The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XLII — LACHUTE, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1917. — NO. 1

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

HOCKEY.

An exciting game of hockey was played on Thursday last, between the Bankers and the Merchants. It was a good game all the way through and the spectators had lots of fun; the score being 8 to 7 in favor of the Merchants after having to play off a tie. The teams were as follows.

J. S. Menzies	goal	O. C. Todd
I. A. Paul (Capt.)	point	O. Lafortune
P. A. Wallace	c. point	J. Cleland
C. N. Potter	r. wing	A. Miller
F. W. Davis	l. wing	J. Miller Capt.
J. McKimmie	centre	J. McNeish
E. C. Calder	spare	E. Prevost.

IN MEMORIAM.

DAWSON,—In memory of our dear daughter Mabel Mildred who was taken away Jan. 30th, 1916.

Sharp and sudden was the call
The blow was great the shock severe
We little thought the end so near
He plucked our fairest sweetest flower
But we know you now are happy
In a Saviour's tender care
Round the great white throne above
Our Saviour had need of her

Father and Mother.
MR. & MRS. JOHN DAWSON.

In memory of our sister Mabel Mildred.

Our Home is lonely without her
For her we mourn to-day
But still we know she is resting
In a land so far away
Good bye Mille God has blessed you.

DOUGLAS.

Forget her, no we never will
We loved her then; we loved her still
Our memory for her is as fresh to-day
As in the Hour she passed away

DONALD.

Darling Millie she has left us
No one can fill her vacant place
In a better land to dwell
Where thou sleepest dearest Millie
Where no farewell tears are shed.

DUNCAN.

In loving memory of Donald Beers who passed away suddenly in Montreal Sunday Jan. 31st, 1914.

His memory to us is ever dear.

Inserted by MR. & MRS. ALEX. BEERS, and family.

TO RENT,—A small apartment in Centre Ward with modern conveniences. Apply MRS. GEO. CHRISTIE.

FARM FOR SALE.

One of best Farms in Argenteuil containing 250 acres known as the Owen's Farm at Stonefield, with good buildings and in a high state of firtelety as a large stock of cattle and horses have been kept on this farm. For particulars apply to
J. F. OWENS, Stonefield,
or to HON. WM. OWENS,
9 Belvedere Road,
Westmount, Que.
4-13

LABORERS' HOME FOR SALE,—In the West End of Lachute Town near paper mills. Very advantageous offer. The best occasion for cash price.
For particulars apply to
G. VALOIS, Notary Lachute.

Our respected townsman Mr. Joseph Palliser K.C., is a happy father this week owing to the return of his son Pte. Charles Palliser who was given a most enthusiastic welcome on his arrival home last Saturday evening after undergoing varied and trying experience at the Front and as a prisoner in Germany. A large crowd, including a number of citizens from the neighboring town of Brownsburg, gathered at the station, while 24 Boy Scouts bore lighted torches, and as Pte. Palliser stepped from the car, retiring Mayor G. F. Calder called for cheers, which were given with a will. Pte. Palliser and the members of his family entered a sleigh, which headed a procession through the main street to the Palliser residence.

Mr. Calder, with the Protestant ministers of Lachute, occupied another sleigh, and, with flags and bunting flying, the crowd followed, singing Patriotic airs. Pte. Palliser was quite moved by the warmth of the reception extended to him, and expressed his thanks in very brief form.

Pte. Palliser had compressed some stirring war experiences into a comparatively short period of time. Enlisting in August of 1915 in the 4th Universities Reinforcing Company of the Princess Patricias, he went overseas in November, and crossed to France last May, just in time to enter the trenches for the heavy fighting of June 2-4, after which he was officially reported as missing, while unofficial reports stated that he was killed. Pte. Palliser's own account of his experiences is that he was unconscious for seven days, with the exception of a brief interval when he recovered consciousness on the battlefield, only to find himself alone and helpless from his wounds. The next thing he knew was when he found himself in a German hospital, with twenty-two wounds, the most serious being from a bullet through the right elbow, which has left the arm practically useless. After convalescing in the German hospital, Pte. Palliser was exchanged to England, and after further treatment at the Ontario Government hospital at Orpington, he finds himself at home, just seven months after entering the trenches. One of the souvenirs which he brings home is the German prison suit which he wore on arrival in England. In letters written after reaching England he made no complaints of the treatment which he received in the German hospital.

WEDDING BELLS.

CHAPLIN—BOA.

A quiet but pretty wedding took place on Wednesday last at the Methodist Parsonage, when Mr. Arthur Boa and Miss Louisa Chaplin were united in holy wedlock by the Rev. F. J. Hayden, B. A. The bride was gowned in white satin with georgette de crepe trimming and carried a bouquet of flowers, the bridesmaid was Miss Cora Rice, who wore a pretty dress of white silk marked with flowers. The groomsman was Mr. Allan Boa, brother of the groom.

The bride's travelling dress was a brown costume, black hat with white plume to match. The gift of the groom to the bride was a good gold bangle and to the bridesmaid a neat enamel brorch.

A wedding breakfast was served at the home of the groom's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Boa.

Rev. F. J. Hayden proposed the Toast to the newly wedded couple who then left for a brief honeymoon at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Piche at St. Canute.

Mr and Mrs Arthur Boa intend leaving for the West in the Spring.

CRESWELL'S

Canada Cement

Prices Right

R. Creswell Regist'd.

LOCAL NEWS

Miss Emma Kerr, of Geneva, spent the week-end in town.

Mrs. Velland spent a few days in Montreal this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Miller spent the week-end in Montreal.

Messrs. L. Smith and P. McCullough, were in Montreal last week

Miss Crooks, of Grenville was the week-end guest of Miss Hazel McGibbon.

Rev. J R. McKenzie, of Peterboro, was the week-end guest of Mrs. J Rice.

Miss Annie McFaul, of Montreal, is the guest of Mrs. I. H. McFaul this week.

Brownsburg Methodist Church Annual Supper will take place on March the 1st.

Dr Paynton, of Knowlton, was the guest of Mr. Shepperd for the week-end.

Mr. Rd. Morrow, of Winnipeg is visiting his many friends in town this week.

Dr. and Mrs. A. Stackhouse of Montreal, were guests of Mrs. Dr. Alexander this week.

Mrs. J. A. McGibbon and Miss Savage were in Montreal last week and attended the Caledonian Ball.

Private T. E. Foster, of the 228th' Toronto, is visiting friends in town prior to leaving for overseas.

The many friends of Mrs. Rinehardt will regret to hear that her husband has been seriously ill since Xmas.

Mr. E. Darlington preached a very acceptable sermon on Sunday evening last in the Methodist Church

Mrs. Robert Hamilton and daughter Evelyn returned on Monday from a visit to her mother Mrs. Barr, of Montreal.

Mr Robert McArthur spent the early part of this week in Montreal and paid Lansdowne Lodge No. 9, a fraternal visit.

Mr. C. N. Potter, of the Bank of Ottawa, Lachute, spent the week-end visiting Miss Grace Copeland, of Lakefield.

Rev. and Mrs Wilson left for their new home at Windsor corners on Monday last followed by the good wishes of their many friends.

Mrs. Andrew Gall and daughter and Mrs. Watson, of Montreal, and Mrs Perry, of Regina, were guests of Mrs. Mossman Gall this week.

We much regret to hear that Mr. C. Barker has received word that his son Pte. W. Barker who joined up with the 148th has been wounded.

The Womens Missionary Society of the Methodist Church met last Thursday at the home of Mrs. Harlow Giles. Mrs. Giles entertained with refreshments.

The annual meeting of the Lachute Protestant Cemetary will be held on Monday evening Feb. 5th, in Rice's Hall at 8 o'clock. Board of Directors will meet at 7 30 sharp.

The Quarterly Official Board of the Lachute Methodist Church, will be convened next Tuesday evening at 7 30. A large number is hoped for. Important business to be discussed.

Mr. Russel Rodgers has purchased the stock of Mr. W. J. Foyd and intends keeping everything in the line of Hardware, Harness and Machinery. Call in and see his stock and leave your order

The Brownsburg Presbyterian Church will hold their Annual Tea meeting on Thursday Feb 15th. Supper served from 6 to 8.30. A good program of city and social talent will be given. Admission 50cts.

Letters have been sent to the Rev. F. J. Hayden from the Front from Messrs. Leslie Hooker, Reid Giles and Wilton Bull thanking the Church for their Xmas Boxes which were all received in good condition.

The C.P.R. will run cheap excursions to Ottawa in Connection with the "Hull Driving Club Winter Racing Carnival," fare and one third good going from Thursday Feb 1st, to Wednesday, Feb. 7th, return limit Friday Feb. 9th.

The Dalesville Church will hold their Annual Winter Tea Meeting on Feb. 8th. Geo. F. Calder will occupy the chair and address the meeting on the subject of "National Service." In the absence of the pastor through illness Rev. A. E. White will take charge. Tickets 40 cents. Children 20 cents.

The S.S.S. Club will give a concert and social in McArthurs Hall, on Friday evening Feb 2nd, at 8 p.m. Admission 15cts. Sisters and Sweethearts is working for the Lachute Boys of which they have 53 on their list, and have already sent 14 parcels, each containing a pair of socks 1 pair wristlets, wash cloth, towel, and half pk. of tobacco, gum, 2 candles, they also have 12 parcels ready to send. A large attendance is hoped for on Friday to assist in the good work.

The Methodist Golden Rule Class had a good gathering on Sunday morning, the subject being "Knotty Questions" supplied by the class.

Among the many interesting questions put were, Are Secret Societies a Bane or Blessing? Ought the United States to enter the War? Is Prayer always effective? The Household Purse, Who should carry it? Is Novel Reading helpful? Shall we know each other in the Next World? Was Jesus Limited in His Knowledge? Books, Holiness and other subjects were discussed. Many took part in the discussion.

Church Notices.

The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered at the close of the service next Sunday morning in the Methodist Church.

Next Sunday Mr. John Hay M.L.A will address the class on "Reminiscences of Parliamentary Life" in the Methodist Church. A good numbers is expected.

The Lachute Presbyterian Church will hold their Annual Tea meeting on Wednesday, February 7th, 1917 Programme The committee has been successful in securing a programme of much more than ordinary merit. In addition to local talent, the following well-known artists from Montreal. Mr. Ernest Kerr, Organist of St. Andrews Presbyterian Church, Westmount. Mr. J. Randall Roberts, at present Baritone Soloist of St. Andrews Presbyterian Church, Westmount, and formerly of Christ Church Cathedral and St. Andrews Church of Scotland. Mr. Murray Brooks who has spent seven years in Y.M.C.A. work among the Indian troops in Ceylon will give a short and interesting address on his work there. Come and enjoy a real musical. Supper served from 6 to 8.30.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The following is a letter received by Mr. Bradford from one of Carmans comrades.

January 4th, 1917.

Dear Sir:—

You don't know how badly I felt when I heard about Bradford's death, or (Babe) as he was known with the boys You might well be proud to have been a father to such a boy who was not only respected by his comrades but by N. C. O.'s and officers alike. Never have I seen a better soldier in every way than your son and I am proud to say he was my dear friend—When I took sick the trip before he helped me down the trench and while waiting for the stretcher-bearers to take me out. Babe took off his own overcoat and put it over me Sorry I was not with him at the time, instead I was in the Hospital.

I have lost a brother myself and only heard about it the other day He only came to France last summer and was younger than me. It will be a hard blow for the Little Mother, Father and Home Folks.

Kindly accept my deep sympathy to you and yours, from a friend and comrade who was in his platoon.

Sincerely Yours,
SIDNEY SMITH.

P.S. All the boys send you and yours their sympathy.

The Lachute Branch of the Red Cross Society wishes to acknowledge donation of Five Dollars from Mrs. Holland, Toronto. Cambria has by Mrs. H. Scott sent in two shirts and three pairs of socks The following articles have been sent to Headquarters during January. 181 pairs of socks, 110 towels, 25 sheets, 31 trench caps, 20 suits of pygamas, 94 flannel shirts, 1 pillow slip, 21 comfort bags, 4 pairs of wristlets, 1 scarf.

The following is the list of work for the month of January, should any articles not be accounted for kindly overlook as this is our first list published and may be incomplete. Knitting pairs socks, Mrs. H. R. Hammond, by machine, 6; Mrs. W. Summerby, and Miss L. Todd, 5 each; Miss A McLean, Miss E. Moore, Mrs. Geo. Calder, Mrs R. McArthur, 4 each; Mrs. Sam Rogers, Mrs R. Wilson, Mrs. W. Miller, Miss Kate McGibbon, Mrs. H. Kettyle, Mrs. Robt Evans, Mrs. T. Pollock, Miss Buchan, 3 each; Mrs. McBurney, Miss K. Reid, Mrs. Todd, Mrs. Boa, Mrs. Cottingham, Mrs. Deacon, Sr., Mrs Banford, Mrs. H. Fraser, Jr, Mrs. McGillivray, Mrs A. Mitchell, Miss Muir, Mrs. Hope 2 each; Mrs. T. Christie, Mrs. Hogg, Miss S. McGibbon, Mrs A. McGibbon, Mrs. John Hay, Mrs. John Scott, Mrs. H. Sutton, Mrs. R. McFaul, Mrs. H. W. Giles, Miss M. Latreille, Miss Louise Morrison, Mrs. Alex Bradford, Mrs. Jas. Campbell, Mrs. Jas Hamilton, Miss C. Doig, Mrs. Hammond, Mrs. John Bradford, 1 each.

Sewing shirts, Mrs. I. H. McFaul, 8; Mrs. Jas. Hamilton, 63; Mrs. W. J. Deacon, Mrs. Wm. McFaul, Mrs. Deacon, Sr., Mrs. A. Mitchell 4 each; Mrs. J. McGibbon, Friend, Mrs. James Hamilton, Mrs. Middleton, Miss Silverson, Mrs. Jas. Campbell, 3 each; Mrs. A. McGibbon, Miss Loynachan, Mrs. Robt. Evans, Miss K Giles, Mrs. Wert, Mrs. R. Hamilton, Mrs. G. Hunter, Miss Jane McOuat Mrs. Slater, Mrs. H. Gall, Miss M. Miller, Mrs. Banford, 2 each; Mrs. H. Sutton, Mrs. G. Paul, Miss Buchan, Mrs. Drennan, Mrs. Hadley, Miss E. Moore, 1 each.

Pygamas, Mrs. W. J. Deacon, Miss Jane McOuat, 3 each; Miss Ruby McOuat, Friend, 1 each; Mrs. Lyster, Miss K. Giles, Miss Buchan, Mrs. A. Mitchell 2 each; Wristlets, Mrs. Dr. Clunie, Mrs. Dr. Drew, 2 pairs each.

Sheets, Mrs. Deacon, Sr., 6; Mrs. Middleton, 4; Mrs. W. Miller, Mrs Wiffen, Mrs. Hadley, Mrs. Banford 2 each; Mrs. J. Falconer 1.

Trench Caps, Miss Buchan, 15; Miss Barron, 2; Miss S. McGibbon 1.

Scarfs, Miss Barron, 1.

Comfort Bags, Mrs Robert Evans, 14.

Towels, Miss Gibbs, Mrs. Banford, 12 each; Miss K. Giles, Miss M. Miller.

At St. Mungo's Church, Chatham, at 2 p.m., on Wednesday, Feb. 7th, and in St. Columbus Church, Point Fortune, at 7.30 p.m., same day, a deputation of the Presbytery of Montreal will meet (D.V.) with the congregations of these churches to confer with them over matters consequet on the retirment of Rev. Mr. Fraser. It is hoped a large congregation will be present.

Men's Overcoats

We have large stock of Men's Overcoats now in hand.

These goods are in heavy tweed with large collars all sizes. We have also dressy ones with low collars in Black.

Boy's Overcoats.

We also have in all sizes still. There are a few Reefers too, in almost all sizes from $3.00 up.

W. BANFORD & SON, LACHUTE.

Hay, Flour and Feed,

In Large or Small Quantities

Bread, Cakes & Confectionery

Wedding Cakes a Specialty.

Ice Cream made to order. - - Fruits in Season.

Fine Assortment of Ganong's Chocolates.

Splendid Line of Picture Post-cards.

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

Robert Hamilton,

Phone. 80. *Baker & Confectioner.*

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

A New Watch is a Fine Birthday Gift for Old or Young. Prices $1.00 up.

We also have a full line of Rings, Pendants, Bracelets, etc., in Solid Gold or Gold Filled.

If you are thinking of buying a phonograph, come and hear our Edison machine.

The most perfect reproducer of sound made.

A Waterman Fountain Pen would make a very acceptable Cheistmas Gift, or a pair of eye glasses in a handsome case.

T. JOUSSE, Main Street, Lachu

MARKING GRAVES OF DEAD HEROES

SYSTEM SOLVES PROBLEM AND RELIEVES BEREAVED.

Last Resting Places of British Soldiers Who Have Fallen on the Battlefields.

In keeping with all other phases of the war, order has come at last in the care of the dead. Where all was topsy-turvy two years ago in the first pell-mell rush to battle, and where there was little time to bury men even where they fell, the British now have evolved an organization and a system of dealing with this ever-growing problem which will at least relieve the bereaved at home of the added torment and anxiety of the unknown grave.

At the beginning of the war men were buried near the trenches only to have their graves blown away by exploding shells the very next day. But many remained, and some have been identified as the allies have fought their way slowly back over part of the ground once occupied by the Germans.

Many Low Crosses.

Where there was hard fighting in France and Belgium, the eye of the traveller along the roads to-day is struck by many low crosses sticking out of the ground in the fields, in cottage gardens, in corners of farmyards and orchards, even on the roadside strips of grass. Where the ground has changed hands a good deal in the course of the war one can see, within a few hundred yards of each other, the gabled and eaved cross of the Germans, the "Hier ruht in Gott" and a name painted white on a dark background; the beaded wire wreath of the French with its Requiescat or "Mort pour la France," and the plain lined cross of the English, white or light brown, or just unpainted wood, "In loving memory," of one or more officers and men.

Buried in "No Man's Land."

The very position of some of these isolated memorials is eloquent. Near Ericourt, on what used to be "No Man's Land," until the English won it the past summer, a number of English crosses stand to the memory of unknown French soldiers. This was part of the line turned over to the English by the French. "We leave you our trenches and our dead," they said. When the English offensive began last July and the first line German trenches were carried by storm, it was one of the first cares of the British Tommies to bury the bodies of their French comrades, some having lain in the fireswept zone since late in the winter.

To some officers the idea of being buried where they fall, and have there erected even the modest little memorial of a roughly hewn cross, is an honor greater than the shelter of Westminster Abbey. A few such graves, and some part of the trenches near them, probably will be preserved forever by village communes or private owners of land.

But as the war has lingered, and there still is much stubborn fighting ahead—some say for years—the care of the dead has become a most important branch of war work—important alike in sentiment and sanitation. The British have organized a Commission of Graves Registration and Inquiries, and under its direction registration units and sections have been sent to the front, and back of the front. Much of the work is done by non-combatants, but many of their tasks must be carried out under fire and some have been killed and others wounded.

Graves Identified.

When an officer or man is killed at the front, or dies of wounds, his burial is now at once reported to the registration units. If killed in action he may still be buried in the old way somewhere near the trench. If so, the chaplain or officer who buries him, reports the position of the grave, which, as soon as possible, is marked with a durable cross and an identification plate stamped in aluminum. But this mode is becoming much less common. The army has been quick to realize the desirability of burying its dead in the nearest of the 300 or more recognized cemeteries behind the line. The bodies are carried back by road or light railway to one of the little wooden, iron or canvas mortuaries which the registration units have set up in the cemeteries. There is nothing perfunctory about the funerals. Everything is done as tenderly and reverently as if the dead were in an English churchyard.

Some of the cemeteries are great extensions of little village graveyards. Some were begun by special corps or divisions, which wished to bury their dead all together. In one is found separate plots, each with its special entrance, for Gurkhas, Sikhs and Punjabs. Under the great trees of another, where many of those who fell at Festubert lie, some Indian soldiers have followed the custom of their country and built brick tombs of extraordinary massiveness.

Died at Vimy Ridge.

At Villers aux Bois the French buried 2,500 of those who were killed in winning the Vimy Ridge. On each grave, at the foot of its wooden cross, there is still stuck in the earth, neck downward, the bottle in which the first hasty record of the interment was placed.

A few days ago a woman in deep mourning visited one of the French cemeteries with a handful of white flowers. She was arranging these on one of the French graves when one of the usual little bareheaded processions with an English chaplain in front, passed by. On the stretcher was a body sewn up in a brown army blanket, a big Union Jack lying over it. The woman rose and shyly, with some of the flowers still in her hand, fell in at the rear of the procession. As the chaplain was reading "dust to dust," and "ashes to ashes," the little French woman was kneeling on the ground. The service over, and the rest turning away, she came close to the grave, dropped the white flowers in, and returned to the other graves empty handed.

THE RIVER OF THE BRIDGES.

Some of the Miracles Performed to Save Verdun.

The United Press correspondent at the headquarters of the French armies uncovers another interesting view of the death struggle before Verdun in the following:

As a result of the Crown Prince's protracted and costly assault on Verdun, the Meuse in the immediate vicinity could to-day very consistently change its name into that of "The River of the Bridges." The construction of these bridges is another of the veritable miracles of genius and organization which the French army performed to save Verdun. Several of the French rivers, and notably the Meuse and the Somme, consist of an endless chain of marshes, connected by a number of small streams extending over the entire valley for a width of never less than a mile and from this to a mile and a half and two miles. Each one of the Verdun bridges, therefore, instead of being a flimsy structure of a few hundred feet in length, is obliged to span the entire valley of the Meuse.

Half of the miracle of these bridges is found in the almost incredible circumstances and conditions in which their construction took place. The object aimed at by the Crown Prince in attacking on both sides of the Meuse was to cut the French army in two by a wide marshy river that was utterly impassable except over the two or three bridges then in existence. This was one of the defects in the defence of Verdun which the French at once set themselves to remedy. The first bridge was built in reasonable tranquility, with the result that the army of French engineers employed on it completed their task in just 15 days. The sudden appearance of this structure, however, revealed to the Germans what the French were doing, and from that moment every foot of the Meuse, north and south of Verdun was kept under a terrific bombardment. Coupled with this unending hail of shells came also the frequent inundations to which the Meuse is subject, especially in the spring. Day after day spans of the bridge would be washed out before they could be anchored firmly enough to ensure their permanency; bursting shells likewise carried away span after span, sometimes just at the moment of completion, sometimes while the work was still progressing, and sometimes long after the entire bridge had been completed and was in use. Yet never for an instant did the French engineers relinquish their work. The bridges promise to remain for a long time as a lasting tribute and monument to the genius and perseverance of the French army engineers.

CAPTURE DYE TRADE.

British Dye Makers Reap Harvest From War.

Many a struggling company has been set on its legs by the war, but there is perhaps no more remarkable instance than that of Levinstein, Limited, the dye and color manufacturers of Blackley, Manchester, says the London Chronicle. This company was formed in 1895, with a capital of £90,000.

Not by any stretch of imagination could the company's pre-war record be called successful. The disappearance of German competition, however, brought about a great change, and for the year ended June 30, 1915, the company made a net profit, after meeting all charges, including £21,700 for depreciation and wiping out the goodwill and patent items in the balance sheet, of £80,000. Fourteen and a half years' arrears of preference dividend were discharged, and 30 per cent. was paid on the ordinary share capital.

There has been delay over the issue of the accounts for 1915-1916 owing to difficulties with the authorities over the amount of excess profits tax payable by the company. But the profits are believed to have been prodigious. Already, ordinary shareholders have received 30 per cent. in dividend in respect of the 1915-16 operations, and a further distribution is evidently expected when the accounts make their appearance for the £10 ordinary shares, which at the outbreak of war stood at a very low figure, and, indeed, were practically unsaleable, are now quoted in Manchester at £75 apiece!

It is normal for a man to breathe eighteen times a minute.

HUN PROPHET HEDGES.

Major Moraht, Military Expert, Busy Changing Viewpoints.

Major Moraht, the military expert of the Berliner Tageblatt, has not been much in evidence lately, says the London Chronicle. About three months ago he declared that the possession of Verdun was a life and death affair for the German armies in the west. Nearly two years ago he said the same thing about Calais. Once a fortnight since the Somme offensive began he declares that the British and French advance has fizzled out. He has prophesied about Egypt, about the Caucasus, about Saloniki, and none of his prophecies have been fulfilled. Merely as a prophet he is not worth his wages.

He has now taken to lecturing, after excursions to the eastern and western fronts, and the first fruits of his tour he presented to Hamburg in the shape of a lecture on "Our Victorious War of Defence." He spoke of the aims and objects of Germany's enemies, pointing out that these aims and objects have never varied from the beginning of the war. He expressed astonishment at this, "for these aims have not yet been attained, nor are they likely to be." It is the evident impossibility of Germany's enemies realizing their aims which has filled the German nation with "the healthy feeling" that their enemies really desire peace.

Major Moraht naturally devotes most of his remarks to the campaign against Rumania, and compares the number of square miles of Rumanian territory occupied by the Central monarchies with that won from Germany on the Somme and Ancre. As to the ultimate destiny of Rumania Moraht has no doubts, but with regard to the Somme he thinks that "even if Bapaume and Peronne are lost we can maintain our front intact." He tells his Hamburg audience that they are to wait "until the time comes," and that then "the western front will assume an entirely different shape." It is safe soothsaying with which all of us may agree.

About Italy Major Moraht is doubtful. He does not like the advance in the Carso, and asserts that "it will only continue until Austria-Hungary is able to resume the offensive." "There is no force ready to give Italy the knock-out blow."

The lecturer is very confident about the German reserves. "Our youth, which has not been put too early into service, constitutes a powerful reserve. It is important when discussing peace to show our enemies that we have a reserve army ready to strike." In conclusion, he rejoices at the failure of England's starvation war, and hopes that before long a German victory will secure what he calls a German peace.

BRITAIN IN THE SOUDAN.

Population Have Proved More Loyal Than Ever.

In spite of frequent reports that the native population of Egypt and the Soudan are on the point of rising against their British rulers, they have proved themselves more loyal than ever, says Herbert Adams Gibbons, author of "The New Map of Europe," who recently spent some time in the various North African countries gathering material for his new book. Mr. Gibbons describes, in confirmation of this opinion, a visit which he paid to Omdurman on the occasion of the prophet's birthday. His host was Sir Reginald Wingate, Kitchener's successor as Sirdar of the Soudan. "When Sir Reginald explained to the sheiks who I was and what I had come for," writes Mr. Gibbons, "they nodded their heads with satisfaction and laughed.

"'Tell him to write what he sees,' they declared. 'We are glad that he came to our feast, for he can give London a good report of us.'

"The last tent we visited was the most important, and around it were gathered all the people of Omdurman and of the tribes who had come into the city for the festivities. Thousands of white-robed howling dervishes were dancing and barking, and had reached the point of frenzy. We sat sipping coffee in the midst of a crowd of sixty thousand Moslems who had been followers of the Mahdi and believers in the Khalifa. The Sirdar's guard of honor was four mounted Soudanese lancers. There were no troops, Egyptian or British. None of our party was armed. The people of Omdurman, at the moment of the greatest religious exaltation of the year, had in their power the Governor-General and the chief representatives of British military and civil authority in the Soudan.

"I know the feeling of Moslem fanaticism in an Oriental crowd. I have experienced it more than once when I knew that I was facing death. That feeling was not here. There was real love for the Sirdar, and no hostility to the rest of us.

"As we were leaving the tent, one of the turbaned dervish chieftains who had followed the Sirdar to the entrance, put his left hand on my shoulder as he shook hands and said:

"'I hope you have enjoyed the feast at Omdurman and will come again.'

"'Who is that sheik?' I asked Sir Reginald.

"'One of the Mahdi's sons,' he answered."

Russia is over forty times the size of Germany.

CANADIAN CAMPS GROWING.

Spreading All Over England—Wonderful Organization.

The Canadian army is gradually spreading itself over the face of England. The comparatively small force which made history at Salisbury has grown into a tremendous army. On every street of every city in the United Kingdom and along the highways throughout all parts of the country soldiers of the Dominion are to be seen.

There are now three great training camps in England; the training division at Shorncliffe, which is well known to the people of Canada; the training area at Bramshott, which we have occupied for over a year, and a new command at Brighton, which has just recently been established. Concerning the latter, although it is probably our finest camp, the people in Canada know very little. The Brighton command consists of four main camps, located at Crowborough, Hastings, Shoreham and Seaford.

The average person in Canada does not realize what it means to handle troops in camps which, compared with Camp Borden, are twice its size. Occasionally 5,000 or 10,000 people are seen gathered at some function, but there are very few places in the Dominion that can muster a crowd of these proportions. If one stops to think, it will be readily realized that to handle expeditiously and without confusion an army of this size perfect system is required. As a matter of fact, it is no small task to keep a body of men of this size in a perfect state of discipline and health in ordinary camp routine.

The capacity for work of headquarters staff can be judged from the fact that they average eleven hours a day for seven days a week, and are frequently called up at night when circumstances demand.

BATTLES IN AIR.

Aviator Dead, But Plane Sailed On As Usual.

Replete with dramatic incidents are the reports just published of the late Captain Boelke, the famous German aviator, who brought down forty aeroplanes during his service ended by his death on October 29.

One of the most striking incidents is included in an Overseas Agency summary as follows:

"I wondered at the stubbornness of the enemy," wrote Boelke, "considering that he must have been finished a long time ago; but he continued to circle in the same fashion. Reason told me the man must be dead and that the machine was being maintained in its right position only by the rubber band at the helm. Therefore I approached closely and saw the occupant of the machine leaning toward the right side, dead. The aeroplane bore the number 7495. The horrible picture left me unshaken. I let the man alone and attacked the next one."

An example of chivalry reported in Boelke's book is to the effect that after having encountered an adversary Boelke made several "rounds of honor" over the place where his enemy had fallen. "A round of honor" among aviators is a mark of courtesy to a fallen brave enemy. Boelke himself decorated the place where the enemy aviator had been buried with military honors with a bunch of red, white and blue flowers. One of Boelke's most remarkable qualities was his respect for an enemy and he repeatedly used phrases like the following:

"A British aviator really flew home at a height of 100 meters above our trenches. He was a smart chap. This is not likely to be done by another."

TRANSPORTATION ROMANCE.

How Great Engineering Problems Are Mastered.

The transportation romance of the 450-mile mountain front of the Italian army, set down in cold, hard figures, reads thus: 2,248 miles of railroads built or repaired, 590 miles of new railroad built, 150 miles of air line cables stretched for the teleferica system, 30,000 miles of telephone wire put up, 10,000 new troop, hospital, and freight buildings erected; 200 miles of narrow-gauge railroad laid in or behind the trenches, 110 new bridges thrown across rivers and precipices to accommodate 2,040 miles of operating road.

The work is credited to 120 civil engineers of the Government Department of Public Works, aided by army engineers proper; likewise by 200,000 workmen and 100,000 army mules, hitched to 50,000 wagons.

The foregoing is the official record of the exact extent of the construction work on this front, carried on steadily for 18 months despite enemy artillery, avalanches, snow falls, rains, floods, frost, lack of material, and all the other ills by which engineers are beset.

Realism.

The Author—Well, how did you like my play? Didn't you think the church scene realistic?"

The Critic—Intensely so. Why, a great many of us actually went to sleep while it was on.

Financial.

He—How did you come out financially with your entertainment for the Old Ladies' Home?

She—The old ladies owe us $50.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Readable Paragraphs About a Little of Everything.

Switzerland has 796,909 cows.

Oaxaca is pronounced Wah-ha-ca.

Balsa wood is the lightest of all lumber.

Switzerland imposes a tariff on auto imports.

Turkey has put bakeries under Government rule.

China will teach paper making in a Government school.

The United States in 1915 produced 550,055 tons of lead.

The United States coast guard in 1915 saved 1,507 lives.

Argentina has 528 waterworks systems, costing $123,000,000.

Australia boasts of the tallest trees grown on British soil.

In Cuba tobacco is planted, grown and gathered in ninety days.

Superior, Wis., for the first time in sixty years is without saloons.

The United States yearly spends $100,000,000 in building public schools.

English colonies total 13,002,321 square miles in area, with a population of 330,065,035.

Telescopic spectacles have been invented for persons who are so extremely nearsighted that ordinary lenses do not offset the defect.

Boats passing through the hydraulic lift lock at Peterboro, Canada, are lifted a total distance of sixty-five feet in one and one-half minutes.

One of the most beautiful of the early lighthouses, and the first tower in a sea-swept position, was Cordouan light, on the coast of France at the entrance to the River Gironde. It was built in 1611, and, although it has been remodelled, some of the original structure is still there, more than 200 feet high.

Salonica contains a large number of Spanish-speaking inhabitants, not very surprising, perhaps, in a mongrel city of the Near East, but explained by the fact that large numbers of Spanish Jews, exiled some centuries ago, took refuge there and carried their language. Another part of the world in which the Spanish Jew is outstanding is the high plateau of Columbia. Its inhabitants are a vigorous people, noticeably of Semitic stamp, and successful commercially.

The author of the "History of Brazil" tells of a species of monkey called "preachers." Every morning and evening these monkeys assemble in the woods. One takes a higher position than the rest and makes a signal with his forepaw. At this signal the others sit round him and listen. When they are all seated he begins to utter a series of sounds. When he stops these cries he makes another signal with his paw, and the others cry out until he makes a third signal, on which they become silent again. This author, Mr. Margrove, asserts that he was a witness to these preachings.

The first attempt of government by the people begun in America was in 1619, when Sir George Yeardley was sent from England as Governor of the Jamestown colony. His charter provided that he should call a few chosen men, two from each of the eleven boroughs that constituted the colony. The meeting, which was known as the assembly, was held at the church, with the Governor and his Council presiding. Those who came from the boroughs were called burgesses, and the assembly, which met every year, was styled the House of Burgesses. At this period this was the only English colony in America.

INDUSTRIES IN TRENCHES.

Making of Amateur Jewelry a Passion With Soldiers.

The monotony of life in the French, as in the British, trenches is varied by a number of small industries, turning to account bits of stone or wood or enemy cartridge cases and spent bullets in ingenious trifles for use or for mementoes, says the Manchester Guardian.

Quite the most popular manufacture is that of finger rings from the aluminum used in German shells—"les bagues boches" they are called. These are of many kinds, from roughly hollowed out circlets to highly polished rings decorated with delicately-shaped fern leaves and hearts or inlaid with pieces of polished French copper, on the top of the German metal. The French soldiers carry this passion for making amateur jewelry into hospitals. The British nurses at L'Abbaye Royaumont tell us that most of their patients who can use their hands are busy making "les bagues boches" at every available moment after the surgeon's morning visit. They all have their little stores of German aluminum in their musettes of pockets and many have brought with them a complete outfit of files, vise, emery paper and finger-blocks cut from bits of sticks. When the time comes for the "sortants" to bid good-bye to comrades and staff there is an interchange of souvenirs. Then it is that "les bagues boches" fulfill a pleasant destiny of further strengthening the entente cordiale as gifts for the fingers of British ward sisters and nurses.

Possible Value.

A curious possible source of value in unconsidered waste is revealed by a British chemist's thought that tobacco ash contains 20 per cent. of potash. He estimates that the ash of a cigar contains 6.5 grains of potash; that of a cigarette 1.75 grains, and that of an ordinary pipe of tobacco 1.6 grains.

MICROBE PLOTTING LAID TO GERMANS

PLANS TO POISON RUMANIAN CATTLE.

Bottles of Deadly Germs Found Buried in Yard in Bucharaest.

Henry Barby, Le Journal's (Paris) special corerspondent in Rumania, has written the most detailed account received here of the discovery of deadly microbes sent by Germany to Bucharest to spread disease among cattle, if not among the population. He writes:

M. G. Corbesco, prefect of police at Bucharest, has learned of the existence of certain mysterious packages at the German Legation. He went there on October 5, accompanied by Mr. Andrews, the secretary of the United States Legation, which is charged with the protection of German subjects in Rumania. They found the watchman, Marcus, and a servant, Maftei, left in charge of the house after the staff had left. Both men on being questioned admitted the existence of the cases and at M. Corbesco's request went into the garden and began to dig by the wall on the side of Cosma Street, between the eighth and ninth trees.

They very soon reached the cases, buried about half a yard deep. They contained fifty glass tubes labelled Bickford cord and fifty tin boxes. These boxes were inscribed "Douarch L. Kvallerie Spring Patronnen, sprengstoff A. 6. Carbonid Hambourg Schlebusch."

"Very Secret."

The prefect of police having asked if any other cases were hidden, Marcus went to the end of the court and dug up a small wooden box covered with paper and bearing the seal of the Brashov Consulate, with the following inscription in French: "By courier, very secret, to his Excellency, the military attache of Bulgaria at Bucharest, Col. Samardjieff, for M. Kostoff."

Kostoff was known to the Rumanian police as a Bulgarian spy, but was covered by being appointed attache to the Bulgarian Legation. Under the first envelope was a second, on which was written in red pencil: "Very secret. To his Excellency, Col. von Hammerstein, military attache of Germany."

Below was a sheet of paper with the following directions in German: "Herewith four bottles for horses and four for cattle. To be employed as agreed. Each bottle is sufficient for 200 head. If possible have it absorbed directly or else place it in the fodder. Please report results, and if other instructions are needed, K's (Kostoff's) presence would be desirable for a day."

Anthrax and Glanders.

The explosives, as analyzed by the army's experts, showed that they were very powerful. The bottle of microbe culture contained, according to the first examinations, half microbes of glanders and half microbes of anthrax.

The two men were examined at the United States Legation, at Mr. Andrew's desire. They said the explosives had been brought from the German Consulate to the Legation, where they were kept some days in the cellar. The day before mobilization Mr. Rheinbaden ordered Marcus to bury them, which he did with the help of Maftei and M. Kruger, chancellor of the Legation.

As for the microbe bottles, Marcus said he did not know what they contained. He buried them on the order of the assistant military attache, who placed them with his own hands in the hole dug by the watchman, the latter having been called at the moment to help in packing up. Marcus and Maftei were then kept under arrest.

FOOD SHORT IN HOLLAND.

Flour and Necessaries Scarce—None for Germany.

The Holland-American Line announce that about 75 per cent. of the cargo holds of their steamers have been requisitioned by the Netherlands Government to carry foodstuffs. Unless goods offered for shipment on these steamers are accompanied by a cabled permit from the Dutch Government they cannot be received.

It is the opinion in shipping circles that there is a serious food shortage in Holland. All consignments to Holland are received by the Overseas Trust, which posts a cash bond with the British Government for every shipment as a guarantee it will not reach German hands.

There is a great need for flour and various foodstuffs.

He Was Short.

Early one evening a frail little girl entered a candy store and asked for a cake of chocolate. After she had the candy she put four pennies on the counter and started out.

The storekeeper, thought averse to frightening the little thing, called after her, in a gentle voice:

"You're a peny short."

"No, you're a penny short," she called back as she disappeared.

Putting Punch in Preparedness is not a question of guns and shells alone—it is a question of men—and you have to build men out of food. Be prepared for the critical moments in life by eating **Shredded Wheat,** a food that supplies the greatest amount of muscle-building material with the least tax on the digestive organs. For breakfast with milk or cream or fruits.

Made in Canada.

MILLIONS TO CANADA.

Cost of Fifty Branch Plants Estimated at $15,000,000.

Since the outbreak of the European war, about fifty American industrial corporations have opened branch establishments in Canada. Most of these have gone to Ontario, several to Quebec Province, and a few to western cities of the Dominion. It is conservatively estimated that these fifty plants represent an investment of $15,000,000. Prior to the war there were about 450 such companies in Canada, so that the total investment of the 500 concerns must at least amount to $150,000,000.

For years prior to the war, a number of American industrial corporations, such as the International Harvester Company, the Singer Sewing Machine Company, and the Westinghouse Electric established plants in various parts of Europe, including Russia. Since the war, however, the extension has been largely in the direction of Canada. Many concerns have found it advantageous to have plants in Canada because of the saving in the cost of distributing their product and also for tariff reasons.

Following is a partial list of the articles manufactured by American companies that have recently located in Canada:

Railway accessories, overalls, chemicals, silverware and flatware, automobiles, horseshoes, steel goods, patent medicines, spices, soaps, perfumes, glue, beet sugar, pumps, greenhouses, railway signals, fuses, boxes, spreaders, silk gloves, stockings, tires, steel, steel products, canned goods, automobile varnishes, belting, store counters, explosives, pulp and paper, sewing machines, alexite and other abrasives and electric furnace products, grain and elevator machinery, silk and chamoisette gloves, refined nickel, and cottonseed oil products.

The total of American investments in Canada, according to The Monetary Times of Toronto, is $978,000,000, of which $150,000,000 represents the branch factories.

Discussing what it calls "the United States commercial invasion," The Monetary Times says:

Since informal discussion in various quarters has been heard as to the possibility of favorable tariffs among the Allies and the Dominions after the war, there has been an impetus given to the movement of United States branch plants to Canada, and a number of inquiries continue to be made by United States firms with a view to their establishment in the Dominion. In the event of favorable tariff treatment as between the Allies and the Dominions, these United States manufacturers in Canada expect to be regarded as Canadian manufacturers, and thus entitled to the benefits of any such favorable tariff legislation. These firms are now in a position to cater at close range to the demands of the Canadian market, and hope also to be in a position to handle some or all of their export trade from their Canadian factories under present or revised tariffs of various countries.

Industrial commissioners throughout Canada are receiving numerous inquiries in connection with sites in their industrial districts from United States firms contemplatng the establishment of a new industry here. The outstanding feature in connection with the inquiries of these United States concerns seems to be that they are all awaiting the much-discussed preferential tariff of the Allies.

Probably 90 per cent. of the correspondents desire no publicity regarding their inquiries, apparently not desiring their competitors in the United States to be advised of any intention of establishing in Canada.

Prior to the war there were established in Canada branch factories for the production of asbestos, barrels, buttons, carpet sweepers, corsets, condensed milk, bags, corks, carriages, couches, brass goods, billiard tables, cash registers, disinfectants, fly paper, files, fire extinguishers, fountain pens, phonographs, hardware, pickles, presses, pulleys, razors, rubbers, shoes, scales, typewriters, watch cases, tobacco, &c.

Why Wait

Mr. Tea or Coffee Drinker, till heart, nerves, or stomach "give way?"

The sure, easy way to keep out of tea and coffee troubles is to use the pure food-drink—

POSTUM

Better quit tea and coffee now, while you are feeling good, and try Postum, the popular Canadian beverage.

"There's a Reason"

A CAUSE OF INDIGESTION

People Who Complain of This Trouble Usually Are Thin Blooded.

Thin blooded people usually have stomach trouble. They seldom recognize the fact that thin blood is the cause of the trouble, but it is. In fact thin, impure blood is the most common cause of stomach trouble; it affects the digestion very quickly. The glands that furnish the digestive fluid are diminished in their activity; the stomach muscles are weakened, and there is a loss of nerve force. In this state of health nothing will more quickly restore the appetite, the digestion and normal nutrition than good, rich, red blood. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills act directly on the blood, making it rich and red, and this enriched blood strengthens weak nerves, stimulates tired muscles and awakens the normal activity of the glands that supply the digestive fluids. The first sign of improving health is an improved appetite, and soon the effect of these blood-making pills is evident throughout the system. You find that what you eat does not distress you, and that you are strong and vigorous instead of irritable and listless. This is proved by the case of Mrs. J. Harris, Gerrard St., Toronto, who says: "About three years ago I was seized with a severe attack of indigestion and vomiting. My food seemed to turn sour as soon as I ate it, and I would turn so deathly sick that sometimes I would fall on the floor after vomiting. I tried a lot of home remedies, but they did not help me. Then I went to a doctor who gave me some powders, but they seemed actually to make me worse instead of better. This went on for nearly two months and by that time my stomach was in such a weak state that I could not keep down a drink of water, and I was wasted to a skeleton and felt that life was not worth living. I was not married at this time and one Sunday evening on the way to church with my intended husband I was taken with a bad spell on the street. He took me to a drug store where the clerk fixed up something to take, and my intended got me a box of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. By the end of the first week I could feel some improvement from the use of the Pills, and I gladly continued taking them until every symptom of the trouble was gone, and I was again enjoying the best of health. These Pills are now my standby and I tell all my friends what they did for me."

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

JAP KNIT GOODS HIT HARD.

Britain'sa Ban on Imports Effects a Growing Eastern Trade.

Great Britain's war ban on importation of knitted goods will probably prove to be a great blow to the Japanese knitting industry. During the ten months ending October 31 the total value of this line of goods exported to Great Britain reached $9,000,000. In addition, contracts entered into call for delivery of additional goods up to next June, amounting to $6,000,000.

Exporters have held conferences urging the Japanese Government to strive for the rescinding of the order. It is claimed that the order is not a friendly measure of an allied nation and that it will injure the friendship between the two countries. It is also feared here that similar bans will affect other lines of Japanese manufacture.

The immediate effort of the British order will be the suspension of many factories and the throwing out of employment of thousands of workmen.

As a result of the Japanese representations the British Government has announced that the enforcement of the prohibition order would be postponed until January 1. The press is expressing hope that the authorities will further be persuaded to take into consideration the situation facing the manufacturers and workers in Japan and see whether there is not some way of permanently modifying absolute prohibition.

DEVONPORT ONCE VERY UNPOPULAR

WORKINGMEN PRAYED GOD TO STRIKE HIM DEAD.

Organization of Port of London Was a Remarkable Accomplishment.

A strong man—strong physically as well as mentally—with a capacious head firmly set on sturdy shoulders, a decisive mouth, and a determined, clean-lined chin—that is Lord Devonport, Food Controller in the Lloyd George Government. The First Lord of the Larder, as he has been aptly termed, is already making himself felt in the Old Country. He is likely to do so with increasing stringency. For that is Lord Devonport's little way. You may admire him, or you may dread him. But you can scarcely be unaware of him.

Four years ago Lord Devonport's name was anathema to a large section of the British working classes. So also was that of Lord Rhondda, also a member of the present Government, as president of the Local Government Board. In all great strikes there is some one employer whom public opinion fixes on as the quintessence of the employing type. In the coal strike of 1912 it was Lord Rhondda, then Mr. D. A. Thomas, and at that time all unaware of what the future held in store for him in the way of acquaintance with Canadian munition methods.

Later in 1912, the dock strike coming along, Lord Devonport, in the capacity of chairman of the Port of London Authority, took Mr. Thomas' place in the public view as the typical stern, unbending employer. But he came in for a larger amount of abuse than usual. For it has not happened to many men (or had not until we knew the Kaiser) for thousands to pray for their death. Yet that was what happened to Lord Devonport in 1912. Ben Tillet, the Socialist orator, publicly supplicated the Almighty, at a huge meeting on Tower Hill, that he would strike Lord Devonport dead. "And all the people said 'Amen.'" However, the devout supplication was not answered. And Lord Devonport is to-day very much alive.

Lord Devonport.

Great Business Head.

At once masterly and masterful is Lord Devonport. "I know how a business must be conducted if it is to be successful." That was what he said when he started in to organize the Port of London. It is on business lines, we may be certain, that he will organize and control Great Britain's food supply.

For he is a great business head. No man living knows better than he how to make a great business succeed. It was no successful, sensational speculation that built up his enormous fortune. It was industry, integrity, and efficiency—willing hands, a stout heart, and a clear, capable head—that in seven years raised him from a lad of seventeen in service at a tea dealers at $6 a week to a successful man of business earning $15,000 a year by the time he was twenty-four. To-day, at the age of sixty, his income is estimated at anything between $500,000 and $1,000,000.

The son of a small farmer, young Hudson Kearley having learnt the tea business in all its various ramifications at two different tea dealers, at the age of twenty founded a tea firm of his own without any employes and with no capital. He was principal, manager, cashier, salesman, traveller, and all. In four years he had made a success of this business, and was drawing $15,000 a year from it. Then it occurred to him to start the International Stores (grocers' shops all over the country). At the present these stores number between two and three hundred.

His Active Life.

That, in briefest outline, is the story of Hudson Kearley's successful business career. To-day Lord Devonport, Peer of the Realm, landowner, and millionaire, declares that there is no romance about it—nothing in it which cannot be emulated by others. For he attributes his success to his possession, not of exceptional talent, or exceptional good fortune, but of exceptional industry.

His early energy is still unimpaired—like so many of the men Mr. Lloyd George has gathered around him he is a tiger for work—and to it he has added large stores of business experience and experience of public life. A Liberal, he represented Devonport in Parliament for eighteen years, and from 1905 to 1909 he was a very useful member of the Liberal Ministry. He saw the Port of London Act safely into law, and then became head of the public body which was to be ran as a public utility. The salary of $20,000 a year is attached to the post. But Lord Devonport refused touch a cent of it. The honor of serving the country was enough, he said, for him. As has been said, that service brought him into almost unparalleled unpopularity, though it gained him the respect of those who like to see a man stand through thick and thin by what he believes to be right.

Lord Devonport, in spite of all his hard work, is great at outdoor pursuits. He loves a tramp through the stubble after the partridges. He is a great gardener, and yachting and boating are also among his hobbies.

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FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES
CURES RHEUMATISM BRIGHT'S DISEASE BACKACHE DIABETES
NUMBER 23 THE PROPRIETARY

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202 Hallam Building, Toronto.

FARMS FOR VETERANS.

What the C. P. R. Is Doing For Returned Soldiers.

The decision of Lord Shaughnessy to provide, through the department of Natural Resources of the C. P. R., farm homes for many of the returned soldiers, is a further proof of his desire that those who take part in the war will have recognition of their services. This subject received much attention during the past year. The extent and magnitude of the work of preparing 1,000 farms will be realized when it is noted that it involves: Building 1,000 houses, building 1,000 barns, constructing 1,300 miles of fence, digging 1,000 wells, breaking and cultivating 50,000 acres; the buildings will require about 20,000,000 feet of lumber to erect. The preparation of the farms will entail an expenditure of about $3,500,000. One thousand farms will of course provide for an extra small proportion of returned soldiers who will want to obtain farm homes, and the Dominion Government must adopt some general policy of providing these homes. However the Canadian Pacific Railway has led the way in trying to solve the pressing and troublesome question and no doubt the Dominion Government will announce its general scheme. An examining committee will select the prospective farmers. There will be inspectors and advisors to help the soldiers from the time they get on the land. Under the improved farm scheme 160 acres may be allowed to a settler and under the assisted colonization scheme as much as 320 acres may be allowed. The terms of payment for the land are very easy.

WOMEN AS BANKERS.

Are Most Successful, Say London Women.

In the recently published Government scheme for a British trade bank occurred the phrase: "It is fair to assume that women will in future take a share in purely clerical work." The Federation of Women Workers, however, thinks they should not be confined to clerical work, and brings out the following facts:

A woman has been appointed manager of a branch of the London City and Midland Bank.

Others are being trained for similar posts.

At the exams, following the Gilbart lectures on banking at King's College four of the 22 candidates gaining over 80 per cent. of marks were women.

One, Miss Rosa Kingston, of the head office of the London and South Western Bank, gained the first place with a note of approbation from the examiner, Sir John Paget.

Seven women from the same bank gained prizes or certificates.

HUN SPY SYSTEM BLOCKED.

Disguised German Desperadoes Sent to England.

That spies of Germany have been very active among us for the past ten years cannot be denied, but in this, the third year of war, Great Britain may certainly congratulate herself upon the possession of a very adequate and effective system of counter-espionage and, indeed, upon having secured a veritable stranglehold upon the enemy's spies, writes Wm. LeQueux in the Weekly Scotsman.

To the average man or woman the working of the Intelligence Departments of both branches of the service is shrouded in mystery, as it must obviously be.

The discovery of the "Spy's post office" in the Caledonian road, London, in 1912, was a most fortunate incident, because letters sent there from Germany to be re-forwarded to spies were intercepted and copied. They gave us the clue to the existence of a very remarkable state of affairs, and revealed the identity not only of the spies amongst us, but also showed that German military desperadoes had been despatched to England in humble guises, but with special instructions to carry on certain sinister work, quite distinct from espionage. These Huns were raiders whose hope it was to strike, on the outbreak of war, sudden and deadly blows with explosives and by other means, with the object of crippling our naval and military organization. For a time they constituted a very grave menace to our country. What blows they actually struck cannot here be revealed. Certain disasters were, rightly or wrongly, attributed to them.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Didn't Feaze Him.

"Bang!" went the rifles at the manoeuvres.

"Oo-oo!" screamed the pretty girl, a nice, decorous, surprised little scream. She stepped backward into the arms of a young man.

"Oh!" said she, blushing. "I was frightened by the rifles. I beg your pardon."

"Not at all," said the young man. "Let's go over and watch the artillery."

TAKE NOTICE

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

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

MINARD'S LINIMENT CO., LTD.

His Weather Eye?

Two ladies were hurrying down the street in the rain, carrying their umbrellas low for protection. In turning the corner sharply the point of one umbrella struck a passerby in the forehead.

"Goodness!" gasped the woman "I'll keep an eye out in the future."

"Goodness!" exclaimed the man, "you nearly had one out in the present."

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

Properly Charged.

Two women were discussing their marital troubles, when one asked, "By the way, what is your husband doing now?"

"Oh," said the other, "he's a-settin' round tellin' what's goin' to happen next election."

"Then he's a prophet?"

"No, he ain't. So far as this family is concerned, he's a dead loss."

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

The real knocker doesn't drop his hammer the moment the whistle blows.

Rheumatism

Is My Weather Prophet.

I can tell stormy weather days off by the twinges in my shoulders and knees. But here's an old friend that soon drives out the pains and aches.

Sloan's Liniment is so easy to apply, no rubbing at all, it sinks right in and fixes the pain. Cleaner than mussy plasters and ointments. Try it for gout, lumbago, neuralgia, bruises and sprains.

At your druggist, 25c. 50c. and $1.00.

Sloan's Liniment
KILLS PAIN

GILLETT'S LYE
MADE IN CANADA
For making soap.
For softening water.
For removing paint.
For disinfecting refrigerators, sinks, closets, drains and for 500 other purposes.
REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

B. C. Timber Figures.

According to a report on the Cranbrook forest district, British Columbia, it is estimated that the timber cut for 1916 will be from 150,000,000 to 160,000,000 feet. In 1913, which is the year in which the previous largest cut was made, it amounted to 148,000,000.

When Your Eyes Need Care

Use Murine Eye Medicine. No Smarting—Feels Fine—Acts Quickly. Try it for Red, Weak, Sore Eyes and Granulated Eyelids. Murine is compounded by our Oculists—not a "Patent Medicine"—but used in successful Physicians' Practice for many years. Now dedicated to the Public and sold by Druggists at 50c per Bottle. Murine Eye Salve in Aseptic Tubes, 25c and 50c. Write for book of the Eye Free. Murine Eye Remedy Company, Chicago. Adv.

A Poor Excuse.

"We all make mistakes," said the careless youth to his irate employer.

"That's so," replied the boss, "and theb iggest one I ever made was in hiring you.'

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE

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The Soul of a Piano is the Action. Insist on the "OTTO HIGEL" PIANO ACTION

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It will pay you to ship all your fur to a reliable house, where you can get full market value. Ask for our price list and shipping instructions.

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Established over 39 years as
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Write us for price list.
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Will provide you and your family with the finest form of indoor recreation during the long winter evenings.

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Is made specially for the home at a reasonable price.

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A fraternal and insurance society that protects its members in accordance with the Ontario Government Standard. Sick and funeral benefits optional.

Authorized to obtain members and charter lodges in every Province in Canada.

Purely Canadian, safe, sound and economical.

If there's no local lodge of Chosen Friends in your district, apply direct to any of the following officers:

Dr. J. W. Edwards, M.P., Grand Councillor. W. F. Montague, Grand Recorder.
W. F. Campbell, Grand Organizer. J. H. Bell, M.D., Grand Medical Examiner.
HAMILTON - ONTARIO

The Watchman
AND
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE

FRIDAY, FEB 2nd, 1917

The WATCHMAN will be published every Friday.

J. S. GILES, Proprietor.

So a line for Poetry accompanying Memoriam Notices.

Address all communications to
THE WATCHMAN
LACHUTE QUE.

En Passant.

"Humor of the right kind is a national asset, said Dr. Foran speaking to the members of the Arts and Letters Club. At the present, when the world is passing through trying times, a national sense of humor turns the scale and allows the people to continue at something like normal standards, he said, and while the sense of humor is not a cure for disease it often acts as a preventive."

(News Item—Ottawa Journal.)

I fail to see that a nation can bank anything on its humor. There is no property in it, and creditors prefer currency Mark Twain for instance could never have persuaded his tailor to accept it instead of cash, and if I joked ten hours a day to my landlord and made him laugh the roof off, his sense of humor would still permit him to expect his rent—plus repairs to the roof.

Nor am I convinced that as a preventive of disease humor is a never failing specific For a bad drain I would prefer a standard disinfectant first thing, and argue with the humor doctor afterwards. Proceeding, this news item says:—

"The subject was taken up by other members of the club. Dr. Hamilton McCarthy declared a sense of humor would often smooth a troubled path and that he would like to see a better amalgamation between the French and English speaking races of Canada"

The worst troubled path I know is near Lachute,—Bain's flat,—It is full of trouble all the time, and if a sense of humor would do it any good I hope Dr. McCarthy will run his automobile over this way in the spring. I would like to see this tried out. A sense of humor well mixed with cement and gravel might result in some sort of amalgamation different from the ones we get most wet days when both French and English languages get badly shaken up, and the Bonne Entente and other gas wagons wrestle with the billows. The report continues:—

"Mr. Ward Fisher, another speaker, thought the Dorchester election a humorous incident."

My sense of humor may be a little old fashioned but it tells me that a humorous incident never leaves a nasty taste in the mouth. I followed the Dorchester campaign in the newspapers, watched the strategic movements, listened to the booming and roaring of the cannon, and traced the whole show back to first principles, and I declare that if that election has contributed anything to the gaiety or wealth of the nation then it is high time for our legislators to don the cap and bells.

* * * *

What I like about humor is its flicker, its illusive fire-fly glimmer, the way it punctuates things and gives them unexpected meanings and surroundings;—Flashes of colour seen through each other, suggesting varying combinations, while you wait.

