

The Watchman.

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XLI

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1916.

NO. 41

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

Wanted at Once

**The help of One Hundred Men
and Women to work in the
DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY, MONTREAL**
Steady work Guaranteed and Highest
Prices Paid for Experienced Help.

Apply to Mr. Fazackerley or Mr. J. Trudeau at the Lachute
Hotel, Foundry Street, Lachute, before 9 o'clock on Friday
Evening, or address JAS. DOLPHIN, Mount Royal Branch
Cotton Mill, Cote St. Paul, Montreal.

Remember that Canada
has Hundreds of Thou-
sands of men Overseas.
Don't let the boys in the
trenches feel forgotten.

WANTED.—Live poultry and dressed
Turkeys a highest market prices
paid. Apply to C. A. LAVIGNE,
Desjardins' Block.

ARE YOU IN NEED.
Of anything in Ladies' Wear,
such as Coats, Waists, Gloves, Stock-
ings, Boots, Underwear, Corsets, Go
to C. A. LAVIGNE, The store of
quality. Also the newest styles in
hats. Desjardins' Block.

Tenders for Wood.

Tenders will be received by the under-
signed up to noon of November 14th, for
quantity of good 8 foot and 2 foot Hard
Maple and Birch for Lachute Academy.
113 G. A. CLUNIE, Sec-Treas.
Lachute School Commissioners.

The Ladies of the Baptist church will
hold a sale of work and home cookery
and afternoon tea, Thursday Nov. 9th, in
the Victoria Hall.

There is great difficulty in getting many
lines of goods. Better secure your new
Fall and Winter coat now.
W. BANFORD & SON.

Why not send your friend or loved one
a nice greeting card this year? It is a
pleasing way to remember them, to look
near, and we have a very choice stock
from which to make your selection. Call
at the Watchman Office or ph
No 27 and we will call on you.

During the month of October you can
have the Delineator at half price only,
75 cents per year.
W. BANFORD & SON.

CRESWELL'S

Canada Cement
Prices Right

R. Creswell, Regist'd.

LOCAL NEWS

Mr. F. Wallace spent the week-end in
Montreal.

Mr. Jack Hay spent Sunday in Mont-
real visiting his many friends.

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

Mrs. Jeffrey of Montreal is the week-
end guest of Mrs. Thomas McQuat.

Mrs. Prettie, of Toronto, was in town
this week visiting her many friends.

Mr. and Mrs. D. R. McCure, of Spokane
are visiting Mrs. McCure's sister Miss
Davis.

Mr. Richard Hodge and daughter Alice
are spending a few days with friends in
Montreal.

Mrs. Mitchell and daughter Gladys re-
turned to Montreal after spending a few
weeks in town.

Major C. A. Williams was the guest
of Rev. and Mrs. F. J. Hayden at the
parsonage this week.

Mr. J. E. Smith of Rivington, was in
town on Tuesday last and paid the
Watchman a friendly call.

Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Parks and son Roy
of Hawkesbury, spent Wednesday the
guests of Mrs. Henry Sutton.

The Red Cross Society through Mrs.
She Pitt, has received this week 12 pairs
of socks from the Long Lake Club.

Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Cliff and family, of
Mountain, Ont., were guests of Mrs.
Told this week, attending the funeral of
the late Mrs. Geo. Fraser.

Mr. James W. Hall, secretary of the
Agricultural Society wishes to inform all
prize winners of the Annual Exhibition
that their prize money is now ready.

Mrs. Peter Campbell, who has been the
guest of Mrs. Robert Summerby for a
few days, left on Monday to spend a short
visit in Montreal prior to her departure
for Vernon, B. C.

On Sunday next in the Methodist
Church the quarterly Sacrament of the
Lord's Supper will be administered after
the morning service. There will be no
Sunday school in consequence.

No little satisfaction is felt over the
appointment of Mr. Geo. Descom by the
Metlary Manufacturing Coy. for the
installation of their celebrated furnaces.
between the cities of Montreal and Ottawa.
This is a feather in Georges cap.

The quarterly official board will be
convened on Tuesday afternoon to be
followed by a congregational tea and
social gathering. The Ladies of the
Church are requested to bring provisions
for the refreshment. All members and
therants are invited.

The Soldiers' willing workers of Genoa
and Jerusalem donations for Sept. and
Oct. to the Red Cross Society, 43 De-
mont Park, Montreal 30 handkerchiefs,
10 pillow cases, 11 fomentation wringers,
3 prs. socks, 2 sheets and 1 pr. pillows
donated by Mrs. Paul Leishman.

A. O. Dawson, Esq. of St. James
Methodist Church, Montreal, will preach
next Sunday afternoon at East Settle-
ment and in Lachute Methodist Church
in the evening. Mr. Dawson is one of
Montreal's great business men and a
speaker of unusual ability.

"Kitchener's Own" that excellent
Regiment now recruiting is meeting
with great success. Lieut. J. Milton
State informs us that some of the very
finest spirited men in the province are
rushing to its colours. They hope soon
to have their full number. Recruits are
desired for this fine regiment.

Lachute Boys join this Regiment.

Lieut. W. Calder, of the 242nd Forestry
Battalion, has been spending a few days
home this week bidding good-bye to
relatives and friends, as this battalion
is expected to shortly sail overseas.
With his former training as a private and
his active service experienced with over
3 months in the trenches we are proud to
see him with the officers uniform which
we know he will distinguish with dignity
and honor.

While not losing sight of the fact that
some of our automobile owners pay no
regard to speed limits, there have been
several accidents to youngsters of late
resultant from absolute carelessness of
boys playing on the streets. Turning
from the East End to go up Bethany is an
especially awkward corner and auto
owners should exercise the greatest care
when making the bend, and see that they
conform to the regulations governing
town speeding.

The Lachute Branch Red Cross Society
wish to acknowledge donation of \$10.00
from Mrs. W. J. Hammond, of Wilson,
N. Y., also \$3.35 proceeds of entertain-
ment given by H. Calder C. McFaul and
W. Cottingham. The following articles
have shipped to headquarters in Mont-
real during the month of October.

57 fannel shirts, 22 comfort bags, 71
pairs socks, 2 trench caps, 1 pair wrist-
lets, 4 sheets, 18 pieces cotton, 1 cushion,
12 pairs of above socks were knit by our
Long Lake Workers.

N. McFAUL, Sec'y.

Special Notice.

All who are in arrears to the Parish
Council of St. Jerusalem, will do well to
settle same immediately and so avoid
legal costs. JAS. W. GALL,
Sec.-Treas.

Patriotic Meeting.

One of the most largely attended
Patriotic gatherings which has taken
place here was that held Tuesday even-
ing in the Victoria Hall under the
auspices of the 244th Battalion, the build-
ing being crowded to capacity.

Mayor G. F. Calder presided, and those
of the Military present were Col. Ham-
ilton of Ottawa, Major Grothe, a returned
officer of the 24th French Canadian
Battalion, Major (Rev.) C. A. Williams,
Chief Recruiting Officer of Military District
No. 4, Lieut. J. Milestone Sate,
Assistant to Major Williams and Lieut.
Sparrow, of the Canadian Engineers.

Major Grothe, who was obliged to
return to the city before the close of his
meeting, in a splendid address in French
made a strong appeal to his compatriots
to respond to their Country's call by
enlisting with one of the various bat-
talions now forming.

Col. Hamilton of Ottawa kept his
hearers deeply interested in his "straight-
from-the-shoulder" appeal to their man-
hood and womanhood to banish and shun
the assertion that this is not Can. Can's
war. He issued a call for recruits, also
for the rallying of the wealth of the
country to ensure the successful prosecu-
tion of the war, in this time when the
various industries of the country are
booming because of conditions brought
about by the great struggle.

At this juncture a reel of interest-
ing animated pictures of the Australian
forces was thrown on the screen, and pre-
sented by all.

Lieut. Sparrow of the Canadian Engi-
neers explained the character of unit of
which he is a member and in whose in-
terests he was present and appealed for
every class of mechanic to throw in their
lot with the Engineers.

Lieut. J. Milton State in an interesting
talk pressed the claims of "Kitchener's
Own." He expressed the thought that
all units in action or preparing for action
to-day were the product of Kitchener,
but this particular battalion had been
named since the tragic death of the great
Field Marshall, and would go down to
history as commemorating him in an-
ticipatory part of the struggle. Lieut. State
however, impressed his hearers with the
fact that those present were prepared to
"sign up" men for any of the units now
forming, which represent every depart-
ment on the Field, so there could be no
excuse on the part of any present for
waiting for any particular class of unit
to appeal to him.

Major Williams based his thoughts on
three subjects: "The British Navy,"
"The Women" and "Kitchener." No
more fervent appeal could be made for
recruits for the British Navy than fell
from Major Williams lips. He pictured
the glorious part which the Navy has
played in the present crisis, and the
extreme measure of protection which it
has afforded all parts of the Empire.

In his remarks concerning "the
women," the speaker paid a splendid
tribute to the fair sex, and to the heroic
manner in which they have rallied to the
Empire's needs, in their labours replacing
men, and greatest of all in the noble
way in which they have sent forward
their sons, husbands and sweethearts to
the great battle front. He appealed to
the large number of women present to
follow the course of those to whom he so
touchingly referred.

In referring to the late Lord Kitchener
Major Williams quoted Lord Rosebery's
description of him: "He did his duty."
He appealed to the men present to see
that they followed the example set and
did their duty, seeing to it that Kitch-
ener's name is emblazoned in glory in that
crack regiment—"Kitchener's Own."

At the close of his remarks one young
man offered his services, and it is hoped
that as on former occasions the results of
the various appeals will be tangibly
evidenced in the coming days.

Brownsburg.

On Sunday last, a Memorial service
was held in the Brownsburg Methodist
church in memory of one of the Sunday
School Scholars, the late Miss Emily
Witham, who died very suddenly from
diphtheria. The church was full of
sympathetic worshippers. The whole
of the Sunday School stayed to participate
in the service. The service was conducted
by the pastor Rev. F. J. Hayden, B. A.,
who made reference to deceased as a
member of the School, also of the sad
fact that her father was now serving the
Empire, he having recently gone over in
the 148th Battalion. Special hymns and
Anthem were given by the Choir.

The Victorian Girls of the Brownsburg
Presbyterian Sunday School entertain-
ed at a Halloween Party on Tuesday
evening last when a crowd of young
people numbering thirty in all met in the
Lecture Hall of the Church.

The programme consisting of Halloween
en and other games commenced about
8.30 p.m. and continued on during the
evening after which light refreshments
of home-made candy, nuts and apples
were served.

The party then broke up with the
singing of the National Anthem and all
left declaring they had spent a very
joyous evening.

The Chaperons of the evening were
Mrs. A. Campbell Sr. and Mrs. J. Con-
nelly.

Upper Lachute.

A special Memorial Service will be
conducted on Sunday afternoon next at
the Upper Lachute Methodist Church in
memory of one of its members, Mr. Alex
Hutchins, who died from wounds on the
10th, of October, in the 49th. Clearing
Hospital, France. Special Music and
Address will be given.

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
a first lot of Costumes for Fall.

It will be a pleasure to us to
show the 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,
Baker & Confectioner.**

School Time Again!

With the Re-Opening of Schools comes the neces-
sity 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 de-
partment 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
Strip styles from \$10 up.

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

Marjory's Soldier

"All tickets, please!"

Marjory Moore made the time-worn words ring with a new note as she stood by the station gate to collect the tickets. In her trim blue uniform, with a cap perched on her glossy hair at a smart angle, she looked charming enough to win a smile from even the most pessimistic of travellers.

"Good morning, miss!" said more than one of would-be clever youths who handed their little squares of pasteboard to her.

But there was a look in Marjory's eyes, as she returned the greeting, which put a full stop to their attempted familiarity.

Somewhere this particular morning Marjory felt happy, although there was a chilly wind blowing, and the cemented platform struck cold through her stout shoes. She found herself now and then humming gently under her breath, while her eyes glanced quickly here and there.

Then suddenly her humming died away on a soft little minor key, and for a moment a tender light shone in her eyes. For coming down the platform towards her was a wounded soldier, in the well-known blue hospital uniform.

He was moving awkwardly along, evidently still uncertain of his crutch, while the big soft shoe on his right foot told of a bandaged wound inside.

As he reached the gate he paused for a moment, and then began to fumble for his ticket.

"I've got one somewhere," he said to Marjory, "but—"

"Never mind," said the girl, with a smile in which was a hint of tears.

The wounded soldier smiled back at her.

"Not used to this contraption yet," he said, with a grin, as he pointed to his crutch. "The doctor says that perhaps I'll be able to do without, but it seems to me that I might as well practise, in case I can't."

Marjory stepped well clear of the gate as he passed through, and, with another grin, he was gone.

The uniformed girl watched the man hobbling away with a sad look on her face. There were so many of them about, she thought, but all of them were cheery.

Ah, well, if they could smile at their fate, so must she.

She was just turning away towards the little room where she waited and sorted her tickets between the trains, when something made her look again at the soldier.

Then a quick pang ran through her heart, and with an effort she choked back a scream.

The wounded man was going along slowly, handicapped by the crutch, while just behind him a heavy luggage-trolley was beginning to slide down the platform. It had been carelessly left unfastened, where there was just enough slope on the platform to make it roll, and the helpless man was right in its path and quite unconscious of the danger.

A moment later Marjory was rushing across to the rescue, in her heart a great hope that she might be in time. There were few people about, and her path was fortunately clear. She was thankful then of the fact that she had always been good at running.

Just as the front of the trolley was about to touch the soldier, Marjory had reached it. With a great effort, she swung it round and brought it to a standstill. But the force with which she did this threw the girl herself to the dusty platform, where she lay for a moment breathless and shaken.

The wounded soldier had only become aware of his danger as it passed him by. Now he stood staring in amazement at Marjory, who presently rose slowly to her feet, and, with a shaky laugh, leaned against the trolley.

"That was a narrow shave!" she said, with a quiver in her voice.

"But—but—" began the soldier in amazement. "What happened?"

"The trolley was just behind you, and you would have knocked you down," explained the girl briefly.

"Then I have to thank you for saving me from a nasty tumble," said the man, comprehending at last. "By Jove, it was plucky of you!"

"Pooh! There was no risk to me," laughed Marjory, bending to dust her skirt.

"Perhaps there wasn't," replied the man, gazing with admiring eyes at her slight figure and flushed face, "but there aren't many girls, or men either, who would have thought of such a neat way of tackling that thing."

Marjory felt that she must get back to her post now; or, rather, to the little room. The sudden rush, with its consequent tumble, had shaken her more than she liked to own to before the little crowd which had collected.

"Shall I see you again?" asked the wounded soldier in a low voice, as she held out her hand and turned away.

"I'm always on duty somewhere in the station during the day," replied Marjory, striving to speak casually.

But somehow the touch of those strong fingers on her own thrilled her. With another word of thanks they parted, and the soldier stood watch-

For That Irritating Cut or Scratch

There is nothing more healing and soothing than

Vaseline
White

Sold in glass bottles and sanitary tin tubes, at chemists and general stores everywhere.

Refuse substitutes. Free booklet on request.



CHESEBROUGH MFG. CO.
(Consolidated)
1580 Chabot Ave. Montreal

ing her as she walked away across the platform.

Here was a girl to admire! She was doing a man's work, truly, and she was such a slip of a thing, too! Just the sort of girl a fellow could like—just the sort—

Then, suddenly aware where his thoughts were taking him, he flushed crimson under his tan and hobbled away out of the station.

Many times after that they met, and always there was a little chat between them. Each time they met the soldier seemed able to handle the crutch more easily, until there came a time when he walked towards the girl with only a stick.

"How splendid!" said Marjory gladly, as she noted the change. "You will never need that horrid crutch thing again, will you?"

"No, I hope not," said the man as gladly.

But he did not add that the stick must be his companion through life. The injury to his foot would leave him with a lifelong limp, but he would not grieve about that. After all, his fate was miles better than that of many of his pals.

"I'm getting discharged from the hospital soon, I hope," he went on. "Then I expect I'll be off home."

"Home!" repeated Marjory, trying to keep her voice calm and merely friendly, although her heart was beating wildly under her blue serge jacket. "Where's home?"

"Away in the country, down West," was the reply, while the speaker's eyes grew soft. "We've a little farm down there, just enough to keep mother, dad, and me."

And to himself he added the words, "And a little wife!"

"Then we shall be saying a real good-bye soon," said Marjory.

And, in spite of her efforts, a note of sadness crept into her voice.

"Perhaps not," was the man's reply.

Then he drew himself up. The doctor's report on his foot was not yet complete. There was just a chance that, after all, it might prove worse than expected, and in that case he could not ask a girl to tie herself to him, a cripple.

And a sudden rush of passengers from a train stopped their conversation at that point, and the soldier had to make way for them.

The days passed, and Marjory did not again see her soldier. "Her soldier" he had indeed become, although as yet she did not even know his name. But in her innermost heart she realized that the stalwart figure with the limp, which was a badge of honor, had taken possession of her whole being. She loved this man in

the badly-fitting blue hospital uniform—her soldier.

Then she found herself unconsciously looking for him and wishing she could hear again his cheery greeting. She missed his voice and the look in his dark eyes.

But he never came. The days grew into weeks and the weeks into months and still she looked in vain.

There had been a heavy rush of work at the station, and Marjory was feeling worn out one evening as she prepared to collect the tickets on her last train—for she did not work in the late evening hours.

She gave her usual warning of "All tickets, please!" and prepared to take her stand by the gate just as the rush of passengers came along.

How it happened she was never to know, but perhaps she turned giddy from the long hours she had worked. In any case, as the train drew to a standstill, she reeled and swayed. A shout went up from the crowd, and one or two men dashed forward towards her as she staggered back a step or two, right to the edge of the platform.

In another moment she would have been on the metals and under the wheels of the still slow-moving train, when a man's figure hurled itself quickly forward and grasped her firmly, drawing her back to safety.

There was at once a crowd round them—the tall man with the fainting girl in his arms—and a superintendent came bustling forward.

"Fainted?" he asked quickly. "Bring her in here, sir!" And he led the way to the little room where Marjory had so often sorted her tickets and from the doorway of which she had looked so long and so vainly for her soldier.

The door was shut on them, and the crowd passed on.

"My little girl!" the man whispered tenderly, as he laid her down on the dusty floor, with her own overcoat as a pillow.

"Now then, Jack," said a motherly-looking woman, pushing him aside, "that's no way to bring the lass round. Let me see to her."

But as he drew aside Marjory opened her eyes, and as they rested on him a great glory shone in them.

"Then you did come again?" she said, in so soft a murmur that he had to stoop to hear the words.

"Ay, did, sweetheart!" he replied, bending his lips close to hers. "And this time I shan't go away again—until you come with me."

"Come with you?" replied the girl. "What—what do you mean?"

The motherly-looking woman interposed.

"There! Just like a man!" she snorted, but her eyes were wet, and her lips trembled. "My son always was like that—everything at once, like. Look here, dearie, Jack and I have come to see about taking you back with us. He says, if you'll marry a man with a limp, he'll try to be a good husband to you."

"And"—her hearty voice faltered—"if he's anything like as good a husband as he's been as a son, you'll have naught to complain of."

But the man and the girl did not pay much heed to her words, and the woman turned aside as their lips met. Away in that little country home was the grey-headed man who had once spoken to her as Jack was speaking to this little slip of a thing.

And Jack's mother prided herself on being able to mind her own affairs.—London Answers.

Vindicated Self-Esteem.

"The Woggles seem to have a high opinion of themselves."

"Yes. You see the same cook has consented to remain in their employ for three or four years. So they feel entitled to think that they are rather nice people."



Making Crosses to Mark the Graves of the Gallant Dead

AFTER an advance on the Western front, everything that can possibly be done to identify the fallen is done, and little wooden crosses are erected over each grave to mark the place of interment. The soldier seen in the above picture is shaping one of these crosses, which will later be erected over the grave of a gallant soldier. The French Government has made the kindly and thoughtful announcement that the little graveyards where British soldiers sleep their last sleep shall be free of all rent-charges after the war.

MAGIC BAKING POWDER



IS THE MOST IMPORTANT ITEM
IN YOUR GROCERY ORDER
—SEE THAT YOU GET IT—
COSTS NO MORE THAN THE
ORDINARY KINDS

CONTAINS NO ALUM

SOLD FOR \$1.50
NOW WORTH \$25,000

FAMOUS "ONE CENT" STAMP OF
BRITISH GUIANA.

It Was Sold By a Youthful Collector
Who Was Short of
Funds.

There are in existence several stamps that can claim to be absolutely unique—the sole specimens of their kind, says Leonard E. Goldsmith in Chums. If we accept the word "rarest" at its dictionary value, all of these must be placed level. Only one of them, however, is a classic, a real old issue from "way back," the others being in the nature of errors in surcharging, while in certain instances only one copy of a stamp has been prepared in order that a fictitious value might be placed upon it. The 20s surcharge in black on the 1s Oil Rivers Protectorate is an example of this, while only five stamps surcharged in violet and two in red were prepared.

World's Classic Rarity.

This is undoubtedly the One Cent British Guiana of 1856. This stamp, with its fellow, the four cents, was somewhat in the nature of a provisional, prepared during a shortage of the one and four cent values of the current issue. The design is very simple, the stamps being prepared at the office of the Official Gazette, Georgetown. The central design is a small three-masted sailing ship, with the words "Damas Petimus—Que Vicissim" above and below it. The block of the ship was obtained from the head of the shipping column of the Gazette and this central portion is inclosed by a frame of printer's rules, round which are the words, in capitals, "Postage—British—Four Cents—Guiana." The Four Cent Value, both on magnesta and blue paper, had been known to philatelists for many years before the sole copy of the One Cent made its appearance.

The Find.

One day in 1873 a youthful collector, Vernon Vaughan, of British Guiana, was turning over a mass of old family papers and letters with a view to adding to his collection. Among other stamps he unearthed a large stamp printed in black on a glazed and rather dingy red paper. Mr. Vaughan was interviewed some years back, and stated that he thought very little of his find, as it was in very poor condition, having the corners cut off. About a year after he sent to a firm of English stamp dealers for approval sheets, and on their arrival was seized by that insatiable desire to possess them that is a common symptom of philatelists, young and old. Being short of money at the time he decided to sell some stamps out of his album, and among those chosen for sacrifice was the uninviting One Cent of 1856. Mr. Vaughan says that though this was the only specimen he possessed he thought he would easily be able to replace it.

Travels of the One Cent.

He took his stamps to an old collector in the colony, who bought several, but who would at first have nothing to do with the One Cent; its bad preservation and octagonal shape prejudicing him against it. Eventually he was persuaded to "risk" six shillings on it, but impressed on the youngster the fact that he was buying it as a "favor." The stamp remained in his possession for 10 years, and was sold in 1883 to a London dealer for £25. The stamp was again heard of in a letter from the greatest of Victorian stamp dealers to Judge Philbrick, a great collector and president of the Royal Philatelic Society. It was offered to him, together with four other stamps, for £110; and although he fully intended to purchase it he delayed until too late, and the stamp was sold to the great French collector, Baron la Renotiere von Ferrary, for a price that has never been made public.

A philatelist remarks: "Lots contained a one cent, red, 1856! as genuine as anything ever was * * * It was a dreadfully poor copy."

Must be Worth £5,000.

It is a strange fact that, in spite of a great find of the early issues of this colony that was made some years ago, no second copy of the rarity has turned up. A very limited printing must have been made, or possibly the word "One" was a printer's error for "Four," which was immediately corrected.

Various prices have been assigned to this tiny piece of paper, one catalogue placing it as low as £400 and another at £5,000, which, by the way, is much nearer the mark. The 1914 catalogue of Whitfield, King and Co. prices it at £2,000, but these quotations cannot mean much, as the gentlemen who have assigned them are not sellers. There are over a dozen specimens of the Postoffice Mauritius known, and this is priced at £1,200. If relative rarity had anything to do with the price, it is evident that the One Cent must be worth £15,000, but this is not an accurate guide, as the unique Oil Rivers stamp, previously mentioned, hung about a long while at £250 before it found a purchaser. The only limit to the price of this classic is the depth of pocket of the intending purchasers, and there is little doubt that should a second copy come into the market all records for a single stamp would go by the board.

THE SOLDIER-FARMER'S WIFE.
A Good Training and a Good Partner
Make a Great Combination.

"What makes you think you will succeed as a farmer?"

The question was asked of a returned soldier who had expressed a strong desire to get out on the land.

"My wife," he answered.

"Do you mean to say she persuaded you?"

"No, I didn't need any persuading. But she wants to go as much as I do."

"Does she understand what it means?"

"She ought. She was born and brought up on a farm; she is not afraid of hard work; and she prefers to live in the country anyway."

"For the children's sake?"

"We've got none, worse luck. No, she likes it better herself."

That man's battle is half won.

He was not a farm boy himself, and he does not imagine that the little experience he possesses is enough. He is therefore taking advantage of the elementary training, in such matters as gardening and poultry-raising, already started by the Military Hospitals Commission at some of its Convalescent Hospitals; and he aims at taking a course of extra instruction later on at one of the agricultural schools.

As announced some time ago, the Government makes special monetary allowances, in addition to the pension, for the maintenance of both the soldier and his family while he is being trained, if he has to learn a new occupation; so no man should have the slightest hesitation about taking full advantage of the training put at his disposal to increase his capacity and better his position.

A trained man, and a wife both experienced and willing, are a team hard to beat.

It is very interesting to see that this fact has been recognized in a most practical way in England. There, the Government decided a few months ago to start, by way of experiment, three pioneer land colonies of ex-soldiers, or rather "ex-service men," for even the man now ploughing the sea will have his choice of ploughing the soil.

The President of the Board of Agriculture has just announced that in selecting settlers for these colonies "preference will be given, as between men of equal merit and qualifications, to those whose wives or sisters or daughters have acquired proficiency in milking or other farm operations, as the result of their employment on the land either before or during the war."

As a matter of fact, women in the old country have taken a large and even extraordinary share in working the farms, which the war has deprived of so many of their usual laborers. Women of every social rank have volunteered to do this, and have kept their pledge, though many of them were not only quite unaccustomed to manual labor, but free from any necessity to work at all.

Canadian women, the vast majority of them, have never been in that position. Work has always been familiar to them, and a very large number even of the town-dwellers among them were brought up on farms. Many of our returned soldiers, therefore, who think of going "back to the land," will have a great advantage in the experience of their wives as in the special training offered them.

Special training is given, of course, for a variety of other industries. The greatest care is taken to choose the occupation best suited to each man's ability. But, unquestionably, agriculture is the great national industry, and needs the energies of every man qualified to undertake it.

SCIENCE FACTS.

Salted whale meat is considered a great delicacy by the Japanese.

The locust tree was one of the first American trees to be brought to Europe.

The Belgians are looked upon as the greatest potato eaters in the world, and the Irish come second.

Polish women are renowned for the beauty of their hands; they place gracefulness of the hands above all other charms.

The emerald improves in color by exposure to the light. Pearls kept in darkness lose their luster, but regain it on exposure to the sun.

A tree grows in Ashanti and around the woods near Kabba resembling in appearance the English oak, and it is said to furnish excellent butter. A curious fact about this vegetable butter is that it keeps in perfect condition all the year round.

Beer is believed to be one of the most ancient of drinks. Manuscripts written at least 3,000 years before the Christian era show conclusively that even at that primitive period the manufacture of an intoxicating liquor from barley or other grain was extensively carried on in Europe.

OUR STAPLE FOOD SUPPLY.

Does the Modern Flour Mill Breed Cancers?

That cancer is caused by eating rice flour and other foods which have been robbed by millers of some of their most valuable elements before they reach our mouths is the belief of Dr. Horace Packard of Boston University. Such a demoralized diet, he declares, encourages the development of the parasite or fungus growth whose entrance into the system leads to cancer. "It is a momentous fact," he says, "that the flour mills and the rice mills of the civilized world are busy eliminating every particle of iron, phosphorus, sodium, potassium, silica, calcium, chlorine, magnesium and sulphur (mineral salts), from our staple food supply and sending out food materials rich in heat units but pitifully meager in energizing and immunizing material."

"In a single flour mill, approximately one million tons of wheat are ground each year. Of this about 550,000 tons go to the human family as refined flour (wheat starch) and 450,000 tons of the by-products bearing the energizing immunizing food salts go mainly to feed domestic animals."

PROPOSING WITH A SPLASH.

To Break Jar Over Girl's Head is Avowal of Love.

The land of the Tarascans lies due west of the city of Mexico, and here the natives retain many of their practices which were well established when the Spaniards first landed at Vera Cruz. Here is the accepted method of courtship, for example:

The lover goes to the spring where the object of his affections is accustomed to fill her water jar. He holds her shawl until she accepts him, and then, with a stick, he breaks the jar which she holds on her head and gives her a betrothal baptism of water.

According to Prescott, the Tarascans had a Noah, called Trezpi, who escaped from a great flood in a boat laden with animals. Instead of a dove, Trezpi sent out a vulture first and then a humming bird, according to the legend.

The Tarascans once possessed the secret of tempering copper, an art now lost to the world.

MOTHER LOVE AIDS SON IN TRENCHES

It Brings Relief To Boy Standing His Watch Deep in Mud.

Once upon a time, only a few months after this terrible world war had begun, Private Bailey, a soldier in the ranks, had stood for days in the trenches "somewhere in France." The cold rains soaked him to the skin; the mud was deep. He had had no rest. Weary and aching with rheumatic pains, he recalled the faith his mother had in Sloan's Liniment. He asked for it in his next letter home. A large bottle was immediately sent him and a few applications killed the pain, once more he was able to stand the severe exposure. He shared this wonderful muscle-soother with his comrades, and they all agreed it was the greatest "reinforcement" that had ever come to their rescue. At your druggist, 25c., 50c. and \$1.00 a bottle.

Sloan's Liniment
KILLS PAIN

School-Days are Joy-Days to the boy or girl whose body is properly nourished with foods that are rich in muscle-making, brain-building elements that are easily digested. Youngsters fed on **Shredded Wheat Biscuit** are full of the bounce and buoyancy that belong to youth. The ideal food for growing children because it contains all the material needed for building muscle, bone and brain, prepared in a digestible form. One or two biscuits for breakfast with milk give a boy or girl a good start for the day. Ready-cooked and ready-to-serve.

Made in Canada

MUCH FOUGHT FOR CITY.

History of Trieste is a History of Many Conflicts.

Trieste, the principal seaport of Austria, which figures so prominently in the news of the day, goes back for the beginning of its history into ancient days. It is first mentioned about 100 B.C. as a village, a place of no importance. Some fifty years later, it is recorded that the place was attacked by barbarian tribes from the interior, and about twenty years later still, Trieste makes its definite emergence into history during the Dalmatian wars waged by Augustus.

The Romans, with that sure judgment which characterized their empire building, recognized the importance of the site upon which Trieste now stands. Augustus consequently decided to found a Roman colony there. The little village quickly became a town, and, as a defense against the wild Celtic and Illyrian tribes of the surrounding country, who always gave the Romans so much trouble, the new city was surrounded by a wall and fortified with towers. It was given the name of *Tergeste*, quickly became a flourishing Roman colony and had a large territory attached to it. In those days, just as to-day, the importance of Trieste lay mainly in its commerce, as the natural outlet for Pannonia and Dalmatia, and in those days, just as to-day, it was a beautiful city.

On the fall of the empire in the west, the history of Trieste merges into the history of Istria. It passed through troubled times. It was pillaged by the Longobardi and the *Goths*, was annexed to the Frankish kingdom by Pepin in 789; fell into the hands of the dukes of Carinthia about the middle of the tenth century, and from thence it passed successively through the hands of the dukes of Meran, the dukes of Bavaria into the possession of the republic of Venice. For the next 180 years, the history of Trieste is chiefly a record of conflicts with the great city to the south, and in the end Trieste placed herself under the protection of Leopold III. of Austria. Leopold was only too willing to undertake the trust, and so from protection, Austria advanced to overlordship and from overlordship to actual possession. Twice during the Napoleonic period, namely, from 1797 to 1805, and from 1809 to 1813, Trieste was in the possession of France. In this latter year, however, Austria seized the city and the surrounding district of Istria, and it has remained an Austrian possession ever since.

The fellow who gets nothing but money out of his work is poorly paid.



"Another Article Against Tea and Coffee"

In spite of broad publicity, many people do not realize the harm that the drug, caffeine, in tea and coffee does to many users, until they try a 10 days' change to

POSTUM

Postum satisfies the desire for a hot table drink, and its users generally sleep better, feel better, smile oftener and enjoy life more.

A fair trial—on both tea and coffee and on Postum—shows

"There's a Reason"

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

DEADLY DUST.

It Is Most Dangerous to Breath Dust-Laden Air.

The workman has no more deadly foe than dust. Not only are there tiny particles floating in the air, which carry germs of deadly disease which he may breathe or become infected with through a cut or scratch, but others that will inflict harm on his tissues.

Just now, when so many thousands of men are turning their hands to the making of munitions, it is timely to warn them against inhaling the flying, minute splinters and dust that are caused by a lathe or file working on metal, says the London Answers.

If a tiny particle of steel be examined under a microscope it will be found to be jagged and sharp as a needle, and when breathed into the lungs in great numbers it sets up all kinds of pulmonary troubles. The workman used to his conditions takes care not to breathe more of this dust than he can help, but the unaccustomed man may lean over his work, or, laboring in a dusty atmosphere, the unusual exertion may cause him to inhale deeply through his mouth.

All of us avoid nasty smells, but it is often far more dangerous to breathe dust-laden air which is not so perceptible.

RELIEF FROM INDIGESTION

The Most Common Cause of This Trouble is Poor Blood.

All conditions of depressed vitality tend to disturb the process of digestion. There is not a disturbed condition of life that may not affect digestion. But few causes of the trouble are so common as thin, weak blood. It affects directly and at once the process of nutrition. Not only is the action of the gastric and intestinal glands diminished but the muscular action of the stomach is weakened. Nothing will more promptly restore digestive efficiency than good, red blood. Without it the normal activity of the stomach is impossible.

Thin, pale people who complain of indigestion must improve the condition of their blood to find relief. The most active blood builder in such cases is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They make the rich, red blood which quickly restores the digestive organs to their proper activity, and the dyspeptic who has hated the sight and smell of food now looks forward to meal time with pleasure. As proving the value of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in curing indigestion Miss Edith M. Smith, R. R. No. 4, Perth, Ont., says: "I can honestly say I owe my present good health to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. My stomach was terribly weak and I suffered from indigestion and sick headache, and was always very nervous. I was troubled this way for nearly three years, and in that time took a great deal of doctors' medicine, which, however, did not help me. I could not eat anything without experiencing the most agonizing pain. My sick headaches were most violent and I could not rest night or day. I was asked one day by a friend to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and consented to do so. After taking them some time I found they were helping me, and I continued to take them steadily for several months, until I found that I was completely cured. While taking the pills I gained both in strength and weight, and I feel it impossible to praise Dr. Williams' Pink Pills too highly."

You can procure 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 SYMPATHETIC COLLIE.

How "Max" Helped His Mistress to Bear a Surgical Operation.

An instance of the striking sagacity and almost human sympathy of her extraordinary collie, Max, is furnished by Mrs. T. P. O'Connor in her book, "Dog Stars." While she was in Germany she was suffering from a closed tear duct. Informed of a doctor in Baden-Baden whose specialty was the treatment of that difficulty, she went there to see him, taking Max along.

The afternoon of my arrival, writes Mrs. O'Connor, anxious to know his opinion, I went at once to his office. "Yes," said Doctor von Hoffman, "there is trouble here that will yield only to an operation; with the help of cocaine, I cut a little passage from the eye to the nose, keep it open with massage while healing, and in a fortnight your eye will be well enough for you to go away. Will you have it done?"

"Yes," I said, "certainly I will." Max, who had been lying quietly in a corner, came forward, whimpered, looked at me anxiously, and laid his paw gently in my lap.

"This gentleman hasn't the same confidence in me that you have," said the doctor, smiling. "Come to-morrow at eleven, and everything will be ready for you."

"If you don't mind," I said, "I would much prefer the operation now."

I am sure Max pressed my knee with his paw.

"Very well," said the doctor. "I'll call my assistant. He has strong hands and will hold your head while I make the incision. Max must go into the other room."

"No," I said, "please let him stay. He will be a comfort to me. Go to

REPAIRS

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your corner, old lad. Don't move till missy calls you."

Max obediently stepped back into shadow. The cocaine did not go very far, and the knife steadily pursued its way and unnerved me, I felt cold and sick; things were rather blurred, but the fear of Max, if I fainted, attacking the doctors, steadied me.

Not liking the look of things, he was gasping out little whines and whimpers. The doctor worked with quick dexterity and the operation was soon over. I called out, "All right, Max, stay where you are!" But he came to the centre of the room and waited. The doctor and his assistant bandaged up my eye. I reached for my hat, and Max bounded forward with greetings of great joy. He licked my hands, stopping between the quick breaths to give an occasional pianissimo bark, and intelligently kept a safe distance from my face.

"Never," said the doctor, "have I had better patients. Max did the crying and you did the sitting still."

"He would do the suffering for me, too, if he could," I said.

"I don't doubt it, and I am sure he will make a good nurse," said Doctor von Hoffman. "He seems almost human."

"His unselfishness and fidelity are more than human," I said.

While we were going to the hotel, Max kept very close to me, and when nine o'clock came he unobtrusively stored himself under my bed, although usually he slept on a traveling rug in the corner of the room. But he wanted to be nearer when I was in trouble, and after I got into bed his tail tapped out, "I'm here to take care of you, little missy." And we both fell asleep.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

Complicated, But Easy.

"How do you get your husband to do what he doesn't want to do when you want him to do it?"

"That's easy. I make a big fuss over something he has already done which I didn't want him to do or I remind him of something which I have done which he wanted me to do and I didn't want to do and soon he is doing what I want him to do just as though he had wanted to do it all along."

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

The Way They Don't Suffer.

"Yes," said the suffragette on the platform, "women have been wronged for ages. They have suffered in a thousand ways."

"There is one way in which they have never suffered," said the meek-looking man, standing in the rear of the hall.

"What way is that?" demanded the suffragist.

"They have never suffered in silence."

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited. Dear Sirs,—I can recommend MINARD'S LINIMENT for Rheumatism and Sprains, as I have used it for both with excellent results.

Yours truly, T. B. LAVERS, St. John.

Insured.

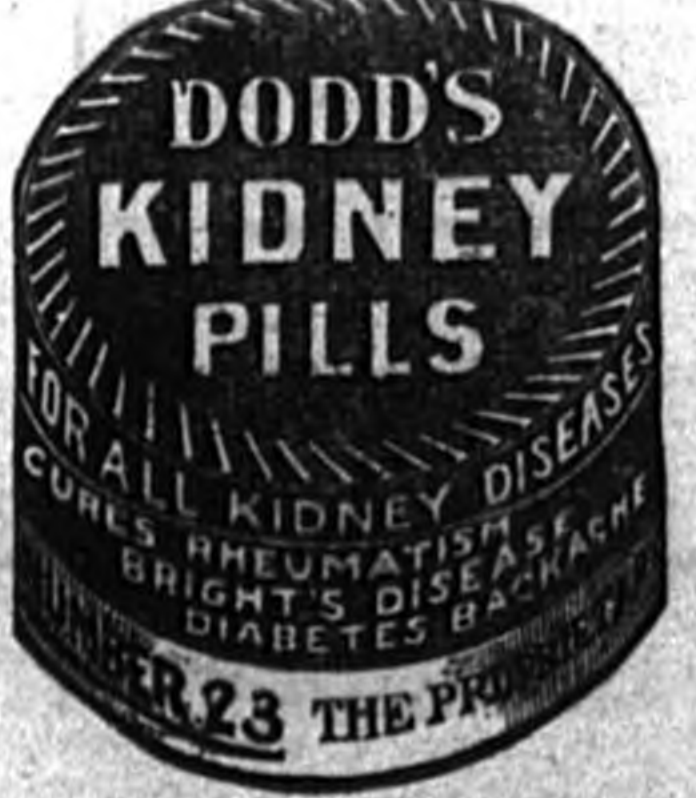
"Do mind yez don't git hur-r, Pat," said Bridget. "It's dangerous a' workin' in that quarry."

"That's all roit, Biddy," said Pat. "O'iv borrowed two dollars frim th' foreman, and he don't let me do any dangerous work any more."

Expert Diagnosis.

Doctor—Well, and how did you find yourself this morning?

Patient—Oh, I just opened my eyes and there I was.



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LAY WOUNDED ELEVEN DAYS.

British Soldier Exemplifies Never-Say-Die Motto.

Under the title "Eleven Days in a Shell Hole," the following was issued recently by the British official press service:

"In the Seymour Military Hospital at Manchester lies a wounded soldier of the Manchester Regiment, who has accomplished a feat of endurance which the doctors declare exceeds any demonstration the war has revealed of the 'never say die' spirit of the British soldier."

"Sergeant Huddart, formerly an engineer at the great Armstrong Whitworth Works in Manchester, was wounded by machine gun fire during the advance on the Somme. He fell with bullet wounds in his left hand, his thigh and his left leg. For cover he crawled into a shell hole, and there he lay for the incredible period of eleven days and nights."

"Five days after he had been there a stretcher party went by the lip of the shell hole carrying another wounded man, and Huddart hailed them. They said they would send a party for him, but the relief never came, and Huddart says he knew why—the racket of machine gun fire told him. Shells dropped all about him; his legs and feet were buried in earth thrown up by them. He had not a scrap of food, and he lived on sips of water from his flask."

"On the eleventh day he saw an officer looking down into the shell hole, and moved his hand to show he was alive. The officer called a stretcher party, and under fire they carried away the very feeble wounded man. One of the stretcher party was killed while performing the rescue."

"Huddart is recovering his strength. The doctors say it is a case of which the war has revealed many, when the man ought to have died and would have died except that his indomitable spirit refused."

AFTER THE WAR.

Question of Reconstruction is Receiving Attention.

Day by day the question of reconstruction and of preparation for the great development anticipated in all directions after the war occupies a larger share of public attention in many countries. Paris has just held an exhibition of model houses on the terraces of the Jardin de Tuilleries, and meetings, dealing with reconstruction and development work, are of frequent occurrence in both France and the United Kingdom. The latest instance of this activity is afforded in a report, recently made to the Birmingham corporation, on the question of rebuilding houses razed for military purposes and of proceeding with building schemes arrested by the outbreak of the war, two years ago. The report advises the expenditure of a sum amounting in all to something like £350,000 on schools and other public buildings.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

A GREAT CONVENIENCE.

What the Canadian Pacific Railway Is Doing For Its Employees.

For the convenience of the employees, of whom there are nearly 2,000 in the Windsor Station buildings, Montreal, the Canadian Pacific Railway has recently set up a cafeteria luncheon at 15 cents in a large apartment which will accommodate 251 persons at a sitting. Judging by the attendances, it is bound to be one of the most popular features the company has put its hand to. There are hundreds of girls, especially, who have not time to go home, or who, if they do go home, are greatly pressed for time. With this service at their disposal they will save car fare; they will get a thoroughly satisfying luncheon; and they can have the comfort of the lounge room in connection on wet or cold days—a lounge room which contains a piano, magazines and papers and in which the employees can rest for the balance of their lunch hour. The arrangement is four to a table; all the appointments are harmonious; there is an air of quiet dignity about the place. Mr. W. A. Cooper, manager of the sleeping and dining car department, said that this was in accordance with the well-known policy of the Canadian Pacific for taking care of its employees. The people in the offices constituted quite a little city in themselves. Many could not go home with convenience. This lunch room would meet the wants of many. Of course, there would still be the 30-cent luncheon upstairs, and the regular dining room in which you could have what you wanted and pay for the same as much as you liked; but this was strictly for the employees, male and female, who would prefer to have their luncheon inside the building to going to restaurants—those of them who were in the habit of going to restaurants.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

A Busy Lady.

Little Ester went to visit her Aunt Harriet for the first time. When she returned she remarked that her aunt was always busy.

"What does she do, dear," queried the mother, "to keep her so very busy?"

"Why," said the little girl, "she spends all day long hiding her silver in fifty different places so the burglars that she is sure are coming can't find it."

"Goodness!" exclaimed the mother.

"And," continued Esther, "she spends all night hunting for it and gathering it into one pile in case of fire."



THE NATION'S FUTURE Depends Upon Healthy Babies

Properly reared children grow up to be strong, healthy citizens

Many diseases to which children are susceptible, first indicate their presence in the bowels. The careful mother should watch her child's bowel movements and use

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

It is a corrective for diarrhoea, colic and other ailments to which children are subject especially during the teething period.

It is absolutely non-narcotic and contains neither opium, morphine nor any of their derivatives.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

Makes Cheerful, Chubby Children

Soothes the fretting child during the trying period of its development and thus gives rest and relief to both child and mother.

Buy a bottle today and keep it handy

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DOMINION RAINCOATS

Best for quality, style and value. Guaranteed for all climates.

Ask Your Dealer

One Way.

"How can I make myself agreeable to others?"

"The best way I know is never to talk about the weather."

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

A concealed man is unable to see his personal defects.

SEED POTATOES

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

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Kitchener's Own

Apply to Staff Serg't Dawson, Bandmaster K. O. (late Bandmaster Gov. Gen's. Bodyguard, Toronto) 197 Peel Street, Montreal.

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.

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The Watchman AND OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE

FRIDAY, NOV. 6, 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.

"Some are born great and others have greatness thrust upon them" is a comforting and encouraging dictum. It suggests a reduced sphere of influence for the inflexible laws of fate, by the admission that greatness may snatch at its object while he is out for a stroll, or blasting rocks, or may overtake him in some other casual and unpreconcerted manner. It opens up a free and unrestricted right of way for the toiling sons of earth in which they may be overtaken by greatness as readily as they can be run over by an automobile, gored by a bull or booted by a pianosalesman, all in a free and natural manner, without any infringement of Fate's patent of greatness or her warnings to "keep off the grass."

The born-great may also take heart, for the decrees of Fate can in their case be converted on the same principle, in a negative way. They may lapse from their hereditary greatness with a facility equal to the free and unfettered acquisition of greatness. It is a poor rule that does not work both ways.

Abundant proof of this has been shown in history. It has happened before now that the owner of a great name handed down to him has found ways and means of getting rid of the burden, and it would be safe to say that what has been done before can as a rule be done again. So those handicapped by an ill-fitting greatness need not despair.

The roads to Fame, Glory, Greatness or any other name you use to signify recognised merit, are numerous. One gloomy poet has said that "the path of glory leads but to the grave," so of course do all roads whether they go straight to glory or deflect through the shadows. You will have noticed that some men's lives are a continual struggle and effort up to a certain point, a point where many have failed, but the difference is that they reach and surmount it and the rest of the going is glorious.

Others again jump into fame without knowing it, and certainly without seeming to have sought it. They have simply risen to an occasion in the most natural way, and that is, by being equal to the occasion when it came. Nothing premeditated, nothing arranged, no scenes set and no trick effects used. They just did something they were capable of doing and did it at the right moment, and the rest was—Victory.—Glory won.

Our boys at the front are giving daily examples of this.

Did you read just lately of how Private John O. Kerr won his Victoria Cross? Like the Irishman who "Took" fifty prisoners and when asked how he managed to do it replied "Faith I surrounded him" so Private Kerr accounted for sixty two of them.

Here is the story in cold print:—

"Surrounded" The Enemy.

The Victoria Cross has also been awarded Private John Chipman Kerr, also of the Canadian Infantry, for most conspicuous bravery during a bombing attack. He was acting as bayonet man and, knowing that bombs were running short, he ran along the parapet, under heavy fire, until he was in close contact with the enemy, when he opened fire on them at point-blank range and inflicted heavy loss. The enemy, thinking they were surrounded, surrendered. Sixty-two prisoners were taken and two hundred and fifty yards of enemy trench captured. Before carrying out this very plucky action one of Pte. Kerr's fingers had been blown off by a bomb. Later, with two other men, he escorted back the prisoners, under fire, and then returned to report himself for duty before having his wounds dressed.

Pte. J. O. Kerr (101465), who enlisted in Edmonton, is the son of Mrs. Robert Kerr, Fox River, Cumberland County, N. B.

This is no isolated case. Note the "ALSO". The same newspaper reports fifteen other V. C.s awarded for deeds of equal valour, but it is sufficient to show that greatness in Kerr's case has not been thrust upon an undeserving man nor acquired by a painful process of study. No. The situation arose, and Private Kerr met it instantly, ably and with complete success, for he lives fortunately, to gladden the heart of a mother in Nova Scotia who is a proud woman this day.

Just why Private John Kerr was equal to the emergency is easily answered. You will notice that he is a private, and that he enlisted in Edmonton, which means that he has not long been a soldier. But he is a type of the men who have laid down their tools and gone out to fight for their country voluntarily. Mark that, for it gives the answer, time and again. They are all alike. They have it in them, that is why they are there. Yes, and that is why Victory will swoon down over our lads, thrusting greatness upon them, for they are the sort of men whom, as the old Roman said,—"The gods delight to honour."

LINKSMAN

ST. ANDREWS

Miss Dewar was in Montreal a few days last week.

Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Robertson spent Monday in Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. Leroy were visiting friends in Montreal this week.

Work has commenced on the foundation of the new R.C. Church here.

Quite a number from here went to Carillon Sunday to witness the opening of the new Roman Catholic chapel.

We are pleased to report that Mr. Thos. Dobbie has returned from the hospital and expects to have complete use of his hand.

Our popular Sec.-Treas. of the school has inaugurated a new system of collecting taxes by spending part of a day in the outlying districts, in order to give the farmers an opportunity to pay their taxes without coming to the village.

CUSHING

Mrs. A. Walford, of Montreal, spent a day here last week.

Miss Grace Fraser and Mrs. J. M. Fraser and children visited friends in St. Andrews on Friday last.

Mr. J. Wheelahan and his daughter Miss A. Wheelahan, of Lachine, spent Sunday with their friends here.

