

The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XLII

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, MARCH 2, 1917.

NO. 4

Preserving Fruits

We have a splendid big shipment of
Plums, Peaches, Grapes Etc.
You can get your supply of Winter Apples
from us. Your choice of varieties.
Splendid line of Neillon's Chocolates.

Fruitbaskets for Sale (wholesale or retail).

P. PAQUIN, - Lachute

LIBERAL CONVENTION

A Meeting of the Liberal Electors of the County of Argenteuil will be held at Lachute, in the Victoria Hall, **Thursday, the 15th of March inst.,** at one o'clock in the afternoon
To select a Liberal Candidate for the County of Argenteuil, for the next Federal elections.

The Honorables Sydney Fisher, Rodolphe Lemieux, W. G. Mitchell, Messrs. Oscar Gladu, John Hay M.P.P. will be present and address the meeting.

All are Invited.

BIRTHS.

FRASER.—At Montreal Maternity Hospital, on Feb. 17th, to Mr. and Mrs. Ivan Fraser, a son.
ARMSTRONG.—At Lachute Road, on Feb. 26th, to Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Armstrong, a son.

DEATHS

CLARKE.—At the Western Hospital, Montreal, on Monday evening Feb. 26th, 1917, Jas. Emalie Clarke, eldest son of the late Jas. Clarke, of Brownsburg.
ELLIOTT.—At Mille Isles, Province of Quebec, on Tuesday, Feb. 26th, Sarah Jane Kilpatrick, wife of Robt. Elliott, and dearly beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Kilpatrick, aged 37 years.

FOR SALE.

A two year old colt halter broken, a strong animal, gentle and easy to handle, the makings of a fine horse for farm or heavy work, would exchange for a saddle horse.

Also a pure bred Ayrshire Bull, Registered with pedigree, fifteen months old. A good chance for a farmer wishing to improve his stock. Apply to
C. H. GODFREY, Lachute,
R. M. D. No 6

WANTED.—Girl for General housework. Apply, P. O. Box 144.

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.

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.

CRESWELL'S

Canada Cement

Prices Right

R. Creswell Regist'd.

LOCAL NEWS

Rev. F. Forsythe spent the week-end at Rockland, Ont.

Mrs. Jas. Cleland and son spent the week-end at Grenville.

Mr. and Mrs. John Hay spent the week-end in Petit Brule.

Mr. John Calder, of Montreal, was the week-end guest of his parents.

Miss Jennie Winch, of Montreal, was the week-end guest of her mother.

Miss Lily Hampton is in Montreal this week attending the Millinery opening.

Miss Winnie Banford is spending a few days in Montreal this week.

Miss Mildred Carpenter, of Montreal, is the guest of Miss Moore this week.

Mr. J. Burgess, of Montreal, spent the week-end as the guest of Mrs. W. Miller.

Miss Lila Giles, of McGill, and Miss Inez Giles, of Montreal, spent the week-end in town.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Poa, of St. Canute left on Monday for their new home at Keppel, Sask.

Any persons requiring lead pencils can obtain same from Mrs. Hunter, proceeds for Red Cross.

Mr. and Mrs. Cleary and son, of Shawbridge, are guests of their parents Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Alexander.

Misses Gracie Marshall and Margaret Currie, of Montreal, were week-end guests of Mrs. Jas. McKimmie.

Miss Savage, of Brownsburg and Mr. Leonard Morrison, of Montreal, were week-end guests of Mrs. Jno McGibbon.

Mrs. Benn, of Montreal, who has been spending a week's vacation with her sister, Mrs. Leggo has just returned to the City.

We are sorry to learn that Private Geo. Clarke, of "Kitcheners Own" is seriously ill at his home in Hill Head with pneumonia.

The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was held at the St. Canute Methodist Church last Sunday. A good number participated.

Miss Sybil Arthur and Mr. Roy McRae, of Montreal, and Miss Annie Arthur, of Belle Riviere, were guests of Mrs. Archie McPaul this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Duncan McGibbon were in Montreal this week owing to the illness and death from pneumonia of their brother Mr. Jas. Clarke of Montreal.

Mrs. Wm. Hampton and daughter who have been spending the past few months in town the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Hampton, left for her home in Oak Lake, Man. on Wednesday.

G. F. Johnston, L. L. D. of Montreal, delivered a very able address on the great need of an educated Ministry. It being Educational Sunday in the Methodist Church.

It is with much sorrow we record the death of little Bruce Holland aged 7 years and 7 months, beloved grandson of Mrs. Holland of Ivan Bower, who passed away in Montreal on Monday Feb. 26th.

On Sunday evening next, the Rev. F. J. Hayden B. A. will deliver his popular address on Victor Hugo's "Les Miserables" or the Souls Eternal Tug of War. All are invited.

Professor Thornton, of McGill University, will deliver a lecture in the Victoria Hall on March 12th, his subject being "The European War, or What I Saw in The War Zone." The proceeds will be given for the Red Cross Society.

The Argenteuil Home-makers Club wish to thank all those who helped in any way, with the Autograph quilt, and social, which realized the sum of two hundred and twenty dollars for the Red Cross fund.

Lachute is to be favored with a visit from the noted evangelist Gypsy Smith, who comes here under the auspices of the Baptist Church on March 18th for a nine days special services. Particulars later.

The Quarterly Communion of Lachute Presbyterian Church will take place on Sabbath March 4th, at 11 a.m. Rev. J. L. George, M. A., the Minister, will conduct the service. A large attendance is expected.

The S. S. S. Club are arranging for another concert to be held on Monday, March 19th, the proceeds of which are devoted to the purposes of providing comforts for the Argenteuil Boys who are lined up in the great conflict against German Militarism. Keep the date open.

Church of England Services will be held (D. V.) in Lachute parish as follows: Friday March 2nd and every Friday during Lent, in St. Simeon's Church, Lachute, at 8 p.m.

Holy Communion in St. Simeon's Church at 10.30 a.m. and Brownsburg 8 p.m., and regular services at St. Aidan's Church, Louise 3 p.m. and St. Simeon's 7 p.m. on Sunday March 4th.

BROWNSBURG

We regret to announce the death of William George, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Whitham, who died on Tuesday morning about 2 a.m. from Diphtheria and heart failure. This is the second child they have lost within a few months. This is more sad owing to the fact that the Father, Mr. William Whitham is at the Front as a member of the 149th.

A Huge Success.

A new departure by way of entertainment was "The Temple of Fame" given under the auspices of the ladies of the Methodist Church in the Victoria Hall, Lachute, on Friday last. Seldom has the town hall been taxed as it was on this occasion. At seven o'clock the people began to gather and by half past the hall was full, many having to be turned away, so that it was found necessary to give a repetition of the Concert the following evening. The programme opened with the trial scene from the Merchant of Venice, the characters being ably represented as follows: DUKE: A. Scott; ANTONIO: W. McArthur; BASSANIO: L. DEMERS; GRATIANO: M. Burke; PORTIA: Miss E. S. Anderson; NERISSA S. Armstrong; SHYLOCK: Rev. F. J. HAYDEN, B.A.

1 Goddess Addresses the Applicants for the Crown of Fame.
Mrs. (Dr.) Alexander.
2 King Solomon. E. Darlington.
3 Queen of Sheba. Mrs. H. Giles.
4 Cleopatra Mrs. (Dr.) H. Murphy.
5 Song, "Where my Caravan has rested" Miss M. Cameron.
6 Ruth and Her Gleaners and chorus.
K. Read.
7 Queen Isabella of Spain.
E. S. Anderson.
8 Queen Elizabeth. R. McIntyre.
9 Sir Walter Raleigh. W. McArthur.
10 Mary Queen of Scots. Mrs. H. Way.
11 Lord Nelson. G. Todd.
12 Song, "Death of Nelson" J. S. Giles.

13 Britania. M. Rogers.
14 Abraham Lincoln. L. Demers.
15 Harriet Beecher Stowe. I. Bennett.
16 Uncle Tom and Little Eva.
E. Rogers and I. Alexander.
17 Joan of Arc. S. Armstrong.
18 Scottish "Black Watch" T. Anderson.
19 Duet, "Ye Banks and Braes o' Bonnie Doon" T. Anderson, J. S. Giles.
20 Irish Character, "Bridget O'Flannigan" M. Conlin.
21 Song, "Killarney." M. Cameron.
22 Florence Nightingale Mrs. F. J. Hayden.
23 Lord Tennyson. M. Burke.
24 Recitals, "Morte De Arthur" and "Crossing the Bar" Rev. F. J. Hayden.

25 Quartette, "Sweet and Low" from Tennyson. Miss M. Cameron, V. Joss, Mr. T. Anderson & J. S. Giles.
26 "Amantha and Josiah Allen, Mrs. F. W. Alexander and A. Scott.
27 Queen Victoria. Mrs. Drysdale.
28 Lord Kitchener. B. Mitchell.
29 Song, "Asleep in the Deep" T. Anderson.

30 Grace Darling. Mrs. W. Bull.
31 Laura Secord. N. Hansen.
32 Edison. E. Jousse.
33 Lloyd George. J. S. Giles.
34 Flora Macdonald. M. Joss.
35 Duet, "Bonnie Prince Charlie" T. Anderson and J. S. Giles.

36 Tabitha Primrose. L. Morrison.
37 Frances Willard. "W. C. T. U." N. Brownrigg.
38 Mother and her Jewels. Mrs. H. Fraser, F. Hayden, and O. Staniforth.
39 Recital, "Mother O Mine" Rev. F. J. Hayden.

40 Song, "Mother" S. Armstrong.
41 The Crowning of Mother by the Goddess.

42 Chorus, "Home Sweet Home."

43 God Save our King.

Accompanist, Miss Annie Miller.
The Goddess and all aspirants for the Crown admirably sustained their parts, especially may it be mentioned of Samantha and Josiah, who kept the audience in roars of laughter. The proceeds amounted to the sum of \$160.00.

CUSHING

Master Eddie Whelehan is spending a few weeks in Montreal.

Miss Jean Pinkerton and Miss Sittlington were in Hawkesbury on Wednesday. Mr. A. E. Allard left on Monday for a three week's course at the St. Hyacinthe Dairy School.

Mr. Jimmy Weir left last week on a visit to his brother, Mr. H. Weir at Iroquois Falls, Ont.

Miss Tessie Roberts, of St. Philippe, was the guest of her aunt Miss Whelehan for a few days this week.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Morrison, of Lachute Road, visited the latter's parents Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Kerr on Sunday last.

Mrs. Geo. Nicholls spent the week-end at Mt. Maple visiting her mother Mrs. D. Warwick who is we much regret to hear in poor health at present.

Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Fraser, Miss Grace Fraser and Mrs. Kains were guests of Mr. and Mrs. G. Bradford, of Chute-aux-Blondeau on Thursday last, the occasion being the Baptism of Mr. Bradfords little daughter Emma May.

Mrs. Jas. Watson has received the welcome news of the safe arrival in England of her daughter Miss Ella who sailed from Halifax on Jan. 26th, and whose marriage to Bombardier Donald Graham Greig D. 48, Howitzer Battery C.F.A., took place at St. George's Presbyterian Church Sunderland, England, on Feb. 14th inst.

The bride wore a suit of Burgundy broad cloth with black and white satin hat and the young couple are spending a short honeymoon in Scotland. The marriage is the culmination of a romance begun in the happy days before the war when Mr. Greig spent a month in Cushing recruiting for the Petawawa summer training camp. He was one of the first Montreal men to enlist for overseas and has been on active service in France for over two years. He is at present an instructor at one of the English training camps.

New 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 Caldwell's Celebrated Meal and Calf Meal.
You should try it. The best on the market.

Robert Hamilton,

Phone. 80. Baker & Confectioner.

Preparedness!

That is a word with a depth of meaning these days. It means with us that we have prepared ourselves to meet the demands of the people of Argenteuil by stocking our store with a plentiful supply of every thing that is necessary for your requirements. We BUY RIGHT and consequently can afford to SELL RIGHT.

Don't forget that "A Fair and Square Deal" is always our Motto.

R. McFAUL,

MAIN STREET, - - - LACHUTE

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.

COALS OF FIRE

"Beastly rough luck on you, Maisie, being saddled with a useless log of a husband and sick child! Upon my soul, when I think of the future, I wish at times the Huns had put another bullet in me!"

"Don't, Dick!" protested the young wife, with a cry of pain. "And don't look at the future—anyway, not till after Friday."

"Sketched your play-bills yet?" inquired the young man after a pause, his face pinched and white above his scarlet necktie.

At the question the girl's delicate pencilled brows met in a frown.

"There's something wanting, Dick—in the play-bills, I mean. Exactly what, I don't quite know. It's the mischief, I need puffing—cracking up! What's in a name? Bless you, just everything! I'm not afraid I couldn't pull the thing off once I was started, but a name's the 'Open sesame!'"

She broke off as if struck by a sudden thought—grey eyes narrowed to pin-points. She drew her breath sharp between her teeth.

"Dick," she burst out, "I believe I'll risk it!"

"Risk what, dear heart?"

Feverishly she forged ahead, unheeding his question.

"How'd it do to describe myself as 'Maisie Maughan, pupil of the world-famed whistler, Tom Tapper'?"

Tom's name would be a "draw"—dead certain!

"But, my darling girl, you never had a lesson from Tapper in your life!"

She didn't hear him. It wasn't exactly "straight," maybe. Thus she reflected. But for Dick and the child! Heavens! She'd do more than that! And it wasn't cheating—not quite!

She could whistle as well as Tapper any day. They'd get their money's worth, whoever came to the concert on Friday.

"Maisie!"

"Yes, dear!"

"You should have married Tapper, confound him! Why didn't you? He was as keen as mustard in the old days!"

"Because, dear boy, as it happened, I preferred you."

"Funny taste, upon my soul! Tapper hated me like poison," proceeded the speaker.

"You'd have done a lot better for yourself if you'd married Tapper."

"Depends on what you mean by 'a lot better.'"

"Plain as a pike-staff. He's at the top of the tree!"

"He's at the front," she rejoined absently. "So I've heard!"—then drew a pencil and paper to her and scribbled a rough draft of a play-bill.

"How does this sound?" She addressed her husband.

"Maisie Maughan, artist, pupil of the world-renowned Tom Tapper. That ought to fetch them! Why, 'Dick Tapper's' a name to conjure with!"

He nodded approval.

"Better get them thrown off at once," he counselled, "and placard the place with them!"

She obeyed, going out thrilled with her own inspiration. By next day Mudbury blazed with the announcement. The public had never heard of "Maisie Maughan." But to a man, to a woman, they had heard of Tom Tapper! The hall engaged for the occasion bade fair to be packed.

"Maisie"—alias Mrs. Richard Sellars—wheeled over her invalid child the same afternoon. If she had conscience pricks, she stifled them. The deception, she told herself, was an innocent one, and she would do her best on Friday.

And then, of a sudden, the child in the pram piped out an ejaculation:

"Mummy, mummy!"

"What is it, ducky?"

The baby's finger pointed.

"Black man!" she reiterated.

Mechanically Maisie turned. Then, of a sudden, her heart seemed to stop, the blood drummed in her ears and hammered on her brain. Did her senses play her false, or was it reality? The world-famed whistler—her one-time lover! Impossible! Incredible! He was coming towards her. Her pulses pounded. Her eyes, starting from her head, stared blankly at the apparition. She went ashen white

and clutched at the pram to steady herself.

On he came. He was in khaki. He had seen her. He recognized her.

"You!" he ejaculated, and looked from her to the child.

His dark eyes blazed on her. How well she recalled him—his every feature, the trick of his eyes, the twitch of his lips beneath his moustachios when, as now, he was mightily moved!

"Wh-where did you spring from?" Her shaking lips would scarcely frame the question.

"Somewhere in France!" he answered.

"I—I—"

She stammered hopelessly and broke down, her eye at the moment lighting on one of her glaring play-bills.

"Wh-what do you think of me?" she jerked out at last.

"What do I think of you!" he echoed, puzzled. "I once told you what I thought of you!" he answered, dropping his voice.

"I don't mean that!" she cut across him.

Try as she would, she couldn't control her eyes. They flickered over to the play-bill. It was impossible its glaring scarlet headline could have escaped him—his own name blazing in capitals—impossible! She rushed into apology—abject, grovelling.

"We—we do things for people we love we wouldn't do for ourselves!" she panted, incoherently. "Dick has come home—a wreck! He needs things. I hadn't got them to give him. And baby, she's been at death's door. I was desperate! And—and I whistle still, but I'm nobody, and they want a name."

She stopped, out of breath. Against her will, and forced by the mesmerism of his eyes, she nodded in the direction of the blazing play-bill.

"You've got a name. I thought if I put 'Pupil of Tom Tapper,' it would double—treble my chances of getting an audience. And—and it wouldn't hurt you!"

It rushed through her brain, here was her companion's chance of wreaking his vengeance on her, and he would take it!

He had always hated Dick. The two had never hit it off—never! And Dick had rather "rubbed it in"—his triumph over him. He had made it glaringly plain to his defeated rival that he felt himself "top dog."

She trembled as she realized that the man at her side held her in the hollow of his hand, so to speak—held Dick and baby as well—and that he would be merciless.

She had fallen silent. There was a pause—a pause that seemed an eternity to the woman.

"Where's your husband?"

She nodded in the direction of a row of dingy tenements.

"We've got rooms there for the time being."

"Take me to him!" he commanded, and there was an expression in his eyes that brought her heart to her mouth. Did he mean to humiliate her before Dick—to include Dick in the "slating" he meant to give them both?

She wondered, distracted, what was the penalty she'd have to pay for this thing she had done. She shivered at the thought of possible prison! Tapper might exact to the uttermost farthing when she recalled how in the past she had humbled his vanity and tossed him aside. Her own soul had been mirror-clear at the time, but he had passionately characterized her as a "flirt," "a coquette."

Mechanically she turned the pram towards their dingy lodgings. Her companion paced at her side in silence. It grew more than she could bear. She would beseech, implore, supplicate, humble herself if need be, if so be she might turn away his wrath.

They paused at the shabby wicket-gate, and at that moment the baby, with a shrill cry of "Mami!" thrust out her hand in invitation to the stranger. He covered the tiny fingers for a moment with his great brown ones. She laughed up in his face. The next they were in at the gate and up the gravel path. Her hand was on the knocker.

"Stop a minute!" he commanded.

Her hand dropped to her side. Her eyes stared up at him. There was something in his face—gaunt, worn, haggard-eyed—that arrested her. (He was like a man who has been looking daily face to face at death.)

"It's too late to alter the hand-bills?" He put the question. Almost his voice seemed changed.

"Too late!" she echoed, and her knees began to quake. Her lovely

eyes sought his anew, mute, imploring.

"Then there's only one way out of it!"

"One way out?" she echoed stupidly.

"One way out!" he reiterated.

She waited.

"And that is," he added, "to prepare an additional lot."

"If you knew"—she broke across him, distracted—"how—how I was tempted—"

He raised his hand as if to stop her. The baby, with a cry of delight, clutched at it wildly.

"Look here, let's go one better!" he pursued, ignoring her interruption.

"How will something like this do?"

"Tom Tapper, having returned unexpectedly from the front, will contribute a couple of solos and join his pupil in a duet."

Maisie stared up at him, speechless, spellbound, her lovely eyes wide, her lips apart.

"I—I don't understand!" she stammered.

"And yet it's plain as daylight!" he told her, the ghost of a smile flickering over his gaunt features, as he stood above her.

"You—you don't—you can't mean it, Tom?" she breathed, in an awed, incredulous whisper.

"I mean it right enough!" he assured her, nodding. "And now, look here, you've got to take a lesson from me before Friday if you don't mean to cheat the public—though, upon my soul, I'm blessed if there's anything I can teach you! Even in the old days, you know, you could knock spots off me. Besides, when you've been looking death in the face daily, hourly, as I've been doing of late, you forget even how to whistle!"

"Tom!" she cried. "Oh, Tom!" And a lump rose in her throat and a mist before her eyes. "Somehow"—incoherently—"it doesn't seem as if you were quite—quite you—the old Tom!"

"I'm not, my girl! I'm free to confess it! See here, you go out there one chap, and you come back another."

Next day flaming orange-colored handbills fluttered down in an avalanche on Mudbury, being scattered over the place by industrious young maidens engaged for the purpose, announcing that:

"Tom Tapper, the world-famous whistler, had unexpectedly returned from the front, and would support his pupil, Maisie Maughan, at the Town Hall on Friday evening."

"Dick—Dick, wasn't it splendid of him?" demanded Maisie, her lovely face aglow, the clapping and stamping still ringing in her tingling ears, as she perched herself on the edge of her husband's couch when the thing was over.

"If only you could have been there! I believe Tom was as delighted as I was. Oh, and at the end—what do you think? Tom's agent was there, and offered me a London engagement for next week. Dick, I'm made!"

"Jolly decent!" agreed the man. Then, after a pause, and with a queer laugh: "Gives me a feeling here, don't you know?"—he tapped his chest as he spoke—"of—of coals of fire!"—London Answers.

STORMY WEATHER HARD ON BABY

The stormy, blustery weather which we have during February and March is extremely hard on children. Conditions make it necessary for the mother to keep them in the house. They are often confined to overheated, badly ventilated rooms and catch colds which rack their whole system. To guard against this a box of Baby's Own Tablets should be kept in the house and an occasional dose given the baby to keep his stomach and bowels working regularly. This will not fail to break up colds and keep the health of the baby in good condition till the brighter days come along. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Cheerfulness is the duty of every nation in time of war. Every man and woman who wears a cheerful face in time of war is performing a national duty. There is no reason why you should not be cheerful if you have a clear conscience. You will have that if you feel you have done your duty.

MURAD CIGARETTES



Everywhere
Why?
The blending
is exceptional

Sharggus

THE LATE MR. ANSON McKIM.

As Seen By His Pastor.

The following striking tribute to the late Mr. Anson McKim was recently given by Rev. Frederick R. Griffin, pastor of the Church of the Messiah, Montreal, where the deceased worshipped for so many years and with which he was so closely identified, sharing the responsibilities of office with his accustomed zealous care:

"The true wealth of a nation is its men. That nation is rich which has citizens of large and generous nature of gifts trained by high purpose and faithful industry, men of unerring rectitude and unimpeachable integrity of character. Mr. Anson McKim, whose death was announced recently, was such a citizen. He came from the best stock in our Canadian life, being endowed with those exceptional abilities which enabled him to take by sheer merit a foremost place in the business life of the country, and with those dispositions and ideals which won for him such affection and honor as come to few men."

"He continued in his nature the contrasts which mark the well-rounded and balanced life. The sagacity which made him successful in large and exacting business enterprises was no more striking than the sympathy which made him a generous supporter of scores of humanitarian interests. The strength which enabled him to organize and develop large undertakings was not more conspicuous than the gentleness and friendliness which endeared him to an astonishingly wide circle of friends, young and old. A list of the positions which he held in business life, in clubs, in the church and in public welfare movements would show the versatility of his talents and would indicate in a measure the confidence and respect in which he was held."

"He loved music and pictures, he rejoiced in the beauties of nature, was fond of healthful sports, was a reader of good books, and delightful in the companionship of friends; he took his life work seriously, but felt that the great work of life was to spread abroad a larger and more generous happiness among his fellow men."

"He made Montreal and Canada richer through his living and has left them poorer by his death."

Making Sure Of It.

"It's a fine morning, Mike," said the squire.

"It's a fine mornin', your honor and ladyship. An' sure, I had a fine drame last night."

"What did you dream, Mike?" enquired the lady.

"Sure, I drim't his honor gave me a pound of baccy, and your ladyship gave me a pound of tay!"

"Oh," laughingly replied the squire, "but you know, Mike, dreams go by contraries."

"Shure, then, your honor can give me the pound of tay, and her ladyship can give the pound of baccy."

Figures Grow.

Guest—Good gracious, waiter! Nine and nine makes eighteen, not nineteen!

Waiter—Ah, but monsieur must remember that everything has been augmented by the war."

Three parts, by weight, of corn and one part wheat fed twice a day in litter, together with a mash mixture of two parts meat scrap added to two parts of ground corn and one part bran, fed in self feeding hopper, furnishes a well balanced ration, according to the Ohio Experiment Station.

The AUTOMOBILE



Some Cold-Weather Suggestions.

With the advent of efficient starting devices and such comforts as convertible bodies, tonneau heaters, etc., the all-year-round use of the high-grade motor car has become an almost universal practice. At this season a few suggestions may be in order as to the easiest and best methods of assuring the most pleasant and effective winter operation.

As the quality of the gasoline on the open market is continually decreasing, it is becoming more and more important to obtain the desired warm-weather operating conditions in the motor at all times. The automobile motor, equally as sensitive to the cold as the human organism should have extra covering in cold weather.

An ideal warm-weather operation can be secured by having the power plant and the surrounding air under the hood kept warm, as in summer. Fortunately this is comparatively easy to accomplish, since the motor is itself constantly generating heat. It is well to use a radiator cover with an adjustable opening so as to prevent excess cooling in extreme weather. It is also well to see that the carburetor has a hot-air connection to the intake manifold, so that the cold air is preheated when going into the carburetor. The newer cars are also provided with an air-choking device which gives an over-rich carburetor mixture to aid in starting and rapidly warming up the motor.

With regard to the quality of gasoline: In some localities the gasoline commonly offered for distribution is of poorer quality than in others, but it is now almost always possible to obtain a higher test gasoline, which, generally speaking, will prove more efficient in cold weather than a low test. In this connection bear in mind, however, that high-test gasoline does not necessarily mean better gasoline. In some cases a very light grade of fluid known as "Casing Head Gasoline" is used, which has such a low boiling point that it cannot be handled in an ordinary carburetor, and it should be avoided.