The way a simple incident or story is told, with seeming innocence and hidden misconcept on of motive, gives the better humor. It has an unconscious twang which suggests flavour, and puts it in a class apart from the half brick and mother-in-law type of so called humor. Take the story of Smith;—

Smith lived a mile from the village and the road between was little better than a farm track, without sidewalk or lights of any sort. One dark wet night when the road was a streak of soaked clay and pools of mud, Smith had occasion to go to the village, and took a lantern with him. After transacting his business he bethought him that two or three of his children were also in the village and that his lantern might light them all home. So he looked in the several stores to see if he could find them At one place the storekeeper observed him looking for something or somebody without speaking, he therefore came up to him and said "Hello Smith, looking for trouble?" "Next thing to it" said Smith, "Seen any of my 'chickens' around?" thereby meaning his children. A bystander heard this, and being a humorist, turned the trick nicely. With a face as expressionless as a pumpkin, he crossed the road, and a while after remarked to another fellow "What's wrong with Smith tonight? He's up in the village with a lantern looking for his hens." The other fellow took it quite seriously, and a few days after walked over to Smith's place and enquired if he had any more trouble with his poultry and if he suspected foxes.

* * * *

Elaborately planned humor requires to be well carried through to be effective Here is a sample which occured a few years ago and in which I found myself unwittingly taking a part.

I had gone to a new job in a distant town, and being desirous of seeing as much as possible of the place, which was new to me, I strolled out one evening, and in my walk abroad I came to a second hand book stall, always an attraction. Among other bargains, I picked up a small volume of Wit and Humor" which I found to be very entertaining Next day at work I related one of the stories out of the book to Jim Stewart, a sad eyed fellow clerk with a face as long as a fiddle but with whom I got along very well. Despite his solemn visage he was a good fellow and would do anything to assist. So I took to him right away. I told him the story in my best style, but he listened quietly, and when I had finished he looked me up and down and in a voice as near to tears as I ever heard, borrowed a shilling (24cents) from me It was so unexpected that I instantly made over the coin, and he drew a note book from his pocket and deliberately wrote my name, the amount, and the date.

Some days later I found a grand story in the book and thought I would cheer Jim up with it. Same result, another shilling and not the ghost of a smile. After a third attempt at the same cost I began to think it funny and was keen to understand the peculiar something behind it. Every joke cost me a shilling and every time he looked more dejected than before Carefully I searched the book for a display of humor which would move a sphinx, and having found it I tried it on Jim again. Same result, only this time I thought I say real tears in his eyes. I got vexed and determined to have another try if it broke Jim's heart, but I found I had no more money in my pocket Not to be beaten I slipped over to another clerk and borrowed a shilling. I got it with a "delighted-to-be-of-service", but I noticed a slight smile go round, and things seemed to go quite still. Feeling as if something was going to happen I went over to Jim and sat down beside him. Holding the shilling in my hand I poured a broadside from the book into the suffering silent Jim, and as he continued unmoved I banged the shilling down before him and cried out "SMILE, darn you, smile" That did it. A yell of laughter went up all around me and Jim's face cracked into top and bottom halves As soon as he got his breath again he chuckled out "Tell him, Tom, tell him" and then they told me how I had been played up to the joke. Years before, Jim Stewart had published the book I was drawing my stories from, and he had lost money by it His sense of humor was such that he vowed to charge everybody a shilling who told him one of his own funny stories and also to forfeit something round if ever he was caught smiling at it. Jim cashed up, he said he was caught that time.

LINKSMAN.

Lachute Academy Exams.

GRADE XI.

LATIN.

Honours,—Doris Campbell 90.

Class I.—Jean Higginson 85, Willie Hooper 77.

Class II,—Edwin Johnson 65.

Class III,—Keith Douglass 58. Verda Kettyle 55, Edward McOuat 54, Amy Bates 52, George Bain 50.

GRADE X.

FRENCH.

Class I,—Katie Jones and Nora Rodgers equal 82, Hazel O'Brien 80.

Class II,—Mina Dixon 68, Edith Beers, Edna Conlin and Stuart Hay equal 64, Maud Painter and Annie Silverson equal 62, Keith Owens 60.

Class III,—Mabel Rodger 55, Myrtle Berry and Lawrence Gordon equal 51

GRADE IX.

HISTORY.

Honours,—NIL

Doris Hammond 78, Douglas Bradford 77.

Class II,—James Smith 73, Lyall Middleton 72, Percy Carpenter 70, E. Hutchin 67, Hattie Giles 65, E. Baldwin and Muriel Dawson equal 62, M. Dobbie 60.

Class III,—Jean Campbell 58, A McKenzie 57, Jas. McGibbon 56, Jas Calder 54, Willie Cruise 53 Mabel Armstaong 51, Helena Rodgers 50.

GRADE VIII.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

Honors,—Edith Davis 98, Ryckman Alexander 95, Catherine Burwash 93, Stella Armstrong 91.

Class I.—Anna Scott 85, R. Christie and Ruth Dobbie equal 81, Vera McCullough 80, Ruby Rodgers 79, Agnes Hodge and Margaret Wason equal 76.

Class II,—Ruth Arthur 73, Wilfred Morrow 71, Melvin Burk 68, Mary Bain 67, Elsie Lackey and Bessie Shaw equal 65, Lawrence Bolton 63, Wilhelmina Shaw 62, Ella Giles 60.

Class III,—Olive Morrison 57.

GRADE VII.

FRENCH.

Honours,—Margaret McOuat 96, E. Silverson 95, Raymond Boyd 92.

Class I,—Gladys Armstrong, Harold McFaul and Douglas McOuat equal 88, James Leishman 87, Emma Smith 85, Margaret Jones 83, Keita Christie 82, Howard Davis 81, Douglas Alexander, Olive Boyd and Henry Murphy equal 80, Arthur Lackey 79, George McCoy 78, Edna MacGregor 77

Class II—Evelyn Hamilton 72, Ivan Carpenter 71, Amy McOuat 69, Bruce Bradford and Oscar Duffy equal 66, Gerald Hammond 66.

Class III,—R. Muir 59, Helen Scott 58, Ian Hay 50.

GRADE VI.

FRENCH.

Class I.—Lillian Hamilton 86, Jessie Hay 83, Muriel Burk 79.

Class II,—Stanislas Belisle. Arthur Cruise 74, Clifford McFaul 67, Kenneth Campbell 66.

Class III—Lillie Bradford, Arnold Scott 59, Willie Cottingham 57, James Hay 56, Herbert Darlington 53.

GRADE VI.

GEOGRAPHY.

Honours,—Lillian Hamilton 92.

Class I,—Kenneth Campbell 86, M. Burke 83, Lillie Bradford 79, Arnold Scott 75.

Class II,—Clifford McFaul 74, Herbert Darlington 70, Jessie Hay 69, E. Ryan 63, James Hay 62, Willie Cottingham 50.

GRADE V

MENTAL & RAPID ARITHMETIC

Honours,—Lawrence Cruise 96, L. Bolton 93, Ethel Hay, Hilda Sutton 91, Kenneth Elliott 90

Class I,—Dorothea Way 84, Mina Paul 82, Albert Darlington 78, Gordon G. Cruise 75.

Class II,—Ivan Bennett, Lillie Paul 74, Norman Drysdale, Douglas Drysdale, Annie Fraser 72, Nellie Cowan 70, Ida Bampton 68, Beatrice Cunningham 67 Myrtle Barker 64, Harold Window 62, Myrtle Hunter 61.

Class III.—Gordon Cruise 58, Evelyn Creswell 57.

GRADE IV.

ARITHMETIC.

Honours,—Hazel Drysdale, Margaret Scott 100, Frank Scott 99, Jean McOuat 93, Howard Morrison 92, W Miller 90.

Class I.—Eva Lemay 85, Gaston Desjardins, Cecil Staniforth 82, Lea Dion 80.

Class II,—Robb Cunningham 73, L. Armstrong, Charlie Miller 72 Ines McKiddie 63. Elsie Stewart 62.

GRADE III.

READING.

Honours,—Bessie Rodgers 96, E. Yelland 94, Edgar Burwash 92, Edith Jones 91, Isabel Alexander, Leslie Fraser 90.

Class I,—Lloyd Somerville 89, C. Bolton 88, Florence Armstrong, Laura Dion 87, Nellie Hay, Neil Moodie 86, Norma Boyd 85, Ethel McOuat 83, E. MacKimmie 82, Kilgour Wilson 81, Hazel Kettyle, Hazel Morrison 80, E. Scott 76, Muriel McPhail 75.

GRADE II.

GEOGRAPHY.

Honours,—Allen Walker 91.

Class I,—Violet Paul 87, Gordon Hay 86, Stella Scott 83, Lizzie Hay 79.

Class II,—Willis Staniforth 65 A. Miller 63, Hazel McKiddie 62, Ruth Bolton 61.

St. Andrews Consolidated School

GRADE IX, History,—Adria Dorion 56.

GRADE VIII, History,—Katie McOuat 77, Violet Perks 76, Wainwright Shaw 71, Beryl Todd 68.

GRADE VII, History,—Alice Rodger 88, Dell McClintock 69, Naylor Mount 68, Cameron Muir 65, Rose McAdam 59.

GRADE VI, Geography,—Helena Rodger 75, Bessie Rodger 74, Ernest McOuat 73.

GRADE V, History,—Mary Taylor 78, Jack Muir 73, Merrick Dorin 70, Blanche Bigelow 6[illegible] Victoria Perks 66, Arnold Parker 5[illegible], Emma Fournier 52.

GRADE IV, History, — Barbara May 83, Stanley Rodger 56, David Rodger 54.

GRADE III, Arithmetic,—Winnifred May 90, Leslie Snow 71, Edwin Parker 61.

GRADE II, Arithmetic — Willie Perks 90, Gertrude Rodger 78, Robert Bradley 69, Ethel Morrison 67, Laura Bradley 65.

GRADE I, Arithmetic,— Gordon Snow 78, Edgar Armstrong 70.

The Annual Meeting of the Argenteuil Wool Growers and Sheep Breeders Association was held in Rice's Hall, on January 24th, at two o'clock. Some 25 members being present and Mr. A. A McMillan, of Macdonald College.

The minutes of last annual meeting and the Secretary's financial report also the Auditors were read and adopted

The following officers were elected for 1917. President John Watson, Vice-Pres. Wm Hay, Sec.-Treas. J W. Gall.

The following are the directors for 1917. C. H. Godfroy, W T. Jackson, W Blair, R. R. Morrin, E. Robillard, W. T Todd, H. R. Hammond, Erskine McOuat, Peter McGibbon, J Heatlie, Geo. Staniforth, Geo. Fraser, Alex. Doig, W. Hume, D. T. Morrin, J. E. Arnold, Robert Dobbie, W. Loughren, H. Gray, Jos Boyd, Fred Gain, Robert Copeland, Henry McDonald, Jas Arnott, Alex. McCulloch, Geo. Robinson, Anthony Copeland, Rufus McCulloch, Edgar Boyd, Thos Morrison and Amos Kerr

Auditors James Drew and H. R. Hammond.

Executive Committee,—President, Vice President, Sec.-Treasurer, and Directors Alex. Doig and W. Hume.

Through the advice of Mr A. A. MacMillan, The Association was change to the Argenteuil Wool Growers and Sheep Breeders Co-operative Agricultural Association Limited. Shares $10. each. Call at the Secretarys office for further information, or ask your nearest director.

On Saturday last a meeting was held in the Presbyterian Church hall for the purpose of organizing a local association of Protestant school boards and was presided over by Mr G F. Calder, retiring mayor of Lachute, with an attendance of about twenty-five, representing some 8 or 9 school boards, which, in view of the condition of the country roads, was regared as encouraging.

The chief speaker was Hon. Sydney Fisher, who gave some valuable suggestions on organization from his experiences in other provinces, and explained that it was desired to form a number of local associations which would later be combined under a provincial association. The opinion was expressed that county lines should be the boundary for each local association, except where there were only two or three boards in a county. It was decided to form an association whose boundary should coincide with the local inspectorate, taking in the counties of Argenteuil, Two Mountains and Terrebonne, with power to form subassociations as warranted by geographical conditions. Pending the formulation of a constitution and by-laws for the local associations by the Council of Public Instruction, the following officers were elected provisionally E. J. Johnson, Brownsburg, president; Edmund Neve, St. Andrew's, G. F. Calder and G. J Walker, Lachute; and B. W. Owens, Stonefield, executive; John McOuat, Brownsburg, secretary.

Two resolutions were passed The first urged that no radical changes be made in text books without an interval elapsing of at least eight years from the previous revision; that one year's notice be given of any proposed revision, and that the cost to parents as well as the educational value of changes be taken into consideration. The other protested against the sudden enforcement, without sufficient notice, of the rule making Latin obligatory for entrance to the model school classes at Macdonald College, whereby fourteen pupils had been debarred from the course, and those intending to enter will be obliged to cram a three year course into one or two years.

Milk Shipper's Notice.

Save money and delay by getting your ice. Cutting Feb. 1st. to Feb. 17th. Apply to V. A. PAQUIN.
Lachute.

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.

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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.

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 seven 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 $90,000,000 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.

MAKE YOUR DOLLARS

FIGHT

AT THE FRONT.

BUY

DOMINION OF CANADA

THREE-YEAR

WAR SAVINGS CERTIFICATES

$ 25.00	FOR	$21.50
50.00	"	43.00
100.00	"	86.00

INDIVIDUAL PURCHASES LIMITED TO $1500.

FOR FULL PARTICULARS APPLY AT ANY BANK OR ANY MONEY ORDER POST OFFICE

JAN. 9, 1917

FINANCE DEPARTMENT
OTTAWA

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given by John A. Rice, Secretary-Treasurer of the Town of Lachute, that the lot of land hereinafter mentioned will be sold by Public Auction, in the office of the Secretary-Treasurer in the Town of Lachute, in said County of Argenteuil, the 8th day of March, on thousand nine hundred and seventeen (1917) at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, in default of haymen: of the municipal and school taxes and costs incured.

Edward Hamilton, Lot No. 810 Municipal Taxes $3.25, School Taxes $4.50.

JOHN A. RICE,
Secretary-Treasurer.

House and Carriage Shop for Sale or to Let.

—:o:—

Mr. Thomas Bedard's residence and shop is advertised to let at $10.00 for house and $4.00 for shop per month. The price for sale is $2,000.00 and easy terms.

Ladies collars the choicest assortment we ever shewed. Now in stock in all latest styles.

W. BANFORD & SON.

Argenteuil Marble & Granite Works

MacDonald and McColl Proprietors

Headstones and Monuments of all kinds

Estimates Given on Application. Satisfaction Guaranteed

We are also General Contractors and can quote you on all brick and Concrete work. Cement floors and sidewalks a specialty. Our many yeats of experience ensures good workmanship. Phone No. 28.

Macdonald & McColl, Contractors

Main Street, Lachute

Let us be your Tailor!

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

We are agents for the

Semi-Ready Clothing.

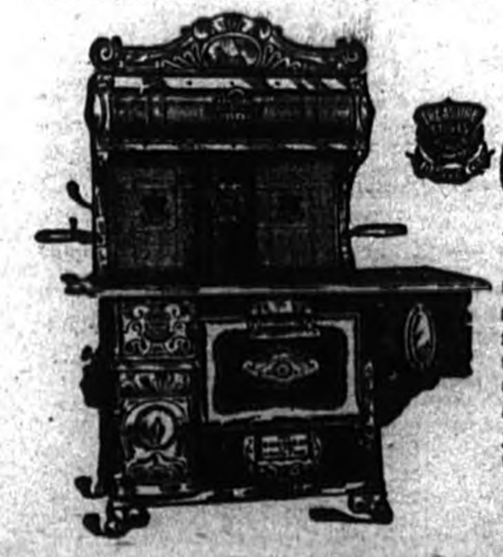
and

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. R. LAFLEUR & Sons, Limited.

GRENVILLE

—:o:—

Grenville Baptist Church regular services will be held Sunday, Feb. 4th. Grenville 11 a.m. Ogdensburg 3 p.m. Stonefield 7 p.m. S. Goldsworthy.

CUSHING

Miss Katie McMartin is visiting friends in Montreal at present.

Mr. T. Weir Jr., spent a few days spent a few days in Montreal last week.

Mr. Fraser Watson left on Monday for the White rock quarries at Grenville.

Mrs. Jas. Watson returned from Montreal on Saturday, her daughter Miss Ella sailed from Halifax for England, on Friday last by Cunard liner.

The last Red Cross Social Evening which was held at the residence of Mr. Weir on Thursday of last week was well attended and a very pleasant time was spent, the sum of $21 50 was realized, this brings the total amount raised by our Soldiers Aid Society since last fall up to the sum of $99 00. The Society also sent to the Montreal Red Cross last week, 78 towels, 1 dozen pairs of woolen socks, and 18 flannel shirts.

DALESVILLE

—:o:—

Miss Edna Dixon visited in Brownsburg last week.

Mrs. J. Maher visited Mrs. R. S. MacArthur on Sunday.

Mrs. W. J. Morrow and family spent a few days in Montreal.

Miss Mina Dixon spent the week-end with her parents.

Mr. W. J. Graham spent a few days of last week in Montreal.

The Misses Silverson, of Lachute, spent the week-end here.

Miss Maud Seale also was a week-end visitor at her home.

Mrs. M Graham and Mr. Wm. Graham visited Mrs. J. L. Kennedy on Sunday.

Regular meetings will be held at Dalesville and Brownsburg churches. Services conducted by Rev. A. E. White.

We are pleased to announce that Mr. P Cleland is recovering from an attack of La Grippe.

While preparing for a visit to Montreal on Monday afternoon Rev. W. G. White was stricken with a stroke of paralysis. Rev A. E. White was sent for and medical aid summoned at present time he is slightly improved. Mrs. White is still ill in Montreal. A speedy recovery is hoped for.

SUPERIOR COURT

—:o:—

Canada
Province of Quebec
District of Terrebonne } No. 791.

Pierre Auguste Deniger, of the city and district of Montreal, guard.

Plaintiff

vs.

The Estate of the late Joseph Odilon Desrosiers, in his life-time of the Longue-Pointe, district of Montreal, bricklayer and Emile Teasdale of the city and district of Montreal, and now residing outside of the Province of Quebec, in unknown parts.

Defendants.

The above defendant Emile Teasdale, is hereby ordered to appear within a month.

St. Scholastique, January 8th, 1918.

GRIGNON & FORTIER,
Prothonotary, S.C.

Robillard, Julien, Tetreault & Marin, Plaintiff's Attorney.

A few more choice plush coats for Ladies. Just arrived. They are most attractive.

W. BANFORD & SON.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE

REQUESTS

THE PEOPLE OF CANADA TO

BEGIN NOW

TO SAVE MONEY FOR THE

NEXT WAR LOAN

JAN. 9, 1917

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE
OTTAWA

WANTED.—Good general maid, Willing to go West. High wages. Apply to MRS. WM. SOMERVILLE Lachute Mills, for particulars.

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. Jonsse's window. Date of drawing for same will be anounnced later.

Buy your boy an overcoat or reefer before he catches cold.

W. BANFORD & SON.

MALCOLM SMITH,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER,

Sales conducted in English and French.

Phone No. 131 ring 3.

LACHUTE, - QUE.

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

NOTARY PUBLIC,

Money to Loan. Farms for Sale

MAIN ST., LACHUTE.

Opposite T. Christie's Store.

SUPERIOR COURT

—:o:—

Province of Quebec
District of Terrebonne } No. 803.

MRS. LEA ROBIN, wife common as to Property of J. Hector Duguay, Tailor and Merchant of Terrebonne, Said District duly authorized "à ester en justice."

Plaintiff,

vs.

The Said J. Hector Duguay.

Defendent.

An action in separation as to property has been instituted in this case, on the fifteenth day of January, nineteen hundred and seventeen.

Sainte Scholastique, Jan. 16th, 1917.

EMILE L. SASSEVILLE,
2-23 Attorney for Plaintiff.

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

Farmers' Week

at

Macdonald College, P.Q.

Ste. Anne de Bellevue

February 13, 14, 15, and 16.

Practical Instruction—No Fees—Reduced Rates on all Railways—Good Accommodation.

Lectures and demonstrations on Farm Management, with special reference to labour shortage, stock management and breeding, corn judging, clovers and clover seed growing, grass and forage crops, judging horses, cattle, sheep and swine; with prizes for the best judging during the course.

Stay four days if you can—if not, stay one, two or three days.

Full particulars and detailed Programme from

The Principal

Macdonald College P.O., P.Q.

Poultry Course Feb. 19 to Mar. 2.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

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THROUGH THE DARK SHADOWS

Or The Sunlight of Love

CHAPTER XVII.—(Cont'd).

"I am," said Leroy. "What is it you want?"

"I wants to ask you a question," returned the other, bringing his face closer to Adrien, who recoiled involuntarily—the very smell of the fustian clothes offending his delicate norstrils.

The man noticed this, and frowned even more heavily.

"You're a gentleman," he said, "leastways I s'pose you calls yourself such—p'haps you'll act like one."

Kindly make haste and tell me what you want, my good fellow," said Adrien impatiently. He did not know but that this was a preliminary to an attempt to rob him, and he was in no mood for a brawl.

"Oh, I'll be quick enough for you," was the sullen reply. "You don't remember me, you say; p'raps you'll remember my name—Wilfer—Johann Wilfer."

"Johann Wilfer," repeated Adrien, thoughtfully and slowly, wondering where he had heard the name before.

"Yes, Johann Wilfer, Picture Restorer, Cracknell Court, Soho."

"Oh!" said Adrien, as a burst of memory dawned on him. "I remember you now. What is it you want? But tell me first, has the girl Jessica returned yet?"

"That's just like you swells," growled the man. "Nothing like getting your word in first. Has she returned to me? You know jolly well she ain't. She won't come back to me, till you've done with 'er, I'll be bound."

Adrien started, as the significance of the accusation dawned on him. He had thought more than once of the girl, with her dark eyes and silken hair. What had become of her? What, alas! could have been her fate, if she had not returned to this man, her guardian.

"What do you mean?" he said now, sternly.

"What I say," reorted Mr. Wilfer. "She ain't returned to me, an' that's my question to you. Where is she, an' what 'ave you done with her?"

"How should I know what has become of her?" answered Leroy, genuinely startled. "Do you dare to insinuate that I know where she is? I have neither seen her nor heard of her."

"That's a lie," said the man shortly.

Leroy surveyed him for a moment.

"You are impertinent," he said, in his clear tones. "Stand aside, and let me pass."

Mr. Wilfer thrust his hands into his pockets, and stood his ground.

"That won't go down with me," he said insolently. "I want to know where my niece is; and by Heaven, I'll know too!"

Leroy stopped short.

"She was your niece, you say?"

"She was," said the man, "though it's no business of yours; she belonged to me."

"So I presume, or you would not have ill-treated her," retorted Adrien dryly. "When did you see her last?"

"Over a month ago—as well you know," returned Wilfer coarsely. "She ran off the morning you came gallivanting after her."

Adrien could have knocked the man down, but he restrained the longing, and said instead:

"I thought you told me she'd robbed you, and had run away? That was a lie, I suppose?"

"'Course it was. Who wouldn't lie to save his gal from such as you fine gentlemen? I know yer, so it's no use coming this talky-talky surprise with me. You just tell me where she is."

"I tell you," reiterated Adrien, "I have never seen the child since the night I took her from the cold. Stand out of my path, or I shall hand you over to the police."

Mr. Wilfer laughed.

"So that's your answer, is it? Call away, my fine gentleman, call away."

He glanced round the deserted path from the corner of his shifty eyes; then with a snarl of a savage beast, he sprang upon Leroy, and strove to bring him to the ground.

But he was no match for Adrien, who beneath all his listless mannerism possessed a grasp of steel and the strength of a gladiator. Almost shuddering at the touch of the man's greasy clothes, Leroy seized his arms, and lifting him off the ground as though he were a terrier, gave him, lightly and easily, over the park railings, which edged the by-path where they stood.

Johann Wilfer was too astonished for a moment to do anything but recover his breath, and Leroy, setting his disarranged cuffs, walked calmly away.

With a furious oath Wilfer sprang up, jumped back over the railings, and was about to pursue Leroy, when from behind him a hand was put on his collar, and he was borne rapidly and silently to the ground.

Meanwhile, Adrien, all unconscious of his deliverance from further disturbance, pursued his way to the theatre.

CHAPTER XVIII.

Mr. Johann Wilfer glared vengefully at the smooth face of his assailant, and, struggling still, breathed out, with a choice assortment of oaths, the question:

"Who are you? What do you want?"

"Questions we will leave for the present, my friend," was the reply. "Are you going to struggle much longer, because if so, I shall be under the painful necessity of using still greater force."

Mr. Wilfer lessened his movements.

"Ah!" continued the suave voice. "So you decide to take things quietly. Wist man! Now have the goodness to rise and let me see to whom I have the pleasure of speaking."

Whereupon our friend, Mr. Jasper Vermont, released Johann's throat from the pressure of his knee—for it was by this means he had controlled the other's movements—and allowed him to rise to his feet. It was a very sullen and altogether puzzled individual that stood waiting, uncertain whether to listen to his captor's next words or to make his escape.

Jasper eyed him as a cat does a mouse, on the watch for the slightest attempt to move.

"So!" he said, as he took out his cigar-case, and drew forth one of Leroy's choice Regalia's. "So! Now we are on our feet again, we ook—well I must say, none the less a ruffian."

The man turned savagely as if about to run away, but Jasper was too quick for him; with a grip of steel he caught hold of the other's arm.

"Not so fast," he said quickly. "What is your name, my friend?"

"What's that to you?" queried Mr. Wilfer naturally enough, as he settled his ragged scarf, which, during the struggle, had become uncomfortably tightened.

"That is my affair," replied his opponent politely; "perhaps it is merely curiosity. But as a matter of fact, I think I have had the pleasure of meeting you before, and I never like to forget old friends."

Mr. Wilfer grunted.

"Come, let me think," Vermont continued, "were you ever at Canterbury?"

Mr. Wilfer started violently.

"Ah! I am on the right track. I remember now; it was a little inn in the summer-time, a beautiful moonlight night."

"Wasn't me," snarled Wilfer, though his face was pale

"I thought you were there," said his tormentor as cheerfully and triumphantly as if the other had admitted it. "You're not a good liar," he continued. "If a man can't do that sort of thing, well, he'd better stick to the truth. At a little inn in Caanterbury. Yes, I remember it all now. I'm glad my memory does not play me tricks." His grasp tightened on Wilfer's sleeve. "I don't like tricks," he purred. "How strange that we should meet again. I think at that time you were an artist; yes, that is what you called yourself, and there was a pretty little girl with you and you called her your wife. Oh! yes, my friend, you were good at 'calling' things."

"Look here," growled Wilfer, getting his word in at last. "You just stow it. I don't know you—"

"No, I know you don't," said his companion imperturbably. "But you will; oh, yes, you will! Let us go back to Canterbury, where you manufactured such beautiful pictures."

Wilfer moved uneasily.

"Beautiful pictures," continued the mocking voice, "all by Rubens and Raphael and Titian. I shouldn't be surprised if that was one of yours I saw at the Countess of Merivale's today, the portrait of a gentleman, sold for £300. There was a warrantly with it, signed, sealed and delivered by a Mr. Johann Wilfer."

"I didn't, it wasn't," the man stuttered, his face almost green in hue, his voice trembling with anger and fear.

Mr. Vermont smiled. He had his man safe and sound.

"Who the fiend are you?" commenced Wilfer, recovering himself; but Vermont's smooth voice interrupted him.

"I was right, I see! What a strange coincidence, Mr. Wilfer, that I should see your really admirable Rubens in the afternoon, and run against—or perhaps I should say, knock you down—in the evening."

Mr. Wilfer was goaded to desperation.

"Look here," he almost shouted, "I don't care if you're the old 'un himself; but that's enough of your jaw, What's your game anyhow? S'pose you did see me in a pub at Canterbury along of a young party, s'pose I am an artist, an' I did sell an old master, that ain't no business of yours; that don't give you the right to knock me down or interfere with me, so now then!"

"Finished?" enquired Vermont, pleasantly. "I quite agree with you, Mr. Wilfer—on some points; but it is greatly my business, as you will see. Had I not come up at that moment, I wonder if my friend would be as safe as he is now."

"Your friend," echoed the other. "Is Mr. Adrien Leroy your friend."

"He is indeed," replied Jasper with a grin. "Now suppose you tell me what you two gentlemen were discussing."

"Suppose I don't?" retorted Wilfer insolently. "You find out for yourself, if you're so clever, Mr. Know-all; I'm off. He tried to push past Vermont and thus effect his escape; but he was not to get off so lightly.

Jasper removed his cigar, which he had been puffing, and dropping his soft, mocking tone, said sternly.

"Stand back; go and sit on that bench. I haven't done with you yet, Johann Wilfer."

"I sha'n't," was the worthy's prompt answer.

"Then I shall call the police," returned Vermont, pulling out his silver cab whistle.

Wilfer started back.

"Call 'em" he said defiantly. "I don't care. What's the police to me, as I should be scared of 'em?"

"A great deal," was the calm answer. "If you are mad enough to disobey me, I shall whistle for the police; they will find me struggling with a most villainous-looking ruffian, whom I instantly give in charge for assault and robbery of my dear friend. Mr. Leroy, who has gone in search of assistance."

"It's all a lie," shouted Wilfer furiously.

"Appearances would be too strongly against you, my friend. The law is 'a hass,' as doubtless you have heard before; and when it comes in the shape of a blue-coated, helmeted and thick-headed policeman, whose word do you think would be believed, yours or mine?—to say nothing of this evidence." Stooping, he picked up Leroy's gold watch and chain, which had fallen from his pocket during his struggle with Wilfer. "I found this in your hand. A clear case of assault and robbery, with penal servitude to follow."

Mr. Wilfer, dazed by the thickly-meshed net drawn round him, eyed the watch and yielded.

"Curse you!" he said. "You're a knowing one, an' no mistake."

Jasper smiled.

"Thank you," he said; "a genuine compliment, and a candid one. Now then, to business. What did you want with Mr. Leroy?"

(To be continued).

MASCOTS AT THE ZOO.

Big Supply of Wild Animals Cannot Be Kept by Regiments.

The Zoo has a new interest nowadays. It has become a hostel for regimental mascots, says London Tit-Bits. The public is largely to blame for this influx of mascots. People hear, for example, that a Welsh unit is entitled to march a goat at its head, and forthwith that quartermaster's office becomes something like a scene in a Swiss valley. But when people continue to send bears to the Canadians, it becomes a question at last of one half of the battalion protecting the other half while on parade—or the Zoo.

As for deer and gazelles, regiments which had badges with suggestions of these creatures might have had venison twice a week. There is a little herd of mascots now deposited at the Zoo. And no fewer than six black bears.

There is also Bill in the monkey house, who, when the T. B. man visited the Zoo the other day was sitting in his cage looking so sad, haughty, and lonely that a lady suggested that perhaps he was only just caught, and was thinking of bananas and orchids and palm trees. "Not 'e, mum," murmured a sailor, who had just come up. "'E's thinkin' of the Battle of Jutland. 'E ain't got over it yet."

At that moment Bill caught sight of the sailor's cap, made joyous sounds, and played a tattoo on the netting with the soles of his feet.

"Bill," whispered the sailor. "Action stations."

Bill gave a wild cry, fell over backwards, and was in the furthermost corner of the cage in two grand leaps. There he clung, shivering. "Poor old Bill!" said the sailor. "His ship was a light cruiser of the best. She was in the Dogger Bank fight, and Bill thought then 'e 'ad learned everythin' about naval warfare. 'E got too proud, because later on 'e heard the guns off Jutland, quite close. Then 'e got into the riggin' and stayed there for two days."

BAD WINTER FOR SWISS.

Cdowded With Refugees and Food and Coal Scarce.

Food is scarce in Switzerland and the problem of keeping the nation from going hungry is further complicated by the presence of half a million foreigners, consisting of refugees, men, women and children, students, ecclesiastics, from Poland, Belgium and the Balkan States.

Destruction, sequestration, bodily removal and theft of the contents of factory, warehouse, shop and chateau from Lorraine to Serbia by the Huns has accomplished a cruel and bewildering work for thousands of exiles now in Switzerland.

The Swiss army is still mobilized and must be fed.

There are thousands of wounded soldiers interned in camps and at hotels, besides relatives who have come to see and nurse them. Switzerland has no coal mines, and Germany is reducing exports of German coal. Egg shipments from France and Italy have ceased, and chocolate and coffee have doubled in price. Meats and all other supplies are getting scarce, and the outlook for the winter in Switzerland is not very bright.

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The Farm

Don't Separate Cold Milk.

During the winter and cold weather milk should be warmed before separating. Any separator of whatever make will not do thorough work when separating cold milk, and it is impossible to keep it at a favorable temperature without warming it. Butter fat, worth $600 a ton, is too high-priced to feed to calves and hogs, and every precaution should be taken to ensure close skimming by the separator, especially the precaution of warming the milk during cold weather if the temperature drops much after milking.

The cows are well advanced in their lactation periods, which cause a minimum milk production and there being a smaller quantity of this, it more quickly radiates its heat than during the summer. Then the milk is more viscous at this season and separating conditions must be favorable if close skimming is to be expected.

The milk may be warmed by the addition of warm water, or by setting it on the back of a stove in a pan of water until it is sufficiently warm. The addition of warm water lessens the viscosity of the milk, and accomplishes the double result of heating it to the proper temperature and of making it in a more favorable separating condition. The milk ought to be at least 90 degrees and never colder than 80 degrees.

During the winter when only a few cows are being milked, it may be advisable to separate only once daily, preferably in the morning. When this is practiced, night's milk should be strained carefully and kept in a cool, clean room where it will not freeze. Then in the morning it should be warmed gradually until it has reached the proper temperature. It is well to keep it warm for an hour or two before separating so that the fat particles can warm through thoroughly. If it is simply heated to the separating temperature, the milk serum will warm while the fat globules will remain at a colder temperature.

The separator ought to be warmed before turning on the milk, by running through a few quarts of warm water. If it is cold, as it is sure to be, it will chill the milk, and the separating be incomplete.

Do Not Eliminate the Pigs.

A correspondent in sending in some notes from his county a few days ago, made the statement that at present prices of grain there is no money in the bacon hog, and that hogs are being eliminated. We have feared all along that high-priced feed would eventually work havoc with the hog industry. Hogs are consumers of concentrates in large quantities, and it requires a careful feeder when concentrates are high in price to make satisfactory profits from hog feeding. The man who has roots and skim-milk is in the best position to make satisfactory returns, but whether or not hogs are produced at very much profit this year, it would not be good policy to eliminate them from the farm. Only a few years ago price conditions practically drove the hog out of Western Canada, and as soon as the hogs were out up went the price and those who retained their breeding stock reaped the benefit. Feed off a few hogs if possible this year and by all means retain the breeding stock. Prices of the finished product are high enough that the skillful feeder even with the high-priced grain should be able to make a reasonable profit, and it is well to always remember that the man who sticks to the different branches of farming in which he is engaged through high prices and low is the one who makes a success of his farming operations. And he who is always going into and out of the various branches of farming is generally in at the wrong time and out when he should be in.—Farmer's Advocate.

Animal Parasites.

Too little attention has been given in the past to the importance that animal parasites have in relation to the health and well being of our domestic animals.

Very few, if any, animals are ever free from parasites in some form, and many are infested with parasites of a very harmful nature. Parasites are found in many different tissues as the brain, sinuses of the head, air passages, lungs, liver, stomach, intestines, muscles, blood, etc., and externally on and in the skin, in the ears, etc. Some of these cause mechanical disturbances, others create or manufacture toxins which are injurious to the animal infested, some transmit diseases. Some animals may carry one form of parasite which may later infest other animals of a different species in a different form. Some of these parasites are transmitted from animals to man and vice versa.

Animal parasites annually cause great pecuniary loss, and for other reasons briefly enumerated above, more attention should be accorded the demestic animals; and should any suspncion be directed to an animal, competent veterinary advice should be immediately secured.—H. S. Eakins, Colorado Agricultural College.

How to Water Cattle.

An increasing number of feeders are each year installing watering systems whereby cattle have constantly before them a supply of fresh water, so that they may drink as frequently as they wish. If one is to follow nature, this is the ideal system, as undoubtedly an animal's thirst is its guide as to when it requires water. No reports of experiments touching this question in regard to fattening cattle are available. Experiments with milch cows showed that those having free access to water gave at the rate of 225 pounds more milk annually than cows watered twice daily. Most of the feeders in loose pens have watering troughs in one corner of the pen, and many of those who feed tied have either individual drinking basins or a trough running through the stable along in front of each row of cattle. Others, who allow the stock access to an open yard, or turn them out once or twice each day to drink, have troughs in sheltered places in the yard. A number who have this plan intend to install indoor systems at an early date. Those who have water constantly available indoors claim that the temperature is moderate ,and that large quantities are never drunk at once.

Horse Talk.

Prepare roomy quarters for the colts.

A growing colt tied by the head in a stall all winter will be injured more or less.

Colts should be taught to stand tied in a standing stall, but should not be kept in them "day in and day out."

Roomy box stalls for stormy days and nights, and the yard or paddock for pleasant days, is the proper winter treatment of the colts and the idle horses.

It is of the highest importance that all growing colts have all the exercise they will take naturally.

Colts of the roadster type require more range for exercise than the draft breeds.

Do not depend upon the frost-bitten grass, but give sufficient feed in the stables to keep up fine condition. There is positive loss in letting a colt grow thin in flesh.

With proper care and judgment in handling, a fall colt will be nearly full profit.

Values are soaring for all high-class horses.

There is a steady and increasing demand for riding and driving ponies.

CLERGYMAN COMMANDERS.

Two British Regiments Have Divines At Their Heads.

It is not generally known that two British regiments are commanded by clergymen. Lieut.-Col. Beresford, of the 2-3 London Regiment (R.F.), is in holy orders. His promotion came in the ordinary way; and he was transferred from second in command of a line regiment to his present command. The Rev. W. E. Wingfield (formerly curate of St. Paul's, Portman Sq.), of St. Catherine's, Wigan, and All Saints', Southport, is now lieutenant-colonel in charge of a brigade of artillery.

Cheaper.

"Given up the idea of moving, old man?"

"Yes; we've changed the furniture around and imagine we're living in a new house."

WRECKS OF MANHOOD.

British Soldiers Reach Switzerland From Germany.

In the course of an article headed "Salvage from German Jails; Another Answer to the Peace Talk," a London Times correspondent in Switzerland says:

"A little electric train to Murren has brought from the lower world many loads of tired men and women, coming for rest and strength on these life giving slopes; but never before, it is surely safe to say, such a piteous, silent company. After the inevitable waiting the two coached train came in sight, more slowly than ever before. There was no waving of hands or shouting from the incoming carriages to greet us, but we, at least, were not lacking in a splendid shout of welcome. A wild waving of flags and handkerchiefs encompassed the train as it slowly drew to a stop at the small station.

"But the smiles merged into tears as we looked and saw what Germany had sent us. We naturally expected to see men thin and worn, for some had been ill in the hospitals, but these creatures looked at one out of sad, hollow eyes, as from a remote dreadful distance. They made one feel as though the door had suddenly opened into a world where fear and despair reigned supreme.

"It was hard to believe that these were British soldiers. Some of them scarcely looked like men; their very manhood seemed to have been crushed out of these poor, broken wrecks, who looked at one out of hunted, miserable eyes. There was no need of eloquence to tell of Germany's crime. So exhausted were the poor fellows that it seemed a crime to question them.

"One was a sailor who was picked up after the Jutland battle. He told in a faint voice how he and his fellows had been taken naked through the streets, jeered and spat upon by the crowds. Others told that food conditions in the prison camps had grown worse in the last two or three months and described the privations suffered by later arrivals from the Somme front. I was able to contrast these stories with those told by men brought to Switzerland from Germany earlier in the year. There had been very little improvement in the lot of our poor fellows.

"The general impression remains. We looked that day on one of the most tragic sights of life. Nothing that Germany can do or say can wash her hands clean of the guilt of committing a crime against humanity."

PRISONERS ARE ABUSED.

British Sailors Were Taken Naked Through German Streets.

In the course of an article from a Switzerland correspondent of the London Times, headed "Salvage From German Jails, Another Answer to Peace Talk," the Times tells of the arrival of paroled prisoners from Germany, and says:—

"It was hard to believe these soldiers were British soldiers. Some of them scarcely looked like men. Their very manhood seemed crushed out. These poor broken wrecks who looked at one out of hunted, miserable eyes needs no eloquence to tell of Germany's shame. So exhausted were the poor fellows that it seemed a crime to question them. One was a sailor, picked up with others after the Jutland battle. He told in a faint voice how he and his fellows were taken naked through the streets, jeered and spat upon by crowds. Others told of the food conditions in prison camps, grown worse the last two or three months, and of the privation suffered by the later arrivals from the Somme, who for some time had not received parcels. Nothing that Germany can do or say can wash her hands clean of the guilt of committing a crime against humanity."

The World's Deepest Mine.

The deepest mine works in any part of the world are in Brazil, says Railway Age. One of the mines of St. John Del Ray Mining Company, Limited, has reached the vertical depth of 5,826 feet, and since the vein shows no sign of losing its size or value the company is considering means of continuing to a vertical depth of 7,626 feet

About the House

Useful Hints and General Information for the Busy Housewife

Selected Recipes.

Scalloped Oysters With Cheese.—Butter a baking dish, sprinkle with bread crumbs and put on a layer of oysters, seasoning with salt, pepper, parsley and grated Parmesan cheese. Add another layer of bread crumbs, seasoned oysters and cover with bread crumbs. Pour over one cup of oyster liquor or milk, dot with bits of butter and bake twenty or thirty minutes, or until nicely browned Never have more than two layers of oysters so that the dish may be evenly cooked and not soggy in the middle. If you like spices, try leaving out the cheese and seasoning with bay leaf, blade of mace, one sprig of thyme and a little parsley chopped fine and sprinkled over each layer of oysters. Use three dozen oysters.

Braised Beef—4 pounds beef (lower part of round), 2 thin slices fat salt pork, ½ teaspoon peppercorns, ½ cup carrot, ½ cup turnip, ½ cup onion, salt scraps. Wipe meat, sprinkle with salt and pepper, dredge with flour and brown entire surface in pork fat. Place on rack in covered roast pan, surround with vegetables, peppercorns and three cups boiling water. Cover closely and bake four hours in a very slow oven, basting every half-hour and turning every second hour. Throughout the cooking the liquid should be kept below the boiling point.

Pork Cake.—One pound of fat ground pork, one pound of raisins, one pound of currants. Two cupfuls of brown sugar, made into syrup, two teaspoonfuls of soda stirred into the syrup while hot, one pint of boiling coffee, two teaspoonfuls of cloves, two teaspoonfuls of cinnamon, two teaspoonfuls of nutmeg, a pinch of salt, one cupful of English walnuts. Use enough flour to make a stiff batter, and bake for an hour in a well greased tin.

Of the many modes of cooking rice there is none more acceptable than the well-known pudding with milk and sugar, with or without eggs. This might be varied by a rice pudding in the Danish style made as follows: Place in a double boiler four ounces of rice, a pint of milk, and a pinch of salt. Cook until it is thoroughly softened and creamy, whipping it occasionally. Pour out and let it get quite cold. Eat it with sugar. Cream is an improvement, and also red currant jelly.

Fig Pudding.—To one-half pound of chopped fresh figs add two cupfuls of grated stale breadcrumbs. Sift into this mixture one cupful of brown sugar, one cupful of finely chopped beef suet, one cupful of sweet milk, one teaspoonful of salt, one-fourth teaspoonful of cloves, the same amount of cinnamon and baking powder. Add two eggs beaten until light, pour into buttered individual molds. Cover and steam for forty minutes. Serve with hard sauce, heaped daintly around the pudding.

Apple Sauce Cake.—Cream one-half cupful butter and one cupful sugar. Into one and one-half cupfuls hot apple sauce beat in two teaspoonfuls soda and one-half teaspoonful salt; stir in with the butter and sugar; add one cupful raisins, one-half teaspoonful nutmeg, one-half teaspoonful cinnamon and cloves. Sift in two and two-third cupfuls flour. Bake forty-five minutes.

Yorkshire pudding with fruit—When the usual Yorkshire pudding mixture is half baked garnish it with fruit, such as preserved damsons, plums or any other variety or mixture available. . Finish it by baking and then sprinkle it with spiced sugar or any other sweet substnce which may be acceptable, such as honey or a fruit sauce

Oysters with tomatoes.—Melt two tablespoonfuls butter, add sliced onion and cook until brown. Add cup stewed tomatoes, when thickened, with a pint of drained oysters, and cook until edges curl. Add a drop of tabasco sauce, one-half teaspoonful salt and tablespoonful chopped parsley. Serve on toast.

Sauces and Garnishes.

In making most sauces plain white foundation sauce is used,

Foundation sauce—Two ounces butter, two ounces flour, one pint milk, pinch of salt. Melt the butter, blend in the flour, add the milk very slowly, stirring all the time so as to avoid lumps, boil up, add the salt and cook for ten minutes. If not quite smooth, tammy or rub through a very fine sieve.

With this sauce all the following can be made: Brain sauce—Three-quarters pint white sauce, one-half gill stock-seasoning, one calf's brains, one teaspoonful lemon juice. Wash the brains thoroughly, tie up in muslin and cook in stock for ten minutes. Then chop fine, add to the foundation sauce, the seasoning and the stock, reheat and serve..

The following table gives the most suitable garnishes for various dishes:

Roast beef — Yorkshire pudding, brown gravy, horseradish sauce, cranberry sauce.

Roast mutton—Onion sauce, baked suet dumpling, red currant or damson jelly, brown gravy, mint sauce.

Roast lamb—Mint sauce, brown gravy, lettuce.

Roast pork—Apple sauce, sage and onions, thick brown gravy.

Roast suckling pigs—Currant sauce, gravy made with brains, fig sauce and sliced lemon.

Roast veal—Toasted rolls of sliced bacon, savory stuffing, tomato sauce, brown sauce.

Roast fowl—Bread sauce, clear brown gravy, toasted rolls of bacon, fried sausage, lettuce.

Boiled fowl—Bread sauce, celery sauce, egg sauce, sliced lemon.

Roast duck—Apple sauce, sage and onions, thick brown gravy, green peas in drawn butter.

Fried fish—Quarters of lemon, almost any sauce, egg, Hollandaise, tartare, drawn butter.

Boiled cod—Oyster sauce, caper or egg sauce.

Salmon—Lobster, cucumber, mousseline, mayonnaise, Hollandaise or tartare sauce.

All boiled fish—French parsley, parsley sauce, slices of lemon or almost any of the above sauces.

Grilled fish—Quartered lemon and maitre d'hotel butter.

Boiled beef—Vinaigrette or piquante sauce, boiled suet dumplings, carrots and turnips.

Boiled mutton—Caper or nasturtium sauce, carrots and turnips, parsley sauce.

Boiled veal—Parsley sauce, carrots and turnips.

Boiled salt cod—Egg sauce and parsnips.

Calf's head—Brain sauce, lemon, calf's tongue, bacon.

Game—Thick brown gravy, bread sauce, fried crumbs, watercress, lettuce, potato chips, cranberry sauce, cranberry jelly, red currant or black currant jelly.

Wild duck—Quarters of lemon, cayenne, orange, lemon or paprika sauce.

Things to Remember.

Whenever vegetables are baked all the food value is preserved.

A little ginger added to the salad dressing is a pleasant flavoring.

Varnished floors should be washed always with cold water.

A paste made of kerosene and wood ashes will hurry a slow fire with little danger to its use.

Cheese can be added to escalloped cabbage or cauliflower, and makes a very nutritious dish.

It's a great convenience to have a separate workbag for each piece of work one has on hand.

House plants will not do well if put in a window over a radiator. The heat will dry them up.

The fumes from ammonia water confined in a box will remove mildew spots from kid gloves.

A piece of sandpaper is of great help in removing stains from cooking utensils.

Give dahlias stored in the cellar frequent examination. Throw out mouldy or decaying tubers before they communicate their diseased condition to other roots. Keep the tubers on suspended shelves some distance away from the cold cellar floor.

LUXURY AMONG NEWLY-RICH.

Countess of Warwick Notes Sharp Contrast Between Classes.

One of the most disquieting home symptoms of the present hour is the extravagance of a class of women that has been enriched by war, writes the Countess of Warwick in the London Chronicle. I do not, of course, refer to women of the working classes; their transgressions in this direction are venial. Nor to the women of the upper classes—I hate these adjectives but know of nothing that will take their place—who have seriously reduced their normal expenditure.

What I protest against is the fashion in which so many of the wives and daughters of the profit-makers are spending the money. I paid a rare and very necessary visit to my dressmaker the other day, and the slightness of my needs made me almost apologetic. Madame reassured me. She was so busy with big orders for extravagant gowns that she hardly knew how to execute them; all the orders, she told me, came from clients unknown to her before the war.

The restaurants and hotels in London and in the large manufacturing centres are crowded with people eating and drinking rich and unfamiliar food and wines. The women whose husbands are profiting by war are indulging under false pretences in their passion for pleasure and extravagance. They declare that soldiers back from the front must be entertained, and the entertainments is the most extravagant lunch or dinner in the most public place, and an afternoon or night at the places where the most banal forms of revue and musical comedy may be found. The dignified protest of one of our most distinguished generals falls upon deaf ears. The young subaltern may be amused, though many are not, to the seasoned soldier the spectacle of luxury and stupidity can only be repugnant.

In thirty-one consecutive days 440 inches of rain recently fell on Dhangawata, India.

GERMAN FEAR OF TANKS.

Berlin Writer Describes Terror Caused in the First Attack.

The following description of the terror created in the German ranks by the first appearance in action on the Western Front of the British "tanks," or armored auto war chariots, is taken from an article entitled "The Devil's Coach," written for the German press by a war correspondent named Dr. R. Dammert:

"When the German trench sentries crawled out of their holes in the ground in the misty dawn of the 16th of September, lifted their heads again after the heavy storm of iron during the night and looked about for the English, their blood froze in their veins.

"Across the field, cut up with gaping craters, crawled two mysterious monsters. Dazed by the earthquake that had been raging about them, they all rubbed their eyes, which were rivetted upon the fabulous beings as though their owners were bereft of reason. Their imagination lashed into a frenzy by the hail of shots, was still full of excitement. So it was no wonder that it held control over these sorely-tired men who were well aware that the enemy was determined to use every means of destruction to break through the steel-like wall formed of frail human bodies.

"They had forgotten what it was to fear men. But here was something drawing nearer that the human brain, with the use of extraordinary mechanical powers, had fitted out like a work of the devil; a secret that oppressed and fascinated the senses, because reason failed to grasp it; a fate before which the men seemed helpless in their own eyes.

"They stared and stared, like men stricken with paralysis. The monsters advanced slowly, hobbling, swaying, and bobbing about, but they were coming nearer. Nothing was able to stop them, they seemed to be driven ahead by a supernatural power. Then the thought flashed through the head of some one in the trenches, 'The devil is coming,' and the word ran along the line like a flash of lightning.

"Suddenly tongues of flame shot out of the armored backs of the iron caterpillars. Shells whistled over the men's heads and the dreadful music of a machine gun orchestra filled the air. The enigmatical being had revealed its secret and reason returned again."

In the course of his story Dr. Dammert tells how the Germans soon learned how to meet the drives of the "tanks," and succeeded in putting several of the armored monsters out of commission.

AFTER LONDON CANINES.

Movement to Limit Number of Dogs Kept as War Measure.

There is a strong agitation in London against the extravagance of keeping so many pet dogs during war times, and the London Mail has this to say on the question:

"It is not the usual dog that is the cause of waste. He is usually fed on biscuit and a few scraps and he lives healthily on a diet at trifling cost. The dogs that cost the most are the most useless; they are the pampered pets.

"I know a woman who has forty Pekinese and she reserves three rooms in her house for them. A law forbidding people to keep more than one dog would be useful. My own dog costs me less to keep than my cat."

Another veterinary surgeon was very bitter against lap dogs. "They are the cause of all the extravagance," he said. "A woman who had put her pet dog under my care sent in for it a meal such as I would have been very pleased to eat. What did the little beast do? It sniffed the food all over, left it uneaten, and gobbled up the biscuit and food that I gave it.

"Give an ordinary terrier or spaniel a quarter of a pound of 'cat's meat,' which costs one penny, or meat that is left over from the table, mixed with a little biscuit or bread, and it will keep well and cost you not more than 1s. 6d. a week."

Lady Teynham writes: "Why, because a few foolish women feed their pet dogs on a pound of steak a day, should all sensible women be tarred with the same brush? The Pekinese seems to be the dog generally sneered at—I suppose because he is small. Properly brought up he is hardy, sporting, and as intelligent as an Irish terrier. A friend of mine had one which swam across a small stream and killed two rats. All they require are the scraps left over from the table. In these days, when so many of us have our husbands at the war, it is some comfort not to come back to a perfectly lonely house, but to have a warm greeting from a loyal though small friend."

A Protective Admission.

Mrs. Burgess was a decidedly practical and up-to-date woman. Some of her friends attributed much of her alertness to the fact that her six daughters, one of whom had married recently, were not providing themselves with husbands as fast as mother Burgess desired.

One evening the energetic mother cornered a young man in the reception hall.

"And which of my girls do you most desire, Mr. Everstay?"

"The married one," came the unhesitating reply.

THE FASHIONS

The time has long since passed when fashions for misses were of secondary importance in the scheme of things. The fashioning of clothes for young people now receives as much attention as those of their elders, and certain French designers have, of late, been specially concentrating their efforts on producing modes for young girls and small children.

Whether for school, college or the various social and outdoor activities which enter into the lives of all young people, we find an unlimited variety of styles.

At present there is a distinct relation between the styles for grown-ups and those reaching the grown-up stage. The slim silhouette, to which women have taken with so much zeal, is reflected in misses' styles, and certainly there is nothing more befitting the slender grace of youthful figures than the modes which now prevail.

In one-piece style are the majority of dresses, whether they are to be slipped on over the head or closed at the center-front or back. Especially becoming are those that hang from a deep, square yoke, and of these there are many varieties, for below the yoke the material may be side-pleated, box-pleated with groups of large or small pleats, or just simply gathered. To define the waistline, a leather belt, a regulation cloth belt or a long, narrow girdle is considered correct with this type of frock. The belt being such an important factor, then, it is not surprising to find many novelties in that line. One of the latest is a belt which starts out by being wide in front, but finally becomes divided into two narrow strips at the sides and back. The upper halves fasten at the back and the lower halves are knotted loosely and hang down the back. Exceedingly attractive, also, are the pockets which give added charm to these dresses. Pointed, square, draped, gathered or plain, they appear in every conceivable form.

For practical wear, the young girl wears dresses of the popular wools, such as serge, garbardine, velours, broadcloth, checks and plaids. There

7546

One-Piece Box-Pleated Dress for Misses

is little trimming on these frocks; perhaps a touch of bead or wool embroidery, a contrasting collar, soutache braid, or flat braid applied in rows. The large assortment of fashionable colors, including burgundy, plum, taupe, brown and green has not ousted navy blue, which is still a favorite.

For her social activities, sweet sixteen may have her choice of soft chiffon velvet, velveteen, taffeta, satin, charmeuse, silk poplin or Georgette crepe, depending on the occasion for which her dress is intended. For dance frocks, tulle, silk net, chiffon and Georgette are particularly girlish, while for a very elaborate dress nothing is more charming than the silver tissue cloths. Her slippers are of satin, to match the color of her dress, or else of silver or gold tissue.

Pale or bright pink, blue, maize, apricot and white are the colors specially adapted to the youthful evening dress. Some delightful frocks are composed of layers of tulle in different harmonizing colors placed one above the other, and the merging of these colors produces a wonderfully artistic effect.

If the selection of her evening frock gives a girl many thrills of pleasure—and every one knows it does—she also derives a great deal of enjoyment from her sports clothes. Sports clothes, to-day, are wholly charming. Such bright, gay colors as are used for them can only reflect the spirit of joy and exuberance which they embody. The enjoyment of sports is really doubled by the lovely clothes that are worn for them.

The skirts of sports dresses and suits are worn very short, and the models are either plain or pleated. With bright-colored skirts are worn slip-on middys of wool or silk jersey in a contrasting color. Hip-length coats of angora and fancy wools are also frequently seen. The accepted trimming for winter sports suits is either fur or leather.

Scotch plaids and checks in bright colors are very much in evidence. Some of the latest suits are dark green with fine yellow lines forming the checks. Others are in solid block effects in golden brown and black, and other pretty color combinations.

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

PALM CAKE FOR CATTLE.

Experiments Made to Take Trade From Germany.

A further contribution into the palm kernel cake question has been made by Dr. Crowther of the University of Leeds, England. This artificial cattle food is the residue left after the completion of the process of extracting the oils from palm kernels. The trade in palm kernels in Europe was a great German industry before the war, and the nuts were moreover obtained from a British colony. Steps are now being taken to reserve the products of British soil for British manufacturers, and great attention is being directed to the manufacture of margarine and other goods for which palm kernels are needed. The successful disposal of the coke, however, has a great bearing on the diversion of the trade from Hamburg to Liverpool, Hull, and other English towns. Here is where agriculture is concerned, for as an artificial cattle food palm kernel cake has been little used in the past. With the aim of testing whether the farmers' objections to the cake were insuperable or not, Professor Crowther has conducted certain experiments, on the farm, and in the laboratory, with regard to the keeping qualities and the digestibility of the cake.

So far as the keeping properties are concerned the results of the investigation showed that during a period of six months, the palm-kernel cake kept just as well as other cakes, and better than some, and at the end of the period it was quite good and sound. On analysis, the oil in all the cakes had become acid, but the palm-kernel variety was no exception. It was, at any rate, only inferior to the linseed and soya cakes, and was better than cotton cake and soycot. The opinion, therefore, is held that under ordinary conditions palm-kernel cake as produced to-day will keep as well as ordinary cakes. On the basis of results obtained, it was computed that palm-kernel meal was worth 23 per cent. more per ton than the cotton cake with which they were compared. The cake could be eaten without difficulty, it was found, when mixed with other cake.

Tests directed at ascertaining whether the cake would improve the quantity and quality of milk bore out, as far as they went, the investigations of German agriculturists, that such an improvement did result from the use of the cake.

WHY WE HAVE TWO EYES.

So That Object Seen Shows Depth and Relief.