Mr. and Mrs. Lemuel Cushing and children, of Montreal, arrived last week and will occupy "Ingleside" for a few weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Morrison, of Hawkebury, and Miss Mamie Mooney, of Ottawa, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. George Nicholls on Sunday last.

A new school is being erected at Greece's Point for the accommodation of the French-speaking children of the district. Mr. Laurin, of Lachine, has the contract and the building promises to add to the appearance of the village.

GRENVILLE

Rev. E. J. Ellis is spending a few days in Montreal.

Miss Elsie Crooks spent the week-end the guest of Miss L. Cousns.

Mrs. G. A. Lowe spent Tuesday in St. Philippe the guest of her father.

Mrs. J. Wylie and family, of St. Eugene, are at present the guests of Mr. G. A. Lowe.

Mr. Jas. Stewart was the guest of his sister Mrs. Cameron, of Casselman, for a few days last week.

Miss Reita Favier who is attending Convent in Montebello spent the holiday with her parents.

Congratulations are due to Mrs. Pridham for a very well attended afternoon tea receipts of which amounted to \$20.90.

Mr. John Murphy who is attending the Mount St. Louis Cottage in Montreal is spending a few days at his home here.

The Orange Lodge, of Grenville, will hold their annual parade on Nov 5th, p.m., from the Lodge to the Presbyterian Church.

A very successful Red-Cross Tea was held at the home of Mrs. A. Pridham on Wednesday, Oct. 25th, dainty refreshments were served by several young ladies dressed as Red Cross Nurses.

Owing to an outbreak of diphtheria the schools were closed for a week. Classes all opened again on Monday.

Quite a number of our citizens attended the blessing of the new Church and bell at Carillon on Sunday last.

DALESVILLE

Mrs. G. Seale spent a few days with her daughter Mrs. Wm. H. Morrow.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Campbell and family visited Mrs. D. A. McJust on Sunday last.

Mrs. John Campbell leaves on Friday of this week to spend the winter in Winnipeg.

A number from here attended the social held at Mrs. Jas. Murdoch's of Mabel on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Graham, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Tomalty, and Master Urban Tomalty visited in Pine Hill on Sunday.



CANADIAN ENGINEERS. ENGINEER TRAINING DEPOT.

1. Physical requirements. Same as for infantry in all particulars.

2. Men enlisted for Engineers should be any of the following:—Drivers, Carpenters, Bridgemen, wheelwrights, bricklayers, gas engineers, steam engineers, fitters, masons, harness-makers, plumbers, painters, plasterers, blacksmiths, shoeing smiths, trackmen, pipe fitters, draftsmen, surveyors, architects, electricians, loggers, constructionmen, lumbermen, etc.

N.B.—Drivers for tunnelling companies and Carpenters for the Field Companies, are especially required.

3. Three hundred and twenty-nine men are required each month, distributed as follows:—

For 12 Field Companies, 120 men.

For 4 Army Troops, Companies 28 men.

For 4 Tunnelling Companies 121 men.

1. Recruits are to be sent to the Engineer Training Depot, St. John's, P.Q.

At the breaking up of Valcartier Camp during the month of September, prizes were presented to the units having the most sanitary and best arranged lines. The Canadian Engineers not only had the proud distinction of winning first prize for having their Camp the best, but they also won the Championship Cup for the best all round Team on Sports Day. This is all the more remarkable as the Canadian Engineers Training Depot was practically the smallest Unit at Camp.

Lieut. Geo. H. Sparrow, C.E., recruiting officer for this crack Corps, is anxious to get in touch with any man who is desirous of getting Overseas quickly. The men most needed are Carpenters, Plumbers, Electricians, Machinists, etc., etc., in fact any one with a mechanical training. Just as soon as a man is qualified, he is immediately sent overseas.

It will be readily seen that the class of men volunteering in this Corps are of a class that should appeal to prospective recruits.

Lieut. GEO. B. SPARROW, C.E.

Room 207 Postal Station "H."

Corner Bishop & St. Catherine Street,

Montreal, P. Que.

CARD OF THANKS.—Mrs. W. W. Hume and Family, who had the misfortune of losing their barn and other property by fire last July, wish to thank all those who have in any way assisted in collecting funds and erecting the new barn which is now completed. Special reference being made to the very valuable service rendered by the building Committee, viz. E. Morin, E. Cooke, B. Bradley, Rob. Todd, W. Cleland, T. Fraser, and J. Robinson, and also to Mr. John Boyd who had charge of the building operations.

DEATHS

FRASER.—At Lachute, on Thursday, Oct. 26th, Margaret Rooney, beloved wife of George Fraser, aged 45 years.

IN MEMORIAM

In memory of Margaret Hamilton died Oct. 28, 1915.

You are absent from us dear mother, But as fresh in our minds, as the day When God took you to be with him dear, In his Heavenly home far away.
EDWARD HAMILTON & FAMILY.

On 10th. Oct 1916, At No 49 Casualty clearing station, some where in France Died of wounds Pte. Alexander Duncan Hutcheon 42 BATT., C. E. F. nephew of Miss Annie Hutcheon, St. Canute, Que.

BIRTHS.

WALKER.—At Lachute, on Saturday, Oct. 28th, to Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur Walker, a daughter.

To Investors

THOSE WHO, FROM TIME TO TIME, HAVE FUNDS REQUIRING INVESTMENT, MAY PURCHASE AT PAR

DOMINION OF CANADA DEBENTURE STOCK

IN SUMS OF \$500 OR ANY MULTIPLE THEREOF.

Principal repayable 1st October, 1919.

Interest payable half-yearly, 1st April and 1st October by cheque (free of exchange at any chartered Bank in Canada) at the rate of five per cent per annum from the date of purchase.

Holders of this stock will have the privilege of surrendering at par and accrued interest, as the equivalent of cash, in payment of any allotment made under any future war loan issue in Canada other than an issue of Treasury Bills or other like short date security.

Proceeds of this stock are for war purposes only.

A commission of one-quarter of one per cent will be allowed to recognized bond and stock brokers on allotments made in respect of applications for this stock which bear their stamp.

For application forms apply to the Deputy Minister of Finance, Ottawa.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, OTTAWA,
OCTOBER 1st, 1916.

The Place of World-wide at- traction is "Nevada"

The Banner Gold County of California

THE OSCEOLA MINES and INVESTMENT COMPANY presents for your consideration a group of twenty-seven quartz claims, situated in Rough and Ready Mining District, Nevada County, California; covering an area of about three thousand feet North and South by seventy-five hundred feet Easterly and Westerly, and comprising 440 acres in the Southeast quarter of Section 25, and the South half of Section 30, Township 16, North Ranges 7 and 8, East M.D.B. and M.

The extent of the property, its location, the enclosing formation and such developments as have been made, warrant exploitation on a large scale to recover the values known to exist in the different gold-bearing lodes.

LOCATION

The property lies about 2½ miles South of Grass Valley, the Banner Gold District of the State; reached by a branch railroad sixteen miles from the main transcontinental line of the Central Pacific Railroad at Colfax, being but 145 miles East San Francisco.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

The land lies at an elevation above sea-level of about 2,200 feet. The surface is rolling but not abrupt and is cut by numerous ravines and gulches—practically all of which bear evidence of having been scrubbed and cleaned by the early day miner in quest of the precious metal. For it must be remembered that it was in these gulches that gold, which had eroded from the rich quartz veins of the vicinity, was first discovered.

GEOLOGY.

The ledges, of which there are some fifteen of observed extent, are entirely within the amphibolite; they have a general strike Northeasi, and dip Earthwest, with the exception of the South Star Vein, which has a general Northerly strike and a dip towards the West.

The latter vein and the Osceola are the two most prominent fissures. The South Star can be traced for four thousand feet. It is very prominent as the outcrop of the vein is marked, through the greater part of its extent, by small shafts of shallow depth where the ore has been taken out by windlass and bucket as far as the flow of water would permit.

The Osceola Vein can be traced for nearly four thousand feet along the surface and has been opened by a shaft 60 feet in depth and by a tunnel over 600 feet in length, both on the Osceola Location.

The vein throughout, maintains an average thickness of two and a half feet, with a dip of 58 degrees Northwest. The footwall is the predominating wall and carries from one to three inches of gouge and crushed material.

FACTS AND FIGURES.

Imagine, if you can, a huge brick of gold, seven feet wide ten feet high and twelve feet long. Such a brick would weigh over fifty tons and would represent the huge sum of \$280,000,000 the estimated gold product of Nevada County.

The Idaho-Maryland, situate in this district, and worked to a depth of 2,200 feet has a record of production of over \$20,000,000.

The North Star Mine of Grass Valley has a record of over thirty millions and is still producing at the rate of from \$900,000 to \$1,000,000.00 per year although it is working at a depth on the vein of 6,300 feet below the collar of the shaft.

Question—*What is pure paint?*
Answer—*70% pure white lead plus 30% pure white zinc equals 100% pure paint.*



Why?

Because white lead and white zinc, mixed in these proportions, produce a paint that resists the elements better than that made by any other formula. Scientific tests and practical experience extending over many years absolutely prove this to be so, and that is why

B-H "ENGLISH" PAINT

is made by this formula. It is pure paint in the truest sense of the word. A mixture of 10% white lead and 90% white zinc might be called "pure paint" but the expression would be misleading, because the compound would not fulfil all the requirements of a first-class exterior paint.

B-H "English" Paint is pure paint that works easily, penetrates deeply, spreads well, holds its color and lasts years longer than ordinary kinds.

You can get genuine B-H "English" Paint from

GEORGE PAUL, Lachute, Que.,
HARDIE & CO., Brownsburg, Que.

who are our local agents. Ask them for color-cards.

BRANDRAM-HENDERSON
 MONTREAL-HALIFAX-S. JOHN-TORONTO-WINNIPEG

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

St. Andrews Consolidated School

Grade IX, History.—Adria Dorion 72, Geoffrey Simpson 61.
 Grade VIII, History.—Violet Perks 83, Beryl Todd, Katie McQuat 75, Beatrice Simpson 62.
 Grade VII, History.—Mamie Gates, 85, Alice Rodger 83, Dell McClintock 82, Howard McQuat, Ross McAdam 77, Cameron Muir 56, George Taylor 55.
 Grade VI, History.—Helena Rodger, Bessie Rodger 83, Ernest McQuat 81, Eleanor Bradley 73.
 Grade V, History.—Jack Muir 77, Janie Bradley 75, Kendrick Dorion 68, Victoria Perks 63, Arnold Parker 62, Emma Fournier 59, Mary Taylor 58.
 Grade IV, History.—Effie Gates 90, Barbara May 68, Stanley Rodger 67, F. Webster 60, David Rodger 57.
 Grade III, Reading.—Winnifred May 90, Leslie Snow 80, Edwin Parker 65.

CORRESPONDENCE

In a letter received this week by Mr. S. Goldworthy of the Princess Patricia's from Private J. W. Bainbridge—who, with his brother, was a visitor here on two occasions last winter—a fine tribute is paid to the soldierly qualities of one of our young men, Lance-Corporal Carman Bradford of the same Regiment, the text of which follows:—"In one of your letters you mentioned the Bradford boys from Lachute as being in the 'Pats.' One of them is still in England as the result of illness, and the younger is a Lance-Corporal in the same company as I am in. I know him well. Although just small physically and apparently quite young, he is highly respected among us as an excellent 'trench' soldier. An empty mumb skull can in time appear as a smart Sunday soldier but it takes 'a man' to fearlessly stay with it when all the powers of hell are evidently raging around. Bradford fills the bill well."

In another part of the letter the writer says "By the way, Lance-Corporal Bradford, who is these days bunking quite near to me, has just been sharing some maple sugar you sent. It makes dandy fine dessert."

OLD FALSE TEETH—BOUGHT IN any condition, \$1.00 per set or 7 cents per tooth. Cash by return mail. R. A. Copeman, 2579a Esplanade Ave., Montreal, Quebec.

Lachute Academy Exams.

GRADE XI.

Geometry.
 Honours.—Isabella Bennett 99, Doris Campbell 95, Verla Kettle 93, Edward McQuat 91.
 Class I.—George Bain 81, Alice Cameron 79, Keith Douglas 77.
 Class II.—Willis Hooper 74, Edwin Johnson 73, Aggie Hay 70, Elsie Hay 69.
 Class III.—Jean Higginson 56, Hazel McCoy 64.

GRADE X.

Algebra.
 Honours.—Leona Garretsee, Stuart Hay, Nora Rodgers 100, Mabel Rodger 99.
 Class I.—Maud Painter 90, Edna Conlin 73, Bertha J. Davis 75.
 Class II.—Lawrence Gordon 70, Mina Dixon 65, Katie Jones, 64.

GRADE IX.

Algebra.
 Class I.—Elizabeth Tomalty 88, Sadie McQuat 82, Estella Hutchins, Maudie Leale 80, Lyall Middleton 78, Doris Hammond 76.
 Class II.—Muriel Dawson 68, Percy Carpenter 65, Hattie Giles 61, Helena Rodgers 60.
 Class III.—Percy Matthews 56, Aletha McKenzie 56, Douglas Bradford 54, Inez Sutton 52, James Calder, Mabel Armstrong, Jean Campbell 50.

GRADE VIII.

History.
 Honours.—Catherine Burwash 91.
 Class I.—Vera McCullough 85, Ruth Arthur 79.
 Class II.—Edith Davis 72, Rhoda Christie 65, Ryckman Alexander, Kenneth McQuat 62.
 Class III.—Stella Armstrong 58, Mary Bea, Anna Scott 56, Lawrence Bolton 53, Ruth Dobbie 52, Melvin Burk, Ella Giles 50.

GRADE VII.

Hygiene.
 Honours.—Harold McFaul 91.
 Class I.—Henry Murphy 89, Elythe Silverman 89, Arthur Lackey, Margaret McQuat 88, Gladys Armstrong 86, Olive Boyd, Margaret Jones 84, Douglas Alexander, George McCoy 81, James Leishman 77, Ian Hay 76.
 Class II.—Raymond Boyd, Howard Davis, Oscar Duffly, Emma Smith 73, Ivan Carpenter 70, Ross Muir 69, Keith Christie 68, Douglas Patterson, Helen Scott 67, Evelyn Hamilton 63, Bruce Bradford 62, Edna MacGregor 60.
 Class III.—Ray Bolton 59, Douglas McQuat 57.

GRADE VI.

Scripture.
 Honours.—Muriel Burk 96, Jessie Hay 95, Lillian Hamilton 94.
 Class I.—Willie Cottingham 86, Kenneth Campbell 84, Lillie Bradford 83, Herbert Darlington 82, James Hay 81, Arthur Cruise 80.
 Class II.—Clifford McFaul 73, Arnold Scott 72, Elmer Ryan 71.

GRADE V.

Dictation & Spelling.
 Honours.—Beatrice Cunningham 98, Mina Paul 96, Nellie Cowan 95, Douglas Drysdale, Myrtle Barker 94, Ethel Hay, Evelyn Creswell 92, Lillie Paul, Lawrence Cruise 91, Hilda Sutton, Myrtle Hunter 90.
 Class I.—Albert Darlington 88, Louis Bolton 87, Harold Window 86, Ivan Bennett 85, Kenneth Elliott 83, Ida Bampton 82, Gordon G. Cruise 78, George McGibbon 75.

GRADE IV.

Spelling & Dictation.
 Honours.—Hazel Drysdale, Margaret Scott 100, Leonie Jones 98, Frank Scott 96, Donald Hay 94, Linton Armstrong, Charlie Miller 92, Jean McQuat 91.
 Class I.—Annie Lombie, Inez McKiddie, Howard Morrison 88, Gaston Desjardins 86, Willie Miller 84, Lea Dion 82, Mary Cruise 80, Harold Calder 78.
 Class II.—Hazel Kettle, Freddie Barker 58, Edith Jones 57, Hazel Morrison 55.

GRADE III.

Scripture.
 Honours.—Bessie Rodgers 93, Eleanor Velland 92.
 Class I.—Elsie Scott, Isabel Alexander Neil Moodie 85, Edgar Burwash 84, Florence Armstrong 83, Kilgour Wilson Leslie Fraser 80, Lyla McKiddie 79, Catherine Bolton 75.
 Class II.—Ethel McQuat Muriel McPhail 74, Norma Boyd, Christopher Minto 72, May Velland 68, Lloyd Somerville 67, Laura Dion 65, Elizabeth McKimmie 62.
 Class III.—Hazel Kettle, Freddie Barker 58, Edith Jones 57, Hazel Morrison 55.

Brownsburg Model School.

GRADE VIII.

English Grammar.
 Class II.—Frances McQuat 70, Ina Van Buren 65, Bryant Fraser 64, Mary Hawkins 62, John Stewart 61, Willie Moseley 60.
 Class III.—Laura McPhail 57.

GRADE VII.

Class I.—Beatrice Warwick 93, Violet Johnson 80.

THE PROVINCIAL BANK OF CANADA

Incorporated by Act of Parliament, July 1900.

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

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

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

Accounts opened and operated by mail.

Special attention given to Sale Notes.

General Banking Business Transacted.

Offices Lachute and Brownsburg.

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

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

Auction Sale.

There will be sold by Public Auction at the residence of DAN CAMPBELL, In the 1st Range of Harrington, Lost River, Que.,

Monday, November 6th, 1916
 The following effects:—One mare nine-years old, 1 mare seven years old, 1 mare three years old, 6 milch cows, 2 one-year old heifers, 3 ca veas, 2 pigs, a lot of hens, about 7 tons of hay, about 5 tons of straw, about 2 tons of cow hay, about 50 or 75 bushels of oat, about 15 bags of potato s, 2 lumber wagons 1 two and a half inch tire half inch, 1 top buggy, 1 light express wagon, 1 milk wagon, 1 set bob sleighs, double sleigh, light driving sleigh, horse-rake, mowing machine, set smoothing harrows, set spring tooth harrows, double and single harness, 1 cream separator, 1 dairy churn, milk cans in good condition, coolers, 100 or more sap cans, first class cooking stove, box heater and furniture, and other articles too numerous to mention.

(Successor to the Proprietor.)
 Sale to commence at 10 a.m. sharp.
 TERMS:—\$5.00 and under cash, over that amount 12 months credit on furnishing approved joint notes.

Don't Neglect! The Delinquent for half price during October only 75 cents for a year.
 W. BINFORD & SON.

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 elsewhere.

O. B. LAFLEUR & Son, Limited.

Class II.—Ruby McFaul 72, Allan Stewart 71, Clarence McKiddie 65
 Class III.—Hazel McManus 58, Bert McGibbon 51.

GRADE VI.

Class III.—Herbert Secker 59.

GRADE V.

History.
 Honours.—Elsie McAllister, Charles Prosser 97, Flora McDonald 94.
 Class I.—Eileen McManus 85, Robert McVicar 83, Truman Clarke 82.
 Class II.—Alice Bain 71, Gladys Moseley 70, Viola Warwick 64.

GRADE IV.

Arithmetic.
 Honours.—Elsie Todd 100, Rebecca Cohen 98, Donald Clarke 94.
 Class I.—Nellie Hendry 89, Gordon Heale 85, Bella Duncan 78, Hattie Petrie 77.
 Class II.—Jack Golphin, George McVicar 68, Gertie Gilmore 64.

GRADE III.

Reading.
 Honours.—Alta McDonald 99, Alice Davidson 97, Marion Stewart 96, Agnes McPhail 95, Irvin Bain 93, Gladys Warwick 91, Hilda Hardy 90.
 Class I.—Alice Barrows 89, Willie Brown 76.

GRADE II.

Scripture.
 Pt. II, Honours.—Donald Boyd 100, Wilhelmina Clarke, Elizabeth Murray 98, Kenneth Stewart 95, Gladys Tisley 90.
 Pt. I, Honours.—Marion Bain 100, J. Stewart 97.
 Class I.—Lila McKiddie 82.
 Class II.—Alfred Tisley 70.

Upper School.

GRADE III.

RAPID & MENTAL ARITHMETIC.
 Class I.—Jean Clontier, Esther Cohen 84, Inez Thompson 86, Donald McAllister 81, Hattie Hawkins 82, Immy Izenberg 78.
 Class III.—Alfreda Zimmer 66.

GRADE II.

Honours.—Meyer Bloomfield, Roland Moncrieff 90, Violet Green 93, Edna Reid Lida Gilmore 91, Wallace Wilson 90.
 Class I.—Alma Fletcher 82, Rupert McManus 81, Rhiana Roberts 79, Arthur Heale 78, Katie Hawkins 77, Sarah McVicar 75.
 Class II.—Harry Davidovitch 72, E. Thomson 70, Grace Chambers 69.

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

NOTICE.

Scaled Tenders or proposals for furnishing all labor and materials and constructing two concrete abutments etc., for a fixed bridge of one span of 175 feet in the clear to be built over the River Rouge, Range 1 of the Township of Harrington, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Abutments," will be received by the Municipal Council of Harrington until noon, Saturday, December 2nd, 1916.

All tenders shall be in accordance with the plan and the specifications prepared by the engineer of the department of Public Works and Labour and which may be seen at the office of the undersigned.

The tenders will be opened by the Council in the presence of the interested parties at the first regular meeting to be held after the said 2nd of December.

The Council reserves the right to reject any or all tenders or to accept any tender, as it may deem advisable. Give... this 24th day of October, 1916.

PIERRE CANTIN,
 Secretary-Treasurer.
 P.O. Box 44, Weir, Que.

COAL and WOOD FOR SALE.

Give your order at once for next Season.

Harry Ayers
 Lachute Mills, Que.

Before Buying call and see our Stock of

Power and Hand Clippers,
 Clipper Plates and Parts
 Horse Blankets, Halters, Combs, Etc.
 Pumps, Pipes and Fittings,
 Electric and Auto Supplies,
 Stoves, Ranges & Heaters.

T. McQuat & Son, Lachute Mills.

Prohibition

is not in force for the finest beverage of all—

"SALADA"

TEA

For flavor, quality and richness there is nothing to equal a cup of "SALADA". Invigorating, refreshing, and so pure and clean.

SOLD AT ALL GROCERY STORES
40c., 50c., 60c. and 70c. a pound

THROUGH THE DARK SHADOWS

Or The Sunlight of Love

CHAPTER VIII.—(Cont'd.)

Behind him glittered the long French windows of the morning-room, one of which stood open, revealing the luxury of the room beyond; the table with its silver and delicate china service, and the purple hangings of the walls.

Presently he stopped in his stroll and turned his stern eyes towards the landscape stretching beneath him. Through the confusion of the dark woods there lay a long line of turf, cut here and there by formidable hedges, and divided by a streak of glittering silver, which was in reality a dangerous stream—indeed, higher up it became a torrent—forming the final obstacle of the Barminster steeple-course. All the Leroy had been fond of horses. The Barminster stables had sent many a satinet-coated colt to carry off the gold cup; and this race-course had been carefully kept and preserved by the family for many generations.

While he stood gazing on it a light footstep sounded behind him, and a slender hand was laid on his shoulder. He turned slowly, and with a kind of

kingly courtesy kissed the long white fingers.

"You are early as usual, Constance," he said approvingly.

Lady Constance Tremaine smiled as she turned with him and walked along the mosaic pavement of the terrace. She was little more than a girl, with a slim, graceful figure, and clad in a simple white morning gown, which served to enhance her youthful beauty. Her face was a pure oval, with clear-cut features and an exquisitely curved, sensitive mouth, while her grey-blue eyes gazed beneath their thick lashes with a calm serenity that bred faith and confidence in those who looked into them. Crowned with a wealth of pale golden hair, together with her delicate complexion, she looked as if she had stepped from one of the old Florentine pictures of the saints.

As the two so typical of youth and age stood side by side in the clear morning light, the resemblance between them was marked. Indeed, they were related, for the Tremaines were a distant branch of the Leroy family, and the same proud blood ran in their veins. Lady Constance had been brought up in the Barminster household, and Adrien had grown to regard her in the light of a loved and trusted sister; but, as yet, nothing more.

"Won't you come in to breakfast?" she said, as they reached the end of the terrace. "Aunt Penelope is not coming down; her nerves are bad this morning."

Miss Penelope Leroy, Lord Barminster's only sister, was not strictly speaking Constance's aunt, merely a distant cousin; but as a child Constance had been accustomed to call her so, and the habit had grown up with her.

Lord Barminster smiled grimly.

"I advised her to let the cucumber alone last night," was his only comment as he turned towards the breakfast-room.

Constance smiled too, for she knew that when Miss Penelope complained of her nerves, it was in reality nothing but a case of indigestion.

"How bright the course looks this morning!" she said, with a charitable wish to change the subject, for Lord Barminster was apt at times to wax caustic over his sister's small weaknesses.

"Yes," he said grimly; "like all things dangerous, it is pleasant to the eye. I hate that strip of green—it is the grave of many a Leroy's best hope. The turf has always been a fatal snare to our race. But, come," he broke off, "let us go in. Thank goodness, Adrien arrives to-day."

"To-day?" repeated Lady Constance, a delicate flush rising to her sweet face. "I thought he was not going to arrive until the morning of the race."

"The race is to-morrow, but he comes to-day," answered Lord Barminster. "I had a note from him last night saying he would be here by lunch time, and was bringing a few friends down with him."

"And Mr. Vermont, too?" inquired Lady Constance almost timidly.

The old man's face darkened and his thin lips set in a hard line.

"Yes," he said fiercely, "I suppose so. Adrien is as much in love with him as a young fellow with his first sweetheart. I know that he's a scoundrel and a rogue—but there, what would you? Times have changed since my day; we have replaced horses by motors, to spoil our roads and ruin our lands, and gentleman friends by base-born, scheming adventurers."

"Oh, but, uncle," Lady Constance timidly remonstrated, "surely Mr. Vermont is a gentleman?"

"Yes, by Act of Parliament!" snapped the old man, in whose aristocratic eyes a lawyer was but little removed from the criminal whose case he defended.

"Certainly it is strange that Adrien should be so attached to him," the girl said musingly; she, herself, had little liking for the gentleman in question, though her sense of justice had made her speak a good word for him. "But he is a clever steward, at least."

"A rogue's only virtue," said Lord Barminster dryly.

"Amusing, too," she suggested.

"We've no longer need of a court jester," returned her companion, with sarcasm. "But never mind, Adrien will find out his mistake for himself one day. Certainly, I am not going to attempt to strip the mask off his friend's face. Give him rope enough, and he will hang himself. Meanwhile, give me some more coffee, and leave the fellow's name alone; I hate even the thought of him."

Lady Constance refilled his cup and brought it to the end of the table, for she loved to wait on the old man. As she did so, his sharp eyes caught the glitter of a piece of needlework across the back of her chair, and with a curt gesture towards it, he said:

"What is that?"

She blushed, almost deeply, then took it up, and opened it out for him to see. It was a silk riding jacket, in the scarlet and white racing colors of the Leroy, and their coat of arms, worked in silver, upon the breast.

"For the Grand National," said Lady Constance, as she refolded the jacket.

"You worked it yourself?" questioned the old man abruptly.

"Yes," she replied, blushing again. Then, as he was silent for some minutes, she said almost timidly: "You do not mind, uncle, do you?"

He started. "Mind! Good heavens, child, why should I? You know the wish of my heart only too well. What better favor could he wear than yours? As far as I am concerned, you were plighted in your cradles. Leroy and Tremaine are no unequal match. No—no—my dear, make his jacket, and win his heart—if you can!"

Some few hours later, panting and throbbing, the Daimler motor drew up in the Castle courtyard—Adrien and his friends had arrived for the great steeplechase.

Attracted by the sound of the barking dogs, who apparently disliked the unaccustomed monster—Lord Barminster himself invariably using horses—Lady Constance stepped from her room on to the balcony which looked down upon the courtyard beneath. The gentlemen's hats flew off in greeting, and, as Adrien looked up, an unusual thrill ran through him as he noted the simple beauty of the girl above him.

"We thought we'd left the sun behind us; Constance, but evidently 'she' is still overhead," he said smiling.

She looked down with mock reproach, playfully shaking at him a flower which she held in her hand.

"I thought compliments were out of date, Adrien. Have you enjoyed your drive?"

"Not half so much as the welcome," was the courteous reply, as he caught the rose which she had let fall.

She laughed, and blushed a little, then turned to the other members of the party, who had now alighted from the car.

"Ah, Lord Standon, I did not know you were coming." Then, as that young man's face lengthened, she added quickly: "Unexpected pleasures are always welcome. I am glad to see you, Mr. Paxhorn."

After a word of greeting to Mortimer Shelton, she drew back into her room; while the men, laughing and chatting, passed into the great hall, where they found Lord Barminster awaiting them. His stern face softened into a welcome as, with outstretched hand, he came forward to greet his guests.

"Ah, Shelton!" he said, "so you keep my boy company, and you, Paxhorn and Standon. Gentlemen, you are welcome—through there's no need to remind you of that, I know. Adrien, turning to his son, 'you have a fine day, did you drive or ride?'"

"We motored down, sir," answered the young man, in his soft, melodious voice.

His father frowned slightly. He heartily detested all modern innovations, and would never hold that motors—or indeed, any increased facilities for travelling—were improvements.

"They breed discontent, sir," he would declaim vigorously. "In my young days people were content to stay in the place in which they had been born, and do their duty. Now, forsooth, they must see this country and that, and visit a dozen places in the year, where their grandparents visited one. Anything for an excuse to fritter away their hard-earned savings!"

On this occasion, however, he made no comment, but turned to Mortimer Shelton.

"You'll find the roads here better suited for horses than for oil-cans," he said grimly. "We are primitive, as you know."

Shelton laughed; he knew his host's ideas on this subject, and was apt to respect them.

"So much the better, sir," he said in a cheerful tone; "I am a bit tired of the smell of petrol myself. Give me Nature without a corset."

"You'll certainly get that here," Lord Barminster replied, favoring his young guest with an approving glance.

Shortly afterwards, they made their way to the morning-room. Here, luncheon had been laid, and Lord Barminster, Miss Penelope, with Lady Constance, were awaiting them. The little party sat down to table, each one secretly only too ready for the meal; for the ride through the fresh, country air had been a fairly long one.

"I was really hungry, Constance," Adrien said, with his low, careless laugh. "There must be magic in the air of Barminster."

"Yet still you come here so seldom," returned his cousin gently.

"Business and the cares of State," quoted Adrien, with a smile. "But I might retaliate. Why do we not see you up in town? Society misses one of its brightest stars."

Lady Constance toyed idly with the grapes on her plate; then she looked up.

"Society has many brighter lights than I, Adrien," she said quietly. "But now, tell me about the race—your auntie is terribly anxious over it; are you not, dear?"

"Yes, my love," returned Miss Penelope, who, reality, hardly knew one horse from another.

"Oh, Adrien always wins," put in Lord Standon. "That's a foregone conclusion. Have you seen the 'King' lately, Lady Constance?"

"Oh, yes," she replied. "He is exercised in the paddock every morning, and is in fine form."

Adrien smiled.

"Poor 'King Cole'; he'll be worth his weight in gold if he wins to-morrow! What about the other horses, Stan; are they down?"

"Yes," replied Lord Standon; "my man saw some of them at the station; but no sign of the Yorkshire chestnut."

"So much the better," said Adrien; "perhaps his owner has thought discretion the better part of valour and withdrawn him."

(To be continued.)

When The Children Rush In From School

and shout for "something to eat", cut off generous slices of bread and spread with

CROWN BRAND CORN SYRUP

"It will be the children's daily treat. So good for them, too—wonderfully nourishing, to build up their little bodies and help to keep them well and strong, as wholesome food should."

The most delicious of table syrups for Griddle Cakes, Waffles and Hot Biscuits. Excellent for Cakes and especially for Candy making. In 2, 5, 10 and 20 pound tins—and 3 pound "Perfect Seal" Glass Jars. At all grocers. Our new recipe book, "Desserts and Candies" along with the new and right way to make a lot of good things. Write for a copy to our Montreal Office. It's free.

THE CANADA STARCH CO. LIMITED
MONTREAL, CARDINAL, BRANTFORD, FORT WILLIAM.
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ates will do good. This, of course, is true if the soil moisture has been conserved by constant cultivation. No fertilizer is worth anything if the moisture to dissolve it is lacking.

If the fruit is off color and small, it may indicate lack of sunshine and overcrowding. If not, potash may be what is needed. If the cores are large and hollow, and the pips imperfect, phosphates are lacking. It must be remembered that the lack of one ingredient may hinder the tree's development, even if all others are in excess. It must be borne in mind, too, that fertilizers are transient in their effect, being soluble and quickly absorbed. The proper time to employ them is in the spring when growth is starting. This is when the trees want food. If applied later they may do much good, if the moisture is plentiful up to the time the buds open into bloom.

Fertilizer should be disked or cultivated in. Never use a plow in an orchard if you can help it, for it will tear and mutilate the roots. Rather use a disc, which will cut them off clean. By the judicious use of fertilizer larger and better apples and a better crop can be obtained, if the orchard really wants them; not otherwise.—W. J. L. Hamilton in Farm and Dairy.

Electrics for Dairies.

Eight dairy companies in London use electric vehicles for dairy work. Besides being a splendid advertisement because of its dignified and neat appearance, the electric is superior to the horse in that it is capable of more speed, an important factor in this service, and at the same time holds its own against the horse, as well as the gasoline truck, because of its economy of operation, and the absence of disagreeable odors. In the dairy service, which necessitates early deliveries and many stops within a short space of time, the electric is the chosen vehicle, as it is capable of sufficient speed and is more quickly and easily started and stopped than any other type of conveyance.

FREE PRIZES TO GIRLS

Beautiful Doll and Doll Carriage.

This lovely Canadian Doll is 16 inches tall and looks just like the picture. She has jointed arms and legs and natural looking head, hands and feet. She has a pretty dress with lace and ribbon trimmings.

The Doll Carriage has a steel frame and wheels and is covered with leatherette. It is 24 inches high, just the right size for the big doll we are giving. Any girl will be proud to own this lovely Doll and Doll Carriage.

Just send us your name and address and we will send you 30 of our lovely 12x18 inch colored photograph pictures to sell to your friends and neighbors. They are so pretty that nearly every house will buy four or five of them. When they are sold you send us our money (Three Dollars) and we send you the Doll by mail, with charges all prepaid, and we send you the Doll Carriage too. Just as soon as you show your doll to your friends and get three of them to sell our pictures and earn prizes.

Write to us to-day and you can get your Doll and Doll Carriage quickly.

HOMER WARREN CO., Dept. 151, TORONTO

Grapes

green or ripe, in jelly, spiced conserves, or simply preserved in light syrup, make a delicious and inexpensive addition to your winter supplies.

Lantic Sugar

because of its purity and FINE granulation, is best for all preserving.

2 and 5-lb Cartons
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"The All-Purpose Sugar"

PRESERVING LABELS FREE
54 gummed and printed labels for a red hot trademark. Send to
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Outdoors or in—this is the

Ramsay's READY MIXED PAINT

paint that gives satisfaction

Stands the test of Canada's trying weather as no other paint you have ever used. For barns and other buildings, for your implements and wagons, and for your home, both outside and in there is a Ramsay finish that is the best of its kind. To the man who does his own painting the convenience and economy of Ramsay's Paint is self evident.

The man who hires painters to do his work for him will do well to specify Ramsay's paint—they will want to use it and protect wood and metal so thoroughly from deterioration. The local Ramsay dealer will give you splendid service and suggestions. Or write direct to the factory.

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FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.

Penman's

ON most clothes lines you'll find Penman's Knit Goods — on wash days, of course. A dollar invested in them means a dollar put into health insurance—comfort, physical and mental. They keep you warm, they fit, they wear, and furthermore you feel that Penman's do these things for you at the least possible expenditure on your part.

Penman's Limited
Paris

About the House

Useful Hints and General Information for the Busy Housewife

Dainty Dishes.

Chopped Cucumber Pickle.—Peel and chop twenty-four large cucumbers and five onions. Mix with it one-half pint salt and let drain for several hours. When drained add black peppers, cloves and mustard seed, using two tablespoonsfuls of each. Cover with good vinegar, add horseradish if desired. Put in glass jars and cover with vinegar if needed.

Quince Honey.—Pare six quinces and grate on a coarse grater. For each quince take one pint of sugar. Moisten this with two quarts of water. Boil the sugar and water until a very thick syrup is formed, or until it spins a thread. Then add the grated quince and boil for twenty-five minutes. Seal in pint jars.

Corn Salad.—Select two dozen ears sweet corn, two heads cabbage chopped fine, eight onions, four green peppers, one cup sugar, one-half cup salt, vinegar to taste, one teaspoon mustard, one teaspoon tumeric powder. Dissolve two tablespoonsfuls cornstarch or flour in vinegar; mix all together. Boil hard for ten minutes. This makes eight quarts fine salad, which should be sealed and kept for winter use.

Cold Salsap.—Use one peck of ripe tomatoes, cut or chopped into small pieces and put into colander to drain off juice. Two cups chopped celery, six medium chopped onions, six large red sweet peppers, two pounds light brown sugar, one-half cup salt, two cups mustard seed, two ounces ground cinnamon, two quarts cider vinegar. Mix all together. Pack in jars and let stand for a week, when it will be ready for use.

Cream of Celery Soup.—Two small potatoes, one small onion, one-half dozen stalks celery, chopped parsley, one tablespoon butter, one teaspoon flour and seasoning. Slice vegetables and put on to cook with only enough water to be almost boiled away when vegetables are tender. Drain, mash and add milk. Thicken with butter and flour, mix together, and let boil up. Season to taste, sprinkle with parsley and serve with bread strips that have been buttered on both sides and browned in oven.

Turkey Timbales.—When no more slices can be cut from cooked chicken or turkey, take bits near bones, chop fine, and to two cups of meat allow one cup soft white bread crumbs and one-half cup hot milk. Mix crumbs and milk together; add chopped meat and bits of two eggs. Season with salt and pepper. Beat whites of eggs lightly—they must not be frothy—and mix well with other ingredients. Turn mixture into buttered individual timbale molds, set in a pan of hot water and cook in moderate oven about three-quarters of an hour. Carefully unmold on hot plates and serve.

French Pickles.—A chopped mixed pickle with tiny whole onions and cucumbers in it. Chop, not too fine, three large carrots, two bunches of celery, one quart of common onions, three sweet green peppers, three sweet red peppers and one quart of large cucumbers. Divide one large cauliflower into small flowerets, skin one quart of tiny button onions and carefully wash one quart of small cucumbers. Mix. Pour off and cover with a weak brine, and let stand two or three hours. Pour off and cover with a weak brine making it salt enough to taste. Boil all together until tender, about fifteen or twenty minutes. In the meantime have boiling two quarts of vinegar, into which pour the following paste, consisting of three cups of sugar, one cup of flour, one tablespoon of tumeric, four tablespoons of ground mustard. Mix these with water to form a smooth paste and stir into the vinegar. Let it cook about ten minutes. Drain the pickles from the brine and add to the vinegar mixture. Seal in glass jars.

Tasty Stews.

Veal Stew with Shortcake.—Cut in cubes three pounds of breast of veal. Put in a stewpan, cover with boiling water and cook slowly for one hour. Then add one dozen small peeled silverskin onions, which have been par-boiled 10 minutes, and one dozen small new potatoes and cook another hour. Season with salt and cook until vegetables are tender. Remove meat and vegetables; keep warm in separate vessels. Add one cup of hot cream or milk to liquid, season again with salt and pepper and thicken with flour, diluted with cold milk. Bake a shortcake in layer cakepans, place one round on a warm chopplatter, spread with butter. Heat meat again in gravy, pour over shortcake and place remaining round over meat. Surround shortcake with vegetables, pour gravy over all, sprinkle with one tablespoonful of finely chopped parsley and serve.

Rabbit Stew.—Take a dressed young rabbit, cut in small pieces and soak in cold water for an hour or longer; drain, roll in flour and fry a light brown in hot lard and butter, mixed; cover with boiling water and simmer until tender; drain off stock and use it to make a sauce, with one tablespoonful of butter and two of flour; season with salt and pepper and celery salt if desired. Add one cup of hot milk and pour the sauce slowly over one well-beaten egg; stir well and put

in hot dish. Garnish with a few sprigs of parsley.

Spaghetti Stew.—One 5-cent package of spaghetti, one-half pound of sliced bacon, three medium-sized tomatoes or a small can of tomatoes, two medium-sized onions and two medium-sized sweet peppers. Cook spaghetti to boiling salt water 12 or 15 minutes, drain and remove from the fire. While spaghetti is cooking, cut bacon in small squares in frying pan and stir until brown; then place onions, peppers and tomatoes, chopped fine, in the frying pan with the bacon and cook until all are tender and form a thick sauce. Pour over the spaghetti and stew all together about five minutes, season with salt and pepper to taste and serve.

Household Hints.

Fried calves' liver, cold and chopped fine, makes a good sandwich.

To bake patties successfully the oven should have a strong under heat. Delicious soup can be made of rice stock flavored with tomato, onion, or both.

Carrots and beets should always be cooked whole and then skinned and sliced.

A coat of clear varnish is a good thing to give straw matting before it is laid.

There is nothing more indigestible than bread that is not baked thoroughly.

Stale macaroons pounded and added to any pudding will improve the flavor.

Pans for baking bread should be narrow to insure thorough baking of the bread.

An attractive little mold of rice served with canned peaches makes a dainty dessert.

Japanned trays should not be washed in water; dip a cloth in alcohol and wipe them off.

Put a little salt on the dishes on which eggs are served and the egg will wash off easily.

Mashed potatoes, if given a final beating with an egg-beater, will be very light and fluffy.

To prevent embroidery scallops from ravelling is to launder them before they are cut out.

When cleaning saucepans in the sink there should be a board in the bottom of the sink to stand the pans on.

Do not store ashes in a wooden box, pail or barrel, nor throw them on the cellar floor. They should be kept in metal containers.

A tiny piece of charcoal in the bottom of the vase in which cut flowers are standing will prevent the unpleasant odor of stale water.

Test potatoes by cutting the potato in two and rubbing the cut surfaces together, then press the two parts together. If they stick, the potatoes are good.

Cold boiled rice added to stewed tomatoes and seasoned with minced peppers, onions, salt and pepper, makes a savory dish which is served with chops.

To keep home-made catsup fresh after the bottle has been opened is to pour a little olive oil into the bottle after use and before it is put away for the next meal.

Do not allow rubbish to collect. It is dangerous when allowed to gather near furnace, stoves, or placed where it is exposed to a thrown match or cigar stub.

When darning stockings, try running a thread around the hole, drawing the hole up until the edges lie flat. The hole will seem smaller and will be easier to darn.

Do not leave matches where children can get them. Have a proper holder out of their reach, and do not store your supply in a cupboard unless protected in a covered tin box or something similar, and you will eliminate the prospect of mice setting fire to your home.

To make ideal dusters for window ledges, surbase boards, legs and backs of furniture, lighting fixtures and other small places, is to buy a little 10-cent dish mop and saturate it with furniture oil. This makes it a dustless duster, which may easily be cleaned by washing it in hot soapsuds, and may be renewed by another application of the furniture polish.

THEATRE SEATS COSTLY.

British Government Adds War Tax to Prices, Already High.

The high cost of theatres came home a few days ago to the British public. Beginning with reserved seat buyers early, London theatres started to exact the Government's toll in addition to the regular prices.

A West End theatre hoisted a placard bearing this scale: Private boxes, \$25, plus \$2.16 Government tax. Stall, \$2.62, plus twenty-four cents. Dress circle, \$1.20, plus six cents.

Didn't Have To.

"Well, thank Heaven," he said, approaching a sad-looking man who sat back in a corner, "that's over with."

"What is?"

"I've danced with the hostess. Have you gone through with it yet?"

"No; I don't need to. I'm the host."



Children of Sir Douglas Haig, British Commander-in-Chief

WHILE their father is leading the British troops at the front these two children, Alexandra and Victoria Haig, daughters of Sir Douglas Haig, British commander-in-chief are enjoying fighting of a different variety. The angling at Deal, England, often provides a good fight for the hopeful angler, for the fish are not at all eager to be caught and they exhibit their feelings. The above photo was taken at the juvenile angling competition at Deal, England.

THE FASHIONS

Women of fashion are, to-day, greatly interested in the "two material" dresses. Has not Paris sanctioned them and put forth some of her best efforts in the fashioning of new versions of them for the economical woman with an eye to making over her last winter's dress who looks with approval on this style. To be sure, she may take advantage of it, for this fashion holds great possibilities for her; but, needless to say, it was not originally planned for her.

Combinations of materials are used in dresses of widely different character; quite as often in the one-piece frock for street as in the dress required for more formal wear. Of the first type is the smart dress of cloth and satin illustrated here. There is a suggestion of the military influence in this dress, too, which accounts for a part of its charm, as things military are still a source of inspiration to fashion designers. Perhaps it is the ordinary row of buttons placed straight down the front, perhaps it is the four pockets with rounded laps, or yet it may be the shoulder cape, or all of these together, that give the soldierly tinge to this dress. One can readily imagine the design developed in satin and serge, velvet and cloth, velvet and satin, or any one of these materials in two tones. A light and a dark shade of gray silk have been used very successfully by Parisian designers in such a dress as this. They have even combined two different colors such as tan and brown, dark green and gray, and mahogany and gray.

But the amateur should beware of combining two colors unless they are in perfect harmony, for the result may be vastly different from what the hands

sat in making a strong appeal to the well-dressed woman is the use of colored embroidery as a dress trimming. An example is shown on the illustration here of a one-piece dress with cart-ridge belt. Many of these dresses are seen in dark blue or black serge or



One-Piece Frock of Cloth and Satin

of an experienced combiner of colors would produce.

In dresses for formal wear, one sees other combinations. A white Georgette crepe blouse in Russian style was combined with a black satin skirt and the blouse was edged with a wide band of black satin. There was a shoulder cape of white Georgette edged with fur, which trimming also finished the long sleeves. Another dress seen had a blouse of Copenhagen blue chiffon, also in Russian style, worn over a skirt of blue velvet the same shade. Fur edged the blouse.

Another detail of fashion which is making a strong appeal to the well-dressed woman is the use of colored embroidery as a dress trimming. An example is shown on the illustration here of a one-piece dress with cart-ridge belt. Many of these dresses are seen in dark blue or black serge or



Wool Embroidery Is a Fashionable Trimming

sat in making a strong appeal to the well-dressed woman is the use of colored embroidery as a dress trimming. An example is shown on the illustration here of a one-piece dress with cart-ridge belt. Many of these dresses are seen in dark blue or black serge or

Fancy Handbags

A fashionable woman does not consider her costume complete to-day without a dainty fancy handbag, which she dangles from a long ribbon or cord. Sometimes it takes the form of the old-fashioned reticule Grandmother used to wear hanging from her belt. In this instance the bag is almost always made from the same material as the dress. But there are numerous other forms and shapes of this important accessory, which, if it does not exactly match the costume should, in any event, harmonize with it. Some very attractive ones are of black velvet with steel beads or of more with colored beads, and some fluffy little creations are entirely of ruffles of ribbon.

In crocheted bags there is quite an attractive new style worked in various bright colors forming solid rows that go round and round. The bags are round, and longer than they are wide. The top is drawn together on a cord run through rings, and the bottom is finished with a long tassel. In velvet and silk bags there are a number of odd, irregular shapes as well as oval and round ones.

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

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."

Some men do more real good on \$25 a week than some do with \$25,000 a year.

RUSSELL'S PATH IS NOT ROSY ONE

HE IS NOT ALLOWED TO LEAVE ENGLAND.

His Views Have Got Him Into Disfavor With the British Government.

The path of those who oppose conscription in Great Britain just now is not one that is strewn with roses, as the Hon. Bertrand Russell, only brother and heir-presumptive of Earl Russell, has lately been finding out. Some three months ago this aristocratic pacifist was fined \$500 and costs, with the alternative of sixty-one days' imprisonment, in respect of a leaflet written by him in defence of those who object to serve in the British army. He is a prominent member of the so-called "No-conscription" Fellowship—a body which includes a number of well-known "cranks." Several members of Parliament belong to it, including Messrs. G. P. Trevelyan, Arthur Ponsonby, Philip Snowden, and Ramsay MacDonald. Naturally its tenets are not looked on with favor by a Government which has its hands full in enforcing conscription. Mr. Russell has written a book called "Justice in War Time," in which he advocates an early peace without any serious weakening to any of the great powers involved, and the formation for the future of a central world government, "able and willing to secure obedience by force." In the course of this volume he admits that "no doubt atrocities have occurred on both sides," but seeks to discredit the authenticity of some of the cases mentioned in the report of Lord Bryce. Such views are not very acceptable to the Government, nor are they very popular in circles other than Governmental.

Making a Martyr.

In fact, they are almost making a martyr of Mr. Russell. He has been stripped of his Cambridge fellowship—he had a distinguished university career. His London flat was, he avers, visited by Scotland Yard officers and searched from top to bottom—an indignity which he bitterly resents. He has been appointed to a professorship at Harvard University, but is not allowed to leave England to enter on his professional duties, the authorities apparently not desiring that his peculiar views both on war and peace should be disseminated in a neutral country by an Englishman.

On the first of this month he was served with the following notice: "I, Lieut.-Col. the Hon. A. F. V. Russell, being a competent military authority under the Defence of the Realm Regulations, do hereby order that the Hon. Bertrand Russell shall not, except with permission in writing from me, or from some other competent naval or military authority, reside in any area specified as a prohibited area by virtue of any order now or hereafter made under the Aliens' Restriction Act, 1914."

About this notice there is certainly something dramatic. For the orderer and the ordered—Col. A. F. V. Rus-



Hon. Bertrand A. Russell.

sell and Mr. Bertrand Russell—happen to be cousins. Both are descended from the sixth Duke of Bedford. Mr. B. Russell is the grandson of the great statesman, Earl Russell, better known as Lord John Russell, who was twice Prime Minister.

His Monitor Cousin.

