned amounts to considerably more than half a million dollars. The following account of an experiment by a Western grower should be of value in connection with the problem of eliminating the waste due to the shipment of grain subject to a dockage on account of screenings:

A Monitor cleaner and a five-horsepower engine to run it were purchased and both mounted on an extra strong wagon gear. A 15-foot ordinary grain elevator was attached to the elevator spout to deliver the grain into a wagon or bin. Another box wagon received the screenings (mostly broken and shrunken grain). The cost of the entire outfit, including operation, repairs and interest on capital, was \$1,195. The grower calculates that he saved on his 80,000 bushel crop 1,600 bushels of broken and shrunken wheat worth \$960, freight on which to the terminal elevator would have cost \$220, and haulage to the local elevator \$64. He thus has a profit of \$49. The outfit paid for itself in one year, and he says is as good as when it started.

This experiment, it is argued, proves that cleaning the grain on a large farm is practicable where one has his own outfit. On a medium-sized farm, where the threshing is hired out, it could not be done in the case of grain hauled directly to market. When the grain is stored on the farm before hauling, cleaning is practicable and advisable. The really practicable way for the whole country generally would be that the threshing outfits should include a grain cleaning attachment, as many of them now do a sheaf loading machine.

Any ordinary threshing machine, if fitted with proper screens and carefully operated, is capable of removing many of the smaller weed seeds that now constitute a considerable percentage of elevator screenings.—Seed Branch, Ottawa.

Cheap Substitute for Paris Green.

This year Paris Green is selling at three or four times its ordinary price, but there are other insect poisons that are quite as effective and much cheaper that can be substituted for it. Probably the most satisfactory of these is calcium arsenate which is made as follows:

In one and a half gallons of hot water dissolve 10 lbs. of powdered sodium arsenate. In another half-gallon of water slake six lbs. of fresh stone lime. When the slaking is well under way pour in the dissolved sodium arsenate and stir until all the slaking has ceased, adding more water if necessary to keep the lime from burning. Add four pounds of the thick paste that results to forty gallons of water, which is the right

"Johann came home drunk and beat me—so I ran out."

She pushed back her ragged shawl and held up her arm, on which bruises showed up cruelly distinct. Leroy uttered an exclamation of anger.

"You poor child!" he said almost tenderly. "What can I do for you? If I give you money—"

"Johann will take it and make me beg for more," she interrupted; and Leroy withdrew his hand from his pocket, fearing this to be too true.

"Will you go home, if I take you?" he began.

The girl shook her head, and dragged the old shawl closer round her shivering body.

"Not till morning," she said decidedly. "I shall be all right then."

"But you'll freeze to death here!" She laughed harshly.

"I wish I was dead," she said, with an earnestness that made Leroy's heart ache, as he thought of her extreme youth and saw the bitter despair in the great dark eyes.

He drew himself up sharply as if he had decided on his course of action.

"I cannot leave you here," he said quietly, "and money is of no use to you to-night. Will you come with me?" He held out his hand as he spoke, and, without a word, the girl rose wearily and laid her own cold one in his. They proceeded thus, in silence, for the length of the square; but Leroy soon saw that whether from cold or from hunger, the girl's steps were growing feebler and more uncertain. Without further ado, he picked her up in his arms, wrapping her shawl more warmly round her.

"We are nearly there," he said reassuringly, "and you are as light as a feather."

She lay back, perfectly content, her head pressed against his broad shoulder.

der, her dark eyes closed trustfully. Adrien Leroy hurried on, for the wind cut with the force of a knife; but his face was very thoughtful as he approached his chambers.

"What else can I do?" he asked himself. "She is such an innocent child. Can I take her to my rooms without injury to her poor shred of reputation? Yet no houses are open at this hour, and I cannot hand her over to that drunken brute. There's no help for it!"

It evidently never occurred to him to turn back and deliver her into the charge of Miss Lester. Indeed, he thought that would have been greater cruelty than to have left her in the streets.

Having reached his block of buildings in which were his own rooms, Adrien walked up the stairs and opened a door on the first floor. In the hall a light was burning, held by a statuette of white marble; and Leroy, after gently setting the girl down on her feet, led her into his study.

The room in which she found herself was not lofty, but the ceiling was exquisitely painted, while from the four corners hung electric lights 'neath delicate shades. The furniture was rich in color, and solid as befitted a man's room, while on the walls were a few rare engravings. A couple of gun-cases in one corner and a veritable stock of fishing implements in another showed that Leroy was not unaccustomed to sport; it was one of his man Norgate's complaints that he was not allowed to pack them away, but must leave them there, close at hand, just as Leroy might want them.

It was not these, however, that held the girl's attention so fixedly, but the cut Venetian glass on the inlaid cabinets and the gold ornaments on the carved Florentine mantel.

(To be continued.)

"SILVER GLOSS"

(EDWARDSBURG)

"Silver Gloss" has been doing perfect starching in Canadian homes, for nearly 60 years. In one pound packages and six pound fancy enamelled tins.

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

Laundry Starch

Makers of "Crown Brand" and "Lily White" Corn Syrups, and Benson's Corn Starch.

strength for spraying. Before adding to the water it may be necessary to strain through a cloth to take out any lumps that might clog the nozzle. Calcium arsenate, like lead arsenate, will not burn the foliage and is considerably cheaper than this poison which has been favored so much of late years as a substitute for Paris Green. Sodium arsenate, the poisonous principle, is about one-half the price of lead arsenate. Made as directed the cost for one barrel, or enough to do two-thirds of an acre of potatoes, is about twenty-five cents. When applying it should be constantly agitated. As a remedy for potato bugs it has been used with unqualified success.

Little Potato Disease.

The little potato disease causes little potatoes the size of a pea or a little larger to form on the potato stems, and no potatoes form on the roots. The reason is that this disease closes up the pores in the stem

so the starch made in the leaves can not go back to the roots to form potatoes.

Potatoes affected with this disease have small spots on the surface made up of germ masses, that look like a little soil stuck on the surface. The difference comes out when one tries to remove the spot. They do not come off while soil will. This disease is also called russet scab and Rhizoctonia. It is best not to save affected potatoes for seed.

Sent to Bed too Late.

"Papa," said Jamie, "the reason there's so many laws is because there are so many lawyers in the legislature, isn't it?"

"Yes," said his father. "Bed for yours now."

"Just one more question, Papa," said Jamie, "why are there so many taxes when there aren't any taxidermists in the legislature?"

Dominion Government Loan

Are You Interested In Winning the War?

If so—

Help the Government by investing a few thousand or a few hundred dollars in its new loan.

Ask us for particulars. We make no charge for our services.

C. H. Burgess & Company

TRADE BANK BUILDING

TORONTO

CANADA

New Canadian War Loan

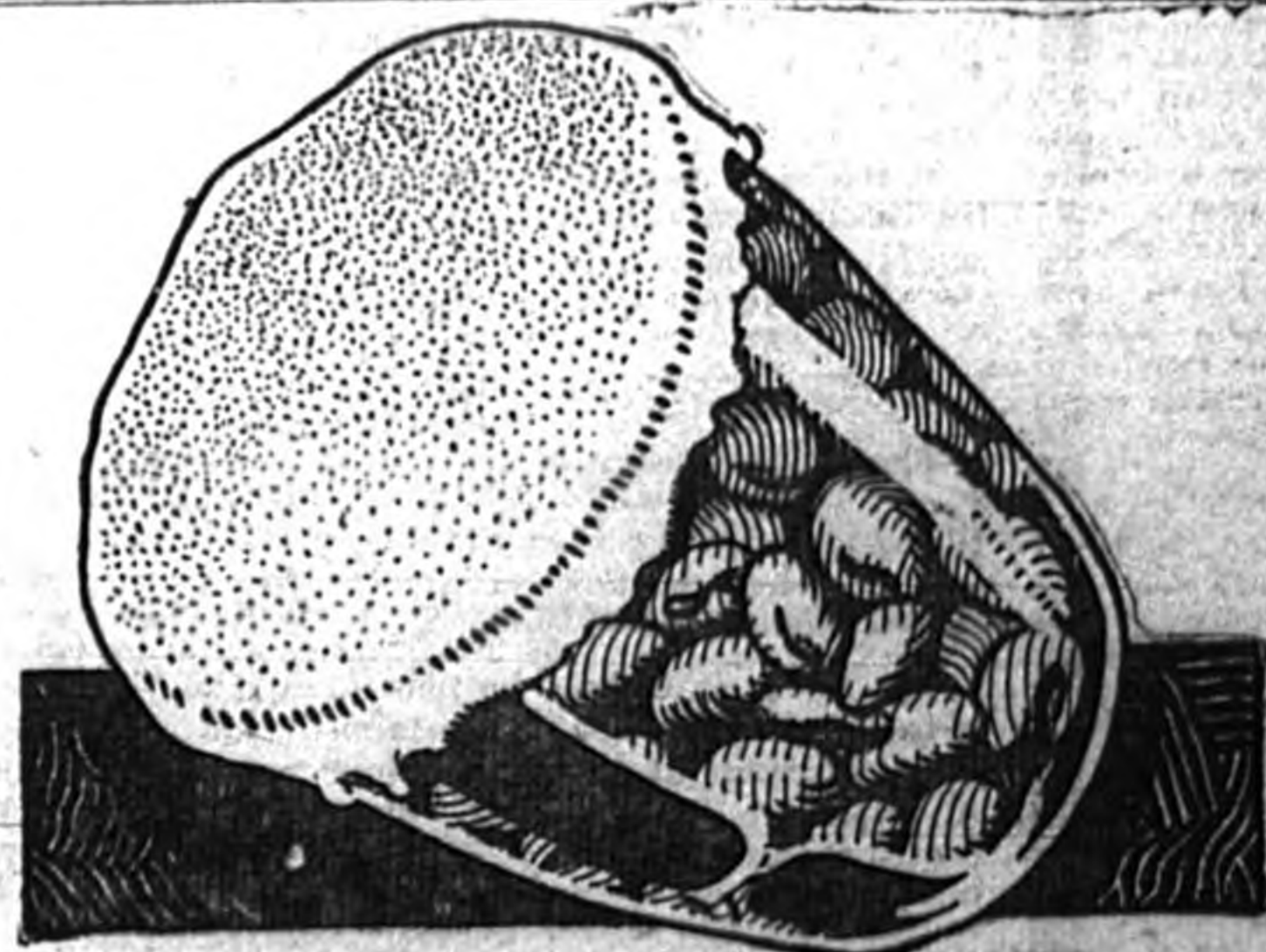
Let every good Canadian apply for every dollar he can afford. We will handle applications without any charge.

Russian War Loan

\$1,000 invested in these bonds will be repaid on maturity by the Russian Government with what will produce in Canadian money approximately \$1,100, and a good half-yearly interest in the meantime. Both Bonds and Coupons can be cashed in Toronto. This is the safest and most legitimate of all the great war profits, and occurs through the technical condition of Russian exchange produced by this war. Write or telephone for circular fully explaining.

EDWARD CRONIN & CO.

GRONIN BUILDING, TORONTO. TELEPHONE 11111.



THE SAFEST SEAL FOR PRESERVES

Is pure refined Parowax. It keeps the tumblers absolutely air-tight. Keeps the jellies free from mold and fermentation.

Parowax

PURE REFINED PARAFFINE

gives the best results with none of the trouble. All you have to do is pour melted Parowax over the tumbler tops and the preserves will keep indefinitely. Parowax is absolute insurance against fermentation of any sort.

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

TRAVEL THE BRIGHT WAY

2 IN 1

Shoe Polishes

BLACK WHITE TAN

KEEP YOUR SHOES NEAT
F. F. DALLEY CO. OF CANADA, LTD., HAMILTON, CANADA

The Watchman AND OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE

FRIDAY, SEPT. 22, 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.

Wars and Revolutions were said in former days to presage the end of the world. Prophecy always has declared that things would be worse before they could be better, and so busy they made themselves in habitually indicating the changes for the worse, that they forgot or overlooked the getting better part of their horoscopes.

They were a morbid minded mob those prophets to whom impending disaster was a sustaining mental diet, a sweet morsel to be rolled under the tongue, and a pretext for taking a collection.

To be a successful prophet with a lasting reputation one ought to live to see his prediction come true, or at least well on the way towards fulfillment, but few there be that find it possible to stay the course, excepting the weather prophet, and he gets wet on a predicted fine day just like an ordinary mortal.

The end of the world has always been a favourite prediction. Mother Shipton

more adventurous than the others fixed the year, now long over-run. Another announced the end, a decade or so ago, to come within a couple of years and then went forth privily and signed a twenty-one years lease of his house. Still another whose margin was overlapped, applied himself to a re-study of the protends and discovered that he had to level up the ends of a few two-thousand-year periods, through short measurements, and eventually he retired from the business altogether and took in his signboard.

Some far seeing people sometimes make predictions which come true, more or less. Mother Shipton for example. She foretold the coming of the automobile. Before the end of the world "Carriages without horses shall run," she said.

Well, the Fords have come out of Mother Shipton's mantle, therefore the fulfillment has been in part as promised, namely, that the Fords would come before the end of the world.

Mother S. scores there, although the bust up is tardy and every year makes the gap wider.

When she brought the Ford, Mother Shipton's mantle must have descended upon the man who made the automobile. For Henry Ford was lately also among the prophets. "Out of the trenches before Christmas," cried he aloud predicting the end of war, but there must be something unlucky in the ownership of the mantle, for neither reports of the end of the war nor the end of the world have reached the newspapers as yet, and they are both overdue.

Perhaps some student of prophetic lore will discover that Shipton and Ford got months and years mixed up with centuries in making their calculations, or were led to wrong conclusions by some such mistake as befel the short-sighted German trombonist in the story.

A loud blare from the trombone in the wrong place caused the leader of the orchestra to remonstrate.

"It's in der musik," said the player.

"Not it," said the conductor.

"Look there then," said the player triumphantly pointing to the passage where a crushed fly was found on the score.

"That's a fly," said the leader.

"Well, I blayed him," cried the German.

man with an air of finality which left nothing more to be said.

Fourteen nations are at present engaged in the conflict of war, and revolution is a rending or hanging over several of these nations and others who have not made the plunge into war. The conditions leading to the prophesied end of the world are therefore amply in evidence. "And then some," as the vernacular has it.

The chief faults I have to find with the whole clan of prophets are,—their everlasting gloom,—their insistence on doom and the pernicious effects they have upon their followers who are attracted by anything having an atmosphere of mystery. They scare people, grim green dragons with blue horns and scarlet wings are depicted as representing kings and dynasties and epochs and things that Edgar Allen Poe could not conjure up after a heavy supper of pork and beans.

The weaving of those fantastic revelations into the fabric of human affairs has a ghastly fascination for prophetic zealots. And the worst part of it is that they are readily listened to. If they were to hie them to the sands of Arabia and dwell in the caves of the wilderness they would get a following. They might even be worshipped as Mahdi or Wise Men, but their sinister influences upon the life and mind of a more enlightened society would be eliminated. Many a young and otherwise bright life has been overshadowed with melancholy by the horrors and dreams of those mental dyspeptics who pose as oracles, while their primal inspiration is nothing more nor less than latent superstition.

Wars and Revolutions are bad enough. They have been the end of the world, to nations and many men. Their tragic consequences are heavy to be borne and galling to the survivors, and the soul of them must be destroyed.

Doom War. Let it fade down the dark corridors of time, accompanied by a gloomy bodyguard of prophets out of commission, despondent and drooping, because the old world has developed a courage and mentality which fears nothing worse than life.

Mea while war is raging. Whatever may pretend we are seeing to it that the end of "our" world is not coming that way.

We are fighting to win and we have the feeling that we shall win. We prophesy Victory, and we also assure ourselves of it by making for it.

And our reward will be the ultimate death of War and the birth of true Peace. Peace in our time, and thenceforward until the last man born upon this blood-stained planet shall die of old age.

LINKSMAN.

BAPTISMS.

Marion Alexander Reid Hunter, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Hunter, of Brownsburg.

Leich Thornton Forrester, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John William Forrester, of Brownsburg.

MAHER—BIRCH.

Pte Joshua Maher, of the 148th Batt., was united in holy wedlock to Miss Ruby Gladys Birch on the 6th of Sept. The Rev. P. J. Hayden B.A., officiated, both belonged to Brownsburg.

Attention.

Owing to the fact that the strength of C. Squadron 17th Hussars, has been reduced by about 33 p.c. by the following men having enlisted in the C. E. F. and as it is desired to keep the squadron up to full strength, we appeal to those unable to go overseas to join with us in strengthening the active Militia Forces by handing their names to the officer commanding, Major S. E. Smith, Lachute. Names as follows:—Capt. M. C. W. Copeland, Lieut. J. S. E. Todd, Serjts. D. Mitchell, H. J. Hooker, W. R. Kennedy, R. A. Giles, Corp. P. C. Walker, Pts. George Beaton, Ed. Boyd, H. King, N. Cleland, H. Harrison, W. Riley, A. Robins, P. Vowles, C. King, T. Hull, P. Bernique, O. Bradford, R. O. Bradford, W. Secker, H. Barker, E. Cooke, C. Conlin, H. Mason, R. Burnett and Wm. Evans.

WAR LOAN

DOMINION OF CANADA

Issue of \$100,000,000 5% Bonds Maturing 1st October, 1931.

PAYABLE AT PAR AT

OTTAWA, HALIFAX, ST. JOHN, CHARLOTTETOWN, MONTREAL, TORONTO, WINNIPEG, REGINA, CALGARY, VICTORIA.

INTEREST PAYABLE HALF-YEARLY, 1st APRIL, 1st OCTOBER.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

ISSUE PRICE 97½

A FULL HALF-YEAR'S INTEREST WILL BE PAID ON 1st APRIL, 1917.

THE PROCEEDS OF THE LOAN WILL BE USED FOR WAR PURPOSES ONLY.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE offers herewith, on behalf of the Government, the above named Bonds for subscription at 97½, payable as follows:—

10 per cent on application;
30 " " 16th October, 1916;
30 " " 15th November, 1916;
27½ " " 15th December, 1916.

The total allotment of bonds of this issue will be limited to one hundred million dollars exclusive of the amount (if any) paid for by the surrender of bonds as the equivalent of cash under the terms of the War Loan prospectus of 22nd November, 1915.

The instalments may be paid in full on the 16th day of October, 1916, or on any instalment due date thereafter, under discount at the rate of four per cent per annum. All payments are to be made to a chartered bank for the credit of the Minister of Finance. Failure to pay any instalment when due will render previous payments liable to forfeiture and the allotment to cancellation.

Subscriptions, accompanied by a deposit of ten per cent of the amount subscribed, must be forwarded through the medium of a chartered bank. Any branch in Canada of any chartered bank will receive subscriptions and issue provisional receipts.

This loan is authorized under Act of the Parliament of Canada, and both principal and interest will be a charge upon the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

Forms of application may be obtained from any branch in Canada of any chartered bank and at the office of any Assistant Receiver General in Canada.

Subscriptions must be for even hundreds of dollars.

In case of partial allotments the surplus deposit will be applied towards payment of the amount due on the October instalment.

Scrip certificates, non-negotiable or payable to bearer in accordance with the choice of the applicant for registered or bearer bonds, will be issued, after allotment, in exchange for the provisional receipts.

When the scrip certificates have been paid in full and payment endorsed thereon by the bank receiving the money, they may be exchanged for bonds, when prepared, with coupons attached, payable to bearer or registered as

to principal, or for fully registered bonds, when prepared, without coupons, in accordance with the application.

Delivery of scrip certificates and of bonds will be made through the chartered banks.

The issue will be exempt from taxes—including any income tax—imposed in pursuance of legislation enacted by the Parliament of Canada.

The bonds with coupons will be issued in denominations of \$100, \$500, \$1,000. Fully registered bonds without coupons will be issued in denominations of \$1,000, \$5,000 or any authorized multiple of \$5,000.

The bonds will be paid at maturity at par at the office of the Minister of Finance and Receiver General at Ottawa, or at the office of the Assistant Receiver General at Halifax, St. John, Charlottetown, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, or Victoria.

The interest on the fully registered bonds will be paid by cheque, which will be remitted by post. Interest on bonds with coupons will be paid on surrender of coupons. Both cheques and coupons will be payable free of exchange at any branch in Canada of any chartered bank.

Subject to the payment of twenty-five cents for each new bond issued, holders of fully registered bonds without coupons will have the right to convert into bonds of the denomination of \$1,000 with coupons, and holders of bonds with coupons will have the right to convert into fully registered bonds of authorized denominations without coupons at any time on application to the Minister of Finance.

The books of the loan will be kept at the Department of Finance, Ottawa.

Application will be made in due course for the listing of the issue on the Montreal and Toronto Stock Exchanges.

Recognized bond and stock brokers will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent on allotments made in respect of applications bearing their stamp, provided, however, that no commission will be allowed in respect of the amount of any allotment paid for by the surrender of bonds issued under the War Loan prospectus of 22nd November, 1915. No commission will be allowed in respect of applications on forms which have not been printed by the King's Printer.

Subscription Lists will close on or before 23rd September, 1916.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, OTTAWA, September 12th, 1916.

Wanted!

Construction Men
Saw-Mill Men & Bushmen
Chauffers

Come and join
the
242nd
Canadian
Forestry
Batt.

Lt-Col. J. B. WHITE
Commanding

HEADQUARTERS

382 Sherbrooke Street, - West
Montreal
or to MAJOR S. E. SMITH, LACHUTE.

Men joining this Battalion will
be assured of a "fair deal" as the
commanding officer is an experienced
lumberman, besides being
a thoroughly qualified officer and
thoroughly in sympathy with the
men who work for him.

Former Lachute Academy Boy dies Hero's Death in France.

The many school chums and friends of Lloyd Tarrant will read with sorrow mixed with pride the following note taken from the Sherbrooke Daily Record taken from the Academy during the session of 1912-1913, taking up his studies in Grade III Model. He made his home while in Lachute with J. W. McOuat Esq. and was well liked by all who knew him.

Magog, Aug. 21.—A memorial service for the late Pte. Lloyd Tarrant, of Magog, was held in St. Luke's, in that place recently, when the edifice was filled by an audience of sympathizing friends and relatives, among whom were the parents of the deceased young soldier, whose remains now lie in Flanders. The Rev. Mr. Fothergill in his sermon made a feeling reference to Pte. Tarrant and touched the hearts of the congregation by his tribute to the bravery and self-sacrifice of the thousands of Canadian lads who have taken up arms in defence of the Empire. It was to be noted that several Roman Catholic citizens were present to join in this last token of respect to their brave townsman. Pte. Lloyd Tarrant joined the 5th O.M.R. about February 1st, 1915, and did preliminary work in Sherbrooke, going later with the regiment to Valcartier. The corps left Quebec on Aug. 5th of the same year. An officer who reported on his soldierly bearing and conduct stated that he was an attentive and capable young man, who was constantly at his post and throughout his service his conduct was beyond reproach. He was killed in action on June 3rd, and is mourned by his soldier comrades and relatives alike. His parents have the sympathy of all in their great loss.

Private Tarrant, under Col. Baker, fell at Ypres on the same date as his beloved Commanding Officer. He had twice refused a Corporal's stripes, to become a scout and had many narrow escapes from death in "No Man's Land," before the terrible battle in which he and so many of his comrades were killed. He was only nineteen years of age at the time of his death. An uncle, Pte. E. A. Hawley, of the Fighting 26th and a younger brother of the 117th R. T. Battalion are now serving their country as soldiers. His parents have received letters of sympathy from their Majesties King George and Queen Mary, of England, Major-General Sir Sam Hughes, the Prime Minister and members of Government of Canada, Manicouagan Staff Head Office Dominion Textile Co., Office staff of Magog branch of whom deceased was a member, Capt. Robinson, 5th C.M.R. and very many friends in Canada and the United States.

CUSHING

Mrs. Archie Graham and family spent Sunday in Lachute.

Miss Agatha Grace, of Stonefield, is the guest of her cousin Miss Katie Byrne.

The Ladies Aid of the Methodist Church met on Thursday at Mrs. S. Townsend's.

Miss Maude Warwick, of Mount Maple, is the guest of her aunt Mrs. Geo. Nicholls this week.

Miss Edna Hodgson who has been the guest of Mrs. Frank Fuller returned home Tuesday.

Mrs. A. Graham and family accompanied by Mrs. Tombs, visited friends in St. Andrews Saturday.

Mrs. John B. Tombs, of Montreal, spent part of last week the guest of her niece Mrs. Archie Graham.

Mrs. Henry Smith entertained a large number of ladies from Cushing at a quilting bee on Thursday last.

Rev. Mr. Fairlie, of Kingston, spent last week in Cushing the guest of the Rev. James Fraser at St. Mungo's Manse.