The bad effects produced on motors

Make Gardens Productive.

The Ontario Education Department have issued a circular to inspectors and teachers that in order to assist in meeting the shortage of foodstuffs the teachers who are giving instruction in agriculture and horticulture in provincial schools should grow plants of food value in school gardens. Home gardens should also be enlarged for this purpose and vacant lots cultivated. Inspectors are also advised to demonstrate more fully the important bearing which agriculture has upon the welfare of the people. It has been estimated that if this is done the food products of Ontario would be increased by \$10,000,000.

Preparedness.

Captain—What arrangements have you made in case Zeppelins come?

N. C. O.—If any bombs are dropped on the 'uns, sir, the camp will be roused by three blasts on a whistle.

In cold weather on account of low test gasoline are difficult starting, missing fire, inefficient running for some time after the engine is started, fouling of spark plugs, and sometimes the presence of gasoline mixed with the oil in the base on account of condensation in the cylinders. On this account extra care should be taken to see that the oil base is frequently drained and refilled with fresh oil. In very cold weather this should be done at least every 1,000 miles. The grade of oil to use in cold weather is a medium heavy grade.

To prevent freezing the water-circulating system we recommend simply the addition of either denatured or wood alcohol to the water. In order to make a solution which will not freeze up to ten degrees below zero, remove two gallons of water from the circulating system, and replace it with two gallons of alcohol. It must, of course, be borne in mind that alcohol evaporates somewhat more rapidly than the water, so that in order to keep the solution at its original strength it is desirable when refilling during the winter weather to use half water and half alcohol.

Radiator Curtain for Winter.

During the winter months the motorist will find his car much easier to start if a radiator curtain is provided. Keeping the motor reasonably hot will also add to the fuel economy. A convenient curtain may be constructed as follows: Take a strip of lumber a half inch thick and two inches wide, and as long as the width of the radiator. Near each end mount a shade-roller bracket. Cut a curtain roller to fit the brackets and fasten the curtain to it. Attach the strip near the bottom of the radiator with two small bolts. Fasten a strong cord to edge of curtain and run through radiator and under hood and pass through a hole in the dash. Now fasten a small ring to the end of cord. To provide for different adjustments, screw several hooks into the dash at intervals, over which the ring may be slipped. When going toward a brisk wind the curtain may be set to shut out most of the air.

Habits at first are cobwebs and at last chains.

Green cut bone is a good egg producer, nourishes the feathers and keeps hens in good health.

FOR A BAD COUGH

Here is a fine old-fashioned recipe for coughs, colds or catarrh trouble that has been used with great success. Get from your druggist 1 oz. of Peppermint (Double Strength) about 75c. worth and add to it 1 pint of hot water and 4 oz. of granulated sugar. This will make full half a pint when mixed. Take one tablespoonful 4 times a day.

No more racking your whole body with a cough. Clogged nostrils should open, air passages of your head clear up so you can breathe freely. It is easy to prepare, costs little and is pleasant to take. Anyone who has a stubborn cough, or hard cold or catarrh in any form should give this prescription a trial.

Any druggist can supply you, or a bottle will be sent on receipt of 75c. postal note or money order. Address International Laboratories, 74 St. Antoine St., Montreal, Canada.

The Doings of the Duffs.



Watch Your Sneezes!
It may be the forerunner of bronchitis or a bad cold. It is nature's warning that your body is in a receptive condition for germs. The way to fortify yourself against cold is to increase warmth and vitality by eating **Shredded Wheat**, a food that builds healthy muscle and red blood. For breakfast with milk or cream, or any meal with fresh fruits.



Made in Canada.

A Forecast Of Spring

Although we are still in the grip of winter, thoughts of lighter clothes to be worn under sunny skies begin to be forced on our attention. Immediately after the holiday season the shops begin to show a tempting array of thin dresses and light suits, for it is now that the exodus to warmer climes begins to take place. Those of us who either from choice or necessity must see the winter through in the cold regions, may still contemplate the style that are offered for Southern wear, for they are a pretty accurate forecast of what will be worn when spring comes.

The delicate lingerie dress this season is of Georgette, chiffon cloth or



7587-7607

Blouse of Chiffon with Oyster-White Tussur Skirt

net—these for the more formal dresses, while for other purposes there are dainty, fine voiles, with new printed, woven or embroidered designs in the most attractive colorings imaginable. Net dresses are finely embroidered and trimmed with lace, while those of chiffon and Georgette are

adorned with the ubiquitous embroidery in cross-stitch, beads or darning-stitch.

Blouses of Chiffon

The sketch illustrates a blouse of chiffon made to be worn outside the skirt, a style which increases in popularity as time goes on. The neck line, going straight across the front and back from shoulder to shoulder, is also proving very popular. This line is not so hard when the material is softly shirred and an additional price of plain chiffon is placed over the shoulder. Shirred pockets at the edge of the peplum, and the ribbon decoration ending in loops below the belt, which is finished with a prim, tailored bow directly in front, are special style features worthy of consideration, for they appear in many of the new models, varying according to the nature of the design.

Blouses of satin and silk are also making their way among the very sheer materials which are now being used.

The tailored skirt with large pockets placed over the inverted pleats at the sides is one of the newest modes in separate skirts. The skirts is of oyster-white tussur.

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

PALE, FEEBLE GIRLS

Weakness Generally Comes On as Womanhood Approaches.

Girls upon the threshold of womanhood often drift into a decline in spite of all care and attention. How often one sees girls who have been strong and lively become suddenly weak, depressed, irritable and listless. It is the dawn of womanhood—a crisis in the life of every girl—and prompt measures should be taken to keep the blood pure and rich with the red tint of health. If the blood is not healthy at this critical stage the body is weakened and grave disorders follow. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have saved thousands of young girls from what might have been lifelong invalidism or an early death. They are a blood-builder of unequalled richness, strengthening weak nerves and producing a liberal supply of red, healthy blood which every girl needs to sustain her strength. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have proved their great value over and over again to young women whose health was failing. Miss A. Sternburg, Haileybury Road, New Liskeard, Ont., says: "I have much reason to be grateful to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills as they restored me to health, if, indeed, they did not save my life. In 1914 I began to feel run down, and the doctor who was called in said that mine was a bad case of anemia. I lost flesh, always felt tired, and I got so nervous that I could scarcely hold a cup to take a drink. My heart would flutter alarmingly. The doctor did not seem to be able to help me at all and my family and friends all thought that I was in a decline and could not recover. I was in bed for some weeks when an aunt came to see me and urged that I try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. My father got a supply, and by the time I had taken three boxes there was a noticeable improvement, and from that on I steadily progressed toward recovery. I continued using the pills for some time longer, and they restored me to my old time health and strength. I shall never cease to praise this medicine, and to urge all weak run-down girls to give it a fair trial as I have proved in my own case their great merit."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all dealers in medicine, or you can get them by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

THE AUTO IN WAR.

Every Nation in Every Climate Uses Motorcar.

The battle of the Marne became a French success partly by virtue of the motorcar. General Gallieni's "automobile army" was nothing more or less than a reserve army of poilus crammed into hastily gathered motor vehicles and rushed northward from Paris toward a vulnerable point in the invading German line. Automobiles of every description were used—taxicabs, touring cars, commercial trucks, roadsters, runabouts and limousines.

No fewer than 82,000 motortrucks were used by the Italian army in preparing for its advance against Gorizia. They transported 500,000 men, 85,000 animals, 15,000 vehicles and large quantities of supplies to the front, according to dispatches. About 1000 motorcars were used in rushing 100,000 men to strategic points along the battle line. The troop cars averaged 125 miles a day, it is reported.

Pictures from eastern war-theatres show that the motorcar has replaced in part the dromedary as a transporter of munitions and supplies for the Turkish armies in Mesopotamia and Bessarabia.

The British "tank" is the familiar automobile heavily armored and equipped with caterpillar wheels that can stretch across trenches and other depressions like the feet of their namesake.

How To Tell The Age.

Town Lady (in country)—"How old is your cow?" Farmer—"Two." Town Lady—"How can you tell that?" Farmer—"By the horns." Town Lady—"Two of them. Of course? How stupid!"



For Stiff Neck

Apply Sloan's Liniment *without rubbing* to the sore leaders and the pain will soon be relieved.

For rheumatic aches, neuralgia, gout, lumbago, bruises, strains, sprains and muscle stiffness, have a bottle handy.

Quickly penetrates and soothes, cleaner than musky plasters or ointments, does not stain the skin.

At all druggists, 25c, 50c, and \$1.00.

Sloan's Liniment

KILLS PAIN

FROM SUNSET COAST

WHAT THE WESTERN PEOPLE ARE DOING.

Progress of the Great West Told in a Few Pointed Paragraphs.

There is a decrease in the revenue from the trades licenses at Vancouver.

At Vancouver, the city creche cared for 9,000 children at a salary of \$25 a month, last year.

Fresh halibut is selling at the highest price on record at the Sound City, 17 cents a pound.

Vancouver jitney-men are operating on routes mapped out by amendments to the city by-law.

A Yukoner, Robert Fenwick, writes from overseas that he has not been killed, as reported from France.

The school children of B.C. have sent to the Lieut.-Governor the sum of \$28,082.13 for the Belgian Relief.

Of the 50 men who applied for the R.F.C. at Vancouver, about 14 were accepted by Capt. Lord Alastair Innes-Kerr.

Operations at the Fernie mines, B.C., have been suspended until the men are satisfied on the question of wages.

Chief of Police Hersey at Cranbrook, B.C., made a sensational raid on two of the city pool rooms on Sunday morning.

Exports from British Columbia to the United States of paper for 1916 show an increase of 10,000,000 pounds over last year.

A dividend of 10 per cent. was declared last week by the United Farmers' Association at a meeting held at Port Haney.

A. W. Gray has been returned for the fourth consecutive year as chief magistrate for the Royal City, at New Minster, B.C.

A Prince Rupert delegation will go to Ottawa to ask for license reductions and other changes to broaden their fishing privileges.

The Rotary Club at Vancouver, voted in favor of the city continuing \$7,000 appropriation for the Development Association.

Wolves and panthers are depredating the northern part of the province and \$10,000 more has been authorized for bounty money at B.C.

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 Freckle Druggists or Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

STARVATION IN POLAND.

People Hope for Allied Success and Return to Russian Rule.

Vivid stories of the sufferings of the people of Poland under the German yoke are told by a Canadian woman, who with her six-year-old daughter, succeeded in getting away from Warsaw in December.

"Most of the Warsaw factories are closed," she states, "and many of the manufacturers are working for a living as peddlers and small merchants. All the rich merchants left for Russia before the city was invaded by the Germans. The great majority of the population is starving. A card system is used in doling out the necessities of life. Each person is entitled to seven pounds of bread and twelve pounds of potatoes weekly. Food riots with loss of life occur every day. Most of the restaurants are closed. Thousands of starving people hang around the soup kitchens, struggling for bread and soup once a day. Those fortunate enough to secure a recommendation from the city council get free meals. Others must pay five kopecks (2½c) for a meal.

BISURATED MAGNESIA

For Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Heartburn, Belching, Sour Stomach, Gas in Stomach, etc. take a teaspoonful of Bisurated Magnesia in a half glass of hot water after eating. Is safe, pleasant, and harmless to use and gives instant relief from all forms of stomach disorder. Sold by druggists everywhere.

ZAM-BUK CURED IN 2 MONTHS

After 2 Years' Useless Treatment.

The healing power of Zam-Buk is so much greater than that of other ointments, that it has cured in many cases when all other ointments have failed. One such instance is that of Mr. Earle E. Gardiner, of Marquis, Sask., who writes: "For two years I suffered with a bad attack of salt-rheum on my feet. During those two years I tried every known remedy, but could find nothing that would cure the disease. Then I heard of Zam-Buk, and commenced using it. After the first few applications I noticed an improvement, and this encouraged me to continue. Although I had suffered for two years, after only two months' treatment with Zam-Buk I am completely cured."

Zam-Buk is equally good for eczema, ulcers, abscesses, blood-poisoning, piles, cold sores, chapped hands, chilblains, eruptions, etc. At all drug stores, 50c. box, or from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto.

sities of life. Each person is entitled to seven pounds of bread and twelve pounds of potatoes weekly. Food riots with loss of life occur every day. Most of the restaurants are closed. Thousands of starving people hang around the soup kitchens, struggling for bread and soup once a day. Those fortunate enough to secure a recommendation from the city council get free meals. Others must pay five kopecks (2½c) for a meal.

"Clothing is very scarce. The price of a plain overcoat is 50 Rs. (\$25). Bare-bodied people are seen everywhere. Instead of shoes their feet are covered with rags. When the Germans invaded Warsaw nobody could walk on the streets after 9 p.m. Offenders were punished by imprisonment and fined large sums of money.

"The population of Warsaw does not believe in the sincerity of the Teutonic proclamation regarding the establishment of the Polish Kingdom. They claim this was only a scheme to secure recruits for the Teutonic armies. Everyone earnestly hopes for the allies' victory and the time when Poland will come again under Russian rule. All nationalities of Warsaw firmly decided not to enlist in the Polish army unless forced to do so."

SUNFLOWER SEED WANTED.

England Uses It In the Making of Artificial Butter.

According to a report made to the Trade and Commerce Department by Canadian Trade Commissioner Johnston of Bristol, sunflowers grown in Canadian back yards may be made



Guard Your Baby's Health

Cheerful, Chubby Children Make the Home Happy

Weak, puny babies are a constant care to tired mothers and are subject to many diseases that do not affect healthy children.

Keep your children in good health. See that their bowels move regularly—especially during the teething period. This is a distressing time in the life of every child and the utmost precaution should be taken to keep them well and strong.

By the consistent use of

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

It is possible to avoid many childish ills now so prevalent.

It is a corrective for diarrhoea, colic and other infantile ailments. It soothes the fretting baby and permits the child to sleep well and grow healthy. It brings comfort and relief to both child and mother.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

Makes Cheerful, Chubby Children

Is absolutely non-narcotic. It contains no opium, morphine nor any of their derivatives. It is soothing, pleasant and harmless. For generations mothers in all parts of the world have used it and millions of babies have been benefited by it.

Buy a bottle today and have it handy

Relieve and Protect Your Children

Sold by all druggists in Canada and throughout the world

profitable as well as ornamental. There is a big demand for sunflower seed in England, where it is worth about one hundred dollars a ton, which is about five cents a pound, delivered. In the past sunflower seeds have been bought for seed purposes to feed birds and poultry, but large quantities are now crushed in order to extract the oil, which is used in the manufacture of margarine, or artificial butter. Mr. Johnstone states that a large number of people in Great Britain are using it instead of butter, which is scarce and high priced. He says there is unlimited opportunity to do a large business in sunflower seeds.

Mr. Johnstone further reports scarcity in England of canary seed, hemp seed and millet seed, owing to war conditions and the shutting off of previous sources of supply. Prices are high, and there is an opportunity for the economic growth of these seeds in Canada.

From Up Among The Yukon Snows

Comes Advice to Sufferers to Use Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Glacier Creek Lady Says They Have Been Her Stand-by for Sixteen Years and She Has Never Known Them to Fail.

Glacier Creek, via Dawson, Yukon, Can., Feb'y 5th (Special).—"North of fifty-three where doctors are long distances apart and those remedies that are a very present help in time of need are the reliance of the settlers, Dodd's Kidney Pills have established an enviable reputation. Hear what Mrs. A. Armstrong, a well-known resident of this place, has to say of them:

"Dodd's Kidney Pills have been my stand-by for sixteen years," Mrs. Armstrong states. "Both myself and my family have the greatest faith in their medicinal qualities. When any of my friends complain of even a headache I treat them with Dodd's Kidney Pills and they never fail to do good."

"It always gives me pleasure to say a good word for Dodd's Kidney Pills."

Dodd's Kidney Pills cure all kidney ills from backache to rheumatism, Bright's disease and heart disease. These troubles come from sick kidneys. That's why Dodd's Kidney Pills cure them.

Rising to the Occasion.

One battalion of the local Territorials had challenged another to a sham fight.

The defenders took possession of a magnificent position on a cinder heap overlooking the six-foot-wide river. To make themselves secure, they "blew up" the only bridge, by simply posting up a notice to say that they had done so.

Imagine, then, their indignation when they saw the enemy clanking across the bridge, every man holding his rifle over his head with one arm, and waving the other frantically in front of him.

"Here, I say, you know!" called out the captain of the defenders, angrily, "you can't cross that bridge! Can't you see it's supposed to be blown up?" "That's all right," replied the attacking sergeant, calmly. "We're not crossing the bridge. Can't you see we're supposed to be swimming?"

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

Wouldn't Disturb Him.

"Sorry, sir," said the rural policeman, producing his notebook, "but you've exceeded the speed limit by ten miles or more."

"I have done nothing of the kind," retorted the motorist, "and, besides—"

"Well, if you don't believe me I'll call the sergeant, bein' as it was 'im as took the time. He's in the pigsty yard."

"Don't trouble to do that," was the prompt reply. "I would sooner pay fifty times than disturb the sergeant at his meals."

The Nova Scotia Lumber King says:

"I consider MINARD'S LINIMENT the best LINIMENT in use."

I got my foot badly jammed lately. I bathed it well with MINARD'S LINIMENT and it was as well as ever next day.

Yours very truly,

T. G. McMULLEN.

She Fixed Them.

A little girl about five or six years old was sent by her sister to post a letter. As the letter was heavy she was told to have it weighed and, if necessary, to buy and affix another stamp.

To the surprise of her sister, she returned triumphantly with the penny.

"Didn't you get it weighed?" said the sister.

"Oh, no," replied the wee mite, "when nobody was looking I popped it in."

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

The dust bath is important. Road dust or ashes will enable fowls to keep themselves free from lice.

Has been Canada's favorite yeast for more than forty years.

Enough for 5c. to produce 50 large loaves of fine, wholesome nourishing home made bread. Do not experiment, there is nothing just as good.

EWGILLET CO. LTD.
TORONTO, ONT.
WINNIPEG MONTREAL

Didn't Like It.
"Mamma, I want a dark breakfast."
"Dark breakfast? What do you mean, child?"

"Why, last night you told Mary to give me a light supper, and I didn't like it."

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

Not Sure.

"Did you cure that patient you had with the falling memory?"

"I thought so at one time," replied the doctor, "but I'm not so sure about it now. He went away and forgot to pay his bill."

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

The clock is a valuable instrument, but the fellow who invented it never intended that people should sit and watch it.

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 W. H. Fisher, Publishing Company, 78 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.

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Artificial Teeth Bought

Send us your old false teeth, plates and gold. We remit best cash value by return mail.
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24 Adelaide St. West, Toronto

ABSORBINE

Reduces Bursal Enlargements, Thickened, Swollen Tissues, Curbs, Filled Tendons, Soreness from Bruises or Strains, stops Spavin Lameness, allays pain. Does not blister, remove the hair or lay up the horse. \$2.00 a bottle at druggists or delivered. Book 1 M free.

ABSORBINE, JR., for mankind—an antiseptic liniment for bruises, cuts, wounds, strains, painful, swollen veins or glands. It heals and soothes. \$1.00 a bottle at druggists or postpaid. Will tell you more if you write. Made in the U. S. A. by W. F. YOUNG, P. O. F., 516 Lyman Bldg., Montreal, Can. Absorbine and Absorbine, Jr. are made in Canada.

NEW HOTEL TRAYMORE
THE LARGEST FIREPROOF RESORT
HOTEL IN THE WORLD
The Spirit of America at play
Magnitude and Cheerfulness
AMERICAN PLAN
EUROPEAN PLAN
D. S. White, Pres. J. W. Mott, Mgr.

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FULLY GUARANTEED
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SEPARATOR
ABSOLUTE PROPOSITION to send new, well made, easy running, perfect skimming separator for only \$14.00. Cleansy cream from cold milk. Makes heavy or light cream. Avoid a sanitary milk, easily cleaned. Different from picture, which illustrates larger capacity machine. See our new Monthly Payment Plan. Minimum made promptly from Winnipeg, Man., Toronto, Ont. and St. John, N. B. Whether large or small, write for handsome free catalog and easy payment plan.

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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 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.

**Let us be your
Tailor!**

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

We are agents for the
Semi-Ready Clothing.
and
Crown Clothing Company

Every attention and courtesy given to all orders. Satisfaction Guaranteed

L. Guilbault
Merchant Tailor, BROWNSBURG.

**RANGES
AND
COMFORT**

The two go together and if you want them we are able to supply you. We confidently tell you that this is the best that money can buy and you will do well to call and see them. We can fit you up in household, furniture. Call and secure our prices. Better than elsewhere.

G. B. LAFLAUR & Sons, Limited.

**The Question
of the Hour!**

**Warm Underwear for
Ladies', Men, Boys &
Children.**

If you want the best buy "Stanfield's" and hurry up as these goods will be scarce and higher in price.

**Ladies' Coats for Fall
and Winter.**

"Northways" make the best that money can buy. The prices are right considering the high prices of raw material.

**Invictus Shoes for Ladies
and Gentlemen.** Fit, Finish and Wear guaranteed. Remember, the only place the above goods can be bought is at McFAUL Bros. We are well stocked with all seasonable goods and the early buyer will have the advantage of better selection and lower prices.

**McFAUL BROS.
WEST END**

**Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA**

**COAL and
WOOD
FOR SALE.**

**Give your order at
once for next
Season.**

Harry Ayers
Lachute Mills, Que.

**Before Buying call and see our
Stock of
Power and Hand Clippers,
Clipper Plates and Parts
Horse Blankets, Halters, Combs, Etc.
Pumps, Pipes and Fittings,
Electric and Auto Supplies.
Stoves, Ranges & Heaters.**

T. McOuat & Son, Lachute Mills.
Staple Dry Goods.

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

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

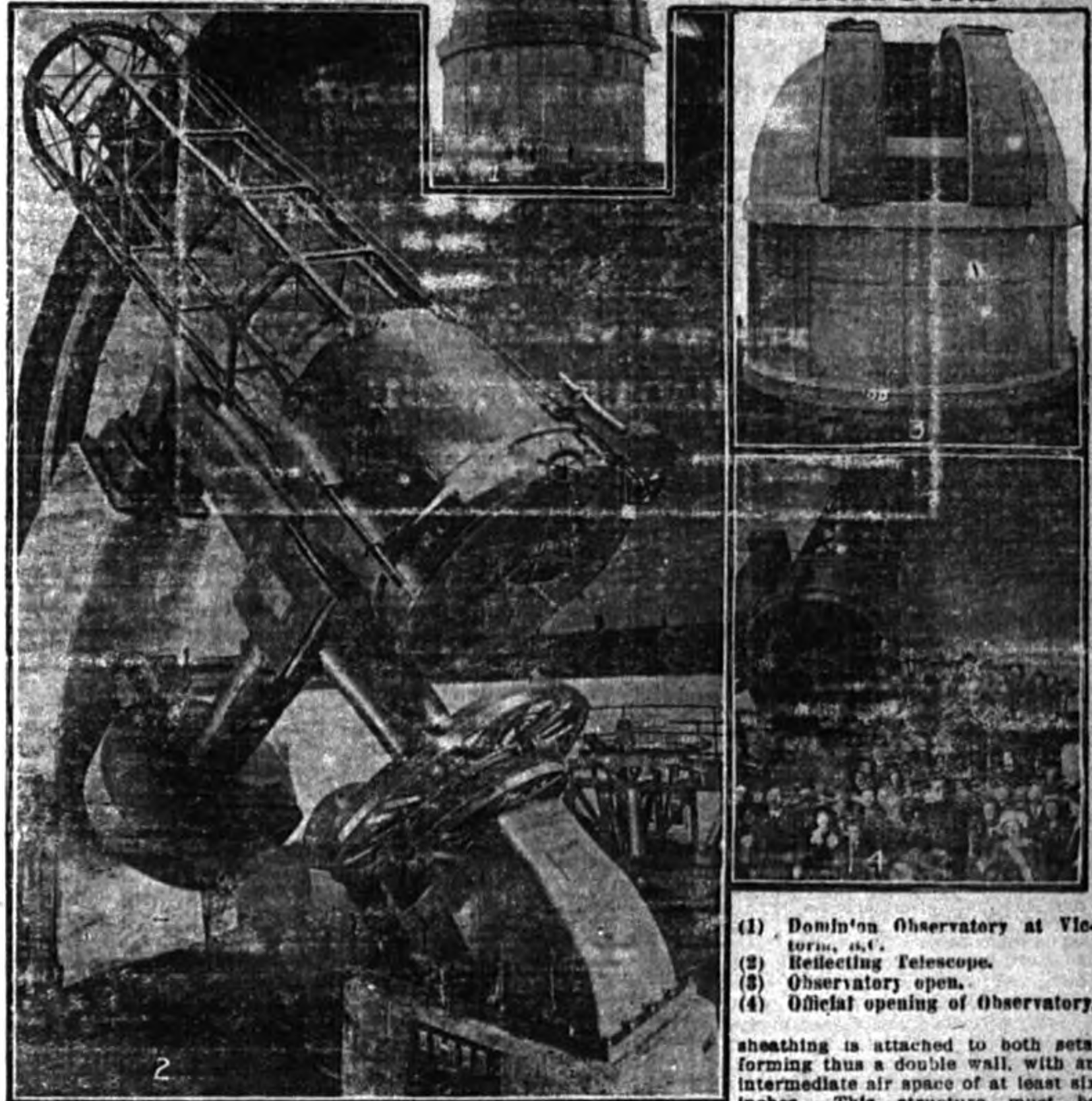
We are fairly well stocked in Men's, Women's and Children's Boots, Shoes, Etc.