But his cousin, Col. A. F. V. Russell, who has been chosen, by virtue of his office, officially to admonish him, is a brother of the present and son of the late Lord Amphil, the latter of whom, as Lord Odo Russell, was the first British Ambassador to the German Empire. It was while he was Ambassador that the Treaty of Berlin was signed. And an amusing story is told illustrative of his tact. Disraeli himself, then Premier, represented Great Britain at Berlin. And he proposed to address the Congress in French—and his French was notoriously bad. There was much consternation among those who wished well to the British. But Lord Odo Russell was equal to the occasion. He went to the British Premier, and pointed out that the Congress would feel hurt if "the" address was not delivered in English "by the greatest living master of English." So Disraeli spoke in

English. But probably he was not taken in as to the reason. Did the man ever live who could "take in" "Disraeli"?

GOVERNESS ON CROWN PRINCE.

Mad Ways of Kaiser's Heir Told in New Book.

Whoever is interested in knowing about such things as the Prussian Crown Prince's special form of nightmare, which is a dream about white mice, will find plenty of entertainment in a new book, "In the Eyrie of the Hohenzollern Eagle."

From October, 1910, until a short time before the outbreak of war, Miss Brimble was governess to the children of the Crown Prince and Princess. Miss Brimble, like other chroniclers, cannot make an engaging personality of the "High Papa," the Crown Prince himself.

His wild lack of consideration for others is illustrated by some of the stories of his romps with his children. "The final act," it is recorded, "usually consisted in the Crown Prince seizing one of the bedroom jugs from the washstand and emptying its contents over Prince Lulu in bed. As soon as he had made his son and the bed thoroughly wet and miserable, out he would go with his dogs, with a guffaw of amusement."

"High Papa's" calls were not welcomed at meal times. "We stood politely while our lunch got colder and colder and the Crown Prince acted the buffoon, seizing a spoonful of potato puree and smearing it all over the boys' heads, or pouring asparagus sauce on their hair, laughing immoderately meanwhile."

"Often he would pour their cups of cocoa over them, or a glass of water down their backs, or rub the whipped cream from a sweet dish all over their faces, Prince Lulu being nearly always the victim on account of his getting so easily irate, though once Prince Wilhelm had to stand with open mouth while his father poured a ladleful of soup into it through a funnel which chanced to be in the room."

NEW ZEALAND SHIPPING.

State-Owned Line of Vessels for Service to Britain.

Following the example of Australia, which has started a Government-owned line of freight steamships, Prime Minister Massey, in the New Zealand House of Representatives, foreshadowed the creation of a New Zealand State line of 20,000-ton steamers of twenty knots, to run between New Zealand and Great Britain. In Britain the interest of the nation in merchant ships will not sanction the sale of any more vessels to owners abroad until the war is over. Nothing definite has been decided as to the future of the fifteen ships bought by Mr. Hughes during his recent stay in London, except that for a time they will be controlled by the Australian Navy Department and will be employed in the transport of wheat and wool to Europe. Under its mail contract with the Orient Company the Commonwealth Government has power to take over any or all of the latter's liners at the market value. Manchester Guardian comments: "There is reason to believe that the intention of New Zealand to create a State line of 20,000-ton steamers is not without significance in this connection, more especially as it has been known for some time that the Union Government of South Africa is willing to co-operate. Both the Belgian and the Italian Governments are adopting schemes of the kind, and a bill is before the United States Congress, and will in all likelihood be passed soon, which provides for the formation of a national board with a view to the construction, purchase and operation of merchant ships on behalf of that Government."

THE ONION CURE.

It Is Considered Very Valuable as a Food.

The fact that onions are being supplied raw to the troops in France may come as a surprise to many people who despise this vegetable. They do not realise that it is of great value as a food, and that in it are found some of the most valuable and tonic mineral salts in the vegetable kingdom.

Onions are perhaps best known as a cure for insomnia; they also possess such cooling and diuretic properties that they prevent and soothe the pains of rheumatism. For these two reasons alone they will be useful to our men at the front. Moreover, onions are easily digested, stimulate the appetite, and are nourishing. They contain sulphur and other properties which stimulate the activity of the stomach and aid the digestion, and are a preventive of human parasites.

Well cooked, they are an excellent and wholesome food for children, and those who feel a cold hanging about them should eat boiled onions. Unlike most vegetables, they are appetising when eaten alone, without the aid of meat or gravy.

It is, no doubt, the offensiveness of the breath after eating them which makes most people shy of the nutritive onion. By chewing a coffee-bean, however, or drinking milk immediately after a meal of onions, this pungent aroma can be removed.

Only a good neighbor can appreciate good neighbors.

The world may owe every man a living, but a lot of them haven't sense enough to show up on pay day.

G. L. MEIKLE & CO.

**Headquarters for
Guns, Rifles, Shot-guns, Ammu-
nition, Shot-shells, Etc.**

**Sole agents for the famous
PAROID ROOFING
with a 10 yrs. guarantee.**

Look for the Paroid Roll.

**White Front
G. L. MEIKLE & CO.**

Buy at COST

**The Lachute Stores Limited,
Guarantees to save from
15 to 25 p.c. to its patrons.**

We have stocked a very large, well-assorted, and up-to-date
Supply of Groceries and Provisions, Cured and Cooked Meats, etc.
which we intend selling at very low prices and at COST to Share-
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
to rural districts. Requirements may be ordered by phone.

Phone No. 93

Orders Promptly supplied and deliveries made.

**The Lachute Stores, Limited.
LACHUTE MILLS, P.Q.**



**An impromptu porch-party
with a Victor-Victrola**

The Victor-Victrola is the greatest social aid that any home
can have.
Always ready to entertain children, young folks, grown ups
—to give all your friends their kind of music, and to make
them all feel at home.
And when your company leaves they vote you "the ideal
host".

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

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.

Fall and Winter Suits and Overcoatings

We have received a large assortment of FALL & WINTER
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 Fall.

GEOFFROY BEDARD

THE TAILOR.

Main Street, - Lachute.

.. Head-Quarters ..

LIFE!!

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

also just received a carload of

STOVES and RANGES

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

THE BANK OF OTTAWA

ESTABLISHED 1874

Head Office: - Ottawa, Canada.

Capital Paid Up	-	\$ 4,000,000
Reserve and Undivided Profits	-	4,996,304
Total Assets over	-	55,000,000

Board of Directors:

HON. GEORGE BRYSON,	JOHN B. FRASER,
President.	Vice-President
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DEALER IN

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

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

BERRY'S OLD STAND
MAIN STREET - LACHUTE

Lachute Grist & Flour Mills.
Wholesale and Retail.

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

FINE GROUND FEED OUR SPECIALTY.
All grinding guaranteed. Grinding Saturday's Only.

J. D. CAMPBELL
Main Street, Lachute.

CLOTHES FOR BOYS



**BLUE'S
Wearbetter Suits
For Boys are
Second to None**

I carry a complete
assortment of sizes in
stock. Two pairs of
bloomers with every
suit.

Ready-made Cloth-
ing for Men, Shirts,
Sweaters, Underwear,
Socks, Gloves and Mitts

Footwear for every
member of the family
PRICES RIGHT

**BLUE'S
Wearbetter
SUITS FOR BOYS**

Boots Repaired.

Tel. 65

W. G. Staniforth.

LACHUTE MARBLE & GRANITE WORKS

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

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

Terms to suit Purchasers.

W. M. SCOTT, Prop.

**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
MAIN STREET, LACHUTE.

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

R. A. DRAPEAU,
ADVOCATE,
PAINTER HOUSE,
OPPOSITE POST-OFFICE,
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DR. JOHN McO. DREW, B.A.
Physician and Surgeon,
Between the Bank of Ottawa
and W. G. Staniforth's Store,
Main Street,
Phone No. 6. LACHUTE, QUE.

DR. G. A. CLUNIE, L.D.S.
SURGEON DENTIST
Office over Banford's Store.
Here Every Day.

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

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

H. J. CRESWELL, B.A., B.C.L.
NOTARY,
Main Street, - Lachute, QUE

The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XLI

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1916.

NO. 42

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 Neillon's Chocolates.

Fruitbaskets for Sale (wholesale or retail).

P. PAQUIN, - Lachute

Wanted at Once

**The help of One Hundred Men
and Women to work in the**

DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY, MONTREAL

**Steady work Guaranteed and Highest
Prices Paid for Experienced Help.**

Apply to Mr. Fazackerley or Mr. J. Trudeau at the Lachute
Hotel, Foundry Street, Lachute, before 9 o'clock on Friday
Evening, or address JAS. DOLPHIN, Mount Royal Branch
Cotton Mill, Cote St. Paul, Montreal.

Remember that Canada
has Hundreds of Thou-
sands of men Overseas.
Don't let the boys in the
trenches feel forgotten.

WANTED.—Live poultry and dressed
Turkeys a highest market price
paid. Apply to C. A. LAVIGNE,
Desjardins' Block.

ARE YOU IN NEED.

Of anything in Ladies' Wear,
such as Coats, Waists, Gloves, Stock-
ings, Boots, Underwear, Corsets, Go
to C. A. LAVIGNE, The store of
quality. Also the newest styles in
hats. Desjardins Block.

Some nice Costumes also, in various
cloth and shades.

W. BANFORD & SON.

Nothing will give more
pleasure to a soldier
friend in the trenches
than one of your

**Personal Christmas
Greeting Cards**

Conveying a message of
remembrance and good
cheer.

Cards Printed to Order

from \$1.25 a Dozen.

WATCHMAN OFFICE:

CRESWELL'S

Canada Cement

Prices Right

R. Creswell, Regist'd.

LOCAL NEWS

Rev. R. J. Wilson is visiting friends at
Lavant, Que.

Mrs. W. A. Ball spent a few days in
Montreal this week.

Miss Irene Riddell of Montreal, spent
the week-end in town.

Mrs. Scott, of Lechaber, is the guest
of Miss Ethel Mackie.

Lieut. Gordon Perley spent Sunday
with Major and Mrs. Massiah.

Mrs. S. H. Carpenter Sr., of Montreal
is the guest of Miss L. Moore.

Miss Hazel McGibbon spent the early
part of this week in Montreal.

The sacramental service of the Meth-
odist Church was largely attended.

Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm McGregor of
Montreal, spent the week-end in town.

Mrs. Puchan, of L'Original, was the
guest of the Naves Puchan on Tuesday.

Miss Sadie and Wallace Scott spent
Sunday visiting friends on Lachute Road.

Mr. Paul Jousse of Vankleek, spent
the week-end and the guest of his father Mr.
T. Jousse.

Mr. Jno. Hay M.P.P., left on Monday
for Quebec to attend the open session of
Parliament.

Mrs. Jno. Campbell, of Dalesville, left
on Friday last to spend the winter in
Winnipeg.

Pte. Jas. Beech, of the 199th British
Rangers, Montreal, is the guest of Mrs.
Robt. Miller.

Mr. A. O. Dawson, of Montreal, was
the week-end guest of Mr. and Mrs.
Harlow Giles.

Miss Eva Hamilton, of Grand Prieure,
is the guest of Miss Annie Watson, of
Lachute Road.

Corporal R. Carpenter, of the 5th
Pioneers, Montreal, was in town a few
days last week.

Corporal E. Riley, of the 242nd For-
estry Battalion, Montreal, was in town on
Wednesday last.

Mr. G. Leonard Morrison, of Montreal,
spent the week-end the guest of his sister
Mrs. J. A. McGibbon.

Miss Jessie McArthur, of Montreal, is
spending a month's visit with her mother
Mrs. A. G. McArthur.

Mr. Plamondon and friend Morris, of
Montreal, spent a few days at their hunt-
ing-lodge at St. Hubert.

Mrs. T. E. Evans returned on Wednes-
day from a pleasant visit with her sister
Mrs. Hallway, of Toronto.

Major C. H. Massiah spent a few days
in Lachute prior to going overseas with
his regiment the 242nd Foresters.

The Quarterly Official Board of the
Methodist church met on Tuesday night.
A good number was in attendance.

Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Tomalty and
daughter, of Montreal, were the guests of
Mrs. Arthur Pollock this week.

The Methodist Ladies Aid met Tues-
day evening and arranged for the Con-
gregational meeting which met at 8.30.

The (Rev.) C. Lummis, of Roscoe,
Que., spent the early part of this week in
town the guest of his son Mr. Charles C.
Lummis.

Mrs. Wilson who has been visiting
her son Rev. J. Wilson for the past two
months returned to Inkerman, Ont., on
Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Muir announce
the engagement of their daughter Marion
Alma, to Mr. A. E. McLean the marriage
will take place shortly.

Church of England Service will be
held (D. V.) in St. Aidan's church
Louis on Monday the 13th inst., instead
of Tuesday evening at 7.30 p.m.

Mr. G. Westgate Sr. spent Saturday
the guest of Mrs. John P. Scott, before
going to Carillon to spend the winter
with his daughter Mrs. Geo. Bennett.

The engagement is announced of Miss
Violet Charlotte Kerr, of Cushing, Que.,
to Mr. Robert H. Morrison, of Lachute
Road. The marriage shall take place
quietly Nov 15th.

Mr. Edward Hamilton has returned
home from Montreal, after being in the
General Hospital for sometime, and is
now the guest of his son Mr. Gilbert
Hamilton, of Beech Ridge.

Mrs. John P. Scott has returned home
from an extended trip of three months
in oxbow where she has been visiting
her son and daughter also friends in
Brandon and other points of the West.

Rev. F. J. Hayden went to Montreal
on Thursday to be one of the speakers at
a Military Banquet given in honour
of Canon Shattford, of St. James the
Apostle Church and other officers just
returned from the Front.

Why not send your friend or loved one
a nice greeting card this year? It is a
pleasing way to remember them far or
near, and we have a very choice stock
from which to make your selection.
Call at the Watchman Office or phone
No 27 and we will call on you.

NOTICE.—All persons taking garbage
to the dump ground must take it back two
hundred feet from the Main Road or they
will be prosecuted according to law.

By order of

THE TOWN COUNCIL.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Hooker, of Centre-
ville, have been greatly cheered by the
following letter in regard to their son
Pte H. J. Hooker, of the 5th Mounted
Rifles who after being wounded, was
taken to Southwark Military Hospital,
London England.—stating that although
still in bed he was very much improved,
and they hope to be able to say he was up,
in their next report which they would
forward as soon as possible.

A special Memorial Service will be
held on Sunday evening in the Metho-
dist church in memory of the late Harry
Jousse, who died in the 49th Clearing
hospital "Somewhere in France."
The "Last Post" will be sounded by a
band in the colours. The Church
Board decided that a special collection
will be taken up and the proceeds will be
given to the Local Red Cross Society.

The Annual Report of the Soldiers
Society was held in memory of the late
Alexander Duncan Buchanan, who died
in the 49th Clearing station "Somewhere
in France" in the Upper Lachute Metho-
dist church. The church was appropri-
ately decorated with flags and special
music was rendered. One special feature
was the Draping with a Union Jack, the
pew the deceased occupied as a Sunday
School Teacher with his class in that
church. The pew was occupied by the
deceased's relatives Miss Buchanan his
aunt and his brother.

Upper Lachute.

On Sunday last a special Memorial
Service was held in memory of the late
Alexander Duncan Buchanan, who died
in the 49th Clearing station "Somewhere
in France" in the Upper Lachute Metho-
dist church. The church was appropri-
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music was rendered. One special feature
was the Draping with a Union Jack, the
pew the deceased occupied as a Sunday
School Teacher with his class in that
church. The pew was occupied by the
deceased's relatives Miss Buchanan his
aunt and his brother.

TOWN COUNCIL

The regular meeting of the above Coun-
cil was held in the Town Hall on Thurs-
day last, there being present the Mayor
Mr. Geo. P. Calder, and Councillors
E. H. Wilson E. Lavigne, W. J. Boyd,
W. M. Scott, A. D. McGibbon, F.
Deslaurier, Jas. W. Gall, J. S. Giles
and the Secretary J. A. Rice.

Petitions were received from Mr. H.
Slater and Mr. Egnas Dallaire to add
certain names to the parliamentary
voters list which were considered and
adopted.

Reports of the Finance and Road Com-
mittees were received and adopted.

Report received from Mr. Wm.
Drennan for the construction of bitu-
minous macadam road was received and
adopted.

A request for a hydrant on Robert
Street was referred to the Water Com-
mittee.

There being no further business the
meeting adjourned.

France, Oct. 18th, 1916.

This letter was received this week from
Private Clifford D. McBride, with the
XI Canadian Field Ambulance, now
working behind Canadian lines, "some-
where in France" to Miss Violet E. Joss.

Harry came through us two days ago,
with part of his jaw shot away. It was
swung up with blood so much, that he
was unrecognizable, and they had his
name down as thirty six, so I thought it
was another Joe in the same battalion.

He was the grittiest you ever saw. No
honour, no praise could be too good for
him. In after years, should you ever be
able to do anything for Harry, if he lives,
it should be done unhesitatingly and
gladly. A hero among heroes men, I
cannot speak too highly of him. The
"sand" he demonstrated was enough to
fill the Riviere du Nord—this quiet, un-
assuming chap, filled up to the eyes with
clear man-stuff.

He sat on a chair while they dressed
what was left of his jaw. I was beside
him, but did not know he was Harry.
Lachute may (?) turn out such another
in the next century or two.

It was fit for such as he to act as he did.
The others smoke and talk under great
pain. There could be no cigarette for
Harry. He could neither talk or smile,
except with his eyes—quiet and heroic
eyes. He never was talkative.

He is probably in England now and
will probably live. That kind is hard to
kill. They are still talking of his grit
around here, where grit is prevalent.

He walked out from the lines to the
Aid Post. Sometime when it's all over,
I want to shake hands with him.

Will you kindly hand this letter over
to Mr. J. S. Giles, after reading it to his
mother.

Yours,

CLIFF.

OBITUARY.

THE LATE JOHN MCKIDDIE.
DIED AT 92 YEARS.

The funeral took place on Friday
last at Ogdensburg, Que., of one of the
oldest citizens of the district, Mr. John
McKiddie, who died at the age of 92
years. Born in Scotland, he came to
Canada as a young man, and had resided
at Ogdensburg ever since. His wife died
about 14 years ago. He is survived by
eight children, 33 grandchildren and 16
great-grandchildren, one of the latter
being Private E. M. Jones, of the machine
gun section of the 76th Battalion and son
of Mr. and Mrs. M. Jones, of Lachute.
The funeral service was conducted by
Rev. A. S. Doggett, of Grenville Metho-
dist Church.

Ladies' Dresses

We have in stock a good as-
sortment of Ladies' Dresses in
Serge Blue and Brown, Velvet
Black and Brown, Silk Copen
and Navy.

These are at wonderfully low prices.

Also a lot of nice Costumes in
Black, Blue and Brown, at moder-
ate prices.

**W. Banford & Son
Lachute.**

**Hay, Flour and Feed,
In Large or Small Quantities**

**Bread, Cakes & Confectionery
Wedding Cakes a Specialty.**

Ice Cream made to order.

Fruits in Season

Fine Assortment of Ganong's Chocolates.

Splendid Line of Picture Post-cards.

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

Robert Hamilton,

Baker & Confectioner.

Phone. 80.

School Time Again!

With the Re-Opening of Schools comes the neces-
sity 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 de-
partment 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 today.

Waltham

T. JOUSSE
Main Street - Lachute

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

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

THROUGH THE DARK SHADOWS

Or The Sunlight of Love

CHAPTER VIII.—(Cont'd.)

The conversation then flowed into other channels; Paxhorn provoking roars of merriment by his stories and epigrams. Presently the ladies withdrew; Lady Constance to prepare for a ride with Adrien, which he had just suggested, and Miss Penelope to rest her nerves.

While waiting for his cousin to rejoin him Adrien crossed over to the window, which commanded a view of the Castle entrance, and stood gazing idly down. Outside stood a smart motor, and from it was alighting the trim figure of Jasper Vermont.

"By Jove!" he exclaimed, "I had forgotten Jasper."

He tapped at the window, and waved his hand in affectionate greeting to his friend, who looked up with his most amiable smile, as he brushed aside the servants who had hurried out to meet him.

There are people who are served well from sheer force of personality, and who, though neither generous nor unselfish themselves, yet contrive to abstract the very essence of these qualities from those around them; and of these Jasper Vermont was one. His tips were few, though he was lavish in smiles and honeyed words; yet not one of the retinue of servants at Barminster Castle but would fly to attend to his wants, as they would those of Adrien or Lord Barminster himself.

A few minutes later he strolled into the room where the rest of the guests were seated. As he did so Lord Barminster involuntarily drew himself up with a slight frown. He had hoped that the "adventurer," as he invariably termed him, would remain in town and not thrust his unwelcome presence upon the guests at the Castle. But, in another minute, his natural courtesy reassured itself; and, though it was patent to the least observant that the new arrival was not as welcome as he might have been, he answered Jasper's amiable inquiry as to his health politely enough.

"Thank you, Mr. Vermont," he said grimly, "I am quite well. But you, I fear, are an invalid."

His sharp eyes glanced towards the closed motor, which was gliding round the bend of the drive.

"No, sir, I'm quite well, I assure you," Jasper replied, meekly, as if unconscious of any irony. "But I have learned enough wisdom to feel convinced that all journeys, including that of life itself, should be taken as comfortably as possible. I prefer, therefore, to have the dust and smell outside the car instead of in. Am I not right?"

"Perfectly," returned his opponent, with a sarcastic smile; "you should surely know your own constitution best. It was an unfortunate error on my part."

At this moment, Adrien, who had been listening to the point-and-thrust conversation, exceedingly ill at ease, intervened, and under some pretext drew his father out with him into the corridor.

"I do detest that fellow so," said the old man apologetically, as though ashamed at having displayed his feelings.

"It's a pity, sir," returned Adrien, respectfully; for his father was the only person who dared say a word in disfavor of his friend. "He takes any amount of pains to save me trouble."

"Well, it pays him," retorted Lord Barminster dryly; then with a wave of the hand as if to dismiss an unpleasant subject, he added, "You're off to the stables, I suppose?"

"Yes, sir," replied Adrien, "I want to have a look at 'King Cole.'" With ed in the direction of the stables.

A friendly nod, he ran lightly down the wide oak staircase and disappeared. For a few moments Lord Barminster stood gazing after him, his stern face relaxed, his keen eyes softened. Adrien was more to him than all his possessions, which were vast enough to have provided for a dozen sons. Therefore, he denied him nothing, however extravagant or reckless in price, and refrained from any comment on his line of conduct.

CHAPTER X.

Adrien's appearance in the stable-yard was the signal for much excitement among the hands there; and presently the head groom made his appearance, struggling into his coat, while coughing with embarrassed respect.

"Good morning, Markham," said his master with a nod; "where's the King?"

"In the south stable, sir," replied the man, as he fumbled in his pocket for the keys. You would like to see him, sir?"

Adrien nodded, and made his way to the stable, accompanied by the groom. "No one else is allowed to enter the stable but yourself, Markham?" he asked, as the man unlocked the door.

"No one, sir. I'm always here when he's being littered or fed. Not a soul touches him without I'm at his side. He's in fine condition, sir; I never saw him in better."

Adrien passed his hand over the entranced cost of the racehorse. The dairy creature picked up his finely-pointed ears, and turned to his master with a whinny of delight.

"He looks well enough," he admitted. "Has he had his gallop this morning?"

"Yes, sir; but would you like to see him across the paddock?"

"Yes," said Adrien. "By the way, who rides him to-morrow?"

"Peacock, sir."

"Ah, the new jockey."

"Yes, sir; Mr. Vermont's lad," returned the groom.

"A good seat?" asked Adrien.

"Capital, never saw a better, sir, and weighs next to nothing. I'll send for him. He whistled, and half-a-dozen stable helpers rushing forward, he despatched them to find the jockey. While waiting, the groom had the precious "King" brought into the yard and saddled; and in a few moments the man arrived. Markham had called him a lad; but in reality he was almost middle-aged, with the stunted stature of a child. Adrien looked him over critically.

"So you ride the 'King' to-morrow?" he asked.

"Yes, sir," replied the dwarf, humbly.

"Let me see you take him round the paddock," said Adrien. The man threw off his coat, showing himself to be in shabby riding costume; then, vaulting into the saddle, he took the racer to the meadow at the back of the stable-yard. Adrien watched the bird-like flight of the superb animal, and nodded approvingly when he presently returned to the starting-point.

"You'll do," he said, as the jockey dismounted; "ride like that to-morrow, and we shall win. There is something for you, but no drinking, mind."

He held out a ten-pound note as he spoke. The man stared at it for a moment, then crouching almost like a dog, took it gingerly by the edge.

"Don't be afraid, man; one would think you expected a blow," said Adrien, with a smile.

Touching his forelock, the man took the note, and Adrien turned away. As he walked out of the stable-yard he happened to glance back at Markham, who was re-covering the "King," and he saw that the jockey was still gazing after him, with a tense, almost longing expression in his small, deep-set eyes.

"Poor devil!" said Leroy to himself as he went up the drive, "I must get Jasper to do something for him, especially if he wins—I only hope he doesn't get drunk!"

In the courtyard Lady Constance's horse and his own were waiting for him, and in a few moments they iri herself appeared, accompanied by the ever-smiling Jasper Vermont.

Blessed by nature with a good figure, Art, as represented by French modistes and Redfern, had put the finishing touches, with the result that Lady Constance Tremaine, whether in evening dress or the blue cloth riding-habit of the field, was a joy to the eye.

As she stood now, waiting Adrien's approach, he could not help mentally contrasting her natural, spiritual type of beauty with the made-up and coarsened charms of Ada Lester, and he wondered how he could have been so blind as not to notice it before.

He was not the only one who admired her. Jasper Vermont had elected himself as the girl's chief slave, and whenever he was at Barminster Castle invariably managed to "carry out her lightest whims—indeed, would even endeavor to forestall them. Now it was he who attended to her saddle, and helped her into it before Adrien had fully realized what he was about to do; and for once Leroy experienced just the least feeling of resentment towards his devoted friend.

For a while the two rode almost in silence; but after the first canter Adrien reigned up his horse close to that of his companion. Lady Constance purposely brought the conversation round to his estates, for, with all his dissipation and languor, Leroy was no indifferent landlord, and Lord Barminster invariably referred all complaints—such few as there were—to his son.

"I'm sorry you would not renew the lease for Farmer Darrell," she said gently; "he is almost heart-broken at having to leave Briar Farm."

Adrien pulled up his horse sharply, "Farmer Darrell to leave Briar Farm!" he said quickly. "What do you mean, Constance?"

She looked at him steadily, as she replied:

"I rode over there yesterday, and found them all in great trouble. They told me Mr. Vermont, acting under your orders, had refused to grant them new leases. I promised to speak to Uncle Philip; but you know how angry he gets whenever anyone mentions Mr. Vermont's name, so I thought I would ask you myself."

She blushed crimson, as if at her own boldness. "Of course, you mustn't do it just on my account, but—"

"Mustn't I?" interrupted her cousin, looking keenly, almost affectionately at the slim, girlish figure, and pretty piquant face. "I should certainly grant whatever you asked me if it lay in my power. As a matter of fact, however, I think Jasper said that, as they were unable to make Briar Farm pay, would I lower the rent; and as that would be creating a precedent for all the other tenants—I refused."

Lady Constance nodded her head. "Quite right," she agreed; "but I happen to know that the farm does pay splendidly, and—"

"In any case, Constance," interrupted Adrien, almost tenderly, "it is quite sufficient, if you wish it so. But I think—I am sure—Jasper must have made a mistake."

Lady Constance did not reply, but wisely changed the subject; she was too clever to pursue her advantage, and she had gained her point—sown the least little doubt of Mr. Jasper Vermont's rectitude in Adrien's mind.

Meanwhile, Mr. Vermont had also betaken himself to the stables; but he did not ask to see King Cole—contenting himself with beaming admiringly on Mr. Markham, while the head groom held forth on all the precautions he was taking with regard to the precious animal's safety.

"An' if he's got at, Mr. Vermont, sir, I'll eat my head," was his parting speech.

In reply to which Mr. Vermont murmured inaudibly, as he walked away: "It's a lucky job, my good fellow, that I shan't make you keep your word!"

At the end of the plantation, beyond the stable buildings, there was a little cottage attached to the straw-yard. Having reached this, Jasper listened attentively; then, without any warning knock, he lifted the latch, and entered.

To all appearances the room was empty, save for some pieces of poor furniture. But the visitor, blinking at the sudden transition from light to darkness, walked over to a rough couch, where lay the mishapen jockey Peacock, either asleep or deep in thought. Jasper shook him angrily by the shoulder, and a sullen scowl darkened the little monkeylike face as he recognised his visitor.

(To be continued.)

WHAT EYEBROWS REVEAL.

Thick Hair Denotes Violent and Passionate Character.

Straight eyebrows show orderly habits and a methodical turn of mind in their possessor.

Arched or pointed brows are a sign of taste in the arrangement of colors and a wonderful ability to match shades and hues of all sorts.

Eyebrows set far apart from one another betoken a capacity for judging sizes and proportions with a considerable amount of accuracy.

If eyebrows bend down in the middle towards the eyes, so that they appear as if indented, they show a nature that is disposed neither to forgive nor to forget, which is resentful and inclined to revenge itself for injuries.

The greater amount of space between the ridge of the eyebrow and its outer end and the corner of the eye, the higher are the powers of calculation in the person.

When the outline of the eyebrows is straight, it indicates sincerity and frankness. If, however, it should be oblique, and the hairs spring from the root of the nose, it shows elusive and deceptive tendencies.

Very thick brows denote a somewhat violent and passionate character, especially in a man.

Brows that are exaggeratedly arched and placed high on the forehead denote a dull and unemotional disposition.

DOGS ATE A CHURCH.

'Twas Built of Whales' Ribs and Walrus Hide.

The lot of an Eskimo dog is a hard one. In the first place, he has to earn his living by drawing sledges. In the next place, food is so scarce that a dog is usually hungry, often hungry enough to eat his harness, or, indeed, any bits of skin and leather he can find. To prevent this the men rub the leather cords with tar. But in order to live at all an Eskimo dog has to fight his way. Whenever there is a pack of dogs together they fight. The weak ones are driven away or killed. The strongest and fiercest one, who can thrash any or all of the others, is known as the king dog. He has the best place to lie, and his choice of the food. A single growl from him is like a growl from an emperor whom all are ready to obey.

Of all the things that can befall a church, nothing could be much stranger than the destruction of a little house of worship north of Hudson Bay. The Eskimos had built a church with whales' ribs for rafters and covered it with walrus hide. The little church held eighty persons; but in the time that elapsed between two services the building was set upon by a pack of famished dogs and demolished in a few hours.

BRITISH SHIPYARDS BUSY.

Preparations Are Being Made for After-the-War Trade.

The shipping trade of Great Britain, while suffering considerable losses from enemy submarines, is nevertheless quietly strengthening itself by means of various financial amalgamations of interests to meet the "after war" competition, and by means of fresh tonnage construction, despite the huge increase in cost of material and labor. Various shipyards are stocked with orders. The investing public are also showing their belief in the future of British shipping by absorbing all sorts of shipping shares privately and on various stock exchanges.

The Farm

Winter Care of Cows.

Cows are sensitive creatures and for this reason must have especially good care during the winter season. The man who would obtain the best milk yields in the winter must endeavor to approximate summer conditions as closely as possible.

On account of their general spareness of flesh, cows have little protection for their vital organs and are therefore peculiarly susceptible to cold. For this reason warm housing during the winter season is a matter of the highest importance. It matters little how good a dairy machine a cow may be or how well she may be fed, the returns from her will be unsatisfactory, if she is compelled to shiver in the stable.

Never expose cows to the cold drizzling rains which usually precede and follow the severe cold of the winter. It is not uncommon for cows to shrink ten per cent in their milk flow as a result of such exposure and there are cases where the shrinkage is more than double this amount.

Many, in their attempts to keep cows warm, expose them to conditions which they may suffer even more than from exposure to cold. We refer to the practice of shutting up cows in stables where there is no provision for ventilation. A cow barn should be built as warm as possible.

Another matter of importance is to supply cows with reasonably warm water. Think of the amount of fuel (feed) necessary to heat water from near freezing to blood temperature! The best plan is to furnish cows only freshly pumped water. If the water is allowed to stand in the tank until it is nearly frozen, it should be warmed by means of a heater placed in the tank. In this connection, it is well to remember that wood is cheaper fuel for heating water than feed. But there are other disadvantages of allowing cows to drink cold water aside from the extra feed required in warming it to blood temperature. The bad effects of giving very cold water to cows before and after calving are too well known to require much comment. Many an afterbirth has been retained by chilling cows with ice water at this critical period.

Provide cows with plenty of salt. Cows on dry feed exhibit an inordinate craving for salt to which they should have free access. Place the salt where the cows can have as much as they wish to, adding it to the feed. Some cows crave more salt than others and since they will not eat more than is good for them, they are more likely to get what they need by allowing them to help themselves.

With the foregoing conditions provided and plenty of succulent feed, such as silage and roots, supplemented with leguminous hay and grain, winter dairying will be found very profitable.

In connection with the subject of feeding, attention is called to the underfeeding of dry cows on many farms during the winter. We have known farmers to winter their cows on a ration consisting almost exclusively of corn stover and straw. Needless to say, such a ration is entirely inadequate to properly nourish a pregnant dry cow. When no grain is fed dry cows must be given a liberal allowance of leguminous hay. Underfeeding dry cows not only results in a poorly developed calf, but is also followed by reduced milk yields.

Dairy Helps.

There are so many good dairy helps that each individual preference may be supplied, but which to advise would be foolish, even if allowable, as what will suit one will not fill the bill with others.

The best plan is to inspect various dairy helps, where their use is demonstrated, then think if your conditions would allow of securing same results. If the answers are satisfactory, procure the helps at once.

A cream separator, a good tester, reliable scales, and a good churn, where cream is not sold, are among the helps that are necessities. The silo is all but a necessity. Just as soon as the way is made clear, by all means procure or build a silo.

The many other helps are sometimes just conveniences; as such the most of them should be purchased. Where the conveniences are plenty, we hear less of farm drudgery and of the young folks leaving the farm.

Through the coming stormy days, when so many will be of necessity "shut in," make use of the leisure for studying and planning the work for another year. Arrange the dairy barn and pasture, on paper, as it should be according to other surroundings and buildings, then at the very first chance, arrange them in reality.

Use lots of bedding. This saves so much of valuable fertilizer that it would seem none would be allowed to waste, but a drive through a farm section will soon cause you to conclude otherwise.

It seems foolish for farmers to allow such fertility to go to waste for the need of more bedding when often the material is going to waste in the fields in the shape of straw. Then in the spring buy commercial fertilizer to use on the crops.

Such management, or rather non-management, is what causes discontentment, and "farming don't pay" ideas. Farming, nor anything else, will not succeed under such managing. If no straw is available, haul sawdust. Nothing is a much better absorbent. Get something and make use of it every day. If used, and the manure utilized, the resulting crops will be an agreeable surprise.

Comments on Systematic Farming.

Farmers, in order to be successful in their work should be systematic both in business transactions, and in the general farm operations. One farmer we know keeps a memorandum book in which can be found entries similar to the following:

Nov. 15—See to fences and have men begin repairing. Drive to— and ascertain price of pork—if over \$10.50, sell.

Nov. 20—Sell about 25 early capons to meet note due Dec. 1.

Nov. 24—Put stub cutter through 40 acre field.

These are simply representative items and do not apply to any year in particular, but they show the methods employed by the farmer in order to keep things working smoothly. The farmer is educated or trained rather to his business, and during his leisure moments thinks out and plans ahead to meet the little matters constantly worrying the average farmer, and keeping him awake nights. Take for instance the item dated November 20. By careful calculation during leisure time the man has concluded that these capons will be ready to kill by that time, and it will be the best possible way for him to raise the cash. Now, a less thoughtful man may have sacrificed his pullets or other fowl that might bring considerable better prices and have been in much better shape by Christmas. By so doing he would have been the loser to a considerable amount.

He is not like many who forget about their bills until due, and then borrow the money of someone else, at a big rate of interest.

Again, the first item concerning the pork, was doubtless jotted down as the result of much careful consideration. The conclusion was that if \$10.50 a hundred could be realized at that time the amount received for the weight would bring more money than heavier hogs would around the holidays, even if worth a trifle more money. In other words the clear money for the additional feed necessary, at a higher price would not counterbalance the extra money expended in feed.

The plan is one worth the careful attention of every progressive farmer, and one sure to be productive of good. Every farmer can adopt the use of one of these plan books, in which to keep his farm work carefully planned out throughout the year, a month or two ahead of the operations scheduled all the time. The benefit is in bringing system into the work where in many instances several odd jobs would always be piling up on each other.

Fertilize the Soil Daily.

Haul out and spread the manure every day from now on. The meadow is a good place.

As we begin to stable the stock more during the cool nights, a load of manure will collect in a few hours' time around the stalls, even where stock-raising is not carried on very extensively; and if this supply is hauled out promptly and spread over the fields, it will save handling it so much, and prevent its being scattered and wasted; while the rejuvenation of the soil will begin at once, as all of the rich liquids and fertilizing components work into the very texture of the ground. And whatever part of the manure-particles do not enter the soil this winter, will be right on hand to do its work the very first propitious day next spring.



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BUY PACIFIC OIL LANDS.

British Firm Resumes Negotiations Broken by War.

Negotiations for the acquisition of important oil interests in California which were concluded by a British shipping syndicate, but which fell through when the war broke out, have been revived and the original scheme will be carried out, says a London despatch. The primary movers in the scheme include Earl Grey, Lord Pirrie, Thomas Royden and Hans Anderson, managing director of the East Asiatic Company, Copenhagen, for which eighteen motor ships of from 10,000 to 13,000 tons are now being built.

The British firms concerned are the Cunard, White Star, Union Castle, Elder Dempster, Atlantic Transport, Dominion and Leyland lines, and it is likely that most of their vessels will be fitted to burn oil when the shipping world gets straightened out again. The syndicate will establish stations for the supply of oil fuel on various ocean routes.

Orders for a large number of vessels of the tank type were placed with British firms some time ago, but the great pressure of naval work has made it impossible for these firms to get on with the work, hence many of their vessels are now being built in the United States.

Wanted To Know.

A bold, unsubdued citizen went to a new boarding house, and as he had always met his obligations promptly, he had become notably outspoken. On his second day the hostess asked: "Why don't you say a blessing, Mr. Golden?" He looked over the table and said gloomily: "I'd like to know what for?"

The Sensible Girl.

"She's a mighty sensible girl," "That so?"

"Yes, the man she is to marry asked her if she'd have her diamond ring now or use the money to buy something for their home instead."

"And she took the furniture?"

"No, she took the diamond ring."

Penmans

Sweater-coats

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Penmans Limited
Paris



SEA POWER OF GREAT BRITAIN

GREW FROM THE TIME OF THE ROMAN GALLEY.

When Julius Caesar's Admirals Ruled the English Channel.

When the gigantic "Queen Elizabeth" class took the sea against the Germans, the British were but continuing a line of succession which can be traced by small gradations right back to the galleys in which Julius Caesar's admirals ruled the English Channel nineteen hundred years ago. In the wake of Caesar's ships with their grey-blue sails and twenty chained oarsmen on each side came the high-prowed Saxon "long ships" and "ceols" carrying a single mast. These culminated in Alfred's "King's ships," which the chronicler writes were "full high twice as long as the others." They were propelled by as many as sixty oars.

King Canute produced what his people considered wonderful warships; in fact, the men of every period have been dazzled by the great men-of-war of that period. These ships ranged from 100 to 200 feet long, their sides were adorned with dragons' and serpents' heads, their sails were painted in rainbow hues, and along their rails were rows of many-colored shields.

The Norman Ships.

The Normans built still larger craft and, in imitation of land warfare, constructed high "castles" on bow and stern. These were sturdy square structures for the fighting, much like the stone keep.

Nor did the Norman fleet lack for picturesqueness. The sides of their warships were painted in bands of blue, yellow, red and brown, and the sails were striped with the same bright colors.

With the Plantagenets the vessels of war became more business-like and more formidable. The Norman boats were under fifty tons, while now many were of eighty tons. Each carried thirty seamen and an equal number of crossbowmen and other soldiers. In the castles fore and aft were fighters armed with spears "long enough to spit a man on the deck of a ship alongside."

Slings and javelins were also used, with axes and bills to cut the enemy's rigging at close quarters. On meeting a hostile ship a war vessel ran alongside under the fire of crossbowmen and volleys of heavy stones, darts and incendiary projectiles, and then grappled and boarded her.

The oar-propelled galley disappeared about this time. In Edward III's reign naval architecture had progressed to the "cog," a vessel of 200 tons and more. She carried from 120 to 150 seamen, soldiers and archers. From the "castles" at stem and stern and on the mast amidships the archers fired their arrows and bolts at the enemy until the moment arrived to run alongside and board her.

Hurled Stone Missiles.

A great new departure must also be noted. From the castles crude cannon of hooped iron bars hurled stone projectiles. The weapon which had so astonished the French at Cressy had been adapted to the sea.

By the end of the fourteenth century the "cog" had been relegated to the scrap heap for the "great ship" of 500 tons burden, carrying 280 sailors, archers and spearmen.

The hulls were ornamented with heraldic carvings and "some had purple sails, embroidered in gold and emblazoned with bright colors."

The method of fighting still remained the same. The long bow and the crossbow were the principal arms of attack, and the primitive cannon were used more for their demoralizing effect on the enemy than for their destructiveness.

Growth More Rapid.

With the coming of the fifteenth century the growth of the warship became more rapid. Vessels of a thousand tons with two masts were not uncommon. Heavy cannon of cast-iron were mounted on the fore and aft "castles" which had now become permanent structures wrought strongly into the framework of the hull.

We also hear for the first time of "hand cannon," the muskets and pistols of later days. The little primitive muskets popped side by side with the twang of the bows. A little later light cannon were fired through loopholes in the bulwarks.

Under the Tudors, warships took a great leap forward. We come to the Great Harry, the celebrated vessel of King Henry VII, which cost \$75,000. This and the Great Michael were each 240 feet long and 36 feet broad. They could fire a broadside of eight large guns each, in addition to smaller ordnance.

Guns Pointed Inward.

Followed the Harry Grace a Dieu, a great two-decked vessel, with 58 cannon, the largest 60-pounders, besides curious batteries of short, wide-mouthed cannon, mounted fore and aft and pointing inward. The latter were to blast the enemy when the deck had become a battlefield.

The Harry Grace a Dieu was 1,500 tons gross and had four masts. So large was she that many veteran men predicted she would founder the first time she was taken into the open Atlantic. The great Tudor ships proved very seaworthy, however, but not over fast.

By the time of Queen Elizabeth the days of boarding were near an end. The cannon had been improved until they were able to rend the enemy's masts, yards and hull. The guns of largest size were eight feet long and 8½ inches bore, and could send their projectiles a mile. Each ship carried from 40 to 60 of these cannon, the broadside reaching as much as 400 pounds. The "hand cannon" had now become arquebuses, but long bows were still in use.

Formidable Fleets.

The Stuart kings brought forth formidable fleets, consisting of vessels of different types, from pinnacles of less than 300 tons to the Sovereign of the Seas, the first British three-decker. She was a gorgeous affair, with decorations of carved angels and cupids covered with gilt, and she cost just \$204,165, not counting the expense of her two hundred guns.

The warship in Stuart days did not depend entirely on her guns for punishing the enemy. We read of "arrows trimmed with wildfire to stick in the sails or ship's sides," and "hollow brass balls and earthen pots covered with quarter bullets stuck in pitch, which, in a crowd of people, will make an incredible slaughter."

Another step forward was taken with the "first rate" ship of about 1700, such as the Britannia, which carried 100 guns, from 6 pounds to 78 pounds.

Larger Than To-day.

Before the close of the eighteenth century Great Britain had a fleet numerically larger than that of to-day. There were about 700 sail, of which 435 were so-called "rated" vessels of 20 to 120 guns.

The so-called "three-decker," which really had five decks, was the stock large ship, and she left the Sovereign of the Seas far behind. The famous Royal George, for instance, had a tonnage of 2,285. Again the old salts feared that such great ships would not be able to navigate.

The ship of Nelson's day indeed touched the imagination of its contemporaries. "She carried in her timbers the growth of a century of British oak, and a fifty-acre forest was needed for the two thousand well-grown trees required for her building. Her cost, with all equipment, was 120,000 pounds (\$600,000), and a couple of hundred shipwrights took a year to do the work."

First Iron Ship.

But it was more than thirty years after the Battle of Trafalgar before a warship carried a gun firing a heavier projectile than 32 pounds.

In 1861 Britain's first iron ship, the Warrior, of 9,210 tons, was launched in the Thames. She was plated for two-thirds her length. In the next three years the Civil War in the United States forced the science of building ships of war to an astonishing growth. The victory of the Monitor over the Merrimac doomed the ship of oak and brought in the ship of iron. Since then there has been a half-century of development the most rapid the shipbuilders of the world have ever seen. The ship of iron has been displaced by the ship of steel. Cannon have increased until the maximum bore is fifteen inches. We have certainly not reached the pitch of development. Who can say how much further it will go?

TREE HUNTERS.

It is a Profitable Profession and Requires Training.

Mahogany hunting is one of the best paying professions. Mahogany trees do not grow in clusters, but are scattered through the forests. The mahogany is one of the largest and tallest of trees, and the hunter, seeking the highest ground, climbs to the top of the tallest tree and surveys the surrounding country. His practised eye soon detects the mahogany by its peculiar foliage, and he counts the trees within sight, notes the directions and distances, and then, descending, cuts a narrow trail to each tree, which he carefully blazes and marks, especially if there is a rival hunter in the vicinity.

To fell a large mahogany tree is one day's task for two men. On account of the wide spurs which project from the trunk at its base, scaffolds must be erected, and the tree cut off above the spurs. The hunter has nothing to do with the work of cutting or removing the timber. He merely points out the tree, and moves on in search of more. He is paid by results, and it is by no means unusual for a clever hunter to draw \$500 for a month's work in the forests.

She Confessed.

A young woman called at the Post Office and bashfully inquired if there was a letter for her. "Business or love letter?" "Jokingly inquired the clerk. "Business," was the reply, accompanied by a blush of the deepest crimson. As there was no such letter to be found, the young lady took her departure. She came back, however, after a little while, and said, in faltering tones, "Please, would you mind looking among the love letters?"



Queen Mary Placing Flowers on a Mural Roll of Honor.

The little thoroughfare of Balcarne street, an offshoot of Well street, in South Hackney, was, in common with a number of other streets in this busy and crowded district, honored on August 10 by a visit from Queen Mary, who is shown in our photograph placing a little bunch of flowers at the foot of the Roll of Honor placed here, as in other streets of the East End, to record the names of local men who have joined the Army or the Navy. Her Majesty was greeted with the keen enthusiasm which her constant and unwearying kindness in showing her appreciation of loyalty and courage invariably calls forth. The streets of this teeming district have sent nearly 500 men to the colors. To one mother, who has four sons at the front, the Queen said: "Keep a brave heart!" and shook hands with her. Her Majesty's visit was punctuated by such touching and womanly incidents. In one case, a woman said to the Queen: "You know how mothers feel." "I know," replied the Queen, "and that is why I am here."

MOVEMENT OF GRAIN.

The Figures Surpass in Interest the Latest Fiction.

Western Canada's crop year commences on September 1st and ends on August 31st the year following. So it happens that during September, those chiefly interested in the marketing of the crop, collect and compile statistics to show how the details compare with those of the preceding twelve months.

Grain figures are of interest wider than most. To the multitude concerned in the movement of grain from the farmers' siding to the consumer, they surpass in interest the latest fiction. To the business section, they speak of obligations met and credits removed; to manufacturers, as foreshadowing a revival of ordering and a busy season for the industries; to the farmer and his people, they take tangible form in new articles of comfort about the home; but to the men on the railways, they provoke reminiscences of days and nights on the road, and continuous striving to keep the ordinary traffic of the country in motion while the wheat was moving to the sea.

During the twelve months ended August 31st, the Canadian Northern Railway handled over its lines between Lake Superior and the Rocky Mountains, 109,122 cars of grain produced along its rails, and inspected by the Government at Winnipeg, Calgary and other points in the West. This is an increase of 69,828 cars over the total of the last previous year, and represents a gain of 178 per cent. A modern box car carries 1,200 bushels, so that the figures mean really, that the Canadian Northern transported over its steel more than 130,000,000 bushels of grain.

Coupled together, these 109,122 cars would form one continuous train from Toronto to Montreal and back, and up north as far as Parry Sound. Split this up into freight trains of fifty cars each, which is the average over the Canadian Northern between Winnipeg and Port Arthur, and there are 2,182 trains, each with locomotive, caboose and train crew. The cars handled over and above the total of the year before, would constitute a train continuing without a break from Toronto to New York.

The terminal elevators at Port Arthur have been making records also. Of the crop of 1914, the movement of which closed on August 31st, 1915, the Canadian Northern Railway elevator at Port Arthur, the largest consolidated elevator in the world, handled 18,000,000 bushels. Of the crop year which ended with August last, the same elevator handled 55,884,560 bushels. Its receipts of wheat alone this year totalled 38,582,581 or more than twice the handling for the elevator of all grains during the preceding crop year.

A woman isn't afraid to trust her husband anywhere so long as she makes the trip, too.

AGES OF GENERALS IN WAR.

Average of Germans is Highest, With French Next.