A large and attentive congregation listened to Mr. Bennett of the Bible Society at the Methodist Church on Sunday morning last.

We are pleased to note that Mr. J. Chambers has passed through another successful operation, and is able to be at home again.

Miss Stella Hartley arrived home Saturday from Watson, Sask., where she has been visiting her sister Mrs. Brodie McMeekin since last March.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Nicholls have also the Misses A. McGillivray and J. McArthur, of Lachute, motored up to Ottawa last week and spent a day at the Exhibition, a delightful trip.

Mrs. J. Goodwin and Mr. James McKinnon the former of Victoria, B.C., and the latter from Sidney, C.B., (extreme ends of the Dominion) met recently after almost 30 years at the home of their mother Mrs. A. McKinnon Sr., of Greece's Point.

Mrs. Goodwin who is accompanied by her daughter Mrs. Burt is spending the week in Montreal.

ST. ANDREWS

Mrs. Dr. Legault is visiting friends in Ottawa.

Mrs. Wm. Lamb spent Monday in Montreal.

Mrs. Wm. Gates is visiting friends in Vankleek Hill.

Canadian Pacific at Lyons

An exhibition is taking place at Lyons, in France, and the pride of place in the Canadian section must be given to the Canadian Pacific Railway exhibit, comprising three stalls, and the painting covering the back wall of the stalls, showing in a pictorial form the principal agricultural, mineral and industrial products of every Canadian Province and of Newfoundland, has attracted much attention. The officials of the French Colonial Office have paid two special visits to study this picture, and the French Government will adopt a somewhat similar method to educate the public in France as to the resources of the French Colonial possessions. On the right of this design is a large painting of the steamship "Empress of Russia," and underneath a panel of lettering in French, pointing out that the Dominion Express Company places the French manufacturer and exporter in touch with the Canadian importer. On the left of the design is a large painting of a C. P. R. train, and underneath a panel of lettering in French giving statistics about the Canadian Pacific. Underneath the whole is a huge map of the C. P. R. system, showing its steamboat connections with Europe, Asia and Australia, and paintings of all Canadian Pacific hotels.

The right side of the stall is taken up with an exhibit from the Province of Ontario, comprising numerous specimens of metals, canned goods, oils, marble slabs, honey, woods, and what rather amused the French visitors—bottles of wine produced in Ontario. On the wall three British Columbia pictures showing big trees and salmon were prominent. The right section of

the stall is devoted to a Quebec Government exhibit, and comprises two large cases of asbestos manufactures, a case of mica manufactures, mineral specimens, a display of wood samples mounted on a large stand, specimens of wood pulp and other interesting products. On the wall two large Nova Scotian pictures show the industrial development of that Province. At the bottom of both sides of the stall large photographic pictures depict scenes in every Province of Canada and the various activities of the C. P. R. Three special brochures have been prepared by the C. P. R. in French, one dealing with the industrial development of Canada; the second, entitled "La Nouvelle France" dealing with the French settlement of Canada and the cementing of friendly relations between Canada and France in the present war; and the third deals with interesting points along the C. P. R. The various Provinces also sent a plentiful supply of literature for which there was a great demand.

In the course of a conversation as to the practical result of the exhibition, Mr. Geo. McLaren Brown, European Manager of the Canadian Pacific Railway, showed confidence that there is a good opening for Canadian manufactured goods in France. The feeling of the French towards Canadians is most friendly. This has not only been produced by the bravery of the Canadian Expeditionary Forces fighting in France, but also by the fact that several thousands of French-Canadians are fighting actually in the ranks of the French army itself, and they have done much to tell their French comrades all about Canada.

Mrs. Walsh and Miss Tena were in Montreal this week.

Dr. Shaw, and Master Ffoliot Shaw, were in Montreal Monday.

Miss Grace Perks has accepted a position in Montreal for the winter.

Miss Singleton, of Amesbury, Mass. is visiting her sister Mrs. Neve.

Mrs. de Boucherville has returned from Carillon to her former residence.

Miss Livemore, of Montreal, was the guest of Miss Dewar over Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Watt, of Montreal, were the guests of Mrs. Jeffrey Sunday last.

Rev. Mr. May, and Mr. Neve, spent this week in Wentworth on a fishing jaunt.

Mr. Cecil Yarker, of Brockville, spent a few days visiting his sister Miss Yarker this week.

Owing to the cool weather the Red Cross picnic on Dr. Simpson Farm was sparsely attended.

Mr. J. H. Hall is sinking a well on his property Mr. Campbell, of L'Original is doing the drilling.

The Ladies Auxiliary, of Christ's Church was held at Mrs. John Fraser's Geneva, Tuesday.

Rev. H. E. Mount and family, of Lakefield, have moved into Mrs. Matthews house for the winter.

Dr. Wales has disposed of his racing car the Granerium Bud at an advantageous price the Dr. purposes buying Lianousine in the near future.

Teacher Wanted.

In the Municipality of Westworth 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, Sec.-Treas., Louisa, Que.

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

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. etc. All parts kept in stock.

GILES BROS.

Main St. - Lachute

COAL and WOOD

FOR SALE.

Give your order at once for next Season.

Harry Ayers
Lachute Mills, Que.

Auction Sale of High Grade Furniture.

I have received instructions from Mr. D. RANDEL, Sovereign Hotel, Carillon,

Which will be sold on Friday and Saturday, September 29th, and 30th, at 10 o'clock.

To sell his entire stock consisting in part of the following effects.

The contents of 30 bed rooms double and single, brass and iron beds, springs, blankets, pillows and covers. Contents of 3 dining rooms, dishes, silver and steel cutlery, spoons, and complete dinner and tea sets, music stand, 5 piece upholstered set in mahogany, 3 sets 5 pieces solid mahogany upholstered in silk, extension tables in oak, wire back chairs, morris chairs, 6 upholstered chairs in oak, steel engravings, oil paintings water colors, and 5 sculptured pictures, solid marble 8 day clock, B. P. mantle mirror, tables, chairs, cutlery glassware, oil cloths and mats, cooler, water cooler, carpets, rugs, sofas, bureaus and washstands, camp beds and all the kitchen ware, 3 ranges, Quebec heaters (large size) verandah furniture, mangle, wash tubs and wringers, lawn mower, boats etc. (Black mare 3½ yrs. old, English dog cart buggy, 3 sets silver mounted harness, and one new piano which will be sold on Saturday the second day at 2 p.m. Terms of which will then be made known) other Terms are cash.

M. SMITH, Licensed Auctioneer.

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

NOTARY PUBLIC,

Money to Loan, Farms for Sale

MAIN ST., LACHUTE.

Opposite T. Christie's Store.

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.

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.

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

Requete

Les soussignés, Electeurs Municipaux, ayant la qualité voulue, de la municipalité de St-Pic-de, dans le Comté de Deux-Montagnes, demandent, par les présentes, qu'il soit tenu un bureau de vote, au terme de la Section quinquiesime du Chapitre Cinquieme des Statuts Reformes de Québec, 1909, pour décider si les Electeurs Municipaux de la Municipalité de St-Pic-de, ont le droit de voter en vertu de la dite Section, le Règlement suivant, que nous soumettons, par les présentes, à leur adoption, savoir:

"La venue des électeurs éligibles et l'ouverture de bureaux de vote, sont par le présent Règlement prohibées dans la municipalité de St-Pic-de en vertu et en exécution de la Section quinquiesime du Chapitre Cinquieme des Statuts Reformes de Québec, 1909."

EN FOI DE QUOI nous avons approuvé nos sceaux aux présentes, à St-Pic-de, ce trentième jour de Juillet, en l'an de Notre-Seigneur, mil neuf cent seize.

Electeurs

God. (x en marque) Angignon, (émoins A. Dubreuil J. B. Aubry, Curé.) Elus Farmer, Basile Lalonde, Adélard Manourin, Charles Lafortune, Maurice Lalonde, Pierre Lalonde, Ambroise (x en marque) Savé, (émoins A. Dubreuil, J. B. Aubry, Curé.) N. Turpin, Gustave St-Maurice, Joseph Shaffer, Napoléon Lalonde, Calixte St-Jacques, H. Spéard, Godfroy x en marque Angignon, (émoins A. Dubreuil J. B. Aubry, Curé.) Léonard Lanoville, Domitien Arbiq, Camille Mainville, Alois Perrier, Félix Lafabvre, Rita, Placide Laroux, Joseph Lafabvre, Joseph St-Pierre, Adéard Bileau, Hyacinthe x en marque Lavigne, (émoins A. Dubreuil, J. B. Aubry, Curé.) Louis C. Masson Joseph Lalonde, Félix x en marque Lafabvre, p.e., (émoins A. Dubreuil J. B. Aubry, Curé.) J. Be. Raymond, Félix Lanthier, Dumas Ladouceur, William Ladouceur, Diomedé Ladouceur, J. Be. Carrière, Léandre x en marque Durocher, (émoins A. Dubreuil J. B. Aubry) Placide x en marque Carrère, (émoins A. Dubreuil J. B. Aubry.) Onias Lavigne, Gabriel Dureau, Philibert Lafabvre, Alphonse Perrier, J. Be. St-Jacques, Placide Lavigne, Placide Lavigne, Napoléon x en marque Lavigne, (émoins A. Dubreuil, J. B. Aubry, Curé.) Donat Jaminville, Z. N. Raymond, N. P. Léon x en marque Hais, (émoins A. Dubreuil, J. B. Aubry.) H. Leroux, Georges Lalonde, Hyacinthe x en marque Pilon, (émoins A. Dubreuil, J. B. Aubry.) Napoléon x Raymond, (émoins A. Dubreuil, J. B. Aubry.) Paul Lalonde, J. B. Lafabvre, J. R. Lemire, Z. St-Jacques, Adéard Vallée, Léonard Lafleur, J. Be. Lavigne, Wilfrid Waddell, Pierre x en marque Beaumont, (émoins A. Dubreuil, J. B. Aubry.) René Lévesque, J. Mary, Gilbert x Pharran, (émoins A. Dubreuil, J. B. Aubry.) Alfred x Pharran, (émoins A. Dubreuil, J. B. Aubry.) Napoléon J. Lafabvre, J. Mary, Edouard Heard, William St-Pierre.

Declaration

NOUS, SOUS-SIGNÉS, Alphonse Dubreuil et J. B. Aubry, de St-Pic-de, déclarons solennellement que les noms apparaissant au bas de la requête ci-jointe, sont les signatures des personnes ainsi nommées à qui les dites signatures ont été apposées et données à la dite Requête à nos préces à St-Pic-de même, à la date mentionnée: ce dans la dite Requête par les dites personnes elles-mêmes; que les dites signatures sont des électeurs municipaux de la Municipalité de St-Pic-de et ayant les qualités voulues au nombre de trente au moins.

Et nous faisons cette déclaration solennelle la et yant consciencieusement vraie et sachant qu'elle a la même force et le même effet que si elle était faite sous serment sous l'empire de la loi de la preuve au Canada.

Et nous avons signé.

(Sig.) Alphonse Dubreuil

J. B. Aubry, Curé.

Déposé devant moi à St-Pic-de en vertu d'un acte nul et sans effet. (Sig.) Z. N. Raymond, Notaire, C. O. S. pour le District de Terrebonne.

Je soussigné, J. R. Lemire, secrétaire-trésorier de la Municipalité de St-Pic-de, certifie que la présente requête, avec attestation des signatures m'a été remise le vingt-neufième jour d'août, mil neuf cent seize.

J. R. LEMIRE Sec. Trés.

AVIS PUBLIC.

Province de Québec
Municipalité de St-Pic-de.

Aux Habitants et électeurs municipaux de la municipalité de St-Pic-de.

Avis public est, par les présentes, donné par J. R. Lemire, Secrétaire-Trésorier.

Que la requête ci-dessus signée, comme et apparaît ci-dessus, et demandant que le Règlement compris dans la dite requête, soit soumis à l'adoption des électeurs de cette municipalité, en vertu du la section quinquiesime du Chapitre Cinquieme des Statuts Reformes de Québec, 1909, m'a été remise et a été remise le vingt-neufième jour d'août, mil neuf cent seize.

Qu'en conséquence, une assemblée des électeurs municipaux de la Municipalité de St-Pic-de aura lieu le dixième jour du mois d'octobre 1916 à dix heures du matin, à St-Pic-de, dans la salle des émees du Conseil, aux fins de tenir un Bureau de Vote dans la but de décider si le Règlement soumis par la dite requête, tel qu'il apparaît ci-dessus, doit être adopté ou non, par les Electeurs municipaux de cette Municipalité.

Donc à St-Pic-de, ce troisième jour du mois de Septembre, 1916.

J. R. LEMIRE,

Secrétaire-Trésorier.

SUPERIOR COURT

Province of Quebec
District of Terrebonne

JOSEPHINE DORION, of Lachute town, said district, wife of Dominique Lemay agent of the same place, the said Josephine Dorion duly authorized to enter in justice.

Plaintiff.

vs.
The said Dominique Lemay,

Defendant.

An action in separation as to property has been this day instituted against the Defendant.

St. Scholastique, 29th August, 1916.

J. A. C. ETHIER,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

CANADIAN PACIFIC HOMESEEKERS EXCURSIONS

Calgary and Edmonton \$48.00
and return
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.

CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY.

HOMESEEKERS' EXCURSIONS
Calgary and Edmonton \$48.00
and return
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.

Let us be your Tailor!

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

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

Every attention and courtesy given to all orders. Satisfaction guaranteed

L. Guilbault

Merchant Tailor, BROWNSBURG.

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 else where.

O. H. LAFLURE & Sons, Limited.

The AUTOMOBILE

Care of the Tires.

In very hot, as well as in extremely cold weather, the radiator should be given constant attention. Heavy trips on the road during these warm, humid days frequently boil the water used for the cooling of the engine. Never start away on a trip unless you are positive that the radiator is filled to the top of the overflow pipe, and it there is the slightest hissing sound allow the engine to rest. Many people do not take this latter precaution, but those who are wise enough to practice it, save the motor to no inconsiderable extent. Should it be necessary, however, to force the car along until the water is steaming, you should make sure to seek the first chance for a stop and after removing the radiator cap, allow the steam to escape. Do not immediately pour in cold water as the reaction is not good for any kind of metal. Your best policy will be to clean the radiator by running the water off through the drain cock. After the engine is cooled, you can introduce a new supply. If, however, it is imperative that you should rush upon your way, refill the radiator with warm water. The cylinder jackets can always be drained by removing the pipe plugs in the bottom. No bad disaster can occur from using soiled or dirty water, but those who have the best interests of their motor at heart, will use clean, soft water on every possible occasion. About once or twice a year it is well to run a saturated solution of common soda through the radiator. Such a compound will remove all scale and sediment. After this operation, rinse out the radiator carefully with clean water before filling it again for a trip. Summertime brings a certain amount of annoyance through tire troubles. Of course you will realize that punctures cannot be prevented. Sooner or later you will have one, and it is just possible that it may occur at a point on the road where the sun is blazing overhead and the dust flying in clouds. With such a puncture in mind, you will welcome a suggestion or two regarding tire maintenance. You will lessen the liability of accidents by keeping plenty of air in your tubes. A tire that is not heavily

inflated is more likely to attack a sharp object than a casing which is perfectly round under top load. Never go on a trip without carrying a reliable air-pressure gauge and do not fail to make constant use of it. You may kick or rock or examine the point of contact in connection with tires, but this system will not give an accurate idea of the pounds of air contained therein. The gauge is the one method to pursue. Whenever a cut or bruise appears on a tire, do not console yourself with the idea that this point will never strike a sharp object. Fill the hollow or abrasion with cement and thus prevent sand, grit and dirt from enlarging the blemish. If you discover a large cut, rush the tire to a vulcanizing plant and have it attended to without delay. A "sand boil" is easily recognizable as a lump caused by dirt or sand forcing its way between the rubber tread and fabric. Puncture this swelling immediately, cut away all portions of the tread that indicate wear, wash the hole with gasoline, and vulcanize at the earliest possible moment. It is well in avoiding tire troubles to know that wheels out of alignment cause tremendous friction on tire treads. The back wheels seldom run out of true but the front wheels are subject to it. Do not fail to check the latter up frequently or otherwise you may find your front casings going bad before their time. If during the holidays you decide to lay up your car, do not fail to remove the tires. They should also be washed with soap and water, and later on wrapped in strips of paper or cloth. A dark, cool place is proper storage. Figure that by reversing the positions you can prolong the lives of your carriers. It is also well to change the front and rear tires as the last named carry more than half the weight of the car, and consequently do the bulk of the hard driving. Now-a-days practically every machine has an extra tire for emergency cases. In carrying this fifth casing and tube remember that sunlight has an injurious effect on rubber and that the purchase of a cover will amply repay you for the small expense incurred. "Auto", in Farmer's Advocate.

MUNITION WOMEN OF ENGLAND

SHOPS WHERE SCARCELY A MAN IS TO BE SEEN.

Every Precaution Is Taken by Those In Charge to Prevent Accidents.

A lady representative of the Press Association writes: Somewhere in the centre of England, where last summer there were poppies in the fields of ripening corn, stands "The Women's Factory." I call it this because when I visited it the other day by permission of the Ministry of Munitions and under the guidance of an old official, it was the predominance of women that was the first feature to strike me. In most of the shops there was scarcely a man to be seen; just lines of the girls at the benches, young and girlish most of them, in their khaki or dark blue overalls, with faces smiling and merry, looking up at you from under the quaint mob caps.

"This is the factory that turns out the best fuses and has the most rapid output in the country," said the officer in charge of our party as we entered the shop. "And it is because the workers are so well looked after. We have been running six months and we have not yet had a single fuse or anything turned out in the factory rejected."

"We employ fifteen hundred women to-day, and when extensions are complete we are going to have twelve thousand."

In the Danger Zone.

Fuse making and filling is the chief branch of munition work here, and the women are engaged in all the processes of filling the 100 "graze" fuse, and in many of those for making the 18 "time" fuse. Presumably because women excel in branches of work that require great accuracy and delicate deftness of touch, the filling of the fuses and the making of the detonators has been left in their hands entirely. This work entails the handling of high explosives, though if one had not to leave all handbags and umbrellas outside these shops and slip on gossamers, one would hardly realize it. The girls handle without a trace of nervousness the deadly T. N. T., and the even more deadly fulminate of mercury, displaying a steadiness of hand and smoothness of movement that showed how each one realized the vital importance of the full concentration of every sense upon the operation in hand. The shops I saw where these important processes were carried on

were small, each occupied by only three or four girls—this to localize any explosion—and each room had doors open to the fresh air at either end, so that the atmosphere should not become poisoned by the chemicals.

The Safety-Gig.

Indeed, every possible precaution one could think of to eliminate danger was taken; for the processes, such as the screwing up of the finished fuse, where the chance of an explosion must be risked a machine called a safety-gig invented by one of the owners of the factory is in use. It is a globe of hardened metal, into which the fuse is inserted for tightening, so that if any explosion takes place it is inside the globe, which is strong enough to resist it, and the operator also goes unharmed. To mention all the processes performed in these workshops would involve unnecessary detail, but they range from the "breaking down" and examining of every separate part of a single fuse to the filling of the detonator, that hollow tube no longer than the first joint of the little finger, which, when filled with four grains of fulminate of mercury, and four and a half grains of pistol powder, can fire a shell of practically any size.

The Output is Very High.

A standard of high efficiency both in speed and accuracy is maintained in these shops. One girl charging detonators declared that recently, in her corridor—there are on average about fifteen rooms to a corridor—they were turning out 4,000 a day. Another girl, whose work required the utmost care, for the dropping of a grain or two of the chemical would mean a dangerous explosion, said she filled as a regular thing between fifteen and sixteen hundred detonators a day, while a third, whose work was to measure the length of powder pellets, claimed fifteen hundred a day as her average output.

Working With T.N.T.

One interesting process to watch was the making of the tetriol (T.N.T.) powder into pellets. One girl carefully wipes and polishes the mould, a second measures the powder and pours it in, and the third, the girl on the press, completes the process. All the workers engaged in handling explosives wear masks and shields for the eyes, and their hands and faces are stained with yellow, but not to a marked extent, owing to the precautions taken.

"We are going to try and adapt the gas helmet used in the trenches for the use of the girls."

If a wise man is too tired to think, his talk is apt to sound foolish.

Polish is not necessary to enable a man to shine in society—if he has the coin.

STRANGE SEIZURES BY SHERIFFS

TRAINS CHAINED TO THE RAILS
WORKHOUSES "HELD UP."

To Satisfy Judgments of the Courts
Some Strange Means
Are Adopted.

Sheriff's officers in this country occasionally make strange seizures, as evidenced by their once taking possession of a railway-engine at Preston. But only in America would they go the length of holding up a whole train. This happened in Norman County, Oklahoma, where the Atchison Railroad Company refused to pay taxes claimed by the local authorities, says London Answers.

The Gentle Tax-Gatherer.

At the head of an armed company of police, the sheriff stopped a passenger and two freight trains, and placed them under arrest. He chained the locomotive to the rails, and intimated that no traffic would be allowed to pass until his demand had been met.

This was a sum of \$7,000, alleged to be due for school taxes, liability for which the railroad company disputed. In the result the matter was compromised, the drastic action of the sheriff speedily bringing the dispute to a head.

In much the same manner, a workhouse-ambulance, with its horse and driver, was seized by the sheriff at Kilrush, in Ireland. The vehicle had left the institution to call for a patient, when it was pounced on by the sheriff's officer and his merry men, and horse, driver, and all were conveyed to the local pound.

There it was detained until an official from the workhouse arrived on the scene and by payment of \$50 released the ambulance, horse, and driver. For this amount a decree had been obtained in the local court, but the unprecedented seizure amazed the whole town.

But even that performance was eclipsed on one occasion at Kenmare, where the sheriff's men actually seized the workhouse itself. A judgment for \$447.06 and \$68.33 costs had been obtained against the guardians by a Belfast firm of seed merchants.

A Confiscated Chapel.

This not having been satisfied, the sheriff's men entered into possession of the workhouse and the premises thereunto belonging. There they remained until the matter was arranged, the townspeople meanwhile being much amused at the workhouse being in possession of bailiffs.

A chapel has shared the same fate. Some time ago the warrant officer of the Wandsworth County Court was called on to take possession of such a place in his district. This was at the instance of the London, Chatham and Dover Railway, to whom a debt was owing.

To satisfy the judgment they carried off the contents of the building, which were sold by auction in due course. Included were the pews, forms, preacher's platform, Bibles, hymn-books, Communion-plate, tea-services used for tea-meetings, and a number of banners bearing more or less interesting pictures.

Then there was the sheriff's officer who seized a balloon. The owner was much chagrined at this action, for he was relying on the balloon to lift him beyond the reach of the sheriff's officers and court bailiffs. As the balloon was worth a good deal more than the amount for which it had been seized, the debtor raised enough money among his friends to meet the claim.

All About a Stick.

There was an amusing sequel to a no less amusing seizure at Wood Green. A bailiff was summoned for detaining a walking-stick under the following circumstances: For several days he had been endeavoring to enter the complainant's house, but found it too well barricaded.

The besieged debtor amused himself by climbing out through an upper window and laughing defiance at the baffled officer. It was during one such incident that the stick was captured, on hearing which the magistrates dismissed the case.

A deputy sheriff at Fall River, Mass., amongst the goods and chattels of an undertaker, took possession of a coffin containing the remains of a baby, entrusted to the undertaker for interment.

Six days had elapsed when the mother succeeded in tracing the coffin to an auction sale room. After the interment she commenced proceedings against the deputy-sheriff to recover \$10,000 for illegal seizure.

Conditional Forgiveness.

Harry and James, brothers, were in their playroom for a little recreation after supper. Harry hit James, and in the midst of the quarrel the nurse happened in with the news that it was time for them to retire. James was put to bed first. The nurse said:

"You must forgive your brother before you go to bed. You might die in the night."

After a few minutes elapsed James replied:

"Well, I'll forgive him to-night, but if I don't die he'd better look out in the morning."

INSURES PERFECT BAKING RESULTS

MAGIC BAKING POWDER

CONTAINS NO ALUM - MADE IN CANADA

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

IT IS AN EXTREMELY COSTLY BUSINESS.

Expenses Run Into the Millions—All Contributions Are Voluntary.

The United States Presidential Election is in full blast, and till polling day in November the mighty dollar will be talking, and so will the American "spell-binders," as the professional orators are called, says London Answers.

A Presidential election is a costly event, which, however, happens only once in four years. It runs into millions, but the exact figure is never known, except by the party managers and one or two others. One of the great parties once spent five million dollars, and that is probably not far off the average. At the 1900 elections the Republicans were credited with having disbursed the huge sum of \$15,165,000; that may be regarded as the high-water mark of electioneering extravagance.