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

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

GILES BROS.
Main St. - Lachute

**STUDYING THE STARS
WITH MIRRORS**



- (1) Dominion Observatory at Victoria, B.C.
- (2) Reflecting Telescope.
- (3) Observatory open.
- (4) Official opening of Observatory.

sheathing is attached to both sets, forming thus a double wall, with an intermediate air space of at least six inches. This structure must be made extremely stout in order to bear the enormous weight of the dome. One of the pictures shows the building complete. This is furnished with a system of shutters which with the double wall permit the interior of the building to maintain an even and moderate temperature. Electric motors are used in moving the telescope and dome. These are controlled by push buttons. An important part of the gearing is the clockwork, which carries the telescope with the rotation of the heavens, so that a star can be kept in the field of view as long as it is desired. This must be made so that the telescope moves with absolute steadiness.

The optical parts of the instrument are being made by Brashear at Allegheny. The large mirror is twelve inches thick at the edges and will weigh over four thousand pounds.

The reflecting telescope is used for direct photography, both for recording very faint objects and for getting fine details of brighter objects, such as nebulae. We can also get photographic images of very faint stars, the twentieth magnitude having already been captured. It is also extremely valuable for spectroscopic work. A long exposure is required even with the great forty-inch Yerkes refractor to obtain the spectrum of a star of the fourth magnitude.

It is with the reflecting telescope that many of the most brilliant discoveries about stars are made. Its construction, however, is not so generally understood as that of the refracting telescope, the form of instrument which is so often seen in the parks or on the streets of our cities and through which the passer-by can get a peep at the moon for the trifling sum of five or ten cents.

The lens at the upper end of a refracting telescope is called the object glass. It collects the rays of light and brings them together at a focus to form an image, which is viewed with a magnifying eyepiece. The largest refracting telescope is the well-known Yerkes instrument. It has an object glass forty inches in diameter.

But the biggest reflecting telescope in the world belongs to Canada. This has been erected at Victoria, B.C., which is only a short journey from Vancouver by C. P. R. steamers. In a reflecting telescope, the light is collected by reflection from the surface of a concave mirror. If this surface is ground to a parabolic shape, the rays will all come together at a single point to form an image, just as with the refracting telescope; but this point will be situated on the same side of the mirror as the object, and hence the observer

who tries to look at a star will find his head in his own line of vision. In order to overcome this difficulty, a second reflection is made to take place so as to deflect the beam of light and form the image at one side of the tube, where it may easily be examined with an eyepiece. This second reflection is accomplished by means of a plane mirror or "flat" inserted in the upper end of the tube and set at an angle of 45°. This flat will necessarily cut off some of the light falling upon the principal mirror, but since it is not large and since its supports are made as slender as possible, there is no serious loss.

The building of the seventy-two inch Canadian instrument may be taken as an illustration of some of the mechanical difficulties to be surmounted. One shows the mounting. The ends of the polar axis are supported on steel castings which are bolted to the heads of concrete piers. The permanent pier erected at Victoria is shown also. The polar axis must be set parallel to the axis of rotation of the earth. In the latitude of Victoria it makes an angle of more than 48° with the horizon. To the upper right of the framework of the walls are attached horizontal ribs which are for the purpose of supporting the sheet metal walls. The

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THROUGH THE DARK SHADOWS

Or The Sunlight of Love

CHAPTER XX

Mrs. Ashford hastily composed her features.

"Only a girl stopping here," she said hurriedly, then, turning to the silent spectator, she said, "Go, my dear, I shall not want you at present, and Jessica gladly left the room, while Jasper, taking her to be a servant, gave no more thought to her."

"Now what about a room?" he said imperiously, as he took off his light overcoat.

"You shall have the best, sir," replied Lucy, only too eager to conciliate him. "Anything—everything we have is yours."

"Very kind of you. I'm sure," yawned Jasper. "Set about it then."

He was tired, for he had done a great deal of walking for him, who was accustomed to use his own or his friend's motor for every journey, great or small. Besides, he had somehow missed Adrienne almost savagely, and was greatly puzzled and irritated.

He was turning to follow Lucy, when there came a sound of footsteps, followed by another loud knock at the door, and a man's commanding voice:

"Help! Quick here with a light!"

Lucy screamed, and Jasper Vermont turned rather pale, for he instantly recognised the voice as that of the man he had sought so diligently all that day. But he had no desire to be discovered just then, so, seizing the frightened woman almost savagely by the arm, he whispered fiercely:

"You may let him in—I know him. But if he finds out that I am here, I will tell John all to-night; remember that. Hide me somewhere where he can see—do you understand? Quick!"

The knocking commenced again, and under its cover, Lucy, trembling like a leaf, opened a door, the upper part of which was glazed, and which led from the small room to the kitchen. Into this ambush Mr. Vermont hurried, while Lucy ran to the other door and threw it open to admit Adrienne Leroy, who staggered into the room with his dripping burden in his arms.

"I'm sorry to knock you up," he said, trying to reassure her, "but this lady is nearly dead; our boat upset."

"Bring her in here, sir," said the good little woman, her courage and self-possession returning under the emergency. "She had better come up to the bedroom, poor lady."

Adrienne carried Evelyn up the narrow staircase, followed by Lucy, who had hastily produced some spirits with which to restore consciousness.

"You had better fetch a doctor, sir," she called after Adrienne, as he came down again.

Leroy hesitated. He knew that Lady Merivale valued her reputation more than her life. To fetch a doctor might save the latter, but would most certainly ruin the former; for no medical man would permit her to return to London that night, and in that case, discovery would be inevitable.

Troubled and worn with anxiety, he paced to and fro in the room behind the shop, regardless of his own dripping clothes, while Jasper, behind the little window curtain watched him.

"But you—you!" she said. "Will you promise?"

"I, he said, with a laugh of scorn at her doubt of him. "This day of my life is yours; none will ever hear from me how it was spent, and you know it."

"You swear?"

"I give you my word," he said simply. "I can give no stronger oath than that."

Lady Merivale sank back with a sigh of relief.

Alas! Leroy did not pause to reflect that, let happen what might, there was one day of his life he could not account for—one whole day of which he had sworn to keep silent.

Faster and faster went the great car, at a pace that would have shocked a chauffeur and policeman alike, but Leroy was reckless; a woman's honor and his own were in imminent peril. Death was sweeter than his failure to "save it."

It was not much after nine when the car rolled into Waterloo Station, and Leroy assisted his trembling companion to alight. Wrapped up in the throng of vehicles; then he returned to his own motor as he thought, unseen and unnoticed.

Thankful at their escape, Leroy stood bareheaded till it disappeared in the throng of vehicles; then he returned to his own motor as he thought, unseen and unnoticed.

Alas, for his vain hopes! Miss Penelope and Constance, after a long day's shopping, had come to Waterloo on their way back to Barminster. The sharp eyes of Lady Constance, quickened by love, recognised the figure of Adrienne from afar; and, making some excuse to Miss Penelope, she followed and watched the departure.

She did not recognise the lady, it is true, but she saw sufficient to realise that her worst fears were fulfilled. Adrienne had neglected her letter for the sake of another woman.

Jasper waited patiently until the

sound of the carriage wheels had died away into the distance, then he came out of his hiding-place, his face pale, his eyes shining.

"Lucy Ashford," he said, sinking into a chair, and holding up one finger in a solemn warning, "you may be asked some day to give an account of what has taken place to-night. Remember this; you know nothing, you recognised no one—till I give you leave. Disobey me, and the story of your Canterbury trip becomes the property of the whole world. I'll proclaim it through every newspaper in the world."

Trembling and crying, and too ignorant to realise the absurdity of this threat, Lucy swore to be silent; and then, to her intense relief, Mr. Vermont changed his mind as to staying the night, and announced his decision of returning to London.

CHAPTER XXI.

On the night of that fateful trip, when Leroy returned to his chambers, he found Lady Constance's letter. Already tired with the events of the day, and the struggle in the water, this proved an overwhelming blow. The thought that he had spent the day in idle dalliance, when he might have been with the woman he truly loved—might have basked in the warmth of her presence, even though she would never be his, drove him almost to madness.

Jasper Vermont, who had followed him back to town by the first train obtainable, called in at Jermyn Court, and found him pacing up and down the room more troubled and unhappy than he had ever been in the whole course of his pampered, shielded life. Vermont listened and sympathised, and stabbed afresh with his artful accounts of Lady Constance's anger at the fancied slight. He was altogether delighted at the way in which things had turned out, though he did not know how Fortune had aided him still more at Waterloo Station.

On the following morning Leroy received a cypher note from Lady Merivale, saying that she had arrived home safely, and unnoticed; and, with

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PRACTICAL FARMING

Growing Menace of the Feed Shortage

A special lecturer on stock-raising is to be one of the crew of a better farming special, that is to tour the Province of Ontario during the next two months, and the result looked for from his lectures is apparently the prevention of the sacrifice of breeding stock, which has been taking place of late, owing to the serious shortage of food. The assistance of the district representatives is also being enlisted by the Agricultural Department. Provincial and Dominion Live Stock Departments are co-operating in the endeavor to save the breeding stock of the country so as to ensure a supply of meat and dairy animals in the future.

On the same day that the announcement of the department's decision to take the above course in an endeavor to overcome the natural results of a serious crop shortage, appeared in the Toronto papers a report of a fair enquiry from foreign buyers for Manitoba feed wheat, oats and barley, from Montreal, but, it was pointed out that "no business could be worked, owing to scarcity of ocean freight room." On the same day, also, an increase of ten cents occurred in beef cattle prices, making an advance in two days of fifty cents.

If a shortage of ocean freight room was the only thing interfering with an export business in feed grain being done, then, would it not be well to see that this shortage of freight room for this commodity be maintained until Canadian live stock men obtain a supply of absolutely necessary feed for their breeding stock, at least?

An advance in price paid for heavy-weight and heavy butcher steers at this time is a matter for approval of the farmers who have been sufficiently good managers to get some fattening stock into good condition under the present circumstances. An advance in cost of stockers and feeders resulted in sympathy with the upward trend of the beef market, "but the trade done in these was comparatively light." This last remark is indicative of the fact that further feeding is not being considered, in spite of the advancing prices for beef animals.

It is necessary that a certain supply of beefs be kept up for home consumption, yet in exchange conditions a heavy consumption of meat should be discouraged so that animals that have been advancing in condition at a slow rate may be carried on till better times, as cheaply as possible, and a proportion of feed saved for the breeding stock.

A sudden betterment of the present situation might be brought about by regulations preventing the slaughter of unfinished animals, which are a source of loss to the feeder on two counts and which do not return a legitimate profit to the butcher or packer. With provisions made to ensure him a fair supply of food at a reasonable rate, the farmer will feel inclined to pay attention to the lectures of the live stock expert and as an enforced reduction of business in unfinished animals at the present crisis would result in the possession of those animals by their present owners when spring arrives, they should be satisfied to work along slowly until that time and pray for a better season in

sound of the carriage wheels had died away into the distance, then he came out of his hiding-place, his face pale, his eyes shining.

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1917, when their profits will result from abundant pasture and such grain crops as will enable them to feed at a profit next Winter.

Sow Thistle.

In fighting sow thistle we must recognize that this weed spreads from both seeds and roots. We must, therefore, prevent the plant from producing seed, kill the perennial root stalk and sow absolutely clean seed grain if we are to control this terrible pest.

Various methods of attack have been advocated such as crowding out the weed by a persistent perennial, smothering the plant with tar paper, straw, manure, or by a quickly growing crop, and starving the plant by preventing it from forming green leaves. The crowding out method often fails because the thistle proves to be more persistent than the crop employed to displace it. The smothering plan succeeds on small patches, but is not practicable on large areas.

Many authorities advocate the starvation plan or summerfallow as, by far, the best for eradicating this troublesome weed.

Plough six to eight inches deep in the autumn, if possible, but if pressure of work prevents autumn ploughing, then plough the same depth about the middle of June. After a few days, begin the use of the duck-foot cultivator crosswise of the land and repeat whenever the tiniest shoots are ready to show, until the land freezes in autumn. Where the soil is a loose loam the land may not need ploughing and the cultivator can be used from the start.

Never allow the thistle to show even a leaf above the ground and by autumn it will be killed. The cultivation must be thorough.

Treatment of Tree Wounds.

In pruning trees, if the wood exposed by the final cut is healthy and there is no trace of decay or disease, the practice now is as soon as the surface is dry to paint it with shellac, good lead paint, asphalt or tar to prevent the entrance of decay producing organisms.

Wounds treated with shellac heal the quickest, but it is not as desirable as the other materials suggested. Asphalt is the most durable when properly applied, but seems to interfere with the early stages of normal healing more than any of the others. The rapid healing of large wounds is generally of secondary importance, so asphalt is the best material to use when it can be properly applied.

Asphalt must be applied hot and some apparatus for keeping it melted is necessary, as well as a brush made of rope for applying it. A brush of bristles would be quickly destroyed by the hot asphalt.

Coal tar or good lead paint are good and probably the best for general use. If decayed matter is found in the wound it should be carefully removed with a chisel, after which an antiseptic coating should be applied.

Corrosive sublimate, one part to 1,000 parts of water, or a fairly blue solution of copper sulphate or creosote are the antiseptics generally used. After the antiseptic has dried paint the wound.

a sigh of relief, he turned his attention to his own affairs. To Jasper's supreme annoyance, he insisted on going through a pile of papers which Vermont had only meant him to sign; and to that gentleman's chagrin he actually dared to interfere in the matter of rents and leases; which proceedings, naturally, did not tend to make Jasper feel the more kindly disposed to the world in general, and Adrienne Leroy in particular.

When he had taken his departure, Adrienne ordered the motor, and drove down to Barminster with the intention of offering an apology for his seeming discourtesy. He found all in confusion and excitement in view of the coming ball; and, whether by accident or design, he found it impossible to get a single word with Constance alone.

(To be continued.)

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

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

London—Do you wear glasses? Are you a victim of eye strain or other eye weakness? If so, you will be glad to know that according to Dr. Lewis there is real hope for you. Many whose eyes were failing say they have had their eyes restored through the principle of this wonderful free prescription. One man says, after trying it: "I was almost blind; could not see to read at all. Now I can read everything without any glasses and my eyes do not water any more. At night they would pain dreadfully; now they feel fine all the time. It was like a miracle to me." A lady who used it says: "The atmosphere seemed hazy with or without glasses, but after using this prescription for fifteen days everything seems clear. I can even read fine print without glasses." It is believed that thousands who wear glasses can now discard them in a reasonable time and multitudes more will be able to strengthen their eyes so as to be spared the trouble and expense of ever getting glasses. The troubles of many descriptions may be wonderfully benefited by following the simple rules. Here is the prescription: Go to any active drug store and get a bottle of Non-Opto tablets. Drop one Non-Opto tablet in a fourth of a glass of water and allow to dissolve. With this liquid rub the eyes two to four times daily. You should notice your eyes clear up perceptibly right from the start and inflammation will quickly disappear. If your eyes are bothering you, even a little, take steps to save them now before it is too late. Many hopelessly blind might have been saved if they had cared for their eyes in time.

Note: Another prominent Physician to whom this eye article was submitted, said: "Non-Opto is a very remarkable remedy. Its excellent ingredients are well known to eminent eye specialists and widely prescribed by them. The manufacturer guarantees to strengthen eyesight 50 per cent in one week's time. In many instances of refund the money. It can be obtained from any good druggist, and is one of the very few preparations I feel should be kept on hand for regular use in almost every family." The Valmar Drug Co., 414 E. 4th St., Toronto, will fill your order if your druggist cannot.

Bigger Yields, Better Crops and Increased Profits

"The big reason for the growth in the consumption of fertilizers lies in the fact that commercial fertilizers increase profits wherever properly used," says a government bulletin. If your land is losing its available fertility you can easily build it up and increase your profits by using

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Ontario Fertilizers, Limited, West Toronto.

QUEER PROFESSIONS.

Strange Ways in Which Some People Make a Living.

An old lady sits at the bottom of Southampton Street, London, in the early morning, while Covent Garden Market is in full swing, and notes the position of every cart that enters the precincts. She is a well-known referee. Dealers come to her and say: "Where is So-and-So?" "Have you seen What-you-may-call-him?" And she will say "Seventh" or "Fifth"—referring to the place he will be found in the row.

This old dame also takes care of the whips of carters till the return journey, and remembers the owner of each one, never mixing them. She receives a minimum of a penny for every service she does, and makes a nice living out of it.

The "knocker-up" of a Lancashire town is another worker who starts early and finishes early. He sets off from his house about five, armed with a long pole, at the end of which is a loop of strong wire. With this loop

he rattles on the windows of the factory operatives, and is supposed to wait until they give a sign that they are "up." There is a system of fines for lateness in the mills, and the "knocker-up" saves the mill "hands" many a pound in the course of a year. He collects twopence a week on a Saturday from all his clients.

A Woman's Exchange in New York undertakes to supply what is called "the cheering-up-lady." Her duty is to visit lonely houses; to play cards with venerable widows and spinsters; to read, talk, and look pleasant.

In the East End, London, there is actually a courtship coach established. This is not a four-wheeled vehicle, but a man who teaches the young and ardent swain how to pop the question, and advises the bashful laundry-girl how to smooth the wrinkles out of matrimonial prospects.

Study some new book on farming this winter. Begin any time now. The evenings will go better if the book-work is combined with a nice, rosy-cheeked apple now and then



FOR HEADACHES, BILIOUSNESS, CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION

Nearly all our minor ailments, and many of the serious ones, too, are traceable to some disorder of the stomach, liver and bowels. If you wish to avoid the miseries of indigestion, acidity, heartburn, flatulence, headaches, constipation, and a host of other distressing ailments, you must see to it that your stomach, liver and bowels are equal to the work they have to do. It is a simple matter

to take 30 drops of Mother Seigel's Syrup daily, after meals, yet thousands of former sufferers have banished indigestion, biliousness, constipation, and all their distressing consequences in just this simple way. Profit by their experience. As a digestive tonic and stomachic remedy, Mother Seigel's Syrup is unsurpassed.

MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP.

THE NEW 1.00 BOTTLE CONTAINS 3 TIMES AS MUCH AS THE TRAIL SIZE SOLD AT THE PAPER BOTTLE.

Household Department

Useful Hints and General Information
for the Busy Housewife

Desert Recipes That Save Eggs.

When eggs are soaring in price try the eggless dessert. There are many excellent cakes and other fancy desserts that can be made without eggs and not suffer a loss in their taste or richness. Here are a few simple recipes that require no eggs and that make delicious cakes:

Eggless Spice Loaf.—One cupful of thick sour milk, one-half cupful of butter, one cupful of sugar, two cupfuls of flour, one cupful of chopped raisins, one teaspoonful of soda, one teaspoonful of cinnamon, one-half teaspoonful of cloves, one-half teaspoonful of nutmeg, a pinch of salt. Stir the soda into the milk, add the melted butter, sugar, salt, and spices. Rub the raisins in the flour and then stir all together. Pour into a buttered cake tin in loaf shape, or if preferred, into small gem pans. This quantity makes one loaf or twelve small cakes.

Eggless White Cake.—One cupful of butter, two cupfuls of sugar, one cupful of milk, three and one-half cupfuls of flour, one teaspoonful of baking powder, one teaspoonful of vanilla, a pinch of salt. Mix the melted butter, milk and sugar, add salt and mix the baking powder with the flour and add to liquid mixture, finally vanilla. Stir well and bake in a loaf in a slow oven.

Eggless Apple Cake.—One cupful of brown sugar, one-half cupful of butter, one cupful of raisins, seedless, one cupful of apple sauce, unsweetened, one cupful of flour, one-fourth teaspoonful of salt, one teaspoonful of cinnamon, one-half teaspoonful of cloves, one teaspoonful of baking soda, a pinch of nutmeg. Cream the sugar and the butter together, add the salt and spices and raisins. Mix the baking soda with the apple sauce. Add the flour to the sugar and butter mixture, then add the sauce, and if the mixture is not thick enough add a trifle more flour. Mix well and pour into a buttered loaf tin, baking about one hour in a moderate oven.

Eggless Plum Cake.—One-half cupful of butter, one-half cupful of bread crumbs, two cupfuls of stewed prunes or cherries, four tablespoonfuls of chopped almonds, four tablespoonfuls of sugar, one-half cupful of milk, a dash of cinnamon and of cloves. Melt the butter in hot milk. Mix the chopped almonds with the bread crumbs, sugar, dash of cinnamon and of cloves. Pour the milk and butter mixture over this, stir well and add the chopped prunes. Pour into a shallow baking pan and bake in a moderate oven for one hour. This can be served with whipped cream if desired.

Some Cabbage Dishes.

Cabbage is one of the few winter vegetables whose possibilities are only half understood by many housekeepers. There are delicious ways of preparing this sturdy standby. In salad it can be eaten with benefit every day. Try cooking an onion with boiled cabbage; this prevents the strong cabbage odor that some fastidious folks object to. When cabbage seems rather "wilty" in winter, soak it for half an hour in cold water before cooking.

Creamed cabbage has a delicate, delightful flavor and is more easily digested than boiled cabbage. Cut the cabbage fine and drop it in a stew-pan of boiling water; add a pinch of ground cloves and a small onion. Cook it ten minutes; drain and add a tablespoonful of butter, the same of sugar, enough salt and pepper to suit your taste, and three tablespoonfuls of thick cream. Heat well and serve.

Baked cabbage is fine. Boil it ten minutes and finish cooking in a covered baking-dish in the oven. Season with salt, pepper and fresh meat fryings.

Next time you cook sauerkraut put in plenty of water, enough for a season, and add dumplings of rich biscuit dough rolled thin; thus you will have a toothsome dish.

Have A Day For Repairs.

This is the time of year when the housewife should take a survey of the many small repairs about the house which should be attended to. It might be well to have a repair day when the handy man takes his time and tools and finishes these numerous odd jobs. Perhaps one or two window-panes are out, a cupboard door sticks, or a lock is out of order. The back steps that are worn out (and have been for some time) and are propped up with a rock or pile of bricks, might be repaired to lessen the danger of accidents. Little things out of order are a source of unnecessary worry to the busy housewife, and when repaired they mean much in comfort and convenience.

The Care Of A Range.

The most important thing is to keep the range well cleaned out—top, sides and underneath—at the cleanout door. Familiarize yourself thoroughly with the uses and duties of the damper and different drafts, so you can obtain the heat and different temperatures necessary to cook and bake.

A chimney that is open to rain and snow permits the moisture to run down the flue, mix with the soot, and get into the back-flue of the range; this results in a mixture of soot and mois-

ture, which forms an acid that eats out the range flue, thus doing away with half its life.

A range is very often condemned because it will not draw well. As a rule, upon investigation, you will find the flue clogged up with soot; this is a job for the men folks, although the cleaning up, a not overly pleasant piece of work, generally falls upon the housewife. In some cases the soot may safely be burned out. Sometimes a tinner can correct the faulty draft, but not often.

Another common error in operating a range is the filling up of the fire-box to the top. This means wasting fuel, over-heating the range and burning the plates. This, in time, will warp the lids and make the top uneven. The best way is to use just enough fuel to keep the fire burning brightly—a fire-box about half full. The air is drawn up through the fire, and as it becomes heated it mixes with the fresh fuel-gas, and what would be a black smoke is immediately ignited to a bright flame. This flame is burned and utilized and gives the oven the best heat the fuel is capable of giving. Thus a little fuel given more frequently affords more heat, with a saving in many instances of at least one-third in the fuel bill. When you understand the relative value of the damper and each draft, you can keep the temperature of your oven to any degree desired and for an indefinite period.

Try not to poke the fire from the top; shake it with the shaker. See also that the ashes are not permitted to accumulate until they entirely fill the ash chamber, as they choke off the free circulation of air to the bottom of the grate.

It is safe to say that two or three minutes of time, now and then, in looking to the proper condition of the range, will save many a baking, not to speak of the housekeeper's valuable time and disposition.

Household Helps.

Without cleanliness and punctuality good cooking is impossible.

If new stockings are washed before wearing they will wear longer.

A good way to use up old stockings and woollens is to unrip the wool and use it as a stuffing for cushions.

When hanging short curtains it is a good plan to use picture wire. This can be drawn much tighter and will not break.

Rub lamps with cornstarch on the outside, to remove the oily look that so often characterizes them.

Croquettes should be in a warm place for an hour before frying. They will brown more quickly.

The furniture will be improved by being wiped off occasionally with a cloth dipped in linseed oil.

Cotton crepe in white and colors is a labor-saver when made up into children's underwear and dresses.

When a kettle is badly scorched, do not clean it at once, but fill it with water, after it is cool, put in a handful of washing soda and allow it to boil for an hour or two.

When making a steamed pudding put a piece of well-greased paper over the top before tying on the cloth. This will prevent the cloth from becoming greasy, and they are no trouble to wash.

Don't oil the sewing machine with paraffin. It spoils the bearings. Instead, before putting the machine away, oil with best machine oil, and before using again wipe carefully with a paraffin rag.

If you have a cold, bake a lemon thoroughly until it is tender, cut it in half, sprinkle each half with sugar and eat while hot and just before going to bed.

Never put shoes near a fire to dry. When you come in, if they are damp, fill them with paper, and stand them in a warm room, but not anywhere near the fire.

Lessen the Burden of Mother.

Many of us men in the country have harvested a good crop last year or had a good year with the dairy, but how about our wives? Did they have a good year? Was it better than last, or any lighter in labor? Any new improvements to help? Or have we gone along, making our own labor easier and forgetting our wives and mothers? That isn't right, if it is true. Don't you know that the women folks need as many up-to-date improvements as we do? Of course you do, but you may not think to get them. How about the well, many feet from the house? Couldn't you improve that with some form of pumping apparatus that would lessen the labors of mother? Just think of the many steps that would be saved her if there were running water in the house! That one thing would help a millionfold. Why not put it in?