British.	Years of age.
General Sir D. Haig	55
General Sir H. Plumer	60
General Sir H. Rawlinson	53
General Sir C. Munro	56
General Allenby	56
General Pulteney	55
General Sir C. Fergusson	52
General Byng	54
General Alderson	58
General Sir H. Wilson	52
General Haking	55
General Gough	46
General Birdwood	51
General Hunter-Weston	52
General Lord Cavan	51
General Keir	60
General Fanshawe	57
General Morland	52
General Snow	59
General Cosgrove	54

Average	53.9
French	
General Joffre	65
General de Castelnau	65
General Foch	65
General Langle de Cary	67
General Petain	59
General Duball	65
General Villaret	64
General Roques	60
General Humbert	58
General Gourand	47
General Franchet d'Esperey	60
General d'Urbal	58
General Hely d'Oissel	56
General Dubois	64
General de Maudhuy	60

Average	60.5
German.	
General von Scholtz	68
General von Fabeck	63
General von Elchorn	69
Prince Leopold of Bavaria	70
General von Woyrsch	70
General von Linsingen	67
General von Bothmer	64
Field Marshal von Hindenburg	69
Field Marshal von Mackensen	71
General von Heeringen	67
General von Einem	64
General von Strantz	64
General von Gade	65
General von Falgenhausen	72
General von Kluck	71
General von Beseler	67
General von Bulow	71
General von Below	63

Average	66
(American Civil War.)	
General McClellan	39
General Hooper	51
General Grant	43
General Sheridan	34
General Sherman	45
General Lee	58
General Longstreet	44
General Jackson	41

OVER NINE MILLION DOLLARS

What Forest Fires Cost Canada in the Year 1916.

Canada has lost through forest fires in 1916 over nine million dollars. This equals more than six times what has been spent on forest protection work from coast to coast.

The enormous sum wasted through this year's forest fires most of which were preventable, would add another \$480 to the first year's pension allowances of nearly 19,000 Canadian soldiers.

It is noteworthy that while some parts of the Dominion owe to rainy weather their immunity from fire damage, the season's record proves beyond gainsay that in areas where first rate fire protection systems were in operation, losses of life and property were held down to a remarkable minimum.

Quebec had some heavy fires in the Lake St. John and Saguenay districts, also in the Gaspé peninsula and west of Escalena on the Transcontinental railway. It is a striking fact, however, that within the 24,000 square miles of Quebec, covered by the two well-organized associations of limit holders, the amount of green timber burnt is practically negligible. This immunity was not a matter of luck but of consistent patient effort to educate settlers, lumber-jacks and others in care with fire, coupled with a system of promptly reporting all outbreaks, and attacking forest fires in their incipency with large forces of men and modern equipment.

British Columbia faced fairly favorable fire conditions through the summer months and the cost of fire fighting was reduced by about 75 per cent over the record of 1915. The number of fires was about half of last year. The British Columbia forest protection service is the most complete in Canada thus far and the saving of timber is a logical consequence.

A heavy average of rainfall kept fire troubles at arm's length in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba and this weather condition was undoubtedly responsible for the escape of the main areas of big timber throughout Ontario. The Claybelt fires at the end of July and first week of August provided a tragic sacrifice of 262 lives and what is estimated to be six million dollars worth of property. There was practically no forest guarding organization in the fire-swept district, except along the railway track.

New Brunswick escaped the risks of 1916 with a very small timber loss, Nova Scotia having a similar experience. The records of the Dominion Railway Board show that the privately-owned railway lines of Canada have not been responsible this year for any damaging forest fires. Those that were started were promptly extinguished by railway employees.

GOLD CORD A WAR PERIL.

Now Very Difficult to Distinguish An Officer.

One of the earliest lessons of the war was that of the danger to officers in allowing them to wear badges of their rank, gold cord around their coat sleeves, gold decorations on their headgear, etc., which marked them out to the enemy's picked shots and resulted in unnecessary and avoidable losses among them, says a Paris despatch. This lesson was learned, and now it has become so difficult at the front to identify an officer that a failure to salute is overlooked on this ground.

There seems, however, a chance that this danger is being revived by the regulations making the wearing of chevrons obligatory. These chevrons are in the form of an inverted V and are worn on the right arm between the elbow and shoulder to denote that the wearer has been wounded, and on the left to show the length of time he has been at the front, one showing one year of active service, two for eighteen months. They are worn in all sorts of material and colors, officers wearing them in gold and silver. When worn on leave or during convalescence their visibility is a good point, but at the front they draw upon their wearers the same danger that badges of rank formerly did.

PROPOSING WITH A SPLASH.

To Break Jar Over Girl's Head is Avowal of Love.

The land of the Tarascans lies due west of the city of Mexico, and here the natives retain many of their practices which were well established when the Spaniards first landed at Vera Cruz. Here is the accepted method of courtship, for example:

The lover goes to the spring where the object of his affections is accustomed to fill her water jar. He holds her shawl until she accepts him, and then, with a stick, he breaks the jar which she holds on her head and gives her a betrothal baptism of water.

According to Prescott, the Tarascans had a Noah, called Trezpi, who escaped from a great flood in a boat laden with animals. Instead of a dove, Trezpi sent out a vulture first and then a humming bird, according to the legend.

The Tarascans once possessed the secret of tempering copper, an art now lost to the world.

There is a speed limit of twenty-five miles per hour for motor-cars at the Front in France.

DEEDS WORTHY OF VICTORIA CROSS

THOUSANDS OF THEM ON THE BATTLEFIELD.

Remarkable Story of the Man With the Bent Nose at

Pozieres.

"You must never suppose that the only deeds of heroism are those that get into despatches and win decorations," said a wounded senior officer landed at Southampton, England; "scores of thousands of V.C.'s have been earned by our brave fellows since July 1."

"Take this last 'do,' now, from Pozieres, the one I was knocked out in. I was knocked over in a bit of a hollow. I was rather dazed at first. Then I heard the order given several times for our chaps to get back to the trench. I saw a big, burly, dark chap, with a queerly bent nose, making back for our trench. It was queer to see him striding back in that jerky, hesitating sort of way, as though a string were pulling him after the Boches, but not strong enough to overcome the pressure the other way of discipline."

Cowardly Boches.

"He was just on the edge of my hole when he swung right round, facing the Boches, and I saw what he saw, twenty or thirty paces off. Two of our men were down, wounded, and three Boches were prodding at them with their bayonets, meaning to take them along back, you see, as prisoners. The poor devils struggled up to their feet and fell again. They'd nothing in their hands. The Boches were yelling at them to get on as one fell again a Boche kicked on the side of the head."

"At that, my big chap with the twisted nose let out a roar like an angry bull. 'You dirty German swine!' he yelled, and he made one bolt of it for those Boches. Mind, there were plenty of bullets flying, and there wasn't a sign of another man of ours about then on his feet. Run! That fellow fairly bounded over the broken ground. The Boches ran, too, and they yelled and screamed like frightened women. One of them got clear away; but my dark chap struck one through the back, and the other he just jumped on, brought him down, and smashed him."

Crawled With Wounded.

"The fire got a bit hotter, and I saw no more of the dark chap. Must have been bowled over, I thought. And I was sorry for that. But five minutes later the fire slackened again, and next thing I saw was my dark chap crawling past the side of my hole with one of those wounded men of ours on his back. I thought that was pretty good for him. But ten minutes later he came again; no crawling this time; walking at his full height, and with a regular swing, as if he'd been crossing a parade ground, instead of a ploughed up No-Man's-Land, with a dropping fire falling across it."

Rescued Second Man.

"I plainly saw him get hold of that other wounded man of ours and fix him across his back; but then he went down on hands and knees, and started crawling back for the trench. You see, he'd go upright himself, but preferred to give the other fellow a better chance by crawling; though, mind you, it's not easy over ground like that. I lay very low, partly to escape fire, and partly because I didn't want to attract that dark chap's attention, or I felt he'd come out again for me; and it was hardly to be expected he'd get through three trips alive."

ATTACKED BY AN APE.

Wife of President of France Has Terrible Experience.

While the President of France and Mme. Poincare were taking an after-dinner stroll in the gardens of the Elysees recently, the President was summoned to read some despatches that had just come from the front. He had hardly reached his study when he heard screams from the garden, and rushing back, the President learned from Mrs. Poincare that the moment he left her she had been attacked by a "strange being."

While an inquiry was being made Dr. Henri de Rothschild, who lives a few doors away from the Elysees, arrived on the scene and explained that an ape which had been sent to him had escaped from its cage and had been seen climbing over several garden walls in the direction of the Elysees.

The ape was found in a tree, but it was not until a Hindu attendant had been summoned that the animal could be induced to come down.

Well Fixed.

"I see Smith is building a garage. When did he get a car?" "He hasn't got one yet but he's got an option on 10 gallons of gasoline."

Old-Fashioned.

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

The Watchman AND OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE

FRIDAY, NOV. 10, 1918

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.

WHEN THE BATTLE OF WATER-
LOO was fought there was a tax on news-
papers, and besides the tax on the distribu-
tion of news there were comparatively
few facilities for getting the news to
publish, for at that time telegraphs and
telephones were unknown. It was sixty
years later that the Atlantic cable was
laid and all the ships on the sea were
sailing ships, the pioneer steamship com-
pany, The Dublin Packet Co. not being
established until about a quarter of a
century after Waterloo.

The contrast between those days and
the present is striking. We can read on
Tuesday morning in country villages,
miles from the railway, of battles fought
on Sunday in France or on the eastern
front, and in the cities we get news
almost within the hour of the occurrence.

I remember hearing the "oldest inhabit-
ant" tell how the news was brought and
spread in his village in the good old days
when a newspaper cost as much as a loaf
of bread. On a certain day of the week
the carrier's cart was due in the village.

Its coming was eagerly looked for, as
it brought packets of newspapers from the
town to the schoolmaster, the minister
and the cobbler. The latter by virtue of
his being precursor of the village church
was by common consent appointed to the
honourable office of newscaster, so he
would tuck up his apron, polish his horn
rimmed spectacles, and stroll up town
with his pre-ious news-sheet in his hand.

As he walked along he was joined by the
various tradesmen and shopkeepers en
route. The blacksmith dropped his
hammer and banked his fire. The
Draper and his customers would come
out together. Mothers would snatch up
the younger children and soothe them in
to silence as they followed in the wake
of growing procession. The older chil-
dren gathered round the throng and be-
came models of well trained propriety.
Horses were hitched up to trees and rings
in posts on the route, and ploughmen
left their teams hobbled and followed.
Arriving at the vestibule or porch of the
village inn where the schoolmaster and
an orderly group had already congregated,
the cobbler seated himself, and after a
few preliminary enquiries as to the
health and welfare of his friends produced
his specs and read out in his best declama-
tory style the news of the day, mostly a
month or more old.

It is wonderful how news items lasted
in those days, and how reliably they
were carried from point to point without
any embellishments and imaginary inci-
dents being tagged on to them as they
are now. Rare outbursts of facts were
accepted and cherished until further
news came, and gradually the whole
story was pieced together and still re-
mained the same story.

Incidents in those good old days were
fewer in number and they made deeper
impressions. That is the reason, probably
why they retained their original form so
long. Things did not happen with any-
thing like the same rapidity of succession
as they do now, and they were digested
thoroughly and made to last.

Of course the coming of the telegraph,
the telephone, and the daily newspaper
has speeded up the means of recording
events and has enabled us to keep pace
with the rapid progress of events which
modern appliances have compelled, and
facilities have cultivated. The modern
methods of warfare, for instance, have
furnished material enough in the present
struggle to have lasted fifty years in the
old fashioned way of fighting and of
transmitting news. Yet the impressions
made upon the mind are not nearly so
sharp and well defined as they would
have been at the time of which we speak,
for the reason that every thing crowds so
closely upon everything else and we have
not time to assimilate them. We glance
over a paper, picking out the prominent
headlines, and before our minds have
grasped one item properly we flit on to
the next, and the next again. In quick
succession, and an hour after we could
scarcely relate with any certainty the
most salient points of what we have
subconsciously read.

We get news too often and too cheaply
for this to be otherwise, and we are in too
big a hurry to let it sink in. If I had a
dozen papers a day I warrant that half of
them would not be opened except to wrap
something up in. One or two at the
most ought to be enough for the ordinary
mortal who has work to do, and a good
one once a week would make him a better
reader of news and would improve his
memory greatly.

I do not for a moment suggest that we
read too much. That would be hardly
possible, and it is our way of skim-
ming over it, skipping it that I recognize
to be a serious failing, and I reckon my-
self as bad as anybody in that respect.

The other week I picked up a paper in
which a news item attracted me. I was
quite interested and not having much
else to do I read on and on without real-
izing as I usually do of the date. It
and by the way to H. J. across column.
It seemed familiar, and then I found the
paper to be a tonight old. That is what
caused me to make new resolutions, but
I am not saying anything about how they
are being kept.

LINKSMAN

Lachute Academy Exams.

GRADE XI.

LATIN.

Class I.—Doris Campbell 84, Edwin
Johnson 77, Willis Hooper 75.
Class II.—Jean Higginson 74, Alice
Cameron, Verda Ketylle 69, Isabella
Bennett 67, George Bain 63, Edward
McQuat 62.

GRADE X.

GEOGRAPHY.

Class I.—Maud Painter 78,
Class II.—Edna Conlin 72, Nora Rod-
gers 69, Katie Jones 65, Mabel Rodger 62.
Class III.—Edith Beers 55, Leona
Garretsee, Lawrence Gordon 54, Stuart
Hay, Hazel O'Brien, An le Silverson 50.

GRADE IX.

DICTION & SPELLING.

Honours.—Elizabeth Tomalty 100,
Sadie McQuat 98, Doris Hammond 95,
Percy Carpenter 94, Lila Cruise, Clara
Kerr 93, Jean Campbell, Muriel Dawson,
Kenneth Hay 92, Edna Patterson,
Helena Rodgers 91, James MacGibbon,
Percy Matthews, Lyall Middleton 90.

Class I.—Ruby Miller, James Smith 88,
Douglas Bradford 86, Mabel Armstrong,
Hattie Giles 84, Willie Cruise 83, Inez
Sutton 82, Ernest Baldwin 80, Aletha
MacKenzie 79, Gordon Matthews, Maud
Seale 78, Jas. Calder 75.

GRADE VIII.

LATIN.

Honours.—Ryckman Alexander 95,
Class I.—Melvin Burk, Catherine Bur-
wash, Olive Morrison 88, Edith Davis 85,
Stella Armstrong, Lawrence Bolton 80,
Anna Scott 79, Agnes Hodge, Ruby
Rodgers 78, Mary Boa 77, Edna Bamp-
ton 75.

Class II.—Elsie Lackey 73, Ruth
Arthur 71, Ella Giles 70, Kenneth Mc-
Quat 69, Vera McCullough, Dora Trineer
66, Rhoda Christie 65.

Class III.—Wilhelmina Shaw 50.

GRADE VII.

HISTORY.

Class I.—Margaret McQuat 86, Ray-
mond Boyd 84, Olive Boyd 83, George
McCoy 76, Edna MacGregor, Edythe
Silverson, Emma Smith 75.

Class II.—Harold McPaul 73, Keith
Christie 71, Douglas Alexander 70, Ivan
Carpenter, Ian Hay, Margaret Jones 68,
Ray Bolton, Henry Murphy 66, Howard
Davis 65, Bruce Bradford 62, Amy Mc-
Quat 60.

Class III.—James McKimmie, Isabel
Owens 59, Helen Scott 55, Douglas Mc-
Quat, James Leishman 52, Gerald Ham-
mond 51.

GRADE VI.

ARITHMETIC.

Honours.—Kenneth Campbell 93.
Class I.—Jessie Hay 78.

Class II.—Arthur Cruise, Herbert
Darlington, Lillian Hamilton 69.
Class III.—Muriel Burk 54, James
Hay 53.

GRADE V.

HISTORY.

Honours.—Lawrence Cruise 94, Beat-
rice Cunningham 91.

Class I.—Gordon G. Cruise 89, Harry
Bull 88, Myrtle Hunter 87, Kenneth
Elliot 86, Albert Darlington 85, Myrtle
Barker, Lillie Paul 84, Ivan Bennett,
Nellie Cowan 82, Ida Bampton 81, Louis
Bolton 80, Douglas Drysdale 79, Mina
Paul 76.

Class II.—George McGibbon 72, E.
Creswell, Hilda Sutton 70, G. Cruise 69,
Norman Drysdale 67, Ethel Hay, Harold
Window 66.

Class III.—Dorothea Way 50.

GRADE IV.

SCRIPTURE.

Honours.—Margaret Scott 99, Cecil
Stanforth 98, Donald Hay 97, Charlie
Miller 96, Willie Miller 93, Leonie Jones
92, Linton Armstrong 91.

Class I.—Jean McQuat, Howard Mor-
rison 88, Hazel Drysdale, Inez McKiddie
84, Harold Calder 81.

Class II.—Frank Scott 72, A. Combie
62, Elsie Stewart 60.

Class III.—Mary Cruise 59.

GRADE III.

ARITHMETIC.

Honours.—Edgar Burwash, Bessie
Rodger 100, Neil Moodie 98.

Class I.—Freddie Barker, K. Wilson
88, Norma Boyd 87, Ethel McQuat, E.
Yelland 86, Laura Dion 84, R. Robinson
78, Nellie Hay 76, Lloyd Somerville 75.



CANADIAN ENGINEERS. ENGINEER TRAINING DEPOT.

1. Physical requirements. Same as for infantry in all particulars.
2. Men enlisted for Engineers should be any of the follow-
ing:—Drivers, Carpenters, Bridgemen, wheelwrights, bricklayers,
gas engineers, steam engineers, fitters, masons, harness-makers,
plumbers, painters, plasterers, blacksmiths, shoeing smiths, track-
men, pipe fitters, draftsmen, surveyors, architects, electricians, log-
gers, constructionmen, lumbermen, etc.
- N.B.—Drivers for tunnelling companies and Carpenters for
the Field Companies, are especially required.
3. Three hundred and twenty-nine men are required each
month, distributed as follows:—
For 12 Field Companies, 120 men.
For 4 Army Troops, Companies 28 men.
For 4 Tunnelling Companies 121 men.
4. Recruits are to be sent to the Engineer Training Depot,
St. John's, P.Q.

At the breaking up of Valcartier Camp during the month
of September, prizes were presented to the units having
the most sanitary and best arranged lines. The Cana-
dian Engineers not only had the proud distinction of win-
ning first prize for having their Camp the best, but they
also won the Championship Cup for the best all round
Team on Sports Day. This is all the more remarkable as
the Canadian Engineers Training Depot was practically
the smallest unit at Camp.

Lieut. Geo. H. Sparrow, C.E., recruiting officer for this
crack Corps, is anxious to get in touch with any man who
is desirous of getting Overseas quickly. The men most
needed are Carpenters, Plumbers, Electricians, Machin-
ists, etc., etc., in fact any one with a mechanical training.
Just as soon as a man is qualified, he is immediately
sent overseas.

It will be readily seen that the class of men volunteering in this
this Corps are of a class that should appeal appeal to pros-
pective recruits.

Lieut. GEO. B. SPARROW, C.E.

Room 207 Postal Station "H."

Corner Bishop & St. Catherine Street.

Montreal, P. Que.

Class II.—P. Armstrong 72, Muriel
McPhail 71, H. Ketylle C. Minto 67,
Isabel Alexander 66, Edith Jones, May
Velland 64, Elizabeth McKimmie 63.
Class III.—Catherine Bolton 57, Hazel
Morrison 54.

St. Andrews Consolidated School

GRADE IX, Literature.—Adria Dorion

75.

Grade VIII, Literature.—Beryl Todd
89, Leona Wright 86, Beatrice Simpson
83, Violet Perks 82, Wainwright Shaw 7
Katie McQuat 74, Albert Fournier 58,
Myrtle Bigelow 55.

Grade VII, Literature.—Dell McOlin-
ton 82, Ross McAdam 78, Howard Mc-
Quat 75, Naylor Mount 68, George Taylor
58, Cameron Muir, Stewart McAdam 54.

Grade VI, Arithmetic.—Bessie Rodger
92, Ernest McQuat 75, Helena Rodger 68.

Grade V, Arithmetic.—Blanche Bigelow
77, Emma Fournier 76, Kendrick Dorion
71, Jack Muir 69, Janie Bradley 54.

Grade IV, Arithmetic.—Barbara May
86, Freddie Webster 80, Heloise Dorion
54.

Grade III, Arithmetic.—Winnifred
May 83, Leslie Snow 82.

Grade II, Arithmetic.—Willie Perks
100, Gertrude McQuat 89, Robert Bradley
67, Ethel Morrison 69, Agnes Rodger 60.

Grade I, Arithmetic.—Maggie Rodger
80, Clarence Brown 70.

Our Ladies Jackets in Plush are
most attractive, all new goods.
Fit one on.

W. BANFORD & SON.

The Place of World-wide at- traction is "Nevada"

The Banner Gold County of California

THE OSCEOLA MINES and INVESTMENT COMPANY
presents for your consideration a group of twenty-seven quartz
claims, situated in Rough and Ready Mining District, Nevada,
County, California; covering an area of about three thousand
feet North and South by seventy-five hundred feet Easterly and
Westerly, and comprising 440 acres in the Southeast quarter of
Section 25, and the South half of Section 30, Township 16, North
Ranges 7 and 8, East M.D.B. and M.

The extent of the property, its location, the enclosing forma-
tion and such developments as have been made, warrant exploita-
tion on a large scale to recover the values known to exist in the
different gold-bearing lodes.

LOCATION

The property lies about 2 1/2 miles South of Grass Valley, the
Banner Gold District of the State; reached by a branch railroad
sixteen miles from the main transcontinental line of the Central
Pacific Railroad at Colfax, being but 145 miles East San Francisco.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

The land lies at an elevation above sea-level of about 2,200
feet. The surface is rolling but not abrupt and is cut by numer-
ous ravines and gulches—practically all of which bear evidence of
having been scrubbed and cleaned by the early day miner in quest
of the precious metal. For it must be remembered that it was in
these gulches that gold, which had eroded from the rich quartz
veins of the vicinity, was first discovered.

GEOLOGY.

The ledges, of which there are some fifteen of observed ex-
tent, are entirely within the amphibolite; they have a general strike
Northeast, and dip Northwest, with the exception of the South
Star Vein, which has a general Northerly strike and a dip towards
the West.

The latter vein and the Osceola are the two most prominent
fissures. The South Star can be traced for four thousand feet. It
is very prominent as the outcrop of the vein is marked, through-
out the greater part of its extent, by small shafts of shallow depth
where the ore has been taken out by windlass and bucket as far as
the flow of water would permit.

The Osceola Vein can be traced for nearly four thousand feet
along the surface and has been opened by a shaft 60 feet in depth
and by a tunnel over 600 feet in length, both on the Osceola
Location.

The vein throughout, maintains an average thickness of two
and a half feet, with a dip of 58 degrees Northwest. The footwall
is the predominating wall and carries from one to three inches of
gouge and crushed material.

FACTS AND FIGURES.

Imagine, if you can, a huge brick of gold, seven feet wide
ten feet high and twelve feet long. Such a brick would weigh
over fifty tons and would represent the huge sum of \$280,000,000.00
the estimated gold product of Nevada County.

The Idaho-Maryland, situate in this district, and worked to a
depth of 2,200 feet has a record of production of over \$20,000,000

The North Star Mine of Grass Valley has a record of over
thirty millions and is still producing at the rate of from \$900,000
to \$1,000,000.00 per year although it is working at a depth on
the vein of 6,300 feet below the collar of the shaft.

BROWNSBURG

The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be held next Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock in the Brownsburg Methodist Church.

The following officers of the Red Cross Society of Brownsburg, were elected for the ensuing year: Mrs. E. J. Johnson, President; Mrs. P. H. Hooper, Vice-President; Mrs. A. M. Campbell, Secretary.

The Ladies' of the Red Cross Society, of Brownsburg, wish to publish the following report which they have received from Montreal headquarters.

The public will be interested in learning of the work done by the Quebec Provincial Branch of the Canadian Red Cross Society (with headquarters in Montreal) for the first two years of the war—from the time of its out-break until July 31, 1916. The accompanying statement shows the receipts in money for that period and also how it was expended.

It may be pointed out that the administrative expenses amounted to less than 3 per cent of the total amount received. Expenses are kept down in every way possible. The premises Nos. 43 and 45 Belmont Park, are occupied free, through the kindness of the Montreal Estate, and the Irish Protestant benevolent Society; lighting, heating, and telephones cost the society nothing, thanks to the generosity of the committee and kind friends. There are very few paid employees—the great part of the work being done voluntarily.

The purchasing of material is done systematically and economically, and the manufacturers and wholesale houses have been very liberal in their treatment of the society.

RECEIPTS.

Donations	\$235,128.71
Day	8,945.90
Membership fees	19,254.50
Endowments	454.10
Bank interest	4,185.91
Total	\$267,969.12

Donations for special purposes—	
Cliveden Hospital	\$12,996.00
Specified donations	8,113.11
Motor Ambulance Fund	6,442.48
Prisoners of War Fund	5,319.28
Emergency Bureau	1,000.00
Total	\$33,867.87

Cash on hand at outbreak of war	944.22
Total	\$302,814.21

AUDITORS.

W. BANFORD & SON.

EXPENDITURES.

Materials purchased (including medical supplies and comforters)	\$190,243.25
Cost of packing (8,800 cases paper, etc.)	5,599.16
Freight	3,233.89
Nurses—Maintenance for one year	2,450.00
Maple sugar campaign—Expenses in connection with collecting and shipping 1,830 lbs. maple sugar and 527 gals maple syrup	382.49
Cash contributions to headquarters	38,000.00
Administration expenses—	
Salaries and wages	\$4,934.00
General Expenses	1,899.64
Stationery and Printing	1,133.68
Postage and telegrams	928.95
Total	\$248,795.04

Expenditure for special purposes—	
Cliveden Hospital	\$12,996.00
Specified donations	7,973.11
Motor Ambulance Fund	5,588.33
Prisoners of War Fund	5,319.10
Emergency Bureau	1,000.00
Total	\$32,887.52
Cash on hand 31 July, 1916	\$21,151.55
Total	\$302,814.21

BIRTHS.

HUME.—At Hill Head, on Wednesday, Oct. 18th, 1916, to Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Hume, a son.

OLD FALSE TEETH—BOUGHT IN any condition, \$1.00 per set or 7 cents per tooth. Cash by return mail. R. A. Copeman, 2579a Esplanade Ave., Montreal, Quebec.

Butterick offer Delineator for ten days longer at seventy-five cents a year delivered at our counter. W. BANFORD & SON.

MALCOLM SMITH,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER,

Sales conducted in English and French.

Phone No. 131 ring 3. LACHUTE, QUE.

Ladies' Jackets from \$7.50 up to \$30.00. W. BANFORD & SON.

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

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. LEP NE, Sub-Agent.

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.

White 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

CUSHING

Miss Jean Pinkerton and Miss Sittling were in Lachute on Monday.

Miss Hazel Warwick, of Mount Maple, is visiting friends here this week.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Weir Jr. visited friends in St. Andrews last Sunday.

Miss Annie Weir is away on a visit to her brother Mr. Arthur Weir and family at Rockland Ont.

Measles are prevalent in the vicinity and several of the schools are closed as a precaution against the spread of the disease.

The news has also been heard with regret of the death in France a few weeks ago of C. Ray Miller, of Vankleek Hill, "Cam" was well known and liked here for as a lad (he was still but little more, not quite 18) he and his brothers were accustomed to spend their vacations in this vicinity.

At a meeting of the Soldier's Aid Society held at the Manse on Tuesday afternoon it was arranged to hold a series of social evenings during the coming winter. The first will be held on Tuesday evening next Nov. 14th, at the Manse. Programme, refreshments etc; a collection in aid of the Red Cross. Come and help the Good Cause.

Mrs. John O. Noyes, of Naramata, B. C., was recently the guest of her brother-in-law Mr. B. Noyes for a couple of weeks and is now visiting her son Mr. Guy Noyes at Ottawa. Mrs. Noyes's youngest son Allie is now in training for overseas with a Western battalion while it will be remembered that another son (Herb) met his death at the battle of Ladgermarch in May of 1915.

DALESVILLE

Mrs. M. Graham is visiting in Pine Hill. Rev. Mr. White returned home last week.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Dixon were visiting here on Sunday last.

Miss M. Dixon spent the week-end at her home here.

Mrs. James McKenzie visited Mrs. J. A. Campbell last week.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Wert and family visited Mrs. H. Morrow on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Vary Jr. were the guests of Mrs. John Graham on Sunday last.

Mr. Wm. Jackson shot a fine deer on Mr. E. McPaul's place last week which dressed 208 lbs.

Messrs. A. Robinson and T. Boyd who spent the past two months in the West returned home on Friday last.

Mr. and Mrs. Dale, Mrs. Davis and Master Danny Davis, who have been spending the past few months here returned to Montreal on Thursday last.

Sunday, Nov. 12th, Mr. Thomas Hunter, of Ottawa, will preach the Anniversary Sermons at Brownsburg Baptist Church, at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

A Tea meeting will be held in connection with this Anniversary on Tuesday, Nov. 14th, at 7 p.m. A good programme is expected after the refreshments. Tickets 25 cents.

Mr. Hunter will assist Pastor White in Evangelistic services in Dalesville Church for two weeks commencing Monday, 13th inst. All are earnestly invited to attend these meetings. There will be no Service at Dalesville on Sunday, Nov. 12th.

ST. ANDREWS

Mrs. (Rev.) May is visiting friends in Montreal and Toronto.

Mrs. and Miss Lamb spent a few days in Montreal last week.

Miss Walsh and Mr. Geo. Walsh spent the week-end in Montreal.

Mr. Fred Gates and family have left for Bromes where Mr. Gates has bought a farm.

For some unknown cause work on the new Catholic Church was suspended on Tuesday.

Miss Cairns who has been visiting her sister Mrs. Dr. Wales returned to Sawyerville this week.

Mrs. Osmond R. LeRoy is the latest recruit from this part to leave for the front having sailed last Friday.

Mrs. L. Muel Cushing and Mr. C. D. vis of Montreal were calling on a few friends here on Tuesday.

Mrs. H. W. Robertson entertained at an afternoon tea on Saturday last in honour of Mrs. Buchanan Robertson.

Mr. Robt. Jones and Mr. McIntock have both had news from their boys 'at the front' this week and report that they are all well.

CALUMET

Mr. P. Dobbie was in Lachute recently.

Mr. W. Scott was a visitor in Calumet recently.

Mr. J. W. Cottingham, of Lachute, passed through Calumet recently.

A meeting of the Township Council was held on Monday last, when decision was reached regarding repairs to the Ronge Bridge.

A successful concert under the auspices of the Red Cross Society of Calumet, was held on Friday last, when the sum of \$104.00 was realized for Red Cross Work after paying all expenses. The energetic President Mrs. F. A. White donated a cake for a guessing contest which added considerably to the proceeds and a box of cigars which was drawn for brought over \$9.00 was also donated. A good programme furnished by local talent with Mr. Ernest Johnstone, of L'Orignal, who assisted with his Scotch songs and was enjoyed by every one. Mr. Boshart presided in his usual able manner and music was furnished by Miss Marier, Mrs. V. Hilliker and Mr. J. Clifford.

In the cake guessing contest three guesses were correct Miss R. Dennis, Mrs. Ed. Whitfield and Mr. R. Robinson. When the chairman called for anyone holding the tickets with the correct weight Miss Dennis had gone home, and the officials in charge overlooked her correct guess which was unfortunately not announced and they desire to tender an apology to Miss Dennis for this unfortunate oversight. However, to settle to whom the cake would go to, it was put up at auction and bought by Mr. F. White for \$5.00, and re sold by auction to Mr. E. Kert \$3.25, who called on the chairman to re sell it and it was finally knocked down to Miss Marion for \$3.00. When a meeting of the Society is held it will be decided how the Red Cross Society will receive the proceeds.

Brownsburg Model School.

GRADE VIII.

RAPID & MENTAL ARITHMETIC.

Class I.—Frances McQuat 87, Bryant Fraser 85.

Class II.—Ina Van Buren 73, Laura McPhail 72, Gen McAllister 69, Willie Mosley 67.

Class III.—Mary Hawkins 55, John Stewart 54.

GRADE VII.

FRENCH.

Class I.—Beatrice Warwick 75, Bert McGibbon 70.

Class II.—Violet Johnson 71.

Class III.—Hazel McManus 60.

GRADE VI.

MENTAL ARITHMETIC.

Class III.—Herbert Secker 53.

GRADE V.

READING.

Honours.—Viola Warwick 95, Flora Macdonald, Charles Prosser 93, Alice Bain, Elsie McAllister 92, Ernest Evans, Gladys Mosley 91, Truman Clarke 90.

Class I.—Eileen McManus, Robert McVicar 86, Charles Green, Gladys Highfield 86.

GRADE IV.

SCRIPTURE.

Honours.—Nellie Hendry, Elsie Todd 90, Rebecca Cohen 93, Donald Clarke 85, Gordon Heale 93.

Class I.—Charles Hendry 80, George McVicar 77.

Class II.—Jack Golpin 74, Elsie Heale 67, Bella Duncan, Gerlie Gilmour 65.

Class III.—Hattie Petrie 59.

GRADE III.

SPELLING & DICTATION.

Honours.—Alice Davidson, Alta Macdonald 100, Gladys Warwick 98, Marion Stewart 94, Irvin Bain 94.

Class I.—Alice Barrow 88, Hilda Hardie 85, Willard Wilson 84, Agnes McPaul 81.

GRADE I.

WRITING.

Pt. II, Honours.—Wilhelmina Clarke Elizabeth Murray 100, Gladys Tilley 94, Donald Boyd 90.

Class I.—Kenneth Stewart 88.

Pt. I, Honours.—Marion Bain 91.

Class I.—Jack Stewart 89.

Class III.—Lizzie McKiddie 55, A. Tilley 50.

Upper School.

GRADE III.

SPELLING.

Honours.—Inez Thompson 100, Esther Cohen 95, Donald McAllister 91.

Class I.—Hattie Hawkins 76.

GRADE II.

SPELLING.

Honours.—Evelyn Thomson, Wallace Wilson, Lida Gilmour 98, Edna Reid 97, Sarah McVicar 94, Rhiano Roberts 99.

GRADE I.

SPELLING.

Honours.—Roland Moncrieff 90.

Sir George Perley is appointed as Minister of the Overseas Forces.

Sir George Perley has been appointed by the prime minister to undertake the duties and responsibilities of minister of the overseas forces. By this appointment he will be responsible for the appointment of a Canadian militia council across the seas. There will probably be a deputy minister also. Sir George will have charge and oversight of everything in connection with the Canadian Expeditionary forces after these leave Canada. It will be a Canadian department of militia beyond the seas.

Acting High Commissioner.

Since 1911 Sir George Perley has been a minister without portfolio in the Hon. administration, and since 1914 he has been acting Canadian High Commissioner in London. No permanent successor to the late Lord Strathcona has yet been appointed, and probably none will be until the war is over.

Will Continue to Act.

Sir George Perley will continue to act as high commissioner in conjunction with the new and temporary portfolio of minister of overseas forces.

An official announcement from the prime minister's office in connection with the new appointment says: "During his recent visit to Great Britain the Minister of Militia gave very careful consideration to more effective arrangements in connection with the overseas forces, and as a result he reached the conclusion that a committee or sub-militia council ought to be established.

"In view of the unexpected length of the war and the unprecedented efforts which are being exerted by Canada in common with the rest of the Empire for its defence and for the common welfare, careful attention was necessarily given to the situation which has developed. The forces already despatched by Canada for overseas service in Europe number about 235,000.

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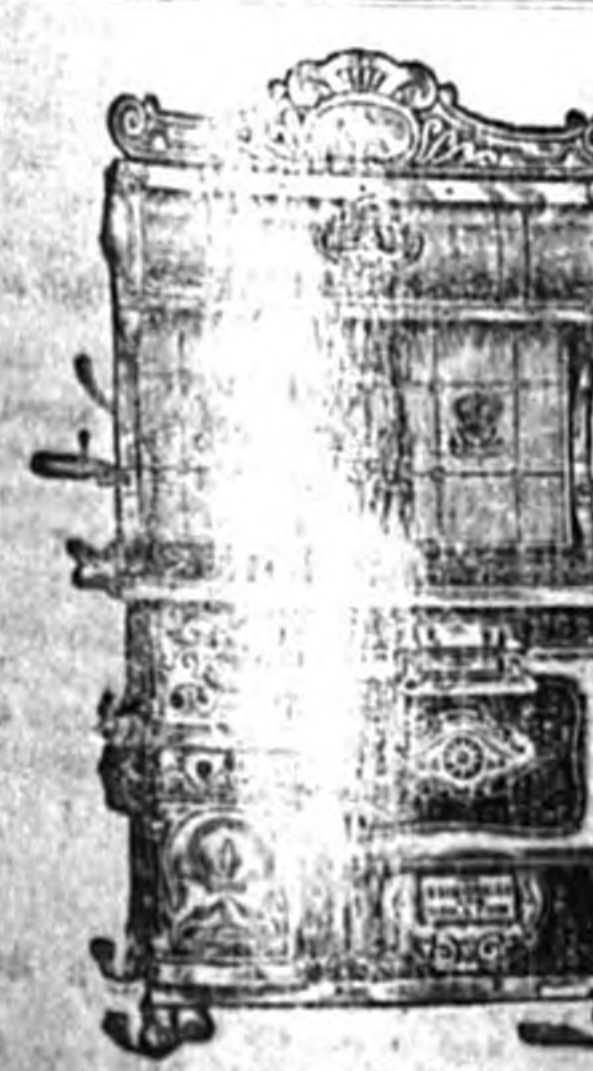
We extend a cordial invitation to the Male Population of this County to call and visit us when in need of a new suit or over coat.

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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 elsewhere.

O. S. LAFLEUR & Sons, Limited.

Before Buying call and see our Stock of

Power and Hand Clippers, Clipper Plates and Parts, Horse Blankets, Halters, Combs, Etc., Pumps, Pipes and Fittings, Electric and Auto Supplies, Stoves, Ranges & Heaters.

T. McQuat & Son, Lachute Mills.

About the House

Useful Hints and General Information for the Busy Housewife

Canning and Preserving Meat.

Canned meats are a great convenience and luxury, not only as an extra dish for the family, but when company arrives unexpectedly, or work hands are needed at a time when the housekeeper has an unusually hard day's work to accomplish and finds the larder rather low. Especially is this true in the country where a trip to town for the purpose of obtaining meat is sometimes impossible.

At butchering time one often tires of seeing so much fresh meat about, that if there is not some forethought some of the canning, etc., may be neglected, but every scrap of meat available should be carefully prepared and saved, for it proves very appetizing and saves butcher's bills.

Spare Ribs, either fried or roasted and canned in tin cans or tin molasses pails, are excellent, and when carefully prepared will keep as fresh and sweet as when first cooked, until mid-summer and fall. The work of roasting them is easily and quickly done. With a sharp ax cut the ribs in the center, or saw them with the meat saw, if one is handy, then cut in pieces of a convenient size to place in cans; put the ribs thus prepared in a roasting pan, season with pepper and salt as for the table, add a little water and roast till tender and there is no water left in the fryings; then pack the pieces closely together as possible in the cans, add fryings to cover well, and seal. If there is not enough fryings to cover the meat a little, nice lard may be used. This is not wasted as it keeps sweet and good and all can be used when the meat is opened. We think it excellent for frying potatoes and bread.

Sausage may be canned in the same way, frying or roasting till just done and free from water, or it may be packed in jars and covered with fryings, covering it to a depth of two inches. Prefer to put it in small jars, and use lard for the last covering. When putting the fryings over the meat do not fill quite enough to cover, put on a light weight to hold meat closely and the next day melt the lard and cover.

Fresh pork is very nice preserved in this way. The lard must be deep enough to render the meat airtight, and it will keep for months. When the meat is wanted remove lard, take out enough for one or two meals, and replace the lard, spreading it firmly. Keep the meat tied up tightly with several thicknesses of paper in a cool, dry place. These meats are greatly relished by the working men who require something substantial.

Fried beef may be kept a long time. Grind very fine, season with salt and pepper, make into patties like sausage or stuff in cases and fry or roast and can, or put in a jar like sausage. It sometimes happens the weather becomes too warm to keep the beef fresh, and the fried beef pats are a pleasing change from corned beef.

Potted liver may be kept some time during cold weather and is nice for sandwich filling. Pour boiling water over the liver and let it stand till cool to draw out the blood, drain, add hot water, salt, pepper and herbs to flavor, and boil until tender; add to the liver two tablespoons of butter, and an onion (if the flavor is liked) to each pound of liver, chopping the onion and frying it in butter and grind all together to a fine paste. Boil the broth in which it was cooked down to about a teacup, add it to the meat, and add the juice of one lemon for each pound of liver used. Pack firmly in small jars and cover well with melted lard. Slice cold when needed.

Souse is a dish much relished and may be made of waste bits of meat such as the lean from the jaws, the legs, feet, ears, or heart and tongue. Simmer the meat in weak salt water till very tender, drain from the liquor, remove all bones, peel the tongues, pack in glass cans, cover with boiling vinegar that has been weakened and spiced or flavored to taste, seal airtight. This is nice to use during the spring.

When not relished prepared in other ways, the bits of meat from the heads can be made up into mince meat and canned while hot for use when needed as it will keep nicely until mid-summer.

Home-Made Relishes.

Catsups and similar relishes may be prepared at home at a much lower price than you pay for them in the stores. They are easy to make, and are wholesome. Catsup should be cooked in an enamelware kettle or a porcelain-lined receptacle, because the copper vessels are not reliable. The effect of slowly boiling vinegar in a copper kettle is likely to be injurious, if not actually poisonous.

Jars and glasses containing canned fruits, such as jellies, jams, preserves and conserves, should be quite spotless on the outside. Inspect these jars regularly so as to be sure that none of the contents are fermented or soured. These processes cause a running over and leakage which make the shelves very sticky and unpleasant. It also attracts ants and other insects.

When you find that your preserves are beginning to show signs of fermentation, it can be stopped sometimes by putting the affected jars in a kettle and boiling them over again. They

may not be so perfect as to color and taste afterward, but they will not be really spoiled. There is no harm in really trying this, anyway.

To Light a Fire Quickly.

While we do not approve of the dangerous and all too common practice of lighting fires with kerosene, in any manner, those who are in the habit of doing so, may make the operation much safer by pouring a half-pint of the kerosene into a quart can, just before retiring for the night, and standing three or four corn-cobs on end in it. The next morning they will have absorbed much of the oil, and may be placed in the stove, underneath other fuel.

Close the stove and touch a lighted match to the saturated cobs, and a good blaze will be started up at once, without the danger attending the usual way—that of pouring oil all over the wood, or lighting the small wood, then pouring the kerosene on the blaze; either of which is extremely dangerous.

Household Hints.

Scald new brooms in hot suds to toughen the fibre.

A little vinegar will soften the roughness of hands.

To remove iodine stains on clothing sponge freely with ammonia.

White enamel paint will cover a multitude of sins at small expense.

Add a minced sweet pepper to the potato salad. It gives a good flavor. Celery roots, boiled, cooled and cut into dice, make a very acceptable salad.

The only way to keep food hot after it is dished up is to have metal dish covers.

Olive oil is exceedingly nourishing and healthful, and children should be coaxed to like it.

If washing powders are used in the washing of linen, it will go to pieces in no time.

Salt meat is not so nourishing as fresh meat and should not form a large part of the diet.

If your thread insists in knotting, unthread your needle and thread it from the other side.

A teaspoonful of baking powder to every four eggs will make an omelet of wondrous lightness.

When making cornmeal mush do not thicken it too much or it will be harsh and hard to eat.

Save all materials left over from meals; they will make side dishes to help out with the lunch.

Save the scraps of fat meat and bones; they will be handy to quicken a slow fire in the morning.

Never waste the drippings or meat essence in the frying-pan—it will make a savory brown or creamed gravy.

A teaspoonful of powdered borax added to the water in which clothes are rinsed will be found to whiten them considerably.

There is poor economy in buying cheap blankets; an all-wool blanket not only outwears the cheaper one, but is much warmer.

When cream doesn't "whip," stand it where it will get very cold, then add to it the whole of an egg, and beat them together thoroughly.

Suppose you have made your gravy, soup, or stock too salty, stir in a little caster sugar. A grated raw potato will disguise a salty taste in soup.

Prevent the after odor from cleaning with gasoline by using one-third vinegar. This will prevent a circle from forming around the place cleaned.

Vegetables that contain little starch such as onions, carrots, turnips, tomatoes and cabbages, can be eaten by stout people without fear of gaining flesh.

In mixing any pudding made with batter, you may add too much liquid if you are in a hurry. If your batter is too thin thicken it with white bread-crumbs.

A good way to serve the left-over chicken is to make a biscuit crust, the same as for old-fashioned short-cake. Spread the chicken between and pour gravy on the whole.

The steel rod from an old umbrella or parasol will make an excellent plant supporter next summer, and if painted green will look well. The ribs, too, may be brought into use for a similar service.

To make flaky piecrust fry out three pounds of pure lard and two pounds of cold suet; strain and mix together. This makes very nice, rich piecrust and is very much healthier and cheaper than clear lard.

When you turn out a very light boiled pudding it is apt to break. Don't send it to the table like this, but coat it with meringue made from the white of an egg beaten stiff with an ounce of caster sugar. Put it into the oven long enough to brown the meringue lightly, then decorate with glace cherries or angelica strips.

Rust stains, no matter how bad, can be easily removed by putting vinegar and salt on the stain and placing it in the warm sunshine. Repeat this until the stain is removed. The vinegar and salt (together) are very active and will remove the stain more quickly than lemon and salt.

Take a spool and place on the material to be marked and with a lead pencil mark half way around the spool.



COME ON OR COME OUT!

THIS is the allied soldiers' cry, spoken or not, to the Germans in their vast system of dug-outs. How it is answered may be partly judged by the fact that since the allied offensive started in July nearly 40,000 German prisoners have been taken.—Drawn by Louis Raemaekers in London Daily Mail.

Then lower the spool a little to form the scallop and mark half way around again. Continue in this way until you finish marking your material. Any size scallop can be made by using larger or smaller spools.

No matter how careful you may be when cooking, it isn't always easy to prevent things going wrong. But housekeepers sometimes set a spoiled dish aside as "wasted," or eat it in its unpalatable form, when the trouble might be remedied if they knew what to do.

Suppose your boiled custard curdles, for instance, try putting it in a very cold basin, and beating it briskly. Another plan is to add a teaspoonful of cornflour, mixed to a paste with water. Cook this for a few minutes, then strain the thickened custard into a glass dish.

FACTS ABOUT THE WEATHER.

By Chas. M. Bice, Denver, Colorado.

The winds are the chief factors in weather, but they change so unexpectedly that prognosticating the weather is very difficult.

Weather signs are numerous and many of them still remain a mystery, but enough have been deciphered to render forecasting tolerably certain for at least 48 hours.

We have rain when there is cause for it; and the wind blows this way and that, for well ascertained reasons. Air pressure determines the winds and winds are the potentials of storms. Barometric pressure of the air simply means that this instrument records its relative density, or weight, it having been proven by experiment that when air is heated it expands, or becomes lighter, for the same volume, and it becomes heavier as it cools.

Air is always flowing from regions of high pressure to those of lower, hence the winds.

A weather map for the country shows the high and low pressures by heavy black lines, and all the places having the same air pressure are shown by these heavy lines running through them and the figures close to the lines indicate the extent of the pressure.

These heavy lines are called Isobars meaning equal weight or pressure. In the U.S. and, I suppose, similarly in Canada, each morning at 8 o'clock, Washington time, at every weather station in the country, the barometer is read and the result sent to Washington by telegraph, where the readings are placed on a skeleton map of the country, each at the location of the city from which it is telegraphed, and lines are then drawn through the places having the same pressure.

From these it is easy to see where the high and low pressure centres are located. Such a map generally shows several such areas. Observing these maps day by day will show changes in location of the high and low pressures. It moves eastward across the country at several hundred miles a day, and often many of them are on their way at the same time. Experience has shown that the "lows" generally cross the Northern part of the U.S. and almost invariably pass down the St. Lawrence River valley. The "highs" occupy the spaces between the lows and also proceed eastward with an inclination to the south-east, but their progress is not so regular as that of the "lows."

The "lows" are generally more or less of a circular area, surrounded by high pressures, and the air tends to move from the high to the low areas from all sides. The rotation of the earth on its axis changes the direction of these winds slightly. The low is a sort of air whirlpool, embracing sometimes an area 1,000 or more miles in diameter, and moving slowly eastward, called a cyclone; but in meteorology, a cyclone is not a destructive wind, as popularly conceived. Such are called tornadoes.

A warm wind from the south to cooler places north causes warmer weather in the latter, and vice versa a cool wind from the north in winter often carries freezing weather to the Gulf States.

On the weather map places of equal temperature are connected by dotted lines called Isotherms. They are usually bent northward in front of a storm, and southward in its rear.

The humidity in a wind is also an important factor, for it varies with the temperature. Air from the south moving north warms the country but is itself losing heat, and as it cools and the air contracts it holds more moisture relative to bulk until finally at some distance above the earth, saturation may be reached and the moisture condensed into the form of clouds, and if continued, rain is sure to fall.

Of course, large bodies of water and mountain ranges cause marked local variations in the weather accompanying the passage of winds.

Several cyclones pass eastward each week as a rule; cyclones and anti-cyclones follow so closely that we are in the one or the other almost constantly. Most of the winds are cyclonic, and to them chiefly the middle, or what is known in this country as the Mississippi valley, owes its rainfall.

An anti-cyclone means the area in which the cooler air of the upper regions is settling to the surface of the earth and flows away in all directions. Hence the weather in a region of high pressure is usually cool, clear and dry, with a west or north-west wind. This is why the air is fresh and bracing following a rain storm, it is what is called anti-cyclone weather.

Hurricanes are storms that originate at sea and are of the same character as the land tornadoes, but usually far more destructive. Those that affect Canada and the U.S. have their origin near the West Indies, and generally move westward to the coast, and then northward and pass out across the Atlantic with decreasing severity. We will consider thunder storms in our next.

But the Question Returns.

As the stage coach careened toward the edge of the cliff the timid tourist gazed anxiously down at the brawling stream 300 feet below.

"Do people fall over this precipice very often?" she asked.