Hanna, the Hustler.

The only source of revenue are the voluntary contributions from persons and corporations interested in the success of the one party or the other. A shrewd campaign manager can always put his hand on the dollars.

Sixteen years ago Mr. Hanna—perhaps the ablest campaigner America has ever had—said the men who had property or who represented property must pay to have Mr. Bryan beaten, just as they would pay to save the nation from plague or war, or their city from pillage or conflagration.

So he started a golden stream flowing into the coffers. He made out lists of what this corporation and that, and firms, and banks, and railroads should pay, and sent men round to gather in the cheques. In a great many cases the "assessment" was met without a word of demur. Single contributions as high as \$50,000 were common; the largest, which came from an insurance company, was a cheque for \$200,000.

Hanna made "no bones" about his methods; but while he spent money lavishly, he did it with good judgment. He always wanted something to show for it.

He put nearly a million dollars into the treasury of the Palmer-Buckner party in 1896. He spent another million for printing, for that was the greatest educational campaign on record. The postage bill of the Republican Committee that year was close to \$400,000.

Raking in the Silver Bullets.

In the first Bryan campaign the Democrats had about \$1,750,000, or one-fourth as much as their enemy. Most of this came from silver-mine owners in the West and from other men in that part of the country. One mine-owner gave \$50,000, and another half as much.

That year the Democrats appealed to the newspapers to beg small subscriptions from the people, and during the last thirty days of the battle the Democrat machine was oiled solely by the stream of dollar, half-dollar and quarter-dollar offerings that poured in from the admirers of Bryan.

Take the election of Dr. Woodrow Wilson as the latest example of the enormous labor and expense entailed upon the Democrat Party. The different bureaux necessary for carrying on the strenuous election work included finance, organization, publicity, special, foreign, negro, labor, and tariff exhibits, and business men's leagues, with various sub-divisions of each.

The expenses were met by the contribution of \$1,100,000 by over 100,000 persons; while 26,000,000 pamphlets were issued from the New York headquarters alone—1,202,000 in Italian, 1,700,000 in German, 40,000 in Greek, 55,000 in Spanish, and 452,000 in Hebrew. Buttons bearing portraits of Dr. Wilson were distributed to the number of 6,378,950, at a cost of \$7,890.

\$1,000 for a Speech.

The correspondence required 2,500,000 letterheads and envelopes, dealt with by 150 typists, and 19,900 telegrams were sent out and as many received by eleven telegraph operators employed at headquarters. About 1,500 lithographs of Dr. Wilson and his running mate were also distributed. The pay-roll of the New York

headquarters was \$78,895, and the rent amounted to another \$8,525 for some 20,000 square feet of space.

The "spell-binder" is the principal speaker at all sorts of meetings, and if he is master of all the platform devices with which the American politicians enliven an appeal to the country, he is not unlikely to receive as high a fee as \$1,000!

TOO MUCH FOR "JIM" HILL.

How the Section Boss "Got By" the Railway Magnate.

The late James J. Hill, like other men of unusual personality, was the source of unending anecdotes. According to a writer in the New York Sun, who describes the interesting characteristics of the man, one of his aversions was a locked desk. He thought that men who worked for him had no right to bring their secrets to his office. One morning he had occasion to look for a report in the desk of an official of his company, and found the desk locked. When the official arrived he found the top of the desk wrenched off. A sign upon the wreckage called the attention of the office force to the rule about locked desks, and that desk remained on exhibition as a mute object lesson.

He watched the Great Northern Railway with microscopic care. Woe to the section hand who allowed anything to lie round his right of way, or to the station master who showed carelessness about his station. Once, in making an inspection, Mr. Hill found a perfectly good railway spike lying by the side of the track. He sought out the section boss with fire in his eyes and showed him the spike. The section boss had a quick wit, however, and before the rebuke broke upon him he exclaimed:

"My goodness, Mr. Hill, I'm glad you found that spike! I've been looking for it for nearly three weeks."

It is said that he "got by" without the expected "blowing up," and that even the "old man" had to smile.

BOYS' FARMS IN ITALY.

Government Provides for Future Tillage of Country's Soil.

Boys' farm colonies, as one means of providing for the future cultivation of Italy's soil, and for the employment of the orphans of farmer-soldiers killed in war, are being established throughout the country districts of Italy.

The colonies are being organized by a society founded especially for this purpose under a plan drawn up by the National Institution of Agricultural Mutual Insurance. No fewer than twelve such colonies are now being founded.

Boys from the ages of 7 to 15 years are being taken into these schools, where they will be kept at an annual expenditure each of \$100, the funds to be furnished in part by the districts where the farms are maintained.

The plan is to keep the boys on the farms until 21 years of age. They will be taught cattle raising, breeding of silk worms, rotation of crops, treatment of the soil, and use of modern agricultural machinery of the American type.

After the age of 21, it is planned to set up the boys as independent farmers by the sale of lands and equipment to them on favorable terms.

AMERICANS WITH THE COLORS

They Have Lavishly Assisted the Allies With Men and Money.

The interest of Americans in the war is deeper and more intimate than many people realize. Their contributions to war charities have been lavish. Up to the present the amount subscribed exceeds fifty million dollars, of which by far the largest share has gone to Belgium, Poland, Armenia and the Allies. Splendid as this is it by no means completes the debt of the Allies to America. Four thousand Americans are fighting or training with the Canadians, and 10,000 are with the French Army, in addition to many hundreds of doctors, nurses and hospital assistants who are doing heroic work under the Red Cross. The figures were quoted by Mr. James M. Beck, former Assistant Attorney-General of the United States, at a luncheon given in his honor by the Pilgrims Society in London recently.

Mr. Beck wrote one of the most damaging indictments of Germany yet published, "The Evidence in the Case." In appreciation of his services many eminent people including Viscount Bryce, Lord Robert Cecil, Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, Sir Wm. Robertson, Mr. Lewis Harcourt and Mr. Joseph Pease attended the luncheon.

A Modern Test.

"Are they influential?" "Hardly. Their automobile is last year's model."

TIME FOR USE OF MOUNTED TROOPS

FRENCH HORSEMEN ON WESTERN FRONT.

General de Lacroix Points the Advantages of Employing Cavalry.

"The hour for the cavalry will come one of these days in France, as it has come on the banks of the Pruth and the Stripa," declared General de Lacroix, a military critic, in the Paris Temps.

"I am revealing no secret," he added. "In saying that measures recently have been taken to provide for the use of French cavalry on the western front. The units of foot soldiers destined to serve as support for our troops on horseback have been reinforced, brought up to full strength and powerfully armed—forming, in fact, a select corps fitted for the most daring expeditions. The proportion of machine-guns and automatic guns has been very largely increased, and our horsemen are to-day broken to the use of these weapons, from which they are drawing additional strength and confidence."

Capture Prisoners.

It is to the action of cavalry that General de Lacroix attributes the large number of prisoners captured on the Russian front. He thinks it contributed to the lightning-like rapidity of General Brusiloff's operations and to the extent of the results achieved. If the Russian offensive had been restricted to the use of the other arms of the service the pursuit of the Tatars and the complete accomplishment of a victory would be necessarily limited. At such times the attacking infantry, exhausted by the effort it has made, must call upon fresh troops, necessarily remote from the positions won. Artillery cannot be thrust forward without being supported by other troops, and, although modern guns of long range can pursue with their fire a retreating enemy for a long time, they are, on the other hand, much slower to be moved to new positions when the foe is out of range.

Put Finishing Touch.

"Cavalry then, together with bombing and air craft," says General de Lacroix, "constitute the indispensable element for putting the finishing touches to a victory. Alone, it may be used to follow up the enemy, to deg his heels and to increase the depression of his spirit and the disorganization of his equipment. A retreating body knows that the opposing infantry is marching no faster than itself and that it will soon be out of reach of artillery attacks. But when its ranks are invaded and its men sabred and dispersed by a cloud of horsemen descending with the enthusiasm of victory it knows that is hopelessly lost and that it cannot escape disaster."

Imitate Russian Tactics.

To the objection that the nature of the ground in France differs from that in Russia, being more broken and offering less facility for cavalry raids than the Gallician plains, General de Lacroix replies that the network of roads is much better in France than in Russia, and that batteries, machine-guns and automobile guns can be moved much more easily, adding the power of gun fire to that of cold steel. These aids, he says, are becoming more and more important in such operations, and it is essential that each cavalry unit be provided with them. "Infantry units transported in automobiles, perfectly trained and familiar with their duties," he declares, "ought to aid with their offensive along the principal routes of approach, break down obstacles and attack rear-guard at close quarters, while cavalry squadrons, turning around impediments in order to reach the vital parts of the enemy, would dash into the midst of the disorganized troops, causing disorder and panic."

GRAINS OF GOLD.

A man can't be too careful in the choice of his enemies.—Wilde.

The great principle of human satisfaction is engagement.—Paley.

We have now become almost hardened to grief by constant deeds of horror.—Lord Rosebery.

Life is not service. Life is struggle alone, struggle together. Life is war.—Dr. John H. Finley.

We shall fight, and fight, and fight until we have established that truth is right, and that great nations have got to deal justly with nations less powerful than themselves.—Mr. McKenna.

We are afraid of responsibility, afraid of what people will say of us, afraid of being alone in doing right, in short, Christian courage, as it may be called—is in all ages and among all people one of the rarest possessions.—Sir Arthur Helps.

AN ANXIOUS TIME FOR ALL PARENTS

Children Often Seem to Pine
Away and Ordinary Medicine
Does Not Help Them.

The health of children between the ages of twelve and eighteen years, particularly in the case of girls, is a source of serious worry to nearly every mother. The growth and development takes so much of their strength that in many cases they actually seem to be going into a decline. The appetite is fickle, brightness gives way to depression, there are headaches, fits of dizziness, palpitation of the heart at the least exertion, and sometimes fainting. The blood has become thin and watery and the sufferer must have something that will bring back the blood to its normal condition. At this stage no other medicine can equal Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Their whole mission is to make new, rich blood, which reaches every part of the body, bringing back health, strength and energy. Miss Helena Taylor, West Toronto, says: "Two years ago I was so badly run down with anaemia that some of my friends did not believe I would get better. I could not go upstairs without stopping to rest, suffered from headaches, loss of appetite, and for two months of the time was confined to the house. I was under the care of a doctor, but the medicine I took did not help me in the least. A friend advised my mother to give me Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and although I did not expect they would help me after the doctor's medicine had failed, I thought they might be worth trying. After taking two boxes there was such a marked change for the better that people asked me if I had changed doctors, and I readily told them the medicine that was helping me. I continued taking the pills until I had used eight boxes, when my health was fully restored, and I have since enjoyed the best of health. I hope my experience may be the means of convincing some sickly person that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills can restore them to health."

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

PRISONERS IN NEED OF FOOD.

Russians in Germany Complain to Red Cross Workers.

Russian prisoners in Germany are among the greatest sufferers from the food shortage prevailing in that country. According to reports made by some of the sisters of the Russian Red Cross upon their return from a visit to the German prison camps. These charges are contained in copies of Russian newspapers that reached Switzerland in July and are being reprinted by many Swiss papers. The following is part of a report appearing in the Russky Wjedomosty of Moscow of an address delivered in the ancient Russian capital by Miss N. Orschevskaya, a member of the Russian Red Cross.

"Externally the camps are ideally arranged. They are almost all of the same type; barracks built upon a broad, entirely open plain. They have electric lighting, sewer systems, and disinfecting rooms. On the sanitary side they are faultless; there are no epidemics at all. All the prisoners are vaccinated against smallpox, typhus, and cholera. Most of the medical service is done by Russian physicians. There is a noticeable shortage of medicines. The German doctors are kind in their treatment of the prisoners."

"The thing that filled the sister with horror, however, when she went through the camp was the selfsame complaint that she heard everywhere: 'We are hungry; we shall yet die of hunger here.' This complaint dogged her footsteps through all the camps in South Germany. The rations are insufficient. The soldiers are supposed to get 300 grams (about 10 1/2 ounces) of bread a day, but in reality they receive less. Everywhere the prisoners refuse to do work that might be used for military purposes, something which has a sharper regime as a consequence, such as punishment by imprisonment and being bound to a stake. The application of the last named punishment was justified by the commandant of a camp through the lack of jail space and also because it was customary punishment in the German army. The prisoners are paid from 6 to 24 cents for their work. With these earnings they are able to improve their food."

Lack of Preparedness.
"Pop, what is free speech?"
"Free speech, my son, is merely saying what we please to fellows we know we can lick."

STORAGE BATTERIES
Magnetos
Starters Generators

REPAIRS
made promptly
Canadian Storage Battery Co., Limited.
Willard Agents.
117-119 SIMCOE ST., TORONTO



To Marry Chamberlain's Widow
REV. WM. HARTLEY CARNEGIE, rector of St. Margaret's and canon of Westminster, London, who it has been announced will soon wed Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain, widow of Joseph Chamberlain, British statesman. Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain was formerly Miss Mary Endicott, of Boston. Her father was William Endicott, Secretary of War in President Cleveland's first Administration.

ROADS AND THE MOTORIST.

Penny Wise and Pound Foolish to Neglect Improved Roads.

By Philip P. Sharples.

Roads, and the farmer, until recently, was quite a different problem from roads and the motorist. Gradually as the farmer, through the agent of popular priced cars, has come to consider an automobile part of the farm equipment, the two problems have become more and more amalgamated. The farmer no longer feels that the city auto owner is trying to put something over on him in the good roads movement. Driving an automobile has convinced him, as nothing else could, that a mud road, impassable after every rain and for two or three months in the spring, is not the kind of road on which he wishes his farm situated.

Ten years ago, before the advent of the automobile in numbers, the type of road to be built in country districts would have admitted no question. Macadam would have been specified. Macadam properly built still has its place. Macadam must be distinguished from the apologetics for stone roads so often seen. Stone dumped on an old road, with no proper drainage or grading, and without the use of a roller, does not resemble a macadam road any more than a pile of loose bricks resemble a house. The macadam must be well built from the bottom up. If the automobile traffic becomes excessive, the surface can be protected by surface coatings of bituminous materials. In the bituminous macadam the bond between the stone is reinforced by some form of bitumen, either asphalt or refined tar.

The bituminous macadam, where a suitable stone is obtainable, forms a very attractive road proposition. Its cost is not greatly in excess of plain macadam, which has been a standard for country road work. Automobile traffic cannot injure it, the surface produced is suitable and comfortable for horse-drawn traffic, while last, but not least, the surface is easily maintained through a term of years at a low annual cost.

Bituminous macadam is built by two methods—the penetration and the mixed method. The penetration method is especially applicable to country road work. When refined tar is used as a binder, the work may be done for 10c. to 20c. a square yard less than the mixed method, and the results, if the work has been well done, are not inferior for country road traffic. The building of a penetration macadam is in itself not a difficult matter. At the same time, it brings in play all the skill and knowledge required to build a first-class macadam, and, in addition, a knowledge of the properties and methods of handling the binder. Like other road work, the best results can only be obtained when men of experience and training are employed in supervising and building the roads. The manufacturers of standard binders can be depended upon to furnish the special apparatus and knowledge required to handle the binder.

The maintenance of roads already built is as important as building new ones. The tendency in this country is to neglect roads already built. This is the utmost folly. A good road is a capital asset to the community. Not maintaining it up to its original standard is to allow the impairment of the investment. No one would dream of allowing a building on which he held a mortgage to fall to pieces for lack of repairing the roof or a coat of paint. A community should not dream of neglecting its improved roads. Enough money must be appropriated each year to maintain them in a condition at least equal to their state on completion. To do less is penny wise and pound foolish. The plain macadam and the bituminous macadam are both easily kept in order and even improved in condition by application of cold refined tar. Modern spraying machines, both horse-drawn and motor driven, have been invented, which reduce the costs to a minimum. The process repeated when necessary preserves the road with little depreciation.

Pa's Horrible Anger.
"Ma annoyed Pa terribly last night."
"That so?"
"Yes, he lost his temper absolutely."
"Did he strike her?"
"No, but he got so mad he forgot himself entirely; and even threatened to join the troops and go to war."

BRIGGS' FLY MATS
ARE CLEAN
NO STICKINESS
ALL DEALERS
G.C. Briggs & Sons
HAMILTON
PRICE 5¢

THE SITUATION IN GERMANY.

By Chas. M. Bice, Denver, Colorado.

Much depends upon the outcome of the "great drive" now in progress on the various war fronts, not only as concerns the German military force, but in the political affairs of Germany.

It is difficult for any people at war to cope with politics and the ambitions of the diplomatic force, and we find that Germany is now divided in her foreign policies.

If reports are true that escape the German censors, there is formed in that country an alliance between Liberals, Socialists and Catholics for the first time in history. These are supporting Chancellor Hollweg in his opposition to the submarine naval policy, formerly pursued by Admiral von Tirpitz, backed by Conservative-Agrarian element which demands that aggressive submarine warfare to be Germany's only hope to win. Of course, this policy would annul the Teuton promise to the United States and would doubtless embroil the republic in the European conflict. But what is that to a nation that can disregard treaties when they stand in the way of what she considers her military necessities?

As an excuse for this policy of piracy it is urged that Germany made the promise to the U. S. to cease this barbarous form of warfare only upon the condition that the U. S. should exact the recognition of international law and rights of Great Britain on the seas, which it is claimed has not been done.

The leader of the Conservative-Agrarian element is former Admiral von Tirpitz, who resigned his position when forced by Hollweg to submit to the American demand.

The strenuousness of the situation has forced Hollweg to organize a publicity campaign in which he is to go through the principal cities of Germany personally and explain his policy. It is claimed that this has been made necessary especially since the defeat of the German navy in the North Sea battle—the truth of which is just becoming known to the people.

The Chancellor's attitude towards peace and its essentials will be fully explained to the people in this whirlwind speech-making campaign.

Of course, he expects Germany to win, or at least he will pretend to believe it, for any other attitude would menace his office as Chancellor, which is the next highest official position to that of the Kaiser.

But he is opposed to any notion of territorial aggrandizement at the expense of either France, Belgium or Russia; and the strangest thing about his policy is that he is desirous of retaining British friendship after the war.

He is antagonistic to any proposal that would interfere with such an understanding with Great Britain, for he has in view a fraternal combination or working agreement between Germany, Britain and the United States, and this is why he has worked so persistently to avoid a break with Washington.

We all recognize his position of Chancellor as one of supreme importance, carrying with it responsibility for imperial acts and policies to a large extent, and it has been surmised that possibly the Kaiser himself is back of the course he is pursuing.

His prerogatives are so far reaching that a change in the Chancellor at this time would be interpreted by



Everybody needs it—
stored for emergency in a well-developed, well-served, well-nourished body and brain.

Grape-Nuts food stands preeminent as a builder of this kind of energy. It is made of the entire nutrient of whole wheat and barley, two of the richest sources of food strength.

Grape-Nuts also includes the vital mineral elements of the grain, so much emphasized in these days of investigation of real food values.

Crisp, ready to eat, easy to digest, wonderfully nourishing and delicious.

"There's a Reason" for Grape-Nuts

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

WEAR FLEET FOOT SHOES
FOR EVERY SPORT AND RECREATION
SOLD BY ALL GOOD SHOE DEALERS WORN BY EVERY MEMBER OF THE FAMILY

Ontario Veterinary College
Under the Control of the Department of Agriculture of Ontario
ESTABLISHED 1882
Affiliated with the University of Toronto.
College will re-open on Monday, the 2nd of October, 1918.
110 University Ave., Toronto, Can.
CALENDAR ON APPLICATION
E. A. A. Grange, V.S., M.S., Principal

the German people as a rebuff to the Kaiser, and might involve radical changes not only in the foreign office, but in every department of administration of internal affairs, so that any new incumbent of the office would mean opposition to the wishes of the Kaiser himself.

If the allies should continue to win, as they have since "the drive" began, the Chancellor may find it hard to make any impression favorable to his policies, upon the German people, and a crisis is liable to be precipitated in Germany similar to that which France witnessed in 1871.

The Entente powers are watching events with keen interest, and stand to gain in any event.

Ask for Minard's and take no other

Fooling the Doctor.

The doctor had gone and the wife was having her turn.

"Why did you tell him you abhorred smoking, never took a drink, had little use for motoring and didn't care for meat?" she asked.

"Because," chuckled the husband, "if he had discovered what I like best, the chances are that is what he would have told me to give up."

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

Trouble Enough.
Madge—Am I the first girl you ever loved?

Ted—No, my dear; but I hope you'll be the last.

Minard's Liniment Lumberman's Friend

General Judenitch.

General Judenitch, who has commanded the Russian army against Turkey from the beginning, and to whom may be given the credit for the fall of Erzerum and Bitlis, belongs to the younger school of Russian commanders, though he had experience in the Japanese War, where he was colonel of a guards regiment, and took part in the abortive attempt at relieving Port Arthur.

Lachute, Que., 25th Sept., 1908.
Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Gentlemen,—Ever since coming home from the Boer War I have been bothered with running fever sores on my legs. I tried many salves and liniments; also doctored continuously for the blood, but got no permanent relief, till last winter when my mother got me to try MINARD'S LINIMENT. The effect of which was almost magical. Two bottles completely cured me and I have worked every working day since.

Yours gratefully,
JOHN WALSH.

Attractions All Gone.

He—You used to say there was something about me you liked.

She—Yes, but you've spent it all now.

Canadian National Exhibition attendance record: 1909, 752,000; 1910, 837,000; 1911, 926,000; 1912, 962,000; 1913, 1,009,000; 1914, 762,000, 1915, 864,000.

The Vegetarian.

A senior pupil teacher, who was noted for his dilatory habits and slovenly appearance, was one day instructing his class in the art of economy.

"Boys," he said, extending his not over-clean fingers in the direction of the class—"boys, in addition to being a total abstainer and non-smoker, I am a vegetarian. Now Johnny Brown, tell me, what is a vegetarian?" "If you please, sir," answered Johnny Brown, glancing toward the extended fingers, "it must be a man who don't use soap."

The man who knows the least is often in the biggest hurry to tell it.

KAMLOOPS AND IRRIGATION.
The Leading Inland City of British Columbia.

The Western Canada Irrigation Association held its Tenth Annual Convention at the City of Kamloops the last week in July. The picturesque little city takes its name from the Indian equivalent "Meeting of the Waters," where the sun shines every day and good fellowship, health and happiness radiate from all, and opens wide in hospitality its doors to you. Away back over a hundred years ago the North West Fur Trading Co., with keen appreciation of the advantages of the location, established a post on the present site of Kamloops—the junction of the now called North and South Thompson Rivers. Its excellent water communications; its central position in a wide open stretch of splendid grazing country and its healthy, growing climate, attracted Indians and traders from all parts, and soon the little trading-post grew in importance and population. Seventy-five years afterwards the Canadian Pacific Railway thrust its steel rails through the main street of the aspiring little community, and it was but an endorsement of the opinion of the old trading company, that Kamloops was indeed, "The Place in the Sun."

There are irrefutable reasons why Kamloops claims the distinction of being the leading inland city of the Province of British Columbia. Its geographical position marks it as serving a very large area; 250 miles from Vancouver, 390 miles from Calgary and 540 from Edmonton, it sees no possible rival. With a population of some 5,000, it points with pardonable pride to its splendid streets and pavements, to its modern electric lights, power, water and telephone systems, and to its uninterrupted steady progress. With abundance of water, continuous bright sunshine and undisputed soil-fertility, it contains all the attributes necessary to future commercial and agricultural developments.

PERILOUS NAPS.

Some Men Take Their Snooze in Dangerous Places.

A short time ago a man was discovered in his lunch-hour fast asleep on a plank. His arms were hanging down, one on each side of the board, which was about a foot wide. He was snoring gloriously, and quite careless, whether awake or asleep, that if he turned over for greater comfort he would "tumble out of bed" one hundred and twenty feet, for that plank was part of the scaffolding erected for the repair of a church spire!

A similar disregard for danger was reported lately during the erection of some electrical works. One of the men engaged on the tall chimney, missing his mate at the lunch-hour, went up the half-finished chimney to find him. He discovered him fast asleep on a narrow ledge of brick inside the shaft, a fall from which meant a drop of eighty feet.

The other week a circus arrived in a certain town, not a hundred miles from London, at an early hour after a long journey and a performance the previous night, says London Answers. As a consequence few of the company got any sleep. That day there was the usual procession and the afternoon performance. The lion tamer had had a very rough time because of the illness of one of his beasts.

The evening performance arrived, and this man had to pretend to go to sleep with his head on the body of a couchant lion, finishing up the performance by springing up and putting his head in another lion's mouth.

But when the jumping-up time came a gentle snore was heard. The man was fast asleep with his head pillowed on a lion!