Stung.

"There must be some mistake in my examination marking. I don't think I deserve an absolute zero," complained the student.

"Neither do I," agreed the instructor, "but it's the lowest mark I'm allowed to give."

SPRING WHEAT HELPS

Being the Second of a Series of Five Articles Specially Written
by G. Bell, Agronomist.

Many farmers are just now busily planning crop rotations and the definite areas of the definite crops which they purpose growing next summer. Not a few are considering the question of spring wheat.



Henry G. Bell.

Many of those who have not grown this crop are studying the chances for possible returns for money invested in it. Those who have already grown acreages of spring wheat are interested in any suggestions as to how the yield per acre can be increased, especially so under the present enormously increased demand for food cereals. Food must be produced in greater quantities in 1917 if severe shortage is not to be felt by a large percent of society. There is no question about it. The London Statist, in a recent issue declares that on account of a shortage of feed, there is an under-supply of over a million pigs in the sties of England, resulting in scarcity and dearth of pork, bacon, ham and sausages. Even Ontario's figures show a relative shortage in the production of meat animals over years gone by. The shortage of food of every and all kinds must be felt, and everything that can be done to spur up the acreage yields of the food cereals will accomplish just that much to help solve the great and general problem of food shortage.

Ontario, with over 14,500,000 acres of cleared, cultivatable land, has an acreage of a little less than 119,000 acres of spring wheat. This is not one acre per farm. The yield of spring wheat over the whole province, varies between 18 and 19 bushels per acre. Now, there is reason to believe that with a little expenditure of labor, and with a little careful planning, it would be possible to considerably increase the acreage of spring wheat to the substantial profit of the farmer, and to the benefit of the inhabitants of this province and to the whole Dominion. The following few suggestions are offered:

(1) Get seed of a good variety, and then sow good quality seed. Possibly no one in Ontario has a better specific knowledge of relative varieties suitable for growing under Ontario conditions than Prof. C. A. Zavitz of Ontario Agricultural College. Prof. Zavitz, after testing a number of varieties for a number of years at Guelph, and after having members of the Ontario Agricultural & Experimental Union test 24 varieties of spring wheat throughout the province of Ontario, comes out in favor of two varieties; first, Marquis, and second, Wild Goose.

When Marquis wheat was tested out in 24 places in the province, it was found to yield a little less than 20 bushels per acre under actual farm tests. This variety was produced some years ago by Dr. Saunders of the Dominion Experimental Farms, Ottawa. It is a comparatively short-season variety and produces grain of high-milling quality. Altogether it has proven one of the most popular varieties throughout the province. Farmers who wish to locate seed of this variety will do well to write the Dominion experimental farms, Ottawa, and the Ontario Agricultural College, as well as to consult seed lists of well established seed companies.

In preparing the seed, the fanning mill should be used liberally. Fan out all the broken, light and diseased kernels and use none but good sound material for seed. Like tends to beget like in the plant kingdom just the same as in the animal kingdom. If you plant weak immature seed, you handicap the future of your crop just as much as if you select the calves of weak immature cows, and expect to build up a good healthy dairy.

(2) The next point in increasing wheat yields is to look after the plant-food supply. The soil is nature's great store-house. It is from this that most of our farm crops get the foods which build up wheat, oats, barley, corn, apples, potatoes and other plant products. In early spring, before the temperature of the soil has increased to any appreciable height, the growth of the microscopic life in the soil, or bacteria, is very slow, and as a consequence not much soil material is broken down into such form that it will dissolve in the waters of the soil or the root juices, and can be taken up into the plant. It is just at this time that a little available plant-food gives the tiny sprouting seed a vigorous start, making it possible for the resulting crop to reach out and make use of plantfood that to a weaker crop would be unavailable. Two hundred to three hundred pounds of a well balanced fertilizer has been known to increase wheat yields from 40 to 60%. Not only does it increase the total yield, but it materially improves the quality of the resulting wheat. The fertilizer should be of an analysis to make up for the weaknesses of the soil, and to supply a proper balance of plantfood most needed by the crop. For instance, for a grain crop, the fertilizer should emphasize phosphoric acid, as well as supply a fair amount of nitrogen, i.e. ammonia, and potash. Necessarily, under present conditions, the supply of potash in fertilizers will be low, yet experiments of many of

North American experiment stations have shown that material increases in crop yields have been brought about by the judicious application of plantfood containing only nitrogen and phosphoric acid.

Not only does the plantfood improve the immediate wheat crop, but if the wheat is seeded with clover and timothy, it almost insures a good catch of this following crop. It is significant to note, in connection with fertilizing wheat, that in the state of Maine, where climatic conditions are somewhat similar to those of Ontario, and where spring wheat is grown in rotation with potatoes and clover, farmers are getting a yield exceeding 26 bushels per acre. There seems good reason to believe that if careful attention is given to soil preparation, balancing of plantfood and proper use of selected seed, it should be an easy matter to produce 25 to 30 bushels per acre of good quality spring wheat in Ontario this coming winter.

Speaking generally, the yield of spring wheat is diminished on account of the attacks of rust and other diseases. In controlling many diseases of some crops, it is possible to accomplish considerable by spraying, but this is not possible when it comes to the control of the destructive rust disease of spring wheat, which annually does so much damage throughout the great western area of Canada and the United States. In considering disease control, it is well to keep in mind that to some extent the same laws govern the plant kingdom as govern the animal kingdom. Those animals that are least susceptible to disease are the ones that are vigorous and healthy. They are also those animals that have proper living conditions. General observation of growing crops has led to the conclusion that the proper preparation of soil and balancing of plantfood do a great deal to combat plant diseases.

The rust disease flourishes during the month of June, when temperature is highest and there is usually considerable humidity in the atmosphere. If the crop has been given a good, vigorous start, and the season is at all normal, it will be past the flowering stage by the middle of June; in fact the kernels of wheat will be pretty well formed so that the ravages of an attack of rust will not leave nearly so serious results on the crop as on a crop that has not had the early start and is not so vigorous. This is found to be the case on such crops as cabbages, tobacco, sugar beets, and the like.

For a study of the climatic and soil conditions of Ontario, it should be possible to produce good crops of spring wheat well up into New Ontario. When we consider that this crop does not take any attention through the growing period, and that a bushel and a half of seed on well prepared land should give an abundant seeding, it seems quite logical to advocate the wider sowing of this valuable cereal in the spring of 1917. Wheat prices are bound to be high and for a long time food products will be scarce. It is therefore to the financial advantage of every farmer who can spare a few acres for spring wheat, to give the ground thorough preparation, supply an abundance of suitable balanced plantfood, and get first-class seed of a suitable variety.

ALCOHOL IN MUNITIONS.

Continued Supplies of This Necessity Must Be Guaranteed.

Alcohol is an important product of the British breweries and distilleries, and it is a highly-important necessity for munition manufacture. It is a priceless chemical of war. It is now so precious that to drink it were a crime against the nation. The British Munitions Department has commandeered practically all alcohol produced in Britain in 1916, and so concerned is it about supplies that a committee has been appointed to increase the supply. Shakespeare said with literal truth, as Dr. Saleeby points out in a London newspaper, that there is a "soul of good in things evil, would men observingly distil it out." The "devil in solution," as alcohol has been termed, is one of the most powerful instruments of victory. There is an agitation in England for the adoption of German methods of obtaining alcohol from potatoes. Besides building up alcohol from its elements on the Berthelot system, German chemists have made wonderful progress in obtaining it from the tubers. The drop in the potato crop last year to 20,000,000 tons, compared with 60,000,000 the year previous, was a sharper blow to the German cause than any Allied stroke. To obtain alcohol from potatoes in Britain, however, would make necessary a revolution in agricultural production. So far the seizing of whiskey stocks and commandeering of commercial alcohol have sufficed, but the worry over the outlook for continued supplies has commenced.

Comparing Expressions.

"Did you see the pleased expression on Mrs. Brown's face when I told her she didn't look any older than her daughter?" said Mrs. Radway, after the reception.

"No," said Mr. Radway. "I was looking at the expression on her daughter's face."

Farm Crop Queries

Conducted by Professor Henry G. Bell.

The object of this new department is to place at the service of our farmer readers practical and authoritative information that will help them to secure the best possible crops of every sort.

Is your soil as fertile as it should be? Does the partial failure of some crop puzzle you? Are you using the varieties of seeds best adapted to your soil and locality? Would you like some practical and scientific advice on the adaptation and use of manures? Are you losing hard-earned money through pest or blight?

The expert advice of Professor Bell is made available to you free of charge through this department. Professor Bell is particularly fitted for this work, as he has made a life study of soils and crops. He is a graduate of the Guelph Agricultural College, and for a short time taught in that splendid institution. From there he went to the Iowa Agricultural College as Assistant Professor of Farm Crops, later on becoming Professor of Agronomy at the University of Maine and Superintendent of the University Farm. He is the author of a large number of articles on agricultural subjects.

Address all questions to Professor Henry G. Bell, in care of The Wilson Publishing Company, Limited, Toronto, and answers will appear in this column in the order in which they are received. As space is limited it is advisable where immediate reply is necessary that a stamped and addressed envelope be enclosed with the question, when the answer will be mailed direct.

Horse Sense

Give the colt industry a boost, and incidentally boost yourself a bit.

Horse breeders may well take courage by what has been going on in the world for the past year or two.

Horse men say that they can't get horses enough. Every farmer may put in an extra lick in this business.

When the great need is for heavy horses, it is like barking up the wrong tree to breed ponies. Watch your market.

Yelling or otherwise abusing a horse will make him sweat worse than a hard day's work. Wears him out, and you, too. Quit it.

When a horse won't eat just after coming in from a day's work, you have stuck to your job too long. Doesn't pay you nor the horse, either.

An old horse was braced up and made thrifty by soaking cut hay in diluted molasses. Soak in a tight box from one feeding to the next.

The Dairy

Cows that are turning a good profit with udders full of milk are sensitive and relaxed. A chill will often result in the loss of a part or all of the udder and often the cow.

A steback like this always puts the balance on the wrong side of the bank account.

If a winter of loss is sustained it is up to the farmer and not to the cows. Keep on milking twice each day, and regularly, if you milk at all.

Feed the cows so that it will pay to milk all winter.

Supply sufficient food in the stables to keep up the milk flow and condition.

Supply plenty of bedding, straw, shavings or sawdust. No cow can do well if obliged to lie on a bare cold floor.

Don't let the liquid manure run through cracks in the floor.

JAPAN TO SHOW SYMPATHY.

Will Raise Fund and Send Commission to Allied Countries.

At a gathering of representative Japanese recently, among whom was Premier Terauchi, it was voted to send a popular commission to all the Entente countries, probably in April, to express Japan's sympathy for the wounded and for other war sufferers.

An appeal will be made throughout the Empire for the subscription in an effort to raise as large a fund as possible. The movement is national in scope and is supported by the Government, the Diet, all political parties and business interests and the press. Prince Tokugawa, of the House of Peers, is chairman.

Why Lion Roars and the Cat Purrs.

The eminent English naturalist, Sir Richard Owen, made the interesting discovery that the lion roars simply because the hyoid bone in his throat is loose. In the cat, this bone is stationary, and therefore the cat purrs, and cannot roar; but in the lion and tiger the hyoid is loose, and, even when calling to their mates, the larger members of the cat family, including the leopard and the jaguar roar. The roars of the jaguar and leopard are "like hoarse, barking coughs; an interval of about one second separates the expiratory efforts," says Sir Richard. The cheetah and the puma are like the domestic cat; their hyoid bones are firmly set in place, and they can purr.

New Hun Invisible Gas.

A new asphyxiating gas, deadlier than any ever used before, and also having the quality of invisibility, is being used by the Germans on the western front. To date the gas has not been used in any heavy attacks, and for the reason the French officials believe that it is still in its experimental stages. However, small emissions of the gas have been tried by the Germans with striking effects, although counter-attacks have always enabled the French to retake the trenches they evacuated. The new French gas masks are as effective against the invisible gas as against the old gas.

French scientists have demonstrated that the vapors of iodine and bromine pass through thin glass, even at ordinary temperature.



Under this heading will appear each week a new department of Questions and Answers on subjects of general interest to women.

The department will be conducted by a woman of wide experience, well qualified to offer helpful advice and counsel to our women readers regarding the problems which confront them in their daily life.

Mothers and daughters of all ages are cordially invited to write to this department. Initials only will be published with each question and its answer as a means of identification but full name and address must be given in each letter. Write on one side of paper only. Answers will be mailed direct if stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed.

Address all correspondence for this department to Mrs. Helen Law, 23 Castle Frank Road, Toronto.

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Exceptional this Spring.

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VOL. XLII

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, MARCH 9, 1917.

NO. 5

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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

... LIBERAL CONVENTION ...

A Meeting of the Liberal Electors of the County of Argenteuil will be held at Lachute, in the Victoria Hall,
Thursday, the 15th of March inst.,
at one o'clock in the afternoon
To select a Liberal Candidate for the County of Argenteuil, for the next Federal elections.

The Honorables Sydney Fisher, Rodolphe Lemieux, W. G. Mitchell, Messrs. Oscar Gladu, John Hay M.P.P. will be present and address the meeting.

All are Invited.

Horses Wanted.

Mr. J. E. Arnold, of Grenville, has succeeded in having the French Government come into the County of Argenteuil to purchase horses for the French Army. They will have the first inspection at Rodriguez Hotel on Wednesday, March 14th. The standard of horses must be from 10.50 up in weight and from 15 hands 2 inches to 16 hands 2 in. Age from 5 to 10 yrs. old. Must be sound. Good prices will be paid as they are being brought direct. Please turn out with everything you have to offer.

FOR SALE.

A two year old colt halter broken, a strong animal, gentle and easy to handle, the makings of a fine horse for farm or heavy work, would exchange for a saddle horse.

Also a pure bred Ayrshire Bull, Registered with pedigree, fifteen months old. A good chance for a farmer wishing to improve his stock. Apply to

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LOCAL NEWS

Mr Stewart Campbell was in Montreal for the week-end.

Mr. Guy Todd, of Montreal, spent the week-end in town.

Mr. Velland, of Dunham, is spending a few days in town.

Miss Eva Deacon is spending a few weeks in Montreal.

Mrs. Robt. Miller is spending a few days in Montreal this week.

Mr. and Mrs. P. P. Quinn were in Montreal the early part of this week.

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

Miss Ethel Reid, of Montreal, is the guest of Mrs. Jas. McKimmie this week.

Mr. Alf Rice, of Montreal, was the guest of Mr. John Rice for the week-end.

Misses Edna and Carrie Davis, of Morin Heights, spent the week-end in town.

Only wind is needed to spread rumors but for reliable news you must read your home paper.

Misses Edith Strong and M. Pouchard, of Montreal, were week-end guests of Mrs. Dr. Mason.

Mrs. Wm. Heatlie, of Ogdensburg, was the guest of her brother Mr. Geo. Calder this week.

Rev. A. E. White, of Montreal, occupied the pulpit of the Baptist Church on Sunday evening last.

Miss O'Hara and Mr. Harlow Giles, of Montreal, were the week-end guests of Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Giles.

Mr. Verne Newton who has been visiting in town for the past two months left for his home in Swift Current on Monday.

Mr. Thomas Keir and daughter Violet, of Montreal, were in town on Saturday last in connection with the sale of his farm.

Misses May, Bessie and Catherine McGibbon and Miss B. Mansen, of Montreal, were guests of Mrs. A. McGibbon for the week-end.

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Owens announce the engagement of their daughter, Edith, to Mr. Stanley Wray, of Westmount, the marriage to take place shortly.

Dr. Alexander was in Montreal on Wednesday and took down with him Miss Dorothy, daughter of Mrs. A. Bea, who is now in the General Hospital, undergoing special treatment.

Dr. A. Forest, Dentist, having his office on Main Street, begs leave to inform the public that he will be in town on Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday of each week. Phone 137 for consultation.

"Irish Night" at St. Andrews next Friday, March 16th. Don't forget it! You know the good time you always have there, and this will prove no exception. Splendid programme and good refreshments.

The city of Hull is shortly to have a vote on local option. Tennyson Smith, the noted temperance orator and J. H. Roberts, the indefatigable secretary of the Dominion Alliance are both working there to bring about a successful issue.

The S. M. S. Club are arranging for another concert to be held on Monday, March 19th, the proceeds of which are devoted to the purposes of providing comforts for the Argenteuil Boys who are lined up in the great conflict against German Militarism. Keep the date open. The quilt will also be raffled.

Congratulations are extended to the Hon. Robert Rogers who attained his 53rd birthday on Friday last. As an old Argenteuil boy, his many friends and relatives are proud of the successes he has attained and trust for his safe and speedy return from England.

The Liberals of the County are asked by the leaders of the Party to attend a Convention in Lachute on Thursday, March 15th at one o'clock, to select a candidate for the Federal elections. Prominent speakers have arranged to be present and a most interesting time is expected. Much speculation is being indulged in as to the probable candidate.

Mr. A. Paris, of the Imperial Oil Company, is giving a series of entertainments throughout Argenteuil and the neighboring counties in which he puts on a Wrestling Match lasting about one and a half hours. The contestants are Mr. Paris himself and Mr. Chas. A. Vincent of Montreal. Arrangements will shortly be made for a match in Lachute. Particulars later.

Mrs. A. Riddell, Miss Ella and Mr. Verne Riddell were in Montreal for the week-end, bidding farewell to Miss Winnie Riddell, who left for overseas on Sunday, as nursing sister in the Canadian Army Medical Corps. Her many friends here wish a safe and pleasant voyage and trust that she may return to us after fulfilling the sacred duty of ministering to the boys. May the war soon end and peace again be restored is, we are sure, the united prayers of all our readers.

Pte. A. Cunningham wounded.

The list of casualties bears the name of Private Austin Cunningham as seriously wounded. Cunningham is only 23 years of age and joined up with the 78th. He was a faithful employee of Mr. James W. Cottingham prior to his enlistment in September 1915. His mother resides in Huntington, and his sister is Mrs. David J. Rodger, of the East Settlement.

Council votes Petition down and Lachute Remains Dry.

By a vote of six to two the Town Council at its meeting on Wednesday evening voted down the petition presented at last meeting of council asking for the revocation of the Prohibitory By-law now in force. A largely signed counter-petition from the merchants, business men and others as well as one from the W. C. T. U. were presented and a pathetic appeal made by the Rev. J. L. George in support of the petition.

Councillor Dallaire expressed himself as neither for or against, but he believed in liberty and thought the people should have an opportunity of a new ballot. Councillor Valois differed from Mr. Dallaire in so far as he did not consider the liberty rights, but rather that he wished to avoid the cost of a by-law. He thought the Council should hand back the petitions to respective parties and ask them to make personal canvass of the whole town and whoever brought in the largest number of names then the Council would be able to act. In that way he thought you could get a voice of the people but Mr. Calder later stated that no matter if this were done, the question would still have to be submitted to the people in a legal way. Mr. Valois then moved that the petitions be returned to parties presenting for further signatures. Mr. Dallaire seconded the motion.

Ex-Mayor G. F. Calder, speaking as a private citizen stated that he considered the Temperance By-law had proved a great success. Travellers had told him they were better served, that business was better as our merchants could testify, except only the branch that had been legislated out of business, and the moral status of the town had certainly improved. Mr. Calder contended that the by-law had only been in force a short time and felt it was the Council's duty to give Temperance a fair trial. If the by-law had been defeated last year it would have been two years before the temperance people could again come back and he thought the same should apply. He considered it was up to those who desired the return of the license to produce proof that things had been demoralized. We were told last year that if temperance carried that the town would be ruined, but the reverse has happened.

Ex-Mayor Felix Paquette also urged upon the Council not to again revert to the license system as present conditions were working well and the town was far more prosperous.

Councillor Tremblay stated that, judging from public opinion, gained through considerable interview, he was satisfied that the majority of the people were in favor of Temperance, and personally he was opposed to wasting the time of the Council with further petitions. In these strenuous times he thought the Council would do well to keep its loose change and not squander another \$200.00 in a by-law which would be like looking for a nigger in the wood-pile to find that it was really a nigger after all. He strongly urged the temperance forces to co-operate with them in seeing the by-law properly enforced. While he knew his action would offend some, he intended doing his duty and must vote for the retention of Temperance.

Councillor Bedard moved in amendment that the petition be thrown out and cited the cases of St. Gabriel de Brandon and also that of Lachute which latter had been lost owing to irregularities. He was sure the Council would do well to retain its temperance stand. Councillor Scott seconded the amendment.

The amendment was then carried on the following division:

For.—Mayor Lavigne and Councillors Bedard, Scott, McFaul, Gall, Tremblay. Against.—Councillors Valois, Dallaire. The petitions of the "wets" bearing 62 signatures, and that of the "drys" with its 117 signatures were not in comparison. The vote of last January was 512 for prohibition with only 4 votes against, and we are quite sure that the people will appreciate the stand taken by the Council.

Councillor Dallaire moved that the petition for a public market be taken into consideration provided that market is operated on a rental basis, for one year as an experiment, the question of details covering rental, location, etc., to be left to the Council as a whole, as a special committee to report at next meeting. The motion was seconded by Councillor Tremblay.

Messrs. Ed. Charlebois, Vic. Lefebvre, and Frank Cowan were appointed valuers for the ensuing year.

A proposal is also on foot to have the names of streets put up for public convenience.

Every line in a newspaper costs the proprietor something. If it is for the benefit of the individual it should be paid for. If the grocer were asked to contribute groceries to one abundantly able to pay for them, he would refuse. The proprietor of a newspaper must pay for the free advertising if the beneficiary does not, and yet it is one of the hardest things to be learned by many, that a newspaper has space in its columns to rent, and must rent them to live. To give away rent for anything less than living rates is as fatal to a newspaper as for a landlord to furnish rent free. Hence we would again remind our readers that any notices relative to public entertainments must be paid for at the rate of 25c. for a local of 3 lines and 1c. a word for additional lines.

New 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 Caldwell's Celebrated Meal and Calf Meal. You should try it. The best on the market.

Robert Hamilton,

Phone. 80.

Baker & Confectioner.

Preparedness!

That is a word with a depth of meaning these days. It means with us that we have prepared ourselves to meet the demands of the people of Argenteuil by stocking our store with a plentiful supply of every thing that is necessary for your requirements. We BUY RIGHT and consequently can afford to SELL RIGHT.

Don't forget that "A Fair and Square Deal" is always our Motto.

R. McFAUL,

MAIN STREET, - - - LACHUTE

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.

THROUGH THE DARK SHADOWS
Or The Sunlight of Love

Simply Foolish.
 "Man," remarked Sandy, "I did a thing last night that I've no done this twenty year. I went to ma bed pairrfectly sober, but I'm richt thankful to say I got up this mornin' none the waur!"

The Business of Being a Boy is a strenuous employment. Sturdy boys and girls are not built out of books alone. The best food for growing youngsters is **Shredded Wheat**, the whole wheat food that builds healthy tissue, good bone and develops sound teeth and healthy gums. For breakfast or any meal, with milk or cream. Delicious with preserved fruits.



Made in Canada.

For Bright Spring Days



A sports frock in all its glory is here illustrated. It may be called a versatile design, for it is as suitable for the afternoon frock of plain and secured pongee or foulard as for the morning frock of plain and figured poplin. McCall Pattern No. 7643, Ladies' Blouse Dress. Pattern in 6 sizes; 34 to 44 bust. Price, 20 cents. These patterns may be obtained from your local McCall dealer or from the McCall Company, 70 Bond Street, Toronto, Ontario, "Dept W".

A Madagascar Industry. One of the oldest native Madagascar industries is the curing and manufacturing of silk into what is called "lambamena"; "lamba" in Malagasy means dress shroud, or clothing, and "mena" means red. "Lambamena" is made from a heavy grey native silk principally in the Betsileo country, in the southern part of the Central Plateau. This material was originally used for wrapping the bodies of prominent natives for burial. The more celebrated or wealthy the deceased or his relatives here, the more lambamena was used, but this custom is being gradually discontinued.



You Can Snap Your Fingers

at the ill effects of caffeine when you change from tea and coffee to

POSTUM

"There's a Reason"

CANADA AS A PAPER MAKER.

Capacity to Produce Pulp Wood in Enormous Quantities.

Indications point to Canada as one of the most important pulp and paper producers of the world for many years. There is no reason, except apathy respecting fire-protection in the pulp producing regions, why Canada should not produce perpetually a large part of the world's paper. The large spruce forests in the east and north including the sub-arctic forest which has value chiefly for pulp, show Canada's capacity to grow suitable wood in enormous quantities, sufficient with any kind of protection and management, to supply the demand of all time. Pulp forests are, however, particularly susceptible to fire, and need careful protection.

It is gratifying to see that some of the most progressive pulp companies are successfully protecting their lands from fire. On account of the comparatively rapid growth of pulp timber to a commercial size it appears that pulp companies will be the first who can prove that scientific forest management is good business for a private concern.

The increasing production of pulp and paper in British Columbia continues, and it is announced that the plant of the Empire Pulp and Paper Mills, at Swanson Bay, 100 miles south of Prince Rupert, will be turning out chemical pulp in commercial quantities, the daily output when the plant is in full running order being between thirty-five and forty tons.

WOMEN WHO SUFFER

Can Obtain New Health Through the Use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Every woman at some time needs a tonic. At special times unusual demands are made upon her strength. Where these are added to the worry and work which falls to her lot, weakness and ill health will follow unless the blood is fortified to meet the strain.