Because we have two eyes the things we see seem solid and not flat, with the result that we can judge their distance from us with fair correctness. Look through a window at a house across the street with one eye closed, and then with the other eye closed. The bars of the window frame will cut across the opposite house in different places. The two fields seen with the eyes separately, although in the main alike differ. When you look at the house with both eyes open the two fields seen by the two eyes are combined, and the house across the street assumes depth and relief.

Although we see a house with each eye, we see only one house with both eyes. This makes the sterescope possible—an instrument so designed that the two eyes are made to converge on a single point and yet to see two different pictures. If these two pictures represent a chair as it would appear to the right and left eyes respectively, they are perceived as one solid object.

HONORS NOGI'S SPIRIT.

Emperor's Decree Carried Out at Grave of Hero.

The Nogi cult still grows in Japan. Among the honors lately bestowed by the Emperor were, according to custom, posthumous honors for some of Japan's beloved heroes. Some fell to the lot of the spirit of the late Count Nogi, and when Viscount Sonoike, court ritualist, with his assistant and a delegate of the Imperial household department proceeded to the modest grave of the nation's hero in the great Aoyama Cemetery, they found a reverent group already assembled and waiting patiently under a downpour of rain.

The ritualist announced before the grave the Imperial honors. Among those who attended was the Count Nogi, whom the Emperor appointed to bear the title which otherwise would have disappeared from Japan upon the death of the conqueror of Port Arthur and hero of Mukden.

Complete satisfaction in business is when what he buys looks as good to the purchaser as it did to the salesman.

Charity that begins at home seldom gets over a neighbor's back fence.

SPIES FOR TEUTONS ACTIVE IN FRANCE

ATTACK FOLLOWED MEMBERS VISIT TO FRONT.

Interesting Example of Ex-Premier's Courage Under Fire.

The question of spies spying is always a live one in France, for many incidents can be recounted which show either that the Germans have close information on what happens in their enemy's lines or that chance is a wonderful thing. For instance, a number of Cabinet members visited a town in the north a few days ago, being accompanied by the director of an important mining works near the town, writes a Paris correspondent.

To suit the convenience of this gentleman the train that took the Ministers away was started an hour earlier than had been arranged. An hour later, at the time the train was intended to leave, the station underwent a hot bombardment, and thanks to the change in the time table the Ministers escaped a very bad quarter of an hour.

Almost every returned poilu can tell a story similar to the following: A division famous for its fighting qualities was suddenly moved to a new position so quickly that the men themselves did not know exactly where they were. Within an hour a board was hoisted above the nearest German trench bearing the inscription in large letters, "Welcome to the Gallant —th Division," and giving the exact divisional number.

The Cri de Paris gives another example that occurred during M. Clemenceau's recent visit to the front as chairman of the Senate's army committee.

"Tiger" Saw Slain Soldier.

The section was very quiet, nothing had happened for days there. Earlier there had been some hot fighting and the "Tiger" could see the dead body of a French soldier still hanging on the barbed wire between the trenches.

M. Clemenceau gazed at the poor remains with admiration, sadness and then fury. His eyes clouded over and words of vengeance came indistinctly from his lips.

At this moment an explosion was heard close by and then another. Clouds of smoke arose from near where M. Clemenceau stood and the explosions came nearer and nearer. He continued looking at the corpse of the poor soldier.

An officer hurried up. "Monsieur le President," he said (a President of the Council or Premier remains "monsieur le President" all his life), "the Major has sent me to warn you that it's a pretty bad place where you are. It is probable that they have sighted you. It's certain that a barring fire is beginning. The Major begs you to get under shelter."

"And why so?" asked M. Clemenceau.

"But, Monsieur le President, you may be wounded and then——"

"And if I were," replied the "Tiger," "would it not be a fine death at my age; the finest a man could dream of?"

Apostrophizes Dead Hero.

And he went on in that semi-sarcastic vein that he enjoys. "Just think, Monsieur, I no longer love women, and men disgust me; it would be a good time to make a fine finish!" Then turning toward the dead body he apostrophized it with:

"You were young, you had a long future before you; you had done ill to no one, women pleased you and you had faith in men. How much better it would be if you were alive here and an old body like mine were hanging out there in place of yours!"

The artillery fire finished before M Clemenceau moved on and the staff captain who accompanied him told the story afterward, declaring, "I tell you he was wonderful! wonderful!" repeating the word "epatant," which means so much in a Frenchman's mouth.

M. Clemenceau is 71 and was Mayor of the Montmatre district at the time of the last war with Germany.

ORIGIN OF THE BAYONET.

First Used by Troops Out of Ammunition.

The bayonet, which the quidnuncs before the war said was an obsolete weapon, has proved its great value in the recent movements of the British.

Its name comes from that of Bayonne, a little town in the Basque country in France, but cheek by jowl with Spain, down in the far corner of the Biscay. There it was first manufactured.

The story of its invention illustrates the old proverb about the motherhood of necessity. A Basque regiment, having run out of ammunition and wishing to sell their lives dearly, took the suggestion of one of their number that they should fix their long knives to the ends of their muskets and charge therewith and try to break through the ranks of their enemies.

This they did—the first bayonet charge in history—and their success in extricating themselves from a very warm corner showed the value of the new weapon and led to its manufacture and adoption by every country and army in the world.

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

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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.

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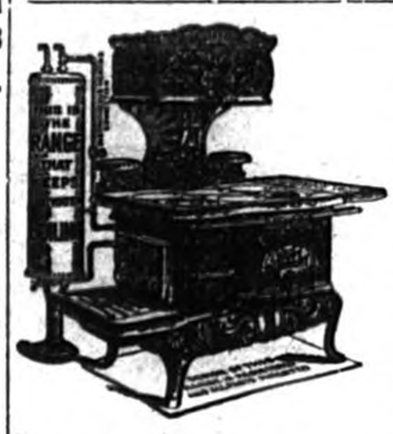

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The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XLII — LACHUTE, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1917. — NO. 2

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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).

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TOWN COUNCIL

The first meeting of the new council was held in the Council room on Wednesday last and presided over by Mayor E. Lavigne, there being also present Councillors J. W. Gall. W. M. Scott, G. Valois, A. D. McGibbon, T. Dallaire, A. Bedard, C. Tremblay and Jas. McFaul.

Minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed also reports of Road and Finance committees.

The following committees were then appointed:—

Road Committee,—A. D. McGibbon, W. J. Boyd, G. Valois.

Water and Light,—W. Boyd, J. W. Gall and T. Dallaire.

Police,— W. Scott, Jas. McFaul and C. Tremblay.

Finance,—J. W. Gall, J. W. Boyd, A. D. McGibbon, C. Trembloy, G. Valois.

Relief.—T. Dallaire, J. W. McFaul, and A. Bedard.

Health,—A. Bedard, A. D. McGibbon, and W. Scott.

Councillor A. D. McGibbon was appointed pro-mayor.

A petition was received from the ratepayers, asking for a by-law to revoke the prohibition by-law.

It was moved by Councillor Scott, seconded by Councillor Bedard that the application be refused.

It was moved in amendment by Coun. Dallaire and seconded by Coun. Tremblay, that application be left over.

Those voting on the amendment were Mayor Lavigne and Councillors Dallaire, McGibbon, Tremblay and Valois

Against,—Councillors Scott, Bedard, McFaul and Gall.

Public Notice.

All those in arrears of taxes due the parish of St. Jerusalem are hereby notified that the same must be paid at once or accounts will be handed in for collection.

By order of the Council.

J. W. GALL, Secretary.

TO RENT,—A small apartment in Centre Ward with modern conveniences.
Apply MRS. GEO. CHRISTIE.

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One of best Farms in Argenteuil containing 250 acres, known as the Owen's Farm at Stonefield, with good buildings and in a high state of firtelety as a large stock of cattle and horses have been kept on this farm. For particulars apply to
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Tomato, Cabbage, Cauliflower and Celery, 15cts. per dozen. Asters, 15cts. per dozen. Salpiglossis, 15cts. per doz. Petunia, 20 cts. per doz A card will reserve your supply, delivery in May and June.

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GRADE VIII, Mental and Rapid Arithmetic,—Beryl Todd 96, Albert Fournier, Katie McOuat 80, Hazel Brown 68, Violet Perks, W. Shaw 56, Leona Wright 54, Myrtle Bigelow 50.

GRADE VII, Mental and Rapid Arithmetic, — Howard McOuat 88, Naylor Mount, George Taylor 80, Cameron Muir 68, Allison Taylor 64, Ross McAdam 60.

GRADE VI English,—Ernest McOuat 86 Givendolyn Cole 82, Helena Rodger 81, Bessie Rodger 80, Eleanor Bradley 74.

GRADE V, English,—Jack Muir 69, Arnold Parker 64, Blanche Bigelow 62, Victoria Perks 61, Kendrick Dorin 50.

GRADE IV, English,—Fred Webster, Stanley Rodger 71, Barbara May 67.

GRADE III, English,—Winifred May 85, Edwin Parker 55.

GRADE II, English,—Willie Perks 91, Gertrude McOuat 79, Robert Bradley 78, Agnes Rodger 60, Ethel Morrison 54, Laura Bradley 53.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Montreal, January 23rd 1917.

Stanley Goldsworthy Esq.,
Lachute, Que.

Dear Sir,—

We are in receipt of your favor of the 16th instant, enclosing Money Order for $64.15 to cover the following contributions to our work received by you through the medium of our "Christmas Leaflets Envelopes," viz.—Mabel and district (Baptist) per Mrs. J. McKenzie 13.13. Upper Lachute (Presbyterian) per Rev. R. J. Wilson 10 60. Brownsburg, Methodist, per Mr. W. T. Cameron 9.78. Lachute Methodist per Mr. E. Darlington 8.94. Lachute Baptist, per Miss J. Cruise 6 20. Lachute Anglican (St Simeon's) per Mr. G. V. Deacon 5.65. Dalesville Baptist, per Rev. W. G. White, 3 90. Sundry subscriptions per S. Goldsworthy 5 95. Total $64 15.

As per your request, we enclose you herewith seperate official receipts for these contributions, for which we beg you to tender our heartiest thanks to the donators.

Yours very truly,
(signed) Jules Bourbonniere,
Secretary to the Administrators of the Belgian Relief Fund.

CIRCUIT COURT

It is ordered to Isaac Rubenheimer and Mrs. Isaac Rubenheimer, defendants, both previously of the Parish of St-Hippolyte, Eastern, part of the township of Abercromby and now of unknown residence, to appear within one month, in an action entered against them by Alderic Renaud, dealer of the place named Lesage, in the Parish of St. Jerome, district of Terrebonne, plaintiff, in a case of the Circuit Court in and for the County of Terrebonne, District of Terrebonne, Province of Quebec, under No. 6496.

St-Jerome, February 1st, 1917.

CHS. ED. MARCHAND,
Atty. for Plaintiff.

S. MAGNANT,
Clerk of said Circuit Court.

CRESWELL'S

Canada Cement

Prices Right

R. Creswell Regist'd.

LOCAL NEWS

Mr. Yelland, of Drummondville, spent the week-end in town.

Mr. Verne Newton left on Sunday for a weeks visit in Ottawa.

Mr. Frank Cowan who has been very ill is now on the way to recovery.

Miss Sadie Davis, of Ottawa, was the week-end guest of Mrs. J. S Giles.

Misses Mary and Christina Palliser, of Montreal spent the week-end in town.

Misses Rhoda Christie and Bertha Davis, spent the week-end in Montreal.

Rev. Professor R. M. Pounder, of McGill University will preach next Sunday in the Methodist Church.

John Hay Esq M.L.A will address the Methodist Golden Rule Class on Sunday morning next at 11.30.

Practices for the Temple of Fame are going ahead. A fine programme is being arranged.

Pte. Chas. Palliser left this week for Montreal where he will undergo treatment for his arm.

Mr Stanley Goldsworthy spent Monday in Montreal, attending the Sunday School Convention.

Miss Lily Hampton, and Mrs Willie Hampton and infant spent this week in Montreal visiting friends.

Miss G. Titman, of Penge, England, arrived in Lachute on Tuesday to visit her sister Mrs J S. Giles.

The Quarterly Official Board was convened on Tuesday evening. A good number being in attendance.

Mr. Fred Davis, of the Bank of Ottawa Staff, has been transferred to Haileybury and left this week to take up his duties there

Mr. J. W. Gall has purchased the property on Main Street, known as the Painter House, and expects to occupy same about April 1st

Count that day lost when you allow ease or pleasure to come between you and your duty to your men at the front
Pray for them! Work for them! Stand up for them!

Letters have been received from the Front saying they have the Boxes sent them at Xmas from the Methodist Church. The Recipients were Mr. Eddie Jones, Mr. Bob. Carpenter and Mr. Elmer Giles. All boxes were received in good condition.

The Brownsburg Presbyterian Church will hold their Annual Tea meeting on Thursday Feb. 15th. Supper served from 6 to 8.30. A good program of city and local talent will be given. Admission 50cts.

A social will be held in the Town Hall St. Andrews, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 13th, under the auspices of the "Home makers Club." The proceeds in aid of the Red Cross society The drawing for the quilt will take place that evening also. Admission 25cts.

The social and concert held on Friday evening last by the S.S.S. Club was a great success, and was well attended. Chorus' songs and recitations formed the programme, after which refreshments were served and an auction sale of candy held. Proceeds amounted to $30, which will be used by the young ladies for wool and other articles for our boys at the front.

The annual tea-meeting of the Lachute Presbyterian Church was held on Wednesday last and passed off with its usual great success. The programme was an excellent one and the efforts of Mr. E. Kerr, organist of St. Andrews Church Westmount, together with Mr. Murray Brooks who for 7 years was engaged in Y.M.C.A. work with the Indian troops in India, gave a very interesting address. Several choral numbers were nicely rendered by the choir and Miss Carr's solos were highly enjoyed as were also the recitations of Miss Jessie Earle. The amount of proceeds is not yet difinitely known but it is thought that the sum will reach about $250.

The annual meeting of Lachute Protestant Cemetery was held on Monday last and presided over by Mr. G. F. Calder. Secretary-treasurer J. W. Gall read the financial statement and report which shewed that the new institution was on a thoroughly good basis, the direct result of painstaking efforts and business management of the Executive. The report showed that many improvels had been made to the Cemetery, including reparation of old wall, building new fence at cost of $1095 all of which had been paid for, and the finances were still good as $1000 had been taken up in war bonds, $400 in bank for endowment, as well as $825 in the current account. Director John Hay. Thos. Miller, and W. Banford were re-elected and C. R. Rodger replaced A. A. McOuat who resigned.

BIRTHS.

BOYD,—At Shrewsbury, on Saturday, Jan. 27th, 1917, to Mr. and Mrs. Norman J. Boyd, a daughter.

MORROW,—At Dalesville, on Feb. 6th, 1917, to Mr. and Mrs. Wm. H. Morrow, a daughter.

For Sale.—A car load of oats in bag at the Canadian Northern side. Same will be sold on Friday all day and Saturday forenoon for $2.25. Strictly cash.
H. FILION, Baker, Lachute.

Lachute Academy Exams.

GRADE XI.

PHYSICS.

Honours,—Edward McOuat 95, G. Bain 91.

Class I,—Doris Campbell 82, Edwin Johnson 81, Verda Kettyle 80, Amy Bates 79, Willis Hooper 77.

Class II,—Isabella Bennett 72, Jean Higginson 68, Keith Douglas 67, A. Hay 65.

Class III,—Alma Gordon 54, Elsie Hay 50.

GRADE X.

PHYSICS.

Class I.—Stuart Hay 82, Leona Garretson 78.

Class II.—Hazel O'Brien Nora Rodgers 72, Maude Painter 70, Lawrence Gordon 69, Edna Conlin 68, Mina Dixon 64

Class III —Myrtle Berry 59, Bertha Davis 55, Edith Beers 54, Annie Silverson 53.

GRADE IX.

GEOMETRY.

Honours —Lyall Middleton 95.

Class I,—Estella Hutchin 80, Ruby Millar 78, Douglas Bradford 77.

Class II.—Lila Cruise 73, Percy Matthews, Kenneth Morrison 70, S. McOuat 66 Maudie Seale 64.

Class III,—Doris Hammond 52, Jas. MacGibbon 51. Percy Carpenter, H. Giles, Gordon Matthews, Helena Rodgers 50.

GRADE VIII.

HISTORY.

Honours,—Catherine Burwash 98.

Class I,—Vera McCullough 82, Melvin Burk 77.

Class II,—Ruby Rodgers 74, Ruth Arthur, Edith Davis 72, Ella Giles 70, Ryckman Alexander 67, Kenneth McOuat 66, Rhoda Christie 61.

Class III,—Anna Scott 59, Stella Armstrong 56, Ruth Dobbie 55, Agnes Hodge, Bessie Shaw, 54. Olive Morrison 51, Mary Boa 50.

GRADE VII.

GEOGRAPHY.

Honours —Margaret McOuat 90.

Class I,—Douglas Alexander, Ivan Carpenter, Edythe Silverson 84, Margaret Jones, Edna MacGregor, H. Murphy 83, Harold McFaul. Amy McOuat 81, Emma Smith 80, Gladys Armstrong 78, Douglas McOuat 77, Ian Hay 75.

Class II,—Raymond Boyd, Gerald Hammond 74, Helen Scott 72, George McCoy 71, Ross Muir 70, James McKimmie 69, Olive Boyd 68, Keith Christie 67 Bruce Bradford, James Leishman 64, Howard Davis, Isabel Owens 62, Clarence Murray 60.

Class III,—Evelyn Hamilton 57.

GRADE VI.

ARITHMETIC.

Honours,—Kenneth Campbell 93.

Class II,—Willie Cottingham 69, L. Hamilton 68, Jessie Hay 57, J. Hay 53.

GRADE V

COMPOSITION.

Honours,—Lawrence Cruise, Mina Paul 92, Kenneth Elliott, H. Sutton 91, Louis Bolton, Beatrice Cunningham, Albert Darlington, Douglas Drysdale, Ethel Hay 90.

Class I,—Nellie Cowan, Lillie Paul 89, Ivan Benuett 88 Myrtle Barker 86, Harry Bull, Myrtle Hunter 84, E. Creswell 83, Ida Bampton, Gordon G. Cruise 82, Norman Drysdale, Annie Fraser, Dorothea Way 81, Gordon Cruise 77.

Class II,—Harold Window 74.

GRADE IV.

READING.

Honours,—Margaret Scott 97, W. Miller 96, Charlie Miller 94, Harold Calder, Hazel Drysdale 93, Donald Hay 92

Class I,—Jean McOuat 89, Linton Armstrong 88, Inez McKiddie 87, H. Morrison 86, Lea Dion 84, Frank Scott 83, Robert Cunningham 82, Mary Cruise 81, Elsie Stewart 80, Eva Lemay 77, Gaston Desjardins 76, Cecil Staniforth 75.

GRADE III.

SCRIPTURE.

Honours,—Bessie Rodgers 96, K. Wilson 93.

Class I,—Eleanor Yelland 89, Edgar Burwash, Leslie Fraser 88, Lloyd Somerville 84, Neil Moodie 82, Isabel Alexander, Norma Boyd, Ethel McOuat 81. Elizabeth McKimmie, Hazel Morrison 79, Freddie Barker 77, Catherine Bolton 75.

Class II,—Nellie Hay 68, May Yelland 62, Florence Armstrong 61.

Class III,—Elsie Scott 59. Edith Jones 58, L. Dion 57, H. Kettyle 52.

GRADE II.

SCRIPTURE.

Honours,—Gordon Hay 94.

Class I,—Allen Walker 79, Violet Paul 73, Willis Staniforth 75.

Class II,—Annie Miller 72, Ruth Bolton 67, Lizzie Hay 65, H. McKiddie 63, Stella Scott 61.

Class III,—Chester Cruise 59.

Don't miss the Brownsburg Presbyterian Church Tea-meeting, on Thursday Feb. 15th. Mr. Robt. Mackie formerly of Lachute and Sergt. M. S. Barry, of Montreal elocutionist will take part, a good program is assured.

Men's Overcoats

We have large stock of Men's Overcoats now in hand.

These goods are in heavy tweed with large collars all sizes. We have also dressy ones with low collars in Black.

Boy's Overcoats.

We also have in all sizes still. There are a few Reefers too, in almost all sizes from $3.00 up.

W. BANFORD & SON, LACHUTE.

Hay, Flour and Feed,

In Large or Small Quantities

Bread, Cakes & Confectionery

Wedding Cakes a Specialty.

Ice Cream made to order. - - Fruits in Season.

Fine Assortment of Ganong's Chocolates.

Splendid Line of Picture Post-cards.

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

Robert Hamilton,

Phone. 80. *Baker & Confectioner.*

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

A New Watch is a Fine Birthday Gift for Old or Young. Prices $1.00 up.

We also have a full line of Rings, Pendants, Bracelets, etc., in Solid Gold or Gold Filled.

If you are thinking of buying a phonograph, come and hear our Edison machine.
The most perfect reproducer of sound made.

A Waterman Fountain Pen would make a very acceptable Cheistmas Gift, or a pair of eye glasses in a handsome case.

T. JOUSSE, Main Street, Lachu

GOOD NEWS

"Do you mean to say you don't read the papers?" demanded the visitor amazedly.

"Oh, I glance through them—not that it's worth the trouble!" returned Miss Weddelow sourly.

"But surely the war news——"

"The war doesn't affect me, Alice, I'm glad to say. In fact, I'm sensible enough to try to forget that it's on."

"Julia!"

"My income's hardly reduced at all, thank goodness. People make far too much fuss, in my idea."

"You wouldn't talk like that," objected her friend warmly, "if any of your menfolk were in the Army or the Navy."

Sharp words almost led to an open quarrel. Mrs. Romain left soon afterwards, flushed and indignant.

"To criticize my conduct!" Miss Weddelow muttered. "Impertinence, I call it, even if we were once at school together!"

A thin, sharp-featured spinster, verging upon middle age, she looked particularly unlovable as, with a sneer on her face, she softly descended the stairs to the kitchen.

Outside the door she halted. The housemaid's voice could be heard complaining to the cook.

"Won't let me change my evening out, when I want specially to meet my Tom who's off to the front! But I'll go—you see if I don't! Now, she says this 'ere silver hasn't been properly done, and sets me to clean it all over again! Drat the stuff! What's the good of it to her? She simply hoards it up in the cupboard and never uses it!"

Miss Weddelow coughed, and walked in, setting her lips together. Both servants pretended to be very busy. Her criticizing eye, roaming round the room, noted that the scullery door was ajar, and a disreputable-looking tramp was peering in.

"Who is that man, Maggie? Send him away at once!"

The startled housemaid ran to obey.

"He came begging, ma'am. I really thought he'd gone."

"You're always careless!" Miss Widdelow complained severely. "Why isn't the gardener here?"

"He won't be coming any more—not till the end of the war."

"Why on earth not, pray?"

"He's in the Royal Naval Reserve, and he's been called up."

Miss Widdelow's frown deepened.

"Well, when Jenner arrives tell him I shall want the broughman punctually at 4.30."

It was nearly 5 o'clock, however, by the time the coachman appeared. Miss Widdelow fuming, demanded an instant explanation. He fingered his hat.

"I'm sorry, mum. It took me longer'n I expected it would. You see, I've been turnin' things over in my mind, and seein' as how Britain wants all the men she can get, I want to make inquiries about——"

"You've done what?" Miss Weddelow cried.

"I've enlisted, mum; and I made bold to think you'd approve, considerin'——"

"So you act in this inconsiderate fashion without consulting me? You are dismissed at once! Understand?"

"Thank you, mum! I'd ha' given notice, anyhow, o' course," he answered, with a grin.

Miss Widdelow, left alone, choked with indignation.

"They don't study my convenience a bit, these people! What are things coming to?"

Presently she calmed down a little, remembering the shopping expedition she had arranged. It would be most enjoyable. Mrs. Maverton was always good company.

"Telephone for a taxi-cab, Maggie," instructed Miss Weddelow.

The maid reappeared almost immediately.

"Telegram for you, ma'am. The boy's waiting."

Miss Weddelow tore open the envelope.

"Please excuse me to-day. Just heard Harry has been wounded in action, so am naturally too upset to come. Of course, you will understand.

"Gertrude Maverton."

"Teh!" She made a gesture of annoyance. "No answer!"

She dressed in an ill-humor. Forced to alter her plans, she drove to pay some calls.

Mrs. Pettit, another long-standing acquaintance proved depressing in the extreme. Her husband it appeared, had failed in business, owing to the closing of the Stock Exchange, and the only other topic she wanted to discuss was the war.

"Home!" Miss Weddelow instructed the chauffeur irritably.

Hardly had she reached her house before a sauve gentleman arrived, requesting an interview. He was accompanied by a constable.

"Requisition my horses for the Government! Do yo uactually mean to say that I've got to sell them to you whether I like it or not? My horses! But what am I to do when I want to use the carriage?"

"Why, remember that the Army needed them, madam. Please see that they are delivered punctually."

He took his leave, with the policeman in attendance. Miss Weddelow, thoroughly disgusted and angry, paced up and down the room.

"It's outrageous!" she repeated at intervals.

Dinner, by her curt instructions, was served earlier than usual.

"Is the silver all put carefully away, Maggie? Very well; I'll examine it to-morrow. At nine o'clock I shall go to bed."

"Thank goodness!" commented the maid, under her breath.

. . . . . .

Just before she fell asleep Miss Widdelow was engaged in making a mental list of the annoyances inflicted upon her during the day in consequence of the war. She had been powerless in the matter, she reflected; that was the worst of it. As a rich woman of property, with a considerable idea of her own importance, she felt doubly aggrieved.

In the middle of the night, being a very light sleeper, she was quickly aroused by suspicious sounds. Slipping on a dressing-gown, she hurried to wake the servants. Together they leaned over the bannisters, listening. Obviously, someone had gained entrance to the house.

Only Miss Weddelock herself would descend. She did not lack courage when the loss of any of her cherished belongings was in question.

Purposely she made an unnecessary noise on the stairs, and there followed a scuffling of rapid footsteps along the passage below. The intruder had vanished when she reached the hall. But the sideboard in the dressing-room stood open, and of her extensive collection of plate not a trace was left.

At the sight Miss Widdelow almost gave way to tears; then she clenched her teeth. Her shrill, angry voice brought the frightened servants down to the hall.

"It was that tramp, I'll be bound! You let him hang about by the back door, and no wonder he planned to break in and rob me! Practically speaking, you two are responsible. I shall explain to the police when they arrive. Go and telephone directly, one of you!"

She fidgeted incessantly until an answer was received that the matter should have attending.

"My silver! I'd sooner have lost anything but that!"

"Perhaps the man'll be caught before morning. He's sure to be stopped if he's seen carrying a bundle."

"He's too far away by now," Miss Weddelow retorted.

Slowly she went back to bed, thoroughly convinced that her beloved silver was gone for good.

Jane, the cook, came and rapped on the door.

"Don't worry yourself too much, ma'am—I mean to say, other people have lost far more. If you look at it in that light——'

"What are you talking about, pray?" Miss Weddelow demanded; but her voice was less harsh than usual.

"Why, ma'am, those whose husbands or sons have been killed in the battles."

Miss Weddelow did not answer, but for an hour or more she lay awake, thinking.

She rose in the morning strangely quiet and subdued in manner. The servants decided that she must be ill.

"What d'you think? She couldn't find anything to grumble at when I took up her tea!"

"Never said a word about last night?"

"No; the shock's been too much for her."

"Serve her jolly well right!"

After breakfast Miss Widdelow strolled in the garden, and here, five minutes later, she gave a loud cry of amazement. The servants ran out, to find her struggling with a bulky sack, which rested, half hidden, beneath some shrubs.

"Your silver, ma'am! Good gracious! Why, the man must ha' been so scared that he left it behind, after all. What a bit o' luck!"

Miss Weddelow examined the contents.

"Yes; it's all here!" she announced.

"How glad you must be, ma'am!"

"Fetch down that big chest from upstairs. I'll pack this myself. It'll be sent off some time to-day."

"Yes, yes, ma'am. To the bank?"

"Never you mind, Jane!" snapped Miss Weddelow, with something of her old sharpness.

The cook retired, stammering apologies. Her mistress turned to the housemaid.

"I find, Maggie, that it is possible for you to have this evening off, provided that you finish your work in time. You spoke of someone you wished to meet——"

"My young man, ma'am. Thank you ever so much!"

They stared after the disappearing figure.

"What's come over her? Can't make it out at all!" they agreed, in whispers.

That afternoon, when the silver had all been packed, Miss Weddelow went to visit her old friend, Mrs. Romain.

"If I was rude to you yesterday, Alice, please forget it, because I want your advice."

Mrs. Romain listened amazedly.

"Everyone else seems to be doing something," explained Miss Weddelow gruffly, "so I suppose I must follow their example. What a nuisance it is!"

Returning home, she labelled the big box in the hall. Curiosity led the housemaid to tiptoe along the passage and read the address.

"Now, then!" called Miss Weddelow sharply, from the dining-room. "Haven't I often told you before that you're too inquisitive by half? Come in here!"

Maggie obeyed reluctantly. Presently, however, she walked back to the kitchen with wide-open eyes. Her obvious excitement made the cook put an inquiry.

"It—it's going off to be sold for the benefit of the Relief Fund!"

"What is?"

"The silver," stammered the housemaid indistinctly. "Oh, I thought you'd hardly believe it, but it's true. You could have knocked me down with a feather when she'd done talking. Listen! I've got to take some money and a message to Jenner's wife."

"Never!"

"It's a fact! And his place'll be kept for him till after the war. Besides that, we're going to have a family of Belgians living here."

"Gracious!" ejaculated the cook faintly.

"A widow and three children. And our wages are going to be risen, because of the extra work. I'm to let her know if you're agreeable."

The cook recovered her breath with an effort.

"Well, rather! Then she—she isn't half a bad sort, after all!"

"Seems fiot," Maggie agreed, bewildered.

When she re-entered the dining-room Miss Weddelow was bending over a newspaper.

"Have you seen the latest, Maggie?"

"I—I—what, ma'am, please?"

"Look, girl! Show more interest," snapped Miss Weddelow reprovingly. "I'm surprised at you! Here, take it away and read it. Why, it's good news for the Allies—for our side!"—London Answers.

HUN ZEPP. HYPOCRISY.

Object to French Airmen Dropping Bombs—May Kill Women.

German hypocrisy can go no further than a recent attempt to persuade the French people by means of circulars dropped by airmen that French aviators are engaged in the pastime of murdering German innocents, says London Chronicle.

In a Berlin circular, printed in French, appear the following passages:

"Frenchmen! Your airmen with their bombs have killed, during the last few weeks, a great number of civilians, men, women, and children, far behind the front in Germany. At Karlsruhe, 48 killed, included 30 children. In attacks on Mulheim, Fribourg, Kandern, Holzen, Mappach and Heitersheim there were as many killed as wounded. None of these places are of the slightest military importance.

"Frenchmen! We know now without any doubt whatever that these crimes have been committed by the express order of your Government. President Poincare himself has given the order at the base instigation of barbarous attacks of this kind by French aviators, but if there is a re- of the British.

"Germany makes war upon the French armed forces, not on the civil population of women and children. We hope that there will be no more petition Germany will be compelled to take similar measures in defence.

"But you will know then, Frenchmen, that that slave of England, M. Poincare, will be responsible for the blood of innocent victims, and that it will be British barbarity, which will have compelled us to plunge your towns, far away from the front, into mourning."

When one recalls the unprovoked Zeppelin attacks upon centres of population both near Paris and in England, which are not of the slightest military value, and the hundreds of non-combatants victims of all ages and sexes, the colossal effrontery of this circular is self-evident.

Austria's Double-headed Eagle.

That two-headed eagle by which we now recognize Austria is one of the frauds on heraldry. It has been pointed out by old-fashioned historians with a passion for truth that when Francis of Austria gave up pretending to be the heir of the Caesars, and laid aside his claim to the Holy Roman Empire and his German kingdom, he ought to have rendered back to Caesar that which was Caesar's. But he stuck to the two-headed eagle, instead of contenting himself with the lion of his archduchy. From the point of view of the Heralds' College, this conduct was as indefensible as if a private British citizen had used the arms of an English see because he claimed to be the descendant of a bishop. There was method, however, in the usurpation. For an "emperor" with an eagle became a more distinguished personage than an archduke with a lion.

Freight Cars for France.

The British Government, it is understood in Paris, has engaged to send immediately to France ten thousand freight cars, taken from British railroad companies. Ten thousand additional cars are to be sent over during the first months in 1917, with a certain number of locomotives. This is to be done, it is understood, because Great Britain's military operations in France have been requiring the use of 20,000 French freight cars.

A Sticker For Pop.

"Pa."

"Well, my son."

"How can a solid fact leak out?"

THREE LABORITES IN WAR COUNCIL

WORKED AT THEIR TRADES UNTIL ELECTED M.P.'s.

And Have Kept the Working-Classes in Line for Prosecution of War.

Mr. Arthur Henderson is one of the five members of the new British War Cabinet. Mr. G. N. Barnes is Minister of Pensions, and Mr. John Hodge is Minister of Labor. The first named has no portfolio. And the offices of the other two are new ones. Or, rather, between them they constitute the greater part of the offices recently held in the coalition Government by Mr. Henderson. Mr. Henderson in that Government was Paymaster-General and Labor Adviser to the Government. The duties which he performed as Labor Adviser will now be taken over by Mr. Hodge as the head of a separate labor department. The office of Paymaster-General carried with it the supervision of pensions. This part of the duties of that office will now be undertaken by Mr. Barnes.

Rt. Hon. John Hodge.

The fact that three Labor members are in the new Ministry, and one, indeed, in that new "holy of holies," the War Cabinet, shows that labor at last is coming to its own in England in regard to official responsibility and dignity. For all three of these Rt. Hon. working men were genuine bona-fide working men. They were not mere "spouters," such as try to impress the workers with the idea that they are, for some occult reason, working class leaders, although they may never have done a single day's manual work in their lives. They were real manual workers themselves.

Mr. Henderson, who is 53 years old, was a moulder in Newcastle-on-Tyne. Mr. Barnes, who is 57, started as a little lad, to earn his living in a jute mill at the age of 11. Mr. Hodge who is 61, was a steel and iron worker.

Labor Party Chairman.

All three have held the chairmanship of the Labor party in the House of Commons. Mr. Barnes was chairman of the party in 1910. But the

Rt. Hon. G. N. Barnes.

extreme wing of the Labor party becoming too much in the ascendant for his liking, he resigned that post in February of the following year, and Mr. Ramsay Macdonald was appointed in his stead. Mr. Henderson was elected chairman of the Labor party, in the place of Mr. Ramsay Macdonald—who was at variance with the larger section of the Labor party as to the war and its causes—on the outbreak of war. He had previously been chairman of the party from 1908 to 1910. When he joined the coalition Government in May of last year, Mr. Hodge was appointed acting chairman of the Labor party in his place.

The three Labor members of the Government all entered Parliament at the general election of 1906, when the Labor party first became formidable as a Parliament entity. Mr. Henderson and Mr. Hodge both had had previous municipal training — the former as a councillor and Mayor of Darlington, and the latter as a member of the Manchester City Council for three years.

The discovery of Mr. Hodge's abilities was one of the surprises of last year in Parliament. Side-whiskered, with beetling brows, and of burly form, John Hodge looks just what he is—the British workman, capable and aggressive. When the Government started to put the blame for the comparatively slow output of munitions in the early part of last year on the drinking habits of workmen, he talked back to them in a very effective way, contending that they were slandering the working classes to cover up their own slackness. As acting chairman of the Labor party, he has had a big share in keeping the larger section of that party right in line with regard to the war, in spite of Ramsay Macdonald, Snowden, and Company.

THE ORIGINAL CHAUFFEURS.

Were the French "Scorchers," Hold-Up Men.

More than a hundred years ago, in the Rhenish provinces on the borderland between France and Germany, there flourished a particularly atrocious variety of bandits, says the Cleveland Plaindealer. These desperadoes made a practice of holding the soles of their victims' feet in front of a fierce fire in order to force them to reveal the hiding places of their valuables. So they came to be known as "scorchers," or in French, "chauffeurs."

The most famous of these thugs was called "Schinderhannes," which is, being interpreted, John the Scorcher. He was captured near Limburg in 1802 and executed in November the following year. The police had made a general roundup of chaffeurs by that time, and a record was made at the execution. Twenty heads were chopped off in twenty-six minutes. After that the profession languished. Napoleon I. was at the helm, and the protagonists of this particular brand of brigandage appeared to be discouraged.

But while it lasted it was a great trade. Bands of these outlaws extended from Holland to the Danube; they had a language of their own — a jargon composed of French, German, Flemish and Hebrew. They had lines of communication through the country districts, and the posts on those lines were country taverns, the landlords of which were in league with the robbers.

After a century had passed the French were in need of a term to apply to the driver of an automobile, and with a certain historic humor they used the old "scorcher." The term was applied in derision, and, of course, it is not closely applicable, but it has stuck. And though it is sometimes whispered that the professional chauffeurs of modern times adhere to the old traditions—that they are in league with the landlords of road houses and country taverns for the detention of passengers—yet, no Schinderhannes has arisen among them and their depredations have not yet demanded wholesale execution. Considering his opportunities as a bandit, we must be grateful to the modern chauffeur for his forbearance.

Milk From a Vegetable Cow.

The milk problem is by way of being solved in Japan where cows are scarce, by an extensive use of artificial milk derived from the soy bean. First, the Japanese soak the beans, then boil them until the liquid turns white, when they add sugar and phosphate of potash. The boiling is resumed until a fluid results very similar in consistency and appearance to ordinary condensed milk. When water is added, soy milk is hardly to be distinguished from fresh cow's milk. In composition also the artificial milk is almost like genuine milk. Its proteins, fats and sugars are in very nearly the same proportion, although, of course, they are wholly vegetable in origin. Whether the substitute is equal to real cow's milk as a form of nourishment is not quite clear, for much of the value of the milk as a food comes from the enzymes or vitamines it contains. The Japanese, however, declare that it serves all the purposes of cow's milk, and that it has the advantage of being less liable to infection when properly and carefully manufactured.

BERLIN GAY NIGHT LIFE.

Disgrace to Fatherland Says a German Novelist.

The German capital is a disgrace to Germany, says Frau Marie Diers, the popular German novelist, whose war pamphlet, quoted by several Berlin papers, says:—

"The German capital is a disgrace to Germany. While millions of our brave German soldiers are giving their lives at the front, Berlin is filled with crowds of callous pleasure-seekers, profit-mongers, ghouls, vultures and adventurers.

"Heedless of human suffering, in which their own countrymen are participating as much as any, they pursue their selfish lives of greed and licentiousness and infamy. Berlin night life, always a scandal and a blot on Germany's honor, is a crying shame in war time."

Arriving At The Top.

"You've got to be pretty smooth to get to the top nowadays."

"Yes, and you usually get smooth on the top before you get there."

GERMAN AVIATORS BEATEN.

Supremacy in the Air Is Very Much With the Allies.

"In aviation the Germans have to exist." This is the unanimous verdict of military experts, says the London Chronicle.

One need only stay at the British front one single day to be convinced that the verdict is right. The allied aviators dominate the air. This is a phrase no longer. It is as much a reality as the British battle fleet or the allied artillery. The allied aeroplanes are everywhere. They guide and direct the artillery fire, make bold reconnaissances, photograph the enemy positions before and after the bombardments, fill the enemy trenches with grenades, and combine with the infantry to attack the German fortifications.

During the first two months of the Somme offensive the British aviators covered more than 100,000 miles in the air, and that in spite of the fact that for a whole fortnight there was no flying at all because of the heavy mist and rain. According to careful military statistics, the British airmen covered no less than a million miles over the German lines in the first two years of war.

The history of the struggle for mastery in the air is very instructive. At the beginning of the war the supremacy in aviation undoubtedly belonged to the British and the French. But during the first year of the war the Germans, availing themselves of their superior industrial organization, went ahead of the allies. For a brief period, German aviation surpassed not only the British and French aviation separately, but both combined. That period coincides with the appearance of the Fokkers and the activity of Immelmann and other prominent German pilots.

However, the Germans could not maintain their superiority. Toward the end of the second year, the supremacy passed to the allies once more. By the quantity and quality of their machines, as well as by the quantity and quality of their pilots the British and French now so much surpass the Germans that at present one can speak of the absolute superiority of the allied aviators. It is not yet a complete domination of the air; but the British and the French do now possess an absolutely incontestable domination at the front.

COMMAND OF THE AIR.

Fighting Aeroplanes to the Forefront in Future Wars.

The present war has fully justified the views of the late Admiral Mahan on the value to a nation of command of the sea. The authors of a recent article in the Fortnightly Review, entitled "Two Years of Aerial War," predict that in any great war of the future, command of the air will be as important as sea power. Aircraft in this war—that is, the destructive machines—give no more idea of the size, or of the power, of the fighting machines of the future than a rowboat would give of the power of an Atlantic liner. In the wars of the future it will be the great fighting aeroplanes that will be to the forefront. Scouts, of course, will have their value, but instead of being all-important they will be merely a part of the general scheme, as the sea scouts of the navy are. Power in the air will be striking power, as it is on the sea or on the land. What appears from the raids made by the present experimental craft is merely a warning. Any nation that falls behind in the struggle for air power may in years to come be defeated in a campaign that that will last, not a year or a month or even a week, but as the result of an attack delivered and completed within a few hours. With aircraft flying, as they will, at a speed of two hundred miles an hour, it will be possible for an enemy immediately on declaring war, or without waiting to declare it, to strike in the course of an hour or so, and with precision—using fleets of thousands of machines—the very nerve centres and arteries of any opponent that is ill-prepared. He could destroy government buildings, arsenals, factories and railways, paralyze all communications and blot out whole cities. The power of a perfected aeroplane, when in unscrupulous hands, may in the future become so terrible as to appear almost superhuman. Pestilence may be spread by that means; the inhabitants of great cities may be slain in thousands by poisonous or suffocating gases. Sea power may be swift and pitiless, but far more swift and far more pitiless, will be the action, ultimately, of air power. Disaster awaits a nation that ignores the warnings.

Danes Face Food Shortage.

The general scarcity of foodstuffs is beginning to be felt in Denmark. Since December 1, rye bread, the usual bread of Denmark, has been mixed with ten per cent. of barley, and the percentage will soon be raised to twenty per cent. The Home Office has decided to regulate the consumption and price of home-grown sugar and will issue sugar cards. Each person is to be allowed one pound a week.

Some Change.

Mr. Neverwed—Does your wife treat you the same as she did before you were married?

Mr. Peck—Not exactly. Before we were married, when I displeased her she refused to speak to me.

ROYAL BANK GROWS AT UNUSUAL RATE

THE TOTAL DEPOSITS ARE UP 45 MILLIONS

Year's Increase of 55 Millions in Assets More Than Total Assets Nine Years Ago.

Nine years ago the total assets of the Royal Bank of Canada were $46,351,498; the statement for the year ended November 30th last, just issued, shows total assets of $253,261,247. The increase within twelve months had been 55 millions, or considerably more than the total resources of the institution less than a decade ago.

There has been growth from without through the medium of amalgamations, and presently through the same medium 20 odd millions will be added to the bank's assets by the absorption of the Quebec Bank. But a very considerable proportion of the growth can be assigned to the expansion from within that comes primarily, in the case of a banking house, from the development of public confidence in the wisdom and integrity of the management.

Nine years ago the savings funds entrusted to the Royal Bank amounted to 20 millions; they were in excess of 141 millions this year. The bank's ability to render service to the community has grown concurrently; against business advances of less than 26 millions nine years ago the current statement shows 87 millions in Canadian territory and 38 millions abroad.

The 25 per cent. increase in assets within the past year is a remarkable record in a number of ways. A year ago the bank was able to report a 20-million dollar gain, bringing assets close to 200 millions, a new high level. As the bank depends on general rather than special conditions for its growth, and is not the custodian of special funds, government or other, the 55-million expansion on top of a record-breaking year is significant of business activity and prosperity within the territory that it serves.

The year's growth, it may be presumed, has been widely distributed. Although the general tendency of commercial discounts in Canada through the year was downward, the Royal reports an increase of about five millions or six per cent.; the increase, actually and relatively, in current loans abroad, is larger, about 13½ millions, or 55 per cent. The latter, it may safely be conjectured, is a normal sequel to the great activity and prosperity of the sugar industry in the West Indies. That condition was largely responsible for the fact that the Royal was one of the few Canadian banks to report an increase in profits in 1915. The increase that year was a moderate one of $19,134, but the 1916 statement shows the substantial gain of $205,731, bringing profits within about $50,000 of the bank's best earning year, 1913. There was slightly better demand for money in Canada: a much improved demand in the bank's outside territory.

The increased demand abroad, no doubt, has been met, and probably something more, by the rising bank deposits abroad. The breadth of the situation continues important from the shareholders' standpoint; a diminished demand in one section of the bank's territory can be offset by an increased demand in another; and the bank is in a position to direct funds in large amounts to the point of best demand.

With profits of $2,111,307, equal to 17.87 per cent. earned on the average paid-up capital, against 16.48 per cent. the previous year, the bank paid its usual 12 per cent. dividend on a slightly increased amount of stock, set aside $100,000 for pension fund, wrote off $250,000 on bank premises, paid a tax of $118,226 on circulation and contributed $50,000 to the Patriotic Fund. After these deductions $175,874 remained to be added to profit and loss balance. Comparisons of profit and loss figures for three years are given in the following table:

	1916	1915	1914
Profits	$2,111,307	$1,905,576	$1,886,142
Prev. bal.	676,472	614,062	1,015,119
Total	$2,787,779	$2,519,638	$2,901,262
Less:—			
Divid.	$1,417,207	$1,387,200	$1,387,200
Pension F	100,000	100,000	100,000
Premises	250,000	250,000	250,000
War tax	118,226	105,966	.....
Deprec.	.....	.....	500,000
Patriotic F.	50,000	.....	50,000
Ttl. ded.	$1,935,433	$1,843,166	$2,287,200
Bal. P. & L.	852,346	676,472	614,062

Some of the increases shown in the balance sheet have already been referred to in a general way. Deposits in the aggregate show a gain of about 45 millions, with slightly more than half the increase under the head of savings deposits. Part of the increase, it has been indicated, found employment in current discounts, which were approximately 18 millions higher than a year ago. The bulk of it, however, is represented among assets of a liquid description—cash, call loans, securities, banking balances, etc., all showing increases. Under one of the security heads there is an increase of close to 11 millions, which represents, no doubt, the purchase of British Government securities in connection with munitions credits.

The aggregate of liquid assets is 121 millions, a gain of about 36 millions, and increasing the proportion of such assets to public liabilities to 53.2 per cent. against 49 per cent. the previous year and 46 per cent. in 1914. Cash, including cover in the central gold reserve for excess note circulation, represents 16.2 per cent. of liabilities to the public, against 18.4 per cent. in 1915.

The position in this, as in other respects should be satisfactory to both shareholders and depositors. The bank has been able to find reasonably profitable employment for a large amount of money, while increasing actually and relatively the strength of its liquid reserves. Some leading comparisons of the balance sheets of the past two years follow:

Liabilities.	1916	1915
Deposits dem.	$59,365,396	$37,456,997
Do. notice	140,862,199	117,519,330
Do. total	200,227,595	154,976,327
Circulation	18,178,228	14,224,866
Public liab.	227,484,469	173,148,927
Total liab.	253,261,427	198,299,123
Assets.		
Specie	$16,072,763	$15,946,289
Dom. notes	14,249,110	12,977,390
Cent. gold res.	6,500,000	3,000,000
Total cash	36,821,873	31,923,680
Securities	30,506,068	18,629,041
Balances, etc.	20,756,339	14,811,280
Call loans, Can.	11,076,005	9,136,509
Do. abroad	21,372,026	9,815,950
Do. total	32,448,031	18,952,459
Total liquid	121,127,663	84,894,462
Curr. loans Can.	86,936,631	82,004,872
Do. abroad	37,928,027	24,547,762
Do. overdue	466,640	517,865
Do. total	125,331,299	107,070,499
Total assets	253,261,427	198,299,123

METHOD OF MENDING INJURED SOLDIERS

"WHITE MAGIC" OF REPAIR APPLIED TO DISABLED MEN.

France Sends Many Back to the Front After Being Cured.

A correspondent writing in the London Times says:

A short time ago it was announced that a study of the scheme for dealing with the disabled soldier evolved by the French Government was being made on behalf of our own authorities. This study will soon, it may be hoped, bear fruit in a considered policy; meanwhile, a short description of the methods employed by our allies and of the means devised by them to meet the difficulties of the situation may be of value.

A few days ago a meeting of the Balneological section of the Royal Society of Medicine discussed this subject in consultation with Dr. Pierre Quiserne, of the Grand Palais, Paris, who has played a leading part in perfecting the French scheme. In private conversation Dr. Quiserne described the work on which he is engaged, and gave a general idea of its scope and purpose. The disabled French soldier, he said, is regarded by the Government as an important national asset. As soon as his wounds have been attended to his future becomes a matter of serious consideration. Will he be able to return to the ranks, or will it be necessary to discharge him as permanently unfit? In the latter case, in what manner can he be fitted to earn his living and take a place in the working ranks of the community?

The answer to this question is to be found in the arrangements which have been made at the Grand Palais. No longer does the visitor to this building encounter paintings and sculptures; in the well-known rooms there is now gathered together all the apparatus of the mechano-therapy, electra-therapy, and balneology. Straight from the hospital ward where his injuries have been healed and his deformities corrected the soldier comes to this great refitting department, and without a day's delay his "after-treatment" is begun. He is still a soldier, for a measure of discipline has been found essential if the often laborious treatment is to be carried out successfully. A number of officers are in control, in addition to the doctors, and their work is of the utmost importance.

"White Magic" of Repair.

Then begins what has been fitly described as the "white magic" of repair. Stiff muscles are gradually won back to suppleness by ingenious machines which call out their latent energy; stiff joints are loosened; limbs which had become useless in other conditions are restored to strength by the use of the eau courante bath, followed by massage, or by applications of the high frequency current. As vigor returns, the "dummy" machines are replaced by the worktable, the lathe, the saw, the chisel—even the spade and scythe. The joy of work accomplished enters into the man's spirit, and the painful task becomes light and easy, until exercise is exercise no longer, but rather a means to an end clearly realized and eagerly desired. Even while he is being cured of his disability the broken man is being re-made as a citizen; he goes in a cripple, to emerge with a useful trade at his finger ends. There are lectures, too, and opportunities for recreation, including a gymnasium, for the aim is to turn out better men than have been received. Those who wish to take up head-work are provided for and, if necessary, re-educated. A man does not leave the army until all that can be done to secure his future has been done and until he has won back the inestimable boons of hope and courage.

It is the close connection between the Grand Palais and the hospitals which forms the most important aspect of this scheme. The man is never lost sight of; he is never given an opportunity to be despondent; he goes straight to his cure, and he is a soldier all the time. Special provision has been made at Juvisy for those who have lost a limb, provision like that arranged voluntarily in this country at Roehampton and Erskine in Scotland. Both officers and men are treated. It has been found that by means of this scheme the number of soldiers who can be returned to duty and among those unfit for service the number of useful citizens gained is greatly augmented. Professor Camus and those associated with him in this work have achieved a splendid success, and the scheme is in process of being extended to all the great French centres.

Troublesome Trait.

"Brown claims that he always tells the truth."

"Yes; he seems to have a mania for stirring up trouble."

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

Cautious Suitor.

Father—So you want to marry my daughter, do you, young man?

Young Man—Yes, sir.

Father—H-h-h-hhm. Can you support a family.

Young Man—How many are there of you, sir?"

Monsieur:

For 15 days in the month of January I was suffering with pain of rheumatism in the foot. I tried all kinds of remedies but nothing did me any good. One person told me about MINARD'S LINIMENT; as soon as I tried it the Saturday night, the next morning I was feeling very good; I tell you this remedy is very good; I could give you a good certificate any time that you would like to have one. If at any time I come to hear about any person sick of rheumatism, I could tell them about this remedy

Yours truly,
ERNEST LEVEILLE.

216 Rue Ontario East, Montreal.
Feb. 14, 1908.

The man who marries for beauty always has to dig up some other excuse if he would keep on loving her in after years.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

The man who seeks fame merely for the money that is in it deserves either.

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 diarrhœa, 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

Sold by all druggists in Canada and throughout the world

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

FRENCH GOVT. EMPOWERED.

Drastic Measures Which Can Be Put Into Force in France.

The text of the bill under which the French Government will obtain summary powers to suppress the liquor trade and carry out other drastic measures follows:

"Until the end of hostilities the Government is authorized to take by decrees decided on by the Cabinet all measures which, in addition to or derogation from existing laws, shall be required by the needs of national defence, notably in matters appertaining to agricultural and industrial production, equipment of ports, food supply, hygiene, public health, recruiting labor and the sale, distribution and consumption of provisions and produce. In case of a decree necessitating a special appropriation application for it shall be made within a week. Penalties not to exceed six months' imprisonment and a fine of 6,000 francs may be attached to a decree."

Fools rush in where angels fear to tread, but they never get the welcome that is given angels.

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Pedigreed Clydesdale Mares, Fillies and Stallions. Must have good quality and thick, made up to a fair size. Mares 3 to 6 years old. Fillies rising 1 year old up, Stallions 2 to 6 years old. All stallions over 2 years must have proven themselves reasonably sure. When writing state county, nearest railway station, G.T.R. or C.P.R. and telephone exchange, also quote prices. Anyone with good pedigreed Clydeslales for sale should communicate at once. Also wanted number

Registered Shorthorn Cattle, Bulls and Heifers.

Must be well made, good colors; ages, bulls 8 months to 2 years; heifers 6 months to 3 years.

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Die Weisse Taube.

The white dove sat in a saurkraut tree and sang of peace with a great big P. while all the rest of the world stood 'round and listened to the luring sound. The white dove is a simple fowl, not near so wise as the owl, but it can sing a song so sweet it shoves the owl plumb off its feet. The white dove is a cooing thing with only strength enough to sing, and keeps away from war because it hasn't either teeth or claws. The white dove folds its peaceful wings across its breast and softly sings an ululating little coo which sounds too good to be quite true. The white dove croons a plaintive cry, and those who hear it, passing by, would never in this world believe that it had something up its sleeve. The white dove trills its tender lay with no intent to lead astray, and those who say it does are low, unkultured slobs who do not know. The white dove only sings of peace to follow with the world's release from frightful war which cannot stop unless the singer is on top. The white dove in the sauerkraut tree is cooing soft for sympathy, while those who know its pleading cry brace up and keep their powder dry!!!—W. J. Lampton in New York Herald.

IF FOOD DISAGREES DRINK HOT WATER

When food lies like lead in the stomach and you have that uncomfortable, distended feeling, it is because of insufficient blood supply to the stomach, combined with acid and food fermentation. In such cases try the plan now followed in many hospitals and advised by many eminent physicians of taking a teaspoonful of pure bisurated magnesia in half a glass of water, as hot as you can comfortably drink it. The hot water draws the blood to the stomach and the bisurated magnesia, as any physician can tell you, instantly neutralizes the acid and stops the food fermentation. Try this simple plan and you will be astonished at the immediate feeling of relief and comfort that always follows the restoration of the normal process of digestion. People who find it inconvenient at times to secure hot water and travelers who are frequently obliged to take hasty meals poorly prepared, should always take two or three five-grain tablets of Bisurated Magnesia after meals to prevent fermentation and neutralize the acid in the stomach.

What Soldiers Read.

Miss Beatrice Harraden contributes to the Cornhill Magazine an article entitled "What our Soldiers Read," which presents a most interesting series of observations upon the literature chiefly in demand in the hospital wards. Very favorable books are those dealing with wild animals and their habits, and all stories of adventure and travel, and, of course, detective stories. The sporting novels of Nat Gould appear to outrun every other type of fiction in popularity. Miss Harraden notes that "when the men once begin on a better class of book they do not as a rule return to the old stuff which formerly constituted their whole range of reading." A sample of Stevenson, for instance, has raised many a young soldier to a higher plane of discrimination.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, &c.

Money by the Handful.

A dozen small boys in Sacramento, California, recently found five thousand dollars in bills hidden in an old can. The boys soon got rid of three thousand dollars, buying candy in a number of stores, leaving a handful of bills in each one. When overtaken by a policeman they had two thousand dollars, and if an owner is not found this will be returned to the boys.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows

Would Be Dangerous.

Heck—A doctor says it helps digestion to laugh at your meals.

Peck—If I were to laugh at the meals my wife prepares, I'd probably get a plate thrown at my head.

Easy.

She—Papa says that unless you know how to make money you cannot marry me.

He—But if I marry you I do know how to make money.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper

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AND
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE

FRIDAY, FEB. 9, 1917

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LACHUTE QUE.

En Passant.

After an exceptionally good organ recital in which the organist had particularly distinguished himself and had interpreted the music in a soulful manner the blower of the manual organ approached the organist and with gusto remarked "We have done well to-day sir." The organist, knowing his man, did not hesitate a second He extended his hand and said, "My friend, this has been our Day, shake."

The organ blower's conscious pride is the musical triumph, although his share in it was out of all proportion, was justifiable. His part of the performance was to keep the bellows at an equal state of inflation, a trifling but necessary part of the performance, but he had done it very well and felt happy. That and the fact that everything else went well, produced the harmonious whole. His share was done with that precision and esprit de corps which glorifies the most menial occupation and gives the humblest operative a feeling of personal satisfaction that his work is up to his own highest standard even if it is grossly exaggerated in value

* * * *

If a man can convince himself that his work is not monotonous, and can develop an interest in it, he will arrive sooner or later at the conclusion that it is worth doing well, and by easy stages he will invest it with an importance as big as the organ blower did his. And why not? The man who operates faithfully and with singleness of purpose, does as much in his way for society as does the man who invents a new process

Some men approach their work in the morning with a languid air, and with a feeling of self sacrifice. They think they are condemned by an evil fate to suffer all the pangs of unrequited ambition and unrecognised merit. They are the puppets of outrageus fortune, the victims of unequal chance, working for a mere pittance when their true place is in the "Higher planes." Other people doing the same work are as happy as—oh happier than kings. Every little bit of good fortune that comes their way is an added happiness. Being human, they think of course that it is no more than they deserve, but they did not expect it, and have got it, so everything is as it should be, and might easily be worse.