The Canadian National Exhibition pays an annual surplus to the City of Toronto of \$25,000 to \$60,000. Last year the dividend was \$45,000.

Minard's Liniment used by Physicians

Following the Doctor's Orders.

"Six months ago you told me you couldn't sleep at night for worrying about the money you owed me."

"So I did," answer the impecunious debtor.

"But you still owe me, and you are not a nervous wreck."

"True. You see, when I realized that it was impossible to pay you I went to see a doctor about my insomnia. He advised me to quit worrying, and if there is anything I pride myself on it's following the doctor's orders implicitly."

A great many men have made their mark in this world because of their inability to write.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS
CURE ALL KIDNEY DISEASES
GOUT, RHEUMATISM, GRAVEL, NEURALGIA, MIGRAINE, DIABETES
23 THE PROS

Your "Get-Away" Power in Summer is low. Summer brings mental and physical lassitude. The spirit is languid, the liver is lazy. Nature is trying to unload the toxins that come from heavy foods and lack of outdoor exercise. Help Nature to restore natural vigor and vim. Get an eight-cylinder stamina by eating **Shredded Wheat Biscuit** with fresh fruits and green vegetables. Cut out meat and potatoes—eat these delicious, nourishing little loaves of baked whole wheat and be cool, contented and happy. For breakfast with milk or cream; for luncheon with berries or other fruits.

Made in Canada

His Wish Satisfied.

The peddler knocked timidly on the kitchen door. A stout Irish woman, angry as being, interrupted in her work, pulled open the door and glowered at him.

"Did you wish to see me?" she demanded in threatening tones.

"Vell, I did," he assured her with an apologetic grin. "I got my wish, thank you." And he went.

The Manufacturers' Building at the Canadian National Exhibition has 72,500 square feet of exhibit space and the Annex 73,000 square feet.

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house

There are 73 buildings, large and small, used for exhibit purposes at the Canadian National.

SEED POTATOES.

SEED POTATOES, IRISH COBBLERS, Delaware, Carman. Order at once. Supply limited. Write for quotations. H. W. Dawson, Brampton.

ARTICLES FOR SALE.

THRESHERMEN'S SUCTION HOSE, Canvas Covered, 2 1/2" at 45 cents. Genuine Britches Covered, 1 1/2" 4 ply, at 24 cents. N. Smith, 133 York St., Toronto.

FOR SALE.

GOOD 100-ACRE FARM, HURON County, Morris Township. Must sell. For particulars write F. S. SCOTT, Brussels, Ont.

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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, 78 West Adelaide Street, Toronto.

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

BOOK ON DOG DISEASES And How to Feed
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Years from now the Bissell Silo will be giving good service. It is built of selected 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 rot. Well do anything else. Our folder explains more fully—Write Dept. U.
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ABSORBINE
TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
will reduce inflamed, swollen joints, Sprains, Bruises, Soft Bunches, Heals Bolls, Poll Evil, Quittor, Fistulas and infected sores quickly as it is a positive antiseptic and germicide. Pleasant to use does not blister or remove the hair, and you can work the horse. \$2.00 per bottle, delivered. Brook 7 M from.
ABSORBINE, JR., the antiseptic liniment for man and horse, reduces Painful Swollen Joints, Venous Strains, Bruises, stings and inflammation. Price \$1.00 per bottle at dealers or delivered. Will tell you more if you wish. Liberal Trial Bottle for 10c in stamps.
W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F., 516 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.

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**Headquarters for
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Look for the Paroid Roll.

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**Buy at
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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.
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holders. 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
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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
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**Victor Victrolas \$21.00 to \$400.00
Records from 75 cts. up.**

Newlist 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.

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THE TAILOR.

Main Street, - Lachute.

Head-Quarters

LIFE!!

That is found in our new stock of
No. 6 Dry-cell Batteries

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STOVES and RANGES

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Lachute Grist & Flour Mills.

Wholesale and Retail.

Flour, Bran, Shorts, Middlings, Cornmeal, Oatmeal,
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FINE GROUND FEED OUR SPECIALTY.

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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.

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Your New Fall Suit made to your order just as you
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Marble and Granite, first class work
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Satisfaction guaranteed in all
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Headstones, Iosts, Fences etc.

Terms to suit Purchasers.

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**Just Received
A car-load of Buggies**

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

**W. J. BOYD, Licensed Auctioneer.
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Money to loan on security

Depositor of the late J. E.
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LACHUTE, - QUE.

**Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA**

The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XLI

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1916.

NO. 36

Preserving Fruits

We have a splendid big shipment of
Plums, Peaches, Grapes Etc.
You can get your supply of Winter Apples
from us. Your choice of varieties.
Splendid line of Neillson's Chocolates.

Fruitbaskets for Sale (wholesale or retail).

P. PAQUIN, - Lachute

Water Taxes now Due.

Notification is hereby given that the water taxes are now due. The town office intends to start out on his rounds of collection by the 1st of October, so those indebted will have same in readiness.

Millinery opening.

Miss Lavigne announces her Fall Millinery Opening at her parlors on Main St. opposite Post-office, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, Oct. 3, 4 and 5. All the latest designs in the Millinery Art.

We have also stocked a full line of Ladies' Wear that will make your visit interesting.

FOR SALE.—One mare 7 years old also gasoline engine three horse power (Stickney) in first call condition.

Apply to,
P. GOVETTE, Brownsburg.

You are invited to come and see our Special Display of Trimmed Hats at very low prices from \$2.50 up as H. E. BURWASH, Reg'd. 10-6

Fall Overcoats and Raincoats, for Men in large assortment at present.
W. BANFORD & SON.

There is a Job Lot of Ladies' Shoes at One Dollar and Forty Nine Cents on offer just now.
W. BANFORD & SON.

Our Ladies' Coats and Costumes for Fall and Winter are now in.
W. BANFORD & SON.

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.

HOUSE TO LET.—In East end, good stable.
Apply to,
H. HAMPTON.



AUTO LIVERY
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A. E. BISHOP

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

CRESWELL'S

Canada Cement
Prices Right

R. Creswell, Regist'd.

LOCAL NEWS

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Murray moved to Montreal on Tuesday.

Mr. Hunter, of Olyoke, Mass., was the week-end guest of Mrs. M. Coy.

Mr. Thomas P. A. of Montreal, is spending this week with friends in town.

Mrs. (Rev.) F. J. Hayden is spending a week-end vacation in Montreal.

Mrs. Velland and son are spending this week with friends in D. Ammonville.

The Misses Wilson spent the week-end in St. Andrews the guests of Mrs. Jeffrey.

Mrs. Currie and Mrs. Reid, of Montreal, were guests of Mrs. Jas. McKimmie this week.

Mrs. Wilson, of Winchester, Ont. is the guest of her son Rev. R. J. Wilson this week.

Mrs. E. J. Johnson, of Brownsburg, is enjoying a weeks camp outing below Chicoutimi.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Lyster and son of Montreal, spent a few days this week at St. Thomas's Gore.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Calder with their son Private Wm. Calder spent the week-end at 10 Island Lake.

Miss Rita Moseley left on Monday for Toronto to attend McMaster University for the coming winter term.

Mrs. Lyster returned on Friday last from a pleasant visit with friends in Carmen, Winnipeg and other points.

Next Sunday evening's Topic will be, "The Soul's Inspiration." The Pastor Rev. F. J. Hayden, B. A. will preach.

Mr. G. W. Bond, of Boise Idaho, who has been the guest of Mr. McVicar, Beech Ridge, for the past few months returned home on Saturday.

The many friends of Mr. Alex. Pollock will be pleased to learn that he has successfully undergone his operation in the General Hospital for appendicitis.

Mr. W. J. MacDowan, of Lachine was a guest of Mrs. Mackie for the week-end taking home with him his little daughter Emily who has been visiting her grandmother for a few weeks.

Mrs. Holland has closed her pretty summer home "Ivan Bower" and left on Sunday for a two weeks visit with her sons at Grand Mere after which she will spend the winter in Toronto.

Anglican Church services for Sunday October 1st are as follows:—Lachute at 10.30 and 7. Brownsburg at 3. At Louisa the service will be held on Tuesday the 3rd, at eight o'clock.

The Methodist Woman's Missionary met at the home of Mrs. Drysdale, on Thursday. A goodly number were present, the president, Mrs. Hayden made an earnest appeal for greater activity in the society.

Mrs. Thos. Christie returned on Sunday last after an absence of three weeks during which she motored with friends to the White Mountains and also spent a pleasant holiday at Kennebrink Beach.

The Annual meeting of the Lachute Branch of the Red Cross Society, for the election of officers for the ensuing year, will be held in Victoria Hall Tuesday afternoon Oct. 3rd, at 3 o'clock. All members are requested to be present.

Mr. D. McAdam, of Chatham, left on Monday for a trip West, visiting his three sons James, William and John, who are U.P.R. employees at Chapleau, Ont. Mr. McAdam then intends going on to Winnipeg, Cypress River and Brandon.

On Sunday evening, before a large audience in the Methodist Church, a special address was given by the Rev. F. J. Hayden, B. A. on the subject of, "David, Lloyd George, the British Minister of War, and a Man of Prayer, or 'From Poverty to Power'."

The annual sports of Lachute Academy are being held on Saturday next at the School Grounds. It is on this field that some 73 of the old scholars who are now fighting for King and Country first won their laurels. Friends of the institution are invited to be present.

Among the principal exhibitors and prize-winners at the Ste. Scholastique Fair, we are pleased to note that Mr. J. H. Black won out with his fine Ayshire herd, taking 14 first, 2 second and 1 third, also 2 firsts on his horses. Mr. Eddie Kettle also came off well with his pure-bred Ayshires winning 7 seconds, 1 third and 2 fourth prizes. Mr. Robbie Doig on his Ayshires also secured 7 firsts and 6 seconds. Mr. John Boyd of Bethany took 3 first prizes for his general purpose team and Mr. O. Rodgers of East Settlement as second.

Death came with great suddenness to George Martin a young lad of 15 who was in the employ of Mr. Thos. Moore, East Ward.

Not feeling well on Friday last, the doctor was called in who thought he might be sickening for Typhoid he remained in bed during Saturday and when Mrs. Moore went to give him his medicine early Sunday morning she found he had died in his sleep. His parents who reside in Verdun, were at once notified and came to Lachute. The little lad was much liked and respected in the home of Mr. Moore and after a short service at the house the remains were taken by 6 of His Sunday School comrades to the train and interment made in Montreal.

French-Canadians Honor Sir George.

Sir George Perley paid a flying visit to Lachute on Thursday last, and the occasion was seized by a number of his French-Canadian friends, both Liberals and Conservatives, to organize an important picnic at Mr. Adolphe Daymond's splendid camp on the North River, a short distance east of Lachute. The gentlemen responsible for the arrangements were Mr. Raymond, Mr. R. A. Drapeau, advocate, and Mr. A. C. LaRue. Mr. Drapeau expressed to Sir George the appreciation of all his constituents for the honor done the county of A. by the tact and efficiency with which he had handled the onerous duties of the High Commissioner's office in Canada, and wished him a safe voyage on his return to England. Sir George in reply paid a warm tribute to the gallant work of the French-Canadian troops at the front, and expressed his conviction that the unity existing between the French-Canadian and English-speaking soldiers was a forecast of the future relations of the two races in Canada.

After his two months visit in Canada, Sir George has now left again for England to resume his duties as acting High Commissioner for Canada in London. Sir George has made himself fully acquainted with the progress of the military organization in Canada and with the plans for increasing the Canadian overseas army. On his return to London he will take up with the British Government certain matters relating to what is being done here and what is proposed for the future. He will remain in the office of High Commissioner at least until the close of the war.

CUSHING

Mr. Stewart Robertson, of Montreal spent the week at Mrs. R. Pinkerton's. Miss Roberta Wilson, of Grenville, was a guest at the Manse for a few days recently.

Miss Violet Kerr spent part of the week in Montreal where she was a guest at the wedding of Miss Handy and Mr. A. Morrison.

Mrs. Henderson Weir who has been the guest of her parents Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Nicholls for a few weeks intends leaving on Friday of this week for her home at Iroquois Falls Ont.

Mrs. G. Mason, of Brooklyn, N.Y., who has spent the greater part of the summer here the guest of her cousin Mrs. T. Weir Jr., with her little daughter left for home on Monday morning.

Mrs. H. Thompson, of New York, who with her daughter Miss Edith Thompson are at present visiting their friends in Canada were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Nicholls over the week-end.

Rev. and Mrs. Jas. Fraser are enjoying the pleasure of a visit from their daughter-in-law Mrs. James M. Fraser of Halifax, N.S., who with her two little sons arrived on Friday last and will remain a few weeks.

Mrs. Wm. Douglass, of Indian Head Sask., who has spent the summer with her friends in Cushing and Montreal left for her home in the West on Tuesday of this week, she accompanied to Ottawa by her niece Miss Ella Watson.

The young ladies of the vicinity are at present engaged in practicing a comedy entitled "Mere Man" to form part of the programme of a concert in aid of the Red Cross which will be held at the Stone Hall some time during next month.

DALESVILLE

Miss Mina Dixon spent the week-end at her home here.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Vary visited Mrs. W. J. Tomalty on Monday.

Rev. A. E. and Mrs. White and infant daughter left on Saturday last.

Mrs. M. Graham spent a couple of days in Brownsburg this week.

Mrs. J. L. Kennedy and Lillian of Pine Hill are visiting friends here this week.

Mrs. J. Thorburn and Mrs. L. Robinson, of Louisa visited friends here on Wednesday.

Mr. L. Forrester is in Daleville this week assisting with the work on the Hall adjoining the Church.

Rev. Dr. A. L. and Mrs. Therrien accompanied by their little grand daughter Miss Helen White who spent a week visiting here returned to Montreal on Wednesday of last week.

Sunday Oct. 1st Pastor W. G. White will address the following meetings:—Daleville at 11 a.m. Brownsburg at 8 p.m. and Roussillon at 7 p.m.

The communion of the Lords Supper will be observed at Daleville and Roussillon.

BIRTHS.

McFAUL.—At Brownsburg, Que., on Tuesday, Sept. 26th, to Mr. and Mrs. Ira McFaul, a daughter.

In loving memory of John Somerville who passed away Sept. 21, 1914.
Sadly missed by his many friends.

Ladies' Coats

For Fall and Winter have arrived and are on Sale already

We have some choice samples of this Season's style. The prices too are reasonable considering the flight of wool prices. We have also received our first lot of Costumes for Fall.

It will be a pleasure to us to show these goods whether you need them or not.

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.

School Time Again!

With the Re-Opening of Schools comes the necessity of book requirements, and as usual we are to the front with a plentiful supply of books, pencils, pens, etc. to fit you out for your duties.

We also wish to draw attention to every other department of our store which are well stocked and well assorted. Our prices are Always Right.
Phone your order to No. 2.

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
Watch styles from \$10 up.

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

About the House

Useful Hints and General Information for the Busy Housewife

Quick Bread Recipes.

Twentieth Century Bread.—To make four box loaves of bread scald one pint of milk, add one pint of water, and when the mixture is lukewarm add one small compressed yeast cake dissolved in half a cupful of warm water, a level teaspoonful of salt and sufficient whole wheat flour to make a batter; beat continuously for five minutes; cover and stand in a warm place, 75 degrees Fahrenheit, for two hours and a half. Then add flour slowly, stirring all the while, until the dough is sufficiently hard to turn on a baking board. Kneal until it loses its stickiness; divide it in loaves; put each loaf in a greased square pan; cover and stand in the same warm place for one hour, or until it has doubled its bulk. Brush the top with water and bake in a moderately oven for three-quarters of an hour.

The next is a little quicker, as the entire process only takes three hours from beginning to end.

Hanko Bread.—3½ cupfuls, sifter bread flour. 2 tablespoonfuls shortening. 1 cupful water. 1 teaspoonful of salt. 2 tablespoonfuls sugar. 1 cake compressed yeast. Sift and measure the bread flour; rub the fat lightly into the flour with the tips of the fingers; divide the water into three cups. Add the salt to one cup, the sugar to another and soften the yeast in the third cup. Combine these liquids and add them to the flour, mixing the dough lightly with the fingers. When the dough will form a ball raise it from the bowl; hold it high in the air, and strike it with force upon the table four times. Replace in the bowl and allow it to rise for 1½ hours; at the end of which time turn the dough under the center four times. Place in a greased bread pan and let the dough rise for a half and hour. Then bake the dough in a hot oven at 450 degrees Fahrenheit for 30 to 35 minutes. When the bread comes free from the sides of the pan, tap it. A hollow sound shows that it is done. Cool the bread and keep in a tin or air-tight box.

Entire Wheat Bread.—Two cups scalded milk, ¼ cup sugar or 1-3 cup molasses, 2 teaspoonfuls salt, 1 yeast cake dissolved in ¼ cup lukewarm water, and 2-3 cups coarse entire wheat flour. Add sweetening and salt to milk, cool; and when lukewarm add dissolved yeast cake and flour; beat well, cover and let rise to double its bulk. Again beat, and turn into greased bread pans, having pans half full; let rise and bake. Entire wheat bread should not be quite double its bulk during last rising. This mixture may be baked in gem pans.

Entire Wheat and White Flour Bread.—Use same ingredients as for entire wheat bread, with exception of flour. For flour use 3¼ cups entire wheat and 2¼ cups white flour. The dough should be slightly kneaded, and if handled quickly will not stick to the board. Loaves and biscuits should be shaped with hands instead of pouring into pans, as in entire wheat bread.

Whole Wheat Bread.—One and one-half pints whole wheat flour, 1 teaspoonful soda, 2 teaspoonfuls cream of tartar, 1 teaspoonful of salt, ¾ pint of cold water. Exceptionally simple and inexpensive is this recipe for bread, made without sweetening, shortening or yeast, yet it is sweet, tender and wholesome and the entire process takes less than two hours. Sift the dry ingredients together (having the teaspoonful of soda, rounding—and the salt and cream of tartar level) then add the water, stir thoroughly, place in a well-greased, round tin, cover with a buttered paper and steam for one hour over constantly boiling water. Remove from the steamer and bake for three-quarters of an hour in a slow oven. If cut, when cold, into slices and browned slightly in the oven it has a crisp, nutty flavor, which is both appetizing and delicious.

Corn Bread.—2 cups cornmeal, 1 cup flour, 1½ cups sour milk, ¼ teaspoon baking soda, 1½ teaspoon salt, 3 tablespoonfuls melted drippings, ¼ cup sugar. Mix and sift dry ingredients, mix thoroughly and quickly turn into hot, well-greased, flat pan. Bake about 30 minutes. Cut into squares and serve hot.

Corn Butter Bread.—Two eggs, half pint cornmeal, half pint milk, one tablespoonful of butter, melted; half cup white flour, half teaspoonful salt, one teaspoonful baking powder. Melt the butter over hot water; separate the eggs; beat the yolks slightly; add the milk, then the butter, cornmeal, flour and salt. Beat thoroughly, add the baking powder; beat again and fold in, carefully, the whites of the eggs beaten to a stiff froth. Steam for an hour or so. Cut into squares and serve warm.

Sour Cream Biscuits.—Mix two cups flour, half teaspoon soda, two teaspoonfuls baking powder and half teaspoon salt and sift several times. With the tips of the fingers work into the flour one tablespoon butter, or, if desired, half tablespoon each butter and lard. Stir in lightly with a fork enough sour cream to make the dough just stiff enough to handle, probably about one cup. The dough can be left very soft if the board is well floured. Pat the dough out quickly on-half

inch thick and cut into small rounds. Bake in a quick oven 15 to 20 minutes. If sour milk or buttermilk is used instead of sour cream, use two tablespoonfuls shortening in place of one tablespoonful.

In cases of constipation either of the following are very advisable:

Bran Bread.—Three cups, white flour, three cups bran, one teaspoon salt, half cup molasses, one teaspoon baking soda, two cups sour milk or buttermilk. Mix all together, put into greased bread pan and bake one and one-half hours in a slow oven.

Bran and Graham Biscuits.—One cup sterilized bran, two cups graham flour, one cup milk, one egg, two teaspoonfuls butter, four teaspoonfuls baking powder. Mix the dry ingredients together, beat the egg slightly and add to the milk. Stir the liquids into the dry ingredients the same as for cream biscuits. Turn upon a slightly floured molding board and roll to one-half inch in thickness. Cut into shape with the biscuit cutter and bake in a hot oven.

Lastly, here is a very nourishing nut and raisin bread that is particularly good for the children's school luncheon, but it is well to chop the raisins so as to make them more easily digested:

Nut and Raisin Bread.—One cup white flour, two cups graham flour, quarter cup sugar; one cup chopped nuts, quarter cup small raisins, half teaspoonful salt, half cup molasses, two teaspoonfuls soda, two cups sour milk. Mix and sift the dry ingredients, add nuts and raisins, then molasses and mix. Bake in a moderate oven 45 to 60 minutes.

Things to Remember.

A portable fire extinguisher should be in every home.

It is said that an omelette is the true test of civilization.

Peas and corn should always be canned a few hours after they are gathered.

A high cutting table, such as tailors use, is of the greatest service in the sewing room.

When a worn place or hole appears in the matting it can be darned with strands of raffia.

To remove ink stains, dip the stain in boiling water, rub with salts of sorrel and rinse well.

When using a double thread, draw it over a piece of laundry soap and you will never have a snarl.

The cloudy look on a piano can be removed by a cloth dipped in soap and water and wrung very dry.

Always, if possible, have your dining room light and bright in the winter, and cool and shaded in the summer.

Leftover corn and tomatoes can be made into an excellent chowder with an addition of sliced potatoes, milk and seasoning.

To preserve the flavor of the olives when a large bottle has been opened pour a little olive oil on the top and keep well corked.

Fine linens and pieces of lingerie will last much longer if they are wrung out by hand and not put through the wringer.

It is not safe to eat mushrooms after they have been allowed to get cold. They develop injurious qualities and become poisonous.

An old magazine kept on the kitchen table is good to set hot pans on; the outer leaves can be torn off as fast as they get soiled.

A Russian salad is made from one onion, two apples and four cucumbers pickles, all chopped fine and seasoned with salt, cayenne and vinegar.

When some one has knocked a white place in the wall paper, copy the proper coloring of the figure with crayons and the spot will not show.

When a kettle is badly burned, do not fill it with water, but set it aside to cool, then put in a handful of washing soda and water and allow it to boil for an hour or more.

Paint, no matter how hard and dry, can be taken out of woollen clothing by using a solution of equal parts of ammonia and turpentine. Saturate the spot two or three times, then wash out with soap suds.

Instead of folding tablecloths after they are washed, roll them, folded once or twice, lengthwise on mailing tubes of cardboard. This makes a smoother cloth with fewer creases, which is, of course, to be desired.

When potting plants, put a piece of coarse muslin over the hole in the pot before putting in the bits of stone and soil, which keeps the drainage good. The muslin prevents the earth from washing away.

A scant teaspoonful of boiled vinegar beaten into boiled frosting when the frosting is being added will keep it from getting brittle and breaking when the cake is cut. It will be as moist and nice in a week as the day it was made.

Serving green vegetables on toast is an economical as well as a palatable method. It makes the vegetable "go farther," adds considerably to the total food value of the dish, and is one more good way of using stale bread.

In Russia,

"He who steals my good name"—
"Gets a load."

PRUSSIAN GUARD PRIDE OF HUNS

IT IS AN ARMY CORPS OF 50,000
PICKED MEN.

But a Few More Blows Like Contalmaison Will Shake German Faith.

On the morning of May 21, 1913, I was standing in Lehrter Station, Berlin, awaiting the arrival of King George and Queen Mary, who had come to Germany for the wedding of Princess Victoria Luise of Prussia, writes Frederic William Wile, late Berlin correspondent of the London Daily Mail. Presently the iron rafters of the barnlike old Bahnhof shook with a mighty hubbub. The "honor company" of the First Regiment of the Infantry of the Guard was tramping down the platform to the train, preceded by its thunderous band and five-and-drum corps. With deafening thud the phalanx of young giants, six-footers to a man, goosestepped past the Imperial welcoming party, leaving in their wake a cloud of dust and a rumble that might have been made by a cavalcade.

"Na, mein lieber Wile," quoth my old friend Schmidt of the Berliner Zeitung am Mittag, "so was gibst's in England wohl nicht!" (Well, my dear Wile, that's something you haven't got in England!)

Schmidt was right. There is nothing like the Prussian Guard; there is something better. And a few more smashes at the Prussian Guard, such as the British army delivered at Contalmaison, and that "internal collapse" in Germany upon which many people in England have built premature hopes will be materially hastened. For the Guard of Prussia, in Hun tradition, is invincible. To defeat it decisively in action is visibly to undermine German's hopes of "victory."