Weak women find in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills the tonic exactly suited to their needs. Most of the ills from which they suffer are due to bloodlessness—a condition which the Pills readily cure. These pills save the girl who enters into womanhood in a bloodless condition from years of misery, and afford prompt and permanent relief to the woman who is bloodless, and therefore weak. Mrs. Wm. H. Wagner, Rosenthal, Ont., writes: "After the birth of my second child I suffered from troubles which most mothers will understand, without going into details. The doctor who was attending me said an operation would be necessary, but as I dreaded this and as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills had been of great help to my sister I decided to try this medicine, and I can truly say that after using the pills for some time they made a complete cure and made life more enjoyable than it had been for a long time. I think every woman suffering from the ailments of our sex should give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a fair trial as I know from my own case the great benefit that follows their use."

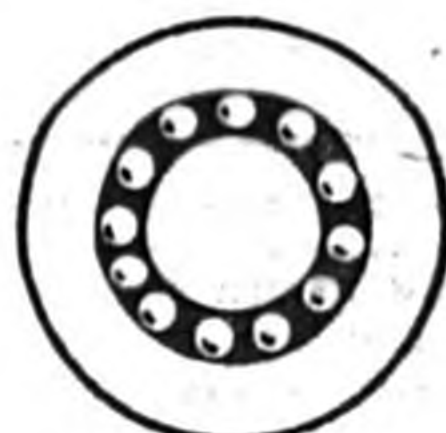
You can get these pills through any medicine dealer or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

GERMANY MUST BE HUMBLER.

American Visitor in England States Attitude of British People.

The fact is that, whatever the British people thought at the beginning of the war, they are realizing more and more, every day, that there is something between them and Germany which cannot be compromised. The war began over Belgium, to be sure. There was never any jingo spirit in the people, no matter what the press was saying. But very gradually the real reasons of the conflict began to become common knowledge. Intelligent people may decide that there can be no solution in the field, or that it would be better to leave Germany and Austria intact. But the great mass of people believe that Germany has done unspeakable wrong. And they think that what they are doing is an unspeakable right. They never speak of it, at any rate. But they think of it, night and day. Life goes on almost as usual, getting harder and harder, of course. But they are not flinching.

The terms of peace are definite enough for the average Briton. He knows what he is fighting for and he is not concerned with territorial questions. He expects the Allies to pool their demands at the end and to adjust them. But one demand they will not adjust, because it is the same for all. That is that Germany shall not rule over central Europe. To them and to their people the war is the simplest, as it is the grandest thing in the world. They do not see that Germany, actual or potential ruler over everything from Berlin to Bagdad, will necessarily be satisfied with what she has. Nor do they see why they should allow the Serbs and the Croats in Hungary and the Rumanians and the Slovenes and the Lithuanians and the other subject races of Hungary to become the subject nations of the new German Empire. They really believe that they are fighting for the liberty of Europe. The things which were only words in 1914 are terrible actualities now.



MICA AXLE GREASE

Makes your wagon run as if it had ball bearings. It is the Mica that does it. Mica makes a smoother bearing surface and a longer wearing grease. Dealers everywhere.

THE IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY Limited BRANCHES THROUGHOUT CANADA

A SUCCESSFUL SOCIETY

Canadian Order of Foresters Has A Splendid Financial Basis.

The Canadian Order of Foresters which has for years occupied a prominent position as one of the leading Fraternal Insurance Societies operating in Canada. Was instituted in 1879 by 488 members who seceded from the American Order of Foresters. To-day it has a membership of over 90,000, which is the largest purely Canadian membership of any of the fraternal insurance societies doing business in the Dominion.

The Society has had a most successful record and has accumulated funds, which, at the present time, amount to between five and a half and six million dollars. Last year was apparently one of the most successful years in the history of the institution. The amount added to the insurance funds for 1916 was between four and five hundred thousand dollars. Notwithstanding this success the management decided to ascertain what the actuarial standing of the Society was, and secured the services of one of the most competent actuaries on the Continent. Acting on the advice of the actuary, the Society decided to re-adjust its rates and place itself upon a basis which will give it at least 100% actuarial solvency.

By taking this course, while its funds were still piling up, it has been able to treat its members much more favorably than any of the societies which have re-adjusted their businesses during recent years.

The management is to be congratulated upon a course of action which will place the Society upon a splendid financial basis, and insure the future of the Order for all time.

Speaking of Appetites.

A huge eating competition had been held by some brawny sons of toll in a country town in Yorkshire, and one of the competitors had succeeded in disposing of a leg of mutton, a plentiful supply of vegetables and a plum pudding, the whole washed down with copious draughts of ale.

He was unanimously declared the winner and was being triumphantly escorted home when he turned to his admirers, and said:

"Ah say, lads, don't thee say nowt of this to my ole woman, or she won't gie me no dinner!"

When Your Eyes Need Care

Use Murine Eye Medicine. Rubbing, Itching, Stinging—Acta 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's Salve in Asseptic Tubes, 50c and 50c. Write for book of the Eye. Murine Eye Remedy Company, Chicago, Adv.

First in Something.

According to their own account, the children were first in something at school: One was first in reading, another in arithmetic, another in sports. Bertie alone remained silent.

"Well, Bertie, how about you?" his uncle asked. "Aren't you first in anything?"

"Yes," said honest Bertie, "I'm first out of the building when the bell rings."

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

Stranger Than Fiction.

A shipping paper publishes a true story so remarkable that few writers of sea romances would dare to offer it as fiction. In January, 1904, a tidal wave left the British bark Avenger high and dry on a small island in the Gulf of Mexico. Last July another tidal wave swept the vessel back into deep water. Now, after a vacation of twelve years ashore, she is once more in the merchant service. The war has raised ocean freight charges to such a figure that the cost of repairing her was a small matter in comparison with what she can earn.

BISURATED MAGNESIA

For Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Heartburn, Belching, Sour Stomach, Gas in Stomach, etc. Take a teaspoonful of Bisurated Magnesia in a half glass of hot water after eating. Is safe, pleasant, and harmless to use and gives instant relief from all forms of stomach disorder. Sold by druggists everywhere.

To Relieve Catarrhal Deafness and Head Noises

If you have Catarrhal Deafness or head noises go to your druggist and get 1 ounce of Earsol (double strength), and add to it 1 pint of hot water and 4 ounces of granulated sugar. Take 1 tablespoonful four times a day.

This will often bring quick relief from the distressing head noises. Clogged nostrils should open, breathing become easy and the mucus stop dropping into the throat. It is easy to prepare, costs little and is pleasant to take. Any one who has Catarrhal Deafness or head noises should give this prescription a trial.

Any druggist can supply you, or a bottle will be sent on receipt of 10c postal note or money order. Address: International Laboratories, 74 St. Antoine St., Montreal, Canada.

THE COOK-HOUSE CORPORAL.

Onerous Duties of the Officer Who Has Charge of Army Meals.

Out of sight of the rest of the camp, reeking with perspiration, hurrying from one man to another, urging them to fresh efforts, he is always at work.

Twenty-four men, hidden in clouds of steam, half deafened by a roaring, hissing, rattling racket, are doing their best. There is a mixture of odors. Onions fight for precedence with stewed apples, boiled cabbage with rice and pastry. The floor runs with water from the steam, grease from the cooking, and mud from the workers' boots. Hither and thither run these men, shouting, swearing, and then bursting into song.

The corporal has the responsibility of the cooking, and smiles, through it all, admonishing this man, issuing an order to that one. He possesses the delightful knack of being obeyed without commanding. Yet this quiet little man becomes ruffled after the work is finished—that is, after the meals are served. Ignoring his own food, he waits for the complaints to come in. Here are a few:

Hut X1.—Porridge not cooked, tea like washing-up water.

Hut X2.—Porridge over-cooked, meat like leather, tea too sweet.

Hut X3.—Tea not sweet enough, meat too fat, not enough butter.

So it goes on for half an hour, until, in sheer desperation, the unfortunate corporal seizes some food and rushes off to his noisy hut to try to get a "little rest" before he is needed to prepare the next meal.

AN EXCELLENT MEDICINE FOR LITTLE ONES

Baby's Own Tablets are an excellent medicine for little ones. They sweeten the stomach; regulate the bowels, break up colds and simple fevers, cure constipation and make teething easy. Concerning them Mrs. E. Quinn, Paramo, Que., writes:—"Baby was troubled with constipation and nothing helped him till I began using Baby's Own Tablets. They are an excellent medicine for little ones." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

His Accident Policy.

"You stepped right in front of that automobile. If the driver hadn't turned sharply you might have been killed."

"True. Very true."

"Were you trying to commit suicide?"

"No. I took out an accident insurance policy yesterday, and I was just experimenting to see what sort of protection it would give me. By jinks, it worked like a charm!"

Some folks are satisfied to be just acquaintance and sometimes that arrangement is perfectly satisfactory to both parties.



Rheumatism attacks the "outside" man. Pains and aches stiffen his joints and muscles and reduces his efficiency. At the first twinge get Sloan's Liniment, easy to apply, it penetrates without rubbing and soothes the soreness.

After that long drive or tedious wait in the cold rain apply Sloan's Liniment to those stiff fingers; aching wrists and arms.

For gout, neuralgia, toothache, bruises, sprains, cold feet, it is promptly effective. At all druggists, 25c, 50c. and \$1.00.

Sloan's Liniment
KILLS PAIN

RATS LEAVING SHIP.

Austrian Imperial Family Storing Treasures in Neutral Countries.

A Swiss correspondent of the Agenzia Libera, of Rome, reports that a great sensation has been created at Vienna by revelations, published in Austrian papers, to the effect that treasures and money to the extent of many millions of kronen, belonging to the Austrian Imperial family, have been deposited in banks in neutral countries. The despatch declares that the news has been fully confirmed. It appears that money, valuables and securities, worth more than 150 million kronen (over \$30,000,000), belonging to the Emperor and certain Archdukes, have been sent into Switzerland and Holland. The "Corriere d'Italia" learns from Berlin that the news has caused a very bad impression even in Germany.

They Made Him A Different Man

What B. Draper Says of Dodd's Kidney Pills

His Troubles Were Numerous and of Long Standing. But Four Boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills Drove Them All Away.

Sedley, Sask., Feb'y 12th (Special).—"Dodd's Kidney Pills made me a different man." The speaker was Mr. Benjamin Draper, well known and highly respected here. He is a fine healthy representative of the prairie provinces and he says he owes his health to Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"I was in bad shape all round when I started to use Dodd's Kidney Pills," Mr. Draper continued. "My trouble came from hard work when I was young. My joints got stiff, my muscles cramped and I suffered terribly from a sore back. I was depressed and low spirited, I was always thirsty and I had flashes of light before my eyes."

"I had rheumatism and heart flutterings, my appetite was fitful, my memory was failing and I was troubled with shortness of breath. Four boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills made me a new man."

Dodd's Kidney Pills cured all Mr. Draper's troubles because they all came from sick kidneys. If you have any of his symptoms Dodd's Kidney Pills will help you.

LAND OF MANY REPTILES.

Australia Has 100 Species of Snakes, But Only Five Deadly.

Australia has 100 species of snakes, three-fourths of them venomous, says the National Geographic Magazine. The big pythons and rocksnakes are harmless, but as one travels from the tropics southward the dangerous varieties increase in numbers, and in Tasmania all are venomous, though only fire are really deadly, and, fortunately, these are rarely seen.

The continent is also abundantly supplied with lizards. Three hundred and ninety species are recorded, and they may be seen not only in woods and prairies and deserts, in the water, among rocks, and in trees, but also in the less frequented city streets.

The Government of India will extend its wireless system until every army post has a station in the charge of a trained officer.

Fairville, Sept. 30, 1902.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Dear Sirs,—We wish to inform you that we consider your MINARD'S LINIMENT a very superior article, and we use it as a sure relief for sore throat and chest. When I tell you I would not be without it if the price was one dollar a bottle, I mean it.

Yours truly,

CHAS. F. TILTON.

Who's Afraid?

Messages had come to the office of a great illustrated paper that Zeppelin were approaching London.

The editor at once summoned his staff of photographers. "Now, boys, we've got to have a picture of this Zepp. We were badly beaten on the last. The moment it approaches I want every man to rush to the roof with his camera and stay there, whatever happens, until he gets a picture. Let me know directly you got it. You'll find me under the head of coal-bags in the right-hand corner of the lower cellar!"

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Our Puzzling Language.

"Now," said a teacher to his class during a lesson in English, "can anyone give me a word, ending with 'ous,' meaning full of, as 'dangerous,' full of danger, and 'hazardous,' full of hazard?" There was silence in the class for a moment. Then a boy sitting in the front row put up his hand. "Well," said the teacher, "what is your word?" "Please, sir," came the reply, "plous, full of pie!"

The finest harbor in the world is said to be that of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Minard's Liniment Cures Gargol in Cows.



FENCING THE HIGHWAYS.

A Conspicuous Evidence of How Canada Is Being Rapidly Settled.

In a journey to-day across the Dominion, one is impressed by the miles of farm fencing, particularly in the far west. It seems but a day when the vast stretches of our Western territories from Manitoba to the Coast were one wide field. To-day, for hundreds of miles, in any direction you travel, railroad and other property is substantially fenced; it shows to what extent these vast areas have come under cultivation either for crops or stock. No better evidence of substantial growth could be had. It is also a tribute to the quality of fencing to be had of Canadian manufacturers.

Why Steel Ships Float.

Steel ships differ from those of wood in that their hulls are made of steel plates riveted together, instead of the old method of using wooden planking. They are enabled to float because, being hollow, they have what is called buoyancy. A steel ship displaces a volume of water equal in weight to its own. The principle of buoyancy may be tested by floating an iron pail in a bathtubful of water.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

The Difference.

"Well," George," said the president of the company to old George, "how goes it?"

"Fair to middlin', sir," George answered. And he continued to curycumb a bay horse.

"Me an' this here hoss," George said, suddenly, "has worked for your firm sixteen years."

"Well, well," said the president, thinking a little guiltily of George's salary. "And I suppose you are both pretty highly valued, George, eh?"

"I'm," said George, "the both of us was took sick last week, and they got a doctor for the hoss, but they just docked my pay."

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 heavy price? Every druggist will sell you Zam-Buk and for 50c. only. Just give it a fair trial and incidentally give yourself ease by the quickest route. See name on box!

ZAM-BUK

SELF WANTED.

LADIES WANTED TO DO PLAIN and light sewing at home. Whole or spare time. Good pay. Work sent any distance. Charges paid. Send stamp for particulars. National Manufacturing Co., Montreal.

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, 14 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.

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

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

THE NEW HOTEL TRAYMORE THE LARGEST FIREPROOF RESORT HOTEL IN THE WORLD The Spirit of America at play! Magnitude and Cheerfulness AMERICAN PLAN EUROPEAN PLAN D. S. White, Pres. J. W. Root, Mgr.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Class I.—Linton Armstrong 69 J.
McQuist 88, Les Dion, Charlie Miller,
Elaine Stewart 79, Howard Morrison
5.
Class II.—Cecil Staniforth 74. H
Culder 73, Robert Cunningham, D.



you money. The merchant who advertises certainly has inducements to offer you or he wouldn't ask you to call and see him before buying.

Signature of *Chas. H. Little*

Signature of *Chas. H. Little*

**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: \$1,637,873.45

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

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

Accounts opened and operated by mail.

Special attention given to Sale Notes.

General Banking Business Transacted.

Offices Lachute and Brownsburg.

Branch at Lachute, J. R. McQUAT, Manager

Sub-Agency at Brownsburg, J. W. LEP NE, Sub-Agent.



**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. Guillbault
Merchant Tailor, BROWNSBURG.



G. B. LAFLURE & Sons, Limited.

**RANGES
AND
COMFORT**

The two go together and if you want them we are able to supply you. We confidently tell you that this is the best that money can buy and you will do well to call and see them. We can fit you up in household, furniture, wall and a ere our prices. Better than elsewhere.



*Buy shoes
that are
made in
Canada
for patriotism*

*Invictus
shoes
for quality*

*At any Invictus
agency*

**McFAUL BROS.
WEST END**

**PATENTS
PROMPTLY SECURED**

We solicit the business of Manufacturers, Engineers and others who realize the advisability of having their Patent business transacted by Experts. Preliminary advice free. Charges moderate. Our inventor's Adviser sent upon request. Marion & Marion, Quebec Bank Bldg. Montreal and Washington D. C.

**COAL and
WOOD
FOR SALE.**

Give your order at
once for next
Season.

Harry Ayers
Lachute Mills, Que.

**Before Buying call and see our
Stock of
Power and Hand Clippers,
Clipper Plates and Parts
Horse Blankets, Halters, Combs, Etc.
Pumps, Pipes and Fittings,
Electric and Auto Supplies.
Stoves, Ranges & Heaters.**

T. McQuat & Son, Lachute Mills.
Staple Dry Goods.

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

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

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

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

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

GILES BROS.
Main St. - Lachute

A Pioneer and His Successor



W. R. BAKER



E. ALEXANDER

OVER half a century of service, as Lord Shaughnessy said in announcing the retirement of Mr. W. R. Baker from the secretaryship of the Canadian Pacific Railway, entitles any man to well earned rest and recreation. Fifty years ago the C. P. R. was still only a dream, but it was even then connected in a substantial way with the road, for the Allan Line, whose services Mr. Baker entered in 1865, has since been absorbed by the younger company, and the Allans took active part in the agitation for the building of the transcontinental railway.

Walter Reginald Baker, who was born in Yorkshire, England, in 1852, was only thirteen years of age when he came to Canada. He entered the Allan Line service, and remained there until 1873 when he was appointed local freight and passenger agent of the Canada Central Railway at Ottawa. This railway, which was absorbed by the C. P. R. in 1881, had been incorporated in 1861 to build a railway from Lake Huron to Ottawa via Pembroke and Arnprior, and from Ottawa to Montreal. A further connection with the idea of a transcontinental railway occurs in his appointment in the same year as joint secretary with M. de Bellefeuille of the original Canadian Pacific Railway Company, the charter of which reverted to the Canadian Government. Mr. Baker, however, temporarily left railway life in 1874 to become a D. C. and private secretary to the Marquis of Dufferin, Governor-General of Canada. From 1878 to 1881, he was assistant secretary to the Treasury Board at Ottawa, but when the famous Syndicate took up the work of completing the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway he left the Government service and joined this great enterprise as assistant to the general superintendent and local treasurer of the Western Division at Winnipeg. He was thus one of the actual pioneers of the C. P. R., arriving at Winnipeg on the last day of February 1881, in the special sleeping car, which also brought up from St. Paul A. B. Stickney, General Superintendent of

the Western Division; William Harder, Assistant Traffic Manager; C. O. Butterfield, Master Mechanic, and Joel May, Superintendent. Three of these were identified more or less with the St. Paul interests, whereas Mr. Baker represented the interests at Montreal. On this occasion they crossed the Red River on a pile bridge, a permanent structure not yet having been completed. Winnipeg at that time had a population of just about 7,000, and the work of building up the railway was commenced under distinctly primitive conditions. These were pioneering days in the West, and the C. P. R. officials, owing to a fire which drove them out of their proper quarters, at one time had to do their business at the corner of Portage Avenue and Fort Street, in the basement of a church, otherwise used as a Sunday School. In 1882 Mr. Baker had two promotions, first as purchasing agent, then as assistant to the general manager. The Manitoba and North Western Railway, originally an enterprise of the Allans, and absorbed by the C. P. R. in 1890, knew him as general superintendent from 1883 to 1892, when he became general manager. "His assistance," said Lord Shaughnessy, "in straightening out the affairs of the acquired property was of material value, and his other duties, many of them of an important and confidential character, were performed with singular zeal and intelligence."

During 1900 and 1901 Mr. Baker filled the important position of executive agent of the C. P. R. to the great satisfaction of the people of

Western Canada. He had always been prominent in sporting circles, and on leaving Winnipeg was made honorary life member of three clubs, when he has been closely identified, the Winnipeg Cricket Club, the Assiniboine Curling Club and the Winnipeg Golf Club. Coming to Montreal in 1901 Mr. Baker, however, frequently had the opportunity of meeting his many friends in the West. His finished courtesy and charming personality gave him a unique position in the Company, quite apart from the responsible executive offices which he held as Assistant to the Vice-President (1901-05), Assistant to the President (1905-08), and Secretary of the Company and Assistant to the Pres-

ident (1908-1916). The royal train, on the occasion of the several visits of the Prince and Princess of Wales (now King and Queen of England), Prince Arthur of Connaught, Prince Fushimi, and the Duke of Connaught as Governor-General, were always entrusted to his charge with the result that he is a C.V.O. and holds many valued orders, such as that of the order of the Sacred Treasure, bestowed by the Emperor of Japan, while he is also an Esquire of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem.

By a curious coincidence, Mr. Ernest Alexander, who succeeds Mr. Baker, is also a native of Yorkshire. Another point he has in common with his predecessor, namely, a keen appreciation of pictures, shown by his membership of the Arts Club of Montreal. Mr. Alexander is also a member of St. James's Club, Kanawake Golf Club, and the Montreal Curling Club. He was quite a lad when he came to Canada, spending most of his early days in Hamilton, Ontario, where he went to school, and then entered service with the Grand Trunk Railway Company. In 1897 he became secretary to Sir William (then Mr.) Van Horne, President of the Canadian Pacific Railway. When Sir William was succeeded by Mr. (now Lord) Shaughnessy, Mr. Alexander remained in the president's office, continuing in various capacities until July 2nd, 1908, when he was appointed to fill the office of assistant treasurer. On August 20th, 1912, he was made assistant secretary of the Company, and his portfolio as secretary began on January 1st, 1917.

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The volume of applications for new insurance during 1916 was by far the Greatest in the History of the Company. That is the best evidence of public esteem.

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CROWN LIFE INSURANCE CO., TORONTO
Agents wanted in unrepresented districts

PRACTICAL FARMING

Farm Land Manure And Acid Phosphate

The essential constituents of plant food—nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash—are first found in Nature's great storehouse, the soil. When the founders of the country first began to till its soils they could produce heavy yielding crops of excellent quality simply by planting the seed and harvesting the ripened crop. This, indeed, is the story of Western Canada at the present time, where another generation of pioneers are fast depleting the store of plant food which Nature has stored up. There comes a time, however, when by continuous cropping both the supply and the balance of the plant food are seriously interfered with, and the result is that smaller yields of inferior quality are produced. For a hundred years past farmers in general have recognized the value of plant food in stock manure. Yet, as I go up and down various parts of this continent I observe farmers throwing stock manure out under the eaves of the barn where every rain can wash through, carrying off its brown stream from the manure heap. This brown stream contains over half of the soluble nitrogen and potash of the manure. In order to get best results from manure it should be carefully protected from rain and snow, and compacted to prevent burning.

Manure is weak in one plant food constituent. You will notice by the analysis, as shown on the chart, that it has a considerable amount of nitrogen and potash, but it is deficient in phosphoric acid, the plant ripener. For a cereal crop—that is for wheat, oats, barley, corn, etc.—manure should be supplemented by acid phosphate. Director Thorne, of Ohio, whose careful work has extended over a quarter of a century, reports in his Bulletin 144 that the use of 40 pounds of acid phosphate per ton returns a good profit on investment and results in a larger yield of better quality crop.

A great deal is being said these days about the discovery of Hellriegel and Wilfarth, announced to the world in 1886, demonstrating that the legumes by virtue of the bacteria living within the nodules on the roots, have the power of absorbing nitrogen from the air that circulates through the soil particles, and of fixing this nitrogen in the soil so that the soil is richer in nitrogen after growing legumes than it was before. This is serviceable knowledge, yet the limitations of legumes to afford sufficient nitrogen for normal large crops of cereals and other crops should be recognized. Some farmers are saying: "If we can get clover or other legumes to grow, we need not buy nitrogen to apply to the soil." For the last two or three years we have been in communication with the leading experiment stations of this continent and Great Britain, and have obtained the expressions of leading scientists relative to the question of the amount of nitrogen fixed in the soil by bacterial action on the roots of common farm legumes.

Penny and MacDonald, of Delaware College of Agriculture, state in their bulletin No. 86: "How much of the nitrogen found in the clover is 'new' and how much drawn from the soil we have not tried to determine by direct experiment, if indeed it be possible to determine it on the large agricultural scale, that is, in open field work. But it should be emphasized that by no means all of the nitrogen in clover is

to be credited to clear gain; a portion and probably in some cases more than half is 'old' nitrogen taken from the soil. There is every reason to believe, however, that the richer the soil in nitrogen the less the amount of 'new' nitrogen taken from the air."

In presenting this opinion, I do not wish to appear to be discouraging the growth of legumes. I heartily believe in their use and advise the incorporation of legumes in a rotation of crops. Yet, I believe it is in the interests of the whole world that farmers recognize the limitation of legumes, and realize that there are many factors which may greatly diminish the amount of nitrogen fixed by legumes.—Henry G. Bell, in address to Ontario Experimental Union.

Why Clover Does Not Thrive On Some Soils.

As the soil gradually loses its basic materials, like calcium and magnesium, by cropping and leaching, such lime-loving plants as clover and alfalfa cease to thrive.

Cultivation and cropping hasten the removal of the basic materials; this is one reason why some soils become acid, and do not grow good clover even when fertilized.

As a means of determining the need of the soil for lime, the litmus paper test when properly made is probably as good as any chemical test, declare the Ohio Experiment Station chemists after several years of experimentation with different methods of detecting soil acidity. This test consists in placing blue litmus paper, which may be bought at drug stores, in contact with moist soil for half an hour. Tests at the Experiment Station indicate that soils which turn the blue litmus paper red in this time will be benefited by liming. Land that does not need lime to increase crop yields will have but slight tendency to change the color of the blue paper.

Corn and Oats For Work Horses.