* * * *

Belief in the importance of one's own work leads to its excellence, and as a natural sequence, makes one more likely to be of use in another sphere, more likely anyway than the eternal grouch. Besides it makes a man more competent judge or critic of other things. His constant exercise of precision teaches him to recognise good work elsewhere, and educates him into being observant and it is the observant man who soonest gets to seeing things as they ought to be.

An artist went into the country to study and paint from nature. He was a coming Landseer he thought, and would get his pictures of farm life at first hand. One picture of his was generally praised Its grouping, colouring and balance made it a pleasing study, the Jerseys and the Shorthorns were just right, the pigs were "cute," and altogether the picture was pronounced great After it was hung, the artist took delight in watching the appreciation of visitors. One day an old farmer, apparently, was gazing here and there as farmers will, and his eye caught "The Farm Yard." He just glanced at it, put his head on one side, and walked off saying nothing, and showing no sign of interest. The painter was disappointed "something wrong with the picture" thought he, and he managed to engage the silent critic in conversation "What do you think of so-and-so's picture,—The Farm Yard?" he asked. The farmer looked at the canvas a second or two, and then turned away still saying nothing The artist's curiousity was aroused so he enquired "Something not right Eh? What is it?" The farmer scratched his chin a while and then with hesitation blurted out "Who ever saw pigs feeding without at least one of them having its feet in the trough"? The criticism was correct, and proceeded from observing things. Although the farmer's painting never had gone farther than the fence yet he know the absent detail which made the picture untrue.

* * * *

There is always the possibility of a man becoming so casehardened at his work so habituated in his own way of doing it that he looks upon innovations of method as infringements of his own patent rights and foredoomed to failure. Such a man is a hard customer to deal with, but if properly handled, he will generally be the first to admit the improvement, if any. Sometimes a suggestion made casually and left to filter into his mind, will fix him admirably. It grows upon him, and eventually he gets to believing that the idea is his own, so he adopts it with enthusiasm when otherwise he would be as humpy as a camel over it

Yes, compared with the man who goes about groaning that everything is all wrong all the time, I think there is not much the matter with the man who believes that everything is all right all the time. The chances are in favour of them being right most of the time, and I would be inclined to let him alone,—unless, of course, I knew him to be wrong,—and that is usually just where the trouble begins.

LINKSMAN.

Brownsburg Model School.

GRADE VIII.

ENGLISH.

Honours,—Queenie Campbell, Bryant Fraser 90.

Class I.—Ina Van Buren 86, John Stewart 76, Willie Mosley 75.

Class II.—Frances McQuat 70, Mary Hawkins 66, Glen McAllister 60.

GRADE VII.

FRENCH.

Class I.—Beatrice Warwick 87, V. Johnson 85, Bert McGibbon 82.

Class II.—Allan Stewart 60.

Class III.—Hazel McManus 55, C. McKiddie 53.

GRADE V.

SPELLING & DICTATION.

Honours,—Elsie McAllister, Eileen McManus 93.

Class I.—Charles Prosser 86, Viola Warwick 81, Ernest Evans 80.

GRADE IV.

HISTORY.

Honours.—Rebecca Cohen 99, Donalda Clarke 98, Elsie Todd 97, Florrie Fisk 90.

Class I.—Jack Golphin 75.

Class II.—Bella Duncan 72, Gertie Gilmour 69, Hattie Petrie 66, George McVicar 65.

GRADE III.

ARITHMETIC.

Honours.—Irvin Bain, Alta Mcdonald, Gladys Warwick, Leslie Gallery 100, Alice Barrows, Willie Brown 96

Class I.—John Duncan 78, Marion Stewart 76

Class II.—Willard Wilson 67.

Class III.—Agnes McPhail 59.

GRADE II.

TABLES.

Honours,—Elizabeth Murray 100, Wilhelmina Clarke 89, Donald Boyd 93.

Class II.—Kenneth Stewart 62.

Class III.—Gladys Tilsley 53.

Upper School.

GRADE III.

SCRIPTURE MEMORY WORK.

Honours,—Inez Thompson 100, Esther Cocen 99, Hattie Hawkins 96.

Class I.—Jean Cloutier 86, Donald McAllister 85.

Class II.—Alfreda Zimmer 72.

GRADE II.

SCRIPTURE MEMORY WORK.

Honours.—Sarah McVicar 98, W. Wilson 97, Edna Reid 96, Roland Mcorieff 90.

Class I.—Evelyn Thomson 83, Meyer Bloomfield 81, Arthur Heale 78.

Class II.—Grace Chambers 73, R. McManus 65.

Class III.—Katie Hawkins 50.

GRADE I.

Part II.—Honours.—Cuthbert McQuaig 100, Gordon Hendry 98, Ina Davidson 95, Raymond Chambers 94, Violet Murdoch 92, Wilbert Hardie Willie Petley, Alice Hendry 90.

Class I.—Doris Golphin, James Hazel 80, Alwyn Stewart 76.

(Too late for last week's issue.)

GRADE VIII.

MENTAL ARITHMETIC.

Class I.—Frances McOuat 83, Glen McAllister 81, Bryant Fraser 78.

Class II.—John Stewart 73, Ina Van-Buren, Mary Hawkins 65.

Class III.—Willie Mosley 57.

GRADE VII.

MENTAL ARITHMETIC.

Class I.—Bert McGibbon, Violet Johnson 76

Class II.—Clarence McKiddie 68.

Class III.—Annie McAllister 55, B. Warwick 51.

GRADE VI.

Class III.—Herbert Secker 51.

GRADE V.

COMPOSITION.

Class I.—Charles Prosser 84, Elsie McAllister 81, Flora McDonald 76.

Class II.—Truman Clarke 68, Gladys Highfield 6, Eileen McManus, Robt. McVicar 60.

Class III.—Alice Bain, Charles Green 58, Gladys Mosely 55.

GRADE IV.

DICTATION & SPELLING.

Honours,—Rebecca Cohen 96, Nellie Hendry 92

Class I.—Elsie Todd 88, Flora Fisk, Gertie Gilmour 85, Jack Golphin 80, Bella Duncan 78, Donalda Clarke, Charles Hendry 77.

GRADE III.

READING.

Honours.—Irvin Bain 98, Alta McDonald, Gladys Warwick 97, Agnes McPhail, Marion Stewart 94, John Duncan 93, Hilda Hardie, Leslie Gallery 90.

Class I.—Willie Brown 89, Alice Barrows 84.

GRADE II.

ARITHMETIC.

Honours.—Elizabeth Murray 99, Donald Boyd 95.

Class I.—Wilhelmina Clarke 83.

Class III.—Kenneth Stewart 50.

GRADE I

ARITHMETIC

Class II.—Marion Bain 74

Class III.—Jack Stewart 58

UPPER SCHOOL

GRADE III.

SIGHT ARITHETIC.

Class II.—Inez Thompson, Esther Cohen, Donald McAllister 70, Jean Cloutier 65.

Class III.—Hattie Hawkins 50.

GRADE II

MENTAL ARITHMETIC.

Honours.—Rupert McManus 98.

Class I.—Meyer Bloomfield 88, Katie Hawkins 76.

Class II.—Irmy Isenberg 75, Wallace Wilson, Sarah McVicar 70, Evelyn Thomson 65.

Class III.—Grace Chambers 54, Arthur Heale 51, Roland Monorieff 50.

House and Carriage Shop for Sale or to Let.

Mr. Thomas Redard's residence and shop is advertised to let at $10.00 for house and $4.00 for shop per month. The price for sale is $2,000.00 and easy terms.

Ladies collars the choicest assortment we ever shewed Now in stock in all latest styles.

W. BANFORD & SON.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

STONEFIELD

Mr. A. M Derrick spent the week-end with his family here.

"Breaking in" Colts, seems to be the only sport in Stonefield.

Miss Annie Drennan returned to her home in Lachute until school opens

Owing to measles being prevalent, Stonefield school is closed for a month.

Mr. T. Derrick, who has taken up quarters at Ottawa, visited here last week.

Mr. Hayes Villeneuve, who has been working at the Magnesite mine, is home on a visit.

Some of our young men, took in the Hockey Match at Hawkesbury Monday night, report says it was a very interesting game in favor of Hawkesbury.

DALESVILLE

Mrs Jones of Toronto, spent a few days at the Manse.

Mr. and Mrs. John Graham visited in Pine Hill on Wednesday.

Misses Mina Dixon and Olive Boyd visited friends here on Sunday.

Miss Lottie and Effie Murdoch, of Montreal were guests of their sister Mrs. L Morrow on Saturday.

Mr and Mrs. Allie Dixon and little daughter and Miss Alma Dixon were guests of Mrs. R. S. MacArthur on Sunday.

We are pleased to announce that Rev W. G. White is improving and expects to be able to go to Montreal the latter part of this week.

—:o:—

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WAR SAVINGS CERTIFICATES

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JAN. 9, 1917 FINANCE DEPARTMENT OTTAWA

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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.

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.

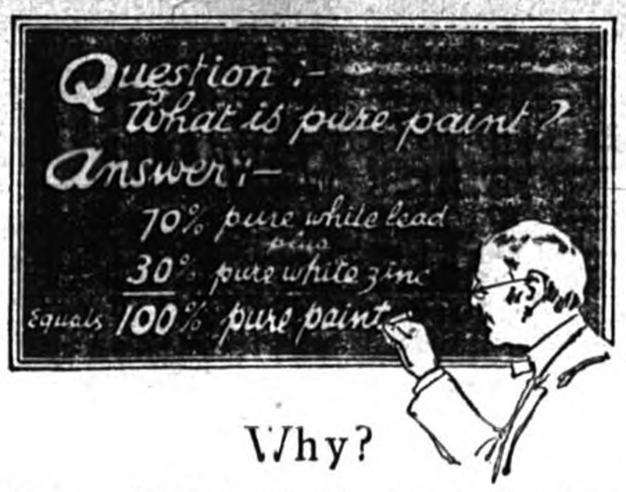
The vein throughout, maintains an average thickness of two and a half feet, with a dip of 58 degrees Northwest. The footwall is the predominating wall and carries from one to three inches of gouge and crushed material.

FACTS AND FIGURES.

Imagine, if you can, a huge brick of gold, seven feet wide seven feet high and twelve feet long. Such a brick would weigh over fifty tons and would represent the huge sum of $1,280,000,000.00 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 $90,000,00 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.



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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.,

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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.

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ST. ANDREWS

Miss Sutherland and Miss Van Courtlandt have been spending a few days with friends in Montreal.

There will be a social in aid of the Red Cross where an elaborate quilt will be raffled.

On Thursday evening last Mrs. Lamb gave a very enjoyable Snow Shoe party.

We offer our sympathy to Mr. Albert Dorion whose wife died on Saturday evening from paralysis, the funeral on Tuesday was largely attended

Mr. Bernique, of Lachute has began drawing lumber for the New Church.

Miss Cooper, of Montreal, is visiting Miss Dewar.

Severval from this vicinity attended the Tea meeting at Lachute on Wednesday

Mr. M. W. Albright and Mr. B. B. Robertson were in Montreal on Wednesday.

Master Tiolliott Shaw is home from school in Montreal through illness.

Mr. R. B. Jennings formerly Chief Engineer of the C.N.R. here, spent Sunday here recruiting for the 256th whose duties are to be R. R. building etc.

Milk Shipper's Notice.

Save money and delay by getting your ice. Cutting Feb. 1st. to Feb. 17th. Apply to V. A. PAQUIN.

Lachute

A large stock of Silk Blouses all the very newest creations.

W. BANFORD & SON.

NOT ALL RIGHT

A man is often forced to say: "Oh that's all right!" when it isn't.

MADE HIM BALD

Sir Giles: "What hath made Sir Rupert so bald, thinkest thou?"

Sir Hugo: "Pulling his shirt of mai on and over his head, I wot."

NO ONE TO ASSIST

"And they found her walking the streets in her underwear."

"A somnambulist, of course?"

"No; simply a woman with no one in the house to button her up."

SUPERIOR COURT

Canada
Province of Quebec
District of Terrebonne } No. 791.

Pierre Auguste Deniger, of the city and district of Montreal, guard.

Plaintiff

vs.

The Estate of the late Joseph Odilon Desrosiers, in his life-time of the Longue-Pointe, district of Montreal, bricklayer and Emile Teasdale of the city and district of Montreal, and now residing outside of the Province of Quebec, in unknown parts.

Defendants.

The above defendant Emile Teasdale, is hereby ordered to appear within a month.

St. Scholastique, January 8th, 1917.

GRIGNON & FORTIER,
Prothonotary, S.C.

Robillard, Julien, Tetreault & Marin,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

A few more choice plush coats for Ladies. Just arrived. They are most attractive.

W. BANFORD & SON.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE

REQUESTS

THE PEOPLE OF CANADA TO

BEGIN NOW

TO SAVE MONEY FOR THE

NEXT WAR LOAN

JAN. 8, 1917

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE
OTTAWA

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 anounnced later.

Buy your boy an overcoat or reefer before h catches cold.

W. BANFORD & SON.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

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LICENSED AUCTIONEER,

Sales conducted in English and French.

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LACHUTE, - QUE.

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

NOTARY PUBLIC,

Money to Loan. Farms for Sale

MAIN ST., LACHUTE.

Opposite T. Christie's Store.

SUPERIOR COURT

Province of Quebec }
District of Terrebonne } No. 803.

MRS. LEA ROBIN, wife common as to Property of J. Hector Duguay, Tailor and Merchant of Terrebonne, Said District duly authorized "à ester en justice."

Plaintiff,

vs.

The Said J. Hector Duguay,

Defendent.

An action in separation as to property has been instituted in this case, on the fifteenth day of January, nineteen hundred and seventeen.

Sainte Scholastique, Jan. 16th, 1917.

EMILE L. SASSEVILLE,
2-23 Attorney for Plaintiff

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

Farmers' Week

at

Macdonald College, P.Q.

Ste. Anne de Bellevue

February 13, 14, 15, and 16.

Practical Instruction—No Fees—Reduced Rates on all Railways—Good Accommodation.

Lectures and demonstrations on Farm Management, with special reference to labour shortage, stock management and breeding, corn judging, clovers and clover seed growing, grass and forage crops, judging horses, cattle, sheep and swine; with prizes for the best judging during the course.

Stay four days if you can—if not, stay one, two or three days.

Full particulars and detailed Programme from

The Principal

Macdonald College P.O., P.Q.

Poultry Course Feb. 19 to Mar. 2.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

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FOR FLETCHER'S
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Clipper Plates and Parts
Horse Blankets, Halters, Combs, Etc.
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Electric and Auto Supplies.
Stoves, Ranges & Heaters.

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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, Expresa, (single or double), Heavy Lumber, etc. etc. All parts kept in stock.

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Incorporated by Act of Parliament, July 1900.

Capital authorized:	$2,000,000.00
d u p and Surplus:	$1,637,873.49

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

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

Accounts opened and operated by mail.

Special attention given to Sale Notes.

General Banking Business Transacted.

Offices Lachute and Brownsburg.

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

Sub-Agency at Brownsburg, J. W. LEPINE, Sub-Agent.

THROUGH THE DARK SHADOWS

Or The Sunlight of Love

CHAPTER XVII.

Adrien Leroy dined alone that night—a most unusual occurrence; but the scene with Lady Merivale had moved him, and still troubled his mind. He had hitherto only regarded his love-making with her as a part in the comedy of life, wherein he played the lover, to her lead; doffing and donning the character at will. That she had taken either him or herself seriously had never entered into his mind. Believing also in the hopelessness of his love for Lady Constance, he regretted bitterly having allowed his secret to escape him; yet so unaccustomed was he to the conventional and inevitable lying of the world in which he moved so serenely, that it had never occurred to him to deny the charge, and swear everlasting devotion to the Countess alone.

Norgate, who waited on him as usual, noticed his abstraction.

"We're getting tired of London again," said that astute servant to himself, as he changed the dishes. "We're thinking of going East again orm y name isn't what it is." For Adrien had spent the preceding year in Persia.

After dinner Leroy lingered in the comfortable, luxurious room, as if loth to start out again on the weary round of amusement. To youth and the uninitiated, pleasure, as represented by balls, theatres or feasting, seems to be an everlasting joy; but to those born in the midst of it, trained and educated only to amuse or to be amused, it becomes work, and work of a most fatiguing nature. To dance when one wishes to rest; to stand, hour after hour, receiving guests with smiles and bows, when one would gladly be in bed; to eat, when one has no appetite for food; all this, continued day in day out, is no longer a pleasure—it becomes a painful duty.

Unlike ther majority of his set, Adrien Leroy was never lonely; indeed, solitude to him was a pleasure, and one—the only one—which was difficut to obtain. Endued with a fine intellect and highly-cultivated mind, even at college he had succeeded in studying when his companions had spent their time in "ragging," and other senseless occupations of a like nature. Thrown on his own resources, therefore, Leroy could have become a power in almost any of the artistic professions. Instead, his time, his youth and his faculties were being wasted in the ordinary pursuits of the people amongst whom he lived. Had he been a poorer man, he might have risen to any height by virtue of his own talents; but lapped in luxury, lulled by the homage of society, he remained dissatisfied, discontented, and apathetic.

Thec lock, striking eight, aroused him. Throwing aside the cigar which had burnt itself out he rose. He had promised Jasper to come down to the Casket Theatre; and, however weary he might be of the tinsel and glitter, yet he never thought of making an excuse, or of breaking his word.

He was about to set forth, when Norgate announced "Lord Standon," and though Adrien' greeting was as courteous as usual, the old genial warmth was gone. Lord Standon perceived this, and knew that he had not been mistaken in his belief that he had somehow angered Adrien.

Directly Norgate had closed the door behind him, therefore, he dashed, as was his wont, straight to the heart of things.

"Leroy," he said abruptly, "what's wrong with you?"

Adrien stared at him.

"Wrong!" he echoed. "What on earth do you mean? What should be wrong?"

"I don't know," returned the other bluntly; "but I seem to have rubbed you up the wrong way somehow—"

"Nonsense," said Leroy, trying hard to resume his usual warmth of manner. "What a ridiculous idea! Have you dined, or shall I ring?" He crossed the room almost hurriedly.

"No, no, thanks," interrupted Lord Standon, "I'm just off again; it was only a passing idea. Sorry to have mentioned it."

He turned, as if to go; and Leroy made no attempt to restrain him.

"I have to congratulate you, I suppose, on your engagement?" he said coldly, when the young man had almost reached the door.

Lord Standon turned sharply, and stared at him. He grasped the situation at once, but was still greatly puzzled, for he knew Leroy was but slightly acquainted with Lady Muriel Branton.

"Thanks, old man," he returned, rather awkwardly. "But it's a dead secret, really; I suppose Lady Constance told you?"

Leroy frowned.

"Yes," he said simply. "Why not?"

"Oh, no reason at all," said Lord Standon, flushing like a boy; "only it's got to be kept quiet, you know—my affairs are in such a beastly state."

"I wonder you—" commenced Leroy.

"Dared to ask her," put in Standon, laughing a little confusedly. "Yes, it was a bit of cheek on my part, but 'faint heart never won fair lady,' you know, and by Jove! if I hadn't, some other lucky devil might have slipped in and carried her off by sheer force!"

Leroy winced; for he himself would have endeavored to "slip in and carry her off" had it not been for his friend.

"I don't see the need of secrecy," he said coldly. "Have you spoken to her guardian?" meaning, of course, Lord Barminster.

Unfortunately, to Lord Standon, being in love, there was only one woman in the world, and therefore only one guardian, and that one, her father, the Earl of Croywood.

"Good gracious, no!" he exclaimed. "He's such an old curmudgeon, that until I get over that beastly race—" He broke off, scarlet with confusion. Absorbed in his own affairs, he had completely forgotten that he was speaking to the owner of the unlucky horse.

Leroy was pale with anger; the reference to the race annoyed him, but still more the expression of "curmudgeon" as applied to his father. Naturally, if he had stopped to consider, he would have realised that there must be some mistake; for Standon would hardly have spoken thus of Lord Barminster in his son's presence. But what lover ever does use his common-sense? He drew himself up sternly, and Standon could have kicked himself for his unfortunate speech.

"I don't mean—that is—it's not your fault—" he stammered.

"Thank you," said Leroy ironically.

"Oh, you know what I mean. Don't pull me up like that, Adrien. I wasn't thinking of its being you—and you know what it is when a fellow's in love with the sweetest, dearest——"

Leroy turned sharply. It was more than anyone could be expected to bear; insult to his father, blame to his horse, and now praise of the woman he himself loved.

"Excuse me, Standon," he interrupted curtly, "I'm afraid I must ask you to spare me your rhapsodies—I am due at the theatre."

It was Standon's turn to be offended, and his good-tempered face hardened.

"Certainly. Pray accept my apologies for having detained you. Good-night," he said coldly, and before Leroy could even answer, he was gone.

Adrien strode restlessly up and down. For the first time in all his easy-going life trouble had touched him. He determined to forget it at whatever cost; so telling Norgate not to wait up for him, he set out for the Casket. It was such a lovely night that he dismissed the motor which was awaiting him, deciding to walk across the park to Victoria Street, and call in on Shelton who had a flat there.

The park was beautifully silent, and still stood open to the public. Absorbed in his reflections, therefore, he left the main track and wandered down one of the by-paths, in which stood several wooden benches. Big Ben struck the half-hour. There was just time for another cigar, and Leroy sat down. He was in no humor yet to endure the heat of the theatre, or the chaff and vulgarity of Ada Lester.

He lost count of time, in the pleasant quietude of the spot; and his cigar was burnt down to an inch when, with a half sigh, he arose to exchange the hard seat amidst the cool trees for a lounge and a crowd of ballets girls at the theatre.

As he picked up his stick, he heard a footstep behind him, and turning, saw an ill-dressed, sullen-looking man. The light from one of the lamps near by shone full on him; and something about the stout, shambling figure, or the dirty, evil-browed face, seemed dimly familiar.

To his surprise, the man nodded at him with a sulky frown, and said, in a thick voice:

"Good evening! Don't remember me, I s'pose?"

"No, I do not," admitted Leroy, as he scanned the bleared, swollen countenance before him.

"Ah! you swells 'as bad memories; I ain't forgotten you, so don't you think it!"

Leroy gazed at him calmly; he thought the man was intoxicated.

"Do you want anything of me?" he asked, as he pulled on his glove.

"That depends," responded the man, moving forward so that he stood right in Adrien's path. "You're Mr. Leroy, ain't you?"

(To be continued).

Mortified.

"I never was so mortified in my life."

"What's the matter now?"

"You know that little gown I bought for $16.50 that looked as though it must have cost four times that, and was so becoming to me? I never dreamed anyone would guess its price or where I bought it."

"Well, did anyone?"

"Yes. I wore it for the first time last night at a dinner dance and there were just 16 other women there with gowns exactly like it."

Knew Better Than to Go.

Mrs. A.—But, honestly, what was your real reason for refusing her dinner invitation?

Mrs. B.—Experince. I used to have her cook.

THE GREAT ADVENTURE.

How a Senior Student Played the Part of a Hero.

Two young college boys were discussing a remarkable moving picture that they had seen.

"It was exciting," said one, "but such things don't happen. They are made to order by the film company. Nothing unusual happens nowadays. What chance is there for real adventure in our lives?"

"There's the war. We could become aviators 'somewhere in France.' There would be thrills enough for you."

"What I want is a real adventure."

"There's Mexico. You might try that."

"There's no 'adventure' in being shot at from behind a cactus or dying of sunstroke on a treeless plain."

"What do you call adventure?"

"Rescuing people in peril. Doing great things in the face of insurmountable odds. Being a 'hero,' if you like. There's nothing left for a man here except money-grubbing and politics and grinding in college. I wish I'd been born in the age of chivalry!"

The student was half-laughing, half serious as he spoke. Just then he looked up and saw coming down the street a group of noisy underclassmen, some of them new to city ways.

They stopped near a questionable resort, and two of the number went in. The others stayed outside arguing with one who had hesitated to enter. In the light of the street lamp the student who was eager for adventure could see in the face of the fellow student a look of fear and shame, as if he were halting at the parting of the ways.

He who had bewailed the lack of "chances" for heroism hesitated, too, but only for a moment. Then he hurried forward, stepped into the group surrounding the hesitating boy, put his hand on his shoulder and said, "Don't go."

The youth stared at him, recognized him as a senior he had admired at a distance, glanced round at the faces of his tempters, and then, with a cry, shook off a hand that had been on his arm and walked away. No one spoke; the senior joined his friend and they went on toward the campus. They did not refer to what had happened, but when the student reached his room he found himself trembling as if he had passed through some tremendous experience.

He had. The great adventure had come to him. The saving of a soul had fallen to his lot. As he prayed his mother's prayer that night he asked for a vision that sees the knighthood that always exists in every age, the chivalry of the pure in heart, the great adventure of saving souls that stand trembling at the parting of the ways that separate Death and Life.

KEEP MONEY IN CANADA.

Offerings of Non-Canadian Stocks, Concerns Minister of Finance.

The frequent offering in Canada of non-Canadian stocks and bonds causes concern to the Minister of Finance. Sir Thos. White earnestly hopes that, instead of making such purchases, Canadian investors will purchase Dominion debenture stock or conserve their savings for Dominion war loans.

He points out that the huge expenditure now made in Canada for the purpose of the war and for the purchase of shells and other munitions should find its way back into Dominion securities for the purpose of financing further orders.

In answer to the statement which is frequently made that a higher rate of interest may be obtained upon non-Canadian securities of a speculative character, and that therefore there is national gain from such purchases, the Minister replies that while the individual may make a higher rate, the money he has invested abroad is not available, as it should be, in war time for the purposes of the Government. Manifestly if all Canadian investors invested their funds in outside loans at speculation interest rates, the Dominion Government would not be able to float its domestic loans.

The Minister says that all available Canadian funds and more will be required for war expenditure and the purchase by the Imperial Government of munitions in Canada.

ITALY'S NEW WAR TAXES.

Harvest on Munition Manufacturers—Foreign Companies Taxed.

Italy's new war taxes, to be applied, beginning next June, are expected to bring upwards of forty million dollars. The heaviest tax, apparently, is intended to fall on manufacturers of war supplies, to the extent of 60 per cent. on profits earned over 20 per cent. of invested capital. An additional tax of three-tenths of one per cent. is levied on the foreign companies doing business in Italy.

Another heavy tax falls on property-owners. A direct tax of 5 per cent. monthly is to be paid by owners of apartment and tenement houses or on rented houses. A small direct tax is imposed on all soldiers and officers who, though mobilized, do not form part of the active fighting troops, and another tax is imposed on men who perform no military duty because of ill-health or other reasons.

The Farm

Notes on Manure.

The more manure that can be made this winter and the better it is handled the larger will the crops of 1917 be, for whether the season be favorable or unfavorable a soil well supplied with plant food and organic matter will be more productive than one poor in these important constituents. We may go further and say that the crops on a soil so enriched are better able to withstand periods of drought, for the soil's absorptive capacity for moisture is thereby increased and there is present within easy reach of the feeding roots moisture and an abundance of available nourishment for the crop's use once the weather conditions turn favorable. To a certain extent, therefore, manure makes the farmer independent of the vagaries of the season.

Over the larger part of Canada the cattle and live stock generally are housed in the winter, and thus it is that during this season the large proportion of manure requiring care and special handling is produced. In the summer the larger part of the manure is naturally distributed over the pastures—unless, as on a few dairy farms, the cows are stabled and "soiling" crop used. The winter's manure, therefore is a very important asset and its care and handling matters worthy of our closest attention.

Three featurees connected with the production, care and application may be briefly commented on.

First.—The waste of manure in the barn through leaky and imperfect flooring and gutters. As regards nitrogen and potash, the fluid part of the excreta is far more valuable than the solid, both as regard quantity and availability for crop use. Thousands of dollars worth of this most valuabale plant food that ought to be in the soils of our fields saturate the ground beneath Canadian cow barns, due to bad flooring and the want of water-tight gutters. Modern barns provide against this loss by the use of concrete. If yours are wood, see to it before the cattle come in for the winter that both flooring and gutters are in good repair and water-tight.

Secondly.—Use a sufficiency of absorbent litter, not only to keep the cattle dry and comfortable, but also to take and hold all the liquid portion of the manure. If the supply of straw is limited it will repay to cut it, for by so doing its absorptive capacity will be increased three-fold. Peat moss from the surface of peat bogs makes an excellent litter of high absorptive capacity. Air-dried swamp muck is also a valuable absorbent, besides adding much organic matter and plant food to the manure; a shovelful placed in the gutter behind each cow in the morning will serve to take up the liquid and greatly facilitate the work of clearing the stable.

Thirdly.—As to the disposition of the manure in the winter, don't leave it loose in the yard to waste by leaching, drainage and excessive fermentation. It cannot be put in the soil—its safest and best storage—but if the land is not rolling and subject to surface wash it may be drawn out and put on the land. If the land is so wet that it would be injured by the latter method, or the snow is too deep to permit of it, put out the manure in small heaps, say of 500 to 1,000 pounds, so placed that the field may be uniformly dressed in the spring. Large heaps of many tons are sure to heat excessively, even in the coldest weather, and much of their nitrogen and organic matter is thus lost. Small heaps in cold weather will freeze through, losing nothing; in warm weather they will lose but little by excessive fermentation.

If circumstances are such that the winter's manure must be kept in large piles, keep the mass as compact as possible. If the manure is moist and air is excluded by tramping and otherwise compacting the heap, the fermentation will be controlled and the losses minimized.—Frank T. Shutt, Dominion Chemist (Assistant Director), Ottawa.

Best Milking Cows before Freshening.

The only hope for keeping up the milk supply, even at its present low standard of quantity, is that a considerable number of cows are due to freshen early, but as the high prices obtainable at this season of the year are likely to induce the dairy farmer to persist in milking his cows up to within too short a time before their freshening he should remember that such a practice is not in his best interests as it reduces the animal's chances of giving birth to a good calf, also her chances of producing a satisfactory supply of milk after calving. The average cow needs a pretty long period of rest before calving time both for her digestive system and in order to gain strength for the trial of giving birth to her calf. The business of setting her dry is one that must be undertaken with due respect to her milking capacity and in order that the desired state may be brought about without inducing physical discomforts or trouble, it is necessary that her food be not only reduced in quantity by degrees but that the succulence of the ration be reduced as well as its richness in milk supplying constituents.

As a rule dairy cows go dry from five to nine weeks before calving, but sometimes continue to milk longer. It is generally considered that they should be dry for not less than about six weeks before they are due to calve again. A month's rest from milk production previous to the arrival of the next calf is, however, sufficient in the case of perisitent milkers, whose milk flow will not dry up sooner. If the milk secretion does not cease of its own accord at the required time, the cow is dried off artificially by putting her on a spare diet, and gradually discontinuing to milk her, milking once a day, and then after the flow begins to subside materially, only on alternate days, while also always refraining from milking her out completely.

As regards diet: in Winter one should feed mainly on hay, straw and chaff, all concentrated foods being eliminated, and even roots being reduced to a minimum.

In spite of this treatment if a cow fails to become dry one must perforce continue milking her as long as she needs it. It is not actually harmful to her if she keeps in milk until a fortnight or less before calving, as very deep milkers sometimes do.

WAR RUBBISH PUT TO NEW USES

Shoes, Broken Bicycles and Binoculars Are Made Over.

Examples of some of the enormous wastages of war are furnished by the statement of a civilian whom business connected with the British War Department recently took to France. Describing a visit to one of the military bases, he says he met with some surprises. The first was to see a huge mound of broken bicycles, odd wheels, parts of tires, on which a number of men and women were hard at work, sorting it out and taking it away in sections. The good parts were fitted together and reconstituted as bicycles in a factory at another part of the town.

Another sign in that place was a small mountain, about 200 feet square, of old army shoes. They were of different kinds and in all conditions, covered with mud from trenches, some new and badly cut, and some almost unrecognizable as shoes—many of them cut or taken from the feet of dead or wounded men. Workers were busy cutting about these shoes salving the sound pieces and sending them to factory.

There were many such heaps and shedfuls of war salvage, which were carefully examined and dissected for further usefulness. The most unexpected of the many instances of these economies was a shedful of damaged binoculars. There was something very grisly about some of these glasses. Some had one lens whole and the other smashed by a bullet which had gone right through. Some of the binoculars had been struck in the centreplece and completely divided, although all the lenses were uninjured. Others were twisted and flattened as if squeezed by a giant's hand. It is easy to see the great value of these recovered lenses at a time like the present, when the supply of field glasses is on of the minor army problems.

WEATHER'S EFFECT ON WAR.

Mud is the Friend of the Germans in the Fighting.

The influence of weather on war could not be better illustrated than in recent reports from all the fronts, says the Paris edition of the New York Herald.

Of all inflictions that can befall the soldier, rain is by universal consent the worst. "It is," wrote a French artist-private whose letters were recently reviewed, "a punishment of which civilians can form no idea. To sleep in a trench full of water has no equivalent in Dante."

The hardships and difficulties of bad weather have been greatly increased by the new weapons of war. There could have been no mud before the period of heavy artillery to compare with the mud of to-day, when not only the No Man's Land between the two lines of entrenchments, but also the country for some miles on either side behind them is ploughed and reploughed to an enormous depth by monster shells. It is through a maze of lakelets made by shell holes, in a morass of slime, that our valiant infantry have to move. As Harold Chapin wrote in one of the last letters of his heroic life: "Armies the size of ours are fearfully weather-bound. Many a man who 'went West' . . . would be alive now if his boots hadn't been so caked with mud. . . . Oh, this cruel mud!"

One of the strange facts of our offensive on the Somme has been the extraordinary persistency of bad weather. It is hardly going too far to say that Sir Douglas Haig and his noble army have had to fight the weather as well as the Germans.

Sinking Hospital Ships.

The sinking of the hospital ship Brittanic by a Hun submarine was a deliberate act of frightfulness which no amount of German lying can condone. The London Times' naval correspondent points out that the attack took place in broad daylight when all the marks of the vessel's merciful mission could be plainly seen. It simply afforded the Hun pirates another opportunity to show their disregard for the law of nations, and at the same time get rid of a vessel likely to be a formidable competitor in the passenger trade after the war.

HOW IT FEELS TO BE AN EYE IN SKY

WATCHING THE HUNS—DIRECTIONS FROM ON HIGH.

War Correspondent Describes the Ascent of a "Sausage" Balloon.

They are among the "common objects of the front," the big captive "sausage" balloons which each side send up so that it can watch the other, and which are used chiefly for checking and correcting the aim of artillery fire. In all language the slang name for them seems to be the same. The French call them "saucisses," the Russians "kolbasa."

There is no kind of bombardment so trying as bombardment from the air, bombardment by Zeppelin or Zeppelin or aeroplane bombs. Nor is there any method of keeping people under observation so uncanny and sinister as that which places observers above them in these captive balloons.

I was riding one hot morning with an officer and a small escort out to the positions held by a famous regiment, the Ootchahkofski. There were about a dozen of us. Through the woods and along the narrow valley of a little river with hills on either side we kept together. Then we came to a place where the valley widened and the country became more open. "One by one here," the officer said, "and not too near each other. They can see us now from their 'kolbasa,' and if they see us in a body they might let us have a few shells." We cantered aloong separately, in silence, and were glad when we came to the shelter of the woods again.

The Voyage Upward.

Next day I happened to be lunching with a divisional staff not far distant, and spoke of the sensation of being watched from a "sausage." Everyone agreed that it was creepy. "How would you like to go up and watch from one yourself," asked the general. "Very much, indeed," I said. So he gave me leave to make an ascent in the Russian "aerostat" floating just opposite the German one which I had disliked so heartily the day before.

The balloon lived in a wood. Like the violet, it modestly shrank from notice. It crouched among fir trees, and did its best to look like a fir cone in case inquisitive aeroplanes should pass that way. When I arrived it was about to be dragged into the open. Some half a hundred soldiers picked up the sandbags which weighted it down and marched with it through the wood to the clearing from which it was to go up. They manoeuvred its vast, unwieldy bulk with a careless skill born of constant practice. Soon they stood with it near a motor car containing its cable and windlass. Near by was a drum with a small wire. This was the telephone line. Cable and wire were attached. A young artillery officer got into the small basket and invited me to follow. He threw rapid glances into the depths of the basket to see that all was right. Then he gave the word. The soldiers, who had detached the sandbags and were holding on to the ropes, at once let go. The windlass began paying out the cable. Slowly the ground drew away from us. Steadily, and, as it seemed to me, majestically, we mounted into the air. At last the cable went taut, almost jerked us off our legs. This was the stopping point.

Beneath us, as far as I could see without field glasses, there lay in every direction a country of sand and fir trees and lakes. On the left-hand shore of the largest lake were the Russian and German positions quite near together. Each side has pushed out its defences into the shallow water near the edge, so that they cannot be outflanked by men wading. Piles have been driven in and logs ts built. These are coovered with earth and make snug trenches, except when the lake suddenly rises and the soldiers find themselves up to their knees in water.

Used the Parachute.

It was these German positions that the Russian gunners were going to shell. But it was some time before they started, so we had the opportunity to talk. The observation officer explained everything to me, even the parachute which was stored away in a flap of the basket.

"Ping, ping," sounded the telephone buzzer. Work was about to begin. The officer glued his eye to his field glass. Far away a cloud of dirt shot suddenly into the air; ten seconds or so later we heard the noise of the shell burst. After each shot the officer spoke into the telephone. It is possible to check the results of fire at a distance of ten miles. The distance now was no more than five, so the task was easy.

What I soon found myself wanting to see was the effect of the bombardment on the Germans in their trenches. Of course this was impossible.

All She Wanted To Know.

"Did he make his money honestly?"

"Dear me, I didn't think to ask him that."

"No?"

"No. All I was particular about was knowing that he had it."

About the House

Useful Hints and General Information for the Busy Housewife

How to Vary the Breakfast Menu.

Some one has said that breakfast is the "hopeless meal"! And it is true in many households that breakfast has become a monotonous succession of cereal, boiled eggs and toast morning after morning. But this need not be, for it offers as many chances for variation as do other meals, if intelligently planned and thought over.

First, the cereal is the base of attack! Is it always farina or oats or whatever the family taste may have settled down into? There are so many cereals that a different one can be used every day. There is, of the uncooked ones, first the hearty and nourishing "pin" oatmeal, which is far tastier and full of greater value than the common "rolled oats." Sometimes this is called "Irish" oatmeal. It presents the whole grain, cracked, and must be soaked all day, then slowly cooked until creamy, until one will declare there never was a dish so appetizing!

Again, there is hominy, which is too little used to-day. This is the whole kernel of the corn, sweet and as flavorful as a nut. It used to be treated with lye to remove the husk, but those oldtime methods are gone, and to-day hominy is more easily digested. Then there are whole cracked wheat, cornmeal (yellow) and rice, which can be eaten at breakfast as well as at other meals. If any of these cereals is left over, it can be poured at once into muffin pans to "set" for using as fried mush the following day. This plan is much neater than putting it in a can, as it sometimes advocated.

Cooking Fruits With Cereals.

"What is this in the oatmeal?" asked a guest at the writer's home recently. She referred to the raisins, which were cooked with the oatmeal, making a fruity flavor and a change from the usual insipidity of cereals. In the same way dates, figs and even nuts can be added toward the last cooking of cereals for variety. Try cracked wheat and cut-up dates, with cream, and see if this will not make breakfast tempting! It is better to use these sweet fruits instead of the acid fruits like grapefruit, if milk and cream are eaten generously at the same meal, as this mixture is likely to cause heartburn. Indeed, where grapefruit is used as a separate course it should be followed only by dishes without milk, as eggs, toast, chipped beef, etc., and not by a cereal and milk.

In some families a more hearty breakfast is desired. These are suggestive dishes: Creamed liver (this should be soaked, parboiled the day before, then minced and creamed and placed on toast), scalloped fish flakes, poached eggs in tomato sauce (use for this a half can of a tomato puree and poach eggs gently in it, thickening sauce and laying eggs on toast circles), and broiled finnan haddie (this is an especially good winter dish. The haddie can be secured dried, they need not be soaked, merely pulled away from the skin and broiled, adding melted butter). Potato pancakes are excellent served with bacon, and indeed there are many substantial dishes besides the hackneyed bacon and eggs.

Some Pancakes for Cold Mornings!

There is, perhaps, no more toothsome dish for ye cold mornings than waffles, crisp and hot. They are not difficult to make, with a good improved iron, nor do they "smoke up the kitchen." They take time—about thirty minutes, to have ready a supply for a family of four, perhaps, but this is not longer than muffins or gems, etc. Of course, these latter are always delicious and, with marmalades, form an addition to any breakfast. Pancakes of all kinds—buckwheat or flour, egg, etc.—either with honey or syrup replace the cereal and furnish "fillin'" for the cold winter mornings.

Of course, to those that love coffee, it will always remain the ideal beverage. A drink made of banana meal makes a sweet infusion, most palatable and refreshing. The usual cocoa is more wholesome if made "half and half"—it is then neither so expensive nor so rich and taxing on digestion.

Sandwich Filling.

Cheese—Moist cottage cheese, rich with cream, makes a delicious filling; also cream cheese worked soft, moistened with cream, and spread plain or with chopped olives, nuts or celery.

Huntington—This is Graham bread's best filling. Mash cream cheese well, add about half the quantity of peanut butter, blend thoroughly and season with salt and paprika.

Walnut—Mix boiled salad dressing until thick with walnut meats cut fine and add one-half cupful of chopped mint leaves to one-half cupful of dressing.

Dutch—Spread one side of the bread with liverwurst and the other with a cheese paste mixed with French mustard and finely chopped Bermuda onions. Cut into star and heart shapes and serve with radishes and olives.

Pimento Butter—One-quarter cupful butter two canned pimentos, salt. Work butter till creamy. Add pimentos pounded to a paste. Season with salt and spread on very thin bread.

Apple—Take two slices of buttered bread and place between them a thin slice of tart apple which has been steeped in a mixture of lemon juice and sugar for an hour.

Boston—Press cold-baked beans through a colander; add two tablespoonfuls of horseradish to each cupful of beans. Put them between very thin slices of brown bread with butter and little prepared mustard. Cut in fancy shapes.

Selected Recipes.

Nut Cakes.—Twelve ounces of fine breadcrumbs, half a pound of flour, four ounces of fine cocoanut, four ounces of oleomargarine, four ounces of moist sugar, a quarter of an ounce of powdered ammonia, a pinch of spice. Dissolve the ammonia in a gill of milk or water, mix the flour, crumbs, cocoanut and spice together, rub the oleomargarine and the sugar in finely, then mix up stiff with the milk or water, adding more if necessary; roll it out a quarter of an inch thick with the rolling pin, cut rounds out about four inches across, place on greased tins, wet the tops with milk, sprinkle with cocoanut and bake in a hot oven.

For a good economical roast, get 4 or 5 pounds of the bottom round and ask the butcher's to roll and tie it like a rib roast, putting a piece of fat around it. Dredge with salt, pepper and flour, place in a very hot oven until seared on both sides, then reduce the heat and roast, allowing 12 minutes to the pound. Baste frequently with the drippings in the pan, to which a quarter cupful of hot water has been added. When done, remove to hot platter, thicken the gravy slighly and serve. When carefully cooked and sliced thin this will be found almost as good as rib roast, and there is no waste to it.

Things To Remember.

Give the boy a box of shoe-blacking and a brush for his own.

Useful rubber mats to place under flower-pots may be cut from discarded hot-water bottles.

Silk dresses should never be brushed, but rubbed carefully with a small piece of velvet kept for that purpose.

Brass cleaning fluid: In one pint of soft water dissolve half ounce oxalic acid; shake well before using, and apply with a woolen cloth, wiping with a dry chamois.

Don't peel your potatoes before boiling, as much of the valuable matter is next the skin, which, when boiled, is easily skinned off.

White spots of polished tables or furniture will disappear immediately if the spot is first coated with oil and then rubbed with a rag that has a few drops of "mixture balsamico olcosa" poured on it. The mixture can be bought at any drug store.

Utilize that old felt hat of yours. Don't throw it away. Instead of wearing it on your head, wear it on your feet. Cut the hat up carefully and convert the pieces into bedroom or housework slippers, using an old paid for a model. After the hat is cut up, sew the pieces together with some bright thread or cord in cross-stitch pattern. It will take only a few minutes to convert your former hat into very comfortable, serviceable and artistic-looking slippers, besides taking a rise out of the high cost of living.

MAISE BREAD EXPERIMENTS.

Potatoes Boiled in their Jackets Meet With Favor.

In the bakery trade a number of experiments have been made privately by individual shopkeepers to test the practicability of introducing maize flour into bread to cheapen it, says the London Mail. Results are not satisfactory. The percentage of maize introduced has varied in different trials, but in the main it has been a comparatively small amount.

"Even the lightest quantity has not been found to answer," said a baker recently. "The bread will not keep as long as the ordinary descriptions. It sours quickly, and it deteriorates the loaf out of all proportion to the saving of wheat flour. Moreover, it is not so agreeable to the palate, and it becomes more crumbly, which would tell against its popularity. Maize is not likely to enter the lists as a rival to the by-products of wheat which will be utilized under the new order in 'lengthening' the flour yield from 72 to 80 per cent. It is not a commercial proposition."

In a number of London restaurants frequented by the middle classes the order has been given that boiled potatoes are to be served in their jackets. Admittedly this is done to avoid waste. At the same time the belated discovery is made that the potato tastes all the better when cooked unpeeled.

The innovation met with ready approval. It came as a surprise to many regular customers who have hitherto regarded the jacketed potato as a specialty associated with a small group of eating houses.

About the Only Way.

"He manages to save money out of his salary all right."

"How does he do it?"

"By going only to free entertainments."

ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

How Russia Treated Napoleon's Proposal for Peace.

In view of the latest German move of offering terms of peace it is interesting to recall a historical parallel of 100 years ago, writes Col. George T. Denison, Toronto Police Magistrate, in the Toronto News.

By the year 1811 Napoleon, who was the forerunner of the German Kaiser in the determined attempt to grasp world power, had succeeded in conquering nearly all Europe. He had practically every country of Europe under his control except Great Britain and Russia. Freedom was crushed under his feet in all Germany, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Holland, Belgium, Austria, etc. In 1812 he led the greatest army of modern times to conquer Russia, the last country on the continent not subject to his control.

Alexander I. of Russia endeavored to preserve the freedom of his country, and fought desperately to defend his empire. He was driven back month after month. Defeated at Smolenk and Borodino—Moscow, the capital of Russia, was lost, and was burned by her own people, and the Russian army was retreating towards Asia.

Napoleon made repeated efforts to secure peace while he was victorious. He hoped the capture and destruction of Moscow would bring peace. He sent his Aide-de-camp Lauriston to Marshal Kutusoff, the commander-in-chief of the Russian army, offering favorable terms of peace. Kutusoff said he had no power to treat, but agreed to send Lauriston's proposals on to the Russian Emperor.

When the Emperor Alexander heard of the loss of Moscow he issued a proclamation to his people in which he said, among other things, "Shall we then yield when Europe is in admiration at our exertions. Let us show ourselves worthy of giving her an example, and bless the hand which has chosen us, to be the first of nations in the cause of freedom. . . . May the blessing of the Almighty enable us . . . to triumph over our enemies, and in saving ourselves, may we become the instruments of His mercy for the salvation of mankind. This proclamation was issued on the 16th September, 1812. On the 9th October the Emperor Alexander having received Marshal Kutusoff's letter forwarding Napoleon's proposition made by General Lauriston, responded in the following letter to Prince Kutusoff, the commander-in-chief of the Russian army.

"Prince Michel Larionowitz, has informed me of the conference you have had with the French Aide-de-Camp Lauriston. The conversations I had with you at the moment of your departure for the army entrusted to your care, have sufficiently made you aware of my firm resolution to avoid with the enemy every sort of negotiation or conference tending to peace. I now repeat in the most solemn manner the same injuction and it is my command that this resolution should be acted upon in the most vigorous and immovable manner. I have in like manner learned with the most extreme displeasure that General Beningsen has had a conference with the King of Naples, and that, too, without any assignable motive. I now order you to make him acquainted with my high displeasure, and I require of you the most vigorous solicitude and watchfulness to prevent any such unauthorized step being taken by any of your generals or officers in future. All the instructions you have received from me. All the determinations contained in my orders, in a word everything should conspire to convince you that my resolution is not to be shaken, and at this moment no consideration on earth, can induce me to terminate the war, or weaken the sacred duty of avenging our injured country."

This letter shows the spirit which should animate us all and all our Allies, and particularly the Emperor of Russia, the great-great grandson of the man who wrote it. The answer to the Germans should be that no negotiations should be opened, until every hostile soldier had been driven out of every one of our Allied countries. To negotiate now would be to admit defeat. As I have said on another occasion no one but a philanthropic idiot, a philosophical fool, or a traitor in the pay of the enemy would think of considering for one moment in present conditions any offers of peace.

It is said that Harry Lauder, who has spent $500,000 in recruiting, is likely to be knighted.

According to the average expectation of life, the Kaiser will live fifteen years longer.

The Trophy Hunter.

Pat: "Here, kamerad, if I'd a-knowed ye hadn't one o' them pickled helmets I wudn't have come so far!"—London Opinion.

THE FASHIONS

There are sports clothes of every type, showing as wide a variety in color, cut and fabric as anyone could wish. To go skating, you may wear a long, warm coat such as the one pictured here, with a one-piece dress, or else a two-piece suit of wool jersey, corduroy, velvet, zibeline or duvetyn, or a separate short coat with a skirt of a contrasting color and contrasting material. Both hip-length and longer coats are used, and the skirts are worn quite short.

The Color Note in Sports Clothes

More striking, perhaps, than any other feature of sports costumes is the color note. Bright, vivid colors are used to a larger extent than the lighter colorings, though all-white and black and black-and-white combinations are very well liked. White suits of chinchilla or corduroy trimmed with black fur are very attractive, and some of these have muffs to match, combining the material of the suit and the fur with which it is trimmed.

Some very striking costumes consist of plaid wool coats, the plaid including many colors, with wool jersey or corduroy skirts in bright rose, orange or emerald green. With these costumes are worn Scotch plaid wool hose to match the coats. This is one of the very latest novelties. Russian green, purple, brown and yellow are some of the other colors in demand.

New Skating Sets

There are lovely sets of long mufflers and caps to be worn with sweaters and separate skirts. These come in all the gay self colors, and often two colors are combined. A charming set recently seen was of black velvet with bands of Paisley at either end of the muffler. A black velvet tam-o'-shanter with a band of Paisley and a rosette of the same at the side, went with it. Paisley was also combined with light-brown wool in another set of muffler and turban.

Sweaters of Angora, Shetland wool, silk and wool jersey seem to be more popular than any others, and the models are belted across the front or back, or all around. Sometimes leather belts are worn with them. Slip-

7520

Skating Coat of Wool Velours with Fur Collar

on sweaters with no opening at all have also sprung into favor again. They are on the order of the popular blouses that are slipped on over the head.

A long coat of wool velours with a large fur collar buttoned snugly around the throat is shown here as an example of one of the many smart coats which are used not only for skating but for other purposes as well. A marked feature of coats this season is the large collar, which may or may not be of fur, according to the taste of the wearer. Quite unlike the standing "chin" collars of last year, they spread over the shoulders and are generally rolled over, giving extra warmth. Though they give somewhat a bulky appearance, they are very becoming and thoroughly comfortable. In addition to a fur collar, one occasionally sees pockets of fur on cloth coats.

The checker-board design in wool materials is quite a favorite for dresses. Relieved by trimming of a plain material in some harmonizing tone, the effect is entirely pleasing. Such a combination is illustrated in the attractive model in black-and-white wool check with plain broadcloth trimming shown here. The upstanding "fence" collar extending almost from shoulder to shoulder is still featured in a number of new models. Belts in fancy design also contribute in a great degree to the novelty of the

7495—7515

The Checker-board Design Is Favored for Dresses

designs. In this instance, the deep yoke belt, which does not entirely encircle the waist, is a prominent feature.

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

CULTIVATION OF HEMP.

Two Years' Investigations by Central Experimental Farm.

During the past two seasons attempts were made at the Central Experimental Farm to grow hemp-fibre suitable for purposes of manufacture. In 1915 the seed, which was obtained from the Bureau of Plant Industry, Washington, U.S.A., was sown on the 12th May at the rate of 33 lb. per acre. The plot, which was a small one, was pulled on 30th August, when in flower, the average height being 5 ft., although some plants attained a height of 8½ feet. It was retted under water and was afterwards sent to the Doon Twine Mills for report. The fibre was pronounced to be of good quality, but appeared to have been spoiled by over-retting.

In 1916 the variety was "Chinamington," the seed being again obtained from Washington, through the kindness of the officials of the United States Department of Agriculture. It was sown on 25th April, at the rate of 70 lb. per acre, and was pulled on 7th September. Although the season was the driest on record, the average height was 6 ft. 10½ in., the tallest plant being 10 ft. 5¾ in. It was retted under water and was sent to Doon as before. The report was as follows: "The fibre is fine and of good spinning quality, besides being a beautiful color. Further, it had good length and at the same time there was not too much stick to it. One important point, however, is the retting, which in this case was not very well done. It would seem not to have had sufficiently long to soften the fibre so that it was very difficult to have it broken."

Seed from a more northern locality would probably give better results, but so far we have been unable to obtain seed from Russia.

During both seasons also, attempts were made to grow the plant for its seed. In 1915, the crop, which was sown on 21st May, was harvested on various dates from 22nd October to 11th November, according to the degree of ripeness of the seeds. A considerable quantity of ripe seeds was obtained which, when cleaned and tested, gave a germination of 90 per cent. In 1916 the seed was sown on the 25th April and the plot was cut on the 25th October, the amount of seed being 12½ oz. on a plot of 1-363 of an acre, or at the rate of 283.6 lbs. per acre.

In addition to the above, a small plot was sown with seed obtained from the crop grown here in 1915. Although the plot was sown as late as 5th July and was cut on 28th October, it was found that a considerable number of seeds had ripened. While maturing its seeds the crop was subjected to a temperature of 23 deg. F. without apparent injury.

Although it is too soon yet to draw any general conclusions from only two years' investigations, there appears to be no reasonable doubt about the possibility of growing hemp both as a fibre and as a seed crop in the more southern portions of the Province of Ontario.

The Domestic View.

Exe—I see bread has risen.

Mrs. Exe—Well, we want our bread to rise, don't we?

NO MORE FRIVOLITY IN FRANCE

FINE SPIRIT OF PEOPLE FACING NATIONAL DANGER.

Only Persons Wearing Street Costume To Be Admitted To Theatres.

It would be well for us Canadians if we learned something from the seriousness of Frenchmen. It never was true that France was a land of gayety and thoughtlessness more than others, but now what frivolity did exist has been suppressed. The spirit of France is keyed to a very high pitch in the presence of the national danger. The people's firm resolve is that there shall be no waste of material resources nor any slackening of moral fibre. No autocratic mandate is necessary to impose upon a free people new taxes or strict regulations for the conservation of physical and moral strength.

Municipal Tax on Restaurants.

The City of Paris has naturally a great amount of municipal relief work to administer and a large amount of money is required for this, so the city has determined to put a tax upon the customers in restaurants. If a person eats five francs' worth he has to pay a tax of 3 per cent. on the amount. If the amount exceeds five francs then he has to pay a tax of 5 per cent.

This is a tax that naturally lends itself to criticism. The person who takes his lunch at home, for instance, will escape taxation and the person who eats less than five francs' worth will also be exempt, but if he exceeds that sum by even a small amount he is forced to pay the tax. Some easily applied form of taxation had to be imposed and this seemed to be such. The city must be helped in its efforts to relieve poverty and send help to prisoners who are much in need. It is only a little sacrifice that the average person has to make and he shouldn't grumble too much about it. No doubt the average man will only be too glad to offer his help to the brave soldiers and their friends who have suffered for the country. The rule has also been made that midnight suppers shall cease, for all restaurants must close at half-past nine.

Banning Frivolity in the Theatres.

But Frenchmen have also a tendency to see the humorous side of many things and some of the rules that are to be enforced by the authorities are made the objects of humorous articles. For instance, the officials having control of the four Government theatres have ordained that no person is to be admitted to these theatres except in street costume. Any lady or gentleman in full dress is to be refused admittance. As regards the Odeon, the government theatre in the Latin Quarter, there is not likely to be any difficulty for the people who usually attend are simple in their attire at all times, but it will be necessary for the fine ladies of the Right Bank to exercise their ingenuity in order to appear in a costume that will suit both them and the officials whose duty it is to see that everybody is dressed simply. One may be sure that the ladies will not have any great difficulty, for the skill of the dressmakers of the Rue de la Paix can be counted on to produce the costume that will suit all the exigencies of the situation. It will not be easy for the officials at the door to be quite sure whether a lady has a little too much decolletage or not, or has too many pearls or diamonds in her hair, but the poor men can get out of their difficulties much less easily. Any stupid person can tell the difference between a dress coat and a morning coat.

Early Closing in Paris.

Another rule which will tend to inconvenience people very much is the ordinance forbidding any shop to be lighted after six o'clock in the evening, except in the case of those which deal in food, such as bakers', grocers', butchers' shops and the like. Even pastry cooks must close, for their products are not considered as of prime necessity. The lighting and heating of Paris have been at all times expensive. There is no Niagara nearby to give cheap electricity, coal is very dear and so gas comes high, and petroleum is costly. The old candle and the rape-oil lamp must now play their role as saviours of the people.

Circumstantial.

A jackknife lost in the bushes, a search and an insinuation of theft had precipitated a noisy quarrel among the boys of Mutton Hollow school. The teacher was investigating the affair.

"Budd," she began, "did you lose your knife?"

Budd nodded.

"And you accused Tom Withers of taking it?"

"Ain't a-sayin' nobody took nothing," explained Budd gruffly. "All I say is that I'd have found the knife of Tom hadn't of helped me hunt for it."

Insured.

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

"That's ah! roit, Biddy," said Pat. "Oi've borrowed two dollars frim th' foreman, and he don't let me do any dangerous work anny more."

G. L. MEIKLE & CO.

January Clearing Sale.

Genuine Clearing Sale of all Furs from 25 p. c., to 50 p. c.

Odd Sizes of Underwear less 25 p. c.

GROCERIES.

A Snap in the following lines at the old prices. Canned Apples, Pork and Beans (in 3 sizes) Asparagus Tips, Peaches, Pears, Plums.

White Front

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Buy at COST

The Lachute Stores Limited,

Guarantees to save from 15 to 25 p.c. to its patrons.