The "Super"-Army Corps.

"What is the Prussian Guard?" I have been asked a score of times. Unlike our Guards, which in peace comprise Household Cavalry and Foot Guards (in all about 10,000 men), the Guard of Prussia is an army corps which takes the field as a separate unit and is made up on a peace footing of some 50,000 troops of all arms. It embraces thirteen regiments of infantry, eight regiments of cavalry, and four regiments of field artillery. When we speak of the "Prussian Guard," therefore, we mean foot, rifles, Uhlans, dragoons, cuirassiers, hussars and even sappers. In the war the "Guard" may be augmented to as many as 50,000 troops, so that even if 5,000 have fallen the "Guard" is by no means "wiped out."

The men of the corps are the supposed super-troops of the Kaiser's army, hallowed by legend with unconquerable prowess. Their officers are exclusively noble, and the rank and file must be at least 5 feet 10 inches and 168 pounds. Unlike other Prussian regiments, the Guard is not a territorial unit, recruited from the particular local district in which it is raised or has its headquarters, but consists of men from all parts of the kingdom. Two qualifications are essential—the physical standard mentioned and "better-class" origin. As a rule, the Guards belong to the older farming stock of the Prussian Provinces. To have performed his two or three years of military service with Guard regiments in Berlin or Potsdam, where they are exclusively quartered, is for every young Prussian a badge of distinction which serves him well in later life.

Three Generations.

The First and Second Regiments of the Infantry of the Guard are the particular pets of the Hohenzollerns. All Prussian royal princes serve in them by tradition, formally entering their ranks in their tenth birthdays, as "the little Willie," the Crown Prince's eldest son, did the other day, completing what I heard some one call "three generations." The princelings go through the form of "earning" their promotion by successive stages, beginning as subalterns and graduating to a colonelcy.

Napoleon once called his guard "a moving citadel which protects the Emperor wherever he may be." The Kaiser on a spectacular occasion early in his reign stole the aphorism and applied it to the Prussian Guard. It is well for the Supreme War Lord,

apparently, that he was not at Contalmaison, else his "citadel" might have fallen in on him, crushed by the "contemptible" little British army.

PETROGARD IN EARNEST.

To All Russia the War is Considered a Crusade.

"The war," said a friend of the writer, just returned from a visit to Russia, "has wrought no such change in any capital of Europe, not even in Paris, as in Petrograd. From a city of careless pleasures it has become a city of the deepest seriousness and a grim and deadly earnestness. It is possessed of one thought only—to win the war; and on that object all its efforts are concentrated, says London Answers.

"It is a city, too, of profound piety, and this piety is universal. You will see the roughest cab-driver and the most high-placed officer alike remove their hats and cross themselves reverently when passing a street-shrine. Every Russian regiment has its own special ikon, which to it is a real living thing, the very body of the saint whose spirit dwells in it; and every soldier carries a cross as his most precious treasure and consoler. To all Russia the war is a crusade—a holy war waged for the little brother Serbia.

"And for this great and holy crusade everyone is working. The very boys are always busy rolling bandages, making 'swobs,' or sewing strips of bombazine together, which the soldiers prefer to socks. At the hospital of Tsarskoe Selo the Czarina, her daughters, and Court ladies are ministering night and day to the wounded and dying; and in all the intermediate social stages everyone is equally hard at work.

"In the streets of Petrograd the war meets you everywhere. Wherever you go you encounter collectors—selling metal crosses for the Red Cross, postcards for a fund to help the Poles, or relics from the battlefield—all in the sacred name of charity.

"At a street corner you will see a patient, serious crowd gathered to listen while someone reads aloud the latest news of the fighting from the leaflets posted up on the walls. Here you pause to watch a regiment of stalwart, grim-faced soldiers march past, with the slow, rhythmic tread peculiar to the Russian fighter. A little farther on a band of students passes along singing—to your astonishment—"Tipperary," while very unobtrusively his hat in tribute to England, the great ally who is making victory assured."

VALUE OF SAVING.

Some Good Advice to the Young People.

The opinions of William H. Osborn, United States Commissioner of International Revenue, on saving, are quoted in the August American Magazine.

"People get rich in two ways," he says, "The minority through skill and success in investments and trading; the majority through systematic saving of small sums. I know a man who just before he was to be married, twenty years ago, lost all he had, and went \$11,000 in debt on a business deal. He gave his intended bride a chance to release herself.

"I think you can get on your feet again," she told him. 'I'm willing to take a chance.'

"All right," he said, 'get into the boat with me.'

"And they were married. 'The bride got a cigar box and cut a hole in the top of the lid. She called it her 'furniture box,' and into it went all the dimes and quarters she didn't really need. Soon she had enough to furnish a home.

"But she didn't quit saving. She kept right on until she had \$2,000. With this she bought a piece of land, which she later sold for \$3,000. The fund kept growing, and she kept making more investments. To-day she has money and property in her own name valued at upwards of \$40,000.

"I know of many more cases just like that. It's a law of business that invariably succeeds.

"My advice to every young man is to start a savings fund and put into it a definite part of what he makes. When the total runs to \$500 or more he should invest it in something which brings more interest than he can get from a savings bank, yet is safe. If he keeps on in this way, he will be independent when he gets old enough to quit work.

A successful blacksmith can either shoe a horse or make a horseshoe.

THE FASHIONS

No doubt, most of us are feeling that our summer wardrobes are beginning to look a little the worse for wear. The dainty voiles and organdies that were so crisp and fresh at the beginning of June and July when we started the season with them, are looking limp and faded since they have been pressed into service all through the warm weather.

Taffeta the Leading Silk

By far the most popular silks for dresses just now are the taffetas. They are especially smart in self tones and in the many striped, checked and blocked effects seen. Navy blue and the rich, dark tones predominate. In some very striking designs both checks and stripes are combined. Following closely in the lead of taffeta are messaline, faille, figured and dotted foulard, crepe de Chine, silk voile, chiffon, crepe andorgette crepe.

The two illustrations shown here are typical of the simplicity of the present styles. The dress of checked taffeta has a gored skirt with panel front and back, and of course, it would not be complete without the large patch pockets on either side of the front, for pockets are as popular



Dress of Checked Taffeta

as ever in spite of their having been in fashion so long. In the waist, the panel gradually tapers upward to the neck, where it is met by a collar oforgette crepe, which ripples at the back though the front is quite flat. Chiffon, net or organdy is often substituted fororgette crepe in fashioning collars for this type of dress. The only trimming in this model is seen in the buttons on either side of the panel. The color harmonizes with the dress.

That the vogue for combining plain and figured materials has not by any means diminished, is shown in the dress of plain and figured foulard recently seen. It is trimmed with with ribbon arranged in bands on the under-skirt and cuffs, and in plaiting which finishes the neck and hem. Note the gathered pockets and the straight tunic plaited at the top. These are two prominent style features of the season. This model is one which at first sight may seem intricate, but on closer inspection one



Ribbon a Fashionable Trimming

discovers that the novel touches which make it so very chic are, in reality, easily carried out.

Parasols and Sport Clothes

At all fashionable resorts, parasols of bright hues and fancy shapes are strongly in evidence. They are in all colors, both in self tones and in effective combinations of two harm-

onizing colors. One of the novelties which has been taken up is the Japanese parasol with its many colorings harmoniously blended.

Sport clothes continue to be largely featured. The craze for silk sweaters keeps steadily on the increase. Gold, bright green, purple, blue, old rose and gray are among the most favored colors. The sweater, as a rule, is in some gay color and hats and stockings to match enhance the charm of this much-favored costume. Smocks and middie blouses are now made not only of linens and heavy cottons, but are very frequently developed in taffeta, crepe de Chine, also silk and wool Jersey cloth. The smock of taffeta worn with a Jersey skirt is one of the latest combinations.

These patterns may be obtained from your local McCall Dealer or from The McCall Co., 70 Bond Street, Toronto.

HONEYSUCKLE FROM JAPAN.

Fragrant Vine Was Originally Japanese.

Years ago Japan sent to this country a vigorous green vine which won favor through its lavish display of fragrant white flowers in late spring. For a time the vine and flowers were kept within the bounds of gardens, lawns and parks. Then it ran away. To-day you'll find it roaming along the roadside, climbing stumps and hedges. It needs no gardener, for it can take care of itself. It's the honeysuckle.

The Japanese variety which ran away joined some of its American cousins, who are just as pretty and just as fragrant. There's the coral honeysuckles, for example, a famous porch climber in the Southern States, with trumpet-shaped flowers, red outside and scarlet within. In England they have the woodbine, a cream colored, fragrant relative of the honeysuckle.

Recently there came a new variety from China, where it was found on the tops of mountains 6,000 feet above the sea. Its foliage is almost evergreen, and the flowers are a reddish bronze. Another variety has red flowers; with yellow and buff markings.

There's no need to hunt for the honeysuckle. Its fragrance will announce it before you're near enough to see it.

TRAVEL IN COREA.

Ice Cream and Biscuits on the Restaurant Cars.

A Baldwin locomotive whisked us through the green hills and past the quaint thousand-year-old villages of Corea. It was odd to see the white swaddled Coreans, with their bare feet and flytrap hats, riding in this most modern of trains. We fled forty miles an hour over trails where a few years ago these same Coreans doubtless jogged donkeyback at twenty miles a day.

Any American road, says the Christian Herald, would have been proud of the dinner on that train. It was vastly better than the dinners on the roads in Japan. The tiffin (luncheon) was table d'hote and cost only one yen (fifty cents). It comprised seven courses, and its main features, relieved of their French disguises, were soup, fish, chicken salad, beefsteak, brown potatoes, succotash, ice cream and lady fingers, apples, oranges, bananas and coffee. Plenty of everything and everything good. Electric bell at every table. Speedy service. Eternal politeness.

And as if this were not enough, ice cream and nabiscos were served at 3 p.m. That was the last straw.

SKIM MILK IN PAINT.

Makes Fireproof Preparation That is a Fire Resistant.

Instead of feeding skim milk to the hogs farmers may use it in the manufacture of a fire resistant covering for building purposes, especially shingles. This use of what farmers have sometimes considered practically a waste of the farm is announced by Ernest McCullough of Chicago, fire protection engineer for the cement industry.

A mixture of cement and ordinary fine sand in a paste, it has recently been said, is effective as a fire retardant preparation for shingles, but the difficulty is that the wood absorbs the water and the dry sand and cement blow away. The casein in skim milk, it is declared, is the medium used to hold intact the pigments in cold water paint, so by using skim milk without water the integrity of the paste is assured.

LITERATURE NOT GUILTY.

Experiments Prove That Books Do Not Carry Germs.

Old superstitions that books are carriers of disease seem to have been dispelled for once and all by experiments recently made in London.

We all know the familiar argument that Mrs. So-and-So caught this or that by reading an old book that old Mr. Such-and-Such read a few months before he died with the same disease. Now we are told that germs cannot live in such surroundings as are offered by the dry pages of books, says Farming Business, and that sneezing, coughing and talking while reading a book do not make that book a carrier of the disease the reader may have. Washings from books read by tubercular patients were fed to guinea pigs but none developed the disease.

Restraint made would often prevent destitution.



The Fingers of Fate—The Grip Begins to Tighten.

—From "John Bull."

"Binks"—A Dog's Tale

"And mind, now, you must keep your eyes skinned and your wits about you, an' watch that there slope as if them bushes was all blanky Turks."

So saying, the sergeant cautiously crawled away, followed by the remaining three sentries yet to be shown their posts. And Private Wilkins watched him go with some misgiving.

Night outpost is no picnic at any time, but when one's post is a shallow trench, late an enemy trench, on a mile-wide plateau covered with dwarf oak, and with the enemy trenches only a bare hundred yards away, it becomes a duty almost too impressive in its importance.

Private Wilkins watched the sergeant's party disappear, crawling through the bush, and a faint and unaccustomed feeling made itself evident somewhere near the buckle of his Webb equipment belt. He was not afraid, he was sure of that, but his responsibilities were beginning to tell on him.

He had barely had two hours' sleep in thirty-six, and here he was on one of the most nerve-racking duties that the Army offers. Ten times rather would he have crept out, as indeed he had that morning, and "listened" for an enemy mine which was coming uncomfortably near one of our machine-gun emplacements.

Such hectic escapades had an element of sport even for a tired man, and Wilkins was tired.

A thin, drizzling rain began to fall, and the night got even darker. Wilkins buttoned the chin-strap of his greatcoat, and from a sadly depleted haversack took out half a biscuit and a small chunk of bully-beef. He munched slowly and appreciatively, and for a while felt less lonely.

Suddenly a large calibre shell came shrieking overhead, to burst down near the beach, and then came another and another.

"Help me if it ain't Annie come back!" mused Wilkins. "I was afraid they'd started yer, Annie."

Asiatie Annie was a gun from one of the forts across the Narrows, and the men had got to look for her nightly "hate" as something that helped to pass the time. Hence Wilkins' joy at her apparent resurrection. But even this interest was short-lived.

Carefully he laid his rifle on the parapet and gazed at the ground in front of him through the dusk. There was one particular bush, on which he fixed his attention. Was it moving? Cautiously Wilkins drew his butt to his shoulder and lowered the safety-catch, taking careful aim. But the bush did not move from the barley-corn of his foresight, and presently he relaxed again.

Beside him was an empty ammunition-box, up-ended. There could be no harm in sitting down. He could still see ahead, for the parapet was quite low and the trench shallow. He sat down and fell to thinking of home.

Just about this time last year—autumn in his Antipodean country—had been "padding the hoof" from Westport to Christchurch, across the South Island of New Zealand. On just such a night as this he had curled up under a manuka bush, after a scanty supper of bread and tinned meat.

He had slept soundly then; pity he could not sleep now. He tried what it was like to close his eyes. His head fell slowly forward, and he came to himself with a start. A sleep-starved man takes just about three seconds to get well into the land of dreams.

"Blime, you're a blinkin' idjit!" he told himself, and determined resolutely that he was not a bit sleepy, just as a yawn forced itself out and gave the lie to his thoughts.

That bush seemed to move again, and the one to its right was surely changing its position.

"Must be my eyes," he thought, and closed them tight—"just to rest them," he told himself.

Slowly his head and shoulders bent forward, and Private Wilkins made himself comfortable, automatically pillow his dirty face on the earth of the parapet.

Dreams came to him, and he stirred uneasily. He had crawled beneath a tarpaulin on the railway wharf, way back in Lyttleton. It was a rainy night, and the water trickled through a rent in the oil-canvas, and Wilkins felt it cold on his cheek.

He woke with a start, to find a dirty yellow dog with its wet nose against his face. The enormity of his lapse was lost in his delight at seeing the dog, and the dog seemed pleased, too.

They were old friends. Wilkins had found the pup in the camp at Zeltoun, near Cairo, and by dint of much hard work, hard thieving, and harder lying, had managed to keep him safe and alive all the way to Anzac. Suddenly alarm dispelled his pleasure. A dog like this was a dangerous companion on night outpost, for Binks was not undemonstrative as a rule. His pedigree was more than doubtful, and his manners were those of a border-thief.

Wilkins, seeing an advertisement for table delicacies, "Binks 57 varieties," had dubbed his protégé accordingly, for as he said, "You've sure got 57 kinds of dog in your make-up."

Binks crawled on to Wilkins' lap, and shortly was asleep. Wilkins took one more look at the doubtful bush, and slowly again his head dropped, as if at a time, until he was breathing heavily, and back in New Zealand again. Binks was as tired as his master, and presently the breathing of the little yellow dog and the sentry kept time.

Again the tired man took up the thread of his dream, and he imagined himself curled up on top of the unpressed wool bales. In his dream he was awake, and heard stealthy footsteps on the tared wood-blocking of the wharf. A big hand dragged him from his nest, and Constable Murphy the wharf policeman, caught him a cuff over the ear, filling the black night with stars.

But what was it that Murphy was saying? He could not understand his whispered sentences, and no wonder, for Private Wilkins gradually awoke to the terrifying fact that he had been

knocked sideways from his cartridge-box, and was now effectively gagged by a large hand, which covered most of his face.

The Turk is a fatalist, but the two that had "bagged" Wilkins took no chances. One with a hairy face knelt on his chest and searched him, while the other methodically removed the cartridges from his rifle and threw the bolt far away into the bushes.

Then something happened suddenly. Indeed, several things happened at once. A small, hairy, yellow shape materialized from the surrounding blackness and threw itself bodily at the throat of the Turk who held Wilkins' rifle. At the same time, Wilkins bit into the hand that covered his mouth, grabbed the long sword bayonet from the belt of his captor, and stabbed upwards hard.

He scrambled from beneath the body to see the other man busily engaged in tramping on the neck of his beloved Binks. Now, Wilkins was a small man, and the Turk was big even for a Turk, but in the dusk the Tommy saw the dog's appealing eyes and heard the half-strangled breath as it was gradually crushed from the poor, thin body.

With an almost beast-like cry he flung himself at the man, and the two rolled back into the trench, Wilkins on top.

Two minutes later the sergeant and three relieving sentries disentangled a small dog, a large Turk, a bayonet, and a now almost unconscious Tommy, and sorted them into their proper order. The bayonet was removed with a wrench from the Tommy's shoulder, where it was buried half deep; the Turk was trussed with one of his own grey puttees, and a weird procession set off down the slope which led to the beach and the dressing station.

Two men carried Wilkins down the steep slope, then followed the Turk, the sergeant—with a fixed bayonet—and a small yellow dog, walking very stiffly.

The shirt-sleeved surgeon at the dressing-station examined the wound hurriedly.

"Worse than it looks," he said reflectively. "Send him straight off!"

This time on a stretcher, and fortified with a stiff injection of morphia, Wilkins left for the hospital-ship via Hell Spit, Headquarters Beach, and a ship's lifeboat forming one of a tow behind a warship's plunance.

At the last moment, unseen, Binks, who loathed an open boat, dropped quietly down on to the tawarts beside the stretcher and laid his muddy little head on Wilkins' chest.

At the ship's side he was put—stretcher, dog, and all—into an iron cage-cot, and an uneasy steam derrick hoisted him to the deck. The ticket on his torn tunic meant a thorough trip to the operating theatre, and there, under an anaesthetic, a clever-fingered surgeon patched together the several torn pieces, and, still unconscious, Wilkins was put out on the promenade-deck on one of a long line of stretchers.

A zealous hospital orderly, passing his inert form, looked reverently at the white face, and drew the blanket over it.

"E's finished," he remarked to Wilkins' next door neighbor.

"Poor beggar!" said the latter, now no stranger to death.

Precisely half an hour later Private Wilkins, very pale, sat up and removed the blanket from his face.

"Where's my dog?" he asked aggressively, nudging the dozing man next to him.

"Oh, my God!" said the latter feebly. "You passed out 'arf an hour ago."

And he gazed at the resurrected Wilkins with a wild eye.

Then round the corner of the wheelhouse trotted Binks, sniffing each bandaged figure. Wilkins' feeble whistle seemed to galvanize the dog and he landed on the latter's lap with much noisy whining and a cinematographic wagging of his apology for a tail.

A tired-eyed surgeon, stepping through the nearby door, paused to look at the pair, and a light of comprehension came into his eyes.

"Your dog?" he asked Wilkins.

"My oath!" said the latter, emphatically, and the surgeon lifted the yellow mongrel and patted him.

He was a great man, this surgeon, with most of the alphabet after his name, and most of fashionable London after his services when he was at home.

It was he who had mended Wilkins so successfully, and during the operation he had listened for half an hour to the tale of the latter's failure and Binks' saving act, for anaesthetics loosen a man's tongue.

"I wonder," said the surgeon, reflectively, addressing the dog in his arms—"I wonder what the General would say if he knew what we know? Anyway, you've done your bit, pup, and court-martials are unsatisfactory things."

Then the surgeon passed on to snatch an hour's sleep out of the long night, leaving a very much bandaged Tommy weeping unmanly tears over a very grubby yellow dog.

And, with another friendly pat on the dog's grubby hide, he laid the animal gently down beside the wounded soldier, and a glance full of meaning passed between the two men, so far apart in the world's reckoning, yet with but one object in life—the glory and defence of the Motherland.—London Answers.

THE DOGGER BANK.

The Dogger Bank has long been carefully protected, because in the shallow waters that surround it there is the finest fishing that is to be found anywhere near the English coast. The wide stretch that shelves down to a depth of only 120 feet is the largest sand bank in the North Sea, and in by-gone times it was claimed by both Holland and Denmark. The name has nothing to do with the geological formation of which the sand bank is composed. "Dogger" is a sandy, iron impregnated stone that is well known to the geologist. But this bank took its name from the two-masted fishing boat that has been used by Holland for several centuries in the herring and cod fishing in the North Sea. The dogger is similar to the ketch, but adapted for fishing, especially in the shallow waters surrounding the Dogger Bank.



An Officer—Not Yet.
Sergeant: 'Oo do you think you are? A hoffer?
Raw Recruit: No; of course I'm not an officer.
Sergeant: Then don't talk like a bloomin' idjit!—The Tatler.

VERDUN COURIERS A BAND OF HEROES

MUST BE AN ATHLETE AND HAVE
A STOUT HEART.

Keeps Up Communications Between
The Trenches and Generals
In the Rear.

Unexampled conditions of fighting before Verdun have developed a new type of soldier called "the couriers of Verdun," says a despatch from Paris to the New York Tribune. They are the men who maintain communication between the troops in the midst of the melees and officers commanding from the rear. The battlefield into which they dart with orders or after information is a desolate zone where nothing but thick smoke, sometimes black, sometimes white, gives appearance of life. Except during the brief period of an infantry attack, it is to all appearances deserted; the sharpest eye discovers no movement of humanity. The earth is everywhere furrowed by freshly stirred earth, but no one sees the hand that stirred it.

Telephones Destroyed.

Occasionally a form is seen going over this desert land something after the manner of a rabbit, bounding into sight out of the herbs and above uneven ground to disappear again; leaping from obstacle to obstacle, from ditch to ditch, from shell hole to shell hole as it approaches the front line, at times vaulting, at others crawling, and sometimes kept motionless for considerable periods by showers of projectiles sent over from the other side of the line for his personal benefit. This is the messenger of modern battle; he was never more needed nor more useful than at Verdun and the type will probably bear the name for years to come of "the courier of Verdun." Not a telephone line can resist the incessant bombardment that digs up the soil and levels all field work along the whole line in front of the fortress; consequently to assure communications between the front and the rear is a difficult problem. Communications by courier pigeons are very uncertain, and optical signals are insufficient for various reasons. Nothing is certain except the man himself, and to transmit information and orders across that beaten field requires something extraordinary in the way of man. He must be an athlete, with good lungs, and, above all, he must have a stout heart.

Dodging Drums.

The courier of Verdun is unable to use the communicating trenches, where he would be out of sight of the enemy, because that line is crowded always with soldiers going to or from the front line, with wounded being carried back, with men of the commissary department carrying provisions to the men on guard. That is too slow a route for the courier of Verdun; he must take his chances being sighted and hit—above ground. The first formidable obstacle to pass is the zone that is beaten by "drums," where 8-inch, 6-inch and 4-inch shells are bursting with formidable explosions, sending showers of shrapnel over the whole zone. In going through this the courier sees everywhere the spectacle of death, stumbles over corpses, sometimes runs into a cloud of poison vapor before he has crossed it; once through, he is within range of the smaller German guns and the quick-firers. For the whole distance of a mile or two miles, according to the position, his nerves are at the highest tension, with his mind on the end of his mission and at the same time on the obstacles that are multiplied each instant in his path. Some of these couriers get through untouched, some crawl back to the starting point bruised or maimed. Some never return to tell the story of their heroic effort.

A Memory of Ratisbon.

The couriers of Verdun maintained communication from the rear with the heroic troops under the orders of Commandant Raynal—who held the Fort of Vaux several days against overwhelming numbers of assailants. They were all volunteers, selected from a considerable number of men who offered themselves for the dangerous mission. One was a boy of the contingent of 1916, of childish aspect, who every time volunteers were asked for was the first man to the front.

"He had scarcely returned from one of these perilous missions," said his captain, "when he pleaded to be sent out again."

path, had dragged himself back, although unable to rise to his feet, saluted his colonel and said: "Colonel, I am done for, but I have got enough left in me to give an account of my mission." He made his report, and that was the end of his service for his country.

The "Urgent" Envelope.

The risks are so great for these messengers that they are generally sent in couples; if one is hit, the other may get through. Two of these men from the commanding post of a brigade crossed the Fumlin Woods; they were almost at their goal when the shell of a German three-inch struck one of them full in the chest. His comrade stopped and searched the body for the message, but found nothing; the shell had carried away the pocket and the paper that was in it. He made his way back to the post, seemed almost ashamed not to have executed his mission, and asked: "Colonel, give me a duplicate of the message!" He received a pint of water, which was in those days the courier's greatest recompense, and started off again.