Contrary to popular opinion the horses fed oats have more life, keep in better condition and endure work better, especially during hot weather, than horses given a grain ration consisting largely or exclusively of corn. An experiment conducted for 48 weeks at the Ohio Experimental Station with work horses showed, it is claimed, that oats are not superior in efficiency to corn, and economy in feeding is generally in favor of corn.

Three teams of mature geldings were used, one horse in each team being fed oats and the other an equal weight of ear corn in connection with mixed clover and timothy hay. There was practically no difference in the changes in weight during the year between the two lots. No difference due to the feeds used was observed in the spirit and endurance of the horses. The cost of feeding the corn-fed horses, with corn at 80 cents a bushel, oats at 60 cents and hay at \$10 a ton, was \$35.65 for the 48 weeks, as compared with a charge of \$122.19 for the horses given oats.

Sartorially Disappointing.

First Girl—So you met Mr. Blank, the famous writer, at the reception. What do you think of him?

Second Girl—Not much. His clothes are quite old-fashioned, and I understood he was celebrated for his style.

An inventor has employed a turbine rotor in a new silencer for automobile exhaust pipe.

CANADIAN ORDER OF FORESTERS HAS SPLENDID RECORD FOR 1916

WILL READJUST ITS RATES

Society Proposes to Place Its Business on a Basis of 100 Per Cent. Actuarial Solvency.

The Canadian Order of Foresters has had a record possibly without parallel in the history of Fraternal Insurance Associations operating in Canada. This Society was instituted in 1879. In 1885 it enacted a table of monthly assessments which has been in force from that time down to the present without a single change. During that period all other Fraternal Insurance Societies, it is claimed, have found it necessary to revise rates, until this Society stands as the only prominent institution operating upon a remarkably low schedule of rates. In 1916 the Society paid out on death claims over \$725,000.00. Notwithstanding this large payment, it added to the insurance fund, for the year, over \$422,000.00. The balance standing to the credit of the insurance fund on the 31st of December last was \$5,528,345.00. In spite of this most unusual record, the Society decided to have a most thorough and comprehensive investigation made of its actuarial standing. This course was thought wise on account of the legislation passed by the Ontario Legislature at its last session.

The Legislature in 1916 passed an Act which requires that all Fraternal Insurance Societies shall, on or before the first day of April, 1918, file a report with the Registrar of Friendly Societies, which report shall contain a valuation of all its Insurance Certificates in force on the 31st December, 1917. This report must not only show the Insurance Liability which the Society has undertaken to pay, but also the Assets which the Society has available. In the way of accumulated funds, and future assessments for the payment of the Insurance Liabilities as they accrue. The object of this statement is to show the degree of actuarial solvency which each Society has, as of December 31st, 1917. The Act provides further, that at the end of each three-year period, after 1917, a similar statement of valuation shall be filed in order to ascertain whether or not the Society has maintained its degree of actuarial solvency. The object of the Act is, that where a society shows at the end of the first three-year term that it has not maintained its degree of actuarial solvency that there shall be such an increase in rates as will insure that the society shall maintain the degree of solvency which it had on 31st December, 1917, or improve that position.

In view of this legislation, the Canadian Order of Foresters decided not to wait until the 31st December, 1917, to ascertain the facts required by the Act, and, shortly after the Act was passed in 1916, this Society engaged Mr. Abbot Landis, of Nashville, Tennessee, for the purpose of investigating its actuarial standing, as of the 31st December, 1916. Mr. Landis is one of the leading actuaries on the American continent to-day, and is so recognized in the insurance world. His experience extends over a term of twenty-five years, eighteen years of which has been devoted exclusively to Fraternal Insurance Associations. In these eighteen years Mr. Landis has advised with one hundred and eighty-six societies, six of these societies being Canadian. He has also been for fifteen years on the Committee of Statutory Legislation of the National Fraternal Congress, and has been prominently identified with the drafting of all bills dealing with Fraternal Insurance legislation. Mr. Landis is also the author of eight books on Insurance, which are accepted as authorities to-day.

The Actuary has found that during its whole experience of thirty-six years, the Canadian Order of Foresters has had an exceptionally favorable mortality experience. Because of this exceedingly favorable mortality experience, and the large amount of accumulated funds, Mr. Landis has been able to prepare unusually favorable monthly assessment rates which will enable the Society to provide for the payment of all future claims. These rates of assessment, as compared with rates deduced from other mortality tables, is very much to the advantage of the members of the Canadian Order of Foresters.

In constructing a mortality table on the experience of the Society, Mr. Landis has eliminated the first five years of membership duration. The object of this course is in order to insure the death rate under more nearly normal conditions than would be possible by taking the first five years of duration into consideration. During the first five years there is a gain from recent medical selection. He has recommended a schedule of rates, which, based upon the report which will be filed as of the 31st December, 1917, should show more than 100 per cent. of actuarial solvency, because of margins of safety which may be classified as follows:—

First: There would be gains from actual interest earned in excess of 4 per cent., which is the amount the Actuary fixes as the basis of calculation. As a matter of fact, the average interest earned by the Society, upon

its Insurance Fund, as at present invested, is 5.44 per cent. As the securities held by the Society are mostly for long terms, there should be a substantial gain on interest account.

Second: There would be a saving from a lower death rate by reason of the fact that the first five years of membership has been eliminated by Mr. Landis in constructing his mortality table.

Third: There would also be gains from accumulation forfeited through lapses. No allowance was made for such gains in fixing the schedule of rates.

Fourth: There would be a surplus in contributions owing to the fact that, after eliminating the first five years of membership, the Actuary loaded the tabular rates by an arbitrary sum to make assurance doubly sure.

Notices of motion have gone out to the membership providing for readjustment, and this legislation will be considered at the next meeting of the High Court of the Order in June.

The rates for members who are now in the Order start at sixteen, with a monthly assessment of 55c; at twenty the rate is 69c; at thirty, 85c; at thirty-five, 1.08; at forty-five, 1.53, with gradually increasing rates for the older ages. The rates for new members start at sixteen, with a rate of 55c; at twenty, 73c; at thirty, 1.02; at thirty-five, 1.23; at forty, 1.52; at forty-four, 1.83.

Two options are given to those who are already members of the Order. One option provides that all members who are between the attained ages of sixteen to forty-five, inclusive, agree to take term insurance, which will entitle them to carry their present insurance at their present rate until they have attained the age of sixty years. Members between the attained ages of forty-six and fifty-five, inclusive, may elect to continue the present amount of their insurance, at the present rates, as term insurance for a period of fifteen years. Those members who are between the attained ages of fifty-six and sixty-nine, inclusive, can carry their present protection as term insurance, at their present rate, for ten years. Term protection of members between the attained ages of seventy to seventy-six gradually decreases from nine years at the age of seventy-six and over.

The second option insures to all members no matter when admitted, when they attain the age of seventy, and over, the right to paid up insurance for amounts set out in the schedule prepared by the Actuary, where such members do not desire to continue to pay the life rates. This schedule entitles the members from sixteen to eighteen to paid up insurance for \$900 at the age of seventy, which amount gradually decreases as the attained age of the member increases.

The adoption of the proposed readjustment will place the Society on a basis of absolute solvency from an actuarial standpoint, and enable it to maintain its splendid position in the world of Fraternal Insurance.

Sent It Home.

Over the garden-fence the conversation had suddenly turned acrimonious.

"An' if yore boy, 'Erbert, ties any more cans to our pore dog's tail," was Mrs. Moggins' stern ultimatum. "I'll 'ear about it, that's all. Oh, an' per'aps you've done wiv that saucypan wot you borrowed last Monday."

"'Erbert!' asked Mrs. Grubb shrilly, "wot 'ave you bin doin' to Mrs. Moggins' dog?"

"Nothin', ma!" replied the small boy, unblushingly.

"There!" said his mother triumphantly.

"An' you returned 'er saucypan yesterday, didn't you, dearie?"

"Sent it back by 'er dog!" said 'Erbert calmly.

New Crate For Poultry.

For shipping poultry a crate has been invented that folds a quarter of its extended size when empty, for convenience in handling.



MURAD

CIGARETTES

Everywhere Why?

The blending is exceptional



The AUTOMOBILE



Helping Service.

In the old days automobiles were sold without anything about service being mentioned, but at the present time, the wide awake motor car agent not only handles machines of standard make, but also organizes a system whereby he can give to his clients a measure of careful and regular attention that will not only keep them in good humor, but save them an immense amount of money. This service system generally includes monthly inspections for a definite period. It has been truthfully stated that a manufacturer can guarantee a car, but that he cannot guarantee the driver of it. We are all very apt to make mistakes, but the expense incident to these errors, can be minimized if the agent from whom you buy your automobile looks over the car at regular intervals, and advises you regarding any acts of omission or commission you may be committing. These owners who enjoy the greatest satisfaction from their machines are generally men and women who not only take advantage of all the service that is accorded them by the agents from whom they have made purchases, but actually in addition, give to their motors studious and painstaking attention in order to help it and to help the dealer also.

Let us state that you should remember that some of the present grades of gasoline are responsible for many troubles. Some gas has recently been marketed that was distinctly injurious to any internal combustion engine, and even the best available gas contains some small quantities of kerosene. Now it is an accepted fact that kerosene requires more heat for perfect combustion than pure gas, and so the degree of heat must be increased in direct ratio to the amount of kerosene in your fuel. If you are burning a gas under conditions of complete combustion, a certain quantity of the unconsumed mixture is bound to get into the crank case and have a bad effect upon the lubricating quality of the oil. This, in turn, affects the working parts of any engine. Speaking of oil, it might be well to mention that it is always an excellent idea to drain the crank case and re-fill it with fresh oil every five hundred miles, and the necessity for this operation is greater in the winter than in the summer months. If you constantly keep an excellent grade of clean oil in your crank case, you will find diminution in your troubles over valve grinding, defective piston rings, etc.

The winter weather has a tendency to make an owner run his motor with the water in the radiator and around

the jackets at a comparatively low temperature. When the cooling fluid is at too low a temperature it causes condensation on the inner walls of the cylinders. This results in a number of minor troubles, such as, loss of power, worn pistons and rings, loose bearings, and knocks. We would suggest that it might be well for you to provide a curtain for the radiator. Such a contrivance can be installed so that by rolling it up any desired condition of heat may be obtained. These adjustable curtains are offered for sale by a number of different firms, but any handy housewife can very easily make one at small expense. Many cars are to-day being fitted with thermometers or motor meters attached to the radiator caps. These appliances indicate the temperature being maintained by the cooling system and incidentally give the driver a constant supply of valuable information. When the water is steaming, immediately you are advised, and when it falls to too low a temperature, accurate data is also at hand. Of course you are cognizant of the fact that compression is produced through the valves on one side and piston rings on the other side of each cylinder. If the valves become leaky, they allow the oil to get past them. We write these introductory remarks because at this season of the year it is well to impress upon car owners and drivers to provide a rich mixture in order to overcome certain inconveniences in connection with the cooling system falling below normal temperature. When a rich mixture instead of a lean mixture is used, there is bound to be a heavy carbon deposit and this seldom fails to result in sticky and leaky valves. We point this out, not to advise the use of a lean mixture, but rather to definitely acquaint you with the condition which must inevitably obtain when a large percentage of gas is being utilized. The weather often produces circumstances that must be constantly coped with. If your car is being started from a warm garage, it will quickly get underway with a lean mixture, but should you leave it some time in the open under anything like zero conditions, a rich mixture is essential, and then you must make up your mind that carbon is being deposited upon the working parts.

The main purpose of this article is to further familiarize owners and drivers of motor cars with the season's conditions in order that they may be prepared and ready to surmount any difficulties that may arise, and in order also to assist the agents from whom they purchased their machines to give them better service.—Auto in Farmer's Advocate.

Being Kind To Her.

A colonel's wife, who is doing real nursing at a certain London hospital, was recently offered a tip of sixpence by an honest old couple in gratitude for her care of their soldier-son. Tact personified, she slipped the sixpence back into the father's hand, saying, smilingly, that nurses weren't allowed to accept gratuities.

"Oh, that'll be all right, sister. I'll not say nothing about it. Just take it, and get yourself a drop o' gin in your off-time!"

The largest settlement in Greenland has a population of less than 800.

Misleading.

The unfortunate man had been induced to relate a portion of his life history.

"I have seen changes," he said. "Once I was a doctor with a large practice, but owing to one little slip, my patients began to leave me, and now I am just living from hand to mouth."

"What was the slip?" was the natural question.

"It was a slip of the pen," he said. "In filling in a death certificate for a patient who had died, I absent-mindedly signed my name in the space, 'Cause of death.'"

The Doings of the Duffs.

IF YOU DON'T FEEL WELL AT THE OFFICE TOM, I'D COME HOME—WHAT HAVE YOU IN THE PACKAGE?

OH, I FEEL PRETTY GOOD NOW—I'M GOING TO LEAVE THIS STUFF AT THE LAUNDRY.

HELLO MR. DUFF—YOU DON'T LOOK YELLY WELL TODAY.

NO CHARLEY—I HAVE A BAD COLD—HAD THE DOCTOR—YESTERDAY.

CHARLEY, DO THEY HAVE GOOD DOCTORS IN CHINA?

CHINA HAVE BEST DOCTORS IN WORLD—HANG CHANG, HE GREAT DOCTOR, HE SAVED MY LIFE—ONE TIME ME LITTLE SICK—ME CALLEE DOCTOR HAN KON, GIVE SOME MEDICINE—ME GET YELLY SICK.

THEN ME CALLEE DOCTOR SANG SING—HE GIVE ME MORE MEDICINE—ME GET WORSE—GOING TO DIE—BLIMBLY CALLEE DOCTOR HANG CHANG—HE GOT NO TIME—NO COME—HE SAVE MY LIFE.

WHY WE CANNOT ALL WEAR DIAMONDS

EFFECT OF WORLD-WAR ON SUPPLY AND DEMAND.

British Government Has Appointed Two Committees to Control the Diamond Industry.

One of the many horrors of the war is the increase in the price of diamonds. There was a time when diamonds were comparatively cheap; then they increased in value until it was only a limited number of people who could wear them. When war broke out their price declined like the price of almost everything else, but soon it strengthened, and it is said to be now well above the average of recent years. Just why this is so has been explained by Messrs. Asscher, the largest firm of diamond-cutters and polishers in Amsterdam, which remains the world's headquarters for this art. The Messrs. Asscher, it will be remembered, are the firm entrusted with the cutting and polishing of the famous Cullinan diamond by King Edward. They explain the rise in the price of diamonds chiefly by the fact that not so many diamonds are being mined now as before the war. The desire to find them may be greater than ever, but the skilled labor is not available, since the great bulk of diamonds are produced in South Africa, and South Africa has now more serious business on hand.

Diamonds As An Investment.

There is also the fact that thousands of people invested in diamonds in the early months of the war, when the value appeared to be falling out of the world's ordinary securities. Especially was this true of people of wealth in the belligerent countries. They considered diamonds to have a universally-recognized value like gold. Gold, however, was scarce. It was relatively bulky, and could not be so well concealed. Therefore there was a plunge into the diamond market on the part of those who had plenty of money and realized that the temporary decline in the market offered them a chance not merely to save their wealth, but to increase it. A traveler from Hungary some time ago reported that, while there was an abundance of paper money in Budapest, the Jews, numbering about a fourth of the population, were buying diamonds with it. In the early days of the war many German and Austrian buyers visited Amsterdam and invested large sums in diamonds, which they expected to sell at a handsome profit to their countrymen, who desired to concentrate and conceal their wealth.

American Buying.

Then, again, the unprecedented prosperity of the United States tended to boost the prices of diamonds, not alone because of the abundance of wealth, but also because some channels through which Americans were wont to diffuse their gold were closed to them. For instance, they could no longer visit Europe and daze the inhabitants by their extravagance. The United States has always been the world's largest purchaser of brilliants, the rose diamonds, which constitute the other chief division by which diamonds are classified, being chiefly purchased in Europe, and its appetite for the stone and its ability to gratify the appetite have, as remarked, increased in the past two years. It is also to be considered that the diamond market does not cater exclusively to those who desire the stone as an ornament. The industrial uses of the diamond are many and important. There is the glazier's diamond with which everyone is familiar, and it is to be borne in mind that diamonds are used for drilling, and sawing blocks of stone, such as granite; for tracing emery and other wheels used for grinding the hardest steel tools, for drilling holes in very hard steel objects, and in drawing wire for electric lamps.

The Belgian Industry.

Rose diamonds are not in such demand as before the war, since Europe has not the spare money to pay for these luxuries and several of the belligerent countries have forbidden their importation. The diamond manufacturers and dealers of Antwerp were Belgians, with a large proportion of Austrian and Russian Poles and a few Germans. On the outbreak of the war they were sent away by the Belgian Government, the majority of them migrating to Scheveningen, in Holland. When Antwerp fell into German hands the latter exploited the terrible distress to which the Belgian diamond workmen in Antwerp were reduced to make them work for scandalously low rates of wages. At the outset they manufactured British diamonds, which they had in stock or which they bought. They had also a very considerable stock of German South-West African diamonds on hand, with which the industry was kept going, and to this was added later the existing pre-war stock of the German Regie.

The Control Committees.

In June, 1915, the British Government desired to put a stop to this and two committees were established in Amsterdam, one to control the import of rough diamonds and the other the export of cut diamonds. The

rough diamonds sent from England are consigned to the first of these committees. These diamonds are sold under contract to approved persons, on condition that they are manufactured in Holland, and are not sold to enemies of the allies. After being polished they have to be exported through the medium of the second committee, to whose judgment all the diamonds exported must be submitted. A very searching examination is made by this committee to prevent the palming off of diamonds cut from rough diamonds coming from what was once German South-West Africa, or diamonds not cut in Amsterdam. This committee does not advise the British Consul to grant a certificate until it is satisfied beyond all doubt that the conditions of the contract have been fulfilled. Elaborate precautions are subsequently taken as to the sealing and shipment of parcels of diamonds exported to Great Britain and the United States.

REPOPULATION OF EMPIRE.

Interesting Statistics Regarding Preventable Diseases.

The question is frequently asked: "How will the nations be repopulated after the present war?" A comparison of the mortality from all causes in the Canadian Expeditionary Forces since the outbreak of war with the mortality from typhoid fever and tuberculosis alone in Canada in the same period, will throw some light on a possible means by which the population can be restored. Deaths from typhoid fever and tuberculosis in Canada since the outbreak of war, two and a quarter years, have been 17,850. Deaths from all causes in the Canadian Expeditionary Forces since the outbreak of war, two and a quarter years, have been 15,766. Therefore, there were 1,584 more deaths from typhoid and tuberculosis in Canada than have occurred among the Canadian soldiers from all causes during the same period. It is worthy of note here that these two diseases attack our race, for the most part, during the most productive period of life. Again, if we take the following group of preventable diseases—Typhoid fever, diphtheria, scarlet fever, whooping cough, tuberculosis and measles, to say nothing of our preventable infant mortality and the mortality from the preventable industrial diseases of middle life—the comparison is even more striking: The deaths from this group of preventable diseases in Canada since the outbreak of the war have been 22,560. The fatal casualties in the Canadian Expeditionary Forces in the same period 15,766. The excess of deaths from these preventable diseases over the fatal causes amongst our soldiers since the outbreak of war, therefore, has been 6,794. It must be obvious then that if we put forth more strenuous efforts in the Dominion and throughout the Empire to prevent this appalling, unnecessary sacrifice of human life from preventable diseases, the Empire will soon be repopulated.

THE TSIENTANG BORE.

Greater Than That at the Head of the Bay of Fundy.

In the estuary of the Tsientang River, which enters Hangchow Bay in China, there is a remarkable bore, greater even than that at the head of the Bay of Fundy, the sixteen-foot bore in the Amazon, or the great bore of the Ganges. At every tide it rushes up the river, dashing most violently against the north shore, which is protected for about fifty miles, from Haining to Hangchow, by an embankment that was built more than a thousand years ago.

The bore enters the Tsientang River in the form of a great, foaming, thundering wall of water from nineteen to thirty feet high, reaching even greater heights during high winds or the full moon, and advances for seventy to eighty miles, diminishing as it progresses. The spectacle is most striking. On still nights the approach of the bore, while it is yet more than a mile away, is heralded by a roar like that of Niagara. As it advances the noise becomes louder, all vessels flee to sheltered coves in search of safety, and not even great steamships dare to face the flood during its early stages, for it would overwhelm them or cast them on the shore. Finally the threatening torrent arrives, leaping forward, milk-white and roaring, with the swiftness of a galloping horse—a veritable typhoon of water. It continues upstream until the level of ocean and river are the same. Then it stops, and the volume of water that came up so speedily flows slowly down again.

The outrushing river with its broad mouth and gradually narrowing banks is really responsible for the phenomenon. On the seacoast the tide rises thirteen feet or so. The outpouring water of the Tsientang acts like a receding undertow, and pushing in under the body of the tidalwater causes the top of the wave to topple over. More water flows down, and the performance is repeated until the great bore is born, and starts on its four-hour journey up the river.

Canada produces 85 per cent. of the world's asbestos supply.

Of course men are not vain, but just tell a man of 50 that he doesn't look a day over 30, and watch the effect.

THE COMMERCE OF GREAT BRITAIN

ECONOMIC POSITION OF TWO FOES IN A NUTSHELL.

Britain's Commercial Achievement and Germany's Huge Loss of Trade.

A striking fact and an enemy admission place the economic position as between Great Britain and Germany, her principal enemy, in a nutshell. The fact referred to, as stated by The British Export Gazette, is that during the two years of war, 1915 and 1916, the trade volume of the United Kingdom amounted to the stupendous total of £2,883,824,000, or £131,667,000 in excess of that of the last two years of peace, 1912 and 1913. The enemy admission was made by the German Imperial Treasurer, Dr. Helfferich, in the course of the recent debate in the Reichstag, and was to the effect that since the war began Germany had lost a foreign trade valued at £1,150,000,000. Dr. Helfferich's specific statement thus confirms in a remarkable manner our own modest estimate that Germany's lost trade approximated £1,000,000,000. The contrast between the British and German figures is striking and significant. On the one hand we are authoritatively told that Germany's commerce has suffered to the extent of £1,150,000,000; on the other hand, Great Britain's commerce has, in spite of the fact that so large a proportion of the manhood of the country are fighting in the cause of the world's freedom; in spite, too, of the ruthless efforts of Germany to destroy British shipping and cripple our trade; in spite of the high freights and scarce tonnage, actually increased its trade total to the no mean extent of £131,667,000.

What Great Britain Has Accomplished.

Month by month, the British commercial position, judged by the official returns, steadily improves. It is true that, as the late President of the Board of Trade recently admitted, German submarines have sunk 2,250,000 tons of British shipping; it is true that the high prices of foodstuffs in the United Kingdom, and the orders for the regulation of food consumption suggest more trouble than is really the case; it is true, too, that a great deal of Great Britain's increasing trade is in respect of imports of war materials and raw products for their manufacture and of exports to our Allies of similar merchandise; but none of these moderating influences really affect the main fact that whereas Germany has completely lost every fraction of her overseas trade except the small amount that is done by stealth through neutral countries, Great Britain is steadily increasing hers, and, judging by all the indications available, will continue to increase it. British trade with practically every market in the world, except, of course, enemy countries, is, indeed, rapidly increasing. To Allied countries in Europe our exports are more than double what they were two years ago; to neutral countries in Europe they have advanced during the same period by 45 per cent.; to India and other British Asia by 25 per cent. over the amount for 1915; to China and Japan by 44 per cent.; to British Africa by 26 per cent.; to Egypt by 43 per cent.; to foreign Africa by 40 per cent.; to British North America by 37 per cent.; to Argentina by 27 per cent.; to Brazil by 30 per cent.; to the United States by 32 per cent.; and to Australia and New Zealand by 23 per cent.

Her Commercial Triumph in the World's Markets.

We have purposely gone so far into detail because these percentages of Great Britain's increasing trade, based upon the official returns, afford perhaps the most striking revelation of England's commercial supremacy, even in the midst of the greatest war of any time, that could be put forward. They are details, too, that cannot be questioned or controverted, and in so far as they concern Great Britain's shipments to such neutral countries as the Argentine, Brazil, China, and, above all, the United States, they cannot even be charged with being concerned with the transport of munitions of war or military materials of any description. What is true of these particular markets is also to a very large extent, applicable to British trade with others also, both Allied and neutral. The increase of nearly £20,000,000 in the exports of cotton piece-goods from the United Kingdom during the first ten months of last year, as compared with the volume of this trade in the corresponding period of 1915, cannot by any stretch of imagination be associated with the war, particularly as the bulk went to South America, China, India, the Dutch East Indies, and the United States. The same applies to the £7,000,000 increase for the same period in woollen and worsted tissues, and to smaller increases in many other classes of manufactured goods. It is a record of which England may well be proud, and an unchallengeable proof that "the flag that has braved a thousand years the battle and the breeze" still flies serenely on the ocean routes of the world.



OLD DAME: "I du 'ear as there be 'undreds and thousands o' young policemen in England, I du think as they ought to go and order them German 'uns."—London Opinion.

A Still Greater Industrial Future.

What of the future—of the year upon which we have just entered? The months before us will doubtless be strenuous, and in some quarters they may not be untiring with anxiety; but all indications clearly point to Great Britain's commercial progress in every market open to her enterprise; to the steady realization of closer inter-imperial trade relations; and, above all, to the quiet preparation through her vastly augmented industrial equipment for a full participation in that longed-for period, when the world, freed from the horrors of a war of which no market has not felt the depressing or disturbing effects, will give itself over to a commercial expansion such as has never before been realized. If the British nation can do so much during the war, of what is it not capable when the conflict is at an end? Competition there will be, keen and strenuous, but our manufacturers and merchants will be unfettered to deal with it, not, as now, handicapped in their one-handed contest with their great neutral competitors. The world wants British goods and British industry, enterprise, and perseverance will be fully equal to the task of supplying all that is required when the propitious moment arrives for the United Kingdom to prove how fully competent her resources are to cope with all the demands that will be made upon her industrialists.