The driver clucked to his broncos. "No, ma'am," he returned placidly; "never but once."

Vaseline Capsicum

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THE FASHIONS

The Long Flowing Veil.

The new veil is a long, flowing one draped over the top of a small high-crowned hat with a narrow turned-down brim, like the one pictured here. It is caught together in front and fashioned to the top of the crown with a large, round pin, and from there it hangs softly down the back.

There are ever so many charming veils of this type nowadays. They are made of chiffon, silk net or lace, some of them finished with borders and others without. And they come in a variety of colors to suit every complexion and every taste. Some of the prettiest ones are in lovely shades of purple, soft rose-color, lavender, taupe, green and blue, as well as black and white. They are sometimes worn on small close-fitting turbans and again on larger sailor shapes.

Hats and veils like these are worn with frocks of serge, satin or silk. The



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Satin Dress Braided with Soutache

one pictured here was worn with a dress of black satin with a long snug bodice fitted at the waist with soft pleats. The skirt had a full tunic pleated at the waist and made with the popular loop pockets, which were faced with purple satin to match the purple braided design which trimmed the dress. This is one of the favored designs for autumn and it certainly is a most becoming one. The sleeve was cleverly cut to form a point be-



7391

An Example of the Straighter Effect low the elbow, where a silk tassel was placed.

A Popular Fall Model.

There is another type of dress for fall which is rapidly gaining more and more advocates every day. This is the one-piece frock of which an il-

lustration is shown here. It shows the straighter effect and long line which Parisian houses have made a point of featuring this season. Long straps starting from the shoulders, under the large collar, and working their way down on either side of the front, relieve the severity of this simple design. Little slash pockets are placed on both the straps below the belt line.

In some of the one-piece dresses, a long, narrow girdle of the material is wound loosely around the figure several times and tied at the back or front in a loose knot. The ends are often finished with silk tassels. The belt is generally arranged at the low waist-line, giving a suggestion of the Moya Age effect, which, it is predicted, will become popular again.

The materials most favored for these practical frocks are satin, broadcloth, fine serge, tricotine, fancy twills, gabardine and poplin. The Parisienne favors wool jersey very highly for these one-piece frocks, also the checked velours de laine which are considered so very smart.

These materials are excellent for shopping, motoring and such occasions when one must be simply though smartly dressed. Some of the colors are dark brown, terra cotta, orange and green. The combinations in checked velours are dark green with beige, gray with navy blue, and beige with Burgundy, not to speak of the black and white checks, which never seem to lose their popularity.

Skirts Are Longer and Straighter

There is a decided tendency to longer and straighter-hanging skirts in most of the autumn models. Paquin has made many dresses noticeably longer, both for street and evening wear, and many of the other Parisian couturiers have lengthened the skirts for the coming season, though not to an exaggerated degree. The skirts have not lost any of their fulness in their downward tendency. They simply follow the lines of the figure more closely and do not flare as much. The hoop skirts and crinoline effects are practically dead and some soft draperies are seen in their stead, especially in evening and afternoon dresses of satins, crepes and soft silks.

These patterns may be obtained from your local McCall Dealer or from the McCall Company, 70 Bond Street, Toronto, Ontario.

GERMAN PRISONERS.

How the French Secure Them From Running Away.

An American who fought with the French gives in the Atlantic Monthly a lively description of a successful attack on the enemy's trenches and the capture of many German prisoners.

Our line was wearing thin. Halfway to the third trench we were reinforced. The ground in our rear was covered with our men. All at once came a change. The German artillery in front ceased firing, and the next second we saw the reason why. In the trench ahead the German troops were pouring out in black masses and advancing toward us at a trot. Was it a counter-attack? Then, as suddenly our own artillery ceased firing and the mystery became plain. The Germans were approaching in columns of four, officers to the front, hands held in the air; and as they came closer we could distinguish the steady cry, "Kameraden! Kameraden!"

They were surrendering. Out flew our knives, and in less time than it takes to tell it we had mingled among the prisoners, slicing off their trousers buttons, cutting off suspenders and hacking through belts. We cut the laces off all their shoes, and thus stopping along, their hands helplessly in their breeches pockets to keep their trousers from falling round their ankles, shuffling their feet to keep their boots on, the huge column of prisoners was sent to the rear with a few soldiers to direct rather than to guard them.

As the Germans had left the trenches, their artillery had paused, thinking it a counter-attack. Now, as file after file was escorted to the rear and it became apparent that the men had surrendered, the German artillery opened up again furiously. Six shells landed at the same instant in almost the same place, and within a few minutes Section 3 of our company had almost disappeared.

A Stinger Himself.

Merely Curious—What was it the woman had, a sewing bee? Male Pessimist—Must have been a "bee" all right; I guess there was stinging enough.

G. L. MEIKLE & CO.

**Headquarters for
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nition, Shot-shells, Etc.**

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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.
which we intend selling at very low prices and at COST to Share-
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
to rural districts. Requirements may be ordered by phone.

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Orders Promptly supplied and deliveries made.

**The Lachute Stores, Limited.
LACHUTE MILLS, P.Q.**



**An impromptu porch-party
with a Victor-Victrola**

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

Always ready to entertain children, young folks, grown ups
—to give all your friends their kind of music, and to make
them all feel at home.

And when your company leaves they vote you "the ideal
host".

Victor Victrolas \$21.00 to \$400.00

Records from 75 cts. up.

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.

Fall and Winter Suits and Overcoatings

We have received a large assortment of FALL & WINTER
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 Fall.

GEOFFROY BEDARD

THE TAILOR.

Main Street, - Lachute.

.. Head-Quarters ..

LIFE!!

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

also just received a carload of
STOVES and RANGES

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

THE BANK OF OTTAWA

ESTABLISHED 1874

Head Office: - Ottawa, Canada.

Capital Paid Up	\$ 4,000,000
Reserve and Undivided Profits	4,996,304
Total Assets over	55,000,000

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Farm Machinery, Deering and McCormick also Fleury's famous
Plows, and J. B. Doré's Thrashers, Etc., International Engines,
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Buggies and Expresses. A fine lot to choose from.
Peerless Wire Fencing and Gates, Cedar
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ness Parts, Pumps, Stoves, Ranges,
Oils, Churns, Washing Machines,
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Stanchions, Litter & Feed
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All bought for SPOT CASH and on sale at Reasonable Prices.

BERRY'S OLD STAND

MAIN STREET - LACHUTE

Lachute Grist & Flour Mills.

Wholesale and Retail.

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

FINE GROUND FEED OUR SPECIALTY.

All grinding guaranteed. Grinding Saturday's Only.

J. D. CAMPBELL

Main Street, Lachute.

CLOTHES FOR BOYS



**BLUE'S
Wearbetter Suits**

**For Boys are
Second to None**

I carry a complete
assortment of sizes in
stock. Two pairs of
bloomers with every
suit.

Ready-made Cloth-
ing for Men, Shirts,
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Footwear for every
member of the family.
PRICES RIGHT

**BLUE'S
Wearbetter
SUITS FOR BOYS**

Boots Repaired.

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W. G. Staniforth

LACHUTE MARBLE & GRANITE WORKS

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

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

Terms to suit Purchasers.

W. M. SCOTT, Prop.

**.. 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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DR. HUGH MCCONNELL,
SURGEON DENTIST

Phone, Westmount 5489.

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LACHUTE, - QUE

DR. JOHN McO. DREW, B.A.

Physician and Surgeon,

Between the Bank of Ottawa

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DR. G. A. CLUNIE, D.D.S.
SURGEON DENTIST

Office over Banford's Store

Here Every Day.

L. L. LEGAULT, B.C.
ADVOCATE,

Roby's Block.

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GAETAN VALOIS, L.L.
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Money to loan on security

Depositor of the late J.

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H. J. CRESWELL, B.A., B.C.
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Main Street, - Lachute, Q.

The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XLI

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1916.

NO. 43

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 Neillon's Chocolates.

Fruitbaskets for Sale (wholesale or retail).

P. PAQUIN, - Lachute

FOR SERVICE. — Yorkshire Bred at the celebrated Oak Lodge Farm, by J. E. BRETHOUR, at my stables. Fee \$1.00. W. D. HUME Hill Head.

Butterick offer Delineator for ten days longer at seventy-five cents a year delivered at our counter. W. BANFORD & SON.

Big Sale of Millinery.

Stock of hats, mounts and Millinery trimmings to be sold below cost price. All goods are new and up to date, and must be sold at once. A big bargain for the early buyer, come and secure a bargain.

MISS HAMPTON, Lachute.

Our Ladies Jackets in Plush are most attractive, all new goods. Fit one on.

W. BANFORD & SON.

NOTICE. — All persons taking garbage to the dump ground must take it back two hundred feet from the Main Road or they will be prosecuted according to law.

By order of
THE TOWN COUNCIL.

Some nice Costumes also, in various cloth and shades.

W. BANFORD & SON.

OLD FALSE TEETH—BOUGHT IN any condition. \$1.00 per set or 7 cents per tooth. Cash by return mail. R. A. Copeman, 2579a Esplanade Ave., Montreal, Quebec.

FARM FOR SALE.

100 acre farm for sale, situated in Chateauboro near St. Philippe.

Address T. KIR.

2585 Christoph Colomb, Montreal.

There are Silk Dresses, Serge Dresses and Serge Dresses in the lot.

W. BANFORD & SON.

Nothing will give more
pleasure to a soldier
friend in the trenches
than one of your

Personal Christmas Greeting Cards

Conveying a message of
remembrance and good
cheer.

Cards Printed to Order
from \$1.25 a Dozen.

WATCHMAN OFFICE.

CRESWELL'S

Canada Cement

Prices Right

R. Creswell, Regist'd.

LOCAL NEWS

Mrs. Squires is visiting friends in Cornwall.

Mr. E. Young, of Montreal, spent Friday in town.

Mr. T. R. Cole, of Ottawa, was in town on Wednesday.

Miss Violet Joss, of Montreal, was the guest of her parents this week.

Rev. and Mrs. J. L. George spent a few days in Montreal this week.

Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Christie of Morin Heights, spent the week-end in town.

Sergeant and Mrs. Pickard were the week-end guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. Way.

Messrs. John Calder and Stuart Paul, of Montreal, spent the week-end in town.

Mr. Wm. McCrean spent the early part of this week in Montreal visiting his family.

Miss B. Robin, of North River, is spending a short visit with friends in Montreal.

Miss Cora Griffith, of Montreal, spent the week-end the guest of her sister Mrs. D. C. Bailey.

Mrs. Griffith, of Montreal, was the week-end guest of her sister Mrs. W. G. Stanforth.

Miss Grace Cottingham, of Ottawa, is the guest of her brother Mr. Jas. W. Cottingham.

Corp. Carpenter and Pte. T. Hammond, of the 5th Pioneers, Montreal, spent the week-end in town.

Mr. John Cunningham who has been in the West for the past three months returned home on Tuesday.

Miss Kitty Fraser, of Western Hospital Staff, Montreal, spent the week-end the guest of Mrs. Malcolm Smith.

The Messes G. and A. Stewart and Mr. Roberts, of Montreal, were the week-end guests of Mrs. Jason Stewart.

The Methodist Sunday School will hold their Annual Christmas Tree and entertainment on Thursday Dec. 21st.

Lieut. Lorne McCoy, of R.S.C., who has been home on sick leave left on Monday for New York enroute for England.

The Messes Florence and Gladys McGillivray, of Montreal, spent the week-end in town the guests of their parents.

Collection for the Red Cross Society at Memorial Service in Methodist Church, on Sunday, Nov. 12th, amounted to \$36.00 (thirty six dollars).

Sergeant Pickard, of Montreal, gave an inspiring address in the Methodist Church on Sunday last. In the afternoon he addressed the Brownsburg congregation.

Mr. and Mrs. Gardner, of Montreal, Mr. and Mrs. Brosseau, of St. Andrews, were in town this week attending the wedding of Mr. Allan Morrison to Miss Mary McFarlane.

Mr. Ovilva Prevost wishes to inform the Public in General that he has purchased from Mr. A. Delphone his lunch counter and outfit, and he will give entire satisfaction to the inner man.

Notwithstanding the inclement weather on Thursday last, the sale of Work and Tea given under the auspices of the Ladies of the Baptist Church passed off well. And a sum of \$145.00 was realized.

A diamond ring donated by a member of the Red Cross Society is to be raffled for the benefit of the Society.

Ring on exhibition in Mr. Jousse's window. Date of drawing for same will be announced later.

The Lachute Methodist Church on Tuesday last, shipped sixteen boxes to the "Boys" at the Front, that have gone from this Church.

The Brownsburg Methodist Church shipped fourteen boxes to the Boys at the Front on the same date, making a total of 30 boxes. It costing nearly \$20. for postage.

Church of England Services in Lachute Parish will be held (D.V.) on Sunday 19th inst. as follows:—St. Simeon's Lachute, 10.30 a.m. and 7 p.m., St. Aidan's, Louisa, 3 p.m., Brownsburg 7 p.m. The Rev. Rural Dean Robinson, Diocesan Secretary, will assist in the morning service at St. Simeon's Church, and will conduct the services at Louisa and Brownsburg.

Mrs. Alex. Chambers has removed from the Company's houses to reside on Dalesville Road.

Come and join us in the United meetings which are being conducted by Dr. Fraser on Friday evenings at 7.30 p.m. and Sunday at 7 a.m. the meetings are at present held at Mrs. John Tomalty's, a hearty welcome will be given to all. Come and enjoy the works of the Lord.

No. of articles forwarded to 45 Belmont Park, Montreal.

355 face cloths, 100 pairs socks, 60 bed-pads, 50 towels, 40 handkerchiefs, 39 sheets, 23 pyjama suits, 15 flannel shirts, 5 bed-jackets, 5 dressing gowns.

694 articles.

BROWNSBURG

A Social was held in the Baptist Church Dalesville Road on the Tuesday evening Nov. 14th where a very pleasant evening was spent the programme commenced from 6 till 8 with tea and cake etc. after which the evening was filled well in with songs, recitations, musical solos, also a very interesting item on the programme was given in Indian Club swinging by Miss Agnes Glover, which was heartily appreciated by all. Mr. White presided throughout the evening, when at the close a speech was given by Mr. Hunter who is staying at Dalesville for the next two weeks and holding special meetings there which he intends everyone to go. Mrs. Styles acted as pianist throughout the evening the proceeds are to go to clear off the debt of the Church seats, the evening closed with the hearty singing of the National Anthem.

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WEDDING BEAUS.

MORRISON—McFARLANE

A very quiet wedding took place on Wednesday last at the home of Mr. John McFarlane, Hill Foot, when Miss Mary McFarlane was united in marriage to Mr. Allan Morrison of Lachute Mills. The ceremony being performed by Rev. J. L. George. Mr. and Mrs. Allan Morrison then drove to their own home where a large reception was held.

McLEAN—MUIR.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. R. Muir, of Upper Lachute, was the scene of a pretty event on Tuesday last when their youngest daughter, Marion Alma was united in marriage to Mr. A. E. McLean the ceremony being performed by Rev. J. Wilson. Mr. and Mrs. McLean left on the evening train for the West followed by the good wishes of their many friends.

Memorial Service for the Late Harry Joss.

Great Gathering pay last Tribute to Fallen Hero.

On Sunday evening last, the Methodist Church was crowded to excess when over one hundred people were turned away from the Church unable to gain admission. The Memorial Service, of which fraternal organization the deceased was a member, turned out in a body and occupied the middle portion of the Church. The Choir was augmented by members of Brownsburg and the other churches. The Pastor, Rev. F. J. Hayden, B. A., was assisted by the Rev. J. L. George, M. A., of the Presbyterian Church, and Sergeant Pickard of Montreal. The Choir beautifully rendered, "Homeland" and "Peace Perfect Peace."

Rev. Mr. Hayden took for his text the 23 Psalm the fourth and fifth verse "Yea though I walk through the valley of the Shadow of Death and spoke of the many noble young men who had been called to pass through the Valley. Our Fallen heroes had enrolled themselves valiantly to fight for a great cause, civilization, Right and Humanity. They had immortalised themselves, immortalised Canada. In this Fight, Lachute was doing its share. The speaker then faced the serious problem how can we raise our promised amount of men. The Voluntary system which had worked wonders, in fact was unparalleled in the history of the world, seemed now exhausted. He asked if it was right for Young Men to indulge in the frivolities of the hour when our Brothers from home and Country were giving their lives in the supreme sacrifice. He thought every fit man should be in the field and every spare dollar given for the Empire. The speaker then paid a high eulogy to the departed friend and comrade, Private Harry Joss, who had passed through the valley of the shadow and laid down his life "Somewhere in France." The great gathering was a tribute to his character. Creeds and religions were laid aside to participate in expression of appreciation. Of his personality, he said, it was one of singular winsomeness. Quiet, Unassuming and True.

As to his heroism, that was undeniable for he had volunteered for a post of great danger, when the call came he was ready and uncomplainingly he walked out to the Aid Post to meet his fate with grit and unflinching courage.

Harry was the first of his graduating class to pass on to his reward. His office had been vacated, the home circle broken, but like Late King Edward he could say, "Thank God I have done my Duty."

He had paid the supreme sacrifice, his head will lie, "Beneath the Daisies" "somewhere in France" to wait that last soldiers call to the great muster in Heaven, and to answer the Roll when called up yonder.

To the deceased mother, brother and sister, the speaker, in the name of the Church, the Academy, the Masons and all his friends offered the very deepest sympathy and earnestly prayed that God's richest blessing would be with them, closing with Rev. Canon Scott's Poem

"So down the ringing road we pass,
And leave him where he fell,
The guardian trees, the waving grass,
The birds will love him well."

We leave him, said the speaker,
"Until the day breaks,
And the Shadows flee away."

During the singing of a hymn the collection was taken was devoted to the Local Red Cross Society and amounted to \$36.00.

Before the Bugler sounded the "Last Post" Sergeant Pickard, of Montreal, made a quiet appeal for some one to fill Harry's place in the ranks.

Bugler Fred Brewer who had been sent by Col. McRobie of the "Kitchener's Own" to sound the last post then stepped forward.

Sergeant Pickard, Corporal Roy Carpenter and Private Ted Hammond took up their military stand, with heads covered, and at attention, Sergeant Pickard then took the Salute, while Bugler Brewer sounded the "Last Post" and the whole congregation remained standing during the impressive ceremony, and then united in singing the National Anthem.

DALESVILLE

Special services are being conducted at Dalesville this week by Evangelist Thos. Hunter, of Ottawa, and will continue the following week. Sunday 19th services 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

Pastor White will speak at Brownsburg at 3 p.m. Sunday Nov. 19, the Lords supper will be observed at the close of this service.

MARRIAGES.

McLEAN—MUIR. On Nov. 14th, 1916, by the Rev. J. Wilson, Allen Edmond McLean, to Marion Alma Muir youngest daughter of Mr. Richard Muir, both of Upper Lachute.

DEATHS

GRAHAM.—At North River, on Sunday Nov. 12th, Gladys Albina, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. A. Graham, aged 4 months and 9 days.

Ladies' Dresses

We have in stock a good assortment of Ladies' Dresses in Serge Blue and Brown, Velvet Black and Brown, Silk Copen and Navy.

These are at wonderfully low prices.

Also a lot of nice Costumes in Black, Blue and Brown, at moderate prices.

W. Banford & Son Lachute.

Hay, Flour and Feed, In Large or Small Quantities

Bread, Cakes & Confectionery

Wedding Cakes a Specialty.

Ice Cream made to order. Fruits in Season.

Fine Assortments of Ganong's Chocolates.

Splendid Line of Picture Post-cards.

We are agents for 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.

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.

For a Quick Pick-Up Luncheon try that most delicious, nourishing, whole wheat food, Triscuit, the shredded wheat wafer-toast. It contains all the body-building material in the whole wheat grain, including the bran coat which promotes healthful and natural bowel movement. It is real whole wheat bread without yeast, baking powder or chemicals of any kind—an ideal food for children because it compels thorough mastication and ensures perfect digestion. A crisp, tasty "snack" for picnics or excursions. Toast in the oven and serve with butter, soft cheese or marmalades.

Made in Canada

THEY MUST FIND SUBSTITUTES

GERMANY IS NOW IN A VERY BAD POSITION.

Wood Meal One of Things Germans Have Tried to Find Palatable.

No more convincing testimony to the effectiveness of our sea measures against Germany can be conceived than that afforded by a study of the advertisement columns in the leading newspapers of that country.

In the remote days before the war these columns were filled with matter which differed only slightly from corresponding columns in British journals. The stress of war away up in the mists of the northern seas, have given an entirely different complexion to them. The wants of the German nation now are not what they were 18 months ago. The eager demands of purchasers all over the gamut of desire have been concentrated into one strident and uniform demand—the demand for food. Before the war we never encountered the advertisements of traders in search of food, or advertisements from those with food to sell. To-day the advertisements are a good indication of the grinding pressure on the German nation. "Prime sunflower oil" takes the place of olive oil, one of a score of substitutes, some of which must be extremely nasty. "Pure linseed oil" is chemically deprived of its peculiar taste by the "Continental Isola Factory" of Birkesdorf (Rhenish Prussia), and to the oil so purified is added "that peculiarly delicate flavor" which the best Italian oil possesses.

Artificial Honey.

We are fascinated by a wonderful array of "artificial honeys." The fascination lies in their mystery. We wonder what they are, what those ingredients are which those wizards of chemists have excoagulated. In the Berliner Tageblatt, Ernst Colditz, of Leipzig, advertises four distinct varieties of this honey: (1) Solid; (2) Resembling lard; (3) Fluid; (4) Powder. They are all "excellent," and they possess an "unapproachable natural aroma." The "Nutriment Factory, Apis, of Namslau, in Silesia, sells honey powder at 6d. a packet, both of them "analyzed by Dr. Way, of Breslau."

Famine of Fat.

Of course, the great trouble is to get something to spread on the war-bread. This war-bread is not very palatable, and must have something on it to alleviate its asperities. Butter is all right, so is goose fat, so is lard, so is any sort of grease, but there is a famine of fat in the land, and that is where the artificial honeys and jams and artificial margerines, etc., come in. Better the most artificial of honeys than plain, unadulterated war bread by itself. Here is a recipe for artificial honey advertised by the manufacturer of one of the ingredients: "Two pounds of sugar, half-pint of water, and a package of Salus Honey Aroma. Dissolve over a fire, boil briskly, and let cool. The result is easily digestible, and tastes as good as bees' honey."

What is Wood Meal?

These chemists. We produce the advertisement of one of them offering his services to the public. What is wood meal or flour? We find it advertised in the Berliner Tageblatt and in other journals of less note. It is not sawdust. It is clearly an article of food. Some months ago a professor of chemistry declared that there were unsuspected stores of nutriment in wood and straw, and that a slight admixture with potatoes and rye need not necessarily be indigestible. Is this wood meal the response?

Unkind.

"They say that ignorance is bliss." "How perfectly blissful you must be then."

A Splendid Liar

Dick Trevor read the letter through again, then crumpled it in his hand.

"Dear old Dick, Just a line to tell you all is well with yours always as this leaves me at present. I am glad I came out to Canada. It is the place to make money. I suppose you are still joggling on at the old pitch. You did not have to trouble about the cash. How's Milly Barton? Does the cooking as well as ever? That brings me to the most important point. I have got married, old man, and Clara is the sunniest girl ever born. My love to Milly."

There was a deal more, which did not signify.

His love to Milly! A stony look was on Dick Trevor's face. He knew what Milly Barton hoped. She and her mother had looked after the rooms Trevor had shared with Tom Collyer, and had since kept on alone. Mrs. Barton entered the room with a supper-tray, which she set down on the table by the window, afterwards drawing the curtains and lighting up. Trevor slipped the note into his pocket.

"How's Milly this evening?" he asked.

"Nothing to boast about, sir," said the woman, with a sigh. "She just worries. Always thinking of Mr. Tom—wondering how it is he hasn't written. Ah, Canada must be a awful place!"

"She ought to have a change," said Trevor, as he sat down.

"There's no change for folks like Milly and me," replied Mrs. Barton. "If it wasn't for you stopping on, sir, I don't know where we should be now, for people don't seem to need lodgings any more."

Trevor gave the speaker an odd look.

"Is Milly well enough to see me tonight?" he asked.

"Oh, if you would come and talk to her, sir! It always does her a power of good, you know Mr. Tom as you did."

Milly Barton was lying back on the couch in the neatly-furnished sitting-room as Trevor entered. She started up as he crossed to her, holding out his hand.

"No, stay as you were, please," said the man, taking the chair at her side and gazing at her sadly.

Milly Barton was really pretty, and something more, for there was sympathy and understanding in her grey eyes.

"How good of you to come and talk to me, Mr. Trevor!" she murmured softly. "I know how busy you are. Is there any news?"

Trevor nodded. He knew—how well—that Tom Collyer was her hero. Tom was a brilliant, ready talker, a splendid interpreter of the superficial. "He has written to you again?" questioned the girl. "Of course he has to about all the business. He would not have time to write to me, I know, not since those wonderful letters he sent me when I was ill." Her eyes searched the man's face. "I like to think of them. I remember every word."

Trevor nodded.

"Tom's all right," he said gravely. "There is a message for you. He thinks about you."

It was well to carry on the deception. The doctor had let him know that much pretty clearly, for the poor girl had nearly died.

"Of course it is a hard life out there," he added.

Milly's hand fluttered towards him. "Tell me all," she said quietly. "I love to hear."

Mrs. Barton placed an iron which was time-expired in front of the fire and went slowly out of the room.

"It is a wonderfully big country," said Trevor, with an effort. "Tom has a farm of hundreds and hundreds of acres. He is ready to laugh at the Old Country now, because he thinks it is so small."

He went on talking about the absent one, about the vast land out there beyond the freight, the rolling plains, the stretching forests where the beaver made its home; and Milly nestled back amidst the cushions, a smile of interest on her lips.

Suddenly she looked at Trevor.

"It is so good of you," she said wistfully. "But I must not keep you from your work. I know you have to write to-night. I can lie here and think—about Canada and England—and all you have said. You have been so kind to me!" Her eyes filled with tears. "I hardly know how to thank you!"

Trevor bent over her. "Don't cry, little girl!" he said, as he left.

From the kitchen came the sound of washing-up. The fire was burning low. Milly sat up and put her hand to her eyes. In the room beyond she saw Trevor seated at his desk.

"I wonder if there is anything I could send Tom," she said to herself. "Mr. Trevor never told me his address. I will ask him for it."

She rose slowly and stood a moment, her hand resting on the back of a chair. Then she went carefully towards the door.

"Why, he's asleep!" she cried. "He has been working much too hard."

She stooped over him, to see the commencement of a letter lying before him—a letter in which her name was mentioned—and a crimson flush

suffused her face as she read the words:

"You speak of Milly. You little know the harm your lightly-spoken words have done. It was no jest, to her. The poor girl loves you, thinks of you every second of her beautiful life, and your silence caused her to worry herself into an illness from which we feared she would never recover. You talk in your letter of me. As if Milly ever gave me a single thought, or ever could!"

"May you be happy, Tom! I suppose you sinned from want of knowledge rather than by intent; but I am in distress when I keep the news of your marriage from her, dreading what will happen when she knows, for then—"

The girl drew back, a deep sigh escaping her. Trevor stirred, murmured a word—her name. She glided back to her accustomed place. When Mrs. Barton came in it was to see Milly seated there, her chin resting in her hand, her eyes peering into the fire's glow.

"I suppose there was no such thing as a letter from where the beavers live, where the great lakes are, to-day?"

Trevor stared curiously at the girl as she stood facing him in the garden of the old-world cottage which he had come to regard as home. She had changed so much during the past few weeks, and he did not understand.

"No; no news is to hand this morning," he replied. "I am sorry!"

Milly watched him, a quaint little smile at the corners of her mouth, as Trevor sat down on a rustic bench and began to fill his pipe.

"How strange that Tom should not have written!" she said, her eyes misty now.

Trevor looked up.

"Next mail, perhaps," he said bluntly. "I do declare you are getting stronger!"

"Time I did, I should say!" said the girl, seating herself at the man's side. "I have been ill so long that the work—well, mother has been doing the best she could, but of course she cannot do everything." She clasped her hands in her lap and looked at the flowers in the grass. "I mean to make up now."

"What are you worrying about?" asked Trevor. "You have been ill. People can't help being ill."

"I could!" said Milly intently. "I have been thinking about you stopping down here working so hard. Riverdale isn't such a nice place as all that—to make a man like you remain here always when there is the great world outside."

"The great world is just wherever we choose to put it," said Trevor, with a sideways glance at his companion. "Not taking to philosophy, are you, Milly?"

"No; I am not clever, like you."

Trevor shrugged his shoulders. "I am only just able to squeeze in with the average, and I assure you there was an awful crowd at the entrance."

The girl laughed.

"How splendid you are!" she cried. "Thank you, dear lady, for your kind and encouraging words! I shall remember them next time something occurs to annoy me."

"But—but—there were tears close now—you stay on with us; you do not go away, because it would be so hard for us if you did!" Trevor said nothing, only laid his hand gently on hers. "You see, while I was ill there was time to think such a lot, and this place—you must find it very dull."

"Never, on my life!"

Milly regarded him steadily.

"That's because you never think of yourself, I expect."

"No," said Trevor, with a shake of his head. "I am merely a selfish beast, like most of the others."

"You can tell me that, but you are only laughing at me, and I—I have been wondering how mother and I can ever repay you for all you have done."

"Oh, just a smile now and then from you!" said the man, trying to speak casually. "That will meet all requirements."

"A smile! And you—you a busy man, you walked five miles for the doctor that night I was taken bad—for me, the daughter of the landlady, nothing more!"

"It beats me why the daughter of a landlady shouldn't have a doctor as

well as anybody else! My dear Milly, what do you mean?"

"It is hard to explain," said the girl. "But I am thinking of a man who acted nobly always, who never troubled about his own convenience—the man who, before I was ill, let me help him with his work. I want to do that again."

Trevor rose and took a step or two down the garden-path, while Milly sat watching him, an odd, little, superior look in her eyes. Trevor faced round and resumed his seat.

"You can do the work if you are strong enough," he said.

"You mean that? You are not angry with me?" cried the girl, as she slipped her hand through his arm.

"I could not be angry with you," murmured Trevor, darting her a look and then averting his gaze.

"Then talk to me, please! Talk about the things you used to before—"

"About Tom?"

"No; it wasn't Tom Collyer at all, but somebody quite different whom I cared for—the man who was a friend in the sad days, the man who proved so true and great, the man who lied—for—"

She was staring down at his hand, and the other gave a start as he felt a tear fall on his palm.

"Really, Milly, you are talking in riddles! I don't understand you at all."

"Don't you? Yet you know the man I mean. You know him quite well."

"I'm afraid I— You don't mean the doctor's son—the handsome Geoffrey?"

"Oh, how silly you are! Of course not!"

"Then please explain, fair lady, for I admit I am very dense to-day."

"You—you showed me once that I was something to you," she whispered, "and you—it was like coming back to life—I knew the truth, knew that all the rest was only a stupid mistake, and if you care still—"

She gave a sigh, then came the murmured words: "Oh, Dick!" as Trevor gathered her in his arms.—London Answers.

INSURES PERFECT BAKING RESULTS MAGIC BAKING POWDER

CONTAINS NO ALUM - MADE IN CANADA

"TROOPS OF ATTACK."

Special Divisions Used Only For Charges on Trenches.

During the first part of the war careful watch was kept by the French General Staff over the way every regiment and division acted. In the acid test of battle this division proved its ability to advance under fire, that regiment failed. Gradually the "crack" organizations were known.

These picked men are quartered about twenty or thirty miles behind the lines, and they live like athletes training for a prize fight. They have great athletic fields, where they play football and practice field sports. Theatres and music are provided for their amusement. While things are quiet at the front they are kept in as perfect physical and mental condition as art and science can devise.

Then when the commanders at the front need men for a charge against German trenches across the shell-swept open fields, word is sent back for these special troops. The needed number are told off, they are loaded into automobiles, carried swiftly to the front, singing and eager; they make their charge; trench troops move up and occupy the ground they have gained, and the attackers—such as are left of them—go back to their football and training, to get ready to go to the next point in the line that needs them.

What the French have done Germans and the British have done likewise. These "troops of attack" are a development of modern warfare.—World's Work.

AFFECTS ANIMALS.

Heavy Gun Firing Has Driven Game Out of War Zone.

Some curious and interesting observations upon the psychological effect produced on animals by the detonations of big guns have been recently made. The animals considered are the horses and dogs used for military purposes, and the game in the area of warfare. It was noticed soon after the beginning of the war that the latter began to migrate into Luxemburg, Switzerland, and the portions of France and Belgium not the seat of hostilities.

The first to flee was the "black game" (a term which includes the wild boar, the badger, and the bear), whose senses are specially acute. Then the roebuck and the red deer followed; but, strange to say, the hare, whose timidity is proverbial, continued to occupy its usual territory. The larger birds likewise, such as the grouse, the pheasant, the sea-eagle, and the wild duck, were driven away by the heavy firing.

Strange to say, the wolf, which was expected to regain lost ground in the present war, has shown itself very gun-shy. Another curious fact is that the song-birds, such as the lark, the thrush, and the finch, have not been driven away by the thunder of the cannon, and continue to hold their nests and sing their songs in their accustomed haunts. Other birds which remain unfrightened are various kinds of owls, falcons, sparrow-hawks, etc.

BOOKS CARRY NO DISEASE.

Experiments Dispel Superstition That Leaves Attract 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 Mr. 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.

Worth While.

At an evening party two men, strangers to each other, began chatting. Presently one indicated a lady across the room and remarked:

"What a beautiful woman that is over there!"

"Glad you think so," replied the other, with a smile. "She is my wife."

"Then I congratulate you, old chap. It must be quite a pleasure to lose every argument to a woman like that."

Some people are too busy to attend to their own business.

MIRACLES OF WAR SURGERY

PORTION OF NERVE GRAFTED IN AN ARM.

Bullet Taken From a Lung and Shrapnel From the Heart.

Visits paid to military hospitals in England show that the ravages of war are being more successfully combated than ever before.

Limbs are being saved which formerly would have had to come off for gangrene, and cripples are being uncrippled who formerly would have become cripples for life. The X-rays and the new antiseptic treatments have resulted in miracles.

Some of the successful operations performed are little short of the miraculous.

One resourceful surgeon at the Royal Herbert Hospital at Shooter's Hill, for instance, found four inches of a nerve in an arm gone.

He telephoned to the other London hospitals to inquire if an amputation was in prospect, and learned that a man was to have his leg off that afternoon.

He asked that the limb, a healthy one, should be put at once in a saline bath and brought to him by taxi. He had his patient ready under an anaesthetic on the arrival of the limb, still bloodwarm, and promptly transferred four inches of nerve from the amputated leg to the arm of the patient, with the best results.

Operation—Then a Smoke.

Many thousands of persons every day are being given anaesthetics, and within a quarter of an hour of the completion of anaesthesia, after an operation which may have lasted three or four hours, the patient can be brought round completely enough to enable him, if he wishes, to smoke a cigarette.

Two of the most remarkable operations performed have succeeded in removing a bullet from a man's lung in the one case and a piece of shrapnel from a man's heart in the other. In the former case a young Irishman was shot in the abdomen with a bullet, which struck upwards and lodged in the lung. It was found by the X-rays and removed, and the man is on the point of leaving hospital almost quite well.

In the second case the man complained of severe pain in the region of the heart, especially when he bent, and he had great difficulty in walking. The rays showed a hard substance at the back of the heart, and the surgeon, in the course of the operation, had to put his hand behind the heart and take away the shrapnel—which was the size of a half-penny—with his fingers. Air was pumped into the man's lungs throughout, and all other precautions were taken to keep him alive during this touch-and-go process. Fortunately, there was no spurt of blood when the shrapnel was removed, and the man is now perfectly well.

Making New Faces.

In the Third London General Hospital at Wandsworth are 1,600 patients.

An A.R.A., with the rank of lieutenant, can be seen here patching up damaged faces by means of masks and making plaster casts. The artificial coverings are formed in copper, then silvered, and painted a flesh color.

Photographs of men taken before and after "restoration" disclosed some truly astonishing successes. That an ex-Guardsman who had his nose and the lower portion of his face shot away should be now following a useful occupation, with his injuries so effectively masked as to be scarcely distinguishable, is a striking proof of what mechanical skill can accomplish.

Substitute for Gold.

A substitute for gold is obtained by combining 94 parts of copper with six parts of antimony and adding a little magnesium carbonate to increase the weight. It is said that this alloy can be drawn, wrought and soldered very much like gold, and that it also receives and retains a golden polish. It is worth something like 25 cents a pound.

Proud.

"He's proud of his boy, isn't he?" "I should say so. He thinks the world is just waiting for him to grow up and settle all its difficulties."

AFTER A DAY OUT DOORS

You can prevent chapped hands and lips by using

Vaseline Camphorated Cream

It allays all irritations of the skin. Sold in clean, handy tin tubes at chemists, department and general stores everywhere. Refuse substitutes.

Wholesale dealer free on request.

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FRIDAY, NOV. 17, 1916

The WATCHMAN will be published
every Friday.

J. S. GILES, Proprietor.

Be a line for Poetry accompanying
Memorial Notices.

Address all communications to
The WATCHMAN
LACHUTE QUE.

En Passant.

"CONSCRIPTION in New Zealand" as a newspaper headline has a severe look and suggests in the far Dominion a final resort to that compulsory service which Britons the world over have for many years steadfastly set their faces against. They have held, consistently, as events have proved, up to a recent point that voluntary service is preferable to compulsion, and that British patriotism and tradition have been sufficient for the protection of the Empire hitherto. That fact is so thoroughly established that the boldest advocate of conscription could not refute it. If any further proof were required it would be sufficient to point to the British Army at the present time while it is undergoing the severest test any system could possibly endure.

There is no parallel to the voluntary army we have within the memory of man. Every individual soldier who has assumed a place in the ranks has done so actuated by the manly feeling that he is needed, and has calmly accepted the alternative of death rather than that his country should be dishonoured or her national freedom jeopardized.

That their heroic action shall not be futile, and to make assurance doubly sure is the misapprehension of any ideas of conscription that are crystallizing just now. To that may be added the desire of making future provision against surprise or unprovoked aggression such as has overtaken more than one stricken country.—notably Belgium.

New Zealand is on equal footing with the other British Dominions overseas, and it is greatly to her credit that she has done more in proportion to help the allies in the world-war now devastating Europe. Who can overlook her contribution to the Navy as shown by the fact that the battleship "New Zealand" has been in full commission since soon after the war? Added to that, the number of her volunteers to the Army service has reached fifteen per cent of the whole population, men, women and children!

It is also a crowning plume of honour for her that she has adopted precautionary measures for her own protection whilst Britain is sorely tried, as well as for the future. Her conscription Statute is in force at the present time. This is an example of preparedness which might make the world stare in amazement. Without any fuss or excitement that practical Dominion has set her house in order and done unobtrusively, but with decision, what other Dominions are whispering about doing and what they ought to do if they could screw their courage to the sticking point.

Apart from New Zealand having inaugurated conscription there is a shining outstanding feature in the action which tells, better than the magic power of words or human speech could do, of the underlying feeling of devotion and great-hearted effort which animates the truly noble Dominion.

Although the Military Service Act, 1916 (the conscription statute), now operates through the Dominion, there is not one conscripted soldier in a training camp, nor has one been warned for training. It is possible that there will not be any considerable number of conscripted soldiers in New Zealand. There may not be at any time for them.

Should it at any time exist, however, the machinery is available to bring into line immediately every fit man in the Dominion. Such is the statesmanship of the preparation. No flurry, no hysteria, no shortage to be hurriedly made up with insufficiently trained men.

A year ago the first step was taken in connection with conscription, when Parliament authorized a national register. This required every man of military age to state whether he would agree to serve in the field or in a civil capacity.

That was in November 1915 and when the National Register papers were examined it was found that 112,000 men had notified their willingness to serve.

It is interesting to observe the business like method which runs through the whole thing and to note the type of men coming forward.

The new Act divides the Dominion into twenty-one districts, and there is a board for each district which attends to ballots and hears appeals. Each district has to provide a stated quota for each reinforcement, the quota being in accordance with its "fit male" population.

In any district where the number of volunteers does not touch the required level, the conscription Act operates automatically. The board takes a ballot, using the names of the first reserve only, and giving precedence to men belonging to families which have not so far contributed so far for the front, or not in full proportion to the number of men in the family. This is a very popular provision.

The required quota is thus made up. The men who volunteer with willingness in connection with the national register are not actually called upon. No advantage is taken of their names compared with lack of it. All men are given a square deal, as it were, where absolute political equality is the aim.

The first reserve consists of single men and married men who married since May 1, 1915. The second reserve consists of all other men between the ages mentioned

The Second Reserve men are not called upon until the First Reserve is exhausted in their district.

A legion that never was listed, and yet receives the Military Service Act, 1916, with good grace, is a fairly large one.

It consists of a solid type of men, holding down good jobs, looking after their farms or businesses, and determined upon making their way. They lack emotional pressure, but beneath their reserve is a dependable patriotism, and a grim determination to render a good account of themselves when they "get to bolts." They are mainly men of from thirty to forty-five, solid and seasoned.

I readily believe that Canada would not be far behind the sister Dominion if she had a few leaders of thought let loose. What this Dominion needs is a few men in Parliament of the Hughes pattern. I mean the Australian Hughes. We have one Hughes already but the one in addition would make a fine couple.

Public Opinion is ripe and plastic at the present moment, but it lacks form. Why does not some prominent public man shake himself awake and set about moulding it?

LINKSMAN.

Doings at Quebec.

Quebec, Nov. 10th.

The influence of war-time conditions, and the determination of the people of Quebec to meet them in order to do their utmost to further the cause of the Allies—these are two noteworthy features which have developed during the first week of the Legislature.

The very first breath in the King's Speech indicated this spirit. The mover and seconder of the Address, one French and the other an English speaking member, according to custom, rehearsed it, emphasizing the value of the two races in Canada. And if something more tangible than sentiment were needed to show the real feelings of Quebec, it came from Sir Lomer Gouin's own proposition that the House would be asked to vote a grant of one million dollars to the Canadian Patriotic Fund, following on the grant of half a million dollars to the National War Loan.

The much abused Province of Quebec, so grossly misunderstood by many of her well meaning neighbors—is therefore with the exception of Manitoba, the only Province in the Dominion to subscribe in this way to those dual war enterprises. Liberals may be able to draw some comfort from the fact that both Manitoba and Quebec are to-day Liberal Provinces, and that it is under Liberal Provincial administrations that these patriotic grants have been made.

The Legislature this year is different in its make-up to the Legislature which came to an end a year ago. It is true that Sir Lomer Gouin and the same ministry still controls its destinies, but much new blood has been infused into the House, and nobody will pretend that the Legislature is not any better for it.

There are 22 new faces in front of the Speaker's dais, which by the way has also a new occupant in the person of Mr. Antonin Gauthier, member for Belleschasse, replacing Hon. Cyrille Delage, whose many friends in the Eastern Townships may see him occasionally in that part of the province in his new capacity of superintendent of Public Instruction. The party standing in the House is Liberals 75, Conservatives 6. Mr. Philomen Cousineau, the former Leader of the Opposition having been defeated at the last provincial election. Mr. Arthur Sauve, the member for Two Mountains, now sits opposite the Premier. Mr. Sauve is truly plowing his lonely furrow as leader of the Conservative forces in the House.

Sir Lomer Gouin, who has a knack of springing surprises at times, has already astonished the pessimists who predicted that having no complete a possession of the House with little or no Opposition the Liberals would show stalemate, as it be satisfied to rest upon their past laurels. Judge the surprise of these false prophets when at the very first business sitting of the House, the Premier rose and declared: "Although the people have approved our measures, we have not terminated our work. In every domain there remains still work to be done. We want to conserve to this Province the advantageous position it occupies at the head of Confederation—a position which it deserves and which it must keep."

And to find proof of the Premier's determination that Quebec shall continue to progress one has only to turn to the pages of the King's Speech, which forecasts the future work of the session. There have been occasions when the King's Speech was an empty collection of verbiage, conveying little information and meaning less, but this year the King's Speech is a barometer which predicts to what extent the Ministry means business. Now legislation will be introduced to extend the Good Roads movement, from which the Eastern Townships, has especially benefited; to stimulate agriculture, the development of which is perhaps the best solution of the high cost of living problem. A forecast is also made of the undertaking of new dams to increase the water powers of the Province. There is no doubt that Quebec has water powers worth millions running to waste 365 days in the year. These powers are to be harnessed and developed, as the waters of the River St. Maurice are being canalized, and they will provide revenue for the people. If the Dominion Government undertakes this work, it develops it to a practical end—and that is the determination of the King's Speech—it will confer a benefit upon generations yet unborn in this province.

The back-to-the-Land movement will find many backers in the Legislature. Mr. Mitchell upon different occasions in the Eastern Townships has preached the doctrine of back to the farm as a solution of most of our pressing problems of to-day. His colleagues in the Cabinet are apparently of the same opinion, because the King's Speech contains this declaration: "To foster the return of our people to the soil, a most desirable movement, and to facilitate settlement, the Government has actively pushed the making of new roads in colonization centres. Through increases in the grants, the length of the roads made and improved is greater this year than ever."

The mineral deposits of the Province are to be developed, and the place this subject is given in the official address plainly shows the importance the mining industry has assumed. In the cold phraseology of the Address "My Ministers have every reason to believe that copper, lead and molybdenite mines will be worked before long, as well as new asbestos mines."

The work of improving education is to continue. Everybody who knows this Province at all, needs no statistical proof of the progress that has been made in educational facilities during the past ten years. Of particular interest to the working men is the announcement that a new Bill will be submitted by the Government to give further protection to the workers. At present the law governing the privileges of workmen gives rise to difficulties in application which sometimes render it illusive. In the interest of the workers themselves, this state of affairs is to be changed.

Altogether it is a capital bill of fare, wholesome and nourishing, and it will satisfy the appetite of most reformers.

Lachute Academy Exams.

GRADE XI.
ENGLISH LITERATURE.

Class I.—Doris Campbell 79, William Hooper 78.
Class II.—Joan Higginson 70, Amy Bates 69, Edward McQuat 63.
Class III.—George Bain 58, Edwin Johnson 57, Hazel McCoy 56, Verda Kettyle 55, Aggie Hay 51.

GRADE X.
ENGLISH LITERATURE.

Honours.—Maude Painter 100, K. Jones 93, Hazel O'Brien 92, E. Conlin, Bertha Davis 91.
Class I.—Leona Garrett 87, M. Berry 84, Lawrence Gordon 80, Nora Rogers 83, Stuart Hay 81, M. Dixon 79, Edith Beers, Mab-Rodeer, Annie Silverton 78, Keith Owens 7.

GRADE IX.
GEOMETRY.

Honours.—Hattie Giles 98, Ruby Miller 96, L. Cruise 95, M. Armstrong 91.
Class I.—Muriel Dawson, Sadie McQuat 81, Douglas Bradford 80, E. Tomalty 75.

Class II.—Willie Cruise 68, Kenneth Hay 67, Perry Matthews 65, Edna Patterson, Helena Rogers 63, Doris Hammond, Clara Kerr 62, P. Carpenter, James Smith 61, Gordon Matthews 60.

Class III.—James Calder 58, Inez Sutton 55, Maude Dobbie 51, Wason 53, Lyall Middleton 50.

GRADE VIII.

DICTATION & SPELLING.

Honours.—Stella Armstrong 94, R. Alexander, Rhoda Christie, E. Davis 93, Catherine Burwash 92, A. Hodge 91, Mary Boa 90.
Class I.—Edna Bampton, O. Morrison 89, Ruby Rodgers 88, A. Scott 87, Vera McCullough 85, W. Morrow 84, Margaret Wason 83, Elsie Lackey, Bessie Shaw 82, Lawrence Bolton, K. M. Quat 80, Ruth Arthur, W. Shaw 79, Melvin Burk 78, Dora Trineer 76, Ella Giles 75.

GRADE VII.

GEOGRAPHY.

Honours.—Harold McFaul, Edythe Silverton 94, Olive Boyd 91, Margaret McQuat 90.
Class I.—Hedra Armstrong 87, M. Jones, Douglas McQuat, H. Murphy 86, Edna MacGregor 85, Raymond Boyd 84, Amy McQuat 81, E. Smith 78, Evelyn Hamilton 77, D. Alexander, James L. Shuman 76.

Class II.—Oscar Duffy, Ross Muir 72, James McKimmie 71, Ivan Carpenter 68, Howard Davis, Arthur Lackey 67, Keith Christie, George McCoy 66, Ray Bolton, Bruce Bradford, Gerald Hainmond 62.

Class III.—Ian Hay 57, H. Scott 55.

GRADE VI.

SPELLING & DICTATION.

Honours.—Lillian Hamilton 100, J. Hay 98, Kenneth Campbell 96, Clifford Morgan 93, Muriel Burk 92.
Class I.—Lillie Bradford 89, Arthur Cruise 88, James Hay 79, Herbert Darling, on, Arnold Scott 77.

GRADE V.

MENTAL & RAPID ARITH.

Honours.—Lawrence Cruise 91, D. Way 90.
Class I.—Ivan Bennett, Be trie Cunningham, Albert Darlington 87, Myrtle Barker 86, Harold Window 85, Norman Drysdale 83, Harry Bull 81, Alina Paul, Hilda Sutton 80, Gordon Cruise 79, Louis Bolton 78, Douglas Drysdale, Annie Fraser, Ethel Hay 76, Evelyn Creswell, Gordon G. Cruise, Kenneth Elliott, Myrtle Hunter 75.

GRADE IV.

HISTORY.

Honours.—Harold Calder 97, C. Miller 93, Joan McQuat, Cecil Grant 91, Frank Scott 90.
Class I.—Margaret Scott 87, Willie Miller 85, Donald Hay 83, Inez McKimmie 80, Hazel Drysdale 77.