One courier presented himself at the commanding post of a colonel, panting, covered with mud, and bleeding freely. He had passed through the zone of a "drum fire" that ploughs up the ground, yard by yard, methodically. He held out the envelope containing the message. "However did you get through?" asked the colonel. "Colonel," was the reply, "I don't know: I only noticed that the envelope was marked 'urgent.'"

"SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE."

Song is the Soldier's Never-Failing Charm at All Times.

Song is the amulet of the soldier; the never-failing charm he carries with him to beguile the first day's fatigue or the last moment's plunge into a belching tornado of destruction. The melody may be facile, the words fatuous; they are merely the instrument, and do not matter. What matters is the vibrant voice lifted in song, for through it is manifest the soul of the man, and its victory over circumstances and environment, writes Trevor Allen.

When, perforce, we must hide our scintillating buttons under greasy overalls and take our turn as camp orderly or cooks' mate, we don't complain. We don't extend our arms in studied anguish, lamenting the luxurious job we sacrificed to join up, and the elegant home we've been accustomed to. All that is taken for granted in the new armies until it is claimed as a strictly personal prerogative; then it is resented. No; we sing. "Good-bye, Virginia," fits admirably the rhyme of a scrubbing brush on a latrine floor; in fact, it is almost a deodorizer. While as for scouring greasy bacon pans with mud and cold water, all the pathos of it seems concentrated in that plaintive "Long, long trail that's leading . . ." And what means all this, pray, but the contempt of the soul for mere disreputable matter, its laughing immunity from the grime of the hands, articulate in song?

Then the route marches. . . . Not only do we sing to proclaim the soul's triumph over physical fatigue; over the caprices of an officer with a suburban tendency to follow the tram-lines; over the wistful appeal of the rising sun that dawns for us in vain and the Crown and Anchor, where not even the perspiring sergeant major may indulge a moment's harborage; over blisters, and drawing feet, and that blighter in front who persists in thinking he is the only man in step. Our singing is positive as well as negative. We sing the intoxicating rhythm of feet and the body's proud strength and endurance, unwavering as a tuneless engine. We sing the delicious languor that creeps into the brain from the limbs' consistent motion, the blood's warm surging, the streaming sunlight, the hazy, brooding countryside. We sing the gayety of marching through pleasant villages so intimately responsive to our "Here we are again!"—the whimsical conceit of marching through the town, with its attentive crowd and deferential traffic.

All these things we sing, chorus following chorus until our repertoire is exhausted, and we have to concede the beauty of those tunes our fathers marched to: "John Peel," "There is a Tavern in the Town," "The Minstrel Boy," "Boys of the Old Brigade," and so on.

In pre-historic days it may have been our idiosyncrasy to mumble old excerpts from Wagner, Grieg, Schubert, Rachmaninoff. Now anything from "Gilbert the Filbert" to "My Home in Tennessee" will do.

People who think before they speak seldom say much.



WAR MAKES LOVE- LETTER WRITERS

WHEN THE WOUNDED SOLDIER
RECEIVED HIS LETTER.

Lovers Find Relief From the Pangs
of War in Putting Thoughts
on Paper.

O, keep him safe where'er he be,
And bring my true love home to me.
The old-fashioned air floated out into the garden with a plaintive cadence and mingled with the music of summer.

The garden gate clicked, feet crunched the gravel, the song in the house suddenly ceased, there were running footsteps, and then a quietness settled down.

Up the short lane I watched the post-girl contending her round, and saw her turn in by the little church that nestles on the edge of the wood, writes an English correspondent.

Behind the quaint gray stone, ivy-clad church there was a glimpse of a white-robed woman, on whose breast was emblazoned the Red Cross. But the post-girl did not make toward the Red Cross matron. She went instead toward the great white cross which stands in the garden, sharply defined against the dark greenery of the ancient trees. And she handed a letter to a blue-garbed man reclining there at the foot of the cross—a sunburned, tanned young man, temporarily broken in the wars.

The Soldier's Letter.

Down the hill went the post-girl, and the soldier was left there with his letter. It must have been a long letter, or maybe it was a short letter that he read many times, for he kept it in his hands longer than is usual, and afterward he did not slip it into the ample side-pocket of his coat, but laboriously he unrolled the coat and safely laid that letter in his inner pocket, sheltered beneath his maimed arm, and the side on which he laid it was that which we like to think is nearest the heart.

The song of the girl within the house had started again, but now it had a different cadence—the plaintive tone had gone. The melody was wafted over the meadow and reached the ears of the young soldier beneath the cross in the sunny little churchyard. He placed his hand where the letter lay.

Both the girl in the house and the soldier in the garden had received what to them was a possession to be desired above all others in these war days—a love-letter.

The ships which pass to and fro across the Channel are laden with letters—nearly all of them contain messages of love for some one, but the great majority are real love-letters.

Lovers who in the old days found their thoughts so hard to express on paper, and who were rarely satisfied with their finished efforts, now sit down in trenches, in billets, in Y. M. C. A. huts, in hospitals, in camps, and in the ships that carry them away from the home land, and the words that were so reluctant to express their sentiments in other days now trip off the pen—more often pencil—with a fluency that often surprises the writers themselves.

Exquisite Love-Letters.

They, being men, do not always realize that their former lack of success often lay in the fact they tried to think of something poetical and lover-like to write, whereas now they sit down and just write the blunt truth.

They say "I love you," and that is all a woman ever wants to hear.

But some rise to more eloquent heights than others—two years of war, two years of the pain of parting, have given to the girls of to-day some of the most exquisite love-letters that have ever been penned.

Many a lover who resorted to subterfuge in order to escape writing the conventional love letter now finds relief in putting his thoughts on paper; many a husband who thought that for him the days of romance were over now writes love-letters to his wife.

There are few women in Great Britain to-day who do not cherish love-letters of the Great War—they have never had so many love-letters in their lives. Women for generations past have not received the homage that the girl of to-day receives—in writing—and women love to see it in writing.

Why Watches Are Irregular.

The reason for variations in the timekeeping qualities of a well-regulated watch have been the subject of investigation by scientists recently. The popular theories that animal magnetism and bodily temperature are causes are denied by investigators. Rather, different rhythms of movement as well as the angle at which a watch hangs are given as real causes for irregularities.

It's good thing to have a temper if you know how to handle it.

GERMANS SEARCH ALL TRAVELERS

EXAMINE MEN AND WOMEN
WITH GREAT CARE.

An Alcohol Bath Provided to Remove
Any Wraps on the
Skip.

Everyone who leaves Germany to-day via Warnemuende for Denmark is stripped to the skin, writes a Copenhagen correspondent. Ears, nose, teeth, and toes are examined to see that no information or plans for the enemy are being carried out. Reichstag members, wife of officials, correspondents and laborers are treated the same. An American crossing the border recently remarked that before long it would be necessary for the inspection station to be built into the Baltic sea so that the travelers could undress on the German border, walk into the water and swim to a waiting station near the ferry and wait for the clothes and baggage to be examined and forwarded by canoe. When travelers leave the train they enter a small wooden shed, resembling in many respects a temporary bath house at an American beach. Here the passports are taken away and shoved into an enclosed room where they are examined. The holders are given numbers. When the passport of a traveler is finished he is called to another room where he is questioned about the objects of his journey. From here the wayfarer goes to a large room when the baggage is examined while detectives stand in front and in back to see that nothing is slipped by.

Nothing is Overlooked.

Every scrap of paper or cardboard is taken away, even wrappings and paper lining to boxes. Cotton is removed from medicine bottles, cigars are examined, some are cut open, chocolate in sealed packages is opened, the wrapping destroyed and half broken up into bits to see that nothing is hidden. Shoes with a new half-sole are opened. The searcher feels everything, examines canes to see whether they are hollow, opens umbrellas, holds every collar up to the light to see that nothing is written on the lining. "After the baggage is examined," said an American woman, who crossed the border recently, "the men and women are taken into separate compartments, about the size of a large individual bath house, and there every bit of clothing is removed. Women are examined by women, men by men. The searcher went, through every piece of my clothes, examined the border of my underwear and held almost every inch of my clothes up to the light. Even the roses I wore were examined petal by petal, my wrist watch was opened back and front, so also my shoes, umbrella and hat. I had to take down my hair and my scalp was examined thoroughly—I suppose to see that I didn't have a map of Metz concealed thereon."

An Alcohol Bath.

"Then my ears, teeth, hands, toes and back were examined, but fortunately I was not a suspicious woman, because I was not washed in alcohol to see if there were any concealed maps drawn on my skin. The alcohol and a basin of water with towels were there, and on a shelf I noticed a bottle of aromatic spirits of ammonia and drinking water, for those who might faint under examination, but in every way the women were courteous and gentle."

After that was over the passengers were permitted to board the ship, but there they soon encountered a score of spies who watched for every move and who listened to every remark. The Germans take no chances with anyone.

Articles which are taken away during the examination are wrapped up before the eyes of the traveler and posted back to an address he gives of any friends in Berlin. Only suspicious articles are confiscated. At present no rubber goods of any kind can be taken out no matter if it is the most necessary article. Not an ounce of rubber leaves Germany to-day.

Wifely Might Hear.

Bix—Do you ever talk in your sleep?

Dix—Yes, but I am mighty careful what I talk about.

The Watchman AND OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE

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En Passant.

The numerous changes attributable to Time have been the theme of mankind ever since the infancy of his race. We can imagine the bewildered thoughts of the first man when he began to observe the changing seasons and gradually to comprehend the incidence of seedtime and harvest, the migration of birds, recurring tides, the movement of the moon and stars, and the daily course of the sun.

For thousands of years these phenomena doubtless interested succeeding generations, and began in them the habit, handed down to us, of taking them as a matter of course.

Bit by bit man constructed theories of the existence of things, aided by his perceptions of their continuance, until he arrived at a point where observation merged into expectation, which in its turn gave place to a seeming certainty until some unusual happening either augmented or upset his calculations.

Theories thus formed abound. Notions of things we are used to have formed in our minds and become rigid articles of belief. One of these, most interesting to us at the present time, is the average Englishman's idea of Canada. For a long time the popular English opinion of Canada has been that it is a British colony. I speak from experience. A Great-British colony. Great, because a colony of Great Britain. Great geographically, and great in promise for the future: apotential sort of greatness which some day would materialise and prove to an open-eyed world the superiority of British colonising instincts and the ubiquitous value of British Institutions.

Years ago a Frenchman known to the public as Max O'Rell, and Paul Bluet to his friends, told John Bull more about Canada than he knew before. John was flattered, but his—Really? Very kind of you I'm sure: By the way, what do you think of the Channel tunnel proposal?—showed that his mind was not very strongly concentrated on Canada at the time.

Even Max O'Rell, far seeing as events have proved him to have been, thought and wrote of Canada as a great colony with a great future. If he could see Canada now, his French blood would leap through his veins in sheer delight, for not only have his happiest auguries been fulfilled but they have been done with a spontaneity which is the visible emblem

of inherent power. Canada has proved herself a nation. Without any embarrassment or hesitation she has stepped into the arena of the world's councils, not only as a daughter of Britannia, but as Canada, the mistress of her own destiny, the proud peerless daughter of a noble mother, taking her own place in the world with perfect self-possession and in her own right.

Australasia has done the same thing, not from example but it observed, but from the same dignified appreciation of the fitness of things, showing the possession of power and willingness to use it in the interests of the world's needs in a manner becoming to a self-respecting nation determined to advance towards the highest duties of national existence.

Meanwhile South Africa, the youngest action of an Imperial House, is bestirring. Possessing an autonomy which is a British heritage, an heirloom with no limitations save that it shall never be alienated from the sacred names of Freedom and Justice, South Africa, scarcely out of her teens, has stood forth and proclaimed her decision: "I also am with you in the cause of humanity; Count on me."

Truly the British at home have had an awakening. Dreaming of their colonial kin across the seas, they have forgotten the flight of time and its changes, unnoticed but inevitable. The Colonies have grown up in the interval and have developed into nations, young and virile with all the attributes of perfect national life and purpose among their possessions. Just exactly as in life sons and daughters grow up and scatter into new homes, so the erstwhile Colonies have grown up, and, as if to teach the world a lesson, are showing that a filial affinity is a British racial characteristic as surely as physical peculiarities are perpetuated under the laws of Nature.

Besides this actual natural bond there is another important factor to be regarded. All nations born free are by heredity noble, and have between them a subtle spiritual sympathy unknown to material gregarious of mankind typified by Bunyan in his allegory of "The man with the muck rake."

This fact was overlooked by the Central European Alliance whose interests are sordid and instigated by an inflated desire for aggrandisement, flanked by oppression and tyranny. Germany and Austria, who cannot colonise on the British model, dreamt idle dreams of alienated colonies eager to break away from the leading strings of a maternal oligarchy. They foresaw, as they thought the grown ups cutting off from imagined restraints and leaving the motherland open to their plans of dispossession, the cubs falling easy victims afterwards. Fantastic visions these, begotten of utter ignorance of the fellowship of Freedom as the basis of all honest national worth.

LINKSMAN.

THE LATE MR. T. STEVENSON

It is with great sorrow that the Jerusalem Settlement learned of the death of Thomas Stevenson which occurred on Sunday, Sept. 24th. Deceased was born at Hill Head some 54 years ago, and has not enjoyed good health for several years. A few weeks ago his son John of the 148th Batt. came home on a visit and measles developed, preventing his return to camp. The other members of the household, his little sister Annie, brother James and Father, all took the sickness and while Mr. Stevenson appeared to be doing nicely, he suddenly took a turn for the worse. The funeral was held on Tuesday and was largely attended.

Wanted!

Construction Men
Saw-Mill Men & Bushmen
Chauffers

Come and join
the
242nd
Canadian
Forestry
Batt.

Lt.-Col. J. B. WHITE
Commanding

HEADQUARTERS

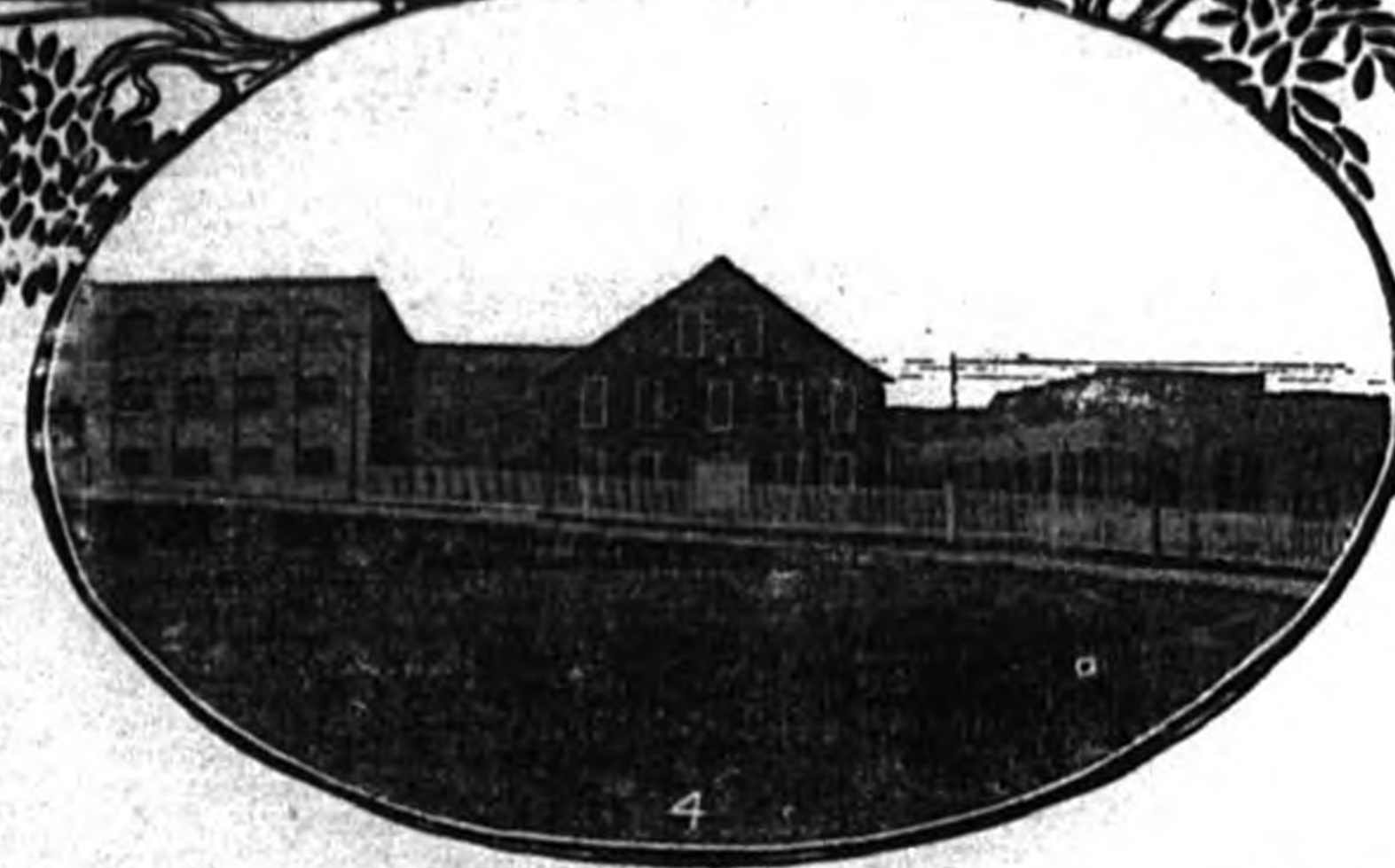
382 Sherbrooke Street, West
Montreal
or to MAJOR S. E. SMITH, LACHUTE.

Men joining this Battalion will be assured of a "fair deal" as the commanding officer is an experienced lumberman, besides being a thoroughly qualified officer and thoroughly in sympathy with the men who work for him.

Americans in Canada



(1) Proctor-Gamble Co., Hamilton, Ont.
(2) Gore Park, Hamilton, Ont.
(3) The Gray-Dart Motors Co., Ltd., Chatham, Ont.
(4) Canadian Ingersoll Rand Co.'s Plant at Sherbrooke, Que.



THE process of the establishment of branches of American industrial concerns within the borders of the Dominion of Canada has been going on for a good many years—ever since it became apparent that no political party was likely to modify very seriously the "protective" character of the country's fiscal policy. It might reasonably have been expected that the shock of war would put a stop, temporarily at least, to this process of peaceful penetration; but the opposite has been the case. Even since the recovery of capital from its paralysis, eight months or so after the war began, the establishment of American branches in Canada has been going on with greater energy and determination than before, and investigation has shown that the war, instead of discouraging such adventure, has afforded new reasons to justify it.

Speaking broadly, the American firms which have established themselves in Canada during the past twelve or fifteen months have been actuated by one or both of two main considerations. Either they have had an eye on the Canadian domestic market, and have regarded the present as a favorable opportunity for a campaign in it because of their own abnormal cash reserves, and the exceptional prosperity and activity of the Dominion; or (this is the explanation in the majority of cases) they have had an eye not only to the Canadian market but also to the vast territory of the Entente Allies, and are convinced that in the fiscal arrangements which will follow the conclusion of peace, no neutral country will receive "most-favored-nation" treatment from any of the Allied countries.

Canada, combining the economic advantages of the American continent, with its wealth of raw material and of skilled labor, with the market advantages of a member of the belligerent Entente, is the natural basis of operations for an American concern with designs upon European markets. This, according to the industrial commissioners of various Canadian cities, and of the Canadian Pacific Railway, is the main motive in inducing most of the recent American branch establishments in Canada, and is likely to bring to Canada within the next few years industrial capital running to many hundreds of millions.

American concerns which have established plants in Canada since the beginning of 1915, is an imposing evidence of the attractive power of the Canadian market and of Canadian export possibilities. It should be added that all of the establishments are substantial plants, built for meeting a large business and for carrying on, not merely a sales agency or an assembling process, but practically the entire process of production from the purchased raw material to the finished article.

One of the first American products to meet with an avowed policy of fiscal discouragement in Free Trade England, as a result of the war and its effect upon trade balances, was the automobile. The establishment of branches of American automobile concerns in Canada has already been going on for some years, owing to the great growth in Canadian consumption of the article and the popularity of American brands. But the European situation has given a tremendous impetus to the movement. Existing plants have been vastly enlarged, and three new and important plants have been undertaken, those of the Maxwell Motors at Windsor, Ontario, the Chalmers Motor Company at Walkerville, Ontario, and the Chevrolet Motor Company at Oshawa, Ontario. This is exclusive of the acquisition and enlargement of Canadian-owned plants by American firms for the manufacture of American brands of cars.

One of the biggest industrial undertakings of the year was that of the of an immense plant in Hamilton, Ontario. The famous packing house of Proctor & Gamble Company, the proprietors of Ivory Soap and of sundry other soap and cottonseed oil products, who have commenced the erection of a new and much enlarged plant in Hamilton, Ontario (which city, it will be noted, is a favorite with American industries owing to its combination of cheap power and good labor supply with the best of shipping facilities). The Flint Varnish & Color Company has put up a branch factory at Toronto, Ontario; and the Link Belt Company is locating in the same city. Sherer & Gillett, makers of store counters, are establishing at Guelph, Ontario. The Maple Leaf Condensing Company, a Detroit concern, is at Chesham, Ontario.

The number of concerns establishing in the Province of Quebec has

been small compared with those of Ontario, but the present labor situation, which is much more favorable in Quebec, is likely to correct that tendency to some extent. An important asset to the industries of Sherbrooke, Quebec, is that of Kayser & Company, the famous manufacturers of silk gloves, stockings, and other articles. The Aetna Explosive Company, at Drummondville, Quebec, has been improperly regarded as a war industry; it is so for the time being, but its immense plant has been designed so as to be applicable to the manufacture of dyes when the explosive business falls off. A rumor, which appears to have good foundation, though not officially confirmed, asserts that one of the great American chemical and explosives concerns has made all preparations for the establishment of a plant for the production of nitrates from atmospheric nitrogen at one of the hitherto undeveloped powers of Quebec Province.

Several American concerns already operating in Canada have found that their existing plants are not equal to the demands which they anticipate. The Dominion Sugar Company, which is largely financed by American sugar-refining capital, is adding a big plant at Chatham, Ontario, to its existing buildings at Wallaceburg in the same province. The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company is removing from small premises at Bowmanville, Ontario, to an immense property which it has bought at New Toronto, Ontario.

These examples, all of them being enterprises undertaken long after Canada's participation in the war and her financial sacrifices for that cause were known and allowed for, are convincing evidence that the progressive manufacturers of the United States have perfect confidence in Canada as a field for industrial investment. As most of them are looking for an export trade, it would appear that they are satisfied that production costs in Canada will not be materially altered after the war, either as regards labor supply, cost of living, or burdens of taxation. Mr. Graham W. Curtis, Industrial Agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway, stated recently that he had found American business men greatly impressed by the showing of financial American confidence in, and comprehension of, Canada, was greater than strength made by the Dominion since the war, and that undoubtedly at any other previous date.

IN MEMORIAM.

THE LATE MRS. WM. CLIFFORD.

Lives on the death of a loving mother.
One more gone from her dear old home,
One more broken link in the chain
That held our hearts in thrall.

A mother's sweet and gentle voice
Is hushed within the gloom,
A mother's loving form is laid
Within the silent tomb.

Her white hands are gently crossed
On her cold and pale breast,
And in their clasp are flowers white
Telling of peace and rest.

Poor tired heart has found at last
The sleep for which it sighed,
But our hearts now are sighing,
For mother who has died.

A husband's voice and son's prayers,
Will call for her in vain,
A lonely daughter's tears will fall,
And a heart be crushed with pain.

And in her husband's saddened life
Her place will never be filled,
Peace is the solitude of death,
Her loving voice is stilled.

Around the old home cheerful place,
Her vacant chair will dwell,
But none can ever take your place;
Loved mother fare thee well.

It is hard to say Thy will be done,
God grant that faith may shed
Sweet rest to the quiet sleeper,
And peace to mother thus dead.

— INSERTED BY HER DAUGHTER. —

GRENVILLE

Mr. R. Cousins spent Monday in Rawcliffe renewing old acquaintances.
Miss A. Gray, of Papineauville, spent Sunday with her parents here.
The Rev. Mr. Doggett, who was seriously hurt by a runaway horse, is now convalescent.

Miss L. Cousins spent the week-end in Ottawa, the guest of her cousin, Mrs. J. McDougall.

Miss T. Rayson entertained a number of her friends very pleasantly on Monday evening last.

The Rev. Mr. Fraser, of Cushing, was the welcome guest of Mr. David Ogilvie on Monday last.