MEETS A SHELL FACE TO FACE

Thrilling Adventure of a British Aviator in France.

A British aviator who has been flying in France since the beginning of the war told Popular Mechanics the story of meeting a shell from a German seventeen-inch gun while he was in the air:

I was at an altitude of about six thousand feet one day, and climbing higher at an easy angle, when one of those big fellows almost at the end of its long flight, came plunging along in the opposite direction. First, a dark little blur appeared ahead at an angle of about thirty-five degrees above me. At first it seemed to be coming at me, and I swerved to the left in an instinctive effort to dodge the threatened blow. Then a sort of droning hum became audible, and that sound increased during the two or three seconds that elapsed before the big missile came up to me and swept past. I was probably several hundred yards away at its nearest, but the distance seemed less.

A few faint stirrings of air began to rock my machine even before the shell went by, but the full force of the "air wash" came a fraction of a second later. Then an almost solid wall of air nearly threw me on my beam ends, and I was really hard put to it to get the reeling machine back on an even keel. For the next mile or two the air was like water in the wake of a side-wheeler,—all chopped to pieces,—and the machine rocked like a springless motor lorry going over cobbles. The air was disturbed for some seconds after a loud roar astern had told me that the shell had come to earth.

China to Make Beet Sugar.

Sugar men in British China, according to Consul General G. E. Anderson, Hongkong, are of the opinion that the day is not far distant when China will produce most, if not all, of the sugar required for its home consumption as a result of experiments in the raising of sugar beets that are now being carried on under the direction of the Chinese Government. These experiments have been going on for some time, though they have been hampered considerably by the difficulty of securing seed, which is not only scarce but very high in price. When China gets to the point where it can supply its own sugar, Mr. Anderson reports, a large amount of Java and Philippine sugar will be released for use in other parts of the world.

A Dead Shot.

The valor and candid simplicity of the Indian Babu is proverbial. A story goes of one agent the German East African campaign, who (in the words of a contemporary) was about the most laconic, competent, deadly earnest station master and marksman combined that ever lived. A regiment of men like him would end the war, for this is the wire he sent: "One hundred Germans attacking station. Send immediately one rifle and 100 rounds ammunition."

"HELLO GIRL" A HEROINE

HOW HER SWIFT THOUGHT AND ACTION SAVED LIVES.

But For Her Bravery Thousands of Men Killed in Canada Car and Foundry Explosion.

Tessie MacNamara was just the hello girl in the Kingsland, New Jersey, U.S.A., plant of the Canadian Car and Foundry Company a few days ago. Nobody paid much attention to her. They shouted at her when they were cross; they put a smile in the voice when they were cheerful. Tessie didn't care. She went ahead, plugging here, plugging there, answering questions bearing the burden of other people's grouches—just as thousands of hello girls are doing this very minute.

Tessie MacNamara is just as pretty to-day as she was a week ago and not a bit prettier. She is just as efficient, and not a bit more so. She is the same hard-working, matter-of-fact Tessie MacNamara. But to-day Tessie MacNamara is a national heroine. For three or four thousand men are alive in New Jersey to-day who might have been dead but for Tessie. A few thousand wives might have been struggling to keep tears back if it had not been for Tessie. Several thousand children might be wondering where their fathers were but for Tessie. Mrs. William Alexander, president of the Special Aid Society of New Jersey, recently sent in behalf of the society, a cheque for \$25 to Tessie MacNamara "as a slight token of our appreciation of the splendid work you did in remaining at your post."

How it Happened.

Business was light at the switchboard in the Kingsland factory on Thursday afternoon, January 11th. At 3.41 Tessie was looking out of the window, wondering how long it was going to stay cold. A tiny wisp of smoke was curling out from the eaves of shed No. 30. Suddenly Tessie realized something was afoot there. She knew gasoline was stored in shed No. 30, and that not ten yards away was a shed stored with shells filled with T.N.T.

Tessie's headgear was on in a second. The plant at Kingsland had thirty-seven buildings and it takes time to make thirty-seven calls. But Tessie sat and plugged. She knew that any moment a spark might catch the gasoline; she knew what a wisp of smoke can mean in a munition factory. Tessie just sat and plugged. "Hello, hello, HELLO! Fire in shed 30! Don't wait, run!" "Hello, hello, HELLO!"

Ten buildings warned. How long would it take to get them all? Tessie saw shed No. 30 burst into flame, saw the iron walls and roof melting into flame. Men swarmed like ants from every door in sight, but there were other sheds she had not reached. Tessie sat and plugged.

She saw the flames leap across the railroad siding to the six cars stored with T.N.T. She saw the cars go up in great puffs of fire. Still she plugged and gave the warning.

It was full ten minutes after Tessie MacNamara saw the first wisp of smoke near the big gasoline tank that she called the last building. Red hot fragments of steel were falling on the roof five feet above her head while she was still giving the alarm. Some of the pieces tore through and fell to the floor.

She made her last call, then fainted. Fire Chief McArthur carried her unconscious from the headquarters building to an automobile.

Just an ordinary hello girl a few days ago. But she saved thousands of lives.

Worth It.

"When we were in Egypt Mrs. Twobble stood speechless before the Pyramids," remarked Mr. Twobble. "Fancy that! I don't remember what the trip cost me, but it was worth the money."

Not The Owner.

Pat had secured lodgings in the town and gone to bed early. The wind was blowing a terrific gale, and as the house did not stand very securely, the landlord was very anxious about its safety. He sent a servant to arouse Pat, who was sleeping soundly.

When at last the sleeper was awakened, he sat up in bed and rubbed his eyes.

"What's the matter?" he asked. "Don't you hear the wind?" enquired the servant. "We are afraid the house will be blown down."

Turning over and drawing the clothes more tightly round him, Pat replied: "Go and tell your master—the house doesn't belong to me."

A Base Deceiver.

"Why, Grace," exclaimed an old friend, "are you going to be married next week? You are a base deceiver. Why, you told us only a few days ago that you were booked for a personality conducted tour with a small, select party."

"Yes, dear," answered Grace, smiling sweetly; "but Jack is the personal conductor, and I'm the small, select party."

G. L. MEIKLE & CO. Spring and Summer Suits.

500 yds. New Embroidery

at

Manufacturer's Prices

25 Pair of Wool Nap Blankets
greatly Reduced in Price

5,000 yds. New English Prints.
New Spring Dress Goods in Stock

White Front
G. L. MEIKLE & CO.

Buy at
COST

The Lachute Stores Limited,

Guarantees to save from
15 to 25 p.c. to its patrons.

We have stocked a very large, well-assorted, and up-to-date
Supply of Groceries and Provisions, Cured and Cooked Meats, etc.
which we intend selling at very low prices and at COST to Share-
holders. Shares are now being sold at \$5.00 each, and it is
your privilege to become a Shareholder and reap the PROFITS.

Orders of \$25.00 and upwards to those not being shareholders
will receive a special discount. It is also our intention to cater
to rural districts. Requirements may be ordered by phone.

Phone No. 93

Orders Promptly supplied and deliveries made.

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

Have you
tried the
Victor
Tungs-tone
Stylus
Needles



3 for 10 cts.
You can
play
50 to 100
records
without
change

Victor Victrolas \$21.00 to \$400.00
Records 10 inches double sides 90 cents.
12 inches \$1.50.

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

OMER PAQUETTE - Agent
MAIN STREET, LACHUTE

Fresh Stock of Lowney's and Page and Shaw's Choco-
lates and Bonbons always on hand.

Spring and Summer Suits.

We have received a large assortment of SPRING & SUMMER
Tweeds of the Latest Designs and Best Quality.

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

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

GEOFFROY BEDARD

THE TAILOR.

Main Street, - Lachute.

Sugar-making Time!

We are prepared for you
so don't pass by the house
that will give you the very
best satisfaction in town

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.

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Farm Machinery, Deering and McCormick also Fleury's famous
Plow, and J. B. Dore's Thrashers. Etc., International En-
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Blankets, Rugs, Whips, Bells, Pumps,
Sieves, Ranges, Oils, Churns, Wa-
shing Machines, Wringers, Be-
atty Bros., Stalls, Stanch-
Litter & Feed Carriers,
Ladders, Lumber,
Shingles, Clap-
boards, 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.

Semi-Ready Tailoring!



Your New Spring
Suit made to your
order just as you
want it.

Your choice of the best Worsted
Serges and Tweeds imported from
England.

Extra Special in Men's and Boy's
Ready-made Suits.

The choicest novelties of the Sea-
son in Men's Felt Hats and Caps.

Also a large assortment of Boots
and Shoes, having bought in large
quantities direct from the manufac-
turer before the last advance in price.
I can offer you some great values.

Your Inspection Invited.

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, Fosts. Fences etc.

Terms to suit Purchasers.

W. M. SCOTT, Prop.

Automobiles

"The Car that won the Glidden Tour"

Minneapolis, Minn., to
Glacier National Park, Mont.

Eight Days Endurance Contest

W. J. BOYD, Licensed Auctioneer,
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DR. JOHN McO. DREW, B.A.

Physician and Surgeon,

Between the Bank of Ottawa

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Office over Banford's Store.

Here Every Day.

L. L. LEGAULT B.O.L.,

ADVOCATE,

Roby's Block.

Main St., LACHUTE.

GAETAN VALOIS, L.L.L.

NOTARY

Money to loan on security

Depositor of the late J. E.

Valois, notary's papers.

LACHUTE, - QUE.

H. J. CRESWELL, B.A., B.C.L.,

NOTARY,

The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XLII

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, MARCH 16, 1917.

NO. 6

Preserving Fruits

We have a splendid big shipment of
Plums, Peaches, Grapes Etc.
You can get your supply of Winter Apples
from us. Your choice of varieties.
Splendid line of Neillon's Chocolates.

Fruitbaskets for Sale (wholesale or retail).

P. PAQUIN, - Lachute

P. R. McGibbon again the Choice.

The cry of the "County Man" has prevailed and the choice of a local man to represent the County of Argenteuil at the Liberal interest at the next general elections has for the second time fallen upon the shoulders of Mr. McGibbon. The Convention was held in the Victoria Hall, Thursday, Feb. 15, and was a largely representative gathering of Liberalism. The chair was occupied by the President, Mr. W. D. Graham of Arundel, who explained the purpose of the meeting and the secretary, Mr. L. L. Legault, then read out the names of the delegates who retired to the upper hall where the names of both P. R. McGibbon and A. R. McMaster, K.C., were put into nomination with the result that the former gentleman won out in the ballot of 14 to 26.

On being called to the platform Mr. McGibbon thanked the assembly for the honors conferred and said the position was unsought for by him as a proof of which he claimed that if a month from now the Association called another convention he would be quite willing to abide by the wishes of the meeting. He fired some hot shot at the extravagances of the Government, and said Sir George H. Perley had got to be a big man and as a result poor old Argenteuil was neglected.

Now friends, said he, let us all pull together, sink any differences we may have, and we will assuredly bring the good old County once more into the Liberal ranks.

Twenty Men Wanted,—to go West where they can work for farmers and do homestead duties. Good wages the year round. \$60.00 summer months, \$30 winter months. Apply to
3-23 J. D. CAMPBELL, Lachute.

Property for Sale—Good 7 roomed house, electric light and water, good stables, on Foundry St. Lachute. Bargain to ready purchaser. Apply to
GEO. PAUL, Main St. Lachute.

FARM FOR SALE.

One Hundred acre Farm, one mile from Grenville village, with good barns. About 60 acres under cultivation, balance good bush lot and pasture. Further particulars apply to,
MISS KELLY, Grenville, P. Q.

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.

CRESWELL'S

Canada Cement
Prices Right

R. Creswell Repist'd.

LOCAL NEWS

Mrs. Eugene Jousse spent Monday last in Montreal.

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

Mr. A. Wert left on Saturday last for Avonmore, Ont.

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

Miss Aggie McGillivray spent the week-end in Montreal.

Mr. Thos. Boa of Montreal, is spending a few days in town this week.

Mr. and Mrs. "Bossman" Gail spent a few days in Montreal last week.

Mrs. P. Jousse, of Vankleek Hill, is the guest of Mrs. E. Jousse for a few days.

Mrs. J. R. McQuat and Miss Gladys were in Montreal the early part of the week.

Mrs. Williams, of Montreal, was the guest of her sister Mrs. Jas. Lyster this week.

Private Arthur H. M. of the 73rd Battery, is the guest of W. K. McArthur for a week.

Rev. F. J. Hayden went to Lakeside on Tuesday to visit Mrs. McCamley who is very sick.

Mr. Eugene Jousse has purchased the summer cottage of Mr. E. J. John on Lake Louise.

Misses Cameron and Margaret Hay, and Miss Henry of Montreal, spent the week-end in town.

(Rev.) Mrs. A. Kelly and children, of Brockville, Ont., are guests of the Misses E. and E. McGibbon.

During his stay in Lachute, Prof. Thornton of McGill University, was the guest of Mrs. Harlow Giles.

Mr. Austin Kyle, of Cambria, was in town on Tuesday last and paid the Watchman a friendly call.

Messrs F. Vowles and W. Secker, of Brownsburg, left on Tuesday to join the Aviation Corps, Toronto.

Miss Moore is spending a few days in Montreal this week owing to the illness of her sister Mrs. Riddell, of Arundel.

Registered Yorkshire Pigs for Sale, either sex. Best of breeding. Prices right. Apply to JAS. A. DREW, Lachute R. R. No. 4.

Rev. J. L. George, M. A., will address the Golden Rule Class next Sunday morning. His subject being, "The Conduct of Life."

Mrs. Carleton and infant daughter and the Misses Violet and Frances Joss of Montreal, are guests of their parents Mr. and Mrs. Dan Joss.

The Brownsburg Ladies Aid met with Mrs. J. McCluskey last Wednesday. A large number being present and a very pleasant time was spent.

Next Sunday evening the Rev. F. J. Hayden will deliver a special address on "St. Patrick the apostle of God to the Irish" or Religion in the Emerald Isles. All are welcome.

The Lachute Methodist Ladies' Aid met at the home of Mrs. Harlow Giles. A very good number attended. After the business was concluded Mrs. Giles served refreshments.

Mr. Thornton, Professor of McGill University, was the preacher at the Methodist Church on Sunday last. He preached two excellent sermons to two large congregations.

A meeting of the Protestant Cemetery Board was held on Wednesday evening at which Mr. G. F. Calder and William Miller were re-elected President and Vice-President respectively.

At the annual meeting of the Grand Orange Lodge held in Buckingham last week Mr. Leslie Bates of Avoca was elected as Lecturer and the Rev. Dean Lackey as deputy chaplain.

CARD OF THANKS.
Mr. and Mrs. John Hadley wish to thank all their many friends and neighbors for their gifts of money, clothing etc., shown to them through the loss of their home.

We are pleased to state that the report circulated regarding the wounding of Private William Evans of the 148th, is unfounded and from last reports he is with the other boys from Argenteuil and physically fit.

The Lost Parcel advertised in last week's paper containing Red Cross articles of apparel was found by Mr. Watson of Lachute Road and is one more proof that it pays to use the columns of the Watchman.

Mr. Gipsy Simon Smith, Evangelist and Singer, is coming to the Baptist Church on Sunday and will conduct a series of meetings every night throughout the week, (Saturday excepted). A cordial invitation is extended to all. Meetings start promptly at 7.30.

Mr. R. McArthur, is away on a visit to the Oddfellow Lodges in the Eastern Townships this week in his official capacity as Grand Master of the Province of Quebec. He was joined in Montreal by other Grand Lodge Officers.

Mr. Andrew Elliott left on Tuesday with a car load of good horses for the West, his objective being Hazelton, B.C., and was accompanied by Willie Rogers. Mr. Sam Dawson and son of Mille Isles also took out a car load on the same day.

Mr. Stanley Goldsworthy has received word of the death of his uncle, Pte. Herbert Goldsworthy, of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, who died of pneumonia on Feb. 14th, in Military Hospital, Kiunel Park, Rhyl, N. Wales.

The many friends of Rev. and Mrs. W. G. White, of Ilesville are pleased they are both well enough to return home after their severe illness. During the stay in Montreal they were the guests of their son, Rev. A. E. White.

It is with much sorrow Canadians hear of the death of the Duchess of Connaught who passed away in London England, on Wednesday March 14th. During the early part of the stay in Canada, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught with their daughter Princess Patricia honored Lachute with a visit and impressed all who were favored to meet her, with her kindly and gracious manner.

The N. S. Club are arranging for an entertainment to be held on Monday, March 19th, the proceeds of which are devoted to the purposes of providing comforts for the Argenteuil Boys who are lined up in the great conflict against German Militarism. Keep the date open. The quilt will also be raffled.

It gives us great pleasure to announce the honors attained by Miss Cameron Hay, who was elected President of the Royal Victoria College Undergraduate Society of McGill University last week. This is the highest honour any young lady attending the University can have conferred upon her, and we join with her many friends in congratulations.

unfounded and from last reports he is with the other boys from Argenteuil and physically fit.

Everybody's Doing It!

Congratulations to our neighboring town of Buckingham for having gone "Dry" in their big vote on March 9th, in which they came out with 21 of a majority. The village of Masson also carried the vote by a majority of 60. Eight hotels in Buckingham and four in Masson are effected. The village of Aylmer votes on April 2nd, and the city of Hull on the 16th and great hopes of success are being entertained by the Temperance forces.

MABEL

Service will be held (D.V.) in Mabel School House, Sunday, March 18th, at 8 p.m.

A Boon Long Looked for between Lachute and Brownsburg.

We are sure our readers will be delighted to learn that the good people of Brownsburg have taken definite action to secure a Government built road between their thriving town and Lachute.

On Monday evening last, a largely attended meeting of the rate-payers was held in the stone school, Mr. E. J. Johnson presiding, when Mr. John Hay, M.L.A., announced that he had completed arrangements with the Government for a loan of \$7000.00 for a scientifically built gravel road, according to specifications prepared by the Road Department's engineer, who visited and surveyed the route last fall. And that it now remained only with the rate payers to do their part.

Mr. L. L. Legault B.C.L., rendered valuable assistance in explaining in both English and French, the Government's terms, and in setting forth the advantages of good roads in general, and of this class of road in particular, a class that is evidently destined to become more and more popular in future, as evidenced by the fact that it is now strongly endorsed by the Motor Association of the Province of Quebec, as well as by road experts generally, and we are sure the public will regard this work with special interest, as being the first of its kind to be undertaken in this section of the country.

The chairman was particularly happy in drawing out expressions of opinion from his audience, and while these differed somewhat in matter of detail, everybody seemed willing to sacrifice all minor interests for the general good, and the meeting showed its enthusiasm in closing by tendering the heartiest kind of thanks to Mr. Hay, Mr. Legault and the chairman.

County Council votes \$2,000.00 to the Patriotic Fund and \$5,000.00 to Red Cross.

The County Council held their regular meeting on Wednesday last, there being present O. J. Stanforth, Robt. Dobbie, W. J. Williamson, Sydney Filion, Dr. Legault, T. P. Kelly, Hry. Dixon, Thos. Hodge, Thos. Morrison, David Black, D. Forsette, R. Christie and Mr. G. J. Walker, who was re-elected secretary for the ensuing year.

Mr. O. J. Stanforth was elected as Warden and Messrs. E. Christie and Dr. Legault were elected as delegates.

An account of over \$1800 for care of those at the Insane Asylum and Industrial and Reformatory School was presented and the Secretary instructed to make provision for the same.

Messrs. M. Smith and Jno. McQuat were appointed Auditors.

New 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,

Baker & Confectioner.

Phone. 80.

Thinking of Home!

That is doubtless what many who are fighting our battles in Europe are doing at this time, but those of us At Home must see that the home the boys are thinking of is properly kept up, and so we have stocked our store with all the requisites necessary for to make the home beautiful. We don't need to enumerate, but simply to suggest that we have the best of Spring Draperies, New Muslins and Cretonnes, Window Blinds, Wall Paper, (all designs.)

Our Groceries in great variety and Always Fresh and Good.

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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.

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Watchmaker, Jeweller and Optician
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FIVE ROSES FLOUR

For Breads-Cakes
Puddings-Pastries



THRIVING children prefer the bread you make with Five Roses Flour. It is stored with the flavor, vitality and easily-digested nourishment of prime Manitoba wheat.

Nutritious : Wholesome
Keeps Well

SWEDEN FINDS OUT "FRIEND" GERMANY

EFFECT OF GERMAN "BLOCKADE" OF BRITISH WATERS.

Swedish Shipping Tied Up and Overseas Business Now Practically Crippled.

From the Ally point of view there is something humorous in the position Sweden finds itself in as a result of the declaration of the German "blockade" of British waters. The Swedish Government has several times been very close to a break with Britain over blockade questions. It snapped and snarled when Britain tried to put into force the same rationing process which Norway, Denmark, and Holland accepted as in their neutral interest. Mails to Russia, crossing Swedish territory, were seized and held in retaliation for British examination of neutral mails. Once when the Swedish liner Stockholm was taken into Kirkwall for examination, and detained, the Swedish Government sent a peremptory demand for its immediate release. In fact, the Swedish authorities, nearly all of whom have been strongly pro-German, just as the Norwegians have been pro-British, neglected no opportunity of showing their teeth at Britain's legitimate exercise of its belligerent right to stop trade with Germany. Sweden has made millions upon millions out of selling foodstuffs and war supplies to the Germans, and undertook to import big quantities from abroad to replace the sold stocks. But now all is changed.

Tying Up Swedish Shipping. What Britain tried to do, in the case of Sweden, and only partially succeeded in doing, Germany has done. It has practically put a blockade upon Swedish trade with all other European nations except itself and Russia. A few Swedish liners may get to and from the Atlantic, north of the prohibited area, but its overseas business has, for the time, been practically crippled. The Swedish Government has had to join with the other Scandinavian Governments in issuing the sharpest kind of protest to Berlin against the new U-boat order. The Swedes are now finding out what their favorite statesmen in Berlin are like. The protest goes to the waste-paper basket. Was not Sweden pro-German, and did it not play the German game against Britain? Why worry now if the U-boat terrorism practically blockades Swedish trade? The Stockholm authorities made use of by Germany as long as they could be of real service, are now cast into the outer darkness of German consideration when a larger necessity arises. Thus is loyalty to the Teuton well rewarded.

Supplies Are Low. In Sweden the authorities have already had to issue bread cards, milk cards, egg cards and sugar cards. Having sold most of their surplus food to the Germans, Swedish stocks are low. The pantry is next to empty. But it is in coal that the Scandinavians suffer most immediately. These countries have to get coal from Germany or Britain. They cannot get it now from Britain, unless their ships brave the U-boats, and labor conditions in Germany have so restricted the coal output there that Germany has need of practically all of its production. It is only a question of a few weeks before conditions will be

come so desperate that these countries must make a dash for liberty somehow. The fact that even in Hamburg churches have had to be closed, and in all Germany houses must not be heated above 59 degrees Fahrenheit, to save coal, is significant of how much help can be expected from the Tenthons. The only alternative, apparently, is to take advantage of the British naval protection, and run the gauntlet of the German submarines, taking foodstuffs or other useful cargoes to Britain in order to get coal or other needful supplies. The British have been canny enough to require all European neutral ships calling for coal to bring cargoes of foodstuffs or other such commodities. And the neutrals must obey.

No War Spirit Now. At one time, when the Germans seemed on the verge of triumphing over the Entente, the Swedish Government might have been willing to enter the lists as a German ally. The danger of that was very great, for in addition to the irritations of the British blockade the Swedes distrust Russia, and Russian development. It did not matter that Russia is seeking a warm water port, and if it is obtained there will be no desire to get an Atlantic port. In fact, the completion of the 700-mile-railway to Murman gives Russia an all-year port north of Norway. But the popular ill-feeling was there against the Allies, and it was skillfully fostered by the pro-German propaganda in which so many Swedish teachers and writers were engaged. A document outlining the whole propaganda scheme was obtained by secret service agents of the Allies, and the exposure considerably shocked the Scandinavians. However, there is now no danger to the Entente from Sweden, and Germany is just as safe in that quarter. The Norwegians, Danish and Dutch will not take up arms against Germany unless they have to fight for their very life, for they have seen and understood what the Berlin war lords do to small neutrals—what a big bully does to a little fellow whom he can easily thrash. The Swedish army is only half a million in numbers, less than the Rumanian. It is certainly an irony of fate that those whom the Swedes sought to uphold should now, by the most illegal and murderous of acts, put them in a real state of blockade. If Scandinavians needed a lesson as to how their bread is buttered, Germany has furnished it.

The Bored Child. Phoebe was bored. In all the six long years of her life she had never spent such a miserable day. Circumstances at last grew too strong for her, and she cried. She was one of those who do not often cry, but who, when they do, make no secret of it. In short, Phoebe nearly lifted the nursery ceiling off.

Ustair came Phoebe's mother, already dressed in her smartest clothes ready to have tea with a friend.

"Why, what's the matter, Phoebe?" she asked.

Phoebe, standing hopelessly in the middle of the nursery, only howled the louder, and refused to see anything cheerful about life.

Lifting the unhappy child up in her arms and cuddling the tear-stained little face against her own, the mother walked over to the looking glass.

"Just look, Phoebe, at the ugly little face in the looking glass!"

Phoebe immediately became interested and stopped crying.

"Which one, mother?" she asked.

The oldest fan in existence is in the museum near Cairo. It dates from the seventeenth century B.C.

About the House

Food Value of Legumes.