Class II.—Howard Morrison 71, L. Armstrong 67.

Class III.—Mary Cruise 55, Robert Cunningham, Eva Lemay 50.

GRADE III.

GEOGRAPHY.

Honours.—Neil Moodie 94, Edgar Burwash 93, Kilgour Wilson, Eleanor Yelland 91, Ethel McQuat 90.
Class I.—Norma Boyd, Muriel McPhail 84, Isabel Alexander 83, C. Minio 81, H. Kettyle 80, B. Rodgers, Lloyd Somerville 77, Nellie Hay 76.

Class II.—Laura Dion 74, Florence Armstrong, Edith Jones 68, E. Scott 67, Freddie Barker 66, Catherine Bolton, E. McKimmie 65, May Yelland 62, Lydia McKimmie 60.

Class III.—Russell Robinson 52.

AUCTION SALE.

There will be sold by Public Auction at the residence of
THOMAS SHEPPERD,

M. In Street East Ward, Lachute

Saturday, November 18th 1916

The following effects:—1 double box sleigh, 1 two seated cutter, 1 rack sleigh, 1 set of sleighs with rack 1 buggy, 1 set single harness, 1 buffalo robe, 1 horse fork rope, 1 bedstead 1 plow, 1 log chain, 2 wrapping chains forks, shovels, and many other articles unmentioned.

Sale to commence at 1 p.m.

TERMS: \$10.00 and under cash, over that amount 6 months credit on furnishing approved joint notes. 5 per cent per annum off for cash.

W. J. BOYD, Licensed Auctioneer.

The Place of World-wide at- traction is "Nevada"

The Banner Gold County of California

THE OSCEOLA MINES and INVESTMENT COMPANY presents for your consideration a group of twenty-seven quartz claims, situated in Rough and Ready Mining District, Nevada County, California; covering an area of about three thousand feet North and South by seventy-five hundred feet Easterly and Westerly, and comprising 440 acres in the Southeast quarter of Section 25, and the South half of Section 30, Township 16, North Ranges 7 and 8, East M.D.B. and M.

The extent of the property, its location, the enclosing formation and such developments as have been made, warrant exploitation on a large scale to recover the values known to exist in the different gold-bearing lodes.

LOCATION

The property lies about 2½ miles South of Grass Valley, the Banner Gold District of the State; reached by a branch railroad sixteen miles from the main transcontinental line of the Central Pacific Railroad at Colfax, being but 145 miles East San Francisco

GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

The land lies at an elevation above sea-level of about 2,200 feet. The surface is rolling but not abrupt and is cut by numerous ravines and gulches—practically all of which bear evidence of having been scrubbed and cleaned by the early day miner in quest of the precious metal. For it must be remembered that it was in these gulches that gold, which had eroded from the rich quartz veins of the vicinity, was first discovered.

GEOLOGY.

The ledges, of which there are some fifteen of observed extent, are entirely within the amphibolite; they have a general strike Northeast, and dip Northwest, with the exception of the South Star Vein, which has a general Northerly strike and a dip towards the West.

The latter vein and the Osceola are the two most prominent fissures. The South Star can be traced for four thousand feet. It is very prominent as the outcrop of the vein is marked, through the greater part of its extent, by small shafts of shallow depth where the ore has been taken out by windlass and bucket as far as the flow of water would permit.

The Osceola Vein can be traced for nearly four thousand feet along the surface and has been opened by a shaft 60 feet in depth and by a tunnel over 600 feet in length, both on the Osceola Location.

The vein throughout, maintains an average thickness of two and a half feet, with a dip of 58 degrees Northwest. The footwall is the predominating wall and carries from one to three-inches of gouge and crushed material.

FACTS AND FIGURES.

Imagine, if you can, a huge brick of gold, seven feet wide ten feet high and twelve feet long. Such a brick would weigh over fifty tons and would represent the huge sum of \$280,000,000.00 the estimated gold product of Nevada County.

The Idaho-Maryland, situate in this district, and worked to a depth of 2,200 feet has a record of production of over \$20,000,000.

The North Star Mine of Grass Valley has a record of over thirty millions and is still producing at the rate of from \$900,000 to \$1,000,000.00 per year although it is working at a depth on the vein of 6,300 feet below the collar of the shaft.

To Investors

THOSE WHO, FROM TIME TO TIME, HAVE FUNDS REQUIRING
INVESTMENT, MAY PURCHASE AT PAR
DOMINION OF CANADA DEBENTURE STOCK
IN SUMS OF \$500 OR ANY MULTIPLE THEREOF.

Principal repayable 1st October, 1919.
Interest payable half-yearly, 1st April and 1st October by cheque (free of exchange at any chartered Bank in Canada) at the rate of five per cent per annum from the date of purchase.

Holders of this stock will have the privilege of surrendering at par and accrued interest, as the equivalent of cash, in payment of any allotment made under any future war loan issue in Canada other than an issue of Treasury Bills or other like short date security.

Proceeds of this stock are for war purposes only.
A commission of one-quarter of one per cent will be allowed to recognized bond and stock brokers on allotments made in respect of applications for this stock which bear their stamp.

For application forms apply to the Deputy Minister of Finance, Ottawa.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, OTTAWA,
OCTOBER 7th, 1916.



CANADIAN ENGINEERS.

ENGINEER TRAINING DEPOT.

1. Physical requirements. Same as for infantry in all particulars.
2. Men enlisted for Engineers should be any of the following:—Drivers, Carpenters, Bridgemen, wheelwrights, bricklayers, gas engineers, steam engineers, fitters, masons, harness-makers, plumbers, painters, plasterers, blacksmiths, shoeing smiths, trackmen, pipe fitters, draftsmen, surveyors, architects, electricians, loggers, constructionmen, lumbermen, etc.
- N.B.—Drivers for tunnelling companies and Carpenters for the Field Companies, are especially required.
3. Three hundred and twenty-nine men are required each month, distributed as follows:—
For 12 Field Companies, 120 men.
For 4 Army Troops, Companies 28 men.
For 4 Tunnelling Companies 121 men.
4. Recruits are to be sent to the Engineer Training Depot, St. John's, P.Q.

At the breaking up of Valcartier Camp during the month of September, prizes were presented to the units having the most sanitary and best arranged lines. The Canadian Engineers not only had the proud distinction of winning first prize for having their Camp the best, but they also won the Championship Cup for the best all round Team on Sports Day. This is all the more remarkable as the Canadian Engineers Training Depot was practically the smallest Unit at Camp.

Lieut. Geo. H. Sparrow, C.E., recruiting officer for this crack Corps, is anxious to get in touch with any man who is desirous of getting Overseas quickly. The men most needed are Carpenters, Plumbers, Electricians, Machinists, etc., in fact any one with a mechanical training. Just as soon as a man is qualified, he is immediately sent overseas.

It will be readily seen that the class of men volunteering in this Corps are of a class that should appeal appeal to prospective recruits.

Lieut. GEO. B. SPARROW, C.E.

Room 207 Postal Station "H."

Corner Bishop & St. Catherine Street,

Montreal, P. Que.



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 elsewhere.

G. B. APLIN & Sons, Limited.

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

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. LEP NE, Sub-Agent.

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

Brownsburg Model School.

GRADE VIII.

ARITHMETIC.

Honours.—Frances McQuat 95.
Class I.—Bryant Fraser 85, John Stewart 81, Ina Van Buren 80.
Class II.—Mary Hawkins 72, Willie Moseley 64.
Class III.—Laura McPhail 58, Glen McAllister 52.

GRADE VII.

MENTAL ARITHMETIC.

Class II.—Violet Johnson 70, Clarence McKiddle 67, Bert McGibbon 64, Allan Stewart 61.

Class III.—Beatrice Warwick, Hazel McManus 56, Ruby McFaul 52.

GRADE VI.

ARITHMETIC.

Class II.—Herbert Secker 63.

GRADE V.

SPELLING & DICTATION.

Honours.—Elsie McAllister 94.
Class I.—Alice Bain 89, Charles Prosser 87, Truman Clarke 85, Viola Warwick 84, Eileen McManus 82, Flora McDonald 80, Ernest Evans, Gladys Moseley 76.

GRADE IV.

READING.

Honours.—Nellie Hendry 97, Rebecca Cohen 96, Jack Golpin 95, Elsie Todd 94, Gertrude Gilmour, Gordon Heale 91, Donald Clarke, Charles Hendry, Hattie Petrie 90.

Class I.—Bella Duncan 88, Winnie Barrows 87, George McVicar 85, Flora Pisk 84, Elsie Heale 81.

GRADE III.

SCRIPTURE.

Honours.—Alice Davidson 98, Hilda Hardie 91, Agnes McPhail 94, Irvin Bain 90.

Class I.—Alta McDonald 90, Marion Stewart 79, Alice Barrows, Willie Brown 78.

Class II.—Gladys Warwick 89.

Class III.—Willard Wilson 84.

GRADE I.

ARITHMETIC.

Pt. II, Honours.—Elizabeth Murray 100, Wilhelmina Clarke 99, Donald Boyd 94, Gladys Tisley 90.

Class I.—Kenneth Stewart 77.

Pt. I, Honours.—Marion Bain 100, Jack Stewart 98.

Upper School.

GRADE III.

ARITHMETIC.

Class I.—Inez Thompson, Esther

Cohen 80.

Class II.—Donald McAllister, Jean Cloutier 80.

Class III.—Hattie Hawkins 50.

GRADE II.

ARITHMETIC.

Honours.—Rhiane Roberts 100, Meyer Bloomfield 91, Roland Moncrieff 90.

Class I.—Alma Fletcher 88, Wallace Wilson 82, Sarah McVicar, Arthur Heale 81, Violet Green 80, Robert McManus 70.

Class II.—Lida Gilmour 73, Edna Reid 72, Evelyn Thomson 71, R. Pazel, Grace Chambers 70, Katie Hawkins, Harry Davidovitch 62.

GRADE I, Part II, Spelling, Honours.—Cuthbert McQuig 100, Willie Petrie 98, Gordon Hendry 97, Wilbert Hardie 91.

Class I.—Doris Golpin, Raymond Chambers 88, Alice Hendry 87, Daisy Hoogood 84, Ina Davidson 82, Jimmie Hazel 75.

St. Andrews Consolidated School

GRADE IX, Arithmetic.—Walter Dorion 85, Geoffrey Simpson 58.

GRADE VIII, Arithmetic.—Albert Fournier 88, Katie McQuat, Beryl Todd, 82, Violet Perks 72, Wainwright Shaw 62, Myrtle Bigelow 55, Leona Wright, B. Simpson 50.

GRADE VII, Arithmetic.—George Taylor 92, Howard McQuat 89, Dell McClintock 89, Alice Rodger, Cameron Muir 68, Stewart McAdam, Naylor Mount 66.

GRADE VI, Literature.—Ernest McQuat 84, Helena Rodger 72, Bessie Rodger 70, Eleanor Bradley 64.

GRADE V, Literature.—Mary Taylor 79, Emma Fournier 72, Kendrick Dorion 71, Victoria Perks 62, Blanche Bigelow 59, Jack Muir 55.

GRADE IV, Literature.—Barbara May 82, Freddie Webster 67.

GRADE III, Literature.—Winnifred May 81, Leslie Snow 69.

GRADE II, English.—Ethel Morrison 77, Willie Perks 73, Robert Bradley 68, Agnes Rodger 58, Gertrude McQuat 57.

ST. ANDREWS

The Steamer Victoria is expected to make her last trip here on the 18th.

Miss Jean Aylen, of Montreal, was the guest of the Misses Walsh for a few days last week.

Mr. William Pitcairn and family arrived in Point Fortune on Saturday and will shortly move into their own residence here.

The Seigneurial Agent Mr. J. Denis Martin was here on Tuesday collecting his annual rents, he had his office in Mr. A. E. Ladouceur's store.

Messrs Paquette Bros. who have been baking for the last six months have discontinued their bread round and are offering their business to rent.

Work has once more started on the new Catholic Church it having been suspended on account of the serious illness of the foreman's wife Mrs. Berniquier, Lachute.

CUSHING

Miss Alice Davidson spent the early part of the week visiting her cousin Miss Mabel Davidson at St. Philippe.

Owing to the prevalence of measles in this vicinity the "social evening" which it was proposed to hold at the Mance on Tuesday evening was postponed until further notice.

Rev. James Fraser officiated at the funeral on Tuesday afternoon of the late Miss Paton of St. Philippe of whose death which took place on Sunday last we much regret to hear and extend the sympathy of the community to her family in their affliction.

The Misses Hartley entertained at a shower on Friday afternoon last in honor of Miss Violet Kerr whose marriage to Mr. R. Morrison, of Leconte Road, takes place on Wednesday of this week. A very jolly time was spent and the popular bride-elect was the recipient of a number of pretty gifts from her girl-friends of the vicinity.

CALUMET

Mr. P. Dobbie and Mrs. T. Marshall went to St. Philippe to attend the funeral of their aunt Miss Paton.

Since the snow has come deer hunting is a popular pastime Mr. Walter McVicar, of Calumet in company with Fred and George his brothers and Mr. Poulter had the good fortune of killing three deer and four bears in two days hunting the largest bear measuring six feet.

Messrs. A. Laplan and John McWay recently discovered a deposit of Magnetite on a lot of land No. 13 in the first range of Harrington belonging to Mr. Peter Dobbie, Mayor of Grenville, from the tests made so far

the deposit promises to be very valuable we understand that a company is being formed to work the mine.

A meeting of the Red Cross Society was held last week at the residence of Mrs. W. Comba, the Secretary's report showed a balance on hand of \$128.90. It was decided to forward \$25.00 to the Red Cross Society in Montreal and use the balance for her work in connection with the furnishing of presents for the soldiers at the front.

Mrs. T. Lanthier has received word from her nephew D. Black who is now at the front that Edward Lanthier her son has been awarded the Military Medal Mrs. Lanthier also received a letter from Edward who is well and telling her that he had some news for her which he would write later. Corporal Wilfrid Rochon also writes his father that he is well these boys expect soon to have a rest and a trip to London they have been in the fighting line for thirteen months almost continually and so far from their letters Rochon has not received a scratch and Lanthier only a slight wound that kept him in the hospital eleven days.



Tenders for Indian Supplies

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and marked on the envelope "Tender for Indian Supplies" will be received at this Department up to noon, on Tuesday, December 12, 1916, for the delivery of Indian Supplies during the fiscal year ending the 31st March, 1918, duty paid, at various points in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Forms of tender containing full particulars may be had by applying to the undersigned. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority of the Department will not be paid.

DUNCAN O. SCOTT,

Deputy Superintendent General

of Indian Affairs

Department of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa, Ont., November 6, 1916.

11-24

BIRTHS.

HAMILTON.—At Beech Ridge, on Monday, Nov 13th 1916, to Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Hamilton, a daughter.

CLUNIE.—At Lachute, on Monday, Nov 13th, 1916, to Dr. and Mrs. G. A. Clunie, a daughter.

COAL and WOOD

FOR SALE.

Give your order at once for next Season.

Harry Ayers
Lachute Mills, Que.

MALCOLM SMITH,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER,
Sales conducted in English and French.
Phone No. 131 ring 3.
LACHUTE, QUE.

Ladies Jackets from \$7.50 up to \$30.00.
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.

Before Buying call and see our Stock of

Power and Hand Clippers,
Clipper Plates and Parts
Horse Blankets, Halters, Combs, Etc.
Pumps, Pipes and Fittings,
Electric and Auto Supplies.
Stoves, Ranges & Heaters.

T. McQuat & Son, Lachute Mills.

If You Want a Safe Investment

Let us send you particulars of an investment that never depreciates and never defaults in dividends, the new Compound Investment Policy in the Crown Life.

With a Crown Life "Limited Payment Life Policy" you do not have to die to win. Your insurance is fully paid for during the years of your best earning power.

Let us send you some new insurance facts.

Crown Life Assurance Co.

TORONTO.

Agents Wanted in Unrepresented Districts.

THROUGH THE DARK SHADOWS

Or The Sunlight of Love

CHAPTER IX.—(Cont'd).

"Well?" he said gruffly, without attempting to change his position.

"Short, and not polite!" retorted Jasper, shaking him again. "Didn't I tell you I'd come here to-day, you imp of darkness?"

"You did, gov'nor," the man replied sullenly.

"Well, here I am. You're not drunk, are you? Here—let's look at you." With a cruel smile, the soft, amiable Mr. Vermont seized the ear of the dwarfed jockey and dragged him to the light. "No, not drunk—for a wonder. Well, you know what to do to-morrow?"

The man nodded sulkily. "Tighten and choke off at the last hurdle. Mind you do it neatly, too. You can do it, I know; and it won't be the first little affair you've sold, eh? You sold one too many, though, when you crossed my path, and you know what will happen if you fail me."

"All right," the jockey muttered hoarsely. "I hope it will be all right," said his persecutor, shaking him gently to and fro by the ear. "If not, you'll find yourself in the care of a paternal government—I tell you—picking oakum."

The man gave a sudden jerk and released himself from the cruel grasp; then he looked up almost piteously. "Must we do it, gov'nor?" he said hoarsely. "I've seen 'im—"

"Him! whom, you idiot?"

"Him—Mr. Leroy—as we're to sell."

"You're to sell, you mean, you gal-lows-bird," returned Jasper.

The man eyed him viciously.

"Yes," he growled, "you think you're going to get off, scot-free, don't yer? What if I don't do it? He give me a tenner, he did. 'E's a real gent. What if I don't do it?" he repeated.

Mr. Vermont's eyes narrowed till he looked like a snake about to strike.

Raising the riding-whip which he had in his hand, he seized the wretched creature once more, and brought the whip down again and again on his almost skeleton body.

"Play me false, you hound, and I'll kill you," he almost hissed; and, half beside himself with pain and rage, the jockey gasped brokenly:

"Stop! stop! I'll do it."

It was just five o'clock when Lady Constance and Leroy returned from their ride. During the course of it

Adrien had realised something of his cousin's beauty of character, as well as of face. Until that day he had only regarded her as a younger sister, pretty, perhaps, in a quiet, retiring

way, but nothing more. Now, as he lifted her down from the saddle, he could have bent and reverently kissed the little foot that lodged so lightly in the stirrup.

Woman-like, she was quick to notice the change in him, and her heart beat high with hope.

"He will love me yet," she whispered to herself triumphantly, as, with outward calmness, she bade him adieu till they should meet at dinner.

Adrien went straight to his own rooms. An unusual restlessness was upon him, and his pulses throbbed wildly, but as yet he did not understand what these things meant. He, who had played the lover so lightly all his life, did not realise that it was now his turn to feel Cupid's dart, and that he was becoming as deeply enamoured of his pretty cousin as any raw boy straight from college.

As he paced up and down his luxurious study, thoughtfully smoking a cigar, his past life rose before him, with all its idleness and wasted years. He knew that with most women he had only to throw down the glove for it to be snatched up eagerly; women had loved him, petted and spoiled him ever since he could remember. But here was one who thought of him as nothing but a means to save her people—or rather, his people—from distress. It said much for Lady Constance's powers of reserve that she had impressed him thus, and had she known it, nothing could have helped her cause more.

Throwing himself into a chair, the young man reviewed again the incidents of their ride. How beautiful she had looked; how pointedly and yet gently she had reproved him for his long absences from his estates and the people who loved him. Well, it should come to an end now, and there and then he formed a resolve to return to town directly after the race, and go through his affairs with Jasper. His friend would help him to lead a worthier and more useful life, he thought—if anyone could do so.

When he went down to dinner that night few would have noticed any difference in his calm face and demeanour. None, indeed save Lady Constance herself, who, with the subtlety which seems inbred in even the best of her sex, devoted her attention almost exclusively to Mr. Jasper Vermont. It was he who was allowed to sit next her at dinner; it was to him she turned when the race, with which all present were concerned, was the subject under discussion.

Adrien noted all this, and his heart grew heavy within him. But he did not grudge Jasper her favor—as yet; he blamed himself too deeply for the neglect of his past opportunities.

Jasper skillfully turned the conversation to Lady Merivale's ball, which he described in detail to Lady Constance; adding many little realistic touches concerning the fair hostess and Adrien, till he had convinced her—as he thought—that there was a great deal more between them than was really the case. For Vermont, as had been said before, was "no fool"; and he realised only too well in what direction events were tending with Lady Constance and her cousin.

But she showed no signs either of understanding or misunderstanding his allusions to Adrien, and began to discuss a ball which Miss Penelope was trying to arrange.

"Mr. Shelton, I am counting on you to help us," she said, turning to the gentleman on her other side. "Auntie has been besieging uncle for the last two months; and has, I think, carried the citadel."

"What is the motive of the attack?" enquired Mortimer Shelton.

"Aunt Penelope wants a fancy dress dance in the ballroom in the east wing," she returned gaily, adding, as she looked across at her cousin, who was listening attentively: "Adrien, if you would add your word, we should get it. Won't you do so?"

"A fancy dress ball here?" he replied. "But my father has refused you, it is scarcely likely that I shall have any more influence." He turned to his aunt. "Why not have Barminster House, Aunt Penelope?" This was the town house, supposed to be given up almost exclusively to the young man's use, though he generally inhabited his own chambers in Jermyn Street. "I will hand it over to you from cellar to attic, and will bind myself to be your faithful slave from early morn to dewy eve."

His aunt laughed, "No, thank you, Adrien, I know your idea of slavery," she said. "You would hand it over to Mr. Vermont, and he does quite enough of your work already." Vermont was a favorite with Miss Penelope, owing chiefly to his frequent gifts of marron glaces—a great weakness of hers. "Besides," she continued, "Barminster House is too modern. I want to revive a ball just as it happened two or three centuries ago. It must be Barminster Castle, or nothing."

Adrien smiled across at her. "Your word is law, my dear aunt; but if I were you, and it comes off at all, I'd leave the arranging of it to Jasper."

Mr. Vermont beamed. Nothing seemed to please him so much as the idea of work, especially when it involved the spending of money other than his own.

"I am at your service, dear lady," he said amiably.

Miss Penelope rose, and gave the signal for the ladies to retire.

"I shall take you at your word, Mr. Vermont," she said graciously, as she passed out.

After the ladies had gone, the wine circulated freely, and in the merry badinage that followed it must be admitted that Jasper Vermont was the life and soul of the party. He had the newest scandal at his finger-tips, the latest theatrical news; and all was related in a witty manner that kept his listeners in a perpetual roar of laughter.

Adrien, though compelled by politeness to take his share in the conversation, was yet glad when they adjourned to the silver drawing-room. This was one of the smallest of the half-dozen drawing-rooms in Barminster Castle, and was decorated entirely in blue and silver. The furniture was upholstered in pale blue satin and silver embroideries. Curtains, hangings, and even carpet, were all of the same color, while the mirrors and ornaments were entirely of silver.

To-night, Lady Constance's dress matched the room, for it was of palest azure silk, veiled with chiffon, on which were Etruscan silver ornaments and silver-thread embroidery. It was a color which suited her shell-like complexion; and she looked her best in it.

She was at the piano when the men entered; and Leroy, who was passionately fond of music, and a musician of no mean order himself, came straight over to her. At his request, Constance sang song after song; while Vermont sat a little apart, listening, and occasionally glancing thoughtfully at the beautiful profile of the singer. Then his cold, malignant eyes would wander with an almost sinister expression over the face of his friend and benefactor, as he leaned over the piano. But at any movement of the other guests his countenance would assume its usual amiability of expression, as though a mask were re-adjusted, while his fat, white hand softly beat time to the music.

At last Lady Constance declared she was tired, and turned to Adrien, begging him to sing instead. He hesitated for a moment; then, as if throwing off the unusual moodiness that oppressed him, he seated himself at the piano; and, after a few moments of restless improvisation, he sang song after song from Schumann's "Dichter-liebe," with an intensity of passion in the clear tenor notes that thrilled the soul of every listener.

In the silence which fell on the little company when the last chords died away, Jasper Vermont, half-hidden by the curtain, opened the window, and slipped out on the terrace. The moon shone full on his white face, distorted with an unaccountable fury, as he muttered through his clenched teeth; "Curse the fellow! How I hate him!"



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BREADS
CAKES
PUDDINGS
PASTRIES

The only flour publicly and unreservedly guaranteed not bleached, not bleached.

Give the "Kiddies" All They Want of.

CROWN BRAND CORN SYRUP



It is one of the delicious "good things" that has a real food value.

A slice of your good homemade bread, spread with "Crown Brand", forms a perfectly balanced food, that is practically all nourishment.

So—let them have it on biscuits and pancakes, and on their porridge if they want it.

You'll like it, too, on Griddle Cakes—on Blanc Mange and Baked Apples. And you'll find it the most economical sweetener you can use, for Cakes, Cookies, Gingerbread and Pies.

Have your husband get a tin, the next time he is in town—a 5, 10 or 20 pound tin—or a 3 pound glass jar.

THE CANADA STARCH CO. LIMITED
MONTREAL, CARDINAL, BRANTFORD, FORT WILLIAM.
Makers of "Lily White" Corn Syrup—Borden's Corn Starch—and "Silver Glaze" Laundry Starch.



Our new recipe book, "Desserts and Candies", will show you how to make a lot of really delicious dishes with "Crown Brand". Write for a copy to our Montreal Office.

CHAPTER X.

The morning of the race dawned clear and bright, and the Leroy course shone like a strip of emerald velvet in the crisp, sparkling air.

Since sunrise, throngs of people, men, women, and children, had been streaming in from the outlying districts, some many miles away; while at the side of the course, stretched a long line of vehicles of all kinds, which had already disbursed their load.

In twos and threes the late horses arrived, swaddled in cloths, and surrounded by the usual crowd of bow-legged grooms and diminutive jockeys; while the air reeked with the smell of the stable and the oaths and slang of the men.

Later still came the bookmakers with their brisk, business-like method of entering the bets, big or small; the "swells" thousand, or the countryman's shilling were all one to them. And lastly, amid all the din and turmoil of the most crowded meeting Barminster had ever witnessed, came the army of the Castle servants to put the finishing touches to the boxes in the grand stand, over which floated the Leroy colors.

Towards noon, the hour at which the first race was to be run, the crowd grew denser, the excitement keener.

"Two to one on 'Ging Cole'—three to one 'Miracour'—and five to one 'Bay Star'—six to one, bar three"—all these cries rose in a loud, turbulent roar. It was known to all that the "swells"—as they termed the Castle people—had backed their champion "King Cole" for sums, which, as Jasper Vermont had rightly said the preceding night, would almost equal his weight in gold; and such was their faith in him that no other horse had been entered from the same county.

(To be continued.)

The Farm

Maintenance of Soil Fertility.

A soil has to be very lacking in phosphoric acid before any sign of the want of this food appears in the plant; what does appear, however, is a shortage of bone and flesh in the animals that try to live on the crops produced on such a soil. The feeding value of pastures manured with phosphates is materially increased, and it will be noticed that stock will forsake an undressed piece of ground for one that has been dressed with phosphates.

"The choice of a phosphatic manure," says Frank T. Shutt, M.A., D.S., Dominion Chemist, depends largely on the character of the soil to which it is to be applied. Superphosphate (and phosphate) at the rate of about 300 pounds per acre is recommended for soils rich in lime, especially when the crop needs the stimulus afforded by immediately available phosphoric acid, for example, the turnip crop. Superphosphate is also an excellent form of fertilizer for the cereals. For sour soils, many clay loams deficient in lime, and for peats, and muck soils, basic slag has been found the most desirable form. It is an alkaline phosphate containing a certain amount of free lime. It contains no water-soluble phosphoric acid, but yields this element fairly readily for crop use. The dressing may be for 300 to 500 pounds per acre. Bone meal has been found a valuable manure in the lighter loams that do not dry out too readily. The application is usually about 500 pounds per acre.

The best returns from fertilizers are not obtained from very large applications, and the conclusion reached by the experimenters of the Division of Chemistry is that the function of fertilizers is to raise the small proportion of available plant food in the soil rather than to increase materially the amount of total plant food contained therein. Bulletin No. 27, issued by the Dominion Experimental Farms with the view of encouraging the obtaining of a large yield from the acreage at present in crops, says: "We have taken the ground that it will never be economically, even if scientifically, possible to maintain soil fertility by the use of fertilizers."

This bulletin speaks strongly of the value of farmyard manure, and recommends the use of fresh manure in pre-

ference to the rotted kind, as experiment in farm practice has shown that, even weight for weight, the former has given yields almost equal to the latter, and when the losses entailed in rotting the manure are considered the use of the fresh or green variety is a decided economy.

Dr. Shutt, in the above-mentioned bulletin, supplies a table giving the approximate average composition of fresh manure, and gives a minute description of its properties, necessary treatment and proper application. The importance of potash in the soil is pointed out, and possible domestic sources of supply of this fertilizer are discussed.

Farm Implements May Be Scarce and High.

Farmers are vitally interested in the difficulties which now are confronting the manufacturers of farm equipment lines. The most serious of these is a shortage of raw materials. Every steel mill in the country is congested with orders, due to the heavy and unprecedented foreign demand for steel products, making deliveries in the domestic market a very much delayed and uncertain matter. Uncertainty as to the course of future prices also is complicating the situation, since the implement manufacturers find it impossible to deal with the steel men on contract as always they have been enabled to do in the past. So serious is the actual shortage in materials and so delayed and uncertain are deliveries of what can be procured that it is feared some of the larger factories may be compelled to shut down in the near future. It now is practically certain there will be a marked shortage of finished machines to take care of a demand which this year had returned to normal proportions after the depression which had characterized it for the last two years.

Inability to command needed transportation facilities is another factor of troublesome proportions. The congestion of freight in the east, due also to the foreign demand for goods of all descriptions, tying up the rolling stock of the railroads in eastern terminal yards is appalling, and in some sections of the country it is almost impossible to get cars. This applies alike and affects alike shipments of raw materials to the factories and shipments of the finished products from the factories to the retail dealers. The latter ought to have, at this season of the year, complete stocks of tillage tools in their warehouses and on their sample floors, but many of them have been unable to get their orders through.

Still another factor which adds complications to an already unsatisfactory situation is the great advances there have been in the prices for raw materials. Already in consequence of these, most implement manufacturers have advanced their prices to the dealer, and still further advances are imminent. It is certain that implements are to be scarce and high this year, and farmers who are contemplating additions to their equipment will do well to buy as early as possible.

As an indication of what some of the advances already have been on raw materials, the following table, compiled and published by one of the leading farm equipment manufacturers, is offered. The percentages show the advance in cost of raw materials above the prices which the

manufacturers were compelled to pay in 1916:

	Per Cent
Pig iron, No. 2 foundry	60
Soft steel bars, angles, channels and other shapes	105
Steel tank plate	113
Steel sheets	100
Steel sheets, galvanized	70
Iron bars	100
Wire nails	46 2-3
Foundry coke	66 2-3
Crude oil	93
Linseed oil	30
Naphtha or benzine in C.L.	100
White and red lead	36
Leather butts for belting	37
Bolts, springs, screws, nuts, washers and like materials 35 to 60	
Drills, cutters and other tools made of high special tool steel	200
Lumber of all kinds	10 to 20
Paints of all kinds	10 to 50

Farm Notes.

Every farmer ought to have his wood-pile ten feet high now and coal by the ton, so he is ready for the winter. Cut and haul all the dead trees, sound down timber, and thin out the groves rather than cut growing timber.

Haul manure at once to the field and spread now. To pile it up to save it is to let all the valuable ammonia escape in steam, leaching, and fire-fanging. Spread it.

Feed the birds. Throw some brush over a tall stump for a bird shelter. Old hay is better.

Oil all the harness. Clean out the horses' feet after every trip in mud or slush. Don't let horses stand unblanketed after a trip; blanket them in the stable until they cool off to avoid a chill. Give cats and dogs a warm bed these cold nights.

A warm play room with toys, books, papers and games is almost a necessity with families of several children.

See that the fowls have a clean dry shed or house in which to eat, scratch and loaf in the sun, protected from the wind. Hang up a cabbage just high enough to make them jump for every bite, but don't let them out in the snow. Give water slightly warm several times a day these cold days, to the hens.

Now is the time to run the farm repair shop, and turn out new plow, ax and hoe handles, new parts to all broken machinery, etc.

Don't let the vegetables and apples freeze.

Don't let the womenfolk have to do the feeding and chores these days.

Make a feed rack, if of only a few rails thrown together, for in feeding hay and fodder to the cattle half of it is trampled on and wasted, if thrown out loose. Use the leavings for beddings.

Plan for a wind break for cattle next year, and to shelter the barn, and save much suffering from storms.

Some farmers do not clean their stables all winter in order to preserve the manure, and it gets two feet deep, with the horses a sight to behold! No real farmer does this. Clean the stable well, and the horses, too, even if you don't intend to use them that day. It is better than oats.

Let no poor widow or old people suffer for fuel.

See that all the family have warm under-clothing and warm boots, shoes, mittens and caps and overcoats. Health comes first, and it is better to do without something else than to run the risk of illness, and doctor bills.



Grapes

green or ripe, in jelly, spiced conserves, or simply preserved in light syrup, make a delicious and inexpensive addition to your winter supplies.

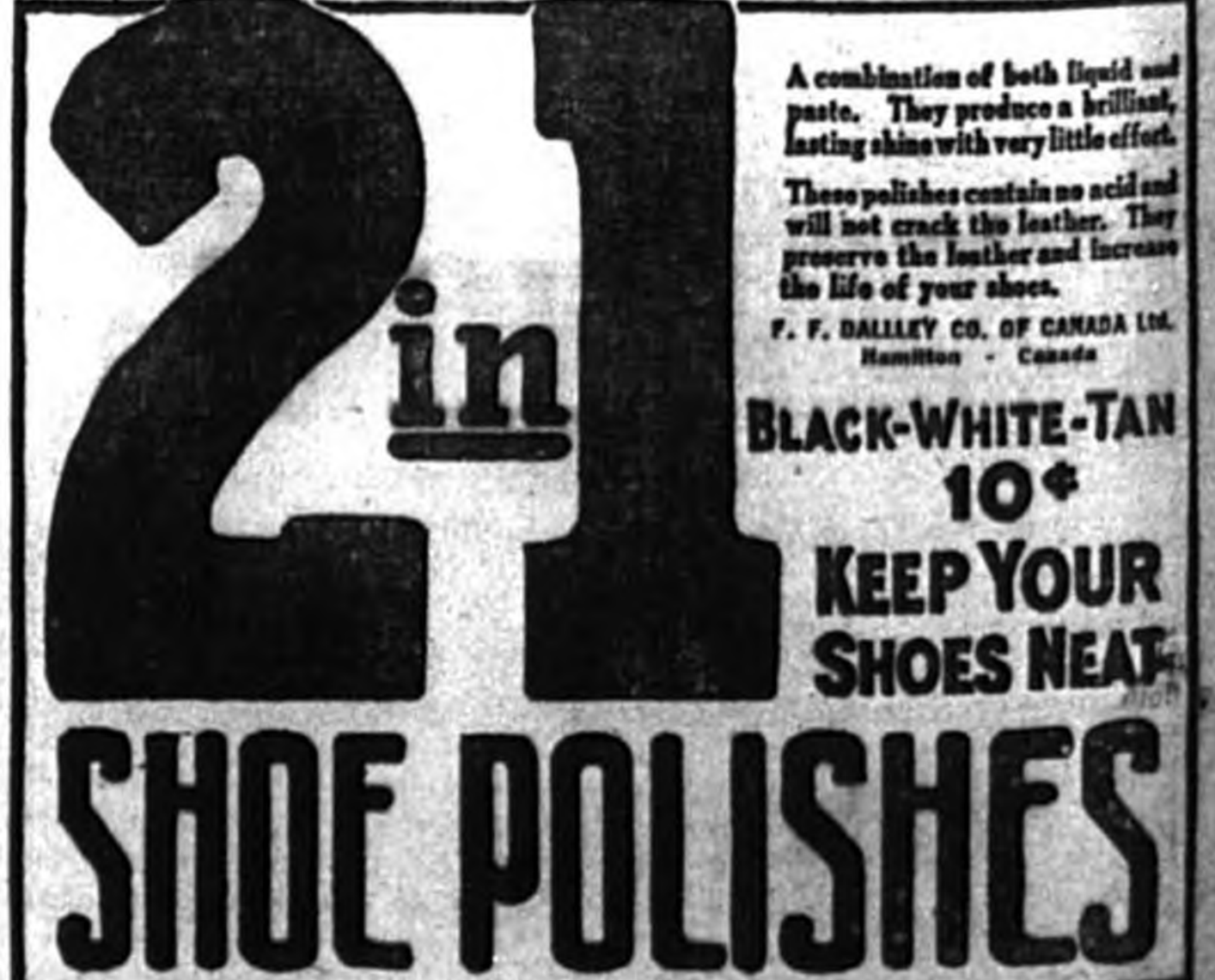
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About the House

Useful Hints and General Information for the Busy Housewife

Delectable Dishes.

Carrot Jam.—Wash the carrots and scrape them clean, then boil until quite tender. Mash them very smoothly and to each pound of pulp add three-quarters of a pound of sugar, a generous pinch of ginger and a half teaspoonful of grated lemon rind. Boil all together until it sets when a little is dropped on a plate and then put up in sterilized jars as usual.

Green Tomato Pudding.—Line a pudding mold with suet pastry and fill with green tomatoes, sliced and peeled. The tomatoes should be put in between layers of sugar and seasoned with lemon juice. Cover the top with a lid of the pastry, fasten up as usual and boil hard for two hours. When cooked turn out of the mold and serve with a simple syrup sauce flavored with ground ginger.

Vienna Steaks.—Chop together one-half pound each of raw, veal and raw beef. Season with three-fourths teaspoon salt, paprika and a little celery salt, one-eighth teaspoon nutmeg, one teaspoon lemon juice and a few drops of onion juice. Add one beaten egg. Mix thoroughly and let stand three hours. Make into small steaks and pan broil. While hot spread with butter and sprinkle with salt and pepper.

Plum Sago.—Soak three and one-half ounces of fine sago in a pint of water for at least an hour, and then put both into a saucepan and bring to a boil. Continue boiling very gently, stirring frequently, until the sago is quite clear. Stone and skin one pound of plums and add them, together with six ounces of sugar, and keep the whole simmering until the plums are soft. Then pour into a well-rinsed mold and when cold turn out on a glass dish and serve with whipped cream.

Tomato Cream Soup.—Heat one quart of strained stewed tomatoes to boiling; add two tablespoonfuls of flour rubbed smooth in a little cold water. Let the tomatoes boil until thickened, stirring constantly that no lumps form, add salt, also one-half a teaspoonful of celery salt. Have ready one cup of hot rich milk or cream, add the cream or milk to the tomatoes, and let all boil together for a minute, serve with bread cut in inch squares and browned in a hot oven.

Vinegar Cabbage.—One cabbage, seasoning, one ounce of butter, one cupful of best malt vinegar. Shred the cabbage finely and boil rapidly in salted water until it is quite tender. Stand on one side of the stove to keep hot and make a sauce by blending the butter and the seasoning with a cupful of vinegar. Pour the sauce over the cabbage, cover the saucepan and let it stand on one side of the stove for five minutes, as before. It is then ready to serve.

Apple Pie.—Sift together one heaping teaspoonful baking powder and one pint of flour, add a piece of butter as large as a walnut, one pinch salt, one beaten egg, sweet milk enough to make a soft dough. Roll it out one-half inch thick, butter a square biscuit tin and cover the bottom and sides with dough; fill the pan with quartered juicy apples, sprinkle with a little cinnamon and molasses. Bake in rather quick oven until the crust and apples are cooked a light brown. Sprinkle a little sugar over the top five minutes before removing from oven.

Sweet Pickled Damsons.—Put two pounds of damsons in a large jar with one pound of cube sugar. Cover with thick paper and stand in the oven till the fruit is tender, but not at all broken. Drain off the syrup and add to it one-half pint of vinegar, six cloves, the same of allspice berries, ten peppercorns and a bit of ginger and mace. Boil all these ingredients together, and when cold pour them over the damsons, which should have been placed in jars or bottles. If bottles are used they should be corked and the corks waxed over. The pickle is fit for use at once, but improves by keeping. It is excellent with fried steaks and chops, as well as with cold meat.

Carrot Chowder.—One cupful of diced raw carrot, one cupful of diced raw potatoes, one cupful of sliced raw onions, one tablespoonful of chopped parsley, one cupful of milk, half a tablespoonful of butter, half a tablespoonful of flour; seasoning. Boil the carrots and onions in a quart of boiling water for fifteen minutes with the lid off the saucepan; add the potatoes, cover and boil for twenty minutes; stir in the milk and seasoning and boil for five minutes. Melt the butter in a cup and stir the flour into it smoothly. Add to the contents of saucepan, boil all together for another five minutes, sprinkle in the parsley and serve.

Macaroni Stuffed Cabbage.—One head hard, white cabbage, one and one-half cups cooked macaroni, one tablespoon flour, three tablespoons butter, one cup sweet milk, four tablespoons grated cheese, salt to taste. Cut outer leaves from cabbage and one thick slice from top. Stand in salted water for ten minutes or so. Wash in cold water and boil until fork will pierce it. Remove, drain and cut out center. Melt two tablespoons butter, add flour and when smooth milk, Cook until thickened, add cheese and

salt to taste. Put remainder of butter over cabbage, sprinkle with cayenne and fill hollow alternately with layers of macaroni and sauce. Bake until cabbage is tender and browned on top.

Home-Made Fireless Cooker.

A fireless cooker is almost a necessity in the up-to-date kitchen, but the expense is a serious consideration with the young housewife. However, a very satisfactory substitute can be made at virtually no cost and will prove an economical means of boiling and stewing. Get a stout wooden box, if possible with a hinged lid; line it with newspapers or packing paper; then cover the papers with baize or felt. Cover the lid inside in the same manner. Press enough hay firmly into the bottom of the box to form a compact layer six inches deep. Fill the box with hay, pressing it well against the sides, and make nests for the pans or casserole you intend to use, leaving a partition of hay between the top of the pots and the box lid. To fill this space you make a mattress like cushion of baize and fill it tightly with hay. It must fit the top of the box tightly and be six inches thick. See the contents of the pans are absolutely boiling when put in. If opened during cooking they must be reboiled. You can make any kind of stew, of meat, game or poultry, by cooking it over the fire in the usual way for twenty minutes, and when boiling putting it into the hay box, covering it up with the cushion, shutting up the lid and leaving it six hours. Lentil, pea or mixed vegetable soups require thirty minutes' boiling on the fire and four hours in the hay box. Boiled meat requires thirty minutes' boiling for a small joint and forty-five for one of five pounds and four to five hours in the hay box. Beefsteak pudding requires an hour's steady boiling on the fire and four to five hours in the hay box; suet pudding the same. Soft vegetables, like potatoes, and cereals, like rice, sago, tapioca, macaroni, require five minutes' boiling and one and a half hours in the box. Haricot beans, lentils, carrots, turnips, require twenty minutes' boiling and three hours in the box. Oatmeal porridge can be cooked fifteen minutes on the fire, then left all night in the box, and be given five minutes on the fire before serving at breakfast. Any kind of fruit can be stewed in the hay box. It is best to make a syrup of sugar and water, add cloves, lemon or any flavoring liked, bring to the boil, add the fruit and let it simmer ten minutes; put into the cooker and leave three hours. Small fruit takes less time. Any dish that is to be eaten hot must be brought to the boil after taking it out of the hay box before serving.

Useful Hints.

Mend knitted underwear with a crochet needle.

Sweet oil will remove finger marks from furniture.

If you wish fish to be crisp, do not cover while cooking.

A sharp instrument should never be used to remove dirt from beneath the finger nails.

When chestnuts are in season they are a delicious addition (boiled) to a simple salad.

Baked stuffed tomatoes or peppers will be much improved if brushed over with olive oil.

Do not leave the furnace ashes uncovered after sifting. Sprinkle with water and cover tightly.

Tea that is long steeped loses a delicate flavor and develops a larger amount of tannic acid.

Vegetables containing sugar will not keep their sweetness long and should be cooked as soon as possible.

Croquettes should stand in a warm place for half an hour before frying; this makes them brown more quickly.

In covering jelly with paraffin it is best to melt the paraffin and turn it over the jelly while the latter is hot.

For peach stains, wet the stain, spread it with cream of tartar, and place in the sun. Then wash as usual.

A good flavor can be added to the scalloped potatoes by adding a sweet green pepper, boiled and chopped fine.

Bread should not be put into a too hot oven. It should not brown for the first ten minutes, and then only gradually.

If garbage is burned it should be first dried; otherwise steam is created and the moisture is injurious to the firebox.

Milk strainers can be cleaned by rubbing a cake of soap over the wire and then pouring boiling water through the strainer.

Eggbeaters should be rinsed as soon as used, and any dish that has had eggs in it should be filled with cold water until it is used.

To prevent cakes, pies and other pastry from burning on the bottom sprinkle the bottom of the oven with fine, dry salt, and your cake or pies will bake perfectly.

When coal is red-hot it has parted with most of its heat; therefore, dampers should be closed before it reaches that stage to prevent the heat from going out the chimney.

When preparing asparagus for the

table, it is well to strip off the beards all the way up to the head, because it is these little pockets that catch the sand, and washing does not remove it.

If you wish to keep a very low fire going in the furnace, do not clean the ashes from the fire for several days, but just enough draught to light it.

A simple and splendid filling for pin cushions can be made of dried coffee grounds which do not pack down and never rust the needles. Be sure all the coloring is out of the grounds before filling the pin cushions.

To get rid of ants in the house paint the edges and cracks of the floor with oil of pennyroyal. The ants will disappear very quickly. Care must be used in the use of the drug, as it is a poison. Cayenne pepper is also very effective in ridding the house of ants. Sprinkle it about freely wherever ants are seen.

WILL EUROPE BE CHILDLESS?

No Defeminized Race of Women Can Become Mothers.

Dr. William Lee Howard, a distinguished author and sex psychologist, warns the race that unless women are saved from the heart-breaking labor brought about by the war the future may be one without children.

Ten thousand German women are doing the heaviest kind of labor in the Krupp works; 20,000 more have taken their husbands' jobs in Berlin—and for half their wages, too; 117,000 English women are working in the engineering trade alone, and hundreds of thousands of English, French, Italian and Russian women are doing men's work in all kinds of trades and occupations.

What kind of mothers will be made of these women, with their bodies drained of vitality by long hours of man's labor?

Will even the freedom of bifurcated garments enable these women to keep their physiques at par throughout the unaccustomed strain and later bring forth children fit to cope with the world?

In an interview Dr. Howard said: "No; positively not! No defeminized race of women can become mothers, and that is precisely what is being forced upon the women toilers of Europe—defeminization.

"Physical labor requires muscular effort, and in acquiring the muscular strength necessary for her new work the woman war toiler of Europe is drawing directly upon those vital forces that are essential for her womanhood.

"The falling birth rate of the belligerent countries has already aroused the German scientists to this calamitous aftermath of the war and completely upset their plans for the restocking of the race.

"To understand why my direful prediction may come true you must understand that physiology of woman differs from that of man in this respect—that man was born to work and woman to procreate.

"Both man and woman must so conserve their forces as to be able each to produce along their own lines the best possible for the race. In man are certain glands, such as the thyroid, which are situated at the base of the larynx, and the functions of which have been hitherto unknown, whose secretions go to make strong muscle and the strong instinct to protect and fight for family and country."

Brief Report.

Pat Garvey, section foreman at Trunkville, was formerly in the habit of sending long and detailed reports to the supervisor. Oftentimes his daily report would contain three or four pages. The supervisor became weary of wading through a mass of detail, and ordered Garvey to "boil" his reports down. "You aren't writing love letters," was the supervisor's rebuke, "but railroad reports." Soon after this ultimatum was received by Garvey, the memorable cloud-burst and flood occurred at Trunkville. This is the laconic report that Garvey sent in:

"The river is where the railroad was."

On an average, the fog nuisance costs London about five million pounds a year.

THE FASHIONS

The Silhouette of the Hour.

There is a quiet dignity and simplicity about the styles, in which we notice that Fashion has taken Moderation to be her watchword. At least for a while—who can say for how long?—she seems to have given up everything that savors of exaggeration. Having realized that the extreme shortness of the skirts was too exaggerated, she has ordained that skirts shall be longer. The average length of the skirt to-day is about six inches from the floor. There are some Paris houses which have gone to the other extreme, however, and have made dresses with skirts that reach the floor, but the majority of them have struck a happy medium, and it is not at all likely that the days of trailing skirts will come back again.

Dresses, too, are free from that extravagant flare which characterized them before, and for the attainment of which we often had to resort to artificial means. This season the flare is conspicuous for its absence, one might say, for most of the dresses hang in straight, soft folds. Nothing has been taken from the width of the skirts. They are just as ample, and the skirt that measures from three to three and a half yards around the hem is still considered a conservative width.

Straight Lines Favored

Although the straight effects predominate in the more practical styles, in afternoon and evening dresses there are some soft draperies to be seen. Apron effects, too, in the form of soft pleated or gathered bits of the material, hang loosely in front of some of the dresses.

The waistline in the new fashions is generally in the normal position where nature meant it to be, but will probably not be stationed there for any length of time. There have been not a few examples of the low waist of the Moya Age and this seems to be gaining popular favor at a great rate. A good many one-piece dresses are



The Straight Lines of the New Silhouette.

made with the skirt attached at a low waistline, and a girdle is either tied loosely at that point or arranged at the normal line.

Navy Blue Serge for Autumn

The dark blue serge dress for autumn is ubiquitous, and when it is not trimmed with colored beads or embroidery it is the exception. Some of the beaded and embroidered designs are quite elaborate, but in others it is just a simple touch here and there that gives character to a dress and furnishes the correct spot of color.