We have stocked a very large, well-assorted, and up-to-date Supply of Groceries and Provisions, Cured and Cooked Meats, etc. which we intend selling at very low prices and at COST to Shareholders. Shares are now being sold at $5.00 each, and it is your privilege to become a Shareholder and reap the PROFITS.

Orders of $25 00 and upwards to those not being shareholders will receive a special discount. It is also our intention to cater to rural districts. Requirements may be ordered by phone.

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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.

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THE TAILOR,

Main Street, - Lachute.

A large assortment of Stoves & ranges of all kinds. Tinware and Enamelware. New William's Sewing Machines.

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

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ESTABLISHED 1874.

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Capital Paid Up	$4,000,000.
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Total Assets over	$56,000,000.

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

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Wholesale and Retail.

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

FINE GROUND FEED OUR SPECIALTY.

All grinding guaranteed. Grinding Saturday's Only.

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GOOD FOOTWEAR

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Men's Overshoes, Men's Warm Felt Boots, Ladies' Warm Felt Boots, Men's, Ladies', and Children's Felt Slippers, Ladies' Gaiters.

Men's Boy's and Children's Mocasins. A large assortment of Skating Boots and Skates, Skates put on boots free.

Also a full assortment of all kinds of Boots and Rubbers at the low prices.

Extra Special in Men's and Boy's Overcoats, Gloves and Mitts.

Boots Repaired. - - - Tel. 65

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The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XLII — LACHUTE, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1917. — NO. 3

Preserving Fruits

We have a splendid big shipment of
Plums, Peaches, Grapes Etc.
You can get your supply of Winter Apples
from us. Your choice of varieties.
Splendid line of Neillson's Chocolates.

Fruitbaskets for Sale (wholesale or retail).

P. PAQUIN, - Lachute

The Society of Agriculture of Two Mountains County.

—:o:—

Ste. Scholastique, February 9th, 1917.

The directors of our society of agriculture have elected the following officers: Gédéon Bigraa president, Paul Gratton vice-president, Joseph Fortier Secretary Treasurer The other directors are: Arthur Bélanger and Dan McMartin for St. Eustache, Joseph Labonté for Oka, Ovide Laflèch for St. Joseph, Alexandre Gratton for St. Benoit, Philias Paiement for St. Augustin, Jos. W. Sauvé for St. Placide, Pétrus Fortier for Ste. Scholastique, Joseph Sauvé for St. Hermas, Napoléon Huot for St. Canut, Joseph Lacroix for Ste. Monique, Henri Langlois for St. Columban.

The financial statement for last year was the most brilliant and it is certainly the most considerable exhibition that the society has organise since its foundation.

There has been 1561 exhibits and more than 700 head of horses and cattle. The surplus from the actif on the passif is $9350 85.

On the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the permanent establishment of the society at Ste. Scholastique the directors have decided to do an important event and to raised to $7000 00 their prize list.

The exhibition will take place this year on the 24th, 25th, 26th and 27th of September.

Mens and Ladies Boots are now in stock. Come in and get yours while all the sizes are on hand.
W. BANFORD & SON.

Public Notice.

—:o:—

All those in arrears of taxes due the parish of St. Jerusalem are hereby notified that the same must be paid at once or accounts will be handed in for collection.

By order of the Council.
J. W. GALL, Secretary.

TO RENT,—A small apartment in Centre Ward with modern conveniences.
Apply MRS. GEO. CHRISTIE.

FARM FOR SALE.

One of best Farms in Argenteuil containing 250 acres known as the Owen's Farm at Stonefield, with good buildings and in a high state of firtelety as a large stock of cattle and horses have been kept on this farm. For particulars apply to
J. F. OWENS, Stonefield,
or to HON. WM. OWENS,
9 Belvedere Road,
4-13 Westmount, Que.

LABORERS' HOME FOR SALE,—In the West End of Lachute Town near paper mills. Very advantageous offer. The best occasion for cash price.
For particulars apply to
G. VALOIS, Notary Lachute.

Order your plants early.

Tomato, Cabbage, Cauliflower and Celery, 15cts. per dozen. Asters, 15cts. per dozen. Salpiglossis, 15cts. per doz. Petunia, 20 cts. per doz A card will reserve your supply, delivery in May and June.
MRS. J. F. FORSYTHE, Lachute.

ST. ANDREWS

Rev. Mr. May was in Montreal this week attending Synod.

Mrs. Dr. Wainwright, of Fredricton, N.B., is visiting Dr. Shaw.

Mr. Dewar and Mr. Neve attended Grand Lodge in Montreal on Wednesday.

The entertainment given by the Homemakers Club in the Town Hall on Tuesday evening was largely attended and a very good programme was much appreciated.

The Real Estate Market is booming here at present the following sales having been made Mr. J. Thibeault sold his blacksmith shop and dwelling to Mr. Arthur Gates, of Montreal, and Joseph Meunier sold his house and lot to Wm Lamb and Mr. Gates sold his valuable property to Mr. Matthews of Westmount.

St. Andrews Consolidated School

GRADE IX, Composition,—Adria Dorion 84.

GRADE VIII, Composition,—Beryl Todd 94. Katie McOuat 87, Myrtle Bigelow, Wainwright Shaw 71, Violet Perks 68, Leona Wright 63, Albert Fournier 60.

GRADE VII, Composition,—Dell McClintock, Naylor Mount 89, H. McOuat 88, George Taylor 84, R. MacAdam 75, Cameron Muir 71, A. Rodger 69, Stewart MacAdam 63, A. Taylor 55.

GRADE VI, Mental and Rapid Arithmetic —Bessie Rodger 89, Ernest McOuat 77, Helena Rodger 75, Eleanor Bradley 50.

GRADE V, Mental and Rapid Arithmetic,—Emma Fournier 71, M. Taylor 50.

GRADE IV, Mental and Rapid Arithmetic,—Norman Jouse 70, B. May 69.

GRADE III, Scripture,—Winifred May, Leslie Snow 61.

GRADE II. Scripture,—Willie Perks 94, Ethel Morrison 75, Gertrude McOuat 65, Robert Bradley 57.

GRADE I, Scripture,—M. Rodger 95, Clarence Brown 84, Edgar Armstrong 57, Gordon Snow 50.

CUSHING

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Nicholls and Mr. and Mrs. T. Weir Jr. visited friends in Stardale on Sunday.

Mr. C. F. Kains is in St. Annes this week attending the course of Agricultural lectures at Macdonald College.

Mrs. Archie Graham was the hostess on Wednesday evening (St. Valentines) at a social evening for the local Red Cross Society.

An old and much respected resident of Greece's Point passed away on Monday morning in the person of Mr. Joseph Aubrey. The deceased who was 66 years of age was a man of most exemplary character. He had been for many years employed on the Locks and had the esteem and respect of all with whom he came in contact. The funeral occurred on Wednesday morning to the parish church of St. Philippe and was largely attended.

We are ready for large sale of all kinds of New Spring Dry Goods, having bought very early to secure the full lines.
W. BANFORD & SON.

CRESWELL'S

Canada Cement

Prices Right

R. Creswell Regist'd.

LOCAL NEWS

—o—

Mr. Wm A. Gall, spent the week-end in Montreal.

Miss Doris Campbell, spent Tuesday in the City.

Mr. L. Laflenr and G Desjardins spent Tuesday in the City.

Miss Ethel Winters spent a few days in the City this week.

Miss Jennie Forbes, of Montreal, spent the week-end in town.

Principal McBurney was in Quebec on Thursday of this week.

Misses E. and A. Kearns, of Montreal, spent the week-end in town

Mrs. Dr. Paynton, of Knowlton, is at present with her father Mr. T Shepherd

Mr. Isaac Collins, of Montreal, was the week-end guest of Mr and Mrs. Henry Giles.

Misses Ellinor and Margaret Hay, of Montreal, spent the week-end with their parents.

Miss Morin, of Petit Brule, was the guest of her sister Mrs John Hay last week.

Miss Ruby Burnett, of Montreal, was the week-end guest of Mrs Jas. McKimmie.

Pte. Sterling Pollock, of the R.C.H.A. Kingston, spent the week-end with his parents.

Miss Adelaide Grey, of Papineauville, was the week-end guest of her sister Mrs. Jas. Cleland.

Misses Florence and Irene Rice, of Beauharnois, were the week-end guests of Mrs J. Rice.

Miss Millie Davis, of Ottawa, was the guest of her sister Mrs. W. Deacon a few days this week.

The Methodist Ladies Aid met in large members at the home of Mrs. Henry Giles last Thursday

Rev. F. J Hayden and Mr. Gilbert Christie, of Victoria, B. C. were speakers at Dalesville last Thursday

Mr. and Mrs Ben Edwards, of Montreal, were guests of their mother Mrs. Evans for a short visit this week.

Miss Winnie Kyle and Mr. George Tucker, of Montreal, were the week-end guests of Mrs Matthew Rodgers

Next Sunday is Educational Sunday in the Methodist Church. Dr. G. F. Johnston of Montreal, will be the speaker.

Mrs Holland, of Montreal, arrived in town on Sunday owing to the serious illness of her mother Mrs. Jas. Carpenter.

The County Lodge of Argenteuil L.O.A. will hold their Annual Meeting, on Feb. 20th, in Rices Hall, Lachute, at two o'clock.

Rev. Mr. Lackey, Messrs. Geo. Deacon Andrew Elliott, and Tom Pollock, are in Montreal this week attending the Synod of the Diocese.

Mrs. Simmons, of Wilton, Ont., who has been the guest of her daughter Mrs. Dr. Murphy for the past five weeks, left for her home on Tuesday.

Messrs. Dr Clunie, M. Gall, J. Rice, J Campbell, W. G. Rodgers, W. J. Rodgers, were in Montreal on Wednesday, attending the Masonic Grand Lodge of the Province of Quebec.

Don't Miss the Temple Of Fame, 30 Kings, Queens and Celebritie, will appear before the Goddess

Come and see Samantha Allen and Josiah. Its Screamingly Funny. Also see Queen of Sherba and Cleopatra. in Their Eastern Robes. Don't Miss seeing the Kaiser, and Kitchener, Bobbie Burns, and Bridget O Flannigan. To be held in the Town Hall, on Friday, Feb. 23rd.

The S.S.S. Club have sent a parcel to each of the following.—Ernie and Eddie Cooke, George Graham, Bob Carpenter, Austin Cunningham, Guy Doig, Willie Barker, Wilton Bull, Eddie Jones, P. M. McKercher, Geo. Beaton, Wm. Read, Wilbur Fraser, Gordon Hampton, Jim Joss, Erle Todd, Howard Hooker, Del Mitchell, Cecil Conlin, Read Giles, Roy Fraser, Elmer Giles, Cecil Bradford, Harry Hammond, Frank Boa. George Dixon, and expect during this month to send to the remainder of our boys. The Club will meet at the home of Mrs. Conlin on Friday next, but will hold no meeting on Friday the 23rd.

The Methodist Golden Rule Class turned out last Sunday in good numbers, to hear an address by the Local Member of the Legislature, there being forty present. Mr. Hay who was introduced by the President of the class, Mr. F. W. Alexander, received quite an ovation as he rose to address the members on the subject of "Responsible Government." The speaker expressed his great pleasure in being present to address such a fine group gathered to discuss great problems of the hour, and wished the class all success. He then gave his address and in doing so revewed the history of Governments. Going back to ancient times in the days of Athens, then on down to middle ages and on the time of King John, when at Runnymeade, the Nobles forced him to sign the Famous Magna Charter. He discussed the period of the Cromwell and the Stuarts, The Georgian and Victorian Reigns where governments had culminated in the King governing through his responsible ministers. The speaker claimed the British rule was the very highest expression of responsible government. He compared the great advantages of responsible government with the Autocracy of Germany, where the Kaiser was the absolute monarch. All power being vested in one man's hand. Mr. Hay then gave a scathing denunciation of the Barbarities of Germany, and its ruthless methods of war. Its abominable Military Caste, and a few financiers who were allowed to bring the pressure upon the Kaiser and force his hand for war. Mr Hay was greeted with a round of applause at this point. Mr. Hay then spoke of the work and relation of Church and State, and assured the members that the work being done by the Church, Bible Classes and Sunday Schools were of incalculable good in moulding the lives and character of the young and future citizens of the Empire.

Before taking his seat he again thanked the members for their patient hearing and wished them all success. Many questions were asked and much discussion ensued. Among other questions were, "Do you think that Canada ought to be represented in the Imperial Parliament? Mr. Hay answered, "Yes, I think so and believe that after the War Canada will be represented in the British House of Commons".

Questions on the Liquor traffic were asked and answered. Also about Morals issues before the country. These were dealt with from an Imperial and not Party standpoint.

Alderman Christie, of Victoria, B C. proposed a vote of thanks to the speaker which was seconded by Mr. J. D. Campbell. Rev. F. J. Hayden put the vote to the class, and it was carried with applause

Dr. W W Alexander will address the class next Sunday.

License or no License.

The petition presented at the town council last week for the revocation of the temperance by-law came as somewhat of a surprise as it was thought that the vote taken on the question last year had proven conclusively that the people were desirous of driving out the accursed liquor traffic from our fair town and allowing our hotel-keepers to gain their livelihood in a more business like way if not quite so lucrative

To think that the hotel-keepers should have become so emboldened as to appeal to the new council at its first session shows that they have an idea that the present council is more favorable than the last. Judging from the men who constitute the new council we are humbly of opinion that they will resent such inferences to them and will flatly turn down the petition.

Wherever it is tried Prohibition pays. It is nothing to say that a man can get a drink in a Prohibition town. There is no magic in a prohibition law that saves it from being broken. We have laws against murder, but there are murderers. We have laws against theft, but there are thieves. All laws are broken—mostly thanks to drink. But we have only to want to know the truth to find it out, and the truth about Prohibition is that it is winning everywhere, and while it has only been tried out in Lachute and Argenteuil for one brief year the useful businesses are prospering and the saloons languishing which is as it should be for the dolers out of the cursed liquor have had it their own way long enough. The estimated $60,000 that is not spent over the bars of Lachute is now being spent on bread, meat, clothes and education and we are thinking that our tradespeople fully realize the fallacy of reverting back to the drinking days.

Brownsburg Returned Soldier's Committee.

The following is the financial result of the "Tag Day" inaugurated by the above Committee showing separate collections made by the Lady Members and friends, which will be devoted to the Funds for Presentations and Receptions to our "Returning Soldiers.

Miss F. Prosser	$21 09
" V. Johnson	14 33
" G. Moseley	14 01
" M. Pasco	12 30
Mrs. W Prosser	9 19
" W. Talbot	9 13
Miss E. Bisy	8 95
Mrs. E. H. G. Secker	8 79
Miss R. Moseley	7 34
" J. Davidson	6 08
" G. McKiddie	5 05
" L. King	5 00
" A Cameron	4 10
" E Stewart	3 80
" L. VanBuren	3 00
" R. Racine	2 92
" E. Hansen	2 60
" H. Dumas	1 32
	$139 00

The Committee take this opportunity to publicly thank those who have so generously subscribed to this worthy cause.

In addition to the above $40.90 were produced from a Hockey match between D.C.C. Staff, and D.C.C. Packing Room, played on 2nd, February.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Lines written by a loving friend for Pte. David Meadows, of the 227th, Batt. leaving for overseas.

Dear David in the night afar,
Please tell your loved ones how you are,
As constant as the stars above
Our Hearts to you dear lad we love
Amid the Sabbath Hymns of cheer
We long for you and wish you here,
God be with you when you roam,
And keep you safe and bring you home.

Now for Spring!

Get your Dress Goods now and have your sewing done before the rush of Spring Work. We have a full line of Dress Goods and Suitings in Black, Navy Blue and colors.

We have a few nice Silk Dresses in Silk Velvet and Serge. These are in Navy, Copen, Brown and Black. Also a few Costumes in various colours.

W. BANFORD & SON, LACHUTE.

Hay, Flour and Feed,

In Large or Small Quantities

Bread, Cakes & Confectionery

Wedding Cakes a Specialty.

Ice Cream made to order. - - Fruits in Season

Fine Assortment of Ganong's Chocolates.
Splendid Line of Picture Post-cards.

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

Robert Hamilton,

Phone. 80. *Baker & Confectioner*

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

NEW EDISON

Come and hear this much talked of Diamond Disc Re-Creation (Phonograph)

No needles to change!
Indestructible records!
Clear Perfect Tone!

You will be made welcome at any time, and will not be pressed to buy.

Thomas Chalmers singing in direct comparison with the New Edison's Re-Creation of his voice.

Eugene Jousse
Watchmaker, Jeweller and Optician
MAIN STREET, LACHUTE.

A Tenderfoot's Wooing

By CLIVE PHILLIPPS WOLLEY

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

CHAPTER XX.—(Cont'd.)

Most of the events to which we look forward in life (and probably in death), either with desire or dread are curiously unlike our forecasts of them. A battle upon either a large or small scale is no exception to this rule. Men laugh in the crisis of a life and death struggle, and in the last South African war a volunteer, told off as one of the escort of a big gun, remembers only of Spion Kop that it was fought on a "jolly" day, that the weather and the smooth grass slopes suggested pink parasols and picnic hampers; that there was funny little balloon-like puffs rising at intervals from the ridge opposite to that on which he lay; that the sun was warm and comforting, and that some confounded fellow woke him up with the toe of a service boot when the battle was over and it was time to take the gun home.

It was with Rolt as it was with that yeoman.

After Al's departure he worked feverishly at the making of his burrow, expecting every moment to hear the hum of bullets through the scrub over head, but no bullets came, and at last, even with his jack knife, he had managed to scrape out a hollow ample enough to contain his body.

Then he lay in it and watched, until the minutes grew into an hour, and the dawn into young day, without any sign of life showing itself upon the landscape, except a coyote, shadowy and utterly noiseless, who came stealing down from the hills, until he was nearly midway between the pines and the cherry patch.

There he checked sharply, his nose went up and his brush dropped, and wheeling in his tracks, he went back at a lope to the nearest rising ground, on which he stood awhile reconnoitring.

Something in the country displeased him, for after a prolonged survey he loped back the way he had come.

The coyote's behavior was suggestive of suspicion, but a little broad-winged hawk which poised in the clear air or swung noiselessly overhead with a keen eye for mice or beetles, contradicted the habitually suspicious vagabond.

Rolt found it impossible to remain strung up to concert pitch for even in such an atmosphere of peaceful beauty, just as the half alarmed buck does, when pitted against the everlasting patience of his hunter, and was actually dozing when a voice behind him asked:

"Have you got your Holland along with you to-day, Boss?"

Rolt started, but though only half awake, had sense enough to lie still.

"Yes," he said, without turning.

"It's good for long shooting, ain't it?"

"It's sighted for five hundred yards."

"I guess that's good enough. Do you see that yallerish looking bunch of sage brush, the biggest in sight away there to the right? Jest perforate it, will you?"

Rolt raised his rifle, and looked questioningly at old Al, whose head was now along-side his own.

The old man nodded, and Rolt adjusting his sights to the five hundred yards range, cuddled down on his rifle.

"High or low?" he asked.

"I guess it's most solid near the bottom," chuckled Al.

Then Rolt drew a long breath, for a moment there was absolute silence, and then a little puff of dust, fifty yards beyond the sage brush, recorded the fact that the foresight had been taken too full. A few sprigs of the yellow weed fell, but otherwise there was no sign from the bush.

"Sits stiller nor a fool hen," commented Al. "Try her lower still, Boss"

Rolt took the same bead again, but this time he took it upon the very base of his target. At his second shot the bush which he had watched for an hour became alive. A horrid scream followed the impact of his bullet and in place of the little fountain of golden dust, a man's body sprang high into the air and then pitched headlong on the near side of the bush writhing and tying itself into knots amongst the branches of the withered sage brush.

"Must be quite a holler ther; a'most as good as this one of ourn. I seed him coming from the time he started. Holy smoke!"

Al's ejaculation was the result of a perfect blizzard of bullets which suddenly burst upon the cherry patch, cutting the feeble brush into ribbons and tatters and making the defenders crouch in their lairs like frightened rabbits.

"Fire a good many shots for fifteen Injuns," growled Al. "Liker fifty. It's the hull Chilcoten tribe, blank 'em," and then rising recklessly to his knees, he roared, "Turn it loose, boys. Don't let the beggars get away," and he emptied the magazine of his repeater with a rapidity which would have done credit to a machine gun.

Five minutes earlier the Boss had tired of watching the motionless sage brush over which the hawk had suwng and from which that coyate had retreated so promptly, and now whilst the rifles rattled and the smell of powder tainted the air, there were a dozen wild figures dashing from it for the pine belt.

Only two of them fell, and one of these got to his feet again and was hauled into cover by his fellows.

"Blanked bad shootin'. Say. Boss, that shot of yours turned on the hull bloomin' orchestra. How many did you git?"

"I'm afraid I did not touch one of them."

"Guess you're better at sitters. Didn't you spot any of 'em before I told you to shoot at that brush? Lord! I've been watching that fellow over there for nigh on to an hour. It's lucky as I didn't wait for him to come in range or my old shootin' iron."

"Why, what difference would it have made?"

"All the difference between living and dying. They'd have rushed us in another ten minutes, and shooting as we did, they would have got in. But I reckon they won't try that game any more for awhile."

Rolt sincerely hoped that they would not, or that if they did old Al's eyes would keep watch for them. In his own eyes he had lost all confidence.

For a long time silence fell again between the pines and the cherry trees. There was no sound, but for the crack of an occasional twig as one of the defenders moved uneasily in his narrow shelter; no movement except from that twisted figure by the sage brush.

It was a long time before that became quite still, and Rolt was thankful when that time came.

Before the attempted rush the sage brush had been equally still, and the memory of that fact so worried Rolt that he now began to imagine enemies in the most ridiculous grass patches. He was beginning to lose his sense of proportion and imagination magnified the most absurd trifles.

It was a relief when a single shot broke the strain of long waiting. The bullet dropped about a couple of hundred yards from the cherry patch and ricochetted through the highest branches of it. There was a slight pause and then a second shot from the same spot in the timber, the bullet dropping this time a hundred yards nearer Al's screen.

"Jest so," muttered Al, who had again crawled to Rolt's side, "and the next will be nearer still. They are getting our range now. Had ought to have done that the first go off. I guess there'll be no room here for two now. Lie low, boys, it's goin' to storm again," and he crawled back to his own position just as it began again to hail bullets.

For a good quarter of an hour the Indians in the timber kept up a steady stream of independent firing, as if they would fill up that little hollow with lead or reap the thin cover in it with their concentrated fire, but though their bullets cut down the standing brush as if it had been slashed, riddled it, and left it in flying tatters, the men under ground remained untouched. Neither did they attempt to reply.

"Don't stir, boys, and don't shoot back," commanded Al. When they think they've killtd every insect in this bloomin' brush patch, they'll maybe try some other racket. Then we'll get our work in."

CHAPTER XXI.

The Indians were very thorough in their work of destruction, and thanks to the looting of Rolt's store-house they had plenty of ammunition to spare, but at best even, they were satisfied.

The cherry patch looked like a field after a Manitoban hail storm, and there could have been little doubt in the Chilcoten's minds that anything that had sheltered in it was as dead as Julius Caesar. But being Indians they elected to run no risks. When the firing ceased a sound of chopping began, and Rolt who should have known better, imagined that the cold-blooded brutes were going to fled before picking up their birds, but he misjudged them. An Indian is sufficiently cold-blooded, but not on the hunting trail or the war path. Then he thinks a great deal less of his belly than does a white man under similar circumstances.

Before long a great tree crashed down and before the sound of its fall had died away, they saw the top of another lean slowly over, hang for a moment, and then isappear in a spray of shattered boughs and pine needles.

Three fell in all, and still the chopping went on. Then for the first time Rolt noticed what looked like a great saw log just outside the line of the pine trees, lying parallel with that line, and as he noticed it two more came to join it.

There was no doubt that they came; he saw them emerge slowly, like some footless monsters, moving sideways down the hill.

"Ah, here they come! They're gettin' down to business at last. Thats more like Cree fightin'! I wouldn't have thought that they knowed so much," muttered Al.

But at first Rolt, who had not Al's experience, did not understand, and the sight of those three great pine logs creeping down abreast, apparently by their own volition, was very horrible.

From time to time a rifle spat redly from the timber, but for the most part the slow progress of the logs down the sloping prairie was made in absolute silence. The sun creeping across the heavens seemed to move faster than they did.

"We've got to get them other two over this side," said Al. "We can't stop them," pointing to the logs, "and when they get here there'll be a blanked hot time in the cherry patch."

"Can we spare them? Won't the Indians sneak round from behind?"

"Not likely, and if they do we've got to risk it, I guess they'll wipe us out this time," with which cheering remark he crept away, returning with Toma.

"I've left the other galloot where he was," he explained. "He ain't any account as a rifle shot, but he's so plum scared that he'll make a pretty smart looking man. Hulloh! What's got that log?"

The centre log had reached the spot where Al's hat lay, and as it passed over it, possibly one of the hands which propelled the log reached for the derelict "Stetson" which had been the old man's pride. At the same time the slope of the prairie increased suddenly, and this particular log hab been trimmed absolutely round, it was a white pine and young, and therefore smooth and heavy, and the men which had trimmed it had taken all the limbs off close to the trunk.

The result was that though it had crawled as slowly as its companions up to this point, as soon as it left the sharper incline it began to turn over more freely, each revolution giving additional impetus, until it was obviously rolling.

Already it was twenty feet ahead of its companions, and then for a moment a brown hand showed above it. Al's rifle came to his shoulder, but he was too slow; the hand disappeared before he could press the trigger.

(To be continued.)

HUGE COST OF PRESENT WAR.

Europe's Conflicts From 1801 to 1914 Cost Only Half.

Wars cost Europe from the beginning of the nineteenth century up to August, 1914, about 65 billion francs, or not half of what the belligerent powers have already expended during the present conflict, according to statistics compiled by Edmund Thery, the French economist, and published in an article written to indicate the progression of the cost of war.

The fifteen years of war waged by Napoleon increased the public debt of France by 538,000,000 francs, while the Crimean war alone cost the Republic 1,660,000,000, according to Thery. Great Britain spent 1,550,000,000 in the Crimean, while that war cost Austri 343,000,000, and Turkey and Sardinia together, 642,000,000 francs. France spent 650,000,000 francs on the Mexican war, he says, and 853,000,000 in the conflict against Austria for the liberation of Italy.

Prussia in her wars against Denmark and Austria spent about two billion francs, while the German States and France together spent about 15 billion on the war of 1870, including five billion francs indemnity paid by France to Germany. The war of 1877-78 against Turkey cost Russia about 2,700,000,000 francs, while she spent 6,300,000,000 in the war with Japan, as against 4,500,000,000 spent by Japan.

Prepare.

"I'm thinking of getting married, pa. What's it like?"

"You had a job as janitor once, didn't you?"

"Yes."

"And you had a position as watchman once, didn't you?"

"Yes."

"And you worked a while as a caretaker, didn't you?"

"Yes."

"Well, it's a combination of all three jobs—and then some."

GUARANTY PLAN

AUTOMOBILE Time Payments

Look for This Emblem in the Dealer's Window

Sign no purchase papers that do not bear the Guaranty Emblem

AT the request of the leading manufacturers and dealers of the Dominion, the Guaranty Securities Corporation has established its Canadian office in the National Trust Building, Montreal.

The Guaranty Plan provides a private, dignified and standardized system of credit, fully safeguarding the banking proprieties, and offers accommodation to responsible and worthy persons who can afford to own and maintain cars, but desire credit in their purchase.

The Guaranty Plan is free from annoying red tape—a direct and simple business transaction, giving—*"Time for the Buyer—Cash for the Seller—Safety for All."*

See the Local Dealer in the car in which you are interested. He should be fully equipped with full instructions and the simple form of purchase contract which you will sign. If, by any chance, your dealer is not equipped with this information, write us giving his name and address, and the make of car that he handles. Also ask him to write us without delay. We will see that your requirements are taken care of promptly.

The Guaranty Plan is applicable in the purchase of a number of the best known cars, produced by permanently established concerns who maintain Canadian service organizations adequate to meet the demands of Canadian owners.

A description of the Guaranty Plan, and a list of the cars recognized, will be sent upon request, *but see your Local Dealer first.*

Guaranty Securities Corporation,
National Trust Building
Montreal

C.S.326

WAR BREAKS UP ENGLISH ESTATES

OWNERS FORCED TO DISPOSE OF THEIR HOLDINGS.

Bought by Men Who Have Grown Rich in Supplying Armies With Goods.

"Country life in England will undergo and is undergoing a revolution such as England has not witnessed since the Norman Conquest."

In these words Frank Hirst, editor of the London Economist and one of the leading authorities on economic subjects in England, summed up one of the most striking effects of the war. What he means is that the country gentlemen of the old school are disappearing, squeezed out by the high taxation, the death duties, and killed off in many instances in the service of their country. Their places are being taken by men who have grown rich in supplying goods that are needed by England's immense armies, or who are making tremendous profits out of the necessities of the people by taking advantage of the conditins created by the war.

"What will happen to the stately mansions of England after the war?" Mr. Hirst asks. He answered his question as follows:

"In individual cases the answer depends on the investments of the owners. A man who has invested in Brazil or Mexico is in a specially sad way, while the man who has put his money in ships or coal is very fortunate indeed. But on the whole the fate of the landed gentry and of the country seats depends on taxes.

Savings Swept Away.

"Taxes have already risen high enough to make it certain that most large houses will be to let or for sale, for most country people before the war had places which fitted their income, with a comfortable margin for savings or special expenditure. Most of them will have to move into smaller houses if they can find tenants or purchasers. The doubling and trebling of the income tax has swept away the margin, and the higher the flood of taxation rises the fewer country seats will remain unsubmerged.

"Evidently there will be a wholesale emigration and country life will undergo a revolution such as England has not witnessed since the Norman Conquest. Some of the finest estates, I expect, will be bought up by English and American contractors who have made fortunes out of the War Office and the Ministry of Munitions. Others will perhaps be cut up by the Labor Ministry and parcelled out among disbanded soldiers whose jobs are gone and for whom no other employment can be found.

"The present public expenditure of the government is supposed to be about equal to the whole of the private incomes of all the inhabitants of the United Kingdom. If Alfred the Great had lived until now and had throughout his long life of more than a thousand years burned one £5 ($25) note of the Bank of England every hour of the day and night he would not have destroyed as much money as Mr. McKenna is adding every fortnight to the national debt."

Selling Their Estates.

Mr. Hirst's view is fully borne out by the men who are in close touch with the landed gentry. A member of a famous firm of estate agents through whose hands most of the sales of property of this description pass told me that hardly a week goes by that he is not called on to arrange the sale of some large country estate and that the smaller estates are being placed in his hands for disposal by the score, writes a London correspondent.

"The country gentlemen of England," he said, "simply cannot live under the new conditions. Most of them are dependent absolutely on their rents for their income. A man has a couple of thousand acres which have been in his family for centuries. He lets the land out to farmers, many of whom have been on the land as long as himself. The rents were fixed years ago when agriculture was depressed, and, although times are good for the farmers now, it is too soon to raise rents.

"No one knows whether the present high prices for agricultural produce will last, and at any rate the farmers have had a good many bad years to make up. The squire simply cannot raise the rents, and he cannot live on his income in the old style. The taxes now take more than a quarter of it, and the death duties, if the property should happen to change hands two or three times in quick succession, as may well happen and as has happened recently in many cases in these days of war, eat up the capital. What is the man to do but try to get rid of the property, which instead of a source of income has become a burden to him?

Find Ready Purchasers.

"So far there has not been much difficulty in finding purchasers, for there are many people in this country who have made money out of the war, and the Englishman who makes a fortune is always in a hurry to acquire a country seat. There have been a good many American inquiries too, and some purchases by Americans, but not so many as one would have expected. I am told, however, that a good many Americans are likely to come into the market for English estates after the war is finished. They have an idea that prices may be lower then than they are now."

Everything that this man says is supported by the advertising columns of the newspapers. The London Times this week had a full page advertisement of country properties offered by one firm of estate agents. These properties were situated in many parts of England. A significant feature of this page of advertisements was that many of the properties offered were comparatively country estates. Some of the great land owners have been parting with land recently, but these sales have been confined almost wholly to the sale of outlying portions of their estates, and have not included the family seats.

One of the recent sales which excited considerable attention was that of the Amesbury Abbey estate, which includes the famous Stonehenge ruins. It has been the seat of the Antrobus family for centuries. It included 6,400acres. Another historic estate which recently came under the hammer was the Stisted Hall estate in Essex, while an example of the sale of outlying lands by great noblemen was the sale of the Earl of Kintore's Aberdeenshire and Kincardineshire estates, comprising 25,000 acres and a rent roll of $110,000 a year.

War Dogs Gold Collars.

Gold collars as awards for special services have been given by the French Society for the Protection of Animals to fifteen French war dogs, says the Journal des Debats. "Pyrame" especially distinguished himself. He and his master were scouting when he discovered Germans in ambush. He barked and made his master understand the danger. His leader did not move from his post, but sent "Pyrame" back to warn a battalion which was coming up. This dog has an inscription about his deed attached to his collar.

The Cruelty of Justice.

Ex-Prisoner—Surely you ain't going to turn me out of gaol in weather like this.

Thorough mixing is what makes cake delicate and tender

Lantic Sugar

makes the best cake because it creams quickly and thoroughly with the butter which is the hardest part of the mixing. Its purity and extra *"fine"* granulation make it dissolve at once.

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

"The All-Purpose Sugar"

For the Laundry

For nearly 60 years, Edwardsburg "Silver Gloss" has been the standby.

In one pound packages and six pound fancy enamelled tins.

THE CANADA STARCH CO. LIMITED 236
MONTREAL. CARDINAL. BRANTFORD. FORT WILLIAM.
Makers of "Crown Brand" and "Lily White" Corn Syrups and Benson's Corn Starch

Silver Gloss Starch

EXTERMINATE THE HOUSE-FLY

Attack Filthy, Disease-carrying Pest In Its Breeding-grounds.

The house-fly is the dirtiest of all vermin. It visits the filthiest places imaginable and then distributes the filth over our food. It carries the germs of typhoid, infantile diarrhoea, and other intestinal diseases, and, probably, assists in the spread of tuberculosis. Hence, it is not merely very dirty but exceedingly dangerous as well.

Means of protection against flies are common; doors and windows may be screened, fly papers, traps, 'swatters', and poison may be employed to kill those that do enter the house. But these purely defensive measures ar not enough. The war must be carried into the enemy's country; the fly must be exterminated.

To wage war with the adult fly is to go into a ceaseless battle that can never be decisive in man's favor. The flies form such a numerous host that it is impossible to kill them all in a single season and a very few survivors are sufficient to propagate an equally numerous host the season following.

The only way to exterminate the fly is to attack it in the larval or maggot form. Flies lay their eggs in manure or garbage; ten days from the time of hatching the maggots emerge as winged insects, fully equipped for distributing disease-breeding bacteria. But a city with clean back-yards and clean stable premises would be a flyless city, for it would have abolished the flies' breeding-grounds. The plan of campaign against these annoying and dangerous pests is thus plain; we must clean up, not once or twice a year, but all the time. Persons with dirty back-yards should be prosecuted. Privies should be abolisher whenever possible and, where allowed, should be kept continually disinfected and be cleaned twice weekly. The piling of refus in disgusting and unsightly "dumps" should never be permitted. If the town cannot afford an incinerator, the refuse should be buried.

Experiments conducted by the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture have shown that the fly larvae in manure and other refuse may be killed by treatment with borax, one pound of borax being sufficient to treat 16 cu. ft., or very nearly 13 bushels of manure. If used in larger quantities, the borax may prove injurious to plants. The borax should be sifted over the manure, particularly neaf the edges of the pile, which should then be sprinkled with four gallons of water. This treatment wil kill 98 to 99 per cent of all the larvae in the manure. At 11 cents per pound for borax, it is estimated that the cost would be 2 cents per horse per day. This cost could be very greatly reduced by employing calcined colemanite instead of Borax, if the former were imported in large quantities. One pound of colemanite will treat 11 bushels of manure and its larvicidal action is as effective as that of borax.

A Sensible Thing To Do

When the drug, caffeine—the active principle in tea and coffee—shows in headache, nervousness, insomnia, biliousness, jumpy heart, and so on, the sensible thing to do is to quit both tea and coffee.

It's easy, having at hand the delicious pure food-drink

Instant Postum

It is made from wheat roasted with a bit of wholesome molasses and is free from any harmful substance.

Thousands who prefer to protect their health, use Postum with comfort and delight.

Made in the cup—instantly—with hot water. Convenient, nourishing, satisfying.

"There's a Reason" for POSTUM

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

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE.

First Aid Work of the Canadian Pacific Railway Centre.

"A most successful year, notwithstanding the general depression." This is the pleasing statement contained in the sixth annual report of the Canadian Pacific Railway Centre of the St. John Ambulance Association. For the twelve months, ending September 30, 1915, no less than 1,816 passed qualifying examinations out of a total of 2,564 who presented themselves for instruction at the classes.

In all the departments of the C.P.R. Centre of the Association, which spreads over the country, a greater zeal than ever was manifested for work, and the support of the superintending officials of the C.P.R. is in no small way responsible for a good deal of the advancement made. Wives and daughters of C.P.R. employees have taken advantage of the free course of training offered, and now no less than 825 ladies have taken out the certificate of qualification from the Association.

Under the auspices of the C.P.R. Centre instruction was given to the Borden Battery and Ammunition Column before leaving Montreal for the front. Afterwards the certificates of merit were presented to the officers and men by His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught.

An important feature of the work of the C.P.R. Centre was the bringing of a large number of the lady clerks of the C.P.R. into touch with the Red Cross Society, an organization to which they proved a valuable asset.

Three men were saved from drowning at Winnipeg by W. T. Davies, C. P.R. ambulance instructor, and William Newcombe, a C.P.R. constable. Sir Donald Cameron presented the medal of the Royal Canadian Humane Society to each in recognition of their bravery.

Particulars were obtainable of 3,780 cases where first aid had been administered by members of the C.P.R. Centre. The cases were thus divided: Atlantic Centre, 9; Eastern Division, 130; Ontario Division, 136; western lines, 3,440.

Concluding the report of the C.P.R. Centre pays a glowing tribute to the late Lieutenant-Colonel Lacy R. Johnson, who had been chairman of the Centre under review and also of the whole Association. During his time as chairman nearly 7,000 employees of the C.P.R. passed the qualifying examinations, and in this way made themselves better citizens of the Dominion.

FIENDISH WAY OF FIGHTING.

Some of the Terrors and Humors of the Bomb.

An Irish officer, writing from the British front in Flanders about bombs and bomb-throwing contrivances, says:

The more you have to do with bombs the more afraid of them you become, for you cannot play with explosives all day without going aloft sooner or later. The toil of good men who have been blown to pieces by their own bombs is long and sad.

Bomb-throwing as an art is still in its infancy; it changes almost from day to day. At best, it is a fiendish way of fighting, for it inflicts ghastly injuries.

Yet bombing, like many other aspects of the war, has its humorous side, and I have seen a whole trench helpless with laughter at the sight of two men running opposite ways to avoid a sausage bomb from a German trench mortar. They collided, and sat down facing each other, like vaudeville comedians. The bomb dropped between them, almost touching them both—and then failed to explode.

One morning twenty or more members of the general staff came round to our trench to witness a test of a new catapult arrangement for throwing bombs to the distance of two hundred and fifty yards. With great interest they watched the screwing down of the great arm and the fastening of the bomb in position. Then upward and forward swung the arm; but the missile, not having been properly secured, instead of hurtling in the direction of the enemy, rose gently afew feet in the air, and then turned to descend again into the trench.

Such a rapid and complete disappearance of staff officers had never before been seen. They fled like rabbits, and as they rounded the corner of th trench, the bomb went off a few feet from the ground, completely destroying the catapult.

POTATOES CAUSE IDIOCY.

Physicians Also Say They Sometimes Produce Palsy.

Vodka, forbidden forever in Russia by the Czar, is distilled from potatoes, and the new edict may be regarded as yet another shade of ignominy cast upon the long-suffering tuber, for it is interesting to note that the very evils ascribed to vodka drinking today were formerly attributed to eating potatoes, says the London Chronicle.

Not such a great while ago a learned Frenchman wrote a treatise to show how idiocy had increased since the introduction of the potato into Europe, and our own medical men in past times condemned it as a cause of palsy and other hideous diseases.

Women Sweep Streets.

Because of the dearth of male labor owing to the war, the streets are being brushed and burnished by feminine hands in English towns.

He is Just One More of The Many

WHO HAS FOUND NEW HEALTH IN DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS.

Philip McLeod Tells How He Suffered from Kidney Trouble for Years and Found a Quick and Complete Cure in Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Tarbot, Victoria Co., C.B., June 19th (Special.)—Philip McLeod is just one more of the many residents in this neighborhood who have found new health in Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"I have used Dodd's Kidney Pills with great success," Mr. McLeod states. "For years I had kidney trouble and could get nothing to help me. Hearing of what Dodd's Kidney Pills have done for others led me to use them. Five boxes cured me completely.

"I have recommended Dodd's Kidney Pills to many people. I cannot speak too highly of them."

The testimony of people who have been cured is better than all the theory in the world. Dodd's Kidney Pills are purely and simply a kidney remedy. If you have kidney trouble all you need to do is to ask others. They will tell you that Dodd's Kidney Pills will cure you.

They will also tell you that Dodd's Kidney Pills cure rheumatism, dropsy, heart disease, diabetes, gravel and Bright's disease. That is because all these diseases are either kidney diseases or are caused by diseased kidneys.

Could Be Nothing Else.

"What makes your hair so white?" said little Clara to her dear grandpa, as she sat on the old gentleman's knee. "I am very old, dear," was the reply. Then he added, with a fine disregard for truth, "I was in the ark, you know." The little lady looked at him with renewed interest. "Were you really?" she asked. "Are you Noah?" "No," "Then you are Shem?" "No." "Ham, then?" "No, I'm not Ham." "Then you're Japhet?" Smilingly the old gentleman shook his snowy head, greatly enjoying the joke. "Then, grandpa," said Clara, her childish tones strong and decided, "you're beast!"

Minard's Liniment used by Physicians.

Town From Station.

A countryman has various ways of sizing up London, and this is one of them. A Scottish soldier arriving at King's Cross with his kit was met at the station by one of those kind women who have banded themselves together to welcome and befriend such men. She offered him rest and refreshment and other kindnesses, but the Scot refused everything.

"But is there nothing I can do for you?' urged the kindly lady.

"Well, ma'am," replied the soldier, "I'd be obliged, if you'd tell me how far is the toon from the station."

Interested Parties.

Heiress—We'll have to postpone the wedding.

Suitor—I don't know that we can. I must ask my creditors.

We are not here to go to sleep—no more are you. Get on—or get out, that is the law of to-day.

BRIGGS' FLY MATS PRICE 5¢

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

A Tasty Summer "Snack" for the warm days when the appetite craves "something different" for luncheon, for picnics or any kind of outdoor excursion is **Triscuit**, the Shredded Whole Wheat Wafer. It is made of the whole wheat steam-cooked, shredded and baked. Toast it in the oven to restore its crispness and spread over it butter, soft cheese or marmalade. Its snappy, tasty aroma is a delight to the palate, supplying the greatest amount of nutriment in smallest bulk. A deliciously wholesome toast. It is ready-cooked, easily carried, is strengthening and satisfying.

Made in Canada.

FROM SUNSET COAST

WHAT THE WESTERN PEOPLE ARE DOING.

Progress of the Great West Told in a Few Pointed Paragraphs.

Vancouver will raise a special bicycle corps to go overseas.

The next British Columbia election will be held in August.

After a lapse of twenty-eight years, work has been started at the old Stump Lake Mine, near Nicola, B.C.

Vancouver expects to get a fire boat for its waterfront and the firemen may receive an increase in wages.

A second son of Rev. C. A. Sykes, Victoria, Andrew Victor Sykes, has enlisted with the Canadin Field Ambulance Corps.

Roy A. Fancher, a logger, was drowned at Powell Lake B.C., when he and six companidns were upset from a canoe.

The first general picnic of the Vancouver Girl Guides for this season was held recently. About 125 Guides attended.

The jury acquitted the manager of Thiel Detective Agency for forcible detention of De Forest Ayres, Vancouver, who committed suicide.

Dr. George A. Russell, a private in the 102nd Battalion, Comox, B.C., is the second son of Rev. A. L. Russell, of Burns Lake, B.C., to enlist.

Ferby P. Pettipiece, of Vancouver, was almost instantly killed at Bear Creek, B.C., when a steam shovel overturned and fell upon him.

Hon. Lorne Campbell, Minister of Mines, entertained the Press Gallery members at luncheon in Victoria. Premier Bowser addressed the gathering.

The latest despatch from Victoria, B.C., says that great anxiety is felt owing to the continued forest fires which are raging in the northern interior of the province.

Returning home after a ten days' absence, T. Johnson, a commercial traveller, of Vancouver, was shocked to find his wife lying dead in a pool of blood. Death was due to hemorrhage.

Abe Craibe, a South Vancouver youth of 18, has confessed he started the fire which wiped out the Alberta Pacific Grain Company's elevator, the New England Fish Company and Canadian Fish Company's premises.

Freddie's Funny Thought.

"Pa, what's it mean to 'follow your nose?' "

"It means to go the way your nose points."

"Then, if our pug should try to follow his nose, I guess he'd turn a back somersault."

ZAM-BUK is the best remedy known for sunburn, heat rashes, eczema, sore feet, stings and blisters. A skin food!

All Druggists and Stores—50c.

The Dunlop Rubber Company Wants Workmen for Toronto

More men are needed in the Toronto factory of The Dunlop Tire & Rubber Goods Company, Limited, to keep up with the demands of a steadily increasing business. Here is a chance for mechanics, or unskilled workmen who wish to become mechanics, to learn a trade that commands good wages everywhere. No previous experience in rubber working necessary. The right kind of men can trust the Dunlop Company for a square deal. Send in your name and address for an application blank. Address:

Dunlop Tire & Rubber Goods Company, Limited

Booth Ave. - - Toronto

THE COST OF FIRES.

Canada Pays Dearly for Indifference and Carelessness.

The Dominion Superintendent of Insurance has issued an abstract report of fire insurance business in Canada for 1915. The report gives an interesting insight into what Canada is paying as the price of her indifference and carelessness with fire

In 1915 Canada had an approximate fire loss of $15,500,000. Fire insurance companies paid out for fire losses $14,030,298, or approximately $1,500,000 less than the fire loss. The owners of destroyed property consequently had to bear the latter loss.

Fire insurance companies collected from the people in premiums $26,530,293, which, added to the margin of $1,500,000, gives an approximate total of $28,000,000. This latter figure represents only the actual cash outlay as represented by insurance protection, and value of property consumed in excess of insurance. To this must be added the loss in disruption of business, damage through hasty removal of property, the expense of upkeep of fire departments, extra water-supply, privat fire protection, etc.

That much the greater portion of this loss may be avoided is shown by a report of the fire chief of Vancouver, B. C., for March, covering the causes of fires in the cases of the 36 alarms responded to by the fire department in that city, as follows: Children playing with matches, 2; lamp thrown on stove, 1; Chimney fires, 9; overheated stoves and furnaces, 3; unknown origin, 5; electric heater left turned on, 1; smoke scare, 1; backfire in carburetor, 1; grease on stove, 1; defective chimney, 1; hot ashes, 2; spontaneous combustion, 1; gasolene explosion, 1; electrical origin, 2; overheated coal oil stove, 2; defective fire-place, 1; overheated chimney, 1; smoking in bed, 1.

Canada cannot afford to continue this sacrifice of money, materials and labour, especially when every effort should be made to husband her resources.

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house

Costly.

"Did yez give yer woife anything on her birthday, Pat?"

"Oi did."

"Phwat did it cost yez?"

"Tin dollars or tin days."

I was cured of Bronchitis and Asthma by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
MRS. A. LIVINGSTONE.
Lot 5, P. E. I.

I was cured of a severe attack of Rheumatism by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
Mahone Bay. JOHN MADER.

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

Caught Unexpectedly.

A young Tommy was hauled before his commanding officer. He had exceeded his leave by two days. "Well," said the officer, "what have you to say for yourself?" "I'm awfully sorry," replied Tommy. "I really couldn't get back before. I was detained by business." Officer (sternly)—"So you wanted two more days of grace, did you?" "No, sir," answered Tommy, off his guard for a moment, "of Marjorie."

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

The Chaps Were Insulted.

The visitor to the training camp was quite taken aback at the number of black eyes and bruised faces he saw everywhere. "What's been the trouble?" he asked his friend, a corporal. "Most of your fellows look as if they had been in the wars." "Had a row with the next regiment, that's all," replied the corporal in an off-hand tone. "What about?" "Oh, the beggars set a sentry to watch their towel while it was hanging to dry, and our chaps felt insulted."

Thought His Hearing Was Bad.

Some wounded soldiers were waiting to go before the Invalid Board, with a view to getting sick leave. Among them was a private who had lost his leg, and when his name was called he hobbled into the room. "What's the matter with you, my man?" asked the presiding officer, speaking from force of habit. The soldier was surprised, but, with a straight face, he remarked, quietly—"Aa'm no' shair, sir; but Aa think it's ma hearin' that's bad."

Ask for Minard's and take no other

The Bantams Were Betting.

This is the latest story concerning Glasgow's Bantam Battalion. The enemy had exploded a mine underneath a British trench, and when things had settled down again some men were found to be missing. A search party was sent out and came upon two of the "missing." They had been indulging in a hot argument, and as the rescuers came upon them they were arranging a bet as to which end of the trench was blown up first.

Minard's Liniment Lumberman's Friend

War Clouds.

Crawford—As it looks like rain why don't you go back to the house for your umbrella?

Cragshaw—If I did I'll probably be interned for the night.

FORD OWNERS

$8.00 a year protects your new Ford Touring Car from loss by fire to the extent of $500, including loss from explosion and self-ignition.

Covers fire loss while car is in any building—or on the road—lower rates and more liberal terms than any other policy you can procure.

Write for rates on Ford cars up to three years old.

Similar rates and conditions are granted to owners of Chevrolet cars.

LONDON MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

F. D. WILLIAMS, MANAGING DIRECTOR
HEAD OFFICE - 33 SCOTT ST TORONTO.

SEED POTATOES

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

HELP WANTED.

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

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

EXPERIENCED AND INEXPERIenced Girls for Hosiery and Underwear Mill. Also a few Young Men. Highest wages paid. Mercury Mills, Limited, Hamilton.

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

A GOOD ALL ROUND DRY GOODS man to take charge of Staple Dep't and assist in general management of Dry Goods. Steady employment. Would prefer man who could be made junior partner. F. G. McTavish & Co., Stratford, Ont.

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

WANTED—GOOD COOK OR GENERAL for Burlington. Other servants kept. Best wages. Apply Mrs. Proctor, R.R. No. 2, Freeman.

FOR SALE.

FARM HANDY WAGON CHEAP. Steel Wheel Farm Truck, two ton capacity, for sale cheap. Bargain to cash buyer. F. J. Halliday, Box 81, Hamilton, Ont.

NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE.

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

For Freezing Ice Cream

you get best results with CRUSHED ROCK SALT

A more even freeze. Smoother Ice Cream. Takes one-third less salt and keeps Cream hard twice as long. Write

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

Machinery For Sale

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

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

The Watchman
AND
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE

FRIDAY, FEB. 16, 1917

The WATCHMAN will be published every Friday.

J. S. GILES, Proprietor.

So a line for Poetry accompanying Memoriam Notices.

Address all communications to
The WATCHMAN
LACHUTE QUE.

En Passant.

I have received the following:—
"Dear Linksman, You told us last week about how the man who would not laugh was cured, and will you tell us now what you would do with the man who always laughs at his own jokes. Yours, W. H."

I know the kind of person you mean, W. H., and I may as well say at once that his case is hopless, ab-sol-ute-ly hopeless. He is an infliction beside whom a deaf mute would be good company. But cheer up W. H., dont be downhearted. 'Tis better to endure the ills we have than fly to others we know not of. I remember a case of the sort where the cure was worse than the disease. "Old Bill" worked in a factory with a lot of other men, he was always bubbling over with funny stories, and his ready laugh was a thing you could not get away from nor forget. It got you before the story did, and his mates used to say it shook the labels off bottles. One day their patience was exhausted, so they put their heads together and concocted a cure for Bill's complaint. They arranged that seven of them would go to him, one after the other, and tell him the same story, one without a gleam of humor in it, and laugh just like Bill himself all the time they were telling it After much fun amongst themselves they decided to regale Bill with that old AEsop's fable, "The Fox and the Crow" By the nature of his work Bill occupied a recessed part of the building, a little apart, so that their scheme was helped thereby. One after the other, at intervals, five of them slipped around to Bill's alcove to tell him the Funny story, but strange to say they did not return. The remaining two were nonplussed so they decided to go together and investigate, and at the same time put the finishing touches on the cure. As they approached Bill's place they heard a fearful riot of sounds, and drawing nearer and peeping into the shop they beheld Bill sitting in a corner alone, twisting and wriggling about, and crackling like a wireless installation. He caught sight of the astonished pair and jumping up cried "Come on in, I must tell you this one"..... ....." Once o o-oh, ah ha l—a hungry piece of cheese—saw a fox—up a-high tree-e-e, o-o-oh ah, ha, oh my cat, wont you laugh tonight when I tell you this, oh ah ha ha!"

His two mates fled Here was Bill telling them their own story, but all tangled up, and laughing worse than he had ever done in all his hilarious career. They slunk back to their work and found the other five there already working away as busy as bees on piece work, and not a word any of them said as to how they had got in with Old Bill

When you come to think of it five men could make an awful hash of "The Fox and the Crow" trying to tell it in Bill's way, as a funny story. Anyway it was great sport for Bill for many a day after He would side up to one of the seven, prod him in the ribs with a prodigous forefinger, and say "And the cheese said, Oh Fox, how beautiful are thy wings ha ha, ho ho" And the best of it was that Bill could not have told the story correctly himself to save his life.

* * * *

Although the habit of laughing at his own jokes is an infliction hard to bear, there is always the extenuating thought to be considered that the man who does it is usually, if not always, a quick minded fellow, and imaginative to a degree. He cannot wait for slower perceptions to get to work. He is all over the ground and back again before others have well set out. His mind travels while theirs is groping. He annihilates time and space in his mental movements while they are measuring them out with a sundial and tapeline. Thinking quickly, he visualises the story he is telling, and has it all over and done with even to the laugh, before our slow methods of speech are done trudging along the beaten track of language In addition to this, his sense of humor, if different from the average, sees subtle details which give lustre to the whole, and with other people omit to observe. Then again, watch him at work. The little difficulties which beset and worry most of us are brushed aside or surmounted by readily contrived means All of this reconciles us to the man who laughs at his own jokes. That is if we want to be reconciled, if not, then we must give him a wide berth.

* * * *

We have it on good authority that there is a time and place for everything, and the time to laugh is specially mentioned. If some people laugh at the popularly accepted wrong time, or laugh twice instead of once, it is an evidence of their having an abundance of that vivacity which makes mirth, and proves them to be good natured and of clear conscience. Good healthy laughter bubbles up like pure water from a spring. If you try to keep it back it breaks out somewhere else, so let it, let it ripple and gurgle. The world is a sad enough dull enough vale of tears these days, and a little more laughter, even if it is misplaced at times, may serve to beguile the sad heart from its sighing.

* * * *

It has been said that laughter is contagious, "Laugh, and the world laughs with you". It is catching, but only to a limited degree I do not think we should be inoculated for it, as some gloomy souls would have us treated. From the innocent laughter of childhood to the cracked cackle of old age, "the rude clamor meant for laughter," is but a few few steps, steps we all have to take or fall out by the way, so let them laugh who want to, when they want to, and as loud and as long as they want to, Laugh and grow fat.

LINKSMAN.

Lachute Academy Exams.

GRADE XI.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

Class I,—Doris Campbell 78, George Bain 75.

Class II,—Amy Bates 72, Jean Higginson 71, Edward McOuat 69, Willis Hooper 67, Verda Kettyle 66.

Class III,—Keith Douglas 56, Edwin Johnson 54, Alma Gordon 52.

GRADE X.

GEOMETRY

Class I,—Lorna Garretsee 79, Nora Rodger 77.

Class II,—Stuart Hay 61.

Class III,—Keith Owens, M. Painter 50.

GRADE IX.

ARITHMETIC.

Honours,—Percy Carpenter, Elizabeth Tomalty 90.

Class I,—James Smith 82, Lyall Middleton 70

Class II,—Kenneth Morrison 65, E. Hutchin 60.

Class III,—Mabel Armstrong, E. Baldwin, James McGibbon, G. Matthews 50.

GRADE VIII.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

Honours,—Stella Armstrong 92, R. Alexander 90.

Class I,—Catherine Burwash 85, R Christie, Wilfred Morrow 84, Ruby Rodgers 83, Margaret Wason 82, E. Lackey 81, Mary Bain, Agnes Hodge 77, Anna Scott 76.

Class II,—Ruth Arthur. B. Shaw 73, Kenneth McOuat 71, Edith Davis 70, Melvin Burk, Vera McCullough, Dora Trineer 69, Wilhelmina Shaw 67, R. Dobbie 66, Ella Giles 60

Class III,—Olive Morrison 58, Grace McTavish 51.

GRADE VII.

HYGIENE.

Class I,—Edythe Silverson 79, Margaret McOuat 78, Raymond Boyd 77, Bruce Bradford 76, Douglas Alexander 75.

Class II,—Howard Davis, Emma Smith 73, James Leishman 72, Margaret Jones, Edna McGregor 71, H. Murphy 68, Harold McFaul 67, Ivan Carpenter 65, Olive Boyd 64, Helen Scott 63, Douglas McOuat 61.

Class III,—Evelyn Hamilton, A. Lackey 59, Keith Christie 57, Gladys Armstrong 55, Ross Muir 54, Oscar Duffy 53, Ian Hay 51, Gerald Hammond, Amy McOuat 50.

GRADE VI.

COMPOSITION.

Honours,—Muriel Burk 94, Kenneth Campbell, Lillian Hamilton 92, H. Darlington, Clifford McFaul 90.

Class I,—Willie Cottingham, James Hay 88 Arthur Cruise 85, Lillie Bradford, Jessie Hay, Arnold Scott 84, E. Ryan 77.

GRADE V

SPELLING & DICTATION.