Legumes, such as peas, beans and lentils, are rich in protein. Peas are commonly called the poor man's beef, one plate of split pea soup being equal in food value to two ounces of beef if a little milk is added. The cost per plate is only 1 2-3 cents.

To serve 8 people generously use 1 cup dried split peas (1/2 pound), 2 1/2 quarts of cold water, 1/4 medium sized onion, 2-inch cube of fat salt pork, 3 tablespoons of butter, 2 tablespoons of flour, salt and pepper and 1 pint of milk. Soak the peas overnight to soften and draw out the bitter flavor, drain well, add water, pork and onion. Bring to the boiling point and simmer 3 to 5 hours or until very soft. Add butter and flour cooked together, then seasoning and rub through a sieve. Add the milk and re-beat. Three quarts of soup stock and no milk may be used in place of the water. The food principle lacking in legumes is fat, so the addition of fat becomes necessary. The long, slow cooking necessary to soften legumes is of paramount importance, and this is the reason that many people do not make the use of legumes that they should.

Some Fish Dishes.

Salmon Loaf.—One (half-pound) can salmon, one egg, two cups bread-crumbs, one cup hot water, one tablespoon melted butter, dash of pepper and salt, minced parsley. Skin and mince fish, reserving liquor for sauce. Rub butter well into fish. Work in crumbs, seasoning and egg. Steam in mold for one hour. Set in cold water one minute and turn out. Good sauce to serve with loaf is made of one tablespoon butter, two tablespoons flour, one cup hot milk, one egg, lemon juice, seasoning and salmon liquor. Boil first three until creamy, add salmon liquor and beat egg, and lastly seasoning and lemon juice to taste.

Fish Balls.—2 1/2 cups of flaked fish, 1 egg, 1 oz. of butter, 4 1/2 cups of potatoes, seasoning. Wash and peel the potatoes and cut in small cubes. Boil them till soft, with the flaked fish, drain off the water, mash together and add the egg, and seasoning. Beat well with a wooden spoon, shape into balls, sprinkle with flour and fry golden brown in very hot fat. Serve with tomato sauce. This makes twelve balls.

Baked Stuffed Haddock.—Clean four pound haddock, sprinkle with salt, inside and outside, stuff and sew. For stuffing mix one-half cup cracker crumbs, one-half cup stale bread-crumbs from which crusts have been removed, one-fourth cup melted butter, one teaspoon finely chopped onion, one-fourth teaspoon salt, one-eighth teaspoon pepper and one-third cup hot water. Cut five diagonal gashes on each side of backbone and insert strips of fat salt pork. Place on greased sheet in dripping pan, sprinkle with salt and pepper, brush over with melted butter and flour chop and place around fish two 3 by 4 inch slices of fat salt pork. Bake one and one-fourth hours in hot oven, basting every ten minutes.

Five Recipes for Fritters

Who doesn't like fritters? Never a boy or girl who doesn't welcome the supper or breakfast dish of fritters, and when properly made they are a most wholesome dish, especially for cool days. If there is oatmeal left from the breakfast try this for supper.

Oatmeal Fritters.—Be sure to place the left-over oatmeal where it will harden. When you wish to use it cut in half-inch-thick slices and then into long strips. Dip it in egg, then in bread crumbs and fry in butter. Drain, sprinkle with powdered sugar, and serve hot.

Here is a recipe for a good fritter batter: One egg, one-half cupful of milk, one cupful of flour, one teaspoonful of sugar, one saltspoonful of salt, one tablespoonful of melted butter, one tablespoonful of baking powder. Separate the yolk and beat the white of the egg stiffly. Sift the flour, baking powder, salt and sugar together; add to the liquid mixture, and finally fold in the beaten white of the egg.

Cooked vegetables, like parsnip, salsify—oyster plant—or carrots can be served in fritter batter for a change.

Meat Fritters.—Cold veal is best for this dish, although any other tender meat can be used. Cut the meat into half-inch-thick slices and portions a little smaller than the size of the fritter desired. Season with salt and pepper. Drop two tablespoonfuls of fritter batter into the hot melted lard, on this place one slice of meat, and drop two tablespoonfuls of batter on top of the meat. As soon as the fritter is browned, drain and serve hot.

Vegetable Fritters.—Two cupfuls mashed parsnips, two eggs, salt, pepper, melted butter. Beat the eggs well and add to the parsnips. Add the seasoning, and if the parsnips are especially juicy it is best to add a little flour to make the mixture into a stiff enough batter. Fry in deep fat on a buttered griddle.

Fruit Fritters.—Large fruits like apple, orange, peach, banana or pineapple can be cut in thick slices, then dipped in fritter batter and served

hot, sprinkled with powdered sugar. Smaller fruits however, like the various berries, cherries, apricots, etc., must first be stoned and then dropped into the entire dish of batter fritter. A spoonful of batter is then dropped into the boiling fat at a time.

Before you drop a fritter into the hot fat it is best to test the fat to see whether it is properly hot. The fat should be heated slowly until a few minutes before it is needed, then placed over the hotter flame, where it will become extremely hot. To test it, drop a cube of bread into the fat. If it sinks to the bottom, then rises and becomes golden brown in a minute, your fat is ready for fritter making.

Homely Wrinkles.

Silver may be easily cleaned by rubbing it with a potato dipped in common baking-soda.

Tell the girls that their job of dish-washing is never over until they have thoroughly washed the dish-cloth.

Make your own dustless dusters by wetting good-sized folds of cheesecloth with liquid veneer or floor oil and allowing it to dry. These work first-rate.

Pieces of orange peel, if placed on a hot stove and allowed to burn to a crisp, will remove any objectionable smell of cooking in the kitchen, besides cleansing and purifying the air to a remarkable degree.

Save your slices of cold ham. Put them through the food-chopper, add mashed potatoes, minced onion, seasoning, and a pinch of ground sage. Roll this in flour and fry it in melted drippings.

A leak in a water-pipe may be temporarily stopped with a paste made of soap or whiting. This, of course, should not prevent one sending immediately for the plumber, but will make the waiting for him much less trying than it usually is.

If soiled clothes are moistened, well soaped and placed in a boiler of cold water upon the back of the stove and allowed to heat slowly—say while one is preparing breakfast—they can be washed clean in less time than would be required in the usual way.

If the oil in your lamp is poor or does not give a sufficiently bright light, put a small piece of camphor in the oil and you will get a much brighter light. Or a few drops of vinegar will answer the same purpose.

Lace may be stained a beautiful ecru by using either strong coffee or walnut stain. The walnut stain will not wash out, but if coffee is used it will be necessary to use it occasionally in order to keep the shade.

A very acceptable wedding gift, because silver so generally useful, is a broad silver-bladed knife. It will not only cut pie or cake, but is wide enough to hold a whole piece and serve it gracefully. Or it may be used just as well for serving fish, griddle cakes, croquettes, fried tomatoes, eggplant, or any food likely to break when picked up with a fork or spoon.

HEIRLOOMS OF DRAKE.

Name of Intrepid Commander Still an Inspiration on Battlefield.

A great memory of a name illustrious "in the spacious days of great Elizabeth," is revived by the will of Sir Francis Drake of Nutwell, Devon, who bequeaths as heirlooms two cups and two jewels given by Queen Elizabeth to the Admiral whose name he bore, together with the Bible and the sword of the doughty sea-fighter. When Drake's ship "The Golden Hind" came back to Plymouth in September, 1580, after circumnavigating the globe, laden with treasure-trove, Elizabeth decreed that the ship should be preserved for all time as a memorial of England's glory enhanced by the intrepid commander. But "envious time" rotted away the timbers, and only a chair wrought therefrom a century later remains. No tangible souvenir is needed for him who prayed when he first saw the Pacific that he "might sail once more in an English ship in that sea," and fulfilled his dream; who sailed into the harbor of Cadiz and "singed the King of Spain's beard"; who finished a game of bowls

Then shall the King say unto them on his right hand.....

"I was an hungered, and ye gave me meat; I was thirsty, and ye gave me drink..... naked, and ye clothed me....."

Then shall they answer him, saying—"Lord, when saw we thee an hungered, and fed thee? or thirsty, and gave thee drink?or naked, and clothed thee?"

And the King shall answer.....

"Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me".

Overseas, in ravaged Belgium, more than 3,000,000 of "the least of these" are hungry, thirsty, thinly clad—looking to us! Have you done what you could for any of them?

Whatever you can give, send your subscription weekly, monthly or in one lump sum to Local or Provincial Committees or

SEND CHEQUES PAYABLE TO TREASURER

Belgian Relief Fund

59 St. Peter Street, Montreal

The Greatest Relief Work in History.

When you think of

Cleaning and Dyeing

Think of PARKER'S

Let us restore to seeming newness your Lace Curtains, Carpets, Blankets and other household and personal effects. The Parker process is thorough; the charge is very moderate, and we pay carriage one way.

Send for our Catalogue on Cleaning and Dyeing.

PARKER'S DYE WORKS LIMITED

791 Yonge Street : Toronto



AN IDEAL TONIC

When your head is dull and heavy, your tongue furred, and you feel done-up and good for nothing, without knowing what is really the matter with you, probably all that is needed to restore you to health and vigour is a few doses of a reliable digestive tonic and stomachic remedy such as Mother Seigel's Syrup. Take it after each meal for a few days and note how beneficial is its action upon the stomach, liver and bowels—how it restores tone and healthy activity to these important organs, and by so doing enables you to gain new stores of vigour, vitality and health.

MOTHER

SEIGEL'S SYRUP

The new 1.00 size contains three times as much as the trial size sold at 50c per bottle.

Sole



with Lord Howard ere meeting and wrecking the Armada, saying, "There's plenty of time to win the game and thrash the Spaniards, too." The pages of Hakluyt preserve the story, but in the ears of the men of Devonshire the echoes of "Drake's drum" are reverberating still, and men in the far-flung battle-line still find an inspiration in his name.

PEDLAR'S SHINGLES

Everywhere facts prove the menace of lightning. Once you realize that the danger of lightning lies in its concentrated action on a single spot in your roof, you will appreciate the safety and protection of a Pedlarized roof. Pedlar's "Coarse" Shingles lock together on all four sides, forming a single sheet of metal from eave to ridge. Lightning cannot concentrate on any single spot, for Pedlar Shingles spread it over the whole surface of your roof. When properly grounded, a Pedlarized roof is practically indestructible. This summer know the saving and peace of mind of a safe roof by Pedlarizing now with "Coarse" Shingles. Write for the "Right Road" Booklet at once.

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Redpath SUGAR

has sweetened half a century with the same crystal purity that makes it the favorite to-day. Buy it in original packages and be sure of the genuine.

"Let Redpath Sweeten it."

Made in one grade only—the highest!

2 and 5 lb. Cartons—
10, 20, 50 and 100 lb. Bags.

NATION'S DEBT TO THE WOMEN

HALL CAINE'S APPRECIATION OF WOMEN'S WAR WORK.

Visit To Some of the Factories Which
Feed the Great Arsenal
of Woolwich.

We can never be sufficiently grateful for what the great towns of Great Britain have done toward the output of munitions, says Hall Caine. But it is only as it should be that London, which is the soul of the Empire, is its right arm also. Let us try to form an idea of what the women of the metropolis are doing for the war by making (with the approval of Mr. Montagu, the Minister of Munitions) a rapid tour of some of the factories which feed the great arsenal of Woolwich. Only an imperfect survey is possible, for a tour like this is sufficient to show that in point of size London is the greatest city of the modern or perhaps of the ancient world, compared with which Carthage was probably a village and Athens a suburb, and even old Rome not much bigger than Battersea.

At Woolwich.

We will begin at 7 in the evening at the gates of Woolwich, where the workers are changing shifts. Seventy thousand of them of both sexes are passing in and out in two great streams, like the Rhone and the Seine at Lyons, one quiet and of equal speed, the other (the outgoing one) loud and urgent. The female workers, now in their outdoor costumes, are recognizable as the women we see in the streets, many of them apparently recruited from domestic service, but not a few of them out of offices and shops. Crossing the river, we find the streets crowded with women. The electric cars, like long trains, are full of them. Some are returning to their homes, others are going to their work. One wonders what the ancient world, whose utmost idea of female labor seems to have been covered by the scenes of Ruth gleanings in the fields, or Rachael feeding her flocks and then returning to her house at nightfall to lie soft and warm or gather her children about her knee, would have thought of the spectacle of hundreds of thousands of the daughters of Britain on their way to the factories in which they are to work all night.

Women Make Cartridges.

The factories working in co-operation with Woolwich have many forms of industry, and the first we call at is largely, although not exclusively, occupied in the making of cartridges. It is an immense place, covering an area of twenty acres and employing more than 5,000 girls. You are perhaps surprised to see that paper plays an important part in the making of a shell. Large numbers of the girls are working machines that roll paper into hard, oblong tubes, some for use as cartridges, others as shell linings to receive the explosive. After what we have seen of women's work in steel and brass to shape the weapons of death, this labor in paper seems almost tenderly proper to female hands.

Women Making Shot.

The next factory we call at is engaged in the making of shot. It lies far out in the fields, and as we turn down the lane that leads to it we pass an obelisk to the memory of Warwick, the King-maker, who fought his last battle there and was slain. The earth around sleeps full of the dead who died with him that day, and over yonder, beyond fires that burn through the darkness like bloodshot eyes, some of their daughters, down many centuries, are making deadly weapons of war than Warwick's men ever knew. It is practically an open-air industry, for the doors of the tent are thrown wide, the heat being great within. In long rows of vats that are like huge kitchen copper women are boiling lead and pouring it into the shot moulds. They are older and perhaps coarser women who engage in this labor, and as you approach the tents and see the scaly grey liquid ladled out you find it impossible not to think of the witches in "Macbeth," especially when the hair of one of the workers falls from its knot and in lifting her ladle her gaunt figure aways across the light. A closer view brings tender feelings, for the elderly woman has a face such as Rembrandt loved to paint, seamed and scored with years of toil, and telling of children brought into the world in labor and sorrow and then buried perhaps in infancy. You find that the poor old thing has lost her son in the war, that he was her breadwinner, and therefore she has had to begin again to work. It is perhaps the cruellest part of the ancient human tragedy she is living through, but there is a dark fire in her old heart still.

The Great Days Now.

Why, in God's name, exclaims the author, do we so often talk of the great deeds of our race as if they had all occurred in the past? In one of the old sagas we read of how Brynhild, the warrior maid, whom Sigurd found, gave him "the deepest counsel that ever yet was given to living man, and wrought on him to the performance of great deeds." What is there

to prevent us from opening our eyes and seeing that we have tens of thousands of Brynhilds in our midst at this moment? Cockney girls, perhaps, but the old heroic blood is in our women still—the blood that made our Britain great and will make her greater yet.

GREENHOUSE AT SMALL COST.

A Garden All Year Round Possible at Moderate Price.

It is surprising how much "stuff," as the gardeners say, can be grown in a small greenhouse that may be built for a small sum and heated at a trifling expense.

A small greenhouse may be eleven feet wide and range in length from twelve to sixty feet. The top is made of regular size double glazed sash and the sides of "pony" sash. The ends are fitted with special double glazed sash and a door. The cost ranges from \$135 for the smaller size to \$219 for the house twenty-four feet long. They are easily built and require less artificial heat than any other greenhouse. A small smokeless coal oil heater will suffice for the 11x12 house in zero weather and a second heater in reserve will meet almost any emergency.

The sash are not permanently attached. They are standard-size 3x6 feet, laid on the roof and made secure with a removable attachment, adjustable to hold the sash against the ridge. The "pony" sash are quickly slipped into place and any of the sash can be taken off for use on hotbeds or cold frames when the greenhouse is not in use.

At the central ridge the height is 6 feet 1 inch. Side walls of concrete, brick, stone or wood are used to set the frame on to raise it at least two and a half feet above the ground.

A drum coal stove with a pipe leading to the outside may be used for heating in place of an oil stove. Small hot water heaters may be had that are excellent and are the best to use for the longer houses, from thirty-six to sixty feet.

A house of this kind will supply radishes and lettuce for the family table late in the autumn and early spring, also early rhubarb, and it can be used for propagating plants for summer beds, for starting annuals and perennials from seeds, early vegetable plants, tomatoes, cabbages, cauliflowers, egg plants, &c., and it can be filled in the autumn with cuttings of geraniums from the garden and other plants that will soon make flowering plants. Fuchsias, roses, abutilons, ageratums, asparagus, rex begonias, chrysanthemums, ferns, heliotropes, hydrangeas, lantanas, lemon verbena, musk, petunias, palms, otaheite oranges, amaryllis, calla lilies, gladioli, smilax, manettia vine, candytuft, mignonette, sensitive plant, primroses and many other interesting plants will supply flowers and bright foliage all winter long. Holland bulbs such as hyacinths and tulips can be flowered much earlier in a greenhouse and with better results than in a window garden.

Another good garden aid is a plant protector for starting early flowers and vegetables in the garden. They are made of cypress, one of the most durable woods, and catch the rays of the sun during the day, holding the heat overnight, thus keeping the soil warm. They can be kept busy nine or ten months of the year. Made in enormous quantities, these plant protectors are sold at very low prices.

TWO GARDEN FAVORITES.

Mignonette and Portulaca Should Have a Place in Every Collection.

No garden is quite complete without mignonette and portulaca. Either requires only ordinary care and cultivation and thrives in most any soil. Naturally, the richer and deeper the soil and better the care they receive the better the results will be in the quantity and size of the flowers.

Mignonette is usually treated as an annual, the seeds sown every year, but if the plants are preserved in pots over winter in a few years the stem will become woody and a shrubby plant result.

The scent of mignonette is always strongest when it is grown in light, sandy soil; when grown in rich loam it is inclined to lose its fragrance. For early flowering plants seed can be sown in April. For tree mignonette, as the plants are called when they become shrubby, take a strong April seedling, pot it separately and nip off the flower buds as fast as they appear, cutting off all the lower side shoots in the autumn, giving the plant the appearance of a small tree. At that time transfer to a larger pot with fresh soil and keep it growing in a warm place all winter, repeating the operation the following autumn. Do not permit the plant to bloom until the third season, after that it will flower every summer for a number of years.

Portulacas thrive most anywhere and will grow and flower where probably no other plant will do so well. They prefer a light, warm soil, where they have the full benefit of the sun. The seed should not be sown until the ground is warm. Nothing is gained by early sowing. The plants grow rapidly and make a fine display of flowers from July until cut down by frost. Portulacas are excellent for rock work and on sunny banks.

Silver that is in use every day can be kept bright if soaked in hot borax water once a week.

CANADA'S NATIONAL GREATNESS

A BILLION DOLLAR COUNTRY, SAYS FRANK YEIGH.

Agriculture, Exports, Natural Resources, Manufactures and Mercantile Advancement.

How many Canadians know Canada? How many Canadians realize her ratio of progress, the riches of her natural resources, or her present degree of development, under way?

How many comprehend the big things being done, despite war conditions? Take the wonderful story for the last fiscal or calendar year. It tells us that Canada is a Billion-Dollar country, and, more in the big totals and aggregates; over a billion in bank deposits; in life and fire insurance in force, in manufacturing capital, in value of manufactured products; in foreign trade, in productive values of the soil, fisheries, forests and mines combined.

Then there is the striking and suggestive list of big undertakings—private and governmental—under way, even though some may be temporarily halted till the war is over. It is possible that few realize the great works being carried out in connection with harbor improvements and the development of transportation facilities.

What of that big Halifax job—of spending \$30,000,000 on new terminals, piers, and harbor slips that will dock two-score of the world's largest ships at one time? When completed, it will make Halifax one of the greatest of Canadian seaports as well as one of the most important naval stations under the British flag.

Gigantic Undertakings.

Have you kept your eye on similar undertakings in the harbors of St. John, Quebec, Montreal? Every time one visits these great Canadian seaports new docks are seen, new elevators rear their huge trolley-caddy fronts, new warehouses shelter vast stores, and commerce is carried on at a vast scale.

Has the significance ever struck you of ocean liners finding a 30-foot channel at low-tide 800 miles from the open-sea right to the waterfront of Montreal? Or of smaller craft being able to sail over two thousand miles further into the very heart of the continent to the wharves of Port Arthur and Fort William?

Or, what about the \$24,000,000 work under way in Toronto harbor? When finished, it will make 646 acres of factory sites, 130 acres of new waterways, 235 acres of streets and railway reservations, 30 miles of public roadways and 30 miles of railway sidings.

Then, there is the new Welland Ship Canal; one of the biggest public works ever undertaken in the Dominion. Its ultimate cost of \$50,000,000 is not the only or chief feature, but its magnitude, from an engineering point of view, with seven gigantic lift locks, instead of 24 in the present canal, and with a 30-foot depth instead of 14. The estimated time of passing a loaded freight vessel through the entire canal, from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario, is eight hours, half of the time now required. The amount of concrete used in the canal would build a solid wall 20 feet high, six feet wide and 100 miles long!

Do you know that some of our 50 big Canadian pulp and paper mills are being enlarged, and that new ones, equally large, are planned or in process of construction?

Or have you heard that the Canadian ship-building industry has a prospect of being revived; that the lumber industry is expecting, if not already experiencing, a marked expansion owing to war demands, and that the 500 flour mills of the country are taxed to capacity, that the total capacity is 100,100 barrels every 24 hours; that Canada's pulpwood crop in 1915 was worth \$15,000,000, and that only 38 per cent. of the pulpwood cut in Canada in 1910 was made into pulp in Canadian mills, as against 59 per cent. in 1915?

Commerce on Vast Scale.

Let us go a step further. Like our mother country, we're a trading nation—junior member of the well-known business firm of John Bull & Sons, still doing business at the old stand. What a fine fat total our foreign trade now makes, for the last fiscal year of \$1,447,378,298. It was only \$131,027,532 in 1867-8, the first year under Confederation. And watch the big total grow, war or no war, with an estimated total for 1916-17 of \$2,000,000,000!

Of the total Canadian exports of \$741,000,000 in 1915-16, 84 per cent. was of the produce of Canada. Canada is now an exporting instead of an importing country.

Or, take the trade during the war period. During the second year of the war, from August to August, Canada's total trade (exclusive of coin and bullion) reached the high peak record of \$1,668,880,000, as compared with \$920,532,000 for the preceding twelve months, while the balance of trade in Canada's favor grew to \$359,860,000 in the second year of the war, as compared with \$89,088,000 during the first year.

War Munitions.

Over 600 of our industrial plants are



Lady Rosemary Leveson-Gower.

Lady Rosemary Leveson-Gower, who has been mentioned in despatches for service at the front with the Red Cross, close up to the firing line, is the daughter of Millicent Duchess of Sutherland, and the only sister of the present duke. Lady Rosemary is at present home in England on leave for a well-earned rest. The Duke of Sutherland is a commander in the Royal Naval Reserve, and his brother, Lord Alistair Leveson-Gower, who is in the Household Cavalry, served in the 1914-15 operations, was wounded, mentioned in despatches, and got the Military Cross.

making war munitions. War orders totalled, on December 1, 1915, \$550,000,000, and further orders, of half as much more, are promised.

It city man or country dweller, you know a herd of cattle, a flock of sheep and a litter of pigs when you see them, but did you ever visualize the entire live-stock wealth of Canada? Suppose you sit on the fence and watch the four-footed procession go by; two by two, in the good old ark fashion—over 13,000,000 of them, worth \$750,000,000. What a fine procession our 3,000,000 horses would make; what a suggestion of "the cattle on a thousand hills," the 6,000,000 head Canada could muster, with a couple of million sheep, and nearly three million pigs, bringing up the rear!

There's a factory in your town. You see the procession of toilers going to and from its doors every day, but how large an industrial army would you see if the employees of the 20,000 industrial establishments were to line up? It is estimated that Canada's present annual manufacturing production reaches the enormous total of \$1,399,000,000. Few also realize that 500 branch United States factories have been established in Canada, representing an investment of \$150,000,000, and that the number is steadily increasing. This fact reminds one that Great Britain has invested four billions, and the United States nearly a billion in Canada, and every investor knows that the security is good.

"The Magazine of Wall Street," New York, says: "Canada has an extraordinary record for prompt payment of all municipal obligations."

How Canada's government revenue has grown since the paltry \$13,000,000 of 1867-8! The estimated revenue for 1916-17 is \$200,000,000—a tidy sum, in itself an index of the country's prosperity.

WILL PLOW BY SEARCHLIGHT.

Britain To Import 2,000 Tractor Plows From America.

"We want 2,000 American tractor plows for the use of a civilian army of night plowers which we are about to enlist throughout the British Isles," said Sir Arthur Lee, Director-General of Food Production to the Associated Press. "We are going to equip them with headlights for night plowing. Laborers can only work eight hours, but tractors can work twenty-four hours. They will be taxi-cab chauffeurs, who will be able to learn their mechanism in a few hours."

"Behind every plow will be a skilled farmer. They will be assisted by prisoners, conscientious objectors, members of the home defence forces and women. In this way we hope to produce enough food to make us independent of outside help as long as the war lasts. We do not believe we will be able to produce sufficient to feed the population in time of peace, but are confident we will be able to grow enough to stave off starvation during the war."

"For this we thank the German submarines. They already have given England an agricultural policy which is destined to make her to a large extent self-supporting. The submarines also have revived rural life, and given the farmers a minimum wage, and generally made our national defence more effective than a thousand speeches in Parliament."

His Proper Place.

"I'm surprised to hear you say that you don't enjoy motoring with Mr. Twobble."

"It's because I see so little of him, you know," said Mrs. Twobble.

"But if he's with you—"

"That's just it. He isn't with me. Most of the time he's under the car."

A CORRESPONDENT'S JOURNEY.

Thrilling Adventures of Newspaper Artist Travelling to India.

A journey almost as thrilling as the fictitious trip that Phileas