Although it is evident that navy blue and black are the favorite autumn colors, still there is quite a

large range of other colors to choose from, and they have the advantage over the two former in that they are newer. One gets tired of dark blue and black, so the new colors are welcome not only for the sake of the variety but because they are in themselves very beautiful. Plum and purple have been adopted by Paris, probably on account of their being the colors that are used for second mourning, and the same is true of gray also. Among the other fashionable colors are the rich, warm burgundy, dark green and mustard yellow. In addition to these, brown in several lovely shades is favored.

The silhouette of the hour is well depicted in the illustration of the one-piece frock shown here. The design is such that it may be developed in two materials if desired. The gathered side sections of the skirt, as well as the sleeves and side body, might be of satin and the remainder of the dress



An Attractive Afternoon Frock

of serge. Bone buttons form a straight unbroken line down the front from collar to hem. The collar is open at the throat, for women seem to prefer the open neck to the high, even for autumn wear.

Another frock typical of the style of the season is seen in the second illustration. It shows the close bodice, which ends in front in a pointed tab falling over the deep crush girdle. A tassel finishes the tab. This lends a fashionable touch often introduced in this season's frocks. On the skirt the large pointed pockets are the novelty. The points are embroidered to match the front of the waist.

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

BELGIAN KING AGEING.

Never Quits Territory Over Which Flag of Belgium Still Flies.

King Albert of Belgium has aged under the heavy cares and sorrows of the present time, and his hair is beginning to turn grey, according to the latest news from the Belgian front. His Majesty never leaves the small strip of territory over which the Belgian flag still flies, refraining from visits to places in France or to Ste. Andrease, where his Government has its seat. If the King of England or President Poincare want to meet the Belgian sovereign, they have to go to this corner by the Yser.

Good Excuse.

"She says she wishes she could see herself as others see her."

"That's just an excuse for spending a lot of time in front of a mirror."

In the Polar regions conversation can be heard with ease at a distance of more than a mile.

A MAIL CARRIER'S ADVENTURE.

Exciting Experience With a Mountain Lion.

It was a cold, blustery day in mid-December and the westerly wind ragged across the Montana hills. The air was filled with snow that had fallen the day before and that the wind was now blowing into deep drifts.

Jack Reynolds, the mail carrier, had ridden out from Rocky Ford to the end of Sixteen Mile Range, where his route stopped, and now, late in the afternoon, he was fighting his way home again in the teeth of the biting wind and snow. He was well-prepared for the cold; for besides a fur coat with a high collar, he had wrapped a pair of blankets round his body and his feet were covered with three pairs of woolen socks and heavy fur-lined boots. The slopes of Sixteen Mile Range were covered with a dense forest of pine and fir, and the road through the woods is both narrow and winding. It is a great trapping country, and bear, elk, wolves and mountain lions are all to be found in the woods. It was nothing unusual for the mail carrier to catch sight of several of these animals during one of his trips, but he had never had any trouble with them, and never expected to have any.

On this afternoon as dusk was drawing on, Reynolds came round a sharp curve in the road and saw a large mountain lion standing in the middle of the trail. At the sight of the man the lion turned and ran into the dense forest, and Reynolds thought no more about it.

He had ridden on a mile or so when his horse gave a sudden snort of surprise and terror and jumped forward. Reynolds turned his head just in time to see the lion jump for him. It had been stealthily following him ever since he first saw it.

Reynolds dug his heels into the horse's side, but he was too late to escape the lion's leap. The creature landed just on the back of the saddle and ran its claws into the horse to keep its hold. The horse screamed and struggled, but the lion held on and seized the man by the back of the neck with its sharp teeth. Fortunately the collar of Reynolds' fur overcoat kept the teeth from his flesh.

The mail carrier tried to free his right hand from the blanket that he had wrapped round him, but the terrified horse was bucking and kicking so wildly that Reynolds could not do much. Meanwhile the lion was doing its best to bite through the fur collar that protected Reynolds' neck, although the activity of the horse obliged him to give a good deal of attention to the simple matter of sticking to his place on the animal's back. At last Reynolds did get his hand free from the blanket, tore the mitten from his hand and got his six-shooter from his belt. He raised it back of his head and shot three times, but the horse bucked so wildly that he missed each shot. There were no more shells in the gun, but he had several in his belt. He got ten cartridges out of the belt and slipped three of them into his six-shooter. The rest fell to the ground.

Seizing the saddle horn as firmly as he could, Reynolds raised the weapon again and shot two of the cartridges behind him. At the second shot the lion screamed and fell backward. The horse at once began to run as fast as it could, and it was some time before Reynolds could stop it. Then he turned and rode back.

The lion was trying to get up. It was hit in the shoulder, and it could not stand on its right foreleg. The mail carrier discharged his last cartridge. The ball struck the lion in the head, and it fell dead.

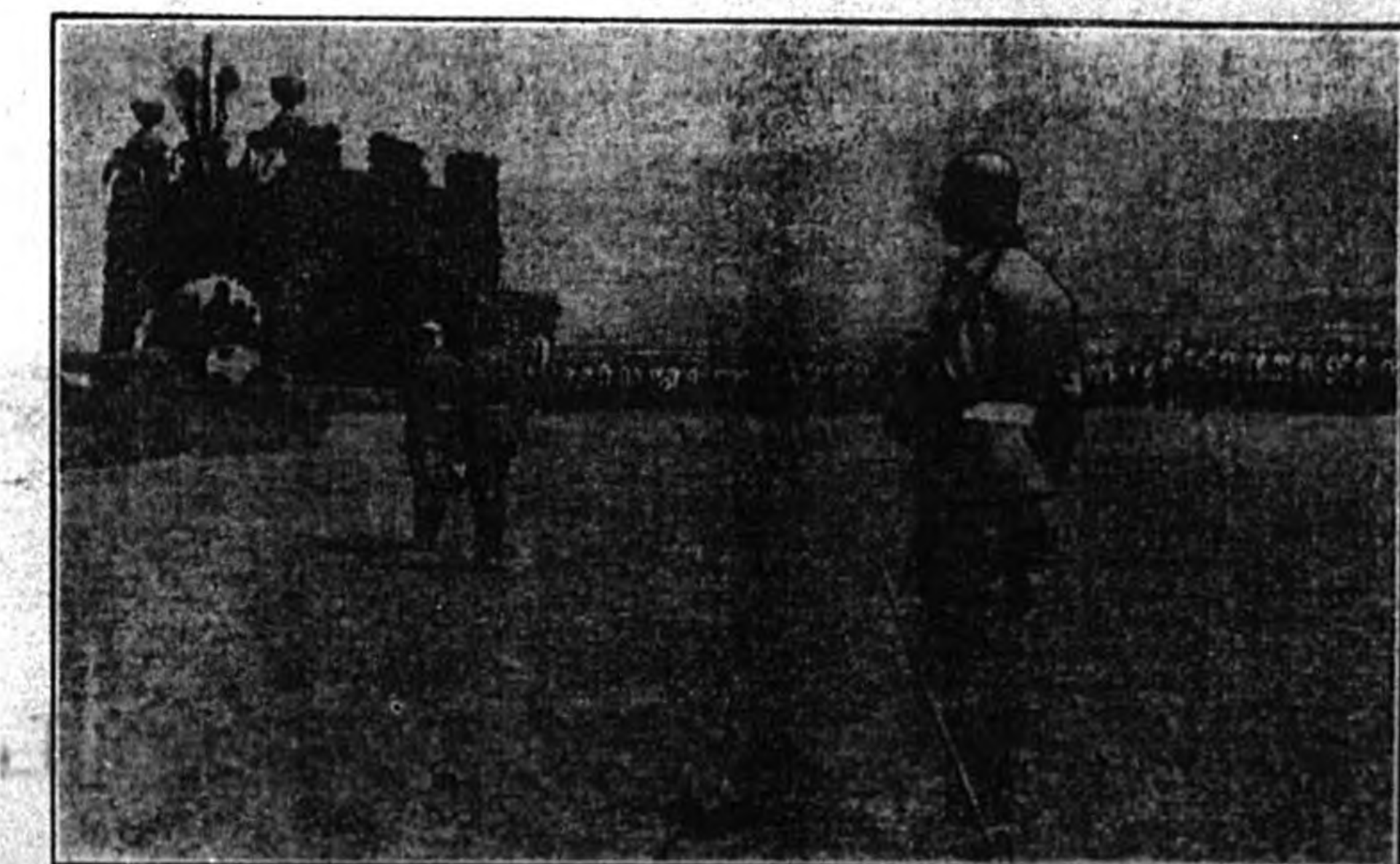
Reynolds quieted his horse, which was trembling and sweating with fear and then picked up the body of the lion and tied it securely to the saddle; the skin was too valuable to lose. In this manner he made his way through the fast-falling night to his cabin. It was an unusual tale he had to tell his wife and children that evening round the supper table.

AUSTRALIAN PEARLS.

United States is the Market for Pearl Fishers' Finds.

Most of the present yield of Australian pearls is going to the United States. Pearl fishers are getting less for their product than three or four years ago before the great war began. Most of the pearling fleet is laid up and the few boats that are at work at Thursday Island and Broome are in commission only to keep hands employed. This is a state of affairs far removed from that when four specimens sold for \$85,000 and another was obtained which is valued at \$25,000. Meantime a Commonwealth Government commission to inquire into the possibility of introducing white labor into the pearling industry has drafted a report which will recommend that matters be left largely as they are at present. That is to say virtually that white men are not a success as pearl divers. "Pearling," remarks an Australian pearler, "is a precarious business and many men go 'broke' at it. But as with mining there is a peculiar fascination about it. You never know your luck. Once a man embarks in the game he generally keeps going in the hope of some day striking a pearl of great price."

At a depth of two thousand fathoms under the sea the pressure of water is two tons to the square inch, and the temperature is only just above freezing point.



Serbian Troops Build Sanctuary in Honor of King Peter

THE troops of the reorganized Serbian army north of Saloniki recently erected a sanctuary with their own hands in honor of King Peter. This shows mass being held just before the troops are going forth to battle.

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Valois, notary's papers.

LACHUTE. - QUE

H. J. CRESWELL, B.A., B.C.L.

NOTARY,

Main Street, - Lachute, Que.

The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XLI

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1916.

NO. 44

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 Chocates.
Fruitbaskets for Sale (wholesale or retail).

P. PAQUIN, - Lachute

FOR SERVICE. — Yorkshire Boar
bred at the celebrated Oak Lodge Farm,
by J. E. BRETHOUR, at my stables.
Fee \$1.00. W. D. HUME Hill Head.

Butterick offer Delineator for ten
days longer at seventy-five cents a
year delivered at our counter
W. BANFORD & SON.

Big Sale of Millinery.

Stock of hats, mounts and Millinery
trimmings to be sold below cost price.
All goods are new and up to date, and
must be sold at once. A big bargain for
the early buyer, come and secure a
bargain.

MISS HAMPTON, Lachute.

Our Ladies Jackets in Plush are
most attractive, all new goods.
Fit on one.

W. BANFORD & SON.

Some nice Costumes also, in various
cloth and shades.

W. BANFORD & SON.

There are Silk Dresses, Serge Dres-
ses and Serge Dresses in the lot.

W. BANFORD & SON.

Nothing will give more
pleasure to a soldier
friend in the trenches
than one of your

Personal Christmas Greeting Cards

Conveying a message of
remembrance and good
cheer.

Cards Printed to Order
from \$1.25 a Dozen.

WATCHMAN OFFICE.

MARRIAGES.

MORRISON—McFARLANE.—On Nov.
16th, at the home of John A. Mc-
Farlane, by the Rev. J. L. George.
Mary daughter of the late Wm Mc-
Farlane to Wm. Allan Morrison,
Lachute Mills.

DEATHS

BLACK.—At Foam Lake, Sask., on
Saturday, November 18th, 1916.
Elizabeth Elmina Hodge, beloved
(wife of Alex. Black) aged 26 years.

PATON.—At St. Philippe, Que. on Nov.
13th, 1916. Agnes Dobbie wife of
Robert C. Paton in her 83rd year.

BLACK-SMITH'S NOTICE.—On
account of the high cost of Hardware the
black smiths has advanced the price of
horseshoeing and all other work, for the
present.

CRESWELL'S

Canada Cement

Prices Right

R. Creswell, Regist'd.

LOCAL NEWS

Miss Kenmore Barron spent last week
in Montreal.

Mr. Albt Wilson, of Ottawa is spend-
ing some time in town.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Sutton spent a few
days in Lachute this week.

Miss Crowe, of Montreal, was th-
week-end guest of Mrs. Dr. Drew.

Miss Doris Way returned from a plea-
sant visit to Montreal on Wednesday.

Mrs. Paul Jousse and daughters, of
Vankleek Hill spent Tuesday in town.

Mr. Wallace, of the bank of Ottawa
Staff, is visiting at his home in town.

Miss Ella Barr, of Montreal, was the
week-end guest of Mrs. Robt. Ham-
ilton.

Miss Janet McDougal, of Dunany, is
the guest of the Misses Hampton this
week.

Mr. Thomas Ross, of Montreal, was the
week-end guest of his daughter, Miss
Mabel.

The Misses Hazel and Nellie Cairns
were the week-end guests of Mrs. Jas.
McPaul.

Mrs. Robt. McPaul and daughter Helen
returned on Saturday last from a visit to
Montreal.

Mr. J. D. Campbell entertained Mr.
Geo. S. Rorke, of Montreal, over the
week-end.

Mrs. R. Miller, and Mrs. Jas. Mc-
Kimmie spent a few days in Montreal
this week.

Mr. John Rice spent a few days in
Ormstown this week, owing to the illness
of his father.

Mr. John Calder, of Toronto, was the
guest of his brothers Messrs. Geo. and
C. Calder this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Descon and Mr.
Fred Davis and sister Edith spent the
week-end at Montebello.

Miss Marguerite Hawes and Cop. E.
Lackey, of Ottawa, were week-end guests
of Rev. and Mrs. Lackey.

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Redard left on
Saturday to spend the winter months
with their daughters in Lachute.

Mrs. A. Beers returned home on Thurs-
day from the General Hospital where
she has been undergoing treatment.

The Methodist Sunday School will
hold their Annual Christmas Tree and
entertainment on Thursday Dec. 21st.

Owing to the prevalence of measles,
the North River school has been closed
and Miss Maggie McKimmie is the guest
of her parents for a few weeks.

The Ladies' Guild of St. Simeon's
Church Lachute purpose holding their
annual sale of work in Victoria Hall, on
the afternoon and evening of Thursday
Dec. 7th.

The Misses Myrtle and Margaret Cot-
tingham, of Ottawa, were guests of their
aunt Mrs. Jas. Cottingham this week;
prior to leaving for their new home in
El Paso, Texas.

The many friends of Mrs. Wm. Brad-
ford of North River will be pleased to
learn she has sufficiently recovered to
return home from the Western Hospital
where she has been undergoing treatment
for the past few months.

A diamond ring donated by a member
of the Red Cross Society is to be raffled
for the benefit of the Society.

Ring on exhibition in Mr. Jousse's
window. Date of drawing for same will
be announced later.

Educational Meeting.

A public meeting in behalf of Educa-
tion will be held in the Lecture Hall of
the Presbyterian Church, Lachute, on
December 2nd (Sat.) at 2 p.m. (not on
the 1st of December as formerly announced).

The meeting is open to the general
public, but especially to members of
School Boards, who have received notice
by mail. Members of the Protestant
Committee will take charge of the pro-
gramme and give addresses, but the chief
purpose will be to consider any local
difficulties presented by individuals or
by School Boards. Some of the topics
suggested are:—(1) Consolidation of
schools. (2) The supply of qualified
teachers. (3) The sale of text-books by
local dealers at the published prices. (4)
The terms of the various grants. (5)
The improvement of school grounds. (6)
Agriculture in the rural schools. The
meeting will open sharp at 2 p.m. and
continue till all such subjects have been
considered. All are welcome.

CARD OF THANKS.—Mr. and Miss
Paton desire to thank their many friends
and neighbors for kindness shown them
during their recent sad bereavement.

CARD OF THANKS.—Mrs. Geo. Joss
and family wish to thank their many
kind friends for the loving sympathy
extended to them, in their deep sorrow,
for the late dearly beloved Harry Joss
who died of wounds "Somewhere in
France" Oct. 16th, 1916.

Holsteins becoming pop- ular in Argenteuil County.

The following names are new breeders
who purchased foundation stock at
Messrs. A. Bon and Son's sale on the 28th
of Sept.

Messrs. William Wilson of Genoa, 4
head, John Wason, of Mabel, 2 head, Geo.
A. Clark, Mabel, 2 head, James Mc-
Kenzie, Mabel, 1 head, George Murdoch,
Mabel, 1 head, George Kennedy, Dale-
ville, 1 head, Garrison McAdam, St.
Canute, 1 head, also William Clark of the
Pork and Bean Mfg. Co. Montreal, pur-
chased 2 head for a foundation herd for
his farm at Shawbridge, Que.

BROWNSBURG

Mr. E. J. Johnson left on Tuesday for
a business visit to the States.

Dr. H. B. Fraser is spending a few days
with his mother at Westmeath, Ontario,
and expects to return home about Satur-
day.

A very pleasant evening was spent in
the Lecture Hall of the Presbyterian
Church on the 18th inst. when the
"K.O.K.A." boys club entertained the
"Victorian" girls club. After numerous
games enjoyed by all, a very dainty and
sumptuous repast was supplied and served
by the elder members of the K.O.K.A.
Club. Messrs. H. Lonsdale, C. McManus
A. Evans, T. Pa-c, and G. Prosser
mailing fine waiters with their dainty
tea aprons. Mr. J. Connelly filled his
part well as M. C.—Mrs. M. Campbell
and Mrs. J. Connelly were chaperons for
the evening. After the repast, Mrs.
Campbell moved a vote of thanks to the
K.O.K.A. boys, and hoped they would
repeat the entertainment at no late date,
as all had spent a most enjoyable and
happy time. The hearty applause proved
how much it was appreciated.
All united in singing the National
Anthem, and left the Lecture Hall feeling
it was good to have been there.

CUSHING

A quiet wedding took place at the
residence of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Kerr
on Wednesday, Nov. 15th, when their
daughter Miss Violet Kerr was united
in marriage to Mr. Robt. H. Morrison,
of Lachute Road. The bride was
dressed in a gown of ivory silk
crepe de-chene, and her travelling
suit was navy blue with hat to match.
After the ceremony the young couple
took the evening train for Ottawa
where they will spend a short hon-
ymoon. They will reside on Lachute
Road. The wedding presents were
numerous and handsome.

GRENVILLE

Mr. Thom's O'Donnell, of Ottawa,
visited friends here last week.

Notary Lefranc, of Buckingham,
was a guest in town on Wednesday.
Miss Kelly, of Carleton, spent a few
days the guest of Miss Murphy re-
cently.

A pleasant as well as a successful
tea was given by Miss Tompkins also
Mrs. Wm. Morrow held a reception
at her home on Wednesday afternoon
Nov. 15th. Delicious refreshments
were very prettily served by two
Red Cross Nurses. The enjoyment
of the hour was greatly enhanced by
the several Patriotic songs so sweetly
rendered by Master James Robinson
and his baby sister. Prof. \$20.35 was
the handsome sum realized.

ST. ANDREWS

All available teams are drawing stone
for the foundation of the new Church.

The Capt. of the Steamer Victoria
made his last trip on Wednesday the
22nd.

Major Shorey and family have closed
their summer residence and returned to
Montreal on Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Alnwick, of Mont-
real, spent a few days with Mrs. Aln-
wick's mother Mrs. Gates.

Miss M. A. Green, of Chateaugay
Park, who taught here last year spent
Sunday with Mrs. Taylor.

Mr. and Mrs. D. R. MacClure who
have been visiting Miss Davis left for
home in Spokane, Wash., on Monday.

Petitions were signed at both the
Anglican and Presbyterian Churches on
Sunday last addressed to Sir Louis
Gouin praying him to give us a "dry"
Province.

DALEVILLE

Mrs. M. Graham has returned from
Pine Hill.

Mr. George McCormick shot a fine
deer on Friday last.

Mrs. P. Cleland and Mrs. B. Cleland
are visiting in Montreal.

Mrs. G. Seale is visiting her daughter
Mrs. Wm. H. Morrow.

Mr. Hunter will continue his Evan-
gelistic work in Brownsburg next week.
The Misses Silverson, Maud Seale and
Mina Dixon were week-end visitors at
their respective homes.

Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Richardson and
family are visiting at the manse. Mrs.
Richardson favoured the audience at the
morning service on Sunday last with a
beautiful solo, the assistance rendered in
Mr. Hunter's campaign of Evangelistic
work Mrs. Richardson is greatly ap-
preciated by Daleville people.

Paster White will preach at Daleville
at 11 a.m. Nov. 26th. Mr. Thomas
Hunter, of Ottawa, will preach at Brown-
burg Baptist Church at 3 p.m. and 7 p.m.
on Sunday 26th. Special Services will
be held at Brownsburg for two weeks
following Sunday 26th. A very hearty
welcome is in store for those attending,
be sure to come.

We have a car of good oats direct from
a good farmer in Saskatchewan. Suit-
able for seed inspect it now and be con-
vinced that it is good grain.
J. D. CAMPBELL.

Ladies' Dresses

We have in stock a good as-
sortment of Ladies' Dresses in
Serge Blue and Brown, Velvet
Black and Brown, Silk Copen
and Navy.

These are at wonderfully low prices.

Also a lot of nice Costumes in
Black, Blue and Brown, at moder-
ate prices.

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.

Preparedness!

That is a word with a depth of meaning these days.
It means with us that we have prepared ourselves to
meet the demands of the people of Argenteuil by
stocking our store with a plentiful supply of every
thing that is necessary for your requirements. We
BUY RIGHT and consequently can afford to SELL
RIGHT.
Don't forget that "A Fair and Square Deal" is
always our Motto.

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. Fits 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 marvelous
Waltham Military Wrist Watch today.

The Waltham

T. JOUSSE
Main Street - Lachute

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

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

About the House

Useful Hints and General Information for the Busy Housewife

With Corn Meal.

Indian Meal Bread.—One and one-half cups Graham flour, one cup corn meal, one-half tablespoon soda, one teaspoon salt, one-half cup molasses, one and two-thirds cups milk. Mix and steam as Boston brown bread.

Crisp Corn-Meal Cake.—One cup milk, one-half cup white corn meal, one-half teaspoon salt. Mix the ingredients and heat slowly until the boiling point is reached. It is not necessary to stir. Spread on a shallow buttered pan to a depth of about one-fourth of an inch. Bake in a moderate oven until crisp.

Apple Corn Bread.—Two cups white corn meal, two tablespoons sugar, one-half teaspoon salt, one teaspoon soda, one teaspoon cream of tartar, one and two-thirds cups milk, three tart apples pared and sliced. Mix the dry ingredients, add milk, and beat thoroughly. Add the apples. Pour into a well-buttered shallow pan and bake thirty minutes in hot oven.

Fruit Gems.—One cup corn meal, one cup milk, one teaspoon salt, one teaspoon baking powder, one-half cup raisins, one-half cup currants, one-half cup cream. Cook the meal and salt in the milk for a few minutes. When cool add the baking powder and beat thoroughly. Add the fruit and cream and bake in well-buttered muffin tins.

Boston Brown Bread With Cream.—One cup rye meal, one cup corn meal, one teaspoon salt, one-half cup molasses, two eggs, one and a half cups thin cream. Sift the dry ingredients. Add molasses, yolks of eggs well beaten, and cream; lately, fold in the whites of eggs beaten stiff. Pour mixture into buttered mold, steam three hours; then bake one hour in a moderate oven.

Boston Brown Bread.—One cup corn meal, one cup rye meal, one cup Graham flour, two and one-half teaspoons soda, one teaspoon salt, three-fourths cup molasses, two cups sour milk, or one and three-quarter cups sweet milk. Mix and sift the dry ingredients and add the molasses and milk. Beat thoroughly and steam three and a half hours in well-buttered, covered molds. Remove the covers and bake the bread long enough to dry the top. This may be made also with one and one-half cups corn meal and rye meal and no Graham flour.

Buttermilk Waffles.—Three cups water, two cups corn meal, two cups wheat flour, one cup sweet milk, four eggs, two tablespoons butter, two teaspoons salt, one and one-half teaspoons soda, buttermilk or sweet milk enough to thin batter. Cook the meal, water, salt and butter together in a double boiler for ten minutes. When the mush is cool add the eggs, beaten separately until very light. Sift the flour and soda together. Add the flour and the sweet milk alternately to the corn meal mixture. Finally add the buttermilk. This mixture is improved by standing a short time.

Parched Corn-Meal Biscuits.—One cup yellow corn meal, two teaspoons salt, two cups peanut cream. Put the meal into a shallow pan and heat in the oven until it is a delicate brown, stirring frequently. Make the nut cream by mixing peanut butter with cold water, and heating. It should be the consistency of thick cream. While the nut cream is hot, stir in the corn meal, which should also be hot. Beat thoroughly. The mixture should be of such consistency that it can be dropped from a spoon. Bake in small cakes on a greased pan. If preferred, these biscuits may be made with cream or with butter in place of peanut cream, and chopped raisins may be added, one cup being the allowance for the quantities given above.

Sour Milk Corn Bread.—Two cups corn meal, two cups sour milk, two tablespoons butter. Two tablespoons sugar, white or brown. One and a half teaspoons salt. Two eggs. One teaspoon soda. One tablespoon cold water. There are two ways of mixing this bread. By the first the meal, milk, salt, butter and sugar are cooked in a double boiler for about ten minutes. When the mixture is cool, the eggs are added well beaten and the soda dissolved in the water. By the other method all the dry ingredients, including the soda, are mixed together, and then the sour milk and eggs well beaten and the butter are added. If the second method is followed the cold water is not needed. The bread should be baked in a shallow iron or granite pan for about thirty minutes.

Beaten Corn Bread.—Three-fourths cup white cornmeal. Three-fourths cup of wheat flour. One teaspoonful sugar. One-half teaspoon salt. One tablespoon lard. Water. Mix and sift the dry ingredients and rub the lard thoroughly into the mixture by means of a fork. Add a little water, enough to moisten the mixture throughout, but not too much, as it must be crumbly. Spread on a board and beat thoroughly with a rolling pin or mallet, as is done with beaten biscuits, folding it over frequently to introduce air. Roll out about one-half inch thick, cut into small pieces and bake in a moderate oven. In camp this can be baked in a hot greased pan propped up before a hot fire.

Gluten and Corn Bread.—Two and one-fourth cups yellow or white cornmeal. Three-fourths cups gluten, rye or wheat flour (preference being in order named). One and a half cups boiling water. One tablespoon sugar. One-half yeast cake (or one cake if haste is an object) dissolved in one-fourth cup lukewarm water. Two tablespoons butter, lard or a mixture of the two. Three teaspoons salt. Pour the cornmeal into a dish of boiling water. It is not sufficient merely to pour the boiling water over the meal in a cold dish. If yellow meal is used, heat it a little in addition to pouring it into the boiling water or mix meal and water and heat in a double boiler. When cool mix with the other ingredients and knead thoroughly. Place in a baking tin and bake when risen sufficiently.

Religious Pie and Cake Fillings.

Dried Apple Pie Filling.—Three cups of molasses, three cups of dried apples, one cup of sour milk, one cup of sugar, three cups of flour, three-quarters cup of butter, one cup of seedless raisins, two eggs, two teaspoons of soda, one teaspoonful of powdered cloves, one teaspoonful of powdered cinnamon. The apples must be soaked in water overnight. In the morning chop fine and cook slowly in the molasses for about two hours. Then remove from stove and when cold add the other ingredients. Beat the eggs thoroughly and stir them into the mixture and bake in a slow oven.

Dried Fig Pudding.—One-half pound chopped figs, one and one-half cups of water, one and one-half teaspoons of sugar, two eggs and two tablespoons of powdered sugar. The chopped figs are simmered for half an hour in the water, and when nearly finished, sugar is added. The dish is then removed from the stove and when cool the beaten yolks of the eggs are added. Pour the mixture over the pie crust and bake until the yolks are set. The whites of eggs are beaten with powdered sugar and the meringue poured over the fig pie and browned.

Meringue Date Pie.—One-half pound of dates, two cups of milk and one egg. The dates are heated slowly in the milk and as soon as soft are stoned and press through a colander. A beaten egg is added to the dates, or one tablespoonful of dissolved cornstarch can be substituted, if preferred, and poured on the pie crust. Before it is removed from the stove a meringue can be added or it may be served with stiff whipped cream.

Lady Baltimore Filling.—Three cups of granulated sugar, one cup of chopped raisins, one-half cup of figs, one-half cup of chopped nut meats. The sugar is dissolved in boiling water and cooked until it threads, when it is poured slowly over the stiffly beaten white of an egg and stirred. Then chopped nut meats, raisins and figs are added and the cake filled and iced with the mixture. Chocolate filling for layer cake. Two cups of sugar, one-quarter cup of chocolate, three-quarter cup of milk, one tablespoonful of butter, one teaspoonful of vanilla. The grated or chopped chocolate, sugar and milk are boiled over a hot fire for about six minutes and then removed from stove. Vanilla is added and the whole beaten hard until the mixture has become sufficiently thickened, when it is poured quickly over layers.

Things to Remember.

Salt in whitewash makes it adhere better. The stove with a red top will have a cool oven. Always use the coldest of dishes to serve salad on. Dried fruits are safer bought in packages than in bulk. It is a good idea to have regular days for each kind of work. If the shoes are too tight, the feet will get cold very quickly. Peel onions under cold water to prevent the eyes from smarting. Warm gingerbread, cottage cheese and apple sauce are delicious together. Sprinkled on a carpet before sweeping salt will lay the dust and revive the color. Coffee made with an egg has a rich flavor, which egg alone can give. Peeling a potato is like taking the cream from milk—you lose the best part. Butter for the cake should never be warmed or melted, but beaten to a cream. If bread is allowed to get too light before it is put into the oven it will be sour. Olives and English walnuts ground together and moistened with mayonnaise make a good sandwich. Orange peels thoroughly dried, then put on a bed of coals, will shoot forth spikes of many-colored flames. Before putting a cork in a bottle put a few drops of glycerine on it. The cork will then be easily removed. A nice way to serve cream cheese with salad is to roll it into a ball and place it on the side of the salad dish. Always take the draughts off the kitchen range when you have finished cooking a meal, thereby saving fuel, place the cake tin inside a larger tin, place the cake tin inside a larger tin, or in a dripping tin containing salt.

Onion juice—applied by rubbing the freshly cut red onions across the surface to be pasted—makes a satisfactory strong adhesive for pasting labels on glass, tin or other metals. It saves time in packing school lunches to do them always in the same place, with the lunch boxes, paraffin paper, sharp knife, and paper napkins all close at hand.

Fruit soups are made of sifted, stewed fruit, thickened like cream soups with cornstarch, tapioca or arrow root and flavored to taste. They should be chilled before serving. A use for old kid gloves can be made by cutting the palms of the gloves out and sewing them neatly into the knees of children's stockings. This will prevent them from wearing into holes. Grease spots on the pages of books should be sprinkled with finely-powdered pipeclay, then a piece of tissue paper laid over the pipeclay, and the page pressed with a warm iron. Rub off with India rubber. When colored clothing is stained with mud, let it dry and brush out all you can. Then apply a mixture of salt and flour; let it remain on, in a dry place for a day or two, then brush off.

MOST BEAUTIFUL ROYAL GIRL.

Rumanian Princess May Become the Queen of Greece.

The people of Rumania are very proud of Princess Elizabeth, the eldest daughter of Queen Marie and King Ferdinand. She is very fair, like her beautiful mother, and has the same golden hair and blue eyes, and the same dark eyebrows. Her coloring and her upbringing have contrived to make Princess Elizabeth, who is just 21, look a typical English girl. Her education has been largely English. She had English nurses and indulged in English outdoor pastimes—riding, skating, driving and tennis. The Princess is a skilful driver and can be seen almost daily in the streets of Bucharest guiding her dogcart through the congested traffic coolly and skilfully. Though she can be vivacious and charming, Princess Elizabeth is silent rather than a talker, but when she speaks she shows thoughtfulness and shrewd common sense. She can read four languages. She has inherited a love of art from her mother. As Princess Elizabeth is, perhaps, the most beautiful eligible royal girl in Europe it is but natural that gossip should link her name with that of one prince after another. It is practically certain, however, says an English authority, that the lucky man will be Prince George of Greece. The young couple are reputed to be very fond of one another and the match had the approval of their parents. It is said the formal announcement of the engagement was about to be made when war broke out. If the rumor is correct that King Tino is to abdicate in favor of the Crown Prince it is very probable that Princess Elizabeth will one day be Queen of Greece, for Prince George of Greece would undoubtedly throw in his lot with Rumania and the allies.

THE EDUCATION OF OFFICERS

SEVERE TRAINING AT BRITISH MILITARY COLLEGES.

Cadets Are Forced to do Eighteen Months Work in Six Months.

Training of cadets at Sandhurst and Woolwich is quite a different matter from what it was in times of peace. In pre-war days the shortest time cadets spent before getting commissions was eighteen months. Now the minimum is six months. And even this period may be abbreviated if the great army in the field calls for officers in a hurry. There are no vacations for cadets or instructors—nothing but hustle, hustle, hustle. As between the Royal Military College at Sandhurst and the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, virtually the only difference is that at the latter establishment the engineers and artillery are more thoroughly grounded in the science appertaining to their particular branches of the service. At Sandhurst, which, by the way, is an exceptionally gloomy barrack-like building, situated in exceptionally pleasant surroundings at Camberley, Surrey, there are usually several hundred cadets, and they are organized in companies on the same basis as a battalion of infantry. Punishments for Cadets. Specially selected officers of the regular army act as company commanders. They have the power of inflicting certain punishments on the cadets for breaches of discipline, but as the cadets are deemed to be gentlemen and are designed for a career the primary duty of which is to lead men, the company commanders are expected to maintain discipline among them by gaining their esteem and respect rather than by punitive measures. Rustication and the sentencing of a cadet to lose places in the list of successful candidates for commissions are the heaviest punishments for minor offences. Removal from the college is a punishment reserved for more serious offences, but a cadet may be "removed" for other than disciplinary offences for any of the following reasons: First, moral or physical unfitness; second, unsatisfactory progress in his studies or physical exercises, and, third, if reported by the commandant as not likely to become an efficient officer. Expulsion is the gravest punishment that may be inflicted, and is, naturally, inflicted only in extreme

THE FASHIONS

We have lately been hearing rumors from Paris that the period of the Directoire is likely to make itself felt again in our dress. Although these rumors have not been confirmed from all sides, here and there a costume appears highly suggestive of this period, so it will hardly be looking too far ahead to give it some consideration. Period styles keep recurring every little while, and for some time we have had no strain of the Directoire in our dress, so there will be little wonder if it should return very soon. And there will be little regret, too, for there is a certain dignity and stateliness about the costume of this period that makes it a favorite among many women.

In the accompanying sketch is a dress which shows the Directoire influence very markedly. This type of dress strikes the eye at once as being very distinct from other styles. At first glance one might easily mistake it for a coat on account of the large collar rising high at the back of the neck, the equally large revers and the double-breasted effect of the short, fitted body. At this season of the year a dress in coat effect is especially desirable, and one of this type has many charms. The long tunic parted in front and attached to the rather short-waisted body can be worn to advantage by the woman of average proportions.

Tunics are quite fashionable this season and there is a large variety of different styles. A novelty seen very recently was in the form of a long tunic reaching to the hem of the skirt, but it was placed only across the back of the skirt, barely starting from the hips. The dress in question was made of soft navy blue silk and the tunic was of very fine serge in a matching shade.

Collars, high in the back and open in front, on the order of the one in the illustration, are very good style. Even in separate collars to be worn with dresses and suits, the style that goes well up in the back and almost touches the hair is one of the very



Reflecting the Directoire Style

newest from Paris. Most collars continue to be very large, though some small ones are seen.

A Skirt of Many Gores.

In the matter of separate skirts, there is a striking novelty which has made a strong appeal to many women. This is the fourteen-gored skirt, of which an illustration is shown here. Not even the number of gores has deterred them from taking a fancy to this skirt, the novelty and the effectiveness of it having far outweighed the task of making it. The most effective developments are in two materials, making the alternate gores of the different materials. Needless to say, in this lies the chief beauty of the skirt. One may use the same material in two contrasting colors or contrasting materials in the same

shade. These skirts are often made in two colors of serge, as black and white, or brown and white; or they are made in combinations of serge and satin, broadcloth and velvet, or taffeta and serge. Taffeta or corduroy in two colors is very often employed with good results also.

As to Separate Blouses

The waists to go with separate skirts and suits are, as a rule, very simple. White and pale flesh-colored blouses are still favored, though the fashion of having the blouse match in color the suit with which it is to be worn is again coming in. For this reason there are some dark blouses seen. Satin and Georgette are combined for waists that form part of the



7367-7373

New Gored Skirt with Simple Waist

costume. The sleeves and upper part of the waist are generally of Georgette and the lower part which comes nearest the skirt is of satin. Striped satin is also used for waists combined with Georgette or chiffon. A charming model for dressy wear was made of blue and white striped satin with white Georgette. It had a large cape-collared.

These patterns may be obtained from your local McCall Dealer or from the McCall Co., 70 Bond Street, Toronto, Ontario.

THE EDUCATION OF OFFICERS

SEVERE TRAINING AT BRITISH MILITARY COLLEGES.

Cadets Are Forced to do Eighteen Months Work in Six Months.

Training of cadets at Sandhurst and Woolwich is quite a different matter from what it was in times of peace. In pre-war days the shortest time cadets spent before getting commissions was eighteen months. Now the minimum is six months. And even this period may be abbreviated if the great army in the field calls for officers in a hurry. There are no vacations for cadets or instructors—nothing but hustle, hustle, hustle. As between the Royal Military College at Sandhurst and the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, virtually the only difference is that at the latter establishment the engineers and artillery are more thoroughly grounded in the science appertaining to their particular branches of the service. At Sandhurst, which, by the way, is an exceptionally gloomy barrack-like building, situated in exceptionally pleasant surroundings at Camberley, Surrey, there are usually several hundred cadets, and they are organized in companies on the same basis as a battalion of infantry. Punishments for Cadets. Specially selected officers of the regular army act as company commanders. They have the power of inflicting certain punishments on the cadets for breaches of discipline, but as the cadets are deemed to be gentlemen and are designed for a career the primary duty of which is to lead men, the company commanders are expected to maintain discipline among them by gaining their esteem and respect rather than by punitive measures. Rustication and the sentencing of a cadet to lose places in the list of successful candidates for commissions are the heaviest punishments for minor offences. Removal from the college is a punishment reserved for more serious offences, but a cadet may be "removed" for other than disciplinary offences for any of the following reasons: First, moral or physical unfitness; second, unsatisfactory progress in his studies or physical exercises, and, third, if reported by the commandant as not likely to become an efficient officer. Expulsion is the gravest punishment that may be inflicted, and is, naturally, inflicted only in extreme

cases. The name of an expelled cadet is recorded at the War Office and is made known to the First Lord of the Admiralty, the Secretary of State for India and the Civil Service Commissioners, in order to prevent the expelled youth from subsequently entering the naval or military service, or home, colonial or Indian civil service. Medals Are Granted. To take some of the disciplinary and routine work off the shoulders of the company commanders, who are also instructors, promotion to non-commissioned rank is granted to a number of cadets in each company, and one cadet is given the rank of under-officer. The latter acts as a sub-altern to his company commander and assists him greatly in maintaining the general tone of the company. The under-officer's job is much sought after, because it carries with it a good many little privileges, as well as an accession of dignity. In order to encourage industry in study a medal is granted to each of the two best qualified cadets of each half-yearly batch, while a sword is bestowed on the cadet considered to be the best qualified cadet of the year. The principal subjects in which practical as well as theoretical instruction is imparted to cadets at the college are military field work (fortifications, bridge building, demolitions, etc.), tactics and typography (sketching, map reading and making, etc.). In addition, drill, riding and gymnastics are also taught. The theoretical instruction is given to the cadets in the "hall of study," as the schoolroom is termed. Practical demonstrations of all matters that are dealt with theoretically are given in another place. It is not, of course, all discipline and work at the college, for every sort of healthy sport and recreation is encouraged, and, as a matter of fact, enforced to a certain extent. Anything, however, in the shape of gambling or extravagance is very sternly discountenanced. The rules in this respect might, indeed, be said to verge on the sanctimonious, so very stringent are they.

Rules Are Strict.

At one time the cadets used to be a favorite mark for racing tipsters and the money lender fraternity's alluring circulars, but are not so any longer. The reason they have ceased to be so is because a cadet who now receives such circulars is under strict injunction to report the fact, and ill results thereby ensue to the tempters. Extravagance also at one time held a very gay reign at the college, but was banished because of its bad moral effects on the wealthy lads and because it made the positions of the poorer cadets so embarrassing. Now no cadet is allowed to even incur a missing bill (over and above the ordinary charges of seventy-five pence a day, which the Government pays of more than \$15 a month, including beer and wine, on which he may not spend a greater sum than twenty-five cents a day, without the sanction of his company officer. This sanction is given only on special occasions, such as for the purpose of entertaining a guest. Horses, ponies and dogs are not allowed to be kept by the cadets. Nor are the embryo officers, much as sport is encouraged among them, permitted to ride at race meetings, play polo or hunt the game on the estate. Afternoon tea with each other is one "dissipation" which is allowed the cadets, but nothing in the shape of intoxicating liquor is permitted to be introduced into their rooms. Lights in rooms have to be turned out at 10.30 p.m. except on Saturdays and Sundays, when an extra hour's grace is granted. Under-officers may, however, keep a light burning for an other hour.

HORSE BUTCHERS PROSPER. Twenty Shops in London do a Thriving Business. Prior to the war there was not a single shop in London, Eng., where horseflesh was sold for human consumption. A horse-butcher, who started business in Soho, the centre of the Franco-Italian colonies, six years ago failed to obtain customers. To-day, owing to the great influx of Belgian refugees and the high prices, there are over twenty horse-butchers, all doing a thriving trade, including five who are located in the south-west district of London, which abuts on aristocratic Kensington. One of the probable effects of the war and the high price of beef and mutton will be that the London poor will acquire a taste for prime cuts of horseflesh at 7d. (14 cents) a lb., against beef and mutton at 1 shilling 6d. (about 36 cents).

Japan's Factory Law. Japan's new factory law which became effective September 1st affords food for thought. By its provisions a ten-year period is established during which an employee may be worked 13 to 14 hours a day. There are 40,000 children between 12 and 14 years of age and more than 100,000 children between 14 and 16 who work in Japanese factories. A skilled workman receives about 40 cents a day and the scale runs down to a few pennies to young children. Japan has just instituted a new freight line in which to transport her products to foreign markets. This is the sort of competition which is preparing after the war sets world trade channels again.



Slightly on the Large Side.

The Recruit: "Sergeant, would you mind changin' this pair o' boots for me? They're too big. (Apologetically) I think what you was lookin' at on the paper was my age, not the size of my feet."—London Opinion.

Men Wanted for the Navy

The Royal Naval Canadian Volunteer Reserve, wants men for immediate service Overseas, in the Imperial Royal Navy

Candidates must be sons of natural born British subjects and be from 18 to 38 years of age.

PAY \$1.10 per day and upwards. Free Kit. Separation allowance, \$20.00 monthly.

Apply to the nearest Naval Recruiting Station or to the Department of the Naval Service, OTTAWA.

THROUGH THE DARK SHADOWS

Or The Sunlight of Love

CHAPTER X.—(Cont'd).

Twelve o'clock struck, and no signs as yet of the Leroy party; that is to say, with the exception of one man, namely, Mr. Jasper Vermont.

"Your swells are always late," said a thick-lipped turfite, biting his stubby pencil prior to booking a favorable bet. "They give any money for style, an' play it high on us. It ain't their way to be to time for anything, not they—only us poor chaps."

The surrounding crowd echoed his shout of "two to one on 'King Cole,'" despite his diatribes against the swell; when suddenly attention was caught by a dark chestnut, thin in the flank, and badly groomed, which was led into the paddock by a dirty, close-shaven countryman, who looked as nonchalant and self-satisfied as if he held the bridle of "King Cole" himself.

Presently, while the crowd pushed around the sacred enclosure, Jasper Vermont walked swiftly up to the Yorkshireman and whispered behind a sheltering cough:

"That will do. Take him off. The plant's safe without him."

Three minutes later a laugh of derision arose as the announcement was made that the chestnut was "scratched." But further discussion died down, as the Leroy carriages arrived—only just in time, for the saddling bell had already rung.

The course was now looking its best. Long lines of glittering motors and smart carriages had joined their hurrier brethren of traps and omnibuses. The seats and stands were filled with gaily-dressed people; women in their furs, velvets and exquisite hats giving the impression from a distance of a huge living flower garden.

On the appearance of Adrien Leroy, the excitement reached its height, for he was known to everybody by name and sight, and was, moreover, the owner of the favorite.

The carriage containing Lord Barminster had been drawn up as near the course as possible, and as far from the crowd as space would permit; for his lordship invariably refused to mix with any concourse of people, even when they consisted of his own order. Adrien, having seen that he was comfortable, escorted the ladies down to their seats on the grand stand;



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Adrien smiled, pleased because she was pleased; for himself, except that he wished his horse to win in order that it should gain fresh laurels, he had no interest in the affair. Certainly he never gave a thought to the fearful amount of money involved.

Then, amid a murmur of excitement, the starting-gate went up, and the horses were off. For a while "Miracour" led; "Bluebell" running close beside him; the "King" striding along in cool, quiet canter that covered the miles at greater speed than the little mare could hope to maintain.

"There goes the 'King!'" exclaimed Lady Calne, almost rising from her seat in her excitement. "Oh, I do hope he will win, don't you, Mr. Vermont?"

"I do, indeed," he said, while his little steely eyes rested upon the shrivelled figure of Peacock, the jockey, with a keen, cold scrutiny.

Meanwhile the horses pounded away over the course, still in the same order. "Miracour" leading, "Bluebell" falling behind, and the "King" creeping up easily to the second place.

The first fence placed nearly half the horse out of the running; the next threw two more, though the "King" cleared it in his stride, so close in the wake of his rival that a speck of white foam flecked the haunches of the leader.

Adrien nodded approvingly. "That fellow knows how to ride," he said. "If he keeps the 'King' like that, the race is ours."

"Oh, yes," agreed Vermont, smiling grimly; "he understands him, evidently. It is to be hoped he keeps him cool till the spurt comes."

"Which will be after the last jump," put in Lord Standon, as he shifted his field glasses.

"Exactly," purred Jasper. Hedge after hedge was cleared, and still "Miracour" was leading; but it was evident that the high blood of the "King" was burning to get away, and that his jockey was playing a waiting game.

It was at the stream that the strain began to tell. "Bluebell," the Irish mare, had struggled on gamely; but at the last she refused to leap, she stopped short, and her jockey was pitched forward into the water.

A laugh arose even in the midst of the excitement; but it was speedily drowned in the cries of: "The 'King' wins. No! No! 'Miracour'—'Vicket' beats. No! No! the 'King'—the 'King's' got away!"

They were right, for Peacock had thought it wisest to put the spurt on already, and the "King," with every fibre stretched to the utmost, had darted ahead. "Miracour" caught up again, and side by side they raced over the level flat, cheered and shouted at by the frantic crowd.

A roar like that of the sea broke forth as the two animals neared the last obstacle, a great hedge filled with thorn, and like miniature mountain. Neck and neck they seemed to be, when suddenly the "King" darted forward, and amid terrific shouts of astonishment, took the leap too short, fell sideways, and pitched his pockey into the short scrub, a dozen feet away.

"Miracour" rose for the leap, and clearing it, cantered in the winner by sixty lengths.

For a moment there was tense silence, broken by a roar of surprise, rage and disappointment, as the crowd broke away and swarmed over the course to the spot where the jockey still lay. A murmur of horror had also gone throughout the length of the grand stand; but whether of disappointment, or at the fall of the rider, it was hard to say.

All eyes were turned on Adrien. His face was rather pale, but quite calm, and closing up his field glasses he said:

"'Miracour' ran finely. I can't understand the 'King' falling at the last

jump. Jasper, let us go down and see if the fellow is hurt."

Making their excuses to the ladies they hurried down the steps, and strode swiftly over the course the crowd making way for them in hushed silence, for they recognised Leroy as owner of the defeated favorite.

Reaching the spot from which the crowd was being kept back, they found two men bending over the little heap of scarlet silk and leather. Shelton, who had been one of the stewards, looked up as Adrien approached, and shook his head.

Adrien bent down beside him, and gazed at the thin, shrivelled face of the jockey.

"Have you sent for a doctor, Shelton?" he asked.

"Yes," replied his friend in a hushed voice. "But I think he will be too late, his spine—"

At the sound of Adrien's voice, the heavy eyelids raised themselves; the bloodstained lips parted as if about to speak.

"What is it?" said Shelton, bending closer.

"Where—where is he?" gasped the man in disjointed words. "I want—to—see him."

"Whom?" asked Mortimer Shelton gently. "Whom do you want to see, my poor fellow?"

Mr. Vermont pushed his way forward, his face alight with eager sympathy.

"Perhaps I can be of use," he said. "I know him; perhaps he wants to tell me—"

The jockey raised his head. It seemed as if the soft, smooth voice gave him strength to speak. He glared at Jasper, then his glance fell on the pitying face of Leroy. With a sudden light in his eyes, he stretched out his hand.

"Him—him, the swell—I tell him the race—was—sold! He—Mr. Vermont—"

His breath came fast in great sobs; he glared from Adrien to Jasper, then back to Leroy, as if seeking to convey some warning, but in vain; with the last words, he fell back.

A gentleman pushed his way forward.

"Allow me, I am Doctor Blake," he said, and he knelt down beside the still form.

"He is dead," he declared solemnly, as he placed his hand on the body.

The crowd fell back still further, with murmurs of horror. There was a silence, broken at last by Jasper Vermont.

"Dear, dear!" he exclaimed in tones, in which he did not mean for the absurdity of the idea, one might have fancied there was almost a spark of satisfaction. "How very, very sad. I wouldn't have had this happen for anything!"