Honours,—Evelyn Crowell 100, M. Hunter, Hilda Sutton 98, Beatrice Cunningham 96, Myrtle Barker, Ethel Hay 95, Nellie Cowan 94, Gordon G. Cruise, Norman Drysdale 93, Lillie Paul 92, Lawrence Cruise 91, Harold Window 90.

Class II,—Mina Paul 89, L. Bolton 88, Albert Darlington 85, Harry Bull 83, Ivan Bennett 82 Ida Bampton, D Drysdale, Kenneth Elliott 81, D. Way 79.

GRADE IV.

HYGIENE.

Honours,—Ines McKiddie, Howard Morrison, Frank Scott 97.

Class I,—Hazel Drysdale, Eva Lemay, Jean McOuat 89, Charlie Miller 86, Donald Hay 84 Margaret Scott, Cecil Staniforth 81, Robert Cunningham, Lea Dion 76.

Class II,—Harold Calder 74, Linton Armstrong 73 Elsie Stewart 72, Willie Miller 70, Mary Cruise 61, Gaston Desjardins 60.

GRADE III.

GEOGRAPHY.

Honours,—Edgar Burwash 100, B. Rodgers 98, Eleanor Yelland 96, K. Wilson, Neil Moodie 95, Lloyd Somerville 94, Russell Robinson 90

Class I,—Freddie Barker 89. C. Minto 84, Isabel Alexander 83, Norma Boyd 80, Muriel McPhail 76, Ethel McOuat 75.

Class II,—Laura Dion 74, Lyla McKiddie, Ilas I Kettyle 70, Florence Armstrong 68, Elsie Scott 63.

Class III, Elizabeth McKimmie 56, Leslie Fraser, May Yelland 53, Edith Jones 51, Catherine Bolton 50.

GRADE II.

ARITHMETIC.

Honours,—Gordon Hay 91.

Class I,—Violet Paul 76.

Class II.—Ruth Bolton, Lizzie Hay 66, Chester Cruise 64. Allen Walker 61.

Class III —Willis Staniforth 57.

Brownsburg Model School.

GRADE VIII.

ARITHMETIC.

Class I,—Bryant Fraser 88, Frances McOuat 82, Willie Mosley 77.

Class II,—Mary Hawkins 72, Glen McAllister 63, John Stewart 62.

Class III,—Ina Van Buren 55.

GRADE VII.

ARITHMETIC.

Class I,—Violet Johnson 83, Bert McGibbon 75.

Class III —Clarence McKiddie 55, Hazel McManus 51, Beatrice Warwick 50.

GRADE V.

HISTORY.

Honours —Charles Prosser 99, E. McAllister 96, Robt. McVicar 94, F. Macdonald 92.

Class I,—Eileen McManus 88.

Class II,—Alice Bain 74 C. Green, Gladys Moseley 68, Ernest Evans 64, Truman Clarke 63

Class III —Gladys Highfield 55, V. Warwick 50.

GRADE IV.

ARITHMETIC

Honours,—Elsie Todd 94, Nellie Hendry 92.

Class I.—Donalda Clarke 89, R Cohen 85.

Class II.—Ernest Zimmer 71, Bella Duncan 67, Gordon Heale 61.

Class III,—Hattie Petrie 55.

GRADE III

HISTORY.

Honours,—Alta Macdonald 97, A. McPhail 96, Irvin Bain 93, Gladys Warwick 92. Willie Brown 91.

Class I,—Hilda Hardie 89, Leslie Gallery 84.

Class II.—John Duncan 67.

GRADE II.

SCRIPTURE

Honours —Elizabeth Murray 100, Donald Boyd 92.

Class I,—Kenneth Stewart 78.

Class III,—Wilhelmina Clarke 55.

GRADE I.

SCRIPTURE.

Honours,—Marion Bain 100, Jack Stewart 90

Class II,—Lizzie McKiddie 60.

Upper School.

GRADE III.

DICTATION & SPELLING.

Honours,—Inez Thompson 96, D. MacAllister, Esther Cohen 90.

GRADE II.

DICTATION & SPELLING.

Honours,—Evelyn Thomson. W. Wilson 98 Sarah McVicar 97, Rowland Moncrieff 95

Class I,—Rupert McManus 89, Alma Fletcher 88, Arthur Heale, Grace Chambers 83 Meyer Bloomfield 80, Ruth Hazel 75.

House and Carriage Shop for Sale or to Let.

Mr. Thomas Sedard's residence and shop is advertised to let at $10.00 for house and $4 00 for shop per month. The price for sale is $2,000.00 and easy terms.

Our Navy Blue Dress and Costume Cloths are in great variety of prices.
W. BANFORD & SON

1857 — 1917
Sixty Years of Progrss and Success.

We have established a lasting reputation for fair and square dealing and are now prepared to meet existing conditions by offering our high grade trees and plants direct to customers at ROCK BOTTOM PRICES. Don't delay planting fruit trees and plants as there is nothing pays better. Send for our illustrated circulars of hardy varieties which you can order direct and get the benefit of agent's commission Our prices will be sure to interest you.

The Chase Brothers Co. Of Ontario, Ltd.
Nurserymen
Colborne, Ont.

CIRCUIT COURT

It is ordered to Isaac Rubenheimer and Mrs. Isaac Rubenheimer, defendants, both previously of the Parish of St-Hippolyte, Eastern, part of the township of Abercromby and now of unknown residence, to appear within one month, in an action entered against them by Alderic Renaud, dealer of the place named Lesage, in the Parish of St. Jerome, district of Terrebonne, plaintiff, in a case of the Circuit Court in and for the County of Terrebonne, District of Terrebonne, Province of Quebec, under No. 6496.

St-Jerome, February 1st, 1917.

CHS. ED. MARCHAND,
Atty. for Plaintiff.

S. MAGNANT,
Clerk of said Circuit Court.

SUPERIOR COURT
Under the winding-up Act.

Canada,
Province of Quebec,
District of Montreal.
No. 13

In Re:
The Laurentian Granite Company, Ltd.
224 St. James Street, Montreal,
In Liquidation;
&
J. Oscar Lapointe, Accountant,
224 St James Street, Montreal,
Liquidator;

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed the liquidator of the Company in liquidation, by judgement of the 2nd day of February instant, 1917. The creditors, the shareholders of the said Company in liquidation, and all parties having claims against it, must file their sworn claims at my office, Room 82, 224 St. James Street, Montreal, on or before the 10th day of March 1917.

Montreal, February 8th, 1917.

J. O. LAPOINTE,
2-23 Liquidator.

CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY.

Further Curtailment of Passenger Train Service effective February 15th, 1917.

Canadian Northern Railway announce the following curtailed and changes in train service effective February 15th, 1917.

Train No 21 leaving Montfort Jct. 7.50 p.m. Mondays Wednesdays and Fridays for Huberdeau, will operate Mondays and Fridays only on same schedule.

Train No. 22 leaving Huberdeau 5.15 a.m. arriving Montfort Jct. 7.50 a m. Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays will operate on Tuesdays and Saturdays only.

Train service between Joliette and Ottawa will remain as at present.

For further particulars etc., apply to nearest C.N R Agent, or write to Jas. Morrison, A G.P.A. C.N.Ry., 230 St. James St., Montreal, Que.

We have a full line of black dress goods from 50cts up.
W. BANFORD & SON.

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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.

Successful Red Cross Social at St. Andrews.

Mr. J. S. Giles of the Lachute Watchman gave brief story of his recent trip to the Old Country.

The Members of the Argenteuil Home Makers Club of St. Andrews are congratulating themselves upon the huge success of their entertainment given in the Town Hall on Tuesday last by which they have raised the munificent sum of about $200.00 for the purpose of assisting the noble work of the Red Cross Society.

Dr. Ross was chairman of the evening and presided over a select programme in which Miss Barbara May sweetly sang a couple of solos and Mr T. Webesters rollicking songs were greatly appreciated as were also the solos and duetts of Mrs. R. Morrison and the Messrs Owen and Douglas Todd. The tableau "Gipsy's Warning" sustained by Mrs. Morrison, Miss Emma and Mr. Stuart Todd, also "Joan of Arc" sustained by Miss Lizzie Todd were very prettily put on and proved most interesting. The programme over the celebrated quilt was drawn for and the number 155 picked by Miss Myrtle Hamilton claimed Mr Willie Watson as the winner, who with prompt generosity gave it back to the ladies for auction. Mr. M Smith was not long before he got the audience warmed up and bidding became brisk, the quilt being finally knocked down to Mr. McKay at $11.50. That gentleman also excelled himself by again donating the quilt for further auction and Mr. Willie Hooker is now the proud possessor at $3 50.

During the evening a number of very interesting relics and souvenirs from the scene of the great conflict were exhibited by Mr. Giles who addressed the meeting in part as follows:

The question of how we enjoyed our recent trip to England and Paris can best be answered by saying that, under present conditions "the trip is anything but a picnic" and to any who are meditating a run across we would strongly suggest that the best place is "home." To be adrift on an ocean liner with the majority of its passengers dubious of its safe arrival, the question of submarines being uppermost, the allotment of passengers to their respective life-boats, the donning of life-belts, and the necessary formalities, combined with the usual amount of sea-sickness, all tend to make one feel that this is anything but the right time to be taking a pleasure trip. However, with nothing startling during the voyage over save for the firing of the gun for the purpose of inspiring confidence and a few pots at sundry whales, we came within sight of land and were picked up by a couple of destroyers and conveyed into safety. I hope I may never live to see the day when I forget in peace time or any other what we owe this Navy of ours. As I think back on that unwearied vigil through the darkness and cold, all for scouring a waste of waters for the sake of our common maintenance and comfort and honor, I wonder how many I shall have occasion to rebuke when I hear them grizzle that "the Navy is doing practically nothing" We took up a couple of paltry collections on board for the widows and orphans fund, but it was a very slight tribute to a humble and devoted class of men who spend their monotonous days in scanning the mighty turbulent waters for the tip of a periscope Were it not for these brave men the tight little Island would be in sore straits to day as if there was ever a time when we had an absolute occasion for seapower it is the present. Everything depends on ships—the movement and supply of our armies, our raw materials, our trade, our munition output and the food and clothes of soldiers, sailors and civilians. The British fleet exists to assure the command of the sea and if our strength at sea were allowed to decline we could not win out in this war. So we should always take our hats off and shout for the loyalty and bravery of our sailors as lustily as we sing to the boys in khaki, for truly theirs is a task of untiring patience.

The long looked for arrival at Liverpool was made and after satisfactory answers to the questions relative to passports required by the officials we were allowed to land. A special train was in waiting and we were whisked off to London arriving at Euston about 5 p.m. in the darkness made even more dense by the usual brand of fog for which "Blighty" is so noted. It was certainly a revelation, and brought one to quickly realize that it was indeed war time. To the uninitiated it was anything but pleasant groping your way in the darkness with the crowds thronging homewards. Everyone nearly is carrying the little flashlights to assist their navigation and bumping into anyone is accepted with nothing more serious than a parting "Sorry" as they pass on Stores are to all outward appearances closed save for small cardboard signs in the windows, with the words cut out "We are open" A small light at the back reflects the information and you enter to find business thriving and brisk.

The war has forced people to abandon the idea that 'woman's place is the home'. The arbitrary line that used to be drawn between womens work and mens work has been rubbed out and it is now being recognized that a womans' work is whatever she can do. It all seems very funny to and in the big city and see the women and girls in practically male attire riding bicycles, making deveries, driving huge vans, and even carrying ladders going about the business of window cleaning, and there's not a blush in the street. It's all taken for granted that these innovations are merely for the period of the war only; that when Peace restored our soldiers to civilian calling the women will drop back into their proper spheres, but we question very much whether this will happen, and I firmly believe that the women will retain in large measure the positions they are now holding. The men who are serving in France are now mingling with our Canadian and Australian brothers and exchanging views with one another which is broadening their vision, and many is the man who will discard the office chair or the shop for the freedom enjoyed by his colonial comrades who cannot but be influenced by the fact that while they have to rub along on a shilling a day or less, their overseas comrades are getting five or six. This and what they hear from the men seem to convince them that the new lands and not the old are the places where ordinary men may hope to make money and progress There is no possible doubt that when Peace is declared, there will be a great influx of new blood to our fair Canada, the land of opportunity.

Just here we would like to pay tribute to the noble work of the Red Cross Society It was our privilege many times to watch the incoming trains at Victoria and Waterloo Stations, bringing back the boys from the Front, where many of them have been for 18 months and two years without leave, heavy laden with all their accoutrements, dirty, tired and weary from their arduous duties, and to see the ladies associated with the Red Cross carrying the hot coffee, sandwiches etc, seeing that all the boys were lavishly served, did one's heart good and a silent prayer, was oft on our lips that God would abundantly bless such a noble band of women. Here we found titled ladies devoting their all and mingling with those who were less privileged, and in making the rounds of many hospitals the same feeling is in evidence and the boys ring loud their praises of the kindliness, courtesy and good treatment accorded them throughout.

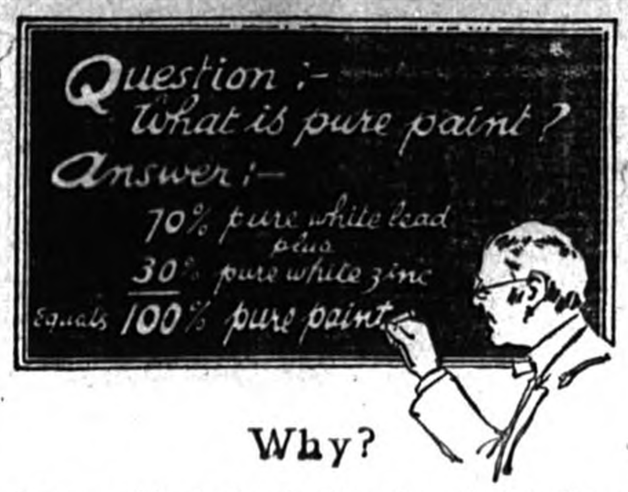
What is only a few hours run from the great metropolis of London under odinay conditions now takes a full 24 hours, having to first undergo the close scrutiny of the officers appointed to examine in person and question the why's and wherefores so necessary before you are permitted to enter the city of Paris which had such a close call to the treatment of poor Belgium Nobody who knows Paris, and understands what Paris has meant and still means to humanity can regard it without deep feelings of gratitude when they look upon the marvels of the Louvre, Notre Dame, the Dome of the Invalides, Mary Magdalene, the Place de la Concorde and feel that all this escaped. All this beauty was menaced with disaster, at the hands of beings who with savage cruelty would have lain it all bare. It was menaced, but it escaped. Perhaps no city was ever in acuter peril, and it escaped only because tens of thousands of soldiers in thousands of taxicabs advanced more rapidly than any soldiers could be expected to advance. When one stops to consider that a mere 17 miles lay between the horrors of what might have happened, and the splendor of what did happen your feelings get the better of you and one only can breathe a sigh of relief. While in Paris it was our privilege to meet with one of our Canadian representatives of the C.P.R in the person of Mr Cantoni, who gave much interesting information since the outbreak of the war, and who handed to us a rather interesting though somewhat gruesome souvenir in the form of a piece of ash taken from a building on the Marne in which some 3,000 dead Germans were cremated. A trip was made to Meaux and to Entrépilly passing through Barcy and returning by Vareddes, which was comfortably done in a laudau in 5½ hours. This trip gives a very extensive idea of the battle of the Marne. All along the road one encounters on either side tombs of French and German soldiers, and at some points, little white crosses mark French tombs and black crosses the German tombs, these visible as far as the eye can reach. At Barcy one can visit the village church which has been bombarded and finally burned by the Germans. At Entrépily the steel frame of the huge hay shed still remains where the Germans incenerated their dead At Meaux is seen the old bridge which was blown up by the British soldiers on the general retreat of September 5th 1914.

The streets of Paris have now a perpetual aspect of Sunday morning, only the sound of Church bells is lacking. A few of the taxi cabs have come back but all the auto busses without exception are away behind the front. So that the traffic is forced underground where the railways are manned by women. Many of the most expensive and unnecessary shops are closed, but the provision shops of the poor go on just as usual. The pavements show chiefly soldiers in a wild, new variety of uniforms with quite a profusion of widows.

Out there in France, in an atmosphere of pain, tragedy and sorrow, the Empire's sons are fighting with grim determination to conquer a hateful foe, and in their efforts to achieve the same worthy purpose hundreds of thousands of Britain's sons have fallen

We who remain in the homes that are being safeguarded by our brilliant and noble sailors and soldiers from the devastating work of the Huns, who take no share in the actual fighting, but wait eagerly for news of victory, know that our men are doing their duty—we know they are bearing more than their share of the Empire's great task—know they are the saviours of our race.

Are we quite as sure that we are doing as much as we should, as much as we can not merely to give them comforts and every help that money and organization can command during the war, but to prepare the way for very different and greatly improved social and economic conditions when they return to civil life! How many of us I wonder, understand—fully understand that in every hour of every day khaki-clad men are dying that we may live? How many of us realize that every hospital in the kingdom is filled to overflowing with men who are suffering agonies of pain from wounds inflicted on their bodies because they stood in the way of the Kaiser's legions, the barbarians whose object was to reach and then destroy our homes, to murder



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.

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Headstones and Monuments of all kinds

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

We are agents for the
Semi-Ready Clothing.
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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 else where.

O. S. LAFLEUR & Sons, Limited.

(Continued from previous page)

and ill-treat our women and children to duplicate in all their revolting hideousness the foul crimes committed in Belgium! And it is true that while we have done much already—we must, if we are to pay our debt of gratitude to our brave boys, do much more.

We owe it as an act of Christian love to our brothers in arms to do more than we have done to relieve their burden of suffering, and we must do it unselfishly, realizing that our boys are holding back the Kaiser's legions and barring the way to Calais, to Dover, to London and to our dear Canadian homes. Let us not forget the services rendered at Mons, at Neuve Chapelle, on the Somme, at Gallipoli, at Jutland and so on. The very flower of our Empire's manhood are over there on the blood-soaked fields of France and Belgium, opposed day and night in the overthrow of a common foe in the interests of Liberty and Freedom and we must seize these opportunities of paving the way for the homecoming of those privileged to return, in a better and brighter sphere, made more so by our daily thought and sacrifice.

BIRTHS.

MORRISON,—At Dunany, Feb. 14th, 1917, to Mr. and Mrs. James Morrison, a daughter.

SEALE,—At Louisa, on Tuesday, Feb. 13th, to Mr. and Mrs. Russell Seale a son.

MARRIAGES.

CLIPSHAM — WOOD, — At Embro, Ontario, on Wednesday, Feb. the seventh by the Rev. S. G. Warren, Mabel Gertrude, youngest daughter of the late Geo. Wood, Esq., of Embro, Ontario, to Kenneth Macpherson Clipsham, B. A. sc youngest son of the Rev. John W. Clipsham of Toronto, Ontario.

The Delineator for 75cts. one year delivered at our counter monthly Butterick's state this is their last offere at this prices.

W. BANFORD & SON.

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 anounnced later.

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE

REQUESTS

THE PEOPLE OF CANADA TO

BEGIN NOW

TO SAVE MONEY FOR THE

NEXT WAR LOAN

JAN. 9, 1917 — DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE OTTAWA

MAKE YOUR DOLLARS

FIGHT

AT THE FRONT.

BUY

DOMINION OF CANADA

THREE-YEAR

WAR SAVINGS CERTIFICATES

$ 25.00	FOR	$21.50
50.00	"	43.00
100.00	"	86.00

INDIVIDUAL PURCHASES LIMITED TO $1500.

FOR FULL PARTICULARS APPLY AT ANY BANK OR ANY MONEY ORDER POST OFFICE

JAN. 9, 1917 — FINANCE DEPARTMENT OTTAWA

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

MALCOLM SMITH,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER,
Sales conducted in English and French.
Phone No. 131 ring 3.
LACHUTE, - QUE.

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

SUPERIOR COURT

Province of Quebec
District of Terrebonne } No. 803.

MRS. LEA ROBIN, wife common as to Property of J. Hector Duguay, Tailor and Merchant of Terrebonne, Said District duly authorized "à ester en justice."
Plaintiff,

vs.

The Said J. Hector Duguay,
Defendent.

An action in separation as to property has been instituted in this case, on the fifteenth day of January, nineteen hundred and seventeen.

Sainte Scholastique, Jan. 16th, 1917.

EMILE L. SASSEVILLE,
2-3 Attorney for Plaintiff.

SUPERIOR COURT

Canada
Province of Quebec
District of Terrebonne } No. 791.

Pierre Auguste Deniger, of the city and district of Montreal, guard.
Plaintiff.

vs.

The Estate of the late Joseph Odilon Desrosiers, in his life-time of the Longue-Pointe, district of Montreal, bricklayer and Emile Teasdale of the city and district of Montreal, and now residing outside of the Province of Quebec, in unknown parts.
Defendants.

The above defendant Emile Teasdale, is hereby ordered to appear within a mon h.

St. Scholastique, January 8th, 1917.

GRIGNON & PORTIER,
Prothonotary, S.C.

Robillard, Julien, Tetreault & Marin,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

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. McOuat & Son, Lachute Mills.

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Give your order at once for next Season.

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Children Cry
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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, Expresa, (single or double), Heavy Lumber, etc. etc. All parts kept in stock.

GILES BROS.
Main St. - - Lachute

THE PROVINCIAL BANK OF CANADA

Incorporated by Act of Parliament, July 1900.

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

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

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

Accounts opened and operated by mail.

Special attention given to Sale Notes.

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Offices Lachute and Brownsburg.

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

Sub-Agency at Brownsburg, J. V. LEPINE, Sub-Agent.

THE CAMPER

It was early morning on Lake Golden. The air slowly surrendered its chilliness under the lengthening rays of the sun. The teapot sputtered over the coals, and bacon flavors filtered gratefully to the nostrils. The Old Veteran squatted himself comfortably on a granite boulder and nodded toward the fire. "Boys," he said, "there don't look to be anything dangerous in a little bunch of coals, does there?"

"Not this side of a powder factory," chipped in the Youngster.

The Old Veteran tapped his pipe bowl significantly. "Some day we're going to have an argument about which is the best spot to trifle with fire—a powder factory or a forest, and I think the forest will come last. One advantage about the powder factory is that you know the worst right off. But in the forest, you may walk for days and have the fire of your own making overtake you."

"That doesn't sound reasonable," the Youngster broke in.

"And it won't," agreed the Veteran, "until some time you start a camp fire in a bog or on pine needles and after a week's absence come face to face with your own fire in the shape of a blackened township. There's lots of surprises in store for you, my lad. I have known camp fires to burrow into a boggy soil, although doused with many pails of water, and remain there for two weeks, travelling underground until they came in contact with the dry duff of a fine old pinery, then to dart upward and turn hundreds of acres into a roaring furnace. The only safe way is never to take chances with a camp fire, never build one except on rocks or gravel and never go away until it is dead out. I have followed that rule now for twenty years.

"You certainly make the camp fire responsible for a lot of damage."

"Can't exagerate it, because I have seen the proofs with my own yes. I have crossed Canada with parties of geologists and civil engineers and forest engineers and seen so many thousands of acres lying charred and useless, so many rivers nd streams dried up from lack of tree life, so many beautiful camping and fishing spots spoiled for all time, that I said to myself, 'Never you become responsible for this sort of crime.' And I believe I have lived up to it."

"But smoking!" said the Youngster. "Suppose that I——"

"Suppose that you threw down a lighted cigarette or a burning match alongside the trail, or emptied hot pipe ashes, I should feel like giving you a very good licking. Lighted tobacco and matches are just campfires in concentrated form. They all have the possibilities of another 'Porcupine fire horror,' and for a man to carelessly toss away the beginnings of a conflagration is to brand himself an amateur woodsman and an enemy to society."

By this time we had made away with the bacon and were glorying in the nectar of camp-fire tea. The Youngster, of course, had finished first, and was lending a hand at striking camp.

Up from the shore came the guide, lugging two pails of water. He emptied them on the small bed of coals and returned for a further supply. Not until the fourth pail had immersed the blackened remnants of the fire did he look contented.

"I see you take no chances," remarked the Veteran.

"I too learned my lesson," answered the guide. "If forests are not kept green, there's no hunting and fishing, and no tourists—and the guide's job disappears. This is only self-defence."
—Robson Black, Canadian Forestry Association.

CODDLING THE POLES.

Germans Making Desperate Efforts to Win Their Friendship.

The following is an extract from a private letter which was written in Warsaw and, escaping the Teuton censor, reached London:

It is the very astonishing volte face in the Prussian attitude toward us which is most to be feared and fought against. No thinking Pole believes it to be sincere or lasting. The Germans have got themselves so hated everywhere that they now see the necessity for making new friends. God forbid that my people should fall into such a trap, though, alas, a great many have already done so—that newborn bourgeosie or commercial class, which owed its birth mainly to German gold and is now dancing to the tune called. Each day the subsidized press sing the wondrous benefits of German rule: "The children will be Polish." "The country is being rebuilt." "The Emperor has promised to send an army to Serbia if necessary to bring back the Polish exiles." And similar tragic nonsense. We, who know Germany better than she knows herself, are not deceived. Another Frederick, only a worse one, is on the throne.

The Germans could not be nicer to us for the moment. All we ask for we get, and what we don't get outright we're promised. The governor and the governor's sons kow-tow to our old families. Shooting parties have even begun, while the peasantry starves. Those stirring national dramas and ballets so long banned we can indulge in unrestrained. The German officers are even the most vigorous applauders.

FRENCH WAR VICTIMS.

They Are Conserving Every Scrap of Wood and Metal.

The idea that enormous quantities of material will be immediately in demand to rebuild the destroyed sections of France and Belgium once peace comes seems mistaken, writes a correspondent at British headquarters in France.

"We shall not be able to buy many things until we have something to sell which will bring us money to buy with," said a citizen of Ypres, the most ruined of cities, and where the wreckage is still pounded by shells. No civilian inhabitants are allowed to live in the city; but an indication of how reconstruction will begin is evident in the shanties which have been built near the front, often in the zone of shellfire. Boards, discarded oilcans beaten flat, salvaged tiles or bricks and any other kind of material that can be procured at no expense are used to make a shelter for a man and his family.

When the refugee returns to his ruined village or town in the fighting zone his first object will be a roof over his head before he sets out to reclaim acres which have grown up to weeds and are pock-marked with shell holes; or, if he is in business, he will want any kind of temporary premises on the site of his old place of business—which he will occupy because it is his and because it is there that his old customers may expect to find him.

The simple wooden houses which the army has built for "rest camps" for the soldiers when out of the trenches, will become squatter settlements. Only less amazing than the amount of material which the army will leave behind because it is not worth transporting back to England will be the use the thrifty French and Belgians will make of it. For up to the very moment of peace, whether it comes this year or five years hence, the army must have ample material in reserve for continuing the war. Lumber, wooden supports for barb wire, timbering for the trenches and dugouts all will be adapted to their necessities by impoverished people who have suffered from the loss of property and enforced idleness. Any funds they have saved will be needed for immediate capital to buy stocks of goods or farm implements and animals. It will probably be years before the permanent buildings will take the place of temporary shelters.

The restoration of such splendid public buildings as the Cloth Hall at Ypres, and the Hotel de Ville in Arras, will come only when the civic prosperity will permit, unless an indemnity or a government grant is distributed for the purpose. Even in that case the first practical use of money and labor will be to restore business to something like its normal functions.

WHERE HEROES LIE BURIED.

Burial Ground of Battlefield is Specially Consecrated.

It mustn't be thought that officers and men killed at the front are buried in nameless graves if it is at all possible to prevent it, says London Answers. Behind the firing lines of all the armies, as a matter of fact ground is specially marked off and consecrated for soldiers' graves.

In France the French Government have recently passed a law by which they have generously given as much land as may be wanted to bury our heroic dead. The land, too, is given completely to the British Government so that our soldiers' graves will always be a permanent sign of the fact that British and French had fought side by side in the greatest war in the world's history.

There was recently appointed a special committee whose business it is to see that the graves of our fallen officers and men are properly cared for. Every grave is numbered and identified by the name and rank of the dead man When a soldier is buried on the battlefield, he is always wrapped in his army blanket

At present most of the graves in these military cemeteries are surmounted by plain white wooden crosses bearing the soldier's name number and regiment. In time permanent memories will be erected where our men fought and died.

COMPARISON OF TWO NAVIES.

Sea Strength of Britain and Germany at Beginning of 1916.

The New York Herald gives the following as a probably accurate table of the strength of the British and German navies at the beginning of 1916:

England—	Built.	Building.
Battleships	58	14
Battle cruisers	9	1
Cruisers	47	—
Light cruisers	65	20
Torpedo vessels	25	1
Destroyers	201	36
Torpedo boats	106	—
Submarines	69	27
Germany—	**Built.**	**Building.**
Battleships	35	6
Battle cruisers	4	3
Cruisers	9	—
Light cruisers	43	6
Torpedo vessels	—	—
Destroyers	133	12
Torpedo boats	80	—
Submarines	24	14

How many of the vessels classified as "building" have been put in commission it is, of course, impossible to calculate.

The Historical Touch.

"Well, Alfred, 'ow are the cakes?"—By Captain Bruce Bairnsfather, in London Bystander.

MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA

Annual Report Shows Assets Approaching the Hundred Million Mark.

In presenting to the Shareholders the 53rd Annual Statement of the Merchants Bank of Canada, the General Manager expressed the policy of the Bank during the War as one of "Safety First"—maintaining a very strong position in cash and immediately available resources, ready for any emergency or development in these times of world wide financial certainty.

A study of the Bank's Annual Statement for the year ending April 29th, 1916, shows how fully this policy has been carried out. Assets which are or can be immediately converted into cash have reached a total of $40,960,486—an increase of over Seven and Three-Quarter Millions from the remarkably good showing of a year ago.

By this policy of keeping well prepared and entrenched, the Merchants Bank of Canada has favorably impressed the depositing public at home and abroad, and deposits have grown in the twelve months covered by the statement by the considerable sum of Ten Millions, reaching a total of $72,177,029.15. These deposits reflect a measure of confidence on the part of the public which has been very gratifying to the proprietary of the Bank.

Total Assets also show a very substantial increase of over Ten Million Dollars, and amount to $96,361,363.07. This does not include any mortgages, while overdue debts and real estate, other than Bank Premises, total only $341,549.47 or less than 2/5 of one per cent. of the total assets. Another year of such solid progress will bring the Merchants Bank of Canada well into the class of Hundred Million Dollar financial institutions.

Profits during the year were necessarily restricted by the policy of maintaining so high a ratio of liquid reserve or assets that could be converted immediately into cash. Current commercial loans and discounts in Canada, the main source of a Canadian Bank's profits, increased comparatively little from last year, and net profits fell off slightly to $950,713.42. This, with the balance brought forward from the previous year, enabled the Bank to meet all dividend charges, contribute generously to patriotic and Red Cross funds, transfer $150,000 to Contingent Fund, and carry forward $250,984.12.

The feeling of the Directors as expressed at the Annual Meeting, is one of quiet yet complete confidence in the future prosperity of the Dominion, and a readiness to devote the growing resources of the Merchants Bank of Canada to sound development and upbuilding.

Lucky Find.

"Ah see yo' is housecleanin'," said Mrs. Snow White.

"Yes," replied Mrs. Marsh Green, "dey is nothin' like movin' things 'round once in a while. Why, I des come ercross a pair ob slippers under de bed dat ah hadn't seen foh five years."

Not Always.

Mrs. Slummer—My poor woman, does your husband always drink like this?

Mrs. O'Grady—No. mum. Sometimes he gets out of work.

WARSHIPS AND WARSHIPS.

Definitions of Terms Used in Describing Various Types.

Each time there is a report of a naval engagement there is evident a certain amount of confusion in the use of names of fighting ships.

The name warship has ceased to mean much. It is used to apply to all classes of boats, from the superdreadnought to the submarine.

But the terms battleships, battle cruisers, armored cruisers, cruisers, torpedo boats, etc., refer to distinct generic types of warships.

Battleships form the first fighting line of all seapower. Gunfire is now recognized as the great determining factor in a naval battle. For this reason the battleship has the distinctive feature of great guns and heavy armor. British battleships of the Royal Sovereign class and the Queen Elizabeth class carry eight 15-inch guns, sixteen 6-inch guns, etc., while their armor is 13½ inches in thickness. A battleship does not need to be as fast as a cruiser for her object is to get at the enemy and not to run away. The Royal Sovereign has a speed of 22½ knots, and the Queen Elizabeth 25 knots.

A battle-cruiser, though her business is to stop and fight when she can, should also be able to run away when she can't. Battle-cruisers of the Queen Mary class have a speed of 31 knots; they carry eight 13-5 guns and sixteen 4-inch guns, but their armor is only 9¾ inches in thickness as compared with the 13½-inch armor of the largest battleships. The Queen Mary was 670 feet long, or 50 feet longer than the Queen Elizabeth battleship; her horsepower is 78,700, as compared with the Queen Elizabeth's 28,000.

The armored cruisers have usually a belt of 6-inch armor, and from four to six 9.2 guns. Their speed is about 23 knots.

The protected cruiser has fewer 9.2 guns than the armored cruiser, and its resisting power is not great, its main feature being an armored deck extending from end to end of the ship below the water line. The protected cruisers of the Powerful class are 520 feet long and have a speed of 22 knots. They carry two 9.2 guns, sixteen 6-inch guns, and others of smaller calibre.

The cruiser, also called "second-class protected cruiser," is a ship of 5,600 tons displacement and 20 knots speed ,with eleven 6-inch guns.

A torpedo boat carries a supply of torpedoes and launches them against the enemy's warships.

A torpedo boat destroyer not only destroys torpedo boats by gun fire, but also battleships by torpedoes.

NOVEL NERVOUS CURE.

Being Mechanically Whipped or Spanked is Beneficial.

It is considered beneficial to be whipped or "spanked," provided it is done mechanically, says Popular Science Monthly. In the mechano therapy departments of up-to-date institutions the "whipping post," a mechanical device for therapeutic padding, is an accredited healing machine.

You are whipped by straps of heavy cloth or leather attached to two rapidly revolving posts. When you take the treatment you step backward into the flying whips and receive their blows upon your legs, back, abdomen or chest, depending upon the malady from which you are suffering. The impact of the straps is just sufficient to set the blood in free circulation. There is no smarting, stinging sensation, because the straps are broad enough to eliminate any possibility of a cutting blow. You are padded rather than lashed. The "whipping post" is valuable in many types of nervousness.

DRUNKENNESS IS GREATLY REDUCED

MUCH LESS THAN A YEAR AGO IN ENGLAND.

Great Increase in the Efficiency of Workmen as Result of Restrictions.

Remarkable figures showing how public drunkenness has decreased in Great Britain as a result of the regulations made by the Central Control Board are given in the second report of the board, which has just been issued.

During the five years 1909-13 there was a steady rise in the number of convictions for drunkenness. A tendency to fall became apparent in 1914 and the earlier months of 1915, but the rapid decline did not set in until the orders made by the board came into operation. In the London area the average weekly convictions before October 11, 1915, when the order came into force, were 1,011; the average weekly convictions for the first twelve weeks of this year were 595. In December, 1913, the total convictions numbered 5,701; in December, 1914, they were 5,295; and last December they were 3,105. In February of this year the figures had fallen to 2,506. Equally good results have been observed in other parts of the country. Taking four districts, the North-East Coast (including Newcastle, Liverpool, and the Mersey), the Midlands (including Birmingham), and the West Riding of Yorkshire (including Sheffield), the average convictions during the first twelve weeks of the present year were 314, as compared with an average of 597 before the respective orders were made.

Over 40 Per Cent. Reduction.

The impressive character of the figures is clearly brought out by the chart which is reproduced above. The statistics gathered by the board indicate a reduction of drunkenness of from 40 to 50 per cent. In Scotland the fall in convictions were not satisfactory until the board, on February 28, closed several houses which had openly ignored the restrictions. Since that date a perceptible improvement has been recorded, although the percentage of reduction does not, on the whole, compare favorably with that in English areas.

The evidence of figures is supplemented by official testimony from many quarters. In a report received from the Admiralty on March 28 it is stated that the restriction had considerably increased the efficiency of the transport service, and the principal officer at Southampton has commented on the increased efficiency of all the labor at the docks. The Army Council informed the board on January 29, 1916, that the orders of the board have had a beneficial effect on the discipline, training, and efficiency of soldiers, and have helped in the recovery of sick and wounded. Statements received through the Board of Trade from the larger ports of England and Wales were singularly uniform in their testimony to the advantages resulting from the regulations. There has been a diminution of drunkenness among sailors, firemen, and dock laborers, and ships have in consequence got away with less delay than before.

Not Exclusively Repressve.

The work of the board is not exclusively of a repressive kind. Among the most important of their duties is the constructive task of facilitating and encouraging, and, if necessary, themselves undertaking, the supply of food for munition and transport workers. The absence of proper facilities for obtaining wholesome nourishment leads indirectly to drinking. It is not possible to state the exact number of canteens provided, but additional provision has now been made for the daily refreshment of tens of thousands of dock and munition workers. The powers given to the board to take over and manage public houses, or without license to carry on the sale or supply of intoxicating liquor, refreshments, or tobacco, have been exercised only in three districts.

In October, 1915, the board appointed a committee of women under the chairmanship of Mrs. Creighton, to inquire into and advise the board in regard to the alleged excessive drinking among women. This committee has since recommended the adoption of more drastic restrictions as to the distribution and canvassing for the sale of drink; the withdrawal of the recommendation that the wives of sailors and soldiers should not be charged for drunkenness except after a first or second offence; the appointment by a central authority of special plainclothes inspectors to visit the public houses and see that the rules against serving drunken persons, treating and drinking out side are observed; and of special inspectors, of the same standing as factory or other Government inspectors, to visit towns to keep the local police up to the mark; and the reduction of the number of licensed houses.

"Papa, George says he is very much worried about his income." "I should not think he would worry about a little think like that."

Free Map

The maps of the Porcupine and Cobalt Camps, finished in colors, are now about ready for distribution to all who are interested. These will prove invaluable to those anxious to obtain success in the mining market.

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FRENCH COURTS-MARTIAL

Have Sentenced Fifteen Men to Death for Various Offences.

The veil of secrecy is nowhere deeper than over the doings of the court-martial. In one division of the French army it is known that since the beginning of the war the court-martial has dealt with 315 cases. It has passed the death sentence on 24 men, of whom, however, only 15 were executed, the other 9 obtaining pardons or commutations.

An officer, attached to this division as a permanent court official, has given to a correspondent of the London Daily Mail some details of the workings of the tribunal. "You must remember," he said, "that armies today are made up of men of all shades and colors of belief and creed, anarchists, republicans, royalists, atheists and what not. Out of this material we have welded together an army, the like of which the world has never seen. It is not, however, the bad eggs, of whom there are a few in every regiment, who give us trouble in the matter of desertion in the face of the enemy, but rather the better sort of fellows, who cannot understand the military necessity of harsh discipline.

"Our first court-martial in a case of this kind occurred fairly early in the war. We were new to the business ourselves, but it was a flagrant breach, and to check its repetition it had to be dealt with according to the rules of the war. The man was duly tried and sentenced. I went to his cell and read the death sentence to him. He listened without seeming to understand what had taken place and that he was condemned to die.

"That night I instructed an officer to call for a firing squad. Our firing squads are always composed of volunteers, 12 men. Not a man volunteered for that task. We had to commandeer a squad. The prisoner was marched out at dawn, stood quietly facing the leveled rifles, and died without faltering. I am sure he never realized the gravity of his offense. But war is war.

"Now it is different. The men know the value of discipline, know that a breach may endanger the lives of many comrades, or even the safety of France, and though breaches of this kind still occur, they are met in a different spirit. Now when I call for a firing squad 50 men at once volunteer."

"Is the family notified that a man has been executed?" asked the interviewer.

"Yes and no," the officer replied. "The French code is peculiar. Notification of death is sent to the family soon after the execution as though the man died in action. Then three months later the family receives a bill for 12.55 francs ($2.50, the expenses of the execution. But otherwise there is no publicity. The grave is not marked officially, but a record is kept, so that it will not be difficult to locate later on.

"Occasionally we have to deal with the case of a man who has become sick of the trenches and thinks that the easiest way to get an honorable discharge is to wound himself, shoot off his trigger finger or the like. This is a capital offense in time of war, and is invariably so punished.

"A recent case of this kind was that of a young lieutenant who was married three days before the outbreak of the war. He was a gallant soldier, but after a few months he became homesick, and to get back to his wife was his one desire. Months passed and he could not get leave so he took matters in his own hands and drove a bullet through his left forearm. He did not stop to think that it would soon be discovered that his wound was caused by a French bullet.

"He was court-martial and sentenced to be shot. I read the death sentence, but a few hours later a pardon reached us. But the lieutenant knew his duty and fell fighting in the field without ever seeing his wife again."

Highways Saved France.

A recent correspondent of the Associated Press, writing from Paris, tells how the military highways of France have, upon more than one occasion, saved the French front, after German long-range artillery with consummate skill had cut the French railroad lines of communication, dropping with the precision of clockwork as many as 80,000 shells upon short sections of track in the van of approaching supplies and men. Yet each time the automobile caravans brought up the reinforcements of cannon, munitions, food and water.

RUNNING WATER IN THE HOME IS A GREAT BOON

The Pneumatic System May Be Installed in a Farm House at Moderate Cost.

Providing a satisfactory waterworks system for the home is something of a problem. In far too many farm residences no better provision is made to supply water than the pumps of well and cistern, perhaps many yards from the kitchen. Of course the cost of installation has always stood in the way—hence the problem aformentioned. But now since different excellent systems have been devised especially for the farmer, comparatively cheap, easily operated and very efficient, the expense is not so troublesome a factor. Certainly the benefits derived far outweigh the cost.

Few, perhaps, but are scions of the advantages of running water in the house. But too often the investment possibilities are not considered. It pays, of course, to purchase a binder or build a silo because crops couldn't be cut or stock fed economically otherwise. The labor-saving and feed-saving possibilities are so apparent that few doubt them. Hence binders and silos are accepted as improvements over old methods that must be adopted as matters of course.

An Investment that Pays.

But when it comes to an improvement in the house! Well, the old way accomplishes its end—the family is supplied with water—and that's often the end of it. It pays in comfort, of course, but it doesn't appear to be a paying investment in dollars and cents. And yet is it logical to suppose that the wife and mother can work as efficiently by employing methods and using machinery her mother did before her? It doesn't stand to reason. And efficiency is a matter of money, whether it be developed in the house or in the fields. A waterworks system will promote the health of the family, will save wrinkles and backaches, and will make life more pleasant. That's argument enough for it, surely.

The advantages definitely enumerated make a long list. Cleanliness requires more water for culinary purposes than sometimes is used, because of the inconvenienc of securing it, when it must be carried in a pail.

Then instead of cold water always on tap, the drinking supply is frequently rendered unwholesome, warm and stale after being exposed for hours in the house. There may be hot water also which saves heating water in vessels for culinary, bath and laundry purposes. Time and labor are greatly economized on washdays by the stationary tubs under taps of hot and cold water from which the water drains away. The well kept kitchen sink, with a sink board and strainer, provides a handy place for dishwashing.

The bathroom with basin and bath tub saves much time and greatly increases the comfort of bathing. Nothing is so refreshing as the warm plunge after a day of baking over a hot stove in summer. Plenty of warm water and soap will remove the dust better, after the haymaking or threshing is done, than a swim. The farmer's lad may not be handy to a creek anyway.

The baby's daily bath and the Saturday round-up of the older children are not so ardous for the mother with an up-to-date bathroom. The running hot water helps the young farmer scour his hands and remove the stubble from his face when he is in a hurry to call on Her. Frequent bathing is necessary to clean healthy skins and bodies.

Hard working farm dwellers require much of it and would be grateful for better bathing accommodation.

Helps to Swat the Fly.

Among other hygienic advantages there need be no kitchen and laundry slops thrown about the yard. This produces a breeding ground for flies. If slops be thrown continually in one place, especially if it be shaded, malaria or typhoid are often germinated. The sanitary toilet in the bathroom removes another cause of these same troubles.

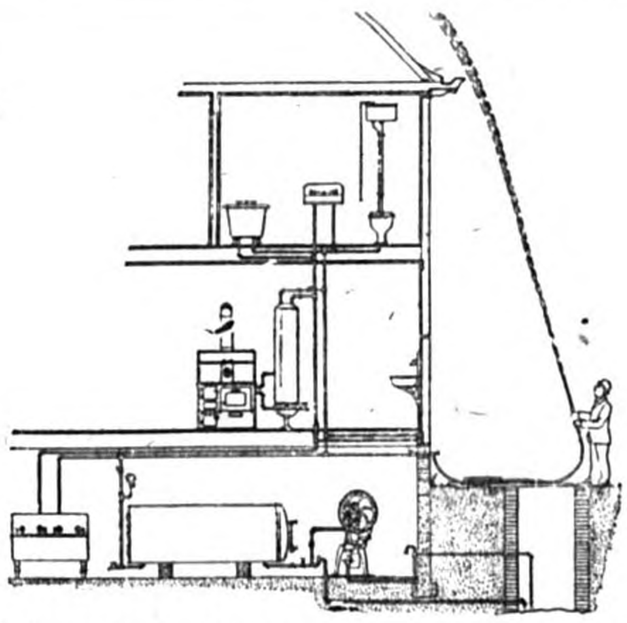
There are various devices in use, by means of which the rural home may enjoy the advantages of a domestic waterworks system. Some of the older schemes have been improved upon. There is the windmill system, which is not entirely satisfactory on still days unless precautions have been taken. The elevated tank into which water is pumped by hand, windmill hydraulic room, or other power, is a good system. The disadvantages are that the tank must be elevated, in attic, haymow, tower or on high land. In the latter the water is liable to freeze. The attic is generally used, but there is danger of leaks causing damage. Then, too, in the elevated tank, soft water has usually been used, so that the pressure and supply are at the mercy of the season.

In recent years the pneumatic tank or compressed air system has been giving entire satisfaction in thousands of homes in Canada. The large steel tank is placed in the cellar or stable, or underground, so that damage from leaks and freezing in winter are avoided. The airtight tank is fitted with a water glass and pressure gauge. These register the height of water and the pressure, so that when the water falls extra air may be pumped in. The tank may be placed upright or horizontally.

With the pneumatic system the water is pumped into the tank at the bottom, and as it rises it compresses the air in the tank into a small space at the top. When a tap is opened the compressed air forces the water up the supply pipe and out at the tap. The tank may be filled by hand pump, windmill, gasoline engine, hydro or other power. Soft or hard water may be used; the well is most satisfactory. In some homes both hard and soft water are used by installing another tank operated by the same pump. The pressure from the compressed air system is much stronger than from others. The first cost is more, but the pneumatic has proven more enduring.

What It Costs.

With a hand pump the tank costs about $70. Since the war plumbing supplies have gone up, so prices are higher to equip a seven or eight-roomed house for a family, the total cost would be about $250 altogether at present. Fixtures and plumbing for kitchen and bathroom, in neat not elaborate enamel, would be about $165. Cement tubs for laundry about $12 or $15 more. Procelain are higher. Coat depends partly on quality of fixtures and amount of piping necessary and size of tank required. Where there is already a windmill cost is less. With a large enough tank this system can be made to supply stable water of course. Two houses may be supplied from one tank; half a dozen in a village is desired. The heating is done through a coil in the furnace attached to the boiler, or from the kitchen range or small gas heater made for the purpose. The two latter ensure hot water all the year around.—Margaret Madden in Canadian Countryman.



Sectional View of Residence in which a Pneumatic System has been installed. This may be Operated by Hand or Power.

Well Mated.

"Are they well mated?"

"Perfectly! He likes to make money and she likes to spend it."

Most domestic unhappiness is caused by the stubborn insistance on the part of one or the other in being boss.

Papa—"Yes, my son if you want to learn anything well you must begin at the bottom." Little Bobby—"How about swimming, pa?"

Kisses are the real thing only when backed up by the heart.

Somehow or other we never care to spend much time with the man who isn't really as mean as he appears to be.

Tramp—"Yes, I rode a bike once, but I 'ad to give it up." Cyclist—"Why?" Tramp—"Well, ye see, the owner was a-comin' up be'ind, and the policeman 'ad a rope stretched across the front!"

THE FASHIONS

The Sport Shirt and Skirt.

For true sport, the vacation girl must dress the part, whether her outing be a tramping tour, a camping trip, a mountain climb, or just the conventional round of tennis, golf, and boating. This annual week or two of freedom, open air and sunshine must carry us through another year, so let us make the most of our outing.

Perhaps the most comfortable general outfit for the girl who likes a long cross-country tramp, is the short skirt of coruroy, with heavy tan boots, not too high, well oiled to prevent wetting through, a soft tan flannel shirt, made on the order of a man's, with pockets, and soft roll collar, and a soft felt or Panama hat, which is light of weight and wide enough of brim to keep the face from burning.

7089-7129

Slip-On Blouse and Linen Skirt

Dogakin or wash chamois gloves may be worn if one has the patience for them, and desires to keep the hands smooth and white. These sport shirts are being used generally for even the most conventional sports purposes. They are developed in many suitable materials, ranging from flannel to the elaborately colored, checked and striped silk shirtings and taffetas; and may be purchased from about one dollar and twenty-five cents to fifteen dollars and beyond. The comfortable and practical sport skirts are fashioned of the colored cotton velours and corduroys, the vividly striped linens and canvas weaves, smart mixtures of Scotch and English cheviots and tweeds, soft wool plaids and checks, and for real hard usage the regulation corduroys, and khaki. These skirts are cut short, full enough for comfort, and well supplied with pockets. They usually fit trimly around waist and hips, and combined with a natty sport blouse or shirt, form a smart, becoming costume.

Coats and Sweaters.

Sweaters, or sweater coats, are decidedly comfortable and practical articles to complete the sport costume. These sweater coats are made of the new striped and plain jersey cloths in wool or silk; of corduroy, in the bright, pretty colorings favored for this purpose; of broadcloth, flannel, tweed, and similar fabrics. They are, as a rule, unlined and may be fashioned at home to be as effective as those purchased, and much less expensive. The striped linen suit, with plain coat, illustrated here, is a perfectly appropriate suit for the beach, boardwalk, or general daytime wear. The blouse is one of the new middys, effectively trimmed with collar, cuffs, and wide, roomy pockets of the striped material used for the skirt.

7191-6636

Modified Middy with Noved Pockets

A smart little sport coat of one of the striped silks, glove or jersey, may be appropriately worn with various frocks and on various occasions. For instance it is not out of place to slip on one of these soft silken coats over the dance or afternoon frock, if one is chilly, and there is no danger of crushing the frock; and they aer quite the usual thing to wear over the lingerie dress, either for daytime or evening.

There are many effective blouses, cut Russian or modified middy fashion, developed in these soft silks, linens, and novelty fabrics, and commonly called sport blouses, but being appropriately worn for the various daytime occasions aside from sports. An especially pretty design is shown here, combined with a skirt of white serge. This model slips on over the head, and is made of the new glove silk, in black and white stripes; the blouse is smartly trimmed with collar, cuffs and girdle of the serge. Such a costume is charming and sensible for the girl who plays tennis and indulges in similar sports, and it may be worn quite as appropriately by the girl who merely looks on.

Sporting and Walking Shoes.

Whether it is the influence of the sports fad, or just a natural reaction from uncomfortable heels and pointed toes, one sees numbers of sensible shoes worn by smartly dressed women these days. Of course there is the distinct sports shoe for tennis, or golf, with rubber sole and heel, and the heavy tramping or hunting boot. But there is another shoe, a typical walking shoe, which is beginning to be seen on the street, worn with the smartly tailored suit of serge or linen; this shoe or tie has a broad heel, a round toe and a generally sensible, smart appearance. One of the most charming low shoes of the season, worn for the street, with a tailored suit, is of patent leather with heels which resemble closely the old fashioned spring heels of the child's shoe. These are smart, new, and comfortable. For those who find the backward tilt of the low heel rather uncomfortable at first, there comes an air cushion or inside heel which may be slipped into the shoe, adding to the comfort and giving the same effect as the outside heel of rubber.

White buckskin and canvas shoes, with leather trimmings, or plain, are popular for general sports wear, with the white or colored linen suit; the plain black or tan walking boot is favored for rough wear. Silk stockings are seldom worn for sports purposes; a good heavy lisle or cotton is preferable.

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

PLANNING NEW FENCES.

The Barb Wire Fence Is Not Necessary to Keep Animals Back.

In the old days when lumber was plentiful and land of not much value the zig-zag rail fence was very popular. One very serious objection to this fence, quite apart from the space it takes up, is that it makes a fertile breeding place for all sorts of pests. Clean cultivation—keeping the land free from weeds—is one of the best ways to keep the cut worm, and the army worm, as well as a host of other farm pests in check. This is impossible when rail fences are used.

There are many good kinds of fences but taking everything into consideration, some kind of wire fence is the most satisfactory to use. It takes up but little space and makes it possible to plow and cultivate right up to the posts. In connection with wire fences, however, it should be remembered that barbed wire should not be used. Every year hundreds of animals are injured through getting cut with the barbs. If wire is of good quality and purchased from a reliable firm it will keep cattle and horses back just quite as well as the best rail fence—and it does not need to be reinforced with barbed wire.—Canadian Countryman.

BERRY PICKERS CAUSE FIRES.

Carelessness Results in Destruction of Forest Resources.

Many causes are responsible for Canada's heavy forest fire losses Some of the erstwhile greatest offenders have come to realize th dstruction which thir negligence was causing and have adopted systematic measures to overcome the loss.

Several causes of forest fires have not, however, received sufficient attention. Dr. C. D. Howe, in Forest Protection in Canada, 1913-1914, states that in the settled areas, one of the chief classes of persons responsible for fires are berry-pickers. Smouldering camp fires, or sparks caused by smoking, fall into dry grass or brush, starting small fires; fanned by a high wind the fires rapidly become uncontrollable, spreading from the berry patches to the larger timber.

With the berry season at hand, it should surely be necessary only to draw the attention of berry-pickers to the destruction which their carelessness or indifference is causing to secure an immediate reduction in the number of forest fires for which they are directly or indirectly responsible.

About the House

Useful Hints and General Information for the Busy Housewife

Seasonable Dishes.

Strawberry Cheese.—One-half box strawberries, one ten-cent cream cheese, one-fourth cup double cream. Crush strawberries, mash cheese, add cream and whip all three thoroughly together. If strawberries are not very sweet add sugar to taste. Chill and serve as accompaniment to plain dressed lettuce.

Spinach Cream.—One peck spinach, one-fourth cup butter, three tablespoons grated cheese, two eggs, one cup milk, salt and pepper to taste, cracker-crumbs. Wash spinach thoroughly and boil it for ten minutes without adding any water. Drain, chop fine and cook for a few moments in butter. Add cheese, salt and pepper, well-beaten egg yolks and milk. Mix well, fold in beaten whites, and pour into well-buttered mold dusted with cracker-crumbs. Steam forty-five minutes.

Stewed Cucumbers.—Two large, ripe cucumbers, one sliced onion, one stalk celery, one bay leaf, two tablespoons butter, one tablespoon flour, one cup milk, one taespoon onion juice, one teaspoon salt, one-fourth teaspoon white peper and yolks of two eggs, mixed with one tablespoon thick, sweet cream. Pare cucumbers and cut each into eight pieces lengthwise. Remove all seeds. Place in saucepan add onion, celery, bay leaf, salt and stock and cook at boiling point until tender. Put milk into double boiler and when hot add butter and flour, creamed together, and seasonings. Cook to consistency of thick cream. Beat egg yolks, add cream, and then sauce. Beat two minutes with egg beater. Drain cucumbers and place on hot dish. Serve in separate bowl.

Cherry Salads.—Cherries are basis of many refreshing fruit salads. For simple salad mix stoned cherries with equal parts of diced celery, and few chopped nuts. Serve with mayonnaise in which cherry juice replaces vinegar. For another salad, mix chopped almonds and sliced cucumbers with cherries and serve on lettuce leaf with French dressing. Pineapple, hazelnuts and cherries make another delicious combination. This salad should be served with mayonnaise whitened with whipped cream. Bananas, sliced or diced, mixed with pitted cherries and whipped cream dressing, and garnished with either rose or nasturtium petals, make salad that is delicious and out of ordinary.

Stewed Chicken.—Cut large chicken into pieces as usual, wash and put in kettle with cold water to cover. After water comes to boil add two onions and three cloves of garlic, chopped; two laurel leaves and one tablespoon pulverized oregano. Other preferred herbs may be added or substituted for this in small portions. When chicken is tender salt to taste, but do not pepper. If it cooks too dry add water from time to time to keep fowl covered, but not floating. An hour before serving, and when fowl is almost done, add red or green pepers to flavor and one pint each of pitted ripe olives and sherry. (Butter may be omitted.) After adding olives and peppers, cook one hour. When done there should be about one quart of liquid in kettle. No thickening is need for gravy, except possibly a little paste of flour and water.

Southern Shortcake.—Take three cupfuls of flour, half a teaspoonful of salt, two heaping teaspoonfuls of baking powder (or its equivalent of baking soda and cream of tartar), one-half cupful of the best butter and sufficient rich milk to form a soft dough. Sift the baking powder, salt and flour together; rub the butter in with the finger tips and add the milk. Work quickly, handling the dough as little as possible. Roll into a thin sheet and bake in a roound greased pan in a very quick oven (Brush over with melted butter, before putting into the oven, so that the crust will not harden. While the cake is baking, take two boxes of berries, hull them and divide the larger fruit from the smaller. Slightly crush the smaller fruit and sprinkle liberally with powdered sugar. When the cake is removed from the oven, allow it to cool slightly, then split open, spread with softened butter, and cover with a layer of the large berries. Dust with powdered sugar; pour over half the crushed fruit and syrup, place the upper half of the cake on top and pour over the rest of the fruit. Have the oven moderately warm, place the cake in it for four or five minutes and send to the table covered with powdered sugar. This cake, warm and fresh, eaten with the accompaniment of thick cream, will linger long in the memory of those fortunate enough to partake of it.

Food Thrift.

The importance of economical fare has been much discussed since the outbreak of war, and it is now generally recognized that it is not the quantity so much as the suitability health and fitness. It is no good adhering to old-established conventions regarding the assumed substantial character of a diet closely allied to meat, and with the advent of warmer weather the produce of the garden may usefully be put forward in preference to animal foods, of which we as a nation have always consumed too much.