We are pleased to report that Mr. Douglas Laugren, of Rawcliffe, has returned home after undergoing an operation for appendicitis at Dr. Fattie's hospital, Newbury.

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.

A daring act of robbery was committed upon Miss T. Grace, whilst driving along the front road between Grenville and Stonefield the other day. She was confronted by a fearless robber, who demanded the contents of her purse at the point of a revolver.

AN INTERESTED FELLOW.

A gentleman called on a lady noted for her charitable offerings the other evening, and began:

"Madam, I wish to draw your attention to the circumstance of a very poor family. There is no father, the mother is lame, and the children are out of work and are nearly starving. Unless someone pays their arrears in rent—"

"How much do they owe?"

"Two pounds," replied the gentleman.

"Pay off the rent," she said, handing two sovereigns. "Who are you, please?" queried the lady.

"Oh," he replied, "I'm the landlord!"

A DANGEROUS GAME.

A young lady wished to put her sweetheart's fidelity to the test, so she went to a pretty girl friend and said to her, though it was a great risk:

"I'll arrange for Algy to take you to the theatre to-morrow night, and I want you to put his fidelity to the test—ask him for a kiss."

The girl consented, and the arrangement was confirmed.

Next day, the young lady visited her friend.

"Well, and did you ask him for a kiss?"

"Oh, no."

"Why?"

"I got no chance. He asked me!"

THE WRONG PLACE.

The Sentimental One: "Alas, many a smiling face conceals an aching heart."

The Literal Idiot: "It seems to me that an aching tooth would be more likely to be there."

A GENUINE CASE.

Mother: "Oh, don't you think we had better send for the doctor?"

Father: "Oh, he's felt bad before this, and got over it."

Mother (anxiously): "Yes, dear, but never on a school holiday."

CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY.

HOMESSEEKERS' 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.

Subscribe to The Ottawa Journal

J. S. Giles, Agent

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.

NOTICE

Public Notice is hereby given that Jacobs A. Jacobs, Capitalist, of the City of Montreal, George Danseman, lumber merchant, of the Village of Grenville, John Y. Kendall, cartage contractor, of the City of Montreal, Saul H. Melkman, Financial agent, of the City of Montreal, and Louis Lorenzo Legault, Advocate, of the Town of Lachute, will apply to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, at the next session, for an act incorporating the petitioners as a railway company, under the name of "The Grenville, Harrington and Northern Railway," with power to expropriate lands, for the right of way of said Company; to construct, build, operate and maintain a railroad to be operated by steam, electricity or other power, from a point near the village of Grenville, in the County of Argenteuil, and passing through the Townships of Obatham, Grenville, Harrington, Arundel, in the County of Argenteuil, deSalaberry, Grandison, in the County of Terrebonne, Ponsby, Amherst, Clyde, Joly in the County of Labelle, to a point near the village of Labelle, county of Labelle, and to authorize the said company to exercise all the powers incident thereto, and for other purposes.

L. L. LEGAULT,
Solicitor for Petitioners.
Lachute, 26th September, 1916.

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.

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

NOTARY PUBLIC.

Money to Loan. Farms for Sale

MAIN ST., LACHUTE.

Opposite T. Christie's Store.

FIERI FACIAS DE BONIS ET DE TERAS.

SUPERIOR COURT

District of Terrebonne, CHARLES No. 485 (P. JOHN-SON, Plaintiff, vs. DAME PHILBERT LAROSE et vir, Defendant. Seized as belonging to said defendant, to wit:—

1. That certain lot of land situate at Larose Station (Weir), in the second range of Montcalm township, County of Argenteuil, District of Terrebonne, known and designated under number sixteen (No. 16.)

2. That other lot of land, situate at the same place, known and designated under number nineteen (No. 19.)

3. That other lot of land, situate at the same place known and designated under number twenty one (No. 21.)

To be sold at the registry office, of the County of Argenteuil, in the town of Lachute, said district, on the THIRD day of OCTOBER next, 1916, between TEN and ELEVEN of the clock in the forenoon.

PREVOST & CYR,
Sheriff's office.
Ste. Scholastique, August 30th, 1916.
9-29 4806-35-2
First published, 2nd September, 1916.

Argenteuil Marble & Granite Works

MacDonald and McColl Proprietors

Headstones and Monuments of all kinds

Estimates Given on Application. Satisfaction Guaranteed

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

Macdonald & McColl, Contractors

Main Street, Lachute

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

COAL and WOOD

FOR SALE.

Give your order at once for next Season.

Harry Ayers Lachute Mills, Que.

Auction Sale of High Grade Furniture.

I have received instructions from Mr. D. RANDEL, Sovereign Hotel, Carillon,

Which will be sold on Friday and Saturday, September 29th, and 30th, at 10 o'clock.

To sell his entire stock consisting in part of the following effects:

The contents of 30 bed rooms double and single, brass and iron beds, springs, blankets, pillows and covers. Contents of 3 dining rooms, dishes, silver and steel cutlery, spoons, and complete dinner and tea sets, music stand, 5 pieces upholstered set in mahogany, 3 sets 5 pieces solid mahogany upholstered in silk, extension tables in oak, wire back chairs, Morris chairs, 6 upholstered chairs in oak, steel engravings, oil paintings water colors, and 8 sculptured pictures, solid marble 8 day clock, B. P. mantle mirror, tables, chairs, cutlery glassware, oil cloths and mats, ice-water cooler, carpets, rugs, sofas, bureaus and washstands, camp beds and all the kitchen ware, 3 ranges, Quebec heaters (large size) verandah furniture, mangle, wash tubs and wringers, lawn mowers, boats etc. (Black mare 3 1/2 yrs old, English dog cart buggy, 3 sets silver mounted harness, and one new piano which will be sold on Saturday the second day at 2 p.m. Terms of which will then be made known) other Terms are cash.

M. SMITH, Licensed Auctioneer

The Question of the Hour!

Warm Underwear for Ladies, Men, Boys & Children.

If you want the best buy "Stanfield's" and hurry up as these goods will be scarce and higher in price.

Ladies' Coats for Fall and Winter.

"Northways" make the best that money can buy. The prices are right considering the high prices of raw material.

Invictus Shoes for Ladies and Gentlemen. Fit, Finish and Wear guaranteed.

Remember, the only place the above goods can be bought is at McFaul Bros. We are well stocked with all seasonable goods and the early buyer will have the advantage of better selection and lower prices.

McFAUL BROS. WEST END

Requete

Les soussignés, Electeurs Municipaux, ayant la qualité voulue, de la municipalité de St-Pic, dans le Comté de Deux-Montagnes, demandent, par les présentes, qu'il soit tenu un bureau de vote, au terme de la Section quinquième du Chapitre Cinquième du Titre quatrièmes des Statuts Révisés de Québec, 1909, pour décider si les Electeurs Municipaux de la Municipalité d'ici, ont ou non, en vertu et en exécution de la dite Section, le Règlement suivant, que nous soumettons, par les présentes, à leur adoption, savoir:

"La vente des liqueurs échantillonnées et l'émission de licences en conséquence, sont par le présent Règlement et prohibés dans la municipalité de St-Pic en vertu et en exécution de la Section quinquième du Chapitre Cinquième du Titre quatrièmes des Statuts Révisés de Québec, 1909."

EN FOI DE QUOI nous avons apposé nos seings aux présentes, à St-Pic, ce trentième jour de Juillet, en l'an de Notre-Seigneur, mil neuf cent-seize.

Electeurs

God. (x sa marque) Anggrignon, (émoins A. Dubreuil J. B. Aubry, Curé.) Elio Farmer, Basile Lalonde, Adélaïde Sacourin, Charles Lafontaine, Maurice Lalonde, Pierre Lalonde, Ambroise (x sa marque) Bauré, (émoins A. Dubreuil, J. B. Aubry, Curé.) N. Turpin, Kustache St-Maurice, Joseph Shaffer, Napoléon Lalonde, Calixte St-Jacques, H. Spéard, Godfroy x sa marque Anggrignon (émoins A. Dubreuil J. B. Aubry, Curé.) Léonard Lanoville, Dantés Arbiq, Camille Mainville, Alois Parrier, Félix Lafabvre, Nis. Placide Laroche, Joseph Lafabvre Joseph St-Pierre, Adéard Bédard, Hyscinte x sa marque Lavoie, (émoins A. Dubreuil, J. B. Aubry, Curé.) Louis U. Masson Joseph Lalonde, Félix x sa marque Lafabvre, (émoins A. Dubreuil J. B. Aubry, Curé.) J. St. Raymond, Félix Lachute, Dumas Ludougar, William Ludougar, Desdormeur Lefrançois, J. Ste. Carrière, Lésandre x sa marque Durocher, (émoins A. Dubreuil J. B. Aubry) Placide x sa marque Carrière, (émoins A. Dubreuil, J. B. Aubry) Orlan Lavoie, Gabriel Lavoie, Philibert Lavoie, Alphonse Lavoie, J. B. St-Jacques, Camille Lavoie, Placide Lavoie, St-Jacques x sa marque Lavoie, (émoins A. Dubreuil, J. B. Aubry, Curé.) Donat Jabinville, Z. N. Raymond, N. P. Lém x sa marque Bauré, (émoins A. Dubreuil, J. B. Aubry) H. Ler x, George Lalonde, Hyscinte x sa marque Pilon, (émoins A. Dubreuil, J. B. Aubry, Curé.) Napoléon x Raymond, (émoins A. Dubreuil, J. B. Aubry) Paul Lalonde, J. B. Lavoie, J. R. Lamoie, Z. St-Jacques, Adéard Lavoie, Lésandre Lavoie, J. Ste. Lavoie, Wilfrid Walldell, Pierre x sa marque Bouchamp, (émoins A. Dubreuil, J. B. Aubry) Renaud Dén, J. Massy, Glorieux x Pharo, (émoins A. Dubreuil, J. B. Aubry) Alfred x Pharo, (émoins A. Dubreuil, J. B. Aubry) Napoléon Lafabvre, J. Massy, Edouard Lavoie, William St-Pierre.

Declaration

NOUS, SOUSSIGNÉS, Alphonse Dubreuil et J. B. Aubry, de St-Pic, déclarons solennellement que les noms apparaissant au bas de la requête ci-jointe, sont les signatures des personnes ainsi nommées; que les dites signatures ont été apposées à la dite Requête en notre présence à St-Pic, le 20e jour de la date mentionnée, et que la dite Requête par les dites personnes ainsi nommées; que les dites Requetes signataires sont des électeurs municipaux de la Municipalité de St-Pic et ayant la qualité voulue au nombre de trente au moins.

Et nous faisons cette déclaration solennelle la croyant consciencieusement vraie et sachant qu'elle a la même force et le même effet que si elle avait été faite sous serment sous l'empire de la loi de la preuve du Canada.

Et nous avons signé.

(Signé) Alphonse Dubreuil

J. B. Aubry, Curé.

Déclaré devant moi à St-Pic, ce vingt-neufième jour de septembre, 1916. (Signé) Z. N. Raymond, Notaire, C. C. pour le District de Terrebonne.

J. soussigné J. R. Lamoie, Secrétaire de la Municipalité de St-Pic, certifie que la présente requête, avec attention des signatures m'a été remise le vingt-neufième jour d'août, mil neuf cent-seize.

J. R. LEMIRE Sec. Tres.

AVIS PUBLIC.

Province de Québec

Municipalité de St-Pic.

Aux Habitants et électeurs municipaux de la municipalité de St-Pic.

Avis public est, par les présentes, donné par J. R. Lamoie, Secrétaire Trésorier.

Que la requête ci-dessus signée, comme se rapportant à la dite Requête, et demandant que le Règlement compris dans la dite Requête, soit soumis à l'adoption des électeurs de cette municipalité, en vertu de la section quinquième du Chapitre Cinquième du Titre quatrièmes des Statuts Révisés de Québec, 1909, m'a été délivrée et a été reçue, par moi, le vingt-neufième jour d'août, mil neuf cent-seize.

Qu'en conséquence, une assemblée des électeurs municipaux de la Municipalité de St-Pic aura lieu le dixième jour du mois d'octobre 1916 à dix heures du matin, à St-Pic, dans la salle des Écoles du Conseil, aux fins de tenir un Bureau de Vote dans la but de décider si le Règlement soumis par la dite Requête, tel qu'il apparaît ci-dessus, doit être adopté ou non, par les électeurs municipaux de cette Municipalité.

Donné à St-Pic, ce troisème jour du mois de septembre, 1916.

J. R. LEMIRE,

Secrétaire Trésorier.

SUPERIOR COURT

Province of Quebec

District of Terrebonne

JOSEPHINE DORION, of Lachute town, said district, wife of Dominique Lemay agent of the same place, the said Josephine Dorion do hereby authorized a ester en justice.

Plaintiff.

vs.

The said Dominique Lemay,

Defendant.

An action in separation as to property has been this day instituted against the Defendant.

Be. Souffran, 29th August, 1916.

J. A. C. RICHIE,

Plaintiff's Attorney.



Let us be your Tailor!

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

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

Every attention and courtesy given to all orders. Satisfaction Guaranteed

L. Guilbault

Merchant Tailor, BROWNSBURG.



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 house-hold, furniture. Call and secure our prices. Better than else where.

O. G. LAFLIUR & Sons, Limited.

THROUGH THE DARK SHADOWS

Or The Sunlight of Love

CHAPTER III.—(Cont'd.)

"Home at last," he said with a smile; and, opening another door on the left, he led her unresistingly into a second room.

But here the girl seemed as if struck dumb with astonishment. She was evidently overwhelmed by the magnificence and luxury on which her eyes rested, and Leroy smiled in amusement at her unspoken admiration.

"Come and warm yourself," he said kindly, drawing one of the divans nearer to the fire.

Lightly she trod over the rose carpet, and dropped with a sigh into the chair.

"Give me your hands, Don't hold them near the fire yet," he said, and began to gently chafe the poor blue fingers, for he knew the danger of too sudden heat. "That is better—they will soon get warm. And now we will have something to eat."

He crossed over to the bell; and in a few moments the door opened noiselessly.

"Let us have some supper, Norgate," said Leroy; and the dignified man-servant disappeared as silently as he had entered, while his master returned to the fire place, and stood looking down at the girl he had rescued.

As yet she had not spoken; but her eyes had been wandering over the many splendours of the room. Suddenly she lifted them to the handsome face above her, and said in a low, awe-struck whisper:

"Is this the king's palace? And are you a prince?"

Adrien Leroy smiled.

"By no means," he said. "Ah! here comes something you require. I know," he added, as the door opened, and Norgate entered, bearing a large silver tray.

Having set the chairs to table and placed the wine and glasses at hand, the man announced respectfully that supper was served. His master dismissed him, guessing that the girl would be less embarrassed if alone with him; and Norgate retired with a face as expressionless as if the entertaining of "street waifs"—as he mentally termed the young visitor—were of nightly occurrence.

Adrien placed a plate of cold chicken on a low table beside her.

"You are warm there," he said, as he poured her out a glass of wine.

The girl looked up into his face with a mute, questioning glance; then, taking courage from the kindly eyes, she picked up her knife and fork with long, thin, but well-shaped hands.

Leroy turned to the table, and by dint of helping himself from various dishes, under a pretence of making a hearty meal, he gave her confidence; and presently he saw that she had commenced to eat. Adrien rose from time to time, and waited on her with a delicacy and tenderness with which few of his friends would have credited him; till, with a sigh of content, she laid down the knife and fork.

"Are you better now?" he asked as he took her plate.

She looked up at him in speechless adoration, and her eyes filled with tears.

"How good you are to me," she said. "I never dreamt there could be such a beautiful place as this. Do you often bring people in out of the cold?"

His face became grave.

"No," he said evasively—"not as often as I should, I'm afraid. And now, suppose you tell me your name."

"Jessica," she replied simply.

"And have you no relatives—no friends to help you?" he continued.

She shook her head sadly.

"Only Martha and Johann," was the hopeless reply.

"You poor child! And what does friend Johann do for a living?"

Again she shook her head.

"I don't know. He gets drunk."

"An overfilled profession that," said Leroy, with a sigh. "And now, what are we to do with you, little Jessica?"

She looked up with frightened eyes.

"Oh," she cried breathlessly, "are you going to turn me out into the cold again? Must I go? Oh, I knew it was too good to last!"

In her terror she had started up; but Leroy put her back gently into the chair.

"No, little one, we won't turn you out to-night," he promised. "To-morrow, we will see what can be done to make your road softer in future."

She did not understand half his words; but as with an almost womanly tenderness he placed a silken cushion beneath her head, she nestled down, smiling into his eyes with the gratitude of a child that neither questions nor doubts. To her he appeared like a being from another world—a world of which she had scarcely dared to dream, and her eyes were eloquent.

Adrien Leroy stood for a little while watching her, till her gentle breathing showed him she had fallen asleep.

"A beautiful child," he said under his breath. "She will be a still more beautiful woman." He sighed. "Poor

little thing! Rich and poor, young and old, how soon the world's poison reaches us!" Then, throwing a tiger-skin over the slumbering body, he turned out the lights and left the room. Summoning Norgate, he gave instructions that his nocturnal visitor should not be disturbed in the morning by the housekeeper, but should be allowed to sleep on. Then he made his way to his own room, not long before the dawn broke.

He had befriended this young human thing as he would have rescued a wounded bird, and with a little thought for the consequences; yet the day was to come when he should look back on this action as one inspired, in very truth, by his guardian angel.

CHAPTER IV.

The sun had risen cold and bright when Adrien Leroy awoke, and his first question was for the child, Jessica. But here a surprise awaited him, for the bird had flown. Norgate and the housekeeper had found the room tenantless. For some inexplicable reason of her own she must have stolen noiselessly out while the other occupants of the flat were still sleeping.

Adrien made no comment, but proceeded to undergo the labors of the toilet. A cold bath is an excellent tonic; and when Leroy entered the dining-room his calm face bore no traces of his comparatively sleepless night. He sat down to breakfast, waited on by the attentive Norgate, and turned over the heap of letters which lay beside his plate. During his leisure meal he opened them.

They were principally invitations, though a few of them were bills—big sums, many of them, for horses, dinner-parties, supper-parties, jewellery, flowers—all the hundred-and-one trifles which were as necessary to a man in his position as light and air.

With a gesture of weariness, he pushed the pile from him, and throwing them carelessly into the drawer of a bureau cabinet, left them until such times as Jasper Vermont could attend to them.

"Where do I dine to-night?" he asked presently.

"At the Marquis of Heathcotes," said—at eight," replied Norgate who knew his master's engagements better than did the young man himself.

Leroy nodded assent.

"Order the new motor for four o'clock. I want to see how it goes."

"Yes, sir," The confidential servant coughed and looked slightly embarrassed. "I may mention, sir, that Perrier has sent in his account for the costumes made for the Fancy Dress Carnival at Prince's."

"Refer him to Mr. Vermont," was the calm reply.

"I have sir, several times, but he wants to see you personally. It's a matter of discount."

"Send him to Mr. Vermont. I know nothing of his bill or his discount. Surely you know that, Norgate," Leroy interrupted impatiently.

The discreet Norgate retreated silently; and ten minutes later Leroy started for his morning canter in the Row. Here, meeting and chatting with his numerous friends, the morning passed quickly enough; and when Leroy returned to his chambers again, Norgate was putting the finishing touches to the table already set for lunch.

"Covers for four?" said his master, as he entered the room. "Who is coming?"

"Mr. Shelton, Lord Standon, and Mr. Paxhorn, sir."

"Ah, yes, to be sure," replied the host, who had completely forgotten the invitation. "I thought it was for to-morrow."

The loud hoot of a motor outside told him that his visitors were arriving; and in another moment the door was flung open, and Mortimer Shelton, followed by Lord Standon, entered the room.

"Well, Leroy, old man," exclaimed the former cheerily, as they shook hands, "you look as fresh as if you had awoke with the dawn!"

"Nothing new in that," said Lord Standon, laughing. "Nothing upsets Leroy."

"Except a bad dinner," murmured Algernon Paxhorn, the fourth member of the party, who had just entered the room. He was the latest literary lion, and a fast friend—in more senses than one—of Adrien and the members of his set.

With jest and laughter they took their places at the table.

"Well, how's the steeplechase going?" asked Leroy, turning to Shelton. "What do you think of my King Cole? Does he stand a chance?"

"A chance!" echoed all three.

"The odds are four to one on him, and few takers," announced Shelton. Lord Standon set down his glass.

"Ah, that was yesterday," he said. "I was there later, and the odds were being lifted. You can lay what you like on him, my dear fellow, and you will have no difficulty in finding takers."

"Oh!" commented Adrien, almost listlessly. "Something better in the field, I suppose? I thought the roan was not to be touched."

"And I also," said Mortimer Shelton. "I can't understand it! The only new entry was a weedy chestnut, listed by a Yorkshireman in the afternoon. 'Holdfast' they call him."

"He'll require more hustling than holding," returned Paxhorn sarcastically.

Lord Standon finished his wine.

"I'll back the roan while there's a penny to borrow," he said with sublimed confidence. "There's nothing can touch him."

"That's what Jasper said," remarked Leroy, "and he ought to know."

"Oh, yes, he's a good judge of a horse," grudgingly admitted Shelton, who frankly hated him; "and of men too—when it pays him."

Leroy's face darkened slightly.

Vermont was his friend, and he resented a word spoken against him far more than he would have done one against himself.

"You misjudge him, Shelton," he said briefly.

"Possibly," retorted the other, unabashed. "What you find so fascinating in him I can't imagine. Still, my dear fellow, setting Vermont aside, there can be no two opinions respecting your chef. Sarteri is a possession I positively envy you. There is not another chef in England that understands entries as he does."

"None," echoed Lord Standon. "Leroy will be famous for one thing, at least, if it's only for his cook."

The meal came to an end, and the table was cleared by the silent Norgate. Cards were produced, and the four were soon deep in the intricacies of bridge. They played high and recklessly; and after little more than an hour, Shelton and Leroy had lost over five hundred pounds.

"A close run, eh, Shelton?" laughed Leroy, as he took the notes from an open drawer. "Had they played the knaves we should have won. Time for another round?"

"Not I," replied his friend, with a regretful shake of his head. "I'm due at Lady's Martindale."

"Picture galleries again?" laughed Norgate.

"Yes," Shelton confessed, "and with Miss Martindale, too."

The others laughed significantly.

"Say no more, Mortimer," begged Lord Standon, with mock grief. "Your days are numbered. Already I see myself enacting the part of chief mourner—I should say, best man—if you will allow me."

Shelton rose, laughing goodhumorously.

"Thanks, I'll remember—when it comes to that!"

"You're incorrigible, Stan," said Leroy, as his guests were taking their leave. "You'd better settle down yourself first, and leave Shelton alone."

(To be continued.)

HEAR BOOMING OF GUNS.

Sussex Children Can Even Distinguish Calibre of Cannon.

P. D. Eyre writes to the London Mail from Framfield Vicarage, Uckfield, Sussex, England:

"For twenty months past the sound of the artillery at the front has been so familiar and commonplace here that even the little children in the parish school can identify the particular weapon that causes the explosions they hear. This is certainly quite easy when big guns, howitzers, naval 12-in., and so forth are firing. This phenomenon probably arises from a certain peculiarity of strata. There are, for example, villages near Rye where no gunfire is heard."

Efficient Even in Cruelty.

The Russian, the Frenchman and the Englishman may have, in moments of frenzy, committed deeds of violence, but the madness is individual, not collective, says the Boston Advertiser.

As Germany showed her amazing skill in organization, and the thorough efficiency which raised her to high rank among the Powers, so will this same efficiency, when directed in the course of the needless cruelties which war-madness directs, result in barbarity more completely depraved and more cunningly cruel than any other nation could ever fall into.

Curiosity Restrains Suicides.

The number of suicides in the city of Paris has decreased from 15 to 20 a week in ordinary times to only about two a week since the war began. It has been suggested that this decrease is due to curiosity, every one being so anxious to see what the outcome of the war will be that they refrain from taking their own lives, hoping for a French victory.

"I don't know why the men grumble. This soup is really excellent."

"They wouldn't grumble, sir, if the cook would admit it to be soup. He insists that it is coffee!"—London By-stander.

The Farm

Fertilizers and Soil Fertility.

Fertilizers have a definite place in economic soil management. Their use is well established and the results that they produce are becoming generally understood in every section of this country. Fertilizers are plant foods in available and concentrated form, and contain ingredients commercially known as ammonia, phosphoric acid and potash. These are the three constituents of plant food most readily exhausted in the soil. Each has a definite work to perform in plant growth. Nitrogen or ammonia causes quick and vigorous growth of stalk or stem, phosphoric acid hastens ripening and helps fill the grain or fruit, while potash strengthens the straw or stalk and helps to plump or fill out the grain and fruit, writes Henry G. Bell in American Thresherman.