(To be continued.)

The Farm

Wouldn't Be Without Silo.

In regard to the silo, my opinion is that it is almost necessary to a farmer, both for mixed farming and dairying. In the first place it is the only satisfactory way to handle corn, in fact the only way to handle fodder corn to advantage.

Corn is a crop that is easy on the land, taking a good deal of its substance from the air. It is a crop that does well in warm, dry weather, if cultivated frequently, when other crops seem to be at a standstill. It balances well with the other fodder crops when hay and straw are light. It is an excellent crop for dairy and fattening cattle, and may also be fed to some extent to sheep and horses.

Believing that corn is an excellent crop for the farmer to grow we consider the silo to be of great value as a profitable means of handling it. In regard to the kind of silo, much depends on how a man is situated, his distance from a gravel pit, and his facility to obtain timber for good building material.

The first silos that were built in this part of the country were built of 2-inch hemlock plank, planed on the edges, and held in place by iron hoops, about four feet apart. These hoops were run through upright posts 3 by 4 inches in size, and extending from bottom to top of silo. The iron hoops or rods had threads and nut on each end, with the ends just projecting through the upright posts, so that the hoops could be tightened when the silo was empty in the summer. This made a very cheap silo, provided a man had lumber of his own, as a 12 by 24-ft. silo could be built for about fifty dollars. The iron hoops cost about fourteen or fifteen dollars. Some of these silos were built fourteen or fifteen years ago, and are in a good state of repair to-day.

The next to be built were the double wall with wooden hoops; then the concrete, and later the cement block silo. A few steel silos have also been erected but have not become popular with corn growers. The cement silo, if well built, is the most durable that can be erected, and where gravel can be got at a reasonable price, is no doubt the best silo a farmer can build.

This section of country is all devoted to mixed farming, and the ensilage is used mostly for feeding beef cattle. Very few farmers have more than one silo. In regard to keeping the ensilage in good condition, it can be done in a silo fourteen or fifteen feet in diameter as well as in a smaller one. A silo with this diameter, and

BREAD

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FIVE ROSES FLOUR

For Breads-Cakes-Puddings-Pastries

30 feet, 32 feet or 36 feet in height, will hold an immense amount of corn. For the average sized farm a silo 30 feet in height and 14 feet in diameter seems to give very good satisfaction, and will hold, when well filled, about ten acres of good corn.

Three out of a cement block concrete silo of this size will be about \$200.00, provided a man gets a machine and makes his own blocks. The concrete silo will cost about the same, allowing the mason and his men about \$70 for building it. The cement block silo, when plastered inside and finished completely, makes a fine silo, and certainly has a good appearance.

I have not given any set prices for gravel and cement, or for labor, as their prices vary. The average farmer knows the price of these in his own locality. I am placing this small amount of information at your disposal, for you to use any part or parts of it you may see fit, or to add any word or words to it you may deem necessary to make it presentable to intelligent farmers, as it is something new for me to write anything for a paper.—H. D. MacNaughton in Canadian Countryman.

Stable too Warm for Roots.

If the dairy stable is warm enough to keep the cows comfortable through the Winter it is too warm for the storage of roots that are to be kept for any length of time; yet one often finds that loose boxes, built for the accommodation of cattle and not entirely divided from the remainder of the stable are used for this purpose. Only if these roots so stored are fed within a few weeks is this way of storing them excusable. Roots, to go through the Winter in best condition, should be kept as cool as possible without freezing.

The root cellar should be situated so near to the barn, that feeding can be done without much effort, but its place is on the outside of the solid walls that surround the stock and the door between cellar and stable should be solid, or what is better, double. In the case of bank barns, the space beneath the drive-way to the threshing floor can be used to advantage as a root cellar, but where the animals are kept on the regular ground level, as they should be instead of in a half-basement, a separate cellar with a passage-way to the stable, should be constructed for the roots, or the excavation may be made under the drive-way of a hay barn, thus providing for a good amount of shelter and allowing of convenience in filling.

In harvesting all roots, care should be taken to have as much as possible of the soil removed from them, and they must be dry before going into the cellar, otherwise heating will take place to such an extent that rot will set in. If weather permits, the roots should be left on the ground for a day or two after being pulled so that they may dry out. This method is often possible with turnips, which stand a good deal of frost, but beets or mangels harvested late in the season are in considerable danger, and if too wet for permanent storage should be pitted for the time being, and put into the cellar later.

If the labor can be spared, it is a good plan to remove a large part of the tops from the mangels or beets, some time before harvesting, and to feed these to stock. This method is practiced in some parts of England, and the farmers who have used it say that it encourages the ripening of the roots, making them better fit to keep and feed beside supplying extra food for the stock on pasture at a time when it is much appreciated.

Light in the Stables.

Light is free, but, judging from the size and number of windows in stables that were built a quarter of a century ago, the impression is given that it is an expensive luxury. Stockmen are beginning to realize that light and sunshine in the stable aid in keeping things sweet and clean, and tend to keep down diseases. Apart from this, it is much more pleasant doing chores in a well-lighted stable than in a dark one. Animals require light and sunshine during the six months they are stabled, the work is facilitated by having it, and the health of the animals is improved. The direct rays of the sun are powerful enough to destroy practically all disease germs that commonly lurk in dark stables. The number and size of windows required in a stable depends on location, amount of stock housed, and the thickness of the walls. Stables that are built to-day usually have a large number of big deep windows. As more light comes from the upper portion of the sky than from the horizon a window long up and down admits more light than one of similar size placed horizontally. In order to give ventilation, some have the windows hinged at the bottom so they will open in at the top. This permits fresh air to enter without causing a direct draft on the stock. If the window sash is in two sections the upper part may be made to open inward. As a rule windows on hinges are much more easily opened than those made to slide.

Before winter sets in, the windows in some of the old stables could be enlarged. An expert mason or carpenter is not required; any handy man can do the work. The window frames and sashes can be secured from the planing mill, and they can be put in by the farmer himself. If the wall is of stone or concrete the opening can be enlarged to the desired size, the frame set in position and the wall built to it with concrete. Boards fastened around the frame will hold the gravel and cement in place until they harden. More light can be let into the stable at very little expense. Arrange to have plenty of light on the south side of the stable so that direct sunshine may enter. Sunshine, light and fresh air are necessary if stock is to be kept in a healthy condition and give the largest possible returns for feed consumed.—Farmer's Advocate.

Fittingly Described.

"There was a chap just in here looking for you Smith."
"Was he tall or short?"
"Both."
"What do you mean?"
"He was a tall man and he said he wanted to borrow a dollar."



FOR HEADACHES, BILIOUSNESS, CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION

Nearly all our minor ailments, and many of the serious ones, too, are traceable to some disorder of the stomach, liver, and bowels. If you wish to avoid the miseries of indigestion, acidity, heartburn, flatulence, headaches, constipation, and a host of other distressing ailments, you must see to it that your stomach, liver and bowels are equal to the work they have to do. It is a simple matter to take 30 drops of Mother Seigel's Syrup daily, after meals, yet thousands of former sufferers have banished indigestion, biliousness, constipation, and all their distressing consequences in just this simple way. Profit by their experience. As a digestive tonic and stomachic remedy, Mother Seigel's Syrup is unsurpassed.

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LACHUTE QUE.

En Passant.

BUILDING CASTLES IN SPAIN is a diversion of the mind which has been in regular practice since the time of Adam, who, according to Milton, was an adept in the pastime.

The stuff that dreams are made of is woven on the looms of every land and is of universal pattern. Day dreams are but a variation in the colour scheme and a finer wool in the fabric. Essentially the material is the same, and it is cut after the same fashion everywhere.

That exquisite poem, "The Pleasures of Hope" although written in English, has a prototype in every language that Thought can use. Even when Hope has lost its power to waken the echo of a sigh in the dormant mind, day-dreams can raise an inarticulate ecstasy of blissful enchantment and weave fantasies of happiness out of hopeless despair.

Every man woman and child is a day dreamer, more or less. The practical business man in some measure controls his day-dreams. He cards and combs his excursions into the clouds, and pegs them down into looms of his own design which he calls "Reasonable Expectations," but the essence is not drawn out of them: It still remains despite his refining, and he dreams day-dreams of wealth and ease and builds him "castles in Spain" as gossamer as does the most ardent prospector hunting for gold, or the indolent oriental bazaar—tender behind whose drooping lashes golden dreams go careering unchecked.

It is impossible, and if it were possible it would be a waste, to cut romance out of our lives. That glamour which glides the potentialities of life is necessary to the building of castles, even to the dungeon keep. The good time coming is ever a dream;—"Man never is, but always to be blest," saith the observant poet, consequently the greatest good comes to man in anticipation of it, provided always that he is not too poetical and romantic to work and become an idler.

The young are the most expert day-dreamers. Hans Andersen, Lewis Carroll and the Grimms have seen to that effect in more recent times, while a long vista of fairy tradition has impressed the young of all lands from time out of memory. Young people have a literature of their own, not always written, and they are by nature inclined to the romantic pleasures of day-dreaming and can build a life in the air from invisible materials laid down to them even from the times of the earliest fairy tale tellers. The grim realities of life come soon enough to modify the day-dreams and "knock the nonsense" out of them. Yet such is the potency of day-dreams that there is scarcely a man alive who even if he has passed the threescore and ten mark, does not encourage and cherish some favourite dream of the future even if it is only of some "little cottage by the sea" where he can enjoy a little rest before going hence.

The man who lived on hope found it to be a very insubstantial diet, was right. Romantic day-dreaming is not very sustaining, but it is certain that wherever there exists a glint of ambition it is woven in the piece with romance, sometimes to the detriment of practical results. Dreams of place and power, dreams of empire and world sway can ruin monarchs and potentates equally as the man who holds the plough may be ruined by dreams of reaping where he has not sown. After all it is the practical man, capable of combining his dreams with real work, who gets the most out of his fantasies and out of the real things as well. The main trouble seems to be in the blending, which, indeed, is the outstanding flaw in all combinations. The perfect man has not yet arrived. At rare intervals, as if to mark the contrast, a composite man flashes across the dull monotony of the ordinary type, a master man in whom all human attributes are well combined, but unfortunately the bulk of humanity seldom hears of him until after his sunset. Then, and not until, photographers let loose their lenses, presenting the ideal man who has passed and who lives only in books eventually to be enveloped in the remoteness of history.

Doing and day-dreaming are in many respects equal to action and in proportion, for most action is prompted by hope of ultimate reward. What, or where, we expect to be rewarded for, is the question. We always have one, on the ultimate effect of our actions—the reward of our own conscience. If it is something coming, it is a reward, or if it is something going, it is a punishment. We begin to calculate upon it, for day-dreams upon it. If they come, we have built them solid through our own efforts, or if they end in smoke, we have those of whom Godotote what of it? We have had pleasure out of the phantasmagoria, and perhaps a few lessons.

LINKSMAN

Remember that Canada has hundreds of thousands of men overseas. Don't let the boys in the trenches feel forgotten.

Lachute Academy Exams.

GRADE XI.

PHYSICS.

Class I.—George Bain, V. Kettyle 1. Isabelle Bennett, Edwin Johnson 6. Edward McQuat 79, Doris Campbell 78.

Class II.—Willis Hooper 72, Jean Higginson 70, Amy Bates 68, Osborne Lackey 62.

Class III.—Hazel McCoy 51.

GRADE X.

FRENCH.

Honours.—Katie Jones 90.

Class I.—Edith Beers 85.

Class II.—Mina Dixon, Stuart Hay 74, Maud Painter 73, Lawrence Gordon 70, Myrtle Berry 66, Edna Conlin, Hazel O'Brien 65, Annie Silverson 61.

Class III.—Nora Rodgers 52.

GRADE IX.

GEOGRAPHY.

Class I.—Jas. Calder, Lyall Middleton 75.

Class II.—Percy Carpenter, Hattie Gilles 70, Aletha McKee 64, Maudie Dobbie, Doris Hammond 61.

Class III.—Mabel Armstrong 53, Lena Rodgers 55, James Smith 53, Alva Cruise, Estella Hutcheon, Percy Matthews 53, Ernest Baldwin, Douglas Bradford 52, Clara Kerr, G. Matthews, Sadie McQuat, Kenneth Morrison, Inez Sutton, Elizabeth Tomalt, 51.

GRADE VIII.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

Honours.—Latherine Burwash 98.

Class I.—Ryckman Alexander 88, Stella Armstrong 85, Mary Roy, Ruby Rodgers 83, Vera McCullough 77, Anna Christie, Margaret Wason 76.

Class II.—Edna Sampson, Agnes Dodge 72, Edith Davis, Anna Scott, Ruth Arthur 69, Elsie Lackey 59, Ella Gilles 64, Olive Morrison 65.

Class III.—Lawrence Bolton, Wilfred Morrow 65, Melvin Burd 58, Bessie Shaw 52.

GRADE VII.

DICTATION.

Honours.—Raymond Boyd, Edythe Silverson 100, Margaret Jones 91, O. Duffy, Eve Hamilton, Edna McGregor, Henry Murphy 95, Margaret McQuat 96, Gladys Armstrong, Arthur Lackey, James L. Ishman, George McCoy, Emma Smith 91, Bruce Bradford, Gerald Hammond 93, Olive Boyd, Harold McPaul 90.

Class I.—Keith Christie 89, Douglas Alexander 87, Ray Bolton, Ivan Carpenter 86, Douglas McQuat 84, Ross Mun 81, Amy McQuat, James McKimm 79, Howard Davis, Ian Hay, Isabel Owens 77, Helen Scott 75.

GRADE VI.

AGRICULTURE.

Honours.—Lillian Hamilton 95, Muriel Burk, Kenneth Campbell 94.

Class I.—James Hay, Arnold Scott 78, Jessie Hay 82, Willie Cunningham 77.

Class II.—Lillie Bradford, Clifford McPaul 72, Elmer Ryan 69, Herbert Darlington 65.

Class III.—Arthur Cruise 53.

GRADE V.

GEOGRAPHY.

Class I.—Lawrence Cruise 88, Ivan Bennett, Evelyn Criswell 86, Annie Fraser 85, Kenneth Elliott 83, Gordon Cruise 81, Louis Bolton, Nellie Cowan, Lillie Paul 80, Beatrice Cunningham 79, Ida Sampson 77, Alice Darlington 76, Norman Drysdale 75.

Class II.—Ethel Hay, Mina Paul 73, Myrtle Hunter, Hilda Sutton 69, Harry 68, Myrtle Barker 66, Gordon G. Cruise 61, George McGibbon 57.

Class III.—Douglas Drysdale 59, Dorothea Way 58, Harold Window 57.

GRADE IV.

ARITHMETIC.

Honours.—Frank Scott 98, Hazel Drysdale 97, Eva Lemay 93, Gaston Desjardins 94, Willie Miller 90.

Class I.—Donald Hay 82, Margaret Scott 89.

Class II.—Annie Combie 71, Howard Morrison 68, Jean McQuat 67, Charlie Miller 66, Kline Stewart 61.

Class III.—Lena McKiddle 55, H. Calder 54.

GRADE III.

READING.

Honours.—Bessie Rodger 98, Isabel Alexander 94, Eleanor Yellan 90.

St. Andrews Consolidated School.

GRADE IX, French.—Adria Dorion 88, Walter Dorion 70, Geoffrey Simpson 68.

GRADE VIII, French.—Katie McQuat 95, Wainwright Shaw 77, Violet Perce 71, Myrtle Bigelow 69, Albert Fournier 65, Hazel Brown 68, Beryl Todd 61.

GRADE VII, French.—Howard McQuat 92, Alice Rodger 79, Ross McAdam 78, Naylor Mount, George Taylor 76, Cameron Muir 74, Allison Taylor 64, Dell McClintock 62, F. Lewis McAdam 61.

GRADE VI, Scripture.—Rueft McQuat 77, Eleanor Bradley 68, Bessie Rodger 67, Helena Rodger 62, Gwendolen Cole 54.

GRADE V, Scripture.—Blanche Bigelow 85, Victoria Perks 79, Jack Muir 70, Kenrick Dorion 69, Arnold Parker 62, Frank Dorion 57.

GRADE IV, Scripture.—Barbara May 75, Freddie Webster 65.

GRADE III, History.—Winifred May 76, Leslie Snow 57.

GRADE II, History.—Willie Perks 73, Ethel Morrison 70, Robert Bradley 63, Gertrude McQuat 59.

Brownsburg Model School.

GRADE VIII.

SCRIPTURE.

Honours.—Frances McQuat 94.

Class I.—Laura McPhail 79, Bryant Fraser 77.

Class II.—Ina Van Buren, Glen McAllister 68, Mary Hawkins 66, Willie Mosley 64, John Stewart 60.

GRADE VII.

BRITISH HISTORY.

Class II.—Hazel McManus 70, Violet Johnson 61, Ruby McPaul 60.

GRADE VI.

SCRIPTURE.

Class I.—Herbert Secker 75.

GRADE V.

ARITHMETIC.

Class I.—Charles Fraser 83, Truman Clarke 82, Alice Bain 75.

Class II.—Viola Warwick 68, Flora MacDonald 64.

Class III.—Elsie McAllister 59.

GRADE IV.

SPELLING.

Honours.—Rebecca Cohen 99, Nellie Hendry 97, Gertie Gilmour 93, Elsie Todd 90.

Class I.—Donald Clarke 87, Bella Duncan, Flora Fisk 83, Charles Hendry 78.

GRADE III.

HISTORY.

Honours.—Alta MacDonald, Agnes McPhail 99, Alice Davidson 98, Irvin Bain 97, Hilda Hardy 95, Gladys Warwick 91.

Class I.—Marion Stewart 80, Class II.—John Duncan 63.

Class III.—Alice Barrows 51.

Upper School.

GRADE III.

ENGLISH.

Honours.—Inez Thompson 90.

Class II.—Donald McAllister 68, Hattie Hawkins, Esther Cohen 65.

Class III.—Alfreda Zimmer 52.

GRADE II.

ENGLISH.

Honours.—Evelyn Thomson 90.

Class I.—Wallace Wilson 85, Lida Gilmour 83, Edna Reid 82, Rhian Roberts 75.

Class II.—Alma Fletcher, Violet Green 61.

Ladies and Misses Dresses in full range. Black, blue, Brown.

W. BANFORD & SON.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Doings at Quebec.

Mr. John Hay, M.P.P., introduced in the Legislative Assembly last week, a Bill to incorporate the Grenville, Harrington and Northern Railway Company. The petitioners are Jacob A. Jacobs capitalist of Montreal, George Dansereau lumber merchant of Grenville, John Y. Kendall, cartage contractor of Montreal, Melman, financial agent of Montreal and Louis Lorenzo Legault, advocate of Lachute. They ask power to construct and operate a railroad from the village of Grenville, passing through the townships of Chatham, Grenville, Harrington and Arundel, in the County of Argenteuil, de Salaberry Grandison, in the County of Terrebonne, Ponsbury, Amherst, Clyde and Joly, in the County of Labelle, to the village of Labelle. The head office of the company is to be in Montreal. The capital stock is to be \$750,000. The work of construction has to be commenced within a delay of three months, from the 1st of May next, and has to be completed within five years from that date.

The feature of the Legislature last week, according to Mr. Hay, on his return to Lachute, was the budget speech of Hon. Walter G. Mitchell, Provincial Treasurer. Mr. Mitchell is personally well-known in this district and has many friends here.

Financially the Province is in an excellent condition. This was the message which Hon. Walter G. Mitchell, Prov. Treasurer, delivered to the Legislative Assembly on the occasion of the presentation of the annual budget address. The credit of the Province, as shown by its negotiations in the world's money market, stands in the highest position. Notwithstanding the war conditions, bank deposits are increasing in an astounding manner. The agricultural classes are enjoying unprecedented prosperity, and Quebec's industries are thriving, but Quebec must prepare for re-adjustment after the war, and Mr. Mitchell counsels a hoarding of individual as well as provincial resources. To size up the situation, in his own words: "We have the country, we have the resources, we have the people, so let us put every effort, all our energy and strength, into the fight, so that generations to come will say that we were alive to our opportunities, that we realized our possibilities, and were able to cope and deal with all the great problems that presented themselves."

Mr. Mitchell announced a surplus of ordinary revenue over ordinary expenditure of \$399,294.69. Even after deducting the extraordinary expenditure paid out of ordinary revenue, amounting to \$158,000 the actual surplus over both ordinary and extraordinary expenditure is \$241,294.69.

AUCTION SALE.

There will be sold by Public Auction at the residence of

JOHN JACKSON, Brownsburg, Saturday, December 2nd, 1916.

The following effects:—Three good general purpose horses, 5 good driving horses (all young), 2 two year and a half old colts, 1 cow two and a half years old, 1 set of heavy harness (new with britchen) 2 sets of heavy express harness (with britchen), 7 sets of light harness, 2 sets of cart harness, 1 set of light double harness, 2 waggons one with rack, 2 tumbrils, 1 four seated express, 1 three-seated express, 1 two-seated express, 1 surrey, 2 two-seated buggies, 3 rubber lined buggies, 1 open buggy steel tired, 1 top buggy steel tired, 1 extension pole, pair of heavy aloops (new), 1 four seated sleigh, 1 three seated sleigh, Winter surrey three seats, 1 two-seated sleigh, 2 cutters with jump seats, 4 light cutters, a lot of sleigh bells, a lot of summer rugs, 7 good robes, 7 horse blankets, 1 large oat box, 1 small oat box, 1 plow, whiffletree, neck yoke, 8 logging chains, 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 credit on furnishing approved joint notes, 5 per cent discount per annum off for cash.

Ladies Jackets from \$7.50 up to \$30.00.

W. BANFORD & SON.

The Place of World-wide attraction is "Nevada"

The Banner Gold County of California

THE OSCEOLA MINES and INVESTMENT COMPANY presents for your consideration a group of twenty-seven quartz claims, situated in Rough and Ready Mining District, Nevada County, California; covering an area of about three thousand feet North and South by seventy-five hundred feet Easterly and Westerly, and comprising 440 acres in the Southeast quarter of Section 25, and the South half of Section 30, Township 16, North Ranges 7 and 8, East M.D.B. and M.

The extent of the property, its location, the enclosing formation and such developments as have been made, warrant exploitation on a large scale to recover the values known to exist in the different gold-bearing lodes.

LOCATION

The property lies about 2½ miles South of Grass Valley, the Banner Gold District of the State; reached by a branch railroad sixteen miles from the main transcontinental line of the Central Pacific Railroad at Colfax, being but 145 miles East San Francisco.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

The land lies at an elevation above sea-level of about 2,200 feet. The surface is rolling but not abrupt and is cut by numerous ravines and gulches—practically all of which bear evidence of having been scrubbed and cleaned by the early day miner in quest of the precious metal. For it must be remembered that it was in these gulches that gold, which had eroded from the rich quartz veins of the vicinity, was first discovered.

GEOLOGY.

The ledges, of which there are some fifteen of observed extent, are entirely within the amphibolite; they have a general strike Northeast, and dip Northwest, with the exception of the South Star Vein, which has a general Northerly strike and a dip towards the West.

The latter vein and the Osceola are the two most prominent fissures. The South Star can be traced for four thousand feet. It is very prominent as the outcrop of the vein is marked, through the greater part of its extent, by small shafts of shallow depth where the ore has been taken out by windlass and bucket as far as the flow of water would permit.

The Osceola Vein can be traced for nearly four thousand feet along the surface and has been opened by a shaft 60 feet in depth and by a tunnel over 600 feet in length, both on the Osceola Location.

The vein throughout, maintains an average thickness of two and a half feet, with a dip of 58 degrees Northwest. The footwall is the predominating wall and carries from one to three inches of gouge and crushed material.

FACTS AND FIGURES.

Imagine, if you can, a huge brick of gold, seven feet wide ten feet high and twelve feet long. Such a brick would weigh over fifty tons and would represent the huge sum of \$280,000,000.00 the estimated gold product of Nevada County.

The Idaho-Maryland, situate in this district, and worked to a depth of 2,200 feet has a record of production of over \$20,000,000.

The North Star Mine of Grass Valley has a record of over thirty millions and is still producing at the rate of from \$900,000.00 to \$1,000,000.00 per year although it is working at a depth on the vein of 6,300 feet below the collar of the shaft.

To Investors

THOSE WHO, FROM TIME TO TIME, HAVE FUNDS REQUIRING INVESTMENT, MAY PURCHASE AT PAR

DOMINION OF CANADA DEBENTURE STOCK

IN SUMS OF \$500 OR ANY MULTIPLE THEREOF.

Principal repayable 1st October, 1919.

Interest payable half-yearly, 1st April and 1st October by cheque (free of exchange at any chartered Bank in Canada) at the rate of five per cent per annum from the date of purchase.

Holders of this stock will have the privilege of surrendering at par and accrued interest, as the equivalent of cash, in payment of any allotment made under any future war loan issue in Canada other than an issue of Treasury Bills or other like short date security.

Proceeds of this stock are for war purposes only.

A commission of one-quarter of one per cent will be allowed to recognized bond and stock brokers on allotments made in respect of applications for this stock which bear their stamp.

For application forms apply to the Deputy Minister of Finance, Ottawa.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, OTTAWA, OCTOBER 7th, 1916.



CANADIAN ENGINEERS.

ENGINEER TRAINING DEPOT.

1. Physical requirements. Same as for infantry in all particulars.
2. Men enlisted for Engineers should be any of the following:—Drivers, Carpenters, Bridgemen, wheelwrights, bricklayers, engineers, steam engineers, fitters, masons, harness-makers, plumbers, painters, plasterers, blacksmiths, shoeing smiths, trackmen, pipe fitters, draftsmen, surveyors, architects, electricians, loggers, constructionmen, lumbermen, etc.
- N.B.—Drivers for tunnelling companies and Carpenters for the Field Companies, are especially required.
3. Three hundred and twenty-nine men are required each month, distributed as follows:—
For 12 Field Companies, 120 men.
For 4 Army Troops, Companies 28 men.
For 4 Tunnelling Companies 121 men.
4. Recruits are to be sent to the Engineer Training Depot, St. John's, P.Q.

At the breaking up of Valcartier Camp during the month of September, prizes were presented to the units having the most sanitary and best arranged lines. The Canadian Engineers not only had the proud distinction of winning first prize for having their Camp the best, but they also won the Championship Cup for the best all round Team on Sports Day. This is all the more remarkable as the Canadian Engineers Training Depot was practically the smallest Unit at Camp.

Lieut. Geo. H. Sparrow, C.E., recruiting officer for this crack Corps, is anxious to get in touch with any man who is desirous of getting Overseas quickly. The men most needed are Carpenters, Plumbers, Electricians, Machinists, etc., in fact any one with a mechanical training. Just as soon as a man is qualified, he is immediately sent overseas.

It will be readily seen that the class of men volunteering in this this Corps are of a class that should appeal to prospective recruits.

Lieut. GEO. B. SPARROW, C.E.

Room 207 Postal Station "H."

Corner Bishop & St. Catherine Street,

Montreal, P. Que.

Let us be your Tailor!

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

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

Every attention and courtesy given to all orders. Satisfaction Guaranteed

L. Guibault
Merchant Tailor, BROWNSBURG.



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, Oil and secure our prices. Better than elsewhere.

G. B. LAFLUR & Sons, Limited.

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



QUICKLY VANISHED.

Brown:—"I hear you had some money left you?"
Jones:—"Yes, it left me long ago."



SHOCKING.

Bridget:—"Shure, an' where did yez learn to swear like that?"
Polly:—"I used to hang round the kitchen when the mistress did the cooking."

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. LEP NE, Sub-Agent.

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

FRENCH IN THE SCHOOLS

Should Be Compulsory, Lord Shaughnessy Is Convinced.

INTERVIEWED in London, Lord Shaughnessy, president of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, stated his conviction that it was essential to the development of Canadian trade that both French and English should be compulsory subjects in Canadian schools, and that through other languages might be optional the more languages learned the better.

He said: "The subject of trade after the war is one in which Canada is deeply interested at the present moment. Of course we are pre-occupied just now with the successful prosecution of the war, but at the same time it is possible to frame in our minds the general outline of our trade policy. When hostilities are concluded we must not be content to develop scientific research alone, but amongst other things in connection with trade after the war greater attention should be paid to the universal instruction in schools in foreign languages. In the past we have been content to give our boys and girls just adequate education in their own tongue. If the lessons of this war are to be taken to heart, and if we are to extend our trade then we must make our youngsters familiar with the language of other nations, and, in my opinion, the French language should be made compulsory in every common school throughout the Empire. For it is the most common medium in exchange of thought all over the world, Russian and Italian should also be studied."



FIXED.

The man was evidently in trouble for his face worked convulsively as he sidled up to the counter of the haberdasher's shop.

"I thought you told me that vest you sold me would not shrink?" he demanded.

"And it will not," replied the tradesman. "If it should shrink, all you have to do is to bring us the vest, and we will return your money."

"That's just what I can't do," said the man sorrowfully. "I got caught in the rain this morning, and now I can't get the beastly thing off!"

NOT TOO OLD AT FORTY.

A good story is told of the practical reasonableness of the late Bishop Wordsworth, of Salisbury.

An unexpected large party came to an "At Home" at the palace, and a crush was feared around the tea-tables if all made a rush for them at once.

His lordship grasped the situation and prevented one hundred squeezing into a room suitable for thirty by saying during a pause in the conversation:

"Will all ladies over forty kindly go down to the tea-room?"

A very limited number responded.



Tenders for Indian Supplies

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and marked on the envelope "Tender for Indian Supplies," will be received at this Department up to noon, on Tuesday, December 12, 1916, for the delivery of Indian Supplies during the fiscal year ending the 31st March, 1918, duty paid, at various points in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Forms of tender containing full particulars may be had by applying to the undersigned. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority of the Department will not be paid.

DUNCAN C. SCOTT,

Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, Department of Indian Affairs, Ottawa, Ont., November 6, 1916.

COAL and WOOD

FOR SALE.

Give your order at once for next Season.

Harry Ayers
Lachute Mills, Que.

Why not send your friend or loved one a nice greeting card this year? It is a pleasing way to remember them far or near, and we have a very choice stock from which to make your selection. Call at the Watchman Office or phone No 27 and we will call on you.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.—All persons taking garbage to the dump ground must take it back two hundred feet from the Main Road or they will be prosecuted according to law.

By order of
THE TOWN COUNCIL.

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

NOTARY PUBLIC,

Money to Loan. Farms for Sale
MAIN ST., LACHUTE.
Opposite T. Christie's Store.

MALCOLM SMITH,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER,
Sales conducted in English and French.
Phone No. 131 ring 3.
LACHUTE, QUE.

Before Buying call and see our Stock of

Power and Hand Clippers,
Clipper Plates and Parts
Horse Blankets, Halters, Combs, Etc.
Pumps, Pipes and Fittings,
Electric and Auto Supplies.
Stoves, Ranges & Heaters.

T. McQuat & Son, Lachute Mills.

Circumstantial Evidence

Mr. Robert Jinx was in a temper. As he stamped about in his study waiting for the dinner-gong he reviewed the situation. Steven Collier, his agent, was coming to dinner, and had sent a little note ahead, asking for a private chat. Jinx suspected that both his wife and Betty knew of the request.

But he had determined that Betty was not for his agent. Collier was capable enough, he had to admit that; but he was a younger son, with his own way to make. Betty, with her face and her figure, was going to marry a title, and give them all a lift. That had been his idea from the day he had given up brewing and bought the estate.

"Where was the fellow's note?" The muttered exclamation left the squire's lips as he jerked open a drawer. For some seconds he stood staring into it, as if he doubted his eyesight; then slowly he placed his fingers in his waistcoat pocket and drew out some gold.

At sight of the coins his expression changed from amazement back to anger. Here was matter for explanation. His hand went out to the electric bell-push.

"When Mr. Collier arrives show him in here!" he ordered.

"He has just come, sir," returned the butler.

Steven Collier strode into the room with a smile on his fresh-colored, good-looking face.

"Shut that door!" commanded the squire. "You were working here this morning after I left."

"Until twelve-thirty," Steven replied frankly.

"And since?"

"I caught the two o'clock train to London to keep an appointment with Merryweather."

"When I left here this morning there were ten sovereigns in this drawer," said the squire slowly.

"They've vanished!"

"Is that so?"

Steven was not smiling now.

"Amongst them was an Australian coin, rare enough to be remarkable."

"Yes."

"Look at this!" The squire held a coin in his fingers. "Grimes, the station-master, gave me in change for a note this evening."

"That's Sydney Mint right enough. You think it's the same coin?"

"The coincidence struck me as strange. Grimes told me it was tendered in payment of a fare to-day—by you!"

"You think—"

Steven started forward at the implication, to pull himself up short as if shot, while gradually the color died in his face, and a curious look came into his eyes.

"Well?" The tone was harsher still. "Will you explain how you got the coin?"

"I cannot."

The older man's face was purple with wrath.

"Very well," he snapped; "you will hand me your keys, and get out of this as quick as you can. I've no use for an infernal rogue!"

His outburst was cut short by the sudden opening of the door and the entrance of Miss Betty, a delight to behold.

At the sight of the mottled face of her sire and Steven's strained expression, the laughter died in her roguish eyes. She guessed that dad, who was invariably bad-tempered after his turn on the bench, had evidently anticipated the talk which should have come after the coffee and cigars. Steve had palpably been warned off; but she would soon alter that.

"Quite tragic!" she said, in her usual airy manner. "You mustn't take him seriously, Steven. He's always bearish while waiting for the gong. There it is now! He'll be perfectly happy presently."

The squire puffed out his cheeks at the sippancy.

"Come on, Steven," she went on, slipping her hand through his arm. "For once you shall take me in style."

"One moment!" Her father threw out a clenched fist. "Collier will not line; I don't choose to sit down with a thief!"

"Thief!" Betty swung round and faced him with flashing eyes. "Are you quite mad, father, or can't you see that this gentleman is Steven Collier?"

The storm burst at that. In a few sentences she had the facts.

"I've given him the chance to explain," raged the irate autocrat. "Ask him; perhaps he will answer you!"

Wide-eyed, the girl gazed from the coin in her hand to the set, white face of her companion.

"You think—you think that Steven would take— Oh, it's infamous!" she cried.

"The coin was with the rest. It was presented by him."

"Infamous!" she repeated. "Tell him so, Steven."

put him in a false position," she said. "Fact is, father, I paid him back a sovereign I'd borrowed. You've got to apologise."

"You!"

The squire's fists came down on the desk with a thud, while he stared at her as if she had suddenly gone demented.

"You! Do you know what you are saying?" he roared.

"My monthly allowance has such a way of melting, and I haven't forgotten the last time I approached you between pay-days," she laughed.

"I say, you people, d'ye know you're keeping us?"

Bob Jinx, a reckless young fellow, shot out the protest from the hall. It tailed off into a whistle as he flung open the door and noted the signs of disturbance.

"What's the shindy?" he inquired.

"Oh, nothing of much consequence," returned the girl, with an ironic laugh. "Dad has simply charged Steven, here, with being a thief."

"Rot!" ejaculated the graceless Bob. "Come on and feed."

Again the tale was told by the furious magnate.

"The coins were in that drawer—ten pounds," persisted Mr. Jinx. "They vanished."

The scamp coolly held out his hand for the coin.

"You really think Steven would take your beastly money, guv'nor? This is unworthy! Old Steve? Good lor!"

"I tell you he was the last man—"

"I should think so!" Ready-witted Bob had sized up the situation. "As a matter of fact, guv'nor, I gave Betty a couple of sovs. this p.m.—been owing for some little time. We both seem to have been discharging our debts."

"Old Steve knows you'd kick up no end of a row if it came to you that either Bet or I had been obliged to borrow. There you have the explanation!"

"You! Do you know what you're saying?"

The lad shrugged his shoulders.

"We may have incorrect ideas of common property in our family," he said; "but the second generation is sound enough on honor."

Again the opening of the door cut into the outburst.

"Now, what in the world is the matter with you all?" The portly, jolly-looking lady came into the room with her two hands upheld. "Bob, didn't I tell you? Why, Robert!"

Her gaze had been held by the purple visage of her frenzied lord.

"It's just as well you've arrived, mater," drawled the scamp. "The guv'nor has given old Steve the kick-out!"

"Steve is a thief!" put in Betty.

"Pinched ten pounds from that drawer this mornin'—among 'em, this," added Bob. "The guv. gets in change from Grimes this evening. Grimes tells him Steve tendered that identical coin for a ticket this afternoon."

"Steve won't explain," Betty interjected.

"And the worthy magistrate says he's guilty," Bob threw in.

"He doesn't believe that I gave Steve a sovereign this afternoon," stated Betty.

"And he won't have it that I paid Bet two pounds I'd borrowed," asserted Bob. "Not likely, is it? Old Steve here is a thief!"

"What nonsense are you talking?" gasped the lady. "Robert, what is it all about?"

Again the angry man told his story of the missing money, of Grimes' story and Steve's silence, and then of the tacit confessions of both Betty and Bob. But at the finish, he dropped into a chair with his mouth still open.

The wife of his bosom was laughing.

"What a to-do about nothing!" she said. "I needed some ready cash to pay a—"

"You?"

"The mystified man jumped up from his chair as if he had found a bent pin.

This was too much. First Betty had led him to think that she had taken the missing money. Then Bob had gone a step further and insinuated that he had "borrowed" it to pay a small debt to Betty.

And now his wife came forward calmly, and suggested that she was the culprit. It was beyond him.

At last he regained sufficient self-control to splutter:

"You, Maria—you took this money?"

"The drawer was opportunely not locked," returned the lady cheerfully.

The gaze of the squire travelled from one smiling face to another, until it finally rested on that of Steven.

"I owe you an apology," he jerked out savagely. "But, hang it, sir, you will admit the circumstantial evidence—"

"Say no more, sir, I beg," said Steven.

"I shall say something if you don't come to dinner," laughed the squire's lady. "Steven, your arm!"

"I believe you wished a little—er—chat?" observed the squire an hour later.

Graceless Bob flicked the ash from his cigar and lifted himself.

"Positively had to have some oof to-day," he stated. "Promised to clear a debt. Asked Steve to oblige until pay-day. Said he hadn't it on him, but would be pleased when he got back from town. No good to me."

"While he was out of the office I found the drawer. Seemed an easy thing. Thought I could slip it back when Steve stumped up, before the guv. missed it. Asked old Steve to change me a sov. just before he sprinted for the train. He got the Sydney Mint; and that explains it. He wouldn't give me away. But what I want to know is, why the dickens you had to butt in, Bet?"

"Steve looked like losing his dinner," confessed Betty demurely.

"And something else," bantered Bob.

"Not at all," she laughed. "As it happens, this has probably prejudiced the case in his favor, don't you think?"

"Bet you they stroll in arm in arm," laughed the scamp, as he dropped on the piano-stool, and proceeded to rattle off "The Wedding Glide."

The performance was interrupted by the opening of the door.

"I win!" he said, with a grin. "Chorus repeated fortissimo!"—London Answers.

A PARADISE FOR ANIMALS.

Ignore Man Because Natives Do Not Kill or Eat Them.

Pierre Loti, in his book on "India," repeatedly describes the fearlessness of animals in that country. He says: "My room was never closed, neither during the day nor the night, and the birds of the air made their home with me; sparrows walked on the mats that covered the floor without even heeding my presence, and little squirrels, after an inquiring gaze, came in, too, and ran over the furniture; and one morning I saw the crows perched on the corner of my mosquito net."

Describing the enchanted wood of Oodeypore, where are wild boars, monkeys and a number of birds, flights of turtle doves and droves of parrots, he says: "Flocks of superb peacocks strut up and down among the dead trees, running with outstretched tails, the wondrous sheen of which looks like a spirit of green and incandescent metal. All these animals are free and unrestrained, yet their demeanor is not that of wild animals and birds, for in these lands, where they are never slain by man, the idea of flight does not animate them as it does at home."

This respect for animal life is not confined to the Buddhists or Jains, the sentiment is of much more ancient origin. Pierre Loti tells us that the horrors of death and slaughter, the sickening display of carcasses of animals are nowhere to be seen, for the people of Brahma do not eat anything that has ever lived. "In the place of such exhibitions we see heaps of roses plucked from their stems, which are used in the making of essences, or simply to be woven into necklaces."

HIGH PRICES IN ITALY.

Many Food Staples Dearer Than in France or England.

The high cost of living and particularly the price of coal is becoming a subject of grave concern in Italy as another war winter approaches. Due to continued excessive freight rates by sea many staple food articles are dearer in Italy than either France or England. Despite a special treaty with England for cheaper freight rates to be obtained by the loaning of ships, sugar is selling at 20 cents a pound and can be bought only in small quantities for household consumption from day to day. Coffee sells at 50 to 70 cents a pound, according to grade. Though Italy is a heavy producer of wines, a table wine that once sold at six cents a quart now sells for 14 cents and is inferior to the old six-cent grade. Beer is sold at 14 cents a quart, milk at 10 cents. Good butter is 55 cents a pound.

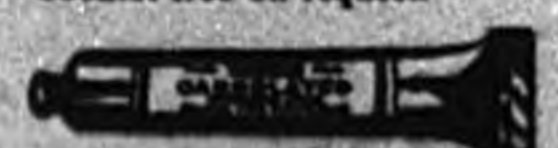
Coal that before the war sold at \$10 per ton now sells at \$50 and the price may go higher as winter comes. Last winter it was \$30 to \$40 per ton. Italy hopes to import 750,000 tons from the United States for industrial uses this winter.

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BRITISH ARE DRINKING LESS

THE POLICE REPORTS SHOW AN IMPROVEMENT.

"No Treating" Is the Feature of the Prohibitory Rules Enforced.

It is now possible to form some notion of the results of the measure adopted in the British Isles to prevent excessive alcoholism from reducing the national efficiency in the prosecution of the war. At the outbreak of the war an effort was made to accelerate the progressive reduction of the number of licensed vendors of alcoholic liquors, by an amendment to an old law of 1904. By the end of 1914, however, the number of "saloons" had been reduced by only 623, leaving Great Britain and Ireland still 111,000 licenses, to which must be added about 9,000 clubs, many of which existed chiefly for alcoholic purposes. Meanwhile convictions for public drunkenness had actually increased, especially among women.

It was not till it was seen that a further imposition of excise tax upon the trade would merely meet with violent opposition without accomplishing the desired result, that the central liquor control board was established to apply the amendment to the Defense of the Realm Act, of May 19, 1915, which empowered the government to control the sale of liquor in all districts where munitions are manufactured, troops stationed or in transit. The first duty of the board was to define such areas, and by a process of trial and error they gradually extended their boundaries, until by the end of February, 1916, some 30,000,000 of the population of the islands had begun to live under the new restrictions.

Restrictions on Traffic.

- The restrictions imposed are:
1. Limiting the sale of spirituous liquors to two and a half hours, 12 to 2.30 p.m., on five days of the week and prohibiting it entirely on Saturday and Sunday.
 2. Limiting the sale of malt liquors and wines to the five or six hours between 12 and 2.30 p.m., and 6 and 9 or 9.30 p.m. the week round, practically the hours coinciding with the midday and evening meals.
 3. Forbidding the sale of liquor to be taken off the premises, entirely on Saturday and Sunday and after the middle of the afternoon on other days. This last applies only to saloons; "liquor stores" may sell for "off" consumption in accordance with rules 1 and 2.
 4. Absolute prohibition of treating; this is enforced even in the bona fide clubs.
 5. Extension of all the above measures to clubs generally, in order to make impossible evasion of the law by the mushroom variety of such institutions.
 6. Forbidding the sale of spirits less than 25 per cent. under proof and allowing the dealer to dilute to 50 per cent. under if he wishes.

Temperance Restaurants.

The board has established a large number of temperance restaurants convenient for munition workers, and has encouraged the saloons in establishing facilities for the sale of eatables and non-alcoholic beverages, by allowing them to sell these during the hours prohibited for strong drink. But it is by pushing the establishment of canteens in the factories themselves that the board has done most to establish the habit of rational refreshment among the working classes.

The board is empowered to acquire either temporary or permanent possession of any saloon in the area under its control, and it has been deemed advisable to do this in the case of about fifty. Compensation is usually arrived at by amicable agreement with the licensee. This system has been found less efficacious than the establishment of industrial canteens.

Drunkenness on Decrease.

As to the general result of all the above methods of control the board has called attention to the following figures. In London and vicinity the daily average of convictions for drunkenness, which was 1,301 in 1914, had fallen to 1,077 during the first half of 1915, and to 603 during the first eight weeks of 1916. For the whole of England and Ireland the

average of 2,034 for 1914 had fallen to 940 by March, 1916. In Scotland the average of 1,434 for 1915 had become 794 by the same date.

But the board does not attach more than a relative significance to such figures, realizing that they are merely indicative of a tendency, rather than conclusive as to the efficacy of the various phases of control that have been applied more or less tentatively, and always first and foremost for specific and immediate war purposes. As to what has been accomplished in this particular direction the testimony of the Admiralty, the Army, the Council, the Board of Trade, the commissioners of police in various districts throughout the country, and of the medical profession and manufacturers generally—in fact, all those in close contact with the industrial life of the nation—agrees that the controls adopted have been marked in their effect on the public health and industrial output of the nation.

GERMAN EMPIRE LOSES HOPE.

Food Shortage and Prolongation of War Depresses People.

The London Times prints a narrative of conditions in Germany by an educated woman of German birth, recently allowed to join her husband in England, who says that the food shortage in Germany is not really serious in the country, but that in the cities and towns the problem grows more difficult.

"Life there is very hard," she writes. "The very poor and many in better circumstances have been compelled to draw on their savings. There is some jealousy in the towns because the country population gets better and more varied food."

"If rations are further reduced, I do not know what the poor people will do. Those with little money get barely enough to eat now. When I left Germany there was no general alarm over the war, although everybody was eager for peace. It was never believed in the early days that the war would go into its third year. The dragging war and the food shortage together are having a depressing effect."

"The belief that Germany cannot be defeated is not yet seriously shaken, but there is no longer any real enthusiasm for the advertised victories. The people are getting suspicious. The Jutland battle and the entry of Rumania produced a gloomy effect, for the people had been told continually that Rumania would join the winning side."

"People in Germany realize that the Somme is worse than any previous battle and what they hear from soldiers home on leave makes them very anxious. The soldiers speak of the terror caused by the British artillery and also say that the English and French flying men give them no rest. A German officer was even permitted to say in a German newspaper 'flesh and blood cannot stand the bombardments of the allied batteries much longer.'"

The narrator was in Germany when the Zeppelin was brought down at Cuffley. She heard little discussion about it and says that it was firmly believed in Germany that great damage was done in London. The more intelligent Germans, however, now discount what they read in the newspapers about the raids. They are convinced that the British do not always admit everything and feel that the German reports of the damage done by the raiders are often only surmise.

THE ORKNEYS IN PAWN.

Were Transferred by Denmark to Scotland in 1468.

The Orkney Islands, says Pearson's Magazine, do not really belong to Great Britain in the sense that they were ever ceded by treaty or acquired by conquest. They were simply transferred by Denmark to Scotland in 1468, in pledge for the payment of the dowry of the Princess of Denmark, who was married to James III., King of Scotland. In the deed of transfer, which is still in existence, it is specially mentioned that Denmark shall have the right to redeem them at any future time by paying the original amount of the dowry with interest to date.

There is no likelihood, however, that Denmark will ever attempt her right of redemption, because sixty thousand florins, the original amount of the dowry, plus compound interest for 448 years, would amount to perhaps a million pounds, and that is a bit more than the islands are worth.

We haven't much use for 'miners, but it is far better to freeze on to your money than burn it.

PATROLLING IS DANGEROUS SPORT

THE WORK CAN ONLY BE CARRIED OUT AT NIGHT.

Sometimes a Scout Officer Gets Mixed Up With Exasperating Results.

Patrolling plays a prominent part in trench warfare. The sporting instinct peculiar to nearly every Britisher causes him to undertake this dangerous work with unbounded enthusiasm. Indeed, so seriously do some divisions apply themselves to it that they would be grievously offended if one spoke of the ground separating their own trenches and the hostile ones as "No Man's Land." They regard it as their own particular territory.

Owing to the proximity of the opposing trenches patrolling can only be carried out at night, and when very dark great difficulty is experienced in preserving a right sense of direction. The trenches twist and turn so deceptively that when certain landmarks are invisible it is very easy to lose one's bearings (says a writer in the London Daily Mail). On such occasions it is well-nigh impossible to distinguish the enemy's lines from one's own.

Consults His Compass.

Information of a certain nature being required about the enemy's trench an officer volunteers to scout the position.

Going down on all fours he creeps cautiously along, frequently skirting shell-holes which he is now able to locate with his hands. Though he has endeavored to keep in the right direction, after a time he begins to wonder whether he has not lost his bearings and decides to consult his compass. He is saved the trouble, however, by a Verey light, casting some distance down the line, which shows the faint outline of a trench about fifty yards ahead.

Not a sound comes from the trench, and the fleeting glimpse which the flicker of a far-away flare gives him shows no movement either. If only he can get through the wire unseen, he believes he can crawl unheard up to the parapet.

"Halt! Hands Up!"

Desperate though the undertaking is, he grips his revolver and crawls to the wire. With difficulty he wriggles under the outer strands and creeps forward inch by inch. With every movement forward his hopes rise higher. Then his quick ear detects a movement in the trench, followed immediately by a gruff challenge.

"Halt! Hands up!"

The wire prevents him lifting his arms, but, able to use his tongue, he pronounces a certain word—as only a Briton can—with such extraordinary gusto that it probably saves his life.

With natural exasperation he forces his way through the remaining wire and enters his own trench.

"One should always—er—creep under one's own wire when—er—returning from a patrol," he remarks naively to his men. "It's—er—good practice."

Not Many Checks in France.

In France the checking system so well known in this country is hardly used at all. Practically all transactions are settled by passing bank notes from hand to hand. Now the Banque de France is urging a more general use of checks.

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