There are many cheap substitutes for the expensive egg and bacon at breakfast, and macaroni, rice and potatoes make good foundations for a number of satisfactory dishes. Pulse foods, oatmeal, macaroni, potatoes, artichokes, cauliflower and other vegetables afford an endless series of dishes in various combinations, with milk, cream or savory flavoring, grated cheese, curry, etc., at a cost less than the cost of a meat ration.

In a recent address on this subject, Dr. Robert Hutchinson said it has been estimated we could save at least 10 per cent. of the amount spent annually on the retail prices of food by the exercise of a little reasonable common sense. Brain workers and those engaged in sedentary occupations can eat less food with advantage. A saving in the consumption of food can be affected if less violent exercise is taken. Cheaper kinds of food can

The least expensive source of protein or tissue-repairing material under present conditions are oatmeal, bread, peas, lentils and skim milk. The last named could be used in puddings. A saving of two pounds of meat per head a month is desirable in the case of most people, and a small dish of oatmeal porridge every day, while being much cheaper, would more than compensate for the energy-producing material thus lost. Despite a foolish prejudice which still lingered, margarine is an excellent substitute for butter, being quite as digestible and nutditious. Cheese has its merits, but it is rather indigestible unless mixed with starchy foods.

Useful Hints.

Never force a baby to sit up or to walk.

Cabbage should always be boiled in two waters.

Asparagus should be served every day during the season.

Lack of system is the chief reason for poorly done housework.

Japanese cotton rugs are excellent for dining and sitting rooms.

There should be a rest petriod in every housekeeper's schedule.

Salmon salad is delicious with hard-boiled eggs diced and added.

The smaller stalks of rhubarb are much less tart than the large ones.

Pimentos mixed with finely chopped celery makes a good sandwich.

Paste adhesive tape over the holes in overshoes, raincoats and umbrellas.

Rhubarb and strawberries combined make an excellent preserve, and rhubarb alone is good for marmalade.

Lemonade made with oranges, lemons, afew slices of banana and sprigs of mint is delicious and refreshing.

A cool and tasty summer dish is cold slaw served in green pepper shells

Bacon rinds that cannot be boiled with cabbage are good to hasten a slow fire.

Fine bone-meal is a great help toward making the lawn green and rich.

The Gravenstein apple is better for jelly-making than almost any crab-apple.

A slice of potato is and excellent thing to clean white oilcloth which has become disfigured by hot cooking utensils.

A reliable test for mushrooms says an experienced housekeeper, is to put a bit of silver, such as a well-washed dime into a dish in which they are cooked. If is discolors, the mushrooms are unfit for food.

Let your wilted vegetables stand is a pan of ice water, to which you have added the juice of a lemon. Lemon juice is invaluable about the kitchen for scouring ivory knife handles, whitening potatoes while they are boiling, and as a subatitute for vinegar when the latter is not at hand. Never be without a few lemons in the kitchen.

White straw hats can be cleaned by dissolving two teaspoonfuls of oxalic acid in a pint of warm water, and then carefully scrub the hat with an old nail or tooth brush. As the scrubbing proceeds, wipe off the discolored water with a cloth. Another good way is to use lemon-juice thickened to a paste with powdered sulphur. Spread this on the straw, allow it to dry and then brush off with a stiff broom. This is, perhaps better for fine white straws.

The Procession.

"Do you keep many servants, Hawkins?"

"Well, last year we had eighteen."

"Eighteen!" echoed Wigglethorpe. "How do you manage that number on your income?"

"Oh, seventeen of 'em were cooks who stayed on an average of five days apiece,' said Wawkins. "The rest was our gardnerer."

One reason why a busy man always manages to accomplish a little more or assumes an extra task is that he never wastes any time thinking about doing it, but goes right ahead and does it.

Physician (at hospital)—"How did you happen to fall from the top of the ladder?" Patient—"A pretty woman ws passing, and while trying to get a good look at her I slipped and fell." Physician—"Ah! the same old story, a woman at the bottom of it."

G. L. MEIKLE & CO.

CLEARING SALE.

Genuine Clearing Sale of all Furs from 25 p. c., to 50 p. c.

Odd Sizes of Underwear less 25 p. c.

GROCERIES.

A Snap in the following lines at the old prices. Canned Apples, Pork and Beans (in 3 sizes) Asparagus Tips, Peaches, Pears, Plums.

White Front

G. L. MEIKLE & CO.

Buy at COST

The Lachute Stores Limited,

Guarantees to save from 15 to 25 p.c. to its patrons.

We have stocked a very large, well-assorted, and up-to-date Supply of Groceries and Provisions, Cured and Cooked Meats, etc. which we intend selling at very low prices and at COST to Shareholders. Shares are now being sold at $5.00 each, and it is your privilege to become a Shareholder and reap the PROFITS.

Orders of $25 00 and upwards to those not being shareholders will receive a special discount. It is also our intention to cater to rural districts. Requirements may be ordered by phone.

Phone No. 93

Orders Promptly supplied and deliveries made.

The Lachute Stores, Limited.

LACHUTE MILLS, P.Q.

An impromptu porch-party with a Victor-Victrola

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

Always ready to entertain children, young folks, grown ups—to give all your friends their kind of music, and to make them all feel at home.

And when your company leaves they vote you "the ideal host".

Victor Victrolas $21.00 to $400.00

Records from 75 cts. up.

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

Main Street, - Lachute.

A large assortment of Stoves & ranges of all kinds. Tinware and Enamelware. New William's Sewing Machines.

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

The BANK OF OTTAWA

ESTABLISHED 1874.

Head Office Ottawa, Canada.

Capital Paid Up	$4,000,000.
Rest and Undivided Profits	$4,868,179.64
Total Assets over	$56,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HON. GEORGE BRYSON, President. — JOHN B. FRASER, Vice-President.
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GEORGE BURN, — HON. SIR GEORGE H. PERLEY,
SIR HENRY K. EGAN, — E. C. WHITNEY,
D. M. FINNIE, General Manager. — W. DUTHIE, Chief Inspector.

A general banking Business Transacted.

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Grenville Branch, - - - E. M. Hoben, Manager.

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Farm Machinery, Deering and McCormick also Fleury's famous Plow, and J. B. Dore's Thrashers. Etc., International Engines, Chatham Logging Sleighs, Munro & McIntosh Cutters and Expresses, Sleighs. A Car Load to choose from, Peerless Wire Fencing and Gates, Harness and Harness Parts, Robes, Horse Blankets, Rugs, Whips, Bells, Pumps, Sroves, Ranges, Oils, Churns, Washing Machines, Wringers, Beatty Bros., Stalls, Stanch-Litter & Feed Carriers, Ladders, Lumber, Shingles, Clapboards, Etc.

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

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.

You can rest assured that you can get

GOOD FOOTWEAR

AT

Staniforth's

Men's Overshoes, Men's Warm Felt Boots, Ladies' Warm Felt Boots, Men's, Ladies', and Children's Felt Slippers, Ladies' Gaiters.

Men's Boy's and Children's Mocasins. A large assortment of Skating Boots and Skates, Skates put on boots free.

Also a full assortment of all kinds of Boots and Rubbers at the low prices.

Extra Special in Men's and Boy's Overcoats, Gloves and Mitts.

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.

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Here Every Day.

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GAETAN VALOIS, L. L. L.
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Money to loan on security
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LACHUTE, - QUE.

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

The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XLII LACHUTE, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1917. NO. 8[illegible]

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

ST. ANDREWS

Several from here attended the Hawkesbury vs. Lachute Hockey Match on Tuesday.

The Ladies Aid of the Presbyterian Church assembled at Mrs Edward McGregor's on Tuesday.

Mr Percy Burwash had the misfortune to break his arm while cutting wood in the bush on Saturday.

Owners of ice houses have begun cutting and filling, the ice in the North River is of a very poor quality.

Messrs. Allan McOuat and Ewan Albright attended lectures at Macdonald College, St. Annes last week.

On Tuesday two Revenue Inspectors visited our hotel and were warmly received by our genial and hospitable hotel-keeper.

St. Andrews East Branch Red Cross Society, sent in their Feb. shipment to the Canadian Red Cross Society Montreal consisting of 145 prs socks, 23 suits of pyjamas, 19 flannel shirts, 3 bed jackets, 3 nurses aprons. The meetings are held in the Town Hall every Wednesday and the first Wednesday of the month is always set apart for packing, at which tea is served by a couple of the Ladies, each taking it in turn and at which all interested in the work are cordially invited.

St. Andrews Consolidated School

GRADE IX, Geography,—A Dorion 81.

GRADE VIII, Scripture,—Katie McOuat 100, Wainwright Shaw 89, V. Perks, Leona Wright 86, M. Bigelow, Beryl Todd 83, Albert Tournier 70, H. Brown 64.

GRADE VII, Scripture,—A. Rodger, Naylor Mount 97, Dell McClintock 93, Howard McOuat 89, Ross MacAdam 69, George Taylor 67, C. Muir 59.

GRADE VI, English,—Ernest McOuat 76, Beatie Rodger 73, Helena Rodger, G. Cole 68, E. Bradley 57.

GRADE V, English,—Jack Muir 74, Mary Taylor 57, Kenrick Dorion 55, Victoria Perks 54

GRADE IV, English,—F. Webster 69, Barbara May 59, W. Pitcairn 57.

GRADE III, Reading,—Winifred May 96, Leslie Snow 92, E. Parker 75.

GRADE II, Reading,—W. Perks 95, Laura Bradley 85, Robert Bradley 80, Ethel Morrison, Agnes Rodger 75, Gertrude McOuat 60.

GRADE I B, Reading,—Maggie Rodger 90, Clarence Brown 50.

GRADE I A, Reading,—Edgar Armstrong 85, Gordon Snow 75

Mens and Ladies Boots are now in stock. Come in and get yours while all the sizes are on hand.
W. BANFORD & SON.

Carpenter's Shop and House for Sale

Opposite East Settlement School-house near the Four Corners.
Outbuildings and large garden.
A good business spot and the best clientele for a first-class workman.
Nice opportunity for CASH MONEY.
Apply to
GAETAN VALOIS, Notary, Lachute.

OBITUARY.

THE LATE MR. ROSS McADAM

Much sorrow is felt throughout the community of St. Canute over the sad death of Mr. Ross McAdam, which occurred at his home on Saturday afternoon last. Deceased was in his 71st year and had been in failing health since last fall. He leaves to mourn his loss a loving wife and family of four, Richard, Garrison, Mrs. Jos. Taylor, of Vankleek Hill and Mrs. Wm. Black, of Lachute. The funeral was held on Monday afternoon, conducted by the Rev. J. L. George, and was largely attended.

Annual Tea-Meeting at Brownsburg.

The Brownsburg Presbyterian Tea-meeting held on the 15th instant was an unqualified success both as regards attendance and the quality of the programme. Good fortune seemed to attend the management both in the excellent talent they were enabled to secure and in the rare good humor in which they found the clerk of the weather on that particular evening, and as a consequence the building was packed to its utmost capacity, the handsome sum of $172. being realized. After doing full justice to the usual good things provided by the ladies in the basement the programme, under the chairmanship of Mr. Jno. Hay, M.L.A., was opened by a piano solo by Miss Lois Van Buren. Besides the well known local performers Miss Clarke, Mr. Fletcher and the Brownsburg Male Quartette of Messrs. Anderson, Butler, Decker and Cameron the audience was delighted by the singing of Miss Benoit, a talented young McGill Conservatorium pupil, Duetts by the Messrs. Owen and Douglas Todd, Recitations by Sergt. Barry and last but not least Mr. Robert Mackie, who must have revived many happy memories in the minds of those who can remember his revered father at the old time tea-meetings, and in his performance he certainly proved himself a worthy son of a worthy sire.

Votes of thanks were heartily extended all round and everyone went away feeling the better for a well-spent evening.

DEATHS

TODD,—At Hawkesbury, on Friday, Feb. 16th, John Roster infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Todd, aged 1 year and 10 months. Funeral took place from his fathers residence on Sunday 18th, at 1 o'clock to Cassburn cemetery.

IN MEMORIAM.

In loving memory of Margaret Macdonald, daughter of Mrs. G. J. Macdonald, Merritton, Ont., who died February 19 1916.

Gone but not forgotten
Inserted by her Aunt Jean.

In loving memory of May Cruise, who passed away on February 20th, 1914.

But now she sleeps where the daisies nod,
And the clover hangs its head,
Where the wild birds come and the wild bees hum,
Above her lonely bed,
She fought the fights, she kept the faith,
Her fame shines bright and clear,
And her memory lives in all our hearts,
Which will hold it ever."

Inserted by the family.

WANTED, — Girl for General housework. Apply, P. O. Box 144.

CRESWELL'S

Canada Cement

Prices Right

R. Creswell Regist'd.

LOCAL NEWS

Mr. Wallace spent the week-end in Montreal.

Miss A. Moore spent a few days in Montreal this week.

Miss Hattie McCoy, of Montreal, spent the week-end in town.

Mr. John McGibbon, of Fassett, spent the week-end in town.

Mr. Theron Carpenter returned to Ottawa on Sunday last.

Mrs. Yelland spent the week-end in Montreal visiting friends

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

Miss Riddell, of St. Amedee, was the guest of Mrs. Hugh Pollock this week.

Miss Manning, of Montreal, was the week-end guest of Mrs. Mossman Gall.

Miss Tina Walsh, of St. Andrews, is the guest of Mrs. Thos. Christie this week.

Miss Jessie McArthur, of Montreal, was the guest of her parents this week.

Misses Violet and Francis Joss, of Montreal, spent the week-end in town.

Messrs. Gilbert Todd, and Henry Hammond were in Hawkesbury on Sunday.

Mrs Lamb and daughter, of Buckingham, were week-end guests of Mrs. Geo. Christie.

Miss Gladys McOuat returned from a pleasant months visit to Montreal and other points on Saturday.

Misses Louise Bradshaw, Lewena and Mamie Graham, of Montreal, spent the week-end in town.

Misses R. Christie and B Davis and Master Howard Davis spent the week-end in Morin Heights.

Misses Gertrude, Winnie and Irene Riddell, of Montreal and Mr. Anderson, of Toronto, were guests of Mrs. A. Riddell this week.

Miss Bessie McOuat entertained at afternoon tea on Monday in honour of Miss Winnie Riddell who is leaving for Overseas in the near future. "Winnie" will carry with her the well wishes of her many friends here who are proud that she is assisting in the noble work of the Red Cross Sisters.

Messrs. Herbert and Frank Morrin returned home on Saturday from St. Annes, having attended the short course of Agricultural lectures given at Macdonald College.

Mr. W. E. Bradford, of Chatham, has purchased from R. M. Holtby, of Port Perry, Ont., his champion young Holstein Sire Victor Hingerveld Korndyke, winner at Canadian National Exhibition and Western fair 1916.

The Soldiers Willing Works of Genoa, and Jerusalem, donations for Feb. to the Red Cross Society, 45 Belmont park, Montreal,—14 flannel shirts, 8 prs. socks 3 suits pyjamas, also $10.00 to the Belgian Relief Fund, and $10 00 to the Armenian Relief Fund.

Don't Miss the Temple Of Fame, 350 Kings, Queens and Celebritie, will appear before the Goddess.

Come and see Samantha Allen and Josiah. Its Screamingly Funny. Also see Queen of Sheba and Cleopatra, in Their Eastern Robes. Don't Miss seeing the Kaiser, and Kitchener, Bobbie Burns, and Bridget O Flannigan. To be held in the Town Hall, on Friday, Feb. 23rd.

March the First Keep it open.

Because it is the date of the Methodist Church Annual Tea-meeting at Brownsburg. A good programme and excellent tea is promised, so be sure you don't miss it. Tickets are 50cts, but you will be assured of full value and a real good time.

During the high wind and snow storm of Monday night the home of Mr. John Hadley, Vide Sac, was burned to the ground. The fire was first discovered in the pipes of the bedroom and spread with such rapidty that Mr. and Mrs. Hadley with their children had a narrow escape and had to get out with very scanty clothing on. The place is partly covered with insurance.

G. Hay elected President.

The directors of the Agricultural Society met this week and elected Mr. Geo. Hay as their president, Mr. W. J. Rodgers as vice-president (re-elected) and also retained Mr. Jas. W. Gall as secretary-treasurer for the ensuing year. There were present Directors W. J. Rodgers, Geo. Hay, E. Morin, G. H. Staniforth, C. R Rodger, R. Leishman, Alex. Doig, W. Hay, W. A. Bradley, W. J. Burke, E. Kettyle, W. J. Warwick, J. Innes, J. Heatlie add Jas W. Gall, Secretary.

The dates of the annual Spring Show was fixed for May 5th, on the Exhibition Grounds, and the Annual Exhibition arranged for the 18th, 19th, and 20th of September.

Oats was decided on for the standing crop competition, and all entries must definitely be in by June 27th.

A new ruling was adopted by which no entry tickets will be issued after 12 noon on the second day of Exhibition. This will be rigidly enforced and also all payments must be made at time of procuring stalls otherwise they will positively not be held.

Mrs. Jno. McGibbon and Mrs. G. H. Staniforth were asked to revise the Domestic and Fancy goods prize list and with this exception the prize list was adopted.

Lachute Academy Exams.

GRADE XI.
GEOMETRY

Honours,—Uriah Campbell 100, V. Kettyle 91.
Class I,—[illegible]
Class II,—[illegible]
Class III,—[illegible]

GRADE X.
[illegible]
Class I,—Hazel Palmer 90.
Class II,—Edna Cheetle, M. Dixon 70, Keila Jones 69, Annie Silver 67, [illegible]
Class III,—Lawrence Gordon 59, L. Garretson 51, Edith Beers 51.

GRADE IX.
ENGLISH LITERATURE.
Honours,—Hattie Giles 91.
Class I,—Jean Campbell 87, Percy Carpenter, Lyall Middleton 86, Maude Dobbie 83, Elizabeth Tomalty 82, D. Hammond 81, Helena Rodgers 76.
Class II,—Jas. Calder 72, M Armstrong 71, Estella Hutchin, Jas. MacGibbon 68, Lila Cruise, Ruby Millar 67, Percy Matthews 66, Clara Kerr, Edna Patterson 65, Douglas Bradford Aletha McKenzie 64, Maude Seale 60.
Class III,—Sadie McOuat 57, Muriel Dawson 54 Ernest Baldwin 52, Jas. Smith 50.

GRADE VIII.
ALGEBRA.
Honours,—Margaret Wason 97, C. Burwash 94, Ruby Rodgers 93, Ruth Arthur 91, Mary Boa 90
Class I,—Olive Morrison 89, Ryckman Alexander 84, Rhoda Christie, Edith Davis, Agnes Hodge 85, Stella Armstrong, Kenneth McOuat, Grace McTavish 79, Vera McCullough 76.
Class II,—Dora Trineer 68, Anna Scott 67, Elsie Lackey 65, E. Giles 61.

GRADE VII.
HISTORY.
Honours,—Margaret McOuat 93.
Class I,—Edna MacGregor 88, R. Boyd 81, Ivan Carpenter 77, Harold McFaul 76.
Class II,—Margaret Jones, Emma Smith 66. Gladys Armstrong 63, D. Alexander, Isabel Owens 61.
Class III,—Howard Davis, Gerald Hammond, Ian Hay, Henry Murphy 58, George McCoy 57, Keith Christie, Douglas McOuat 55

GRADE VI.
HYGIENE.
Honours,—Kenneth Campbell 92, Lillian Hamilton 91
Class I,—Muriel Burk 86, Lillie Bradford 85, Jessie Hay 81.
Class II,—Clifford McFaul 71, James Hay 69, W. Cottingham, Arnold Scott 67, Herbert Darlington 61.
Class III,—Arthur Cruise, Elmer Ryan 56.

GRADE V
HYGIENE.
Honours,—Mina Paul 95, Douglas Drysdale 91, Dorothea Way 90.
Class I,—Lawrence Cruise, Beatrice Cunningham, Lillie Paul 89, Kenneth Elliott 88, Louis Bolton 86, Ethel Hay 82, Albert Darlington 75.
Class II,—George McGibbon 74, E. Creswell 70, Gordon Cruise, H. Sutton 69, Harold Widdow 65, Myrtle Barker 60.
Class III,—Nellie Cowan 58, Norman Drysdale 55, Ivan Bennett 50.

GRADE IV.
SCRIPTURE.
Honours,—Willie Miller 99, Frank Scott 98, Margaret Scott 96, Charlie Miller, Howard Morrison 95, Hazel Drysdale, Donald Hay 94, Jean McOuat 92.
Class I,—Linton Armstrong 89, Ines McKiddie 88, Cecil Staniforth 84, M. Cruise 80.
Class II,—Lea Dion 70, H. Calder 60.

GRADE III.
MENTAL & RAPID ARITHMETIC.
Honours—Neil Moodie, Elsie Scott 90.
Class I,—Freddie Barker 88, Russell Robinson 85, Isabel Alexander, Edgar Burwash, Ethel McOuat 80, Eleanor Yelland 79, Leslie Fraser, M. McPhail 75.
Class II,—Bessie Rodgers 70, Edith Jones 69, Kilgour Wilson, May Yelland 68, Lloyd Somerville 63, Florence Armstrong, Lyla McKiddie 60.
Class III,—Christopher Minto 57, Catherine Bolton, Laura Dion 50.

GRADE II.
WRITING.
Honours,—Gordon Hay 92.
Class I,—Ruth Bolton, Allen Walker 89, Violet Paul 86, Stella Scott 82, Chester Cruise 81, Annie Miller 80, L. Hay 79, Willis Staniforth 75.
Class II,—Willie Painter 74.
Class III,—Hazel McKiddie 51.

BIRTHS.

MacNAUGHTON,—At Lachute on Thursday, Feb 22nd, 1917, to Mr. and Mrs. Thomas MacNaughton, a son.

We are ready for large sale of all kinds of New Spring Dry Goods, having bought very early to secure the full lines.
W. BANFORD & SON.

Now for Spring!

Get your Dress Goods now and have your sewing done before the rush of Spring Work. We have a full line of Dress Goods and Suitings in Black, Navy Blue and colors.

We have a few nice Silk Dresses in Silk Velvet and Serge. These are in Navy, Copen, Brown and Black. Also a few Costumes in various colours.

W. BANFORD & SON, LACHUTE.

Hay, Flour and Feed,

In Large or Small Quantities

Bread, Cakes & Confectionery
Wedding Cakes a Specialty.

Ice Cream made to order. Fruits in Season
Fine Assortment of Ganong's Chocolates.
Splendid Line of Picture Post-cards.

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

Robert Hamilton,
Phone. 80. *Baker & Confectioner.*

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

NEW EDISON

Come and hear this much talked of Diamond Disc Re-Creation (Phonograph)

No needles to change!
Indestructible records!
Clear Perfect Tone!

You will be made welcome at any time, and will not be pressed to buy.

Thomas Chalmers singing in direct comparison with the New Edison's Re-Creation of his voice.

Eugene Jousse
Watchmaker, Jeweller and Optician
MAIN STREET, LACHUTE.

"DRIFT"

At the sound of approaching footsteps Anne Sinclair put down the photograph she had been studying so thoughtfully and turned towards the partly-open door.

She listened expectantly. The footsteps passed. Then another door, quite near, closed quietly, and at the sound her face changed. She was exquisitely beautiful, with the beauty youthfulness alone can give, and the lovely, oval face, framed in a mass of soft, cloudy hair, might have belonged to a girl of nineteen rather than to a woman of twenty-five.

She gave an odd little laugh. Twenty-five! And she had been just eighteen when she married John Sinclair. Even in those days his career had given promise of great success; now he was one of the leading physicians of his time.

Anne's deep grey eyes wandered towards the door that separated her husband's "den" from her own. In the early days of their married life it had seldom, if ever, been closed. She stepped softly across the room and noiselessly turned the handle. But it did not yield. The door was locked on the other side.

"Hallo, Anne!"

So absorbed had she been that the further opening of the door had escaped her attention, and it was not until Pat Winterton spoke that she became aware of his presence.

"Nothing unusually wrong, Anne?"

"Why should there be?" she asked lightly, one hand momentarily brushing Pat's thick, brown curls.

"Well you seemed so preoccupied when I came in. I was half a mind to turn tail again."

"I'm very glad you didn't," Anne said stoutly. "I've lots of things I want to talk to you about."

Pat's eyes followed her as she crossed to a small escritoire that stood in one corner and put out his hand for the two letters she held towards him. A long silence fell between them, broken only by the rustling of the thin foreign paper as Pat perused the letters.

He looked up at last, his boyish face unusually grave.

"Poor old Anne!"

With an impulsive movement he flung out his hand so that it rested for a moment on her softly-rounded shoulder.

"I don't know what I'd do without you, Pat," was Anne's swift answer, her grey eyes lifted gratefully to his. "You've been the salvation of these last dreary months!"

Neither knew that the door leading to John Sinclair's room had opened, to be quietly closed again.

The small silver clock on the mantel chimed the hour. With a sigh John Sinclair let the pen slip from his fingers and stood up.

It had been a trying day, full of disappointments, but they were not wholly responsible for the weary lines that had crept round the firm, strong mouth, the tired expression in his eyes.

"Anne no longer cares," it seemed to mock at him. "You were a fool to marry her!"

Had he been a fool? He reviewed the years that were gone. First, his meeting with Anne—young and beautiful, little more than a schoolgirl; his deep passion for her; their short engagement, and a speedy marriage.

What next? The coming of little Peter—Sinclair shaded his eyes then—the little one's sudden death, and then—drift!

Anne had gone her way, he his. Perhaps he was to blame. His work had seemed the only panacea for the dragging ache at his heart when he thought of their little dead son, Peter, in whom they had both taken such a pride.

And Anne? What of Anne? Sinclair told himself that she had grown tired—and with little wonder! She was young, he was old—no, not old, but his hair was tinged with grey, and his arduous work left little time for pleasure and frivolity.

He got up and opened the door dividing their rooms. Hers was in darkness, but the silver-framed photographs on the small rosewood table caught the light.

One of them had been in her hand as he had passed her room that afternoon. A queer smile curved his lips as he picked it up. The photograph was Pat's—young Pat Winterton, who, with his youth and high spirits, had captured Anne's heart.

And was it any wonder? Youth called to youth. And he had left his beautiful young wife to drift into this.

He set down the photograph and returned to his room, a terrible thought fast taking shape in his mind. His life stood between Anne and happiness!

"Anne and happiness!" the clock on the mantelpiece ticked out relentlessly.

Opening a drawer, he touched a small steel object that seemed to twinkle up at him with a hundred evil eyes.

His hand closed mechanically over it. Surely that was the answer to the question! "Anne's happiness!"—the clock still ticked louder than ever in his ears.

But first of all he would have to satisfy himself as to Anne's whereabouts. He had dined alone, so probably she was out. At any rate, he would make sure.

His finger touched the bell-push, and a trim maid appeared. Yes; her mistress was out, and had said she would not be back till late.

Once more John Sinclair passed into his wife's room, but this time he switched on the lights. A morbid desire to see her special possessions for the last time took hold of him. In fancy he pictured her as he had seen her a hundred times before—sitting in the lamplight, just where he could catch a glimpse of the exquisite girlish face through the open door.

He was about to switch off the light, when something white by the foot of the Chesterfield caught his eye. He stooped and picked it up. It was a crumpled note. He smoothed it out, and read the few brief lines.

"Dearest Anne," it commenced, in Pat Winterton's scrawling hand,—"It wasn't until I'd left you this afternoon that I remembered I'd booked seats at the Frivolity. Of course you'll come. The play is nothing very special, but at least it will give us a chance for further talk.—Always yours—Pat."

The veins stood out like purple cords on John Sinclair's brow, and for a moment he felt a wild desire to kill this man—this boy, he told himself contemptuously, who had stolen Anne's love.

But the desire swiftly passed, giving place to another. He must see Anne—must look upon her face once more before—— He did not finish the ugly thought.

Back in his room he turned down the light, and, after slipping into his outdoor clothes, left the house.

The Frivolity was packed, but it was not a difficult matter to find the two he sought. From a sheltered spot John Sinclair watched them unobserved—watched Pat's handsome head bent close against Anne's, watched the eager animation in her sweet face as they talked.

He slipped out again then, satisfied. The course he meant to take was the right one, since it meant Anne's happiness. Heaven, he had never known how much he loved her until then!

Returned to the house, he sat down at his desk, writing swiftly.

An hour passed, and the last letter was addressed and sealed, the one directed to Anne placed against the lamp, rose-pink in its rays.

With a jerk he opened the drawer and drew out the little weapon that was to give the woman he loved her liberty. His finger crooked itself round the trigger, and he raised the glinting barrel to his head.

"For Anne's sake!" The little clock ticked now.

A sharp report, a spurt of flame, then darkness.

The lamp shivered to fragments over the desk.

"John!"

The soft rustle of her gown, the firm pressure of her hand on his wrist, told him that it was Anne.

The firelight touched her hair, turning it to gold, and in the dusk her face gleamed, pitifully white.

"John, were you mad that you contemplated such an awful thing!"

He stared at her dully, as though she were some ghostly visitant, and his lips voiced the one word:

"Anne!"

They stood a little apart now, and still the woman waited, a prayer of thankfulness in her heart that she had been in time.

"What made you come?" he asked suddenly.

She shook her head.

"I don't quite know, except that just over an hour ago, as I sat in the theater, I seemed to see your eyes upon me. The presentiment was so strong that I felt I must come home. Pat laughed at my fears, but I'm glad I came."

"Glad?" He echoed the word meaningly, and in a flash of womanly intuition she understood.

"You meant to do this awful thing for me?"

She read the truth in his eyes.

"You cared so little as that, John?"

"So much!" he answered quietly.

She slipped to her knees by his chair, her face softly outlined in the ruddy firelight.

"I don't yet understand, John!"

"It's simple enough," came back the low reply. "I wanted to give you back your happiness. But that letter explains everything," he added wearily, nodding in the direction of his desk.

"Go on!" she pleaded. "I'd rather hear it from your lips."

Her head leant heavily against his knee, and her eyes were wet with unshed tears.

"Things haven't been the same between us for some time now, Anne—not since little Peter died. I blame myself. I neglected you, and it was no wonder that we should drift apart. Then this afternoon, I learnt the truth. I saw you with young Winterton. I had seen the handle of my door turn. I thought perhaps you wanted me. After a while I quietly opened it. You and Pat——"

"Were standing together!" she broke in swiftly. "Oh, I remember now! We had been discussing a most important subject. You must know that Pat was my brother's dearest friend. Bob went abroad, and met with nothing but ill-luck. He wrote to me some months ago, but begged me to say nothing to you of his misfortune. I took Pat into my confidence, and through him sent what I could, knowing Bob's pride. That's why Pat came so often of late—to see Bob's letters and discuss the affair with me. Oh, John, my husband, you surely never thought that I——"

Her face flooded with crimson as she raised it questioningly.

"I must have thought a lot of foolish things, Anne," said John gravely. "You see, as I passed your room you had Pat's photo in your hand, and—"

She laughed then for the first time.

"Not Pat's, but yours," she answered softly. "It stands on the table, and the frames are identical. I was wondering if—if little Peter's successor would be at all like you, and——"

"Anne!"

He caught her in his arms and held her close, breathing a question in her ear.

She nodded.

"And I was hoping you would come into my room as you passed, so that I might tell you the wonderful secret," she added, with a happy smile.

He stooped and kissed her warm red lips.

"No more drifting," he said. "From now we move together."—London Answers.

GEN. NIVELLE, WHO SAYS YEAR OF VICTORY'S BEGUN

Gen. Nivelle, the new commander-in-chief of the allied forces, is here shown greeting Miss Kathleen Burke at Verdun. She is an Irish woman and secretary of the Scottish Women's Hospital. Gen. Nivelle, whom she describes as "a modern D'Artagnan," is scrupulous to a fault about the appearance of his own uniform and the uniform of every Poilu.

WAR WORK IN RURAL ENGLAND.

Many Small Industries Giving Their Quota Towards Ending War.

While our farmers are hard at work attending to the food supplies of the nation many little industries are giving their quota towards the effort which is to win the war, says London Answers.

Thus, when the war started, country blacksmiths were given orders to supply so many horseshoes for the Army, according to their capacity, while quantities of tent-pegs are being made in the villages.

Trench warfare in winter led to the revival of the charcoal-burning in the woods, as the troops were supplied with braziers to keep themselves warm. Wooden soles for clogs have been made in great numbers owing to the high price of leather and boots brought about by the demand for military purposes. Clogs are made in the woods, and now a few clog-makers' camps can be seen in the South of England, though formerly confined to the North.

Owing to the falling-off of imports the country basket-makers have been busy—a special branch of the industry being baskets to carry shells—and at one village in Cambridgeshire, where osiers for the making of fascines are grown by the War Office, the workers have plenty to do. In a few woodland districts, where firs and pines are plentiful, pitprops for the mines are being made, in one or two places large forests being cut down so that the scene resembles a Canadian loggers' camp.

WAR AND INSANITY.

Statistics Show Marked Reduction Since War Began.

Probably the average man is under the impression that war has a tendency to increase lunacy. It is indeed generally considered that anything so destructive of life and property, so appalling in its nature, would have an exceedingly perturbating effect upon the human mind and cause innumerable cases of mental derangement.

Paradoxical, however, as it may seem, war has just an opposite result. According to the returns issued by the various asylum authorities since the war began, there has been a marked reduction in insanity.

It might, of course, be suggested that this is due to the fact of so many men being drawn away from the distracting competition of the industrial world into the Army, where life, if more precarious, is more varied and interesting. This no doubt is a contributory cause. But recent returns show a reduction amongst women as well as men.

What, then, are the general reasons adduced by the experts for this satisfactory state of things? Well, in times of peace they tell us that life is dreary and monotonous, and, in order to vary their existence, people resort to forms of amusement which, instead of affording them genuine recreation or gratification, only produce languidness and ennui

When, however, a great war breaks out it dispels the monotony of our lives, and gives us serious and practical things to consider. Hence, instead of causing intellectual breakdown, it rather generates new intellectual energies.

THE JAPANESE HUSBANDMAN.

Agriculture Suffering From Scarcity of Labor.

Japanese farmers live in the little hamlets and villages, instead of on their separate farms, as in Canada. If you watch them early in the morning you will see them going to the fields, spades on shoulders, like soldiers with their rifles. Occasionally some of them look up toward heaven and the sun and begin clapping their big hands, breathing deeply the refreshing morning air and saying prayers. They are worshipping the sun.

The majority of the farmers are Buddhists and the young ones materialists. Old ones inherit their religion as their duty to the departed members of the family; and the young ones, with the modern education of New Japan, revolted against anything brought a grave condition in the rural community. Hands are getting scarce. Farmers' boys get out to the cities and daughters go to the factories. They have gotten just enough false knowledge of the world to think they would be better off in the cities than at their homes. Most of the teachers in the rural schools are those who revolt against the business of tilling the land, or those who come from the cities, pale faced. They constitute some of the causes for the depreciation of the rural communities.

"Agriculture is the foundation of the nation" is an old Japanese maxim, and it ought to apply everywhere. But Japan is suffering at present because the farmers are not satisfied on the fields."

VEGETABLES THAT WRITE.

A Curious Invention of an Indian Scientist.

Since the price of meat has risen, we have paid increased attention to vegetables. But how many of us realize what truly wonderful things vegetables are?

Did you know, for instance, that vegetables can write?

An Indian scientist, who has made a very close study of vegetables, has invented an elaborate instrument, through which vegetables record their emotions in visible marks and dots. As, in the ordinary course of events, it would take too long to wait for the emotions to occur—for vegetables do not pass through such rapid emotions as human beings—the scientist induces the emotion, "reading" subsequently the vegetable's remarks upon the subject.

He excites the vegetable, and its excitement is plainly shown by the manner in which it writes its dots. He benumbs it with potassium cyanide. The "pen" writes nothing. He makes it drunk by administering intoxicating vapors. Lo and behold, the dots are as straggling as a toper's footsteps!

Finally, he kills the vegetable by heat. The dots descend as the temperature rises. At 140 degrees Fahrenheit the dots bound suddenly upwards. This is the final spasm—the vegetable is dead.

Astonishing as this may appear, it is less astonishing when we realize what a fine line divides the animal and vegetable kingdom. Six people out of every dozen will call a sponge vegetable. But it is an animal—just!

BRITAIN BUSY IN MEXICO.

Capitalists Secure Control of Raw Materials.

That Great Britain is being kept busy attending to its share in the European war goes without saying; that the industrial interests of the country are being neglected, however, is a conclusion far from the truth. Its capitalists are not overlooking any opportunities, especially opportunities to secure control of raw materials needed in their industries. They realize that it is just about as important to secure raw materials for their manufacturers as it is to secure markets for the finished products. Acting on this principle, they are preparing for the great commercial and industrial war that is destined to follow the present terrible conflict by getting control of large supplies of raw material wherever they may be found, regardless of distance or immediate accessibility. As an evidence of this the following item from the September number of the Bulletin of the Pan-American Union is of interest:—

"El Dia, a daily newspaper of Monterey, State of Nuevo Leon, Mexico, is authority for the statement that a company of English capitalists with available funds of several hundred thousands pounds sterling has been organized in London to work the Mercado Hill Iron Mines, near Durango. This iron hill is one of the richest and most extensive deposits of iron ore in the world, and has heretofore been largely used for fluxing purposes in the principal smelters of the republic. The company is reported to be negotiating with the Mexican government concerning the granting of the necessary concessions; plans have been made for excavating work, smelters are to be erected and the necessary machinery is to be installed as soon as practicable. The company has placed a practical mining engineer and metallurgist in charge of the work and a number of laborers have already been engaged to carry on active operations in the development of the mine."

GERMAN POST-WAR TRADE

Business Experts Work Day and Night Preparing for Peace.

Details of Germany's far-reaching plans for conducting a world-trade campaign after the war were made public recently in a lecture in His Majesty's Theatre, London, England, by Frederic William Wile, for many years a Berlin correspondent.

Mr. Wile declared there were countless indications that German finance, commerce and industry hope to be better organized for the post-bellum campaign all over the globe than any other of the great trading nations including the United States, as the German manufacturing system and distribution systems are the only ones of the first magnitude which have not been abnormally preoccupied during the last two-and-half years. The speaker said that German agents in recent time had been particularly active in China and South America.

"What few people outside of Germany seem to realize," said Mr. Wile, "is that the Kaiser's Government recently established what is virtually a separate Government for the exclusive purposes of paving the way for the new trade war. They have set up a so-called Imperial Board for Transition Economics consisting of nine of the finest business experts in the country, who are working day and night to transfer German commerce from a war to a peace basis with the least possible delay.

"Their main concern is to arrange for the earliest and largest possible supply of raw material, especially from the United States. The fleet of thirty to forty odd German liners tied up in New York harbor are to make their first homeward-bound journey after the war packed to the rails with American cotton, copper, petroleum, lead, zinc and all other manufacturing staples of which Germany will stand in such urgent need."

Wile said there is hardly an industry in Germany to-day, from banking to dyes, which is not girding up itself in new syndicates in order to present more united front than ever the moment peace comes.

Hitting Back.

Uncle Silas (visiting city relatives who use electrical appliances for cooking at the table)—"Well, I swan! You make fun of us for eatin' in the kitchen. I don't see as it makes much difference whether you eat in the kitchen or cook in the dining-room."

TEUTON FORCES TOTAL 6,516,000

RUSSIA TO BE ANVIL FOR GERMAN HAMMER.

Hindenburg Has Now 2,700,000 Men Opposed to the Czar's Forces.

The London Times military correspondent, commenting on the German plans, writes: "In mid-December there were, not counting cavalry, 128 German divisions (2,560,000 men) on the west front; 106 divisions (2,120,000 men) on the Russian front, of which 65 are German and 39 Austrian, and two Turkish; 29 divisions (580,000 men) on the Rumanian front including 12 German, 11 Austrian, 4 Bulgarian and 2 Turkish divisions; 12 divisions (240,000 men) on the Macedonian front, of which 8 or 9 are Bulgarian, 2 or 3 German, and one Turkish; 33 Austrian divisions (660,000 men) in the Italian theatre. Now that the Rumanians have joined the Russians, we must admit that there are 135 enemy divisions (2,700,000 men) opposed to Russia.

Hindenburg's Next Move.

"It takes two to make peace. The writer is only concerned as to what Hindenburg will do if the war continues. We can put the west out of account. First, because the Germans had such a gruelling in France, and, secondly, because a German offensive in this quarter would suit us so well we cannot dare to hope for it. Verdun and the Somme have given the enemy no desire whatsoever to recommence his experiences against the armies of France and Britain. Meanwhile his plan is to amass heavy guns, shells and men, so that his inferiority in the west may be less sensible in 1917 than in 1916.

"We cannot exclude Italy as the destination of Hindenburg's floating balance of reserves, because 20 divisions added to the 33 Austrian divisions facing Italy would give the enemy a good chance of doing something. The situation in Switzerland also needs attention.

A Vigorous Campaign.

"We well believe Hindenburg, who always affirmed the greatest danger threatens from Russia, wishes to continue the campaign broken off in the Autumn of 1915. With 135 divisions on the Russian front he has the power necessary for conducting a fresh campaign with vigor. Germans declare the Russian armies are exhausted and short of war material, and the Austro-German railway system is far superior to the Russian. Russia must certainly be prepared to find herself in 1917 the anvil for the German hammer."

SERVICE TO ALASKA.

C.P.R. Steamer Will Make Three Trips for Tourists.

As was the case during the past season the C.P.R. steamship Princess Charlotte will make three round trips in the Alaska tourist service next year, which becomes effective June 8, 1917.

The list of tourist sailings between Victoria, Vancouver and Skagway, which has just been announced by the B.C. Coast Service, provides for three round trip sailings for the Princess Charlotte, seven for the Princess Alice and seven for the Princess Sophia, making 17 round trip sailings all told for the summer season of 1917.

The advent of the palatial steamship Princess Charlotte in the Alaskan tourist trade last summer was such a pronounced success that the company had no alternative but to arrange for her return to the northern run next year, when it is expected tourist travel north will break all records. The schedule has been arranged earlier with a view to giving plenty of time for the arrangement of advance bookings.

If when frying fish the pieces are put in the hot fat with the skin side uppermost and allowed to brown before turning they will not break.

Using coarse threads for stitching does not insure longer service, as the thread stands out on the surface of the cloth, causing it to receive constant rubbing and thereby wearing away before the garment.

Are You Intoxicated? The question is not as impertinent as it sounds. You may be a real teetotaler and yet be "intoxicated"—that is, poisoned by the gases that come from imperfect digestion. The products of food putrefaction are taken up by the blood and often poison the entire system. Cut out meats and starchy foods for a while. Eat **Shredded Wheat** with milk or cream for breakfast; eat it with stewed fruits and green vegetables for dinner or supper. It will cure auto-intoxication and make a new man of you. All the meat of the whole wheat in a digestible form. A perfect meal at lowest cost. Made in Canada

THE IRON OF LORRAINE.

May Incite Another War Between France and Germany.

It is unfortunate for the future peace of Europe that by far the best iron fields that are accessible either to France or to Germany lie exactly on the present frontier of the two countries. A good many Frenchmen believe that the Germans' hope of seizing permanently the part of these fields that lies in French Lorraine was one of the real causes of the present war, and the reason that last winter determined them to attack at Verdun, instead of at some point nearer Paris. Certainly, thoughtful writers, both French and German, discuss the subject very frankly, and point out to their respective countries how fatal the final surrender of any part of this disputed territory would be to the prosperity of their nation.

In this age of machinery a plentiful supply of both coal and iron is essential to any country that hopes to maintain itself as an industrial power; and the last ten years have proved that such a supply is even more necessary in war than in peace. The Germans admit that without the iron of the Metz and Thionville regions (which they thriftily took from France after the war of 1870) they would have been unable to supply their armies with the incredible quantity of guns and ammunition that modern fighting requires. France has kept up only because the British navy has kept the seas open for the import of iron; its own mines in the basins of Briey and Longwy have been in the hands of the Germans ever since the war began.

Now, neither France nor Germany is rich in iron outside the Lorraine fields. The year before the war France produced nearly 22,000,000 metric tons of iron, and Germany dug more than 28,500,000 tons from its mines. If Lorraine were all French, the figures would have been 43,000,000 tons for France and 7,500,000 tons for Germany. If Lorraine were all German, that country would have had 48,500,000 tons to 2,000,000 tons for France. The figures explain why the two nations will fight to exhaustion rather than surrender any territory that they now hold in Lorraine.

The question of coal is less critical, for the coal fields of the Saar—part of which was French until the fall of Napoleon—are farther from the border, and are not essential to Germany, although they would be very useful to France, which has very little coal of its own, and which has, largely for that reason, seen itself outstripped in the industrial race by Germany.

It begins to appear, however, that neither power is likely to gain any territorial advantage in Lorraine as a result of this war. Peace is likely to leave the frontier still cutting the precious fields of iron very nearly in half. But unless Europe is wise enough to find a way out of its national envies and jealousies, the time may come in the not far distant future when the prize will seem rich enough to one country or the other to justify another war of aggression and conquest.

Before Drinking Tea or Coffee, You Should Consider Whether Or Not It Is Harmful

"There's a Reason" for

POSTUM

BELGIAN ARMY CAME BACK.

Now Well Equipped, Horse, Foot and Artillery.

The Belgian army has been completely organized, says Henry Wood, United Press correspondent with King Albert's army. Horse, foot and artillery, the army is now well equipped and busy holding their part of the line from the Hun. The soldiers are comfortably clothed and well armed, the cavalry supplied with horses and the artillery satisfactory. The Belgians are in charge of the inundated country, which affords splendid protection against the enemy and renders infantry attacks impossible. The Belgians are separated from the Germans by a mile of water, including the River Yser and the Yser Canal.

The Belgian artillery includes modern guns made in Portugal, contributions from France and England, and guns captured from the Germans in the original inundation when the dykes were opened and the Huns had to hustle out to escape drowning, without waiting to try and extricate the guns, which were recovered by the Belgians, who drew off the water from that section when it was convenient.

RICH RED BLOOD MEANS GOOD HEALTH

Just a Little More Rich, Red Blood Cures Most Ailments.

The lack of sufficient red health-giving blood does not end merely in a pale complexion. It is much more serious. Bloodless people are the tired, languid, run down folk who never have a bit of enjoyment in life. Food does not nourish, there's indigestion, heart palpitation, headache, backache, sometimes fainting spells and always nervousness. If anaemia or bloodlessness be neglected too long a decline is sure to follow. Just a little more blood cures all these troubles. Just more rich, red blood, then abounding health, vitality and pleasure in life. To make the blood rich, red and pure, use Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. No other medicine increases the pure blood supply so quickly or so surely. The cure actually begins with the first dose, though naturally it is not noticeable. This is not a mere claim. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have been doing this over and over again in Canada for more than a quarter of a century. This is why thousands have always a good word to say for this great medicine, for instance Mrs. Alex. Gillis, Glenville, N. S., says: "I cannot praise Dr. Williams' Pink Pills too highly. They are really a wonderful medicine. I was very much run down, suffered from frequent dizzy spells, and had an almost constant severe pain in the back. My home work was a source of dread, I felt so weak, and life held but little enjoyment. Then I began taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and the result was almost marvellous. They made me feel like a new woman and fully restored my health. I would urge every weak woman to give these pills a fair trial."

You can get Dr. Williams' Pink 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.

GERMANY WANTS PEACE.

Extracts From a Conversation With a German Diplomatist.

One may regard the old war spirit as definitely dead in Germany. Every one wants peace, even the Junker class. The peace movement is very strong among the commercial and working classes, and at the court itself every one professes horror at the continuation of the slaughter. All ideas of annexation and indemnity have vanished. On the other hand, no one thinks that the Allies can impose peace terms on Germany.

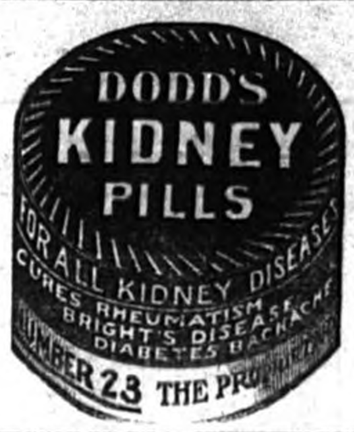
"Life in court circles is very dull. The Emperor is constantly at the front, and the Empress—in pleasant contrast to most ladies of the court—is an enthusiastic war worker. If the new compulsory civilian service is fairly applied to women, the ladies of the aristocracy will suffer most."

It appears that no one, not even his old-time military friends, has a good word to say for the Crown Prince. A joke among hostesses, amusing at first, but since become tiresome, is to whisper to their favorite guests when the Crown Prince is present: Not a word about Verdun.

He is extremely taciturn these days, and freely disclaims all personal responsibility for the Verdun catastrophe, maintaining that the whole idea for the attack was imposed upon him by the General Staff. He and Hindenburg have become excellent friends these days.

In Germany there is undoubtedly a widespread and ever-growing desire for peace, and a powerful and growing suspicion of the Government.

It is one thing to be well dressed; it is another to be able to meet you tailor face to face at any time or any place.



The Fashions

Fashion continues in ways of straight and unabated fulness. Skirts fall in soft, clinging folds, so much so that the tendency toward the narrower silhouette becomes very apparent, though we need not yet anticipate the very narrow skirt.

It is already rumored, however, that skirts for spring will be two and two and a half yards wide. But it is really looking a little too far ahead to be thinking of spring styles already. At present, skirts are still very ample. Box pleats and side

7547—7541

Black Satin Dress with Tie-On Collar and Loop Pockets

pleats are very freely used, and this means that a good deal of material is used in a dress or skirt. The pleats hang in straight lines, generally unstitched, while in some cases they are stitched as far as the hips and below that point are pressed into position

The gradual lengthening of skirts that has come with the vague for straighter lines is noticeable in many dresses; but women, on the whole, have not taken readily to the longer skirts, and the short skirt for street costumes is still favored by a great many. A long street skirt is really not graceful in a tailored suit, and women are not willing to sacrifice becoming styles so readily.

In afternoon and evening dresses, however, the longer skirt is not at all ungraceful. Some afternoon and evening dresses show slight variations from the straight lines. The Turkish trouser effect and draped skirt come from Paris as a departure from the extremely straight hanging and clinging effects.

Full overskirts are also much used for evening, fashioned of soft silk voiles, tulles and laces. Black and white combinations occur very often in evening gowns. Black net worked up with white beads over a white satin foundation is one of the striking combinations used by an expert French designer. A sash of black satin forms a wide girdle, which is weighted at the ends by heavy black and white bead tassels.

Pockets Still Persist

When we consider the traditional fickleness of Fashion, it seems as though the life of the pocket has been very long, indeed; but the pocket still flourishes on suits, coats and dresses and shows not the slightest signs of becoming extinct. The latest development in this line is the long, loop-like pocket placed over the hips and standing away from the skirt. The smart afternoon dress of black satin shown in the sketch illustrates this type of pocket, also the new tie-on collar, which crosses in front and ties at the back, somewhat like the tie-on jumpers. The long loop pocket is usually made of a color which contrasts with the dress, or else it is of the same material, but its presence is emphasized by some trimming in bright silk embroidery or in beads. Or, if it is made of the same material, it is simply lined with a contrasting color.

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

No Need To Rub!

FOR stiff sore muscles apply Sloan's Liniment to the pain or ache, it *quickly penetrates* and soothes *without rubbing*.

Rheumatism, gout, lumbago, neuralgia, sprains and bruises are quickly relieved by its use. Cleaner and more promptly effective than mussy plasters or ointments, it does not stain the skin or clog the pores.

The family medicine chest in thousands of homes has a place for Sloan's Liniment. At all druggists, 25c. 50c. and $1.00.

Sloan's Liniment KILLS PAIN

KEEP LITTLE ONES WELL IN WINTER

Winter is a dangerous season for the little ones. The days are so changeable—one bright, the next cold and stormy, that the mother is afraid to take the children out for the fresh air and exercise they need so much. In consequence they are often cooped up in overheated, badly ventilated rooms and are soon seized with colds or grippe. What is needed to keep the little ones well is Baby's Own Tablets. They will regulate the stomach and bowels and drive out colds and by their use the baby will be able to get over the winter season in perfect safety. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Strategic Retreat.

Two boys, one the possessor of a permit, were fishing on a certain estate when a gamekeeper suddenly darted from a thicket. The lad with the permit uttered a cry of fright, dropped his rod, and ran off at top speed. The gamekeeper was led a swift chase. Then, worn out, the boy halted. The man seized him by the arm and said between pants:

"Have you a permit to fish on this estate?"

"Yes, to be sure," said the boy quietly.

"You have? Then show it to me."

The boy drew the permit from his pocket. The man examined it and frowned in perplexity and anger.

"Why did you run when you had this permit?" he asked.

"To let the other boy get away," was the reply. "He didn't have none."

The neighbor, being a man and one of the father's former pals, did not expand with appreciation.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Avoiding Confusion.

"Can you make anything out of the news from Europe?"

"Easiest thing in the world. I only read the newspaper every other day. In this way I get a connected story of one side or the other and avoid the denials."

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Gentlemen,—Last winter I received great benefit from the use of MINARD'S LINIMENT in a severe attack of LaGrippe, and I have frequently proved it to be very effective in cases of Inflammation.

Yours,
W. A. HUTCHINSON.

All Rubbish.

An old gentleman heard the tutor tell his son that the earth revolved every twenty-four hours. So he put a glass of water on his garden wall, and left it all night.

Next morning he went to the tutor and discharged him, saying:

"It is all rubbish about the earth going round, because if it did all the water would have run out of the glass."

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

Reggie: "I say, father, you know all about 'rithmetic, don't you?" Father, (uneasily): "What is it you want to know?" Reggie: "Well, how many times what makes eleven?"

RAW FURS

It will pay you to ship all your fur to a reliable house, where you can get full market value. Ask for our price list and shipping instructions.

EDWARD POLLAK & CO.

300 ST. PAUL ST. WEST. MONTREAL, QUE.

We're All In It

The visiting justices were on one of their periodical visits to a great convict prison.

One of the company found himself with a gentleman who was serving ten years. This guest was in a confidential mood, and was dilating to the visitor on the conditions of prison life.

"It is a terrible thing to be known by a number instead of a name, and to feel that all my life I shall be an object of suspicion among the police—to be pulled up at every corner, perhaps; to be asked for my license; to be indexed in a book as Number So-and-So, instead of as Jack Jones."

"But you will not be alone, my friend," said the visitor consolingly. "The same thing happens to people who own automobiles."

A Good Reason.

"Were you in any great action during the war?"

"Yes. That's the reason there is so little action in me now," said the old soldier who had a wooden leg.

When Your Eyes Need Care

Use Murine Eye Medicine. No Smarting—Feels Fine—Acts Quickly. Try it for Red, Weak, Sore Eyes and Granulated Eyelids. Murine is compounded by our Oculists—not a "Patent Medicine"—but used in successful Physicians' Practice for many years. Now dedicated to the Public and sold by Druggists at 50c per Bottle. Murine Eye Salve in Aseptic Tubes 25c and 50c. Write for book of the Eye Free. Murine Eye Remedy Company, Chicago. Adv.

The Only Reason.

"You once kept a cook for a whole month, you say?"

"Yes."

"Remarkable! How did you manage?"

"We were cruising on a house-boat, and she couldn't swim."

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

Fighting-fish are reared in Siam as a means of amusement. These are small fresh-water fish, and so pugnacious that when two of them are placed near each other they at once begin to fight. When the fish is quiet its colors are dull, but when excited it is of a metallic brilliance.

Over a thousand lives are lost every year in the collieries of the United Kingdom.

HAVE YOU ECZEMA?

Would you like to end that terrible itching, that burning pain; to heal those horrid sores?

You have tried all sorts of fatty ointments, lotions and powders. Put them aside now and give Nature a chance as represented by Zam-Buk.

Zam-Buk is made from herbal essences; is a natural healer. Is not something you have to send to the end of the world for, and pay a heavy price! Every druggist will sell you Zam-Buk and for 50c. only. Just give it a fair trial and incidently give yourself ease by the quickest route. See name on box:—

ZAM-BUK

Stone Wall?

Novice—Why do they call it Wall street?

Loser—Bump up against it and you'll find out.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

Ethel—Mummy, quick—do look! Baby's walking on his hind legs!

NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE

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

MISCELLANEOUS

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

America's Pioneer Dog Remedies

BOOK ON DOG DISEASES And How to Feed

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H. CLAY GLOVER CO., Inc. 118 West 31st Street, New York

The Soul of a Piano is the Action. Insist on the "OTTO HIGEL" PIANO ACTION

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The 220 Egg Kind.

I have 17 years experience in raising high record poultry, and will forward you my literature free. Write to-day.

L. R. GUILD, Box 36, ROCKWOOD, ONT.

Yank Out Those Stumps

The Kirstin method clears your land for the plow.

Send To-day For This Book

TURN your sullen, gloomy, profit-eating stump lands into happy, smiling fields that bear rich crops, and put money into the bank for you.

Our Free Book, "The Gold in Your Stump Land," shows you how you can transform your barren stump fields into rich virgin farm land. It shows you photographs of immense stumps it has pulled; it contains letters from the men who pulled them; and it will convince you that the easiest, quickest and cheapest way is with a

Kirstin Stump Puller

One Man — Horse Power

The horse power machine for the big jobs, for the fields of many stumps; it will pull anything it tackles, and, because of its triple power, prevents strain to man, horses and machine. Will clear two acres from a single setting.

The One Man Puller gets the biggest stumps. Double leverage gives you a giant's power; a push on the handle means a pull of tons to the stump. Clears an acre from one anchor.

Every Kirstin guaranteed for 15 years, flaw or no flaw, your money back if the Kirstin bond does not live up to its promise. We guarantee the Kirstin method to clear land *ready for the plow* on 10% to 50% cheaper than any other method.

Money Back Bond 15 Year Guarantee Warranted saving of 10% to 50% over all other methods. Profit Sharing Plan

Big Money to those who Order Now. To early buyers in each locality we offer a special opportunity to join in our profit sharing plan. No canvassing; just a willingness to show your Kirstin to your neighbors. Don't wait — send the coupon today.

A. J. KIRSTIN CANADIAN CO., 8225 Dennis St. SAULT STE. MARIE, ONT.

A. J. Kirstin Canadian Co. 8225 Dennis St. Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

Send me free copy of "The Gold in Your Stump Land"

Name.....