The use of a fertilizer containing all of the essential constituents of plant food gives best all-round results under average conditions. Various soils differ in their plant food needs, and observation of previous crop indications combined with a knowledge of how the soil has been treated in the past should be used as a basis for determining what proportion of the plant food ingredients is best for both soil and crop.

Low and decreasing yields, spindly growth of stalk, low quality products, small, pale, insipid fruit, poorly filled kernels of wheat and large ears of unsound corn are among the crop indications of the need of fertilizers. If the tendency of the soil is to produce too much stalk growth, a fertilizer which carries a small amount of available nitrogen and a liberal amount of phosphoric acid and potash should be used.

If stalk or straw is poor and too weak to stand storms, then a complete fertilizer high in nitrogen and potash should be used. If the crops of previous seasons have not matured early enough, a fertilizer high in phosphoric acid should be chosen.

Each type of crop requires characteristic proportions of plant food for best results. A corn crop, for instance, is usually grown more for ears than for stalk. Ear corn or other grain takes up over 60 per cent. of the phosphoric acid required by the plant, hence the growing of any grain crop makes a heavy draft on this plant food which must be met by a generous supply of phosphoric acid. Hay crops are harvested for stalk, stem or leaf growth, and need much nitrogen. The supply in the soil must be supplemented if the productivity is to be maintained. Soil conditions that are essential to the best results from fertilizers may be obtained by rotation of crops, wherein legumes are grown periodically, plowing under green manure, applying straw barn manure and correcting the acidity of the soil by proper drainage and applications of lime when needed. Sandy soils are usually weak in nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash; clay soils are better supplied as shown by analysis, but often the elements are unavailable or slowly available, and require the assistance of available plant food if they are to produce large yields of high quality. A peaty soil is usually strong in nitrogen but exceedingly weak in phosphoric acid and potash.

The manufacturers of all kinds of merchandise find that with a factory of given capacity certain expenses are the same whether the factory is operated in full or only during part time. Those "overhead" expenses include rent, supervision, interest on money invested, taxes, repairs, etc. With a small production, the total overhead charges per unit is large. With greater production the same overhead charges cover a greater number of units and decrease in amount per unit. The same is true on the farm where the overhead expenses per bushel decrease as the yield increase until a limit much lower than ordinarily found is reached. The manufacturer believes in efficiency, because it enables him to produce his articles of merchandise at lower cost. The farmer who applies efficient methods to his farming operations and soil management is able to produce his crops at less per bushel and in greater quantity per acre. No matter the kind of farming, fertilizers have a place there and justify their proper usage by returning profits in better crops of early maturity and high

quality, and by leaving the soil in better condition for succeeding crops.

Two fundamental facts should be kept in mind when buying fertilizers—first, that each type of soil has a characteristic supply of the three essential constituents of plant food, and second, that each crop has special plant food requirements. This may be stated in another way, namely, that each soil has some characteristic weaknesses and each crop needs particular treatment for best results. Choose the fertilizer that appears to be best suited to make up for the soil deficiencies, and to provide for the special needs of the crop to which it is to be applied. No one can tell accurately just what analysis is most profitable to use on your soil for any definite crop. It must be settled by yourself on your own farm. The proper thing to do is to leave an unfertilized strip in the field, after having selected the analysis most likely to suit your conditions. Observe the growth of your crop carefully and at harvest time measure the difference in yield and note the differences in quality between the fertilized and the unfertilized areas. If any characteristic weakness shows up on the fertilized portion, change the analysis in accordance with the indications which you observe.

Compare the management of your soil to the management of your orchard, your dairy herd or any other part of your farming operations. An orchard may be kept alive and made to produce fruit without spraying, but all orchardists agree that spraying brings better profits. A dairy cow will produce milk when fed on shock corn, but she will make a far better record if fed on silage, clover, hay, cottonseed meal and some other concentrate in connection with corn. Likewise, you can grow a crop without fertilizer, but experience fertilizers will return increased yields of better quality and earlier maturity.

The basis of all profitable agriculture is fertility. The experience of farmers in general, proves that the judicious use of commercial fertilizers is the key to rational, business-like, profitable farming. The gigantic feats in producing food from the soil accomplished by the embattled nations of Europe became possible solely because they have learned to appreciate and understand the value of a available plant food. History again confirms the statement that available plant food, along with proper soil tillage, is fundamental, and brings the largest farm profits.

The Army Cutworm.

Ravages from cutworms never cease. Every year some of the commoner-known kinds devastate garden and field crops in various parts of Canada, and in occasional years little known species become enormously abundant, causing losses of importance equal to those effected by regularly occurring cutworms. Such was the case in 1915 when the Army Cutworm appeared in large numbers in Alberta, infesting a territory of about 3,000 square miles. No previous record of injury in grain fields was known in Western Canada. The problem of controlling this cutworm pest was, therefore, a new one and the outbreak was immediately investigated by Mr. E. H. Strickland, the field officer in charge of the Dominion Entomological Laboratory at Lethbridge, Alta. As a result of this investigation the Entomological Branch of the Department of Agriculture has issued Bulletin No. 18, entitled "The Army Cutworm," which has been prepared by Mr. Strickland.

This bulletin comprising 31 pages describes the insect in its various stages, the habits of the cutworms as well as the habits of the adult moths which deposit the eggs from which the cutworms hatch, the natural enemies of the insect, and, from the farmer's standpoint, the most effective methods of control. These latter consist of clean summer fallow, poisoned baits, trap furrows, etc. The bulletin has 15 illustrations, showing the insect in its different stages, as well as some of its parasites and the measures to be adopted to control it. This cutworm differs from the Army Worm. Farmers living in Alberta and Saskatchewan should become familiar with the remedies for the Army Cutworm in the event of its again increasing in injurious numbers. Copies of the bulletin may be had free of charge on application to the Chief of the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. This officer distributes all publications of the Department. Farmers, however, desiring to send specimens of injurious insects for determination, etc., should direct the same to the Dominion Entomologist, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Pedigree and Guarantee.

An animal is like a machine. To make a good machine requires that each part be of good material and just the right weight and strength. The good animal must have its parts developed in the right proportion to make the type desired. The adaptability of a machine and the proportioning of its parts can be largely determined by looking at it. However, the make of the machine is the guarantee as to its possessing or lacking quality. Likewise in the animal a good deal can be determined as to its type by looking at it. Its real quality, however, cannot be determined in this way. To get at this it becomes necessary to go further back. The quality was put into the animal by its parents, its grand parents, its great grand par-

ents, etc. This makes it important to know that all these parents had qualities that would contribute to the making of a good animal of the type wanted. A pedigree is a scheme for keeping track of the parents of an animal. It is a guarantee of what is back of the animal, of what has contributed to its make up. It is this fact that makes the pure bred animal valuable.—North Dakota Experiment Station.

CHINA'S COURIERS.

Mail is carried at Average Speed of 90 Miles Per Day.

Travelers who return from the remote interior of vast countries where telegraphs and railways are practically unknown will tell you of the astounding swiftness with which news travels, despite the seeming absence of facilities, says London Answers.

Away in the wilds of the Tibetan border, or in the Mongolian deserts, two months' journey from civilization and hundreds of miles from the nearest telegraph wire, the traveler will perchance hear of some momentous event in the outside world within an incredibly short while of its happening. How is it done?

There is really no mystery about it. This rapid transmission of news is due to human, not superhuman, agency. It is the work of native employed in courier services of higher organization than we have dreamed.

China, that spacious land where distance is measured by days, not miles, affords the best example. For, although the means of communication by rail and telegraph have greatly developed there of late, the bulk of the interior is still virgin to these inventions of the "foreign devil," and China still maintains what has been from time immemorial the most wonderful courier service in the world.

It is now mainly controlled by the Chinese Post-Office, and the mileage of the corner lines has recently reached the stupendous figures of 135,000, or about five and a half times the circumference of the globe. By road, river, and track, radiating from the capital of Peking, or other important centres, legions of couriers are speeding, without ceasing by night and by day, to almost every corner of the 5,000,000 square miles of country which form the Chinese Empire.

The couriers are all stalwart men, especially chosen for their physique, powers of endurance, and knowledge of routes. They work in relays, as they go along, and are supposed not to stop until they have handed the mail-bag to the next relay. An average speed of ninety miles a day is often maintained.

BIRDS IN THE TRENCHES.

They Care Little or Nothing for the Noise of War.

An English soldier sends the Field some interesting facts in regard to the behavior of birds in the war zone. He says: "I have been in the trenches barely three months, but quite long enough to convince me that birds care little or nothing for the noise of war, although, of course, it must interfere with them to a certain degree. I happen to be in a very pretty part of the country, which favors observation; nevertheless it is a very active part of the line. Often when doing my tour of duty in the trenches at night I have heard the nightingale near by, and the cuckoo by day, while in 'no man's land' the kestrel habitually hovers, and we are reminded that dawn is approaching by a lark that soars to the heavens and pours forth his song. Even a cloud clearing the moon made him do this. In the trenches we also hear owls and the whistle of birds on migration overhead. In a small thin copse running from our front line into 'no man's land' magpies may be seen busy at their nests, and this same copse is a favorite shelling ground of the enemy. As I sit now in the dug-out line, and the door of my first swallow of the year was seen shimmering in 'no man's land' amidst flying lead. Four or five common partridges were shot from the trenches with a rifle, and, being nearly shot, went to swell our daily menu. All this occurs amongst shells, trench mortars, grenades, rifle fire, and all the other horrors of war. Their disregard of all these seems astounding. Not only birds but insects, too, the trenches hold—butterflies and moths of various species; and often the eye is gladdened by the pretty vision of a rare or a common swallow poised on the front-line parapet, lightening the subaltern's dreary round or tour on duty."

NAPOLÉON HAD SLOW PULSE.

Too Much Haste Injurious to Heart.

Care of the heart—Have a care. Don't walk too fast. And don't work too hard. You can make tests yourself. Say your pulse is 68 after a slow walk.

After walking four miles in an hour it will be 78.

Take a run on a hot day and it goes to 140 or 150.

Say your pulse runs 66 to the minute lying down, it will be about 71 sitting and 81 standing.

Temperament has much to do with it. Napoleon and Wellington had pulses remarkable for their slowness, about 50 to the minute.



No Grounds for Complaint.

"I don't know why the men grumble. This soup is really excellent."

"They wouldn't grumble, sir, if the cook would admit it to be soup. He insists that it is coffee!"—London By-stander.

we are
FLEET FOOT
Shoes

The Most Comfortable Footwear for Summer

WORN BY ALL MEMBERS OF THE FAMILY

SOLD BY ALL GOOD SHOE DEALERS

MORE MUNITIONS WORKERS.

The deliveries of munitions from Ontario are running far behind the quantities promised, and we are seriously apprehensive if the existing conditions cannot be bettered.

Such is the statement of the Imperial Munitions Board to the Provincial Organization of Resources Committee which has been conducting a preliminary investigation into labor conditions in munitions plants in Toronto, Hamilton and other Ontario cities.

This shortage in production has been largely due to the fact that there has been a very inadequate supply of labor sufficiently skilled to make deliveries effective. This has hampered factories turning out steel forgings and component parts, which, in turn, have adversely affected operations at the machining and assembling plants. But these, also, have been unable to make deliveries as scheduled, even when they are fully supplied with forgings and component parts, largely owing to the shortage of labor.

The Provincial Committee, therefore, in bringing these facts to the attention of the public, desires:

1. To call the attention of all those engaged in the munitions and allied industries to the importance of their service and the great responsibility resting upon them as individuals to co-operate and do all in their power to secure a steady and increased supply of munitions for our forces at the front.

2. To urge upon all those who are ineligible for overseas service and who are anxious to voluntarily do their best in this great struggle, (especially those now engaged in non-productive work or in the production of commodities which are luxuries more or less,) to consider employment on munitions as their next best service to going overseas.

3. To urge Women's Emergency Corps to register women for munition work or for work which will release men for the munitions industry.

There is no need to emphasize the importance of the highest possible production of munitions. The lives of our boys and the success of their endeavors depends upon it. Statements from the highest authorities in Great Britain and from the front bear no small tribute to the part that munition workers are playing in bringing the war to a successful conclusion.

The Officer Commanding a brigade of Canadian artillery, who returned from the front last week, said: "The Germans will never break through now. Before they had munitions, guns, equipment—everything but the 'nerve'. All we had was 'nerve'. But now we have good guns and plenty of good ammunition. Whereas formerly we were limited to 10 to 15 rounds a gun a day, now we use 500 to 1,000 a gun, and one week lately we kept going all week night and day. It's all important that the supply of munitions be kept up and increased."

Efforts to use women in munition plants are meeting with good success. In a number of places women have registered, and are waiting to be called to work as soon as necessary arrangements can be made. In Welland, for instance, 95 women responded last week to the call of a factory there which needs 150 to 200 women. Fifty per cent. of those who answered the call had never been in regular employment before.

Wages in munitions plants should be such as to attract a large number of workers. Four to seven, and even ten dollars a day is not uncommon, for men employed on the piece-work basis.

"If you can't be the man behind the

gun, be the man behind the man behind the gun."

ABSORPTION OF HOLLAND.

The German Wolf and the Dutch Red Riding Hood.

How comes it that the best cartoons drawn against the Germans are the work of a "neutral"—Louis Rae-maekers, the Netherlander? Perhaps geography enters into the answer of this question. Holland borders both on Germany and Belgium. Hollanders and Belgians have sometimes disliked one another, yet they are, after all, alike in a good many respects, and Holland has ministered to many suffering Belgians, and there is no way of transmitting distrust into sympathy like doing one's one-time enemy a considerable service.

Obviously, what Germany did to Belgium she might still do to Holland even though the likelihood of that catastrophe diminishes as German strength is gradually diffused. The possibility of a clash between Holland and Germany, says the New York Tribune, seemed greater in the spring of 1916, and especially in the second month of the great Verdun attack, than at any earlier stage of the war, and the Netherlanders (mobilized from the outset) suddenly adopted extra precautions on the coast, and, more especially, on the Schleswig-Holstein frontier.

German manufacturers would naturally profit enormously by an arrangement bringing within their tariff walls so large a section of agricultural Europe. The Dutch are persuaded that if Germany ever swallows them she will find the dish decidedly indigestible. Moreover, the independence of Holland during the present war has been an advantage to Germany in at least two ways. Supplies have been brought into the partially blockaded empire through Holland as well as through neutral Denmark; Rumania and via Scandinavia. Mr. W. C. Bullin argues that Holland has also been worth four army corps to Germany, giving as she does a perfect protection to Germany's right flank. Neutral nations have their uses, even from the Teuton standpoint.

Germany has invented a curious fusion of sentimental, racial, geographic and economic arguments for establishment of a European hegemony of non-Germanic nationalities. This clap-net has excited, but has not imposed upon, European intelligence. Already Holland has paid part of the price of proximity to Germany. During the first year of the war she spent \$10,000,000 for "extraordinary requirements." At the present time more than 350,000 Dutchmen are under arms, and the national debt has been raised nearly one-half by reason of military and naval expenditure, loss of trade, Belgian relief and the destruction of shipping. Since the opening of hostilities on Germany's part between two and three hundred vessels belonging to Holland and the Scandinavian neutrals have been sunk by the Germans in the North Sea.

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BABY'S GREAT DANGER DURING HOT WEATHER

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

INFANTILE PARALYSIS.

By Chas. M. Bice, Denver, Colo.

The present epidemic of Infantile Paralysis in New York, Montreal, and other Eastern Cities, and its liability to spread, for it is very contagious, brings us face to face with one of the most mysterious plagues of childhood the world has ever seen.

Science seems powerless before it, and so far, has found no certain remedy. Closely allied with this terrible plague, is the ever-present pest of the common fly, chiefly concerned in spreading the contagion.

Dr. Simon Flexner, of the Rockefeller Institute, in his advice about protecting children from this dreadful disease, called medically poliomyelitis, directly charges the fly with carrying the virus of the disease on its hairy legs and feet. He also says that the disease is conveyed by the bite of the common stable fly.

In infantile paralysis is caused by a virus which will pass through the finest filter without leaving a germ behind such is its minuteness. No bacillus can be detected in this. The virus blows about in the dust, and is after scattered about by coughing and sneezing, besides being carried by flies. Hence the necessity of protecting foods of all kinds from exposure, and keeping every thing perfectly clean with which children come in contact.

Dr. Flexner first demonstrated the existence of this virus by infecting monkeys with particles of the spinal cord of children who had died from the disease, and he is preparing an



Freak Fashion Seen in London

One of the latest and most odd of the freak fashions that have appeared on London's society promenades is this "cap and bells" hat which suggests a Robin Hood effect. Hanging from the rear of the hat is a streamer of graduated plush balls.

autotoxin for it, but so far, has not been successful.

He found that the virus makes its way through the mucous membrane of the nose to the brain following the spinal column, setting up an inflammation in the "anterior horns" of the spinal cord which is the specific cause of the disease.

It is not fatal in the majority of cases, but except where the patients receive the best skillful treatment, it produces most cruel deformities including extreme curvature of the spine, and twisted and useless limbs.

It starts with a peculiar drowsiness and dulness quite unnatural in children. This first stage lasts usually three days, and is accompanied by high fever.

It sometimes passes off doing no harm but often it increases and runs into a mildly stuporous condition, with final onset of the acute stage, which is followed in a day or so by paralysis.

By this time the child may be found lying on its back, with the head usually to one side—the eyes entirely closed, and having on its face a tired, wilted expression. From this condition the child can be aroused suddenly, by a gentle touch of an extremity. If the leg be lifted only a little, the child will show an expression of annoyance, rather than distress, and if the leg be the paralyzed one, the child often tries to free it from the examiner's hands by twisting the shoulders. This procedure, we are told by the Drs. is surprising common, and is often accompanied by a bored look and a sort of whine, and when left alone the patient at once lapses into the drowsy state.

Paralysis comes on unheralded; in the morning a child can move its arms freely—a few hours later it is found lying quietly, as before, but when it rolls over one arm falls back limp.

No one can tell just when the paralysis is going to strike—sometimes it seems to prefer an arm, but often it strikes in one or both of the lower limbs, or even in the face, if the injury be in the brain. The eye muscle is sometimes attacked, depending upon which part of the brain is injured.

A sore throat may indicate this dread disease, though mistaken as the result of a cold.

When death occurs in these cases, it is generally caused by the failure of the muscles that control the act of breathing. These muscles are the diaphragm and the intercostal attached to the ribs. If only one set is paralyzed the child may live, but if both are involved breathing ceases and death occurs. The average mortality of this disease varies from 10 to 20 per cent.

So little is known of the disease, that even when paralysis has set in, it is impossible to tell whether it will progress to the point of causing death, or merely of making a cripple, or will pass off leaving the child uninjured.

The Drs. admit they have discovered no specific form of therapy by which paralysis can be prevented, as the inflammatory process may be hastened. Hence, about the only way is to prevent the spread of the disease to other persons, and by giving such remedies as are known to procure relief, and that often restore muscular power in other afflictions, preventing deformities.

The general treatment is similar to that of other infections, such as scarlet fever and the like.

Wrapping the affected limb in cotton wool blankets, and hot water bags is a great comfort. If deformities make their appearance, then a mechanical treatment, or massage is helpful, and muscle training is essential. Children should be quarantined for safety.

Healthy children are more liable to the disease than feeble children.

When a man is down his enemies stop kicking him and his friends begin.

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Time for Peaches and Cream! To get full palatoy with maximum of nutriment for the day's work eat them on shredded wheat biscuit—a complete, perfect meal, easy to prepare, appetizing and satisfying. In Shredded Wheat all the body-building material in the whole wheat grain is retained, including the bran coat, which is so useful in promoting bowel exercise.



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On the Safe Side.

Mother—If I give you a dime, Charlie, will you keep it to put in the plate Sunday or spend it selfishly on yourself?

Charlie—I will let you know, mamma, after you have given it to me.

Nearly everything that Canada makes, mines or grows is exhibited each year at the Canadian National Exhibition.

Suspicious.

Laurar (as her lover is about to start on a tour around the world)—My, dear Robert, promise that you will write to me from every town you visit.

Robert—Laura, is it love that prompts you to say that, or are you merely collecting postage stamps?

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

His Patient.

The young doctor and his friend, the drug clerk, were sitting at the club window when a richly dressed woman passed.

"There goes the only woman I ever loved," the young M. D. sighed.

"So?" the other asked. "Then why don't you marry her?"

"Can't afford it," the doctor replied; "she's my best patient."

Sore Eyes

Granulated Eyelids, Eyes inflamed by exposure to Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by Minard's Eye Remedy. No Smearing. Just Eye Comfort. At Yoon's Drug Store, 50c per Bottle. Minard's Eye Remedy, 25c. For Book on the Eye Remedy, Druggists or Minard's Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

Some Dinner.

"Was it much of a dinner?" "I should say it was. There were seven different kinds of forks at each plate."

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

Railway Mileage Increasing.

The increase of railway mileage in Canada for the year ending June 30, 1915, was 4,787 miles, bringing the total railway mileage of the Dominion up to 35,582 miles. The increase during the last twelve years has been 87 per cent. In addition to the lines completed there were, on June 30, 1915, 1,161 miles of railway contracted for and 432 miles completed, but not yet classified as under operation.

St. Isidore, P.Q., Aug. 18, 1894.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited. Gentlemen,—I have frequently used MINARD'S LINIMENT and also prescribe it for my patients always with the most gratifying results, and I consider it the best all-round Liniment extant.

Yours truly,
DR. JOS. AUG. SIROIS.

The Period of Adjustment.

"Why do they say that the first year of married life is almost the most difficult?"

"Because that's the time she has to get used to the fact that he isn't making all the money in the world and he has to adjust himself to the discovery that his little angel has a temper and uses it at times."

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

Home Privileges.

In one of the hotels where non-residents are admitted to the table d'hôte luncheon and dinner a man and a woman sat at a little table in a corner. He had a meek look and such sad eyes, while she had a vituperous tongue, which she was using ably.

When their quarrelling had disturbed every other diner in the room the manager approached them.

"Pardon me, madam," he said to the lady, who was obviously the senior partner in the combine. "I must beg of you to be more restrained. If you what to continue your—discussion please do it outside."

"Rubbish!" snapped the lady tartly. "You advertise this as a family hotel, don't you?"

SAVE THE WESTERN CROP.

No Lack of Men to Gather in Canada's Greatest Asset.

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 predominant 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 come 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 or are on their way. Despite this fact, however, there should be no lack of men to gather in Canada's greatest asset if the country is to still 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 abroad. Canada's crop is of vital necessity to Great Britain and her Allies so that everyone who helps in gathering in the harvest will in some measure be assisting in carrying on the war to a 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.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

LORD KITCHENER'S RELIGION.

His Conduct at Cairo Proved a Real Tonic to That City.

Rev. J. H. Molesworth, late incumbent of All Saints', Cairo, writes as follows on Lord Kitchener's religion: "No one could be long in his company without realizing that he was a man who viewed life seriously. I may illustrate this from the effect he produced on society in Cairo, when he went there to take up his position as British Agent and Consul General. Cosmopolitan places like the capital of Egypt, which are largely the haunts of pleasure, are often given over to a frivolity which is not seen in cities of commerce and business.

There is frequently a relaxing of morals beyond what is witnessed elsewhere, and a general air of undisciplined, and it goes without saying that in such places Sunday and Sunday worship are at a discount. "It would be foolish to assert that Cairo was free from these vices. But the coming of Lord Kitchener instantaneously wrought a change. He was known to be a man of unwavering devotion to duty, of disciplined life, of resolute purpose. Instinctively we all braced ourselves up, and it was as though a tonic had been administered to the place. So far as his work permitted, Lord Kitchener was regular and punctual in his church attendance, and this at once told beneficially upon the Sunday habits of the community.

"He was president of All Saints' Church committee, and I never remember his omitting to take the chair, even when hard pressed by State business. "Earl Kitchener was indeed a type of that simple, manly, straightforward Christianity which we associate with the best English laity, which does not trouble itself indeed about subtle questions and controversies, but rests on the broad facts of revelation, and in simplicity practises its tenets."

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SHARED UP TALKING SHOES.

Unlike Us, the South Sea Islanders Like a Squeaky Shoe.

Like the native Africans, the South Sea Islanders are very proud if they can get hold of a pair of European shoes. They are especially gratified if they acquire a pair that squeak, or, as the Africans call them, "shoes that talk."

A story is told of a South Sea Islander, who came into church with shoes merrily a-squeak. He walked proudly to the front of the room, and, removing his shoes, dropped them out of the window, so that his wife might also have the pleasure of coming in with "talking" shoes.

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