Address.....

The Watchman
AND
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE

FRIDAY, FEB. 23, 1917

The WATCHMAN will be published every Friday.

J. S. GILES, Proprietor.

5c a line for Poetry accompanying Memoriam Notices.

Address all communications to
The WATCHMAN
LACHUTE - QUE.

En Passant.

The meteor flag of England
Shall yet terrific burn
Till danger's troubled night depart
And the star of peace return.

Prophetic words these: prophetic and inspiring. Written over a hundred years ago, they reflected the spirit of the times, and have since fired the blood of successive generations of sailors and landsmen alike. And at the present day, when another challenge to Britain's supremacy at sea has been issued, the same prophetic spirit of confidence sustains the "Sea girt Isle" which is the palpitating centre of a great and cohesive overseas empire.

Britain's sea supremacy, of ancient date, was proved, if proof were needed, in 1588 when the Spanish Armada was destroyed, and again in 1805 when the combined fleets of Spain and France lowered their flags to Calder and Nelson. Since then things have changed greatly, but the sovereignty of the seas has not changed with them. Germany had, at enormous expense and sacrifice, gradually amassed a great fleet to contest Britain's sea power and in the first week of the present war had it sealed up and rendered harmless in the Keil canal. Now comes the submarine threat. Britain is to be starved out, and the whole mercantile marine of the world is warned off the surface of the seas. Well, and what will be the result? Britain's supremacy will be emphasised, and, as hitherto, the freedom of the seas will be her permanent contribution, despite the present interruption, to the prosperity of the world at large.

* * * *

Aside from Germany's aspirations, it is interesting to hear how British sea power strikes other great nations. The following may be taken as a fairly representative opinion:—

BRITISH NAVY PROTECTS THE U. S.

Successful submarine warfare might destroy the British Empire. We have to consider what the British Empire means to us. The protection of the Monroe Doctrine is the British fleet, at present. That protection might have been our own fleet, but we have been content to trust to Great Britain's rule of the seas. We have not felt that it threatened our possessions, principles, or prospects. We have felt that British and American desires regarding the conduct of affairs in the western hemisphere were identical. We have not been conscious of any antagonism of purpose. Our northern boundary line is the one important undefended boundary line in the world. That is a practical illustration of a deep-seated sentiment which may occasionally get expression in superficial irrascibility, but which expresses itself essentially in the fact that no preparation of any kind is made or considered against Great Britain. That essential fact, no matter how offensive it may be to Americans who dislike the British, establishes the relations of the United States and the British Empire. With the British Empire destroyed, with the rule of the sea given into other hands, an entirely new set of facts would have to be encountered. We do not know what their significance would be, but they would be new. In place of British sea power which does not oppose itself to American principles and prospects we might have a new sea rule which would be opposed to what we think needful for American security.

* * * *

There is one wonderful statement in these comments of the Chicago Tribune. It is that the boundary line between the States and Canada is the one important undefended boundary in the world. This is a plain undisguised admission that Britain is a neighbour to be trusted on land as on sea, trusted fully, although she is possession of the greatest maritime power afloat, trusted, and her power regarded as a protection of the world's greatest good.

How different would have been the state of Europe today if the kaiser, instead of aiming at the usurpation of Britain's sea power, had set himself the task of guiding the vast resources of the countries comprising his empire into honourable competition in world commerce. If instead of inflating himself with notions of power to be won by sea conquest and military prowess, he had sedulously copied America's example of peaceful commercial aggression? Had his Tirpitzs and Zeplins and Krupps been Edisons and Carnegies and Fords he would have established a dynasty the like of which the world has never seen, and secured for his people a permanent prosperity unequalled in the history of mankind.

He had the chance. Commercial Germany had the key in her hand, but he has wrested it from her grasp and has beaten it into a sword. And by the sword of his own forging shall he and his house as assuredly perish as have his forerunners in the infernal business of forcing their subjects to fight for the transitory glory of military conquest and blood-won blazonry.

* * * *

The freedom of the seas would be absolute, but for the kaiser's own actions. Britain's power ensures that freedom and it could have been utilised by Germany as freely as it confessedly is used by America today. Every freighter that sails the high seas could have become an ambassador of German commerce. In times of peace is there a single ship refused passage in any part of the navigable ocean or its avenues, save and except the Keil Canal? Was there ever a single cent of duty levied upon German goods in Free Trade England,—the best German market in the world? Has not every port been open to all comers? What then does the kaiser's cry about the freedom of the seas mean?

* * * *

Summed up in a few words the kaiser's notion of things is this:—"Britain has a navy which is the admiration of the world. That high position I envy, and I shall subdue it to a rank below that of my navy. I envy everything that is superior to me and mine. I am the All-Highest. God has chosen me to be supreme on earth and sea, and when I die and go to Heaven, He will have to be mighty careful."

LINKSMAN.

An American Tribute.

"My country has marvelled at the miraculous feat of Canada, a country with a population little exceeding that of the State of New York, in recruiting, training and transporting safely to Europe more than 400,000 men. For that we take off our hats to Canada as a great, virile nation."

The words are those of a distinguished American citizen, Hon. Judge William McAdoo, of New York, addressed to the Montreal Canadian Club the other day. When so many in Canada are engaging in the mean game of national depreciation it is good to hear the more impartial and calmer viewpoint of observant outsiders. Judge McAdoo, like so many of his eminent countrymen, such as Theodore Roosevelt, William Howard Tatt, Nicholas Murray Butler, James M. Beck and Poultney Bigelow, has nothing but profound admiration for the part that Canada has played in this struggle for democracy. The closing words of his Montreal address should be read and pondered by those among us who are never tired of ashamed of running down their country or of challenging the ability and the honesty of their countrymen:—

"If the supreme test comes to us, under the providence of God . . . I sincerely hope we shall make as good an exhibit as the people of this Dominion."

The Political Snipers.

Lecturing before the Ottawa Canadian Club, Professor W. A. Neilson of Harvard University, said that since being in Canada

"he had heard much criticism of men in high places by the public and many maintained that the wrong man had been put into the wrong place. The country was rent by petty jealousy."

The impression received by this distinguished American—an impression being received by other visitors, and which is doing Canada harm—is not unnatural, seeing that our newspapers are filled with the most petty, trivial and false accusations against the Government of the day; and that a type of good citizen whose credulity is easily imposed upon it too frequently lending himself to the slimy, unpatriotic agitation During the past two years there has been no charge too mean, no insinuation too dastardly, no suspicion too dark to be readily used by unscrupulous politicians to injure those entrusted with public affairs in Canada.

"Listening to them, or reading their daily outpourings in the newspapers," says the Toronto News, "one would never imagine that the Dominion has contributed 435,000 men to the Allied cause, voted $900,000,000 for war purposes, forwarded $500,000,000 worth of munitions, taken contracts for $700,000,000 more, and shipped $1,200,000,000 across the Atlantic, to say nothing of $250,000,000 loaned to the Imperial Government for munition purposes, and $50,000,000 raised for the Patriotic, Red Cross and other relief funds."

House and Carriage Shop for Sale or to Let.

Mr. Thomas Bedard's residence and shop is advertised to let at $10.00 for house and $4.00 for shop per month. The price for sale is $2,000.00 and easy terms.

Brownsburg Model School.

GRADE VIII.

DICTATION & SPELLING.

Honours,—Frances McOuat 94.

Class I,—Ina Van Buren, Glen McAllister 87, John Stewart 85, Bryant Fraser 78, Queenie Campbell 75.

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Honours,—Violet Johnson 96, Bert McGibbon, Hazel McManus 90

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SPELLING & DICTATION.

Honours,—Herbert Secker 91.

GRADE V.

FRENCH.

Honours,—Chas. Prosser 94.

Class I,—Flora McDonald, Viola Warwick 85

Class II,—Elsie McAllister 74, Alice Bain, Ernest Evans 73, Truman Clarke 71, Gladys Moseley 68, Eileen McManus 61.

Class III,—Gladys Highfield 53.

GRADE IV.

MENTAL & RAPID ARITHMETIC.

Honours, — Rebecca Cohen, Bella Duncan 95, Ernest Zimmer 94, Elsie Todd 93 Donalda Clarke 92.

Class I,—Nellie Hendry 88, Winnie Barrows 87 George McVicar 82, Gertie Gilmour 80, Gordon Heale 75,

Class II, — Flora Fisk 69, Jack Golphin 67.

Class III,—Hattie Petrie 52.

GRADE III

SCRIPTURE.

Honours,—Gladys Warwick 96, Alta McDonald, Agnes McPhail 95, Irvin Bain 93, Hilda Hardie 91, Leslie Gallery 90.

Class I, — Willie Brown 88, John Duncan 82.

Class II,—Norman MacLeod 73.

Class III,—Alice Barrows 59.

GRADE II.

SPELLING.

Honours—Donald Boyd 100, Wilhelmina Clarke 94, Elizabeth Murray 92.

GRADE I.

SPELLING.

Honours,—Marion Bain 94.

Class I, — Jack Stewart 78, Lizzie McKiddie 76.

Upper School.

GRADE III.

ARITHMETIC.

Honours,—Ines Thompson 100.

Class II, — Alfred Zimmer 68.

Class III —Jean Cloutier 57, Hattie Hawkins 55.

GRADE II.

SIGHT ARITHMETIC.

Class I,—Rupert McManus 80.

Class II —Edna Reid, Meyer Bloomfield, Arthur Heale, Roland Moncrieff 70

Class III,—Violet Green, Wallace Wilson 60, Grace Chambers Alma Fletcher 50.

GRADE I.

SCRIPTURE

Part I,—Honours,-Leona Thompson 95, Lindsay McManus 94.

Class I,—Ida Fletcher, Harold Appleton 88, Gracie Moncrieff 83, Erle Wilson, Mansiel Wilson 82, Alex. McAllister 81, Polly Duncan Melville Fletcher, Doris Reid 78, Willie Barrows 77.

Class II...Katie Brown 67.

Class III.—Harry Ball 53.

1857 — 1917
Sixty Years of Progrss and Success.

We have established a lasting reputation for fair and square dealing and are now prepared to meet existing conditions by offering our high grade trees and plants direct to customers at ROCK BOTTOM PRICES. Don't delay planting fruit trees and plants as there is nothing pays better. Send for our illustrated circulars of hardy varieties which you can order direct and get the benefit of agent's commission. Our prices will be sure to interest you.

The Chase Brothers Co. Of Ontario, Ltd.
Nurserymen.
Colborne, Ont.

To Keep up the Butter Supply.

No. 1.—C. P. R. Demonstration Farm.
No. 2.—Milking Dairy Cows.
No. 3.—Scientific Buttermaking.

GIVE us this day our daily butter. With the price of this commodity soaring to points that may almost be described as famine figures, every housekeeper or provider now feels a personal interest in the source of butter supply, and in what is being done to meet the world shortage which exists.

The Western Provinces of Canada, with their immense free grazing areas, naturally afford a natural field for the dairy industry, but here an unforseen problem has arisen. The high price of wheat and other grains is rapidly making the farmers independent, and when a man can get $50 to $60 an acres for his wheat crop he is not disposed to milk cows no matter how loudly city folk may clamour for milk and butter. The same applies to farm labor; general prosperity and high wages have enabled the laborer to select the work he prefers, and there is a dearth of dairy help as a consequence.

Offsetting these conditions, to some extent at least, are the statesmanlike provisions made by the various governments for the encouragement of dairying. This is being done by assisting with the financing of creameries and cheese factories, by government supervision and grading, which has greatly improved the quality of the butter produced, and by a government system of marketing, which secures for the small producer the same advantages as are enjoyed by his competitor who manufactures on a large scale.

As far back as 1914 the Saskatchewan dairy branch adopted the system of grading each churning of butter made at the co-operative creameries and this practice has since been closely followed. During the past season four grading depots have been opened in different parts of the province, where cold storage facilities were available and every creamery in the province was given the privilege of having its butter graded. Almost all of them took advantage of the opportunity.

The Canadian Pacific and other railroads as well operate a cool car on each of their lines once every week, and after being churned the butter is held in the refrigerator at the creamery until this cool car comes along, when it is then shipped to the grading depot, where one or more samples from each churning is carefully examined by one of the expert graders employed by the dairy branch. This expert makes out three score cards, one of which is sent to the creamery where the butter was made; another is sent to the provincial dairy commissoner, and the third is kept at the grading depot.

All butter scoring 39 points in flavor, out of a possible 45, and having a total score of 92 or over, is classed as No. 1. Butter scoring less than 39 for flavor and with a total score between 87 and 92 is classed as No. 2, and that scoring less than 87 is classed No. 3. Space is reserved on the score cards for remarks and the grader uses this to point out defects and also to make suggestions for improvement. This constant check has the effect of making the buttermakers more careful as to details and results in better work being done than if the creameries were visited occasionally by inspectors. It also tends to make the butter more uniform in grade, a feature which is worth much when the marketing is considered.

During the past season sixteen co-operative creameries have been operated by the Saskatchewan dairy branch, and in addition the branch offered to grade and market butter for any private creamery. The offer was taken advantage of by practically all the creameries in the province. In this way there was a uniform price as well as a uniform grade maintained in all parts of the province.

Ever since the grading system has been established the utmost care has been exercised by the graders as well as the dairy branch to maintain the high standards that were first set, with the result that buyers on the Pacific coast, where most of the butter was marketed, now demand a grade certificate and willingly pay more for butter thus accompanied. Altogether the system has been a big factor toward improving the quality of the butter, for which also a much better price has been obtained.

Notwithstanding the fact that butter-making is very profitable, the supply continues to be less than the demand. While wealth is being quickly made by the grain farmers, the governments are alive to the fact that all permanent agriculture must include livestock and dairying, and as far as the departments of agriculture are able to influence production, farmers are being encouraged to increase their output of butter. The whole situation, however, points to continued high prices for butter.

FARM FOR SALE.

One of best Farms in Argenteuil containing 250 acres known as the Owen's Farm at Stonefield, with good buildings and in a high state of firtelety as a large stock of cattle and horses have been kept on this farm. For particulars apply to

J. F. OWENS, Stonefield,
or to HON. WM OWENS,
9 Belvedere Road, Westmount, Que.

Back From Prison Camp.

Parcel Sent Exchanged Prisoner Returned to Lachute.

A parcel despatched by Mr. Joseph Palliser, K.C., of Lachute, on September 14th last, containing some nine pounds of foodstuffs tobacco, etc, consigned to his son, Private C C. Palliser, who was then a prisoner of war in Germany, but who, before the arrival of the parcel in that country, was exchanged, and is now in Montreal, has just been returned to Mr. Palliser through the medium of the Lachute Post Office.

The parcel which is apparently intact (Mr. Palliser has not opened the parcel, preferring to wait until his son sees it), bears several German and French labels, and a German post mark of November 8th, and an English official label, marked "Return to sender." When Pte Palliser left Germany he requested the "Kommandantur" to open any parcels which might come addressed to him, and share the contents between others who were no so fortunate as he, but apparently his wishes have been followed.

CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY.

Further Curtailment of Passenger Train Service effective February 15th, 1917.

Train No 21 leaving Montfort Jct 7.50 p.m. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays for Huberdeau, will operate Mondays and Fridays only on same schedule.

Train No. 22 leaving Huberdeau 5.15 a.m. arriving Montfort Jct. 7.50 a.m. Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays will operate on Tuesdays and Saturdays only.

Train service between Joliette and Ottawa will remain as at present.

For further particulars etc., apply to nearest C.N.R. Agent, or write to Jas. Morrison, A.G.P.A., C.N.Ry., 230 St James St., Montreal, Que.

Our Navy Blue Dress and Costume Cloths are in great variety of prices.
W. BANFORD & SON

Auction Sale.

There will be sold by Public Auction at the residence of,—

JOSEPH SILVERSON
Lakefield,
Wednesday, Feb. 28th 1917.

The following effects—One draught mare, 1 heavy horse, 1 three year old fillie, 6 milch cows, 4 year old heifers 2 brood sows due to farrow in May, 25 hens, 1 rooster, mowing machine, Moody steel rake (new,) set spring tooth harrows, plow, cultivator, (1 Dore horse power and a Moody seperator, circular and drag saw, all in good order special terms,) 1 set of wheels with pole and axle for moving mill, fanning mill, tumoril cart, double waggon and rack, 1 concord, piano box buggy (new,) cutter, road cart, 1 pair of sloops and rack, horse fork and rope, set single light harness 1 set heavy harness with britches, cart saddle, Doherty organ, 5 piece parlor suite, centre table, bed room set bureaus and bedsteads, sideboard rocking chairs, dining and kitchen chairs, a lot of tables, curtains, carpets double stove, cook stove and pipes dinner set also all the kitchen utensils, pots, pans, crocks, pictures, and etc., 2 buffaloes, horse blankets, set rain covers, blacksmith outfit, anvil, bellows, and all the tools, also a lot of carpenters' tools broad axe, log chains, 2 cross cut saws, trace chains crow-bars, picks, shovels, and forks, 1 Empire cream seperator, Daisy churn (new) 700 sap cans and spouts, New Maple Leaf evaporator used one year only, gathering and storage tank, and puncheons, (special terms on sugar outfit) 2 old sugar pans and heater, about 6 tons of horse hay, 10 tons of cow hay, and a lot of articles too numerous to mention.

Sale to commence at 10 a.m. sharp.

TERMS:—$10.00 and under cash, over that amount 9 months credit on furnishing approved joint notes, 5 per cent off for cash.

M. SMITH, Licensed Auctioneer.

We have a full line of black dress goods from 50cts up.
W. BANFORD & SON.

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.

MAKE YOUR DOLLARS

FIGHT

AT THE FRONT.

BUY

DOMINION OF CANADA

THREE-YEAR

WAR SAVINGS CERTIFICATES

$ 25.00	FOR	$21.50
50.00	"	43.00
100.00	"	86.00

INDIVIDUAL PURCHASES LIMITED TO $1500.

FOR FULL PARTICULARS APPLY AT ANY BANK OR ANY MONEY ORDER POST OFFICE

JAN. 9, 1917

FINANCE DEPARTMENT
OTTAWA

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 a well as efficient service in connection with all business entrusted to its care. The most careful attention is given to all enquiries.

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

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Special attention given to Sale Notes.
General Banking Business Transacted.
Offices Lachute and Brownsburg.
Branch at Lachute, - - J. R. McOUAT, Manager
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Let us be your Tailor!

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

We are agents for the
Semi-Ready Clothing.
and
Crown Clothing Company

Every attention and courtesy given to all orders. Satisfaction Guaranteed

L. Guilbault
Merchant Tailor, BROWNSBURG.

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 see our prices. Better than elsewhere.

G. B. LAFLEUR & Sons, Limited.

The Question of the Hour!

Warm Underwear for Ladies', Men, Boys & Children.

—:o:—

If you want the best buy "Stanfield's" and hurry up as these goods will be scarce and higher in price.

—:o:—

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.

—:o:—

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

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

COAL and WOOD

FOR SALE.

Give your order at once for next Season.

Harry Ayers

Lachute Mills, Que.

CALUMET

—:o:—

E. C. Whinfield attended the meeting of the synod in Montreal last week.

The North American Magnesight Co. have now about 175 teams hauling ore to the C. P. Ry.

Mrs. F. White and children have arrived home after their experience in the Ry. accident at St. Agathe recently.

Mrs. E. C. Whinfield has received word from her brother W. R McIntyre who is in England at present, he has been in France and been in action for a short time.

A dance was held in Scotts hall, on St Valentines night which was a financial success, the sum of over $55.00 being realized for comforts for soldiers in the trenches.

The Delineator for 75cts, one year delivered at our counter monthly. Butterick's state this is their last offere at this prices.

W. BANFORD & SON.

SUPERIOR COURT

Under the winding-up Act.

Canada,
Province of Quebec,
District of Montreal.
No. 13

In Re :
The Laurentian Granite Company, Ltd.
224 St. James Street, Montreal,
In Liquidation ;
&
J. Oscar Lapointe, Accountant,
224 St James Street, Montreal,
Liquidator ;

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed the liquidator of the Company in liquidation, by judgement of the 2nd day of February instant, 1917. The creditors, the shareholders of the said Company in liquidation, and all parties having claims against it, must file their sworn claims at my office, Room 82, 224 St. James Street, Montreal, on or before the 10th day of March 1917.

Montreal, February 8th, 1917.

J. O. LAPOINTE,
Liquidator.

2-23

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

WESTERN CANADA'S CROPS

Farmers Enabled to Pay The Original Cost of Their Land

ONE outstanding fact in connection with the wonderful crops that have been harvested in Western Canada is that the prices obtained for the crops have in hundreds of cases enabled farmers to pay the original cost of their land. Many instances have come to note of farmers who bought their lands twelve months ago, and with their first crop were enabled to pay the whole cost of the land and still have sufficient left to carry them through the year until another crop.

Land that was bought for from $15 to $30 per acre has produced crops worth from $40 to $75. The prevailing high price of wheat particularly, and other grains as well, has of course been responsible for this to a great extent.

When it is known that many farmers produced an average of over 50 bushels of wheat to the acre it will be easily understood how they made such vast profits this year. These high averages were not confined to any one area but were reported from all over Alberta and many parts of Saskatchewan. The yield of C. S. Noble of an average of 54 bushels 23 pounds of wheat to the acre for 1,000 acres is doubtless a world's record for a tract that large. Mr. Noble a few days ago purchased another 2,000 acres a few miles west of the city of Calgary, and contemplates making it the best stock farm in the West. He never does things by halves and when it is known that he expects to purchase as well some of the best breeding stock obtainable it will be seen that the livestock industry of Alberta will receive no little impetus from Mr. Noble's entry into the business.

Stories are common of farmers who have more than paid the original cost of their land from the proceeds of this year's crop. Many of the automobile firms are unable to get sufficient cars to supply the demand, as practically every farmer is buying at least one of the smaller cars and many of them are purchasing the larger cars. One firm in Calgary sold $200,000 worth of cars during one month of this year, which was a record. Almost every small town now has its garage where all repairs can be made and new parts bought. This, and the general prosperity which it indicates, instigated considerable building activities, and carpenters and builders have been unable to keep up with the amount of work ordered. A great many new elevators are being built this year and this of course has also had its effect on the building trade.

An instance is given of one farmer in the southern portion of Alberta who paid $3,800 for his farm last year. This year he harvested 3,900 bushels of wheat alone, and after his crop was taken off he received an offer of $5,000 for the farm, which he refused. He also realized over $1.50 per bushel for his wheat, or $2,000 more than the total cost of his farm.

Flax has been particularly good, one man in Southern Alberta having a yield of 37½ bushels per acre. This is an exceptional yield, even in Alberta, but on the whole with flax worth $2.25 per bushel it can readily be seen that it is an exceptionally profitable crop.

Yields of 50 bushels and over of wheat were frequent, most of which graded one northern or two northern, and netted $1.50 or over per bushel, according to how early in the season it was sold. Farmers who held until late in the year have reaped the benefit in considerably higher prices for their grain than those who sold during September or October.

Last year Western Canada crops were even better. During 1915 and 1916 the rainfall was considerably heavier than in average years, and this fact has directed attention to the irrigation districts of the province where the same results can confidently be expected every year. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company, which has developed about 500,000 acres of irrigible land in Alberta, is very optimistic as to the future of irrigation farming in that province.

The bank clearings, which are a pretty good business barometer, have increased in some cities as much as 100 per cent over those for the same period last year, and all the western cities and towns show big increases, some of them exceeding all past records. On the whole, the Canadian West is at present experiencing prosperity—prosperity of the solid kind, that has a real foundation, and is not merely the result of speculation or borrowed capital. It is a prosperity of the farmer, the backbone of the country, and when the farmer is prosperous it is merely a matter of time until the money reaches all classes in turn.

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JAN. 9, 1917

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THROUGH THE DARK SHADOWS

Or The Sunlight of Love

CHAPTER XIX.—(Cont'd).

"Oh!" said Jasper quietly, inwardly irritated that his dupe should be absent, even for a day, without telling him of his intention and plans. "Oh! Where has he gone? He did mention it last night, but I have forgotten." He put his hand to his forehead as if trying to recall it to his mind.

But Norgate was too sharp to be caught by this time-honored manoeuvre. He knew very well that the whole outing had been too hurriedly decided upon for Jasper to have been told on the preceding night; and he had no intention of allowing his master to whom he was sincerely attached, to be worried by Mr. Vermont.

"I don't know, sir," he replied stolidly. He did not leave word."

As the letter had been brought round quite openly by one of the Merivale servants, needless to say, he could have given Jasper a very fair idea of where he had gone; but he preferred to keep his own counsel.

"Oh, very well. I'll just go up and write a few letters, Norgate," said Jasper, making a pretence of indifference; and he passed into the study, Norgate returning to his own quarters.

Mr. Vermont waited until his retreating footsteps had died away, then with a quick hand and a keen eye he turned over the letters which lay where Adrien had carelessly thrown them. Amongst them was one which had been evidently overlooked, for it was unopened. It bore the Barminster postmark, and Jasper's eyes shone. Could he but learn its contents? He picked it up, turning it over and over in his hand. To his intense delight it was but lightly sealed, and by dint of a little care the letter was safely opened, uninjured and unsoiled.

It was from Lady Constance, stating that she and Miss Penelope were to spend the day shopping in London, and would be at Barminster House at eleven o'clock.

It was quite a short note, and Jasper, smiling wickedly, sealed it up. He knew there was no fear of discovery, for there was not a more unsuspicious man living than Leroy. His mind was working rapidly, seeking to mature a plan by which he could separate Leroy and Lady Constance still further.

First of all, he continued to search through the letters, ocketing those which were obviously bills. He looked at the last one with a sigh.

"Not here," he mused. "I should know her handwriting in a moment. Yet I am positive he has gone with her She must have let him know by letter this morning. Can he have taken it with him?"

His eye caught a scrap of torn paper in the fireplace. Like a bird of prey, he pounced on it, and untwisting it, his small eyes glittered as he read.

"Ah!" he muttered. "Lit his cigar with it, and burned all save one corner —Hampton. Yes, that's it; under cover of Lady Rose they've betaken themselves to the river. Now what shall I do? Follow them, or See Lady Constance, or do both?"

Placing the scrap of paper carefully in his pocket-book he left the flat, and made his way to Barminster House. He had called presumably in order to see after some slight alterations then being made, and his surprise on finding Miss Penelope and Lady Constance established there, was beautiful to witness.

On his entry into the drawing-room, Lady Constance sprang up eagerly, regarding him as the forerunner of the man she loved; and Jasper smiled as he greeted them respectfully.

"This is an unexpected pleasure, Lady Constance," he exclaimed. "I had no idea you were coming up to town."

"It's only for the day, Mr. Vermont," she returned as calmly as possible. "But I wrote to Adrien, for auntie, telling him all about it."

"Dear, dear!" ejaculated Mr. Vermont sympathetically. "I have just come from his chambers. I learned that he had gone out for the day."

"For the day," said Miss Penelope, "after reading our letter!"

"Perhaps he didn't get it in time," suggested Lady Constance.

"Poor Adrien," said Jasper with apparent reluctance, "I'm afraid I cannot even allow him that excuse; he had evidently taken away all his correspondence this morning."

"Oh, it's of no consequence," said the girl lightly, though her face was pale, and her eyes shone, as if through a mist of tears. "We are only going shopping for the ball, and that is dull work for a man.

"Can I be of any assistance, Miss Penelope," inquired Mr. Vermont. "Do let me help, I love shopping!" But this neither of the ladies would allow; and with a parting shot on the subject of Adrien's whereabouts, Vermont took his leave.

His next move was to Waterloo Station, where he took a train to Hampton; and a little after noon, Jasper Vermont was strolling along the side of the river, smoking his cigar.

Very amiable he looked, and exceedingly interested in the boats, and therefore it was not surprising that the man who let them out on hire readily answered his questions as to the best season of the year, the approximate number of customers, etc., had a boat with a lady and gentleman all leading up to the main question, gone out that day?

"No," the man said. "Curiously enough, sir, no boat has gone out today with a lady and a gentleman in it, like what you describe."

"Oh," said Mr. Vermont. "I was my mistake. I thought I saw a gentleman rowing a lady down the river—rowing very well, too, in a light skiff."

"Ah!" said the man, puffing a cloud of smoke from his rough clay pipe, "I know who you mean, now; a gentleman—regular swell, and a lady in blue. Lor' bless yer, that ain't one of mine, that's a private boat that's kept up at the Court, I think. Oh, yes, he's all right; gone upstream, they have, and a nice day they've got."

This was what Jasper needed; and after strolling about among the boats for a few minutes more he started off along the bank, keeping at such a distance from the stream that, though he could see all who passed in the boats, no one on the river could see him.

The beauty of the day, the shimmer and sparkle of the river, with the soft lap of its waters, the singing of the birds over his head, all had no effect on him. His dark, beady eyes noted nothing but the boats that passed, none of which, as yet—though the afternoon was waning fast—contained Adrien and Lady Merivale.

Yet he knew that he had not missed them, for he had taken his lunch on the balcony of an inn commanding a view of the river, which he had kept under survey from the time he had reached Hampton earlier in the day.

Steadily, with the persistence of a bloodhound tackling its prey, he walked on and on, until he came to a village, or rather a collection of homesteads. Very small it was, consisting only of an inn, a house, half cottage and half shop, and a few red-tiled cottages wherein the bargemen lived, when they were at home, which was seldom. In the bright sunlight, the blue sky overhead and the shining river in the foreground, it formed a pretty enough picture.

In the little shop parlor now, sat a woman and her husband, at their five-o'clock tea.

"John Ashford, Grocer," was the inscription over the shop door; and these were John Ashford and his wife, Lucy. They had two children, now playing by the river side; and were, as the bargemen's wives expressed it, "doing comfortable."

The man's face was a good-humored one, round, honest in expression, and common-place. His wife was not so ordinary; a fair-haired, small-figured little woman, she showed traces of having been a village "beauty" in her young days, of the pink and white, shallow type. But in her eyes, and along the corners of her somewhat weak-looking mouth, there were signs of an ever-present fear.

Even now, as she sat pouring out her husband's tea, her habitual nervousness showed itself in the restless movements of her unoccupied hand, and the sudden start with which she would greet the slightest unexpected sound, or the knocking of a customer on the little counter. From where she sat she could see her children, and once or twice she smiled gently as she waved her hand to them, where they were playing with an elder girl who was in charge of them.

"I say, Lucy," said John, as he drank his tea noisily, "how's the girl going on? Getting over her shyness a bit, ain't she?"

His wife started; but he was evidently too accustomed to this to notice her.

"Yes," she said, reaching out for his cup. "Poor girl, she's seen some trouble, I'll be bound; and for one so young, too, and innocent. The world's a hard place!

"Yes, indeed," agreed John Ashford, with a glance through the window where the little group of three were playing. "Let me see ,she's been here a matter of four weeks, hasn't she—since I went over to Walton. Rum thing me finding her at all. If I hadn't come across the moor instead of along the road, she'd 'ave been in that furze bush still."

Mrs. Ashford shuddered at the suggestion of his words.

"She hasn't given us no account of herself now," he continued in his hearty, good-tempered voice. "Not even her name, 'cept—what d'ye call it?"

"Jessica," put in his wife. "I call her Jessie, sounds more homelike."

"And hasn't she told you anything more as to why she tramped out of London?"

"No, nothing more," said his wife, "except that she couldn't bear the crowds. I haven't asked her either, John. She's a good girl, you can see that; and penniless as well as homeless. I should hate to send her to the workhouse, or perhaps worse," she half whispered. "If she's got a secret in her heart, we'll let her keep it, dear. Perhaps we all have a little corner in our hearts marked 'Private,'" she added in a low voice.

"Excepting you and me, my dear!" said John, wiping his mouth as he rose from the table, and coming round to kiss her.

She started again and paled a little.

"Of course, dear," she said; "I wasn't thinking of us."

"We've no secrets," said the good-natured grocer, as he took down his hat and coat from behing the door. "Our hearts are open like them clocks, with all the works outside, eh, Lucy, my dear?" Laughing at his own simile, he kissed her again.

"If you'll take care of the shop," he went on, as he opened the door, "I'll just run over to Richmond for those jams and things. Old Tucker's cart is going over, and he'll lend me a hand."

"Get along, then," replied his wife, "and don't forget we want some more spices."

"Right you are," said the husband, and with a wave of his hand to her he went down the path, the two children running to meet him.

Lucy Ashford stood at the door and looked after him wistfully.

"Poor John," she murmured, as she went back to clear away the tea-things. "What would he do to me, if he knew?"

Her thoughts went back to the great secret of her life. It was that which caused her strange nervousness. She had repented of the past truly enough, and no better wife could have been found throughout the kingdom; but the secret had eaten into her life. She strove now to put it away from her; for she knew she was in reality safe enough. Only her father and Mr. Vermont knew—and the latter she had not seen for years.

Now, therefore, she put away her cups and saucers and called gaily to the children, as they came running back. The girl who had been playing with them came too; and as she approached the cottage she raised her head and smiled. Lucy Ashford stooped to kiss thec hildren, then said kindly to Jessica—for it was indeed she:

"I expect you are tired with them now, my dear. Come and sit down with me for a little while."

Jessica raised her dark eyes gratefully.

"No, ma'am, thank you. I'm not tired. I love the children; they are so good to me."

(To be continued).

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The Farm

When Selecting a Heifer.

There are several points which should be taken into consideration when purchasing a heifer or when picking out the heifers in the herd to keep for breeding purposes. The very build of some calves stamps them as undesirable for dairy purposes. They should conform to breed type and conformation. A thicker shoulder is permissible in a heifer than in the mature cow. As the development advances and milk is secreted the shoulder of the dairy-bred animal usually takes on more of the wedge shape. There should also be a wedge form from shoulder to hook bones. Large capacity and strong constitution are desirable. These are donated by depth and thickness of body. A shallow-ribbed heifer tucked up at the fore flank seldom turns out to be a heavy producer. There must be room for the vital organs to operate properly, and for a storage of large quantities of feed. The heavy, consistent milker is usually a hearty feeder. A heifer lacking in constitution seldom develops into a strong, rugged cow.

It is essential that they have a feminine appearance; heaviness and coarseness are objectionable. The eye indicates a good deal. It should be full, mild but bright, and more or less active. A dullness about the eye denotes a sluggish disposition, which has a tendency to lay on flesh rather than produce a large flow of milk. Large nostrils which permit easy entrance of air to the lungs are usually associated with depth of chest and lung capacity. There should be a corelation of parts, which give symmetry to the body. One part cannot be overdeveloped without detracting somewhat from another. While it is desirable that a cow should have a mild disposition, she should also be alert, sensititive, and active. These qualities should be noticeable in the heifer. The skin and hair denote the quality to a large degree.

Even with the calf the mammary system is an indication of what those organs will develop into in the mature animal, and should receive consideration. Examine the udder carefully and note whether the teats are well placed or not, and that there are indications of the udder being well attached. The milk veins should extend well forward if they are tortuous, branched, and end in deep milk wells so much the better. The points mentioned can be seen with the eye, but there are other things which must be taken into consideration. The quality of blood which flows in the veins is important. The pedigrees and records of the ancestors should be studied, as the characteristics of both sire and dam are inherited by the offsring. It is not enough that the immediate ancestors possess the desired qualities; they should extend back several generations. Some breeders lay a good deal of stress on the outward appearance of an animal, while others claim the quality of blood to be all important. However, both individuality and pedigree should be considered. No matter how good the pedigree may seem, if the calf is deficient in form it is of little value. On the other hand, a calf which appears almost perfect to the eye may turn out to be a very poor producer of milk and butter-fat.—Farmer's Advocate.

The Difficutly With Margarine.

The claim of dairymen in Canada that the waiving of the strictures on the margarine trade would result in misrepresentation, by which an organized effort would be made to get oleo on the market under the guise of butter, receives strong supporting evidence from the United States. Regarding the continued difficulty of keeping oleo manufacturers in their place, The Farmer, published in Minnesota, has this to say:

"The keeping of oleomargarine in its proper place is a question of vital importance to Northwestern dairymen. The oleomargarine manufacturers are ever on the alert to take advantage of every situation that appeals to popular prejudice, and the oleo manufacturers, belonging to organized business, whereas dairymen are countless in numbers but unorgenized, are best equipped to promote their interests. The mere mention of oleomargarine should be sufficient to put every dairyman in a fighting spirit.

"The oleo manufacturers will never be content until they are permitted to color their product in imitation of butter. They will thus avoid the cost of the Federal tax and save costly fines. Uncolored oleo, it should be remembered, bears only a slight tax of one-fourth of a cent per pound, and is within the reach of the pocket-book of the poor city man. "Bogus butter," or colored oleo, bears a tax of ten cents per pound. The oleo manufacturer wants the colored product because it comes into direct competition with butter, and can be manufactured at a fraction of the cost of butter.

"Last spring the oleo manufacturers made a dastardly attempt to discredit the dairy industry though a Congressional resolution. A more subtle but equally disreputable attack on the industry was made only last week by enlisting the support of one of the Twin City daily papers. An organization known as the Women's Welfare League has evidently been inspired to fight the battles of the oleo manufacturer. As an example of the underground methods of the oleo manufacturer, and the ignorance of the general public regarding the relative merits of oleo and butter, this article is typical. In addition to upholding oleo, it evidently wishes to discredit Mr. J. J. Farrel, Minnesota's Dairy and Food Commissioner, who has a national reputation as a most efficient official and, incidentally, friend of the dairy industry."

Appearances Deceptive.

The aunt of a little boy was amazed at the appetite exhibited by him during a recent stay in her household.

"Mercy!" she exclaimed one day. "But you certainly eat a terrible lot, Willie, for such a little fellow!"

Willie, however, was not at all upset by this.

"I expect," he rejoined, "that I ain't so little as I look from the outside."

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About the House

Useful Hints and General Information for the Busy Housewife

Selected Recipes.

Johnny Cake.—One cup of cornmeal, one-half cup of flour, one teaspoonful soda, salt, two tablespoonfuls molasses, one tablespoon sugar, sour milk to mix.

Oatmeal Cookies.—Mix one teaspoonful butter with one cup granulated sugar, add two eggs, two and one-half cups of rolled oats (raw), two teaspoonfuls baking powder. Put a teaspoonful of the mixture on a greased and heated pan. Bake about five minutes, or until a light brown in color.

Potato Special.—Mash several cold boiled potatoes, add butter, one egg, pepper and salt. Mix, shape into balls, roll in flour and fry in butter. Arrange on platter with slices of cold roast chicken. Garnish with lettuce leaves.

Cabbage with Eggs.—Drain a well-boiled cabbage and chop it up very fine. Put into a frying pan two tablespoonfuls of butter and one of flour for every quart of chopped cabbage. When hot, add the cabbage, season with salt, pepper and one or two tablespoonfuls of vinegar. Stir constantly for six or eight minutes, then put it in a dish, smooth the outside and garnish with quarters of hard-boiled eggs.

Missionary Cake—One cup brown sugar, one cup cold water, two cups raisins, one-third cup lard, one-quarter nutmeg, one-quarter teaspoon cloves, one teaspoonful cinnamon, pinch of salt. Boil all together about five minutes; let cool; then add one teaspoonful baking soda dissolved in water, one-half teaspoonful baking powder. Sift with two cups of flour and bake in medium hot oven about thirty minutes.

Rout-Drop Cakes.—Mix two pounds of flour, one ditto of butter, one ditto of sugar, one ditto of currants, clean and dry; then wet into a stiff paste with two eggs, a large spoon of orange flower, ditto rose-water, ditto sweet wine, ditto brandy; drop them in a tin plate floured, a very short time bakes them.

White Taffy—Four cups of granulated sugar, one cup of vinegar, one quarter cup of water. Boil and do not stir or move until it is done. When it hardens in water pour onto buttered plates, then flavor with vanilla last, pouring on plates of taffy, but don't stir. Then, when enough loosen from plates, take up and pull into taffy. Then cut it off and place on smaller plates to cool.

Corn Bread—One and one-half cups corn meal, quarter cup flour, one tablespoon sugar, ½ teaspoonful salt 2 tablespoons baking powder, one tablespoon butter, one and one-quarter cups milk, one egg. Mix and sift the flour, corn meal, baking powder, salt and sugar together twice, then into these dry ingredients cut the butter with a fork until in fine bits. Beat the egg slightly and add the milk to it, then add this milk-and-egg mixture to the dry ingredients and beat all well together. Pour into a shallow well-greased cake pan and bake in a hot oven for about thirty minutes.

Prune Cake—One cup of sugar, two-thirds cup of butter, yolks of three eggs, one cup of cooked and chopped prunes, one-half teaspoonful of nutmeg and an equal amount of cinnamon added to the flour; one and one-half cups sifted flour, the grated rind of half a lemon and a teaspoonful of the juice, three tablespoonfuls of sour cream or, milk, one level teaspoonful of baking soda dissolved in a tablespoonful of hot water and added to the cream. Mix in order given and bake in moderate oven. When nearly cool cover with icing made from one cup of confectioner's sugar mixed to a soft paste with lemon juice or orange and lemon mixed. The cake should be baked in a shallow cake tin about ten inches square.

Boiled Noodles.—One egg, one-half teaspoon salt, grating of nutmeg, dash of cayenne and flour. Beat egg, add seasonings and enough flour to make stiff dough. Work on floured board until smooth and elastic. Cut off small portions and roll each as thin as a wafer. Slash into strips with sharp knife and cook in boiling water or soup stock twenty minutes. May be dried before cooking and stored until wanted. Serve sprinkled with breadcrumbs which have been browned in hot butter to golden color.

Cake With Custard.—Moisten with lemon juice enough stale cake to cover bottom of glass dish holding one quart. Make soft custard by scalding two cups milk and pouring slowly over two beaten egg yolks, mixed with three tablespoons sugar, one teaspoon butter, and a little salt. Cook in double boiler until it thickens. Strain, and when partly cool add one-half teaspoon vanilla and pour over cake. When ready to serve, beat whites into stiff froth, add one tablespoon sugar and a little lemon juice when beating. Drop lightly, by spoonfuls, on top of custard and put bits of jelly on meringue.

Spice Cake.—Boil four cupfuls sugar, one-third cupful lard, eight cupfuls raisins, four cupfuls water, one nutmeg, one and one-half teaspoonfuls ground cloves, four teaspoonfuls cinnamon and level teaspoonful salt, three minutes, then cool and add eight cupfuls flour, two teaspoonfuls baking powder, four teaspoonfuls soda dissolved in warm water, one and one-half cupfuls nut meats and a small piece of citron. Put in a deep round baking pan and bake in slow oven. Frost with maple frosting and mark eyes, nose and mouth with raisins or nut meats.

Things To Remember.

Salt or soda and a damp cloth will remove stain from dishes.

A tough chicken can be made tender by steaming it for three hours before roasting.

Fruit is a more economical dessert than puddings, when eggs are so high.

If you use sour cream for butter making, it should be soured quickly.

Fresh air and plenty of rest and water will go a great way towards curing a cold.

Garments that are soaked in hot soapy water for a time before they are washed will be snowy white.

A little cold boiled potato added to the filling for fowl will prevent it from being too dry.

Discarded rubber garments may be cut up into mittens to be used when blacking the stove, etc.

It is wise to once in a while take out the rollers of the carpet sweeper and wash them thoroughly. They will sweep much cleaner.

If you have to light a coal fire in the kitchen every morning see that kindlings, etc., are all laid ready to hand the night before.

To prevent tumblers from being linty and streaked, wash them in clean water, rinse in scalding water and drain; do not wipe with a towel.

To freshen stale loaves of bread, moisten slightly with cold water, just merely running the wet hand over surface, then place in hot oven a short time.

Old magazines or catalogues will save your oilcloth, by using them to set your smutty cooking on. When the top leaf is soiled it may be torn of.

If when frying fish the pieces are put in the hot fat with the skin side uppermost and allowed to brown before turning they will not break.

Using coarse threads for stitching does not insure longer service, as the thread stands out on the surface of the cloth, causing it to receive constant rubbing and thereby wearing away before the garment.

To prepare pumpkin for pie, do not stew. Cut the pumpkin in half and bake, open side down. By this means all moisture will be drained away. When pumpkin is soft (not browned) the skin can be removed readily and the flesh mashed. To each cup of pumpkin pulp add one level teaspoon salt, one saltspoon mace, one teaspoon cinnamon, two-thirds cup karo syrup Add one well-beaten egg and one cup each of cream and boiling hot milk. Beat well together and bake either with or without a crust. Many persons like the latter way, and serve it as a custard.

I WILL SERVE.

Dedicated to National Service Commission Campaign.

By "Patriot."

If my King and country need me,
I will serve;
Tho' to sacrifice they lead me,
I'll not swerve;
For the laggards and the slackers
Are the Germans strongest backers—
They will get what they deserve—
I will serve.

If they want me in the trenches,
I will serve;
'Mid the shrapnel and the stenches—
I will serve;
For my country and my King
I will suffer anything;
All my service they desrve,
I will serve.

I'll not loaf while others toil,
I will serve;
Can I plan the foe to fail?
I will serve.
Power of muscle and of brain
Surely will the vic'try gain;
With more vigor, vim and verve,
I will serve.

None shall ever charge that I
Did not serve;
None shall taunt with "You're the guy
Would not serve!"
When a wounded man I meet
Limping down the busy street
He'll not hint, "You had cold feet!"—
I will serve.

In the mill or in the field,
I will serve;
Britons ne'er to foemen yield,
I will serve;
If I cannot man the guns
I can send supplies in tons
Thus, to help defeat the Huns,
I will serve.

In the hot munition shop,
I will serve;
That the war may sooner stop,
I will serve;
Lest on me should rest the guilt
For a broker's life-blood spilt,
Glad, I offer mind and nerve—
I will serve.

One-fifth of the earth's surface belongs to the British Empire.

A Chic Spring Bonnet of Green Braid on New Lines

As spring approaches Dame Fashion goes into council with her talented aides and devises just what will be the prevailing modes for the coming season. This spring there is offered a most charming assortment of new and novel bonnets, in which the one shown above is truly representative, although in itself distinctive. The hat is of green braid, the lines new and attractive. The bonnet is just the thing for wear with spring suits. It is simply trimmed.

HISTORY OF THE LITHUANIANS

PROPOSED TO ESTABLISH THE KINGDOM OF LITHUANIA.

An Ancient Fold Little Known to the World Who Inhabit the Eastern Shore of the Baltic.

The recent peace proposals by Germany suggest the establishment of the kingdom of Lithuania, concerning which there is very little known by the civilized world and which has about five million inhabitants.

Lithuania is situated on the eastern shore of the Baltic Sea and forms an oblong, being 300 miles long and 200 miles wide. The date when the Lithuanians first settled in their native country is not exactly known, but there is a belief expressed by the German and Lithuanian scientists that they came before the birth of Christ. Lithuania is mostly a low land, but here and there the landscape is broken by picturesque ridges and mountains. The soil varies from poor sandy to a black rich one. The Lithuanians, according to German explorers, are descendants of the old Arian race, speaking a language similar to the old Sanskrit and ancient Greek. They are mostly an agricultural nation.

Character of the Lithuanians.

There is no country in the world in which ancient culture is so mixed with the later inventions. Throughout the territory will be found small huts built beside the more modern dwellings. The wooden household furnishings, such as spoons, dishes, tableware, with ornaments in the old style, are mixed with those produced in the modern factories made of iron, zinc and tin. Most of the clothing, foodstuffs and all agricultural implements are produced at home. However, there are places where everything is produced in the factories, the same as in modern Europe.

The Lithuanians lived in closely settled villages, but in 1864, after the abolition of serfdom, the Lithuanians started to divide their villages into farms, and the cultivation of the crops was carried on according to the modern methods. The abolition of serfdom gave an opportunity for the Lithuanian peasant to send their children to the schools and to educate them. Lithuania was always fond of education.

At the commencement of the nineteenth century there were several mothers in the villages who taught their children by their old methods to read and write, and at the time of the abolition of serfdom there were several men and women in every village who understood how to read and write and were able to start a new era in Lithuania of modern culture and industry.

Nowadays, education has become so popular that there is no village in the country which has not at least two or three men with the highest education, such as priests, teachers, doctors and lawyers. This intelligency arose from the peasantry and inspired the desire in all classes of the Lithuanian people to become a free and independent nation.

History of the People.

Lithuania started the historical life in the beginning of the thirteenth century. Before that time her clans were scattered through the country and each had its own ruler. At the beginning of the thirteenth century the German merchants came to Lithuania and discovered a new territory for their commerce but the Lithuanians were heathens and prevented the German merchants from penetrating into the interior of their country. Therefore, the merchants brought with them military powers consisting of the Knights of the Cross and Knights of the Sword. Under the strokes of these orders the Lithuanian clans began to unite in the State and there were elected dukes as leaders of the military and civil life, and Lithuania formed an independent State from 1201 until 1569, in which year it was united with Poland in the so-called Polish-Lithuanian Republic. Then her history was merged with the history of Poland, and Lithuania lost its identity as an independent nation.

In 1795 the united Polish-Lithuanian Republic was conquered by Russia and Lithuania was divided into two parts, viz.: the government of Kaunas, Vilnius and Suvalki, which were annexed to Russia, and the districts of Koenigsberg and Gumbimo to Germany.

The Lithuanians, being united with Poland, were forced by the Polish Government and priests to use the Polish language and schools, and in those countries Lithuania was Polandized. When Lithuania fell into the hands of the Russians she was forced to adopt the Russian schools, language and culture.

Progress of Lithuania.

There was before the war very few railroads and good highways, and the advancing Lihuanians wanted to improve Lithuania by building new railroads and highways, but the Russian Government, on account of strategical plans, prevented the Lithuanians doing this because of the close proximity of the German border, and thus the advancement of Lithuanian industry and commerce was suppressed.

Lithuania is rich with large rivers, from which she can obtain electricity, and there were good opportunities for the engineers to build dams for purposes of producing electricity, but the above-mentioned suppression prevented it.

Taking into consideration the growth of the Lihuanian culture during the last ten years, it can be seen that the nation is worthy of freedom and should be an independent nation, and we are of the opinion that Germany believes this from the way she spoke about Lithuania in the peace proposals to the Allies, and now it is only natural that the Allies and the neutral nations should understand and realize the desire of the Lithuanian people.

An Expert Opinion.

A man who kept a road house in Rhode Island, was called upon to testify in a suit as to the number of cubic yards that were handled in some filling work near his place. He showed very little knowledge of the matter, and his idea of a cubic yard was so indefinite that it seemed doubtful whether he knew what the term meant. In order to make its meaning clear, the judge said:

"Listen, witness! Assume this inkstand to be three feet across the top this way and three feet that way and three feet in height, what should you call it?"

"Well, Your Honor," said the witness, without hesitation, "I should say it was some inkstand."

Magistrate: "Officer, what's the matter with the prisoner? Tell her to stop that crying. She's been at it for fifteen minutes." (More sobs.) Officer: "Please sir, I think she wants to be bailed out."

GERMAN GIVES NEW VERSION OF WAR

DISTINGUISHED GERMAN HISTORIAN'S VIEW OF STRIFE.

Conflict Has Proved There Are Limits to Any "Knock-out Strategy."

The London Times says: Prof. Meinecke of Freiburg University, the distinguished historian, contributed to the Frankfurter Zeitung recently the most remarkable article on the history of the war which has appeared in any German newspaper. Being compelled to lie about the origin of the war, German writers generally have had to lie about all inconvenient events during the war.

Prof. Meinecke, on the other hand, adopts the convenient formula that it was only "in a political sense" that Germany "began the war as a defensive war," while in a military sense it was distinctly a knockout war (Niederwerfungskreig). Thus, happier than other German writers, he is able to tell the truth about the Battle of the Marne and admit that the battle for Verdun was a failure.

First Phase of War.

Prof. Meinecke has the courage to describe the first phase of the war as follows:

"Our first object was to overthrow France rapidly and compel her to make peace. If we succeeded we would then turn quickly and carry out the same military idea against Russia, with the best prospects of success. Then we would conclude a final peace with England, who would have been disarmed by the Continent. This peace would have had to assume the character of a compromise, since we did not hope to overthrow England's naval supremacy.

"This whole programme, brilliantly begun, collapsed at the gates of Paris and the Battle of the Marne. This battle was not a tactical victory, but a great strategical success for the French. Perhaps our programme would not have collapsed if we had carried through our original strategical idea with perfect strictness, keeping the Marne forces strictly together and for a time abandoning East Prussia."

Prof. Meinecke sketches subsequent events much as follows: The Germans took to trench warfare and the enemy did likewise. The Germans tried but failed to break through at the Yser and Bzurka-Bawka, and the French tried but failed to break through Champagne. The German people began to argue that the war had become a war of attrition. Then the Germans succeeded in breaking through Galicia, but ultimately they had to settle again in defensive positions. The British and French then tried, but failed again, to break through in the west, and the battles of Loos and Champagne followed.

Battle of Verdun.

Prof. Meinecke then gives the following account of the battles of Verdun and the Somme:

"An argument used a year ago was that a decision must be sought, not in the tangible, distant East, but in the concentrated West—the nerve centre of the enemy's forces. The decision, however, must not be a decision in the old sense that we should break through a particularly critical position, destroy one of the most important of the French fortresses and prove to the French that they could no longer win. That was the origin of the undertaking against Verdun. This time a new politico-military idea led only to a heroic episode; but, meanwhile, our enemies pulled themselves together for still more gigantic achievements. England learned the use of universal military service and the conversion of industry for the production of a mighty supply of arms and ammunition. At the same time she leaned upon the industrial strength of America, so, while Japan helped, she was able to equip the new Russian formations, the apparatus which we had smashed the year before.

"Thus in June and July, 1916, it came—the great double offensive of our enemies, East and West. The result was that we had to interrupt operations at Verdun. The enemy's offensive also achieved partial successes, especially in the East, although the real object—to break through and roll up our lines—could not be achieved. This was due to the fact that in the interval we still further developed the possibilities of trench warfare."

Results of Somme Fight.

Prof. Meinecke says the Battle of the Somme led to the conviction in Germany that it was no longer possible to arrive at a military decision in a full peace-compelling sense. So he describes the German peace overture as arising naturally from the idea that the sacrifices which would be demanded by a continuation of the war would no longer bear any relation to military results, and it would be statesmanlike, intelligent and wise to abandon the intention of destruction and seek a reasonable compromise.

As regards the real guarantees which Germany professes to require, he makes two final observations: One is that Germany has taught all the small Powers of Europe that they are risking their lives if "they touch the electric wire which protects Central Europe." The other is that the war has proved there are limits to the possibilities of "knockout strategy in a war between great Powers." Consequently a knockout policy aimed at procuring fundamental revolutions in the relations of European Powers does not pay.

Thus, according to the professor, the motto of the future will be "not overthrow, but balance."

Although no other writers are allowed to confess German failures, his account of the peace manoeuvre is confirmed in other quarters. There is now little or no talk of German benevolence and German dislike of bloodshed. It is argued simply that its enemy ought to be persuaded to agree with Germany that a compromise is inevitable and then discuss peace based upon the war map.

THE ROADMAKER.

Humble Service Cheerfully Done for King and Country.

Dr. Wilfrid T. Grenfell, of Labrador, tells this fine incident of his work as a surgeon at the Front:

"A particularly bright young soldier came into our hospital in France one day," he writes in the Boston Congregationalist. "He was shot through the spine and for many days suffered much agony. The worst danger was over, and I was sitting on his bed talking to him.

"'Where is your home?' I asked.

"'In Argentina,' he replied.

"'Argentina? In South America? What brought you over here?'

"'Well, Doctor, I was good and strong, and I wanted to do my bit.'

"'Was work scarce when you left?' I continued.

"'Not much. That's the country to live in,' he answered, smiling at the very thought of it.

"'Sad business, getting hit so soon. It will be a long time before you'll be able to get about again, I'm afraid.'

"'Don't worry any about that,' was his immediate reply; 'I'm glad I had the chance.'

"As I looked through his smiling eyes into his soul I realized that only lately I had seen men seeking this man's new inalienable possession among dollars and cents, and never finding it because they sought amiss.

"'Where were you, and what were you doing when you got hit?' I asked a 'common' soldier one day in our ward. 'Were you charging the enemy?'

"'No such luck, Doctor. I was working on a road detail when a "Jack Johnson" came along, and a bit of the nose found me.'

"It was a terrible wound. I had wondered if he would ever see England and home again. Among the convoy that brought him, he had been a lying-down case. A scarlet edged tag, pinned on his breast as he lay on the stretcher, had signified that he was among the dangerously wounded. He had only been one of the host of soil-soaked Tommies, whose work in mud up to his knees repairing the 'pave' of the road to the trenches in the dreary flats of Flanders must have appeared inglorious enough. And now he was knocked out for good.

"It seemed odd that a man like that could be so cheerful and contented. This, however, and his anxiety for 'the other chaps,' had made him quite a favorite, and his bed a popular corner in the ward.

"'Making roads through the mud wasn't the kind of job you were thinking of when you joined the Colors, was it?' I asked him one day.

"'Not exactly. But it was good to see the ammunition and the grub go by over them to the other chaps. You bet we kept the road good almost to the front trench. I'll never forget seeing a battery of our artillery gallop by once when there was some strafing going on. If it hadn't been for our road maybe them Germans would have got through.' The pleasure of that humble service is going to survive all the horrors of cold and wet and misery, yes, and life itself."

SCOTLAND'S BELATED CANAL.

Oft-raised Proposal of Waterway Between Forth and Clyde.

The oft-raised proposal to construct a canal between the Forth and the Clyde, Scotland, for great ocean-going vessels is by no means a recent one. The Romans built a wall across the same line, but history says nothing about a canal. Nevertheless, the idea has been mooted for at least a century and the canal has not been commenced yet.

The Kiel Canal, made famous as the hiding place of the great German fleet, was talked about in the days of Napoleon, but it is only of recent years that it has been completed.

No fewer than four centuries elapsed between the conception of the Panama Canal and its completion. It was one of the earliest ideas of the old Spanish and Portuguese navigators, seeing that it cuts off thousands of miles on the way to the Pacific.

The completion in 1893 of the canal across the Isthmus of Corinth—which would come into prominence in the event of Greece becoming a belligerent—was the finish of a scheme for which the first survey was made in the year 600 B.C.

Miss Vance: "He was talking to you about me, wasn't he?" Miss Speitz: "Well, yes." Miss Vance: "I thought I heard him remark that I had a thick head of hair." Miss Speitz: "Well, he didn't mention your hair, dear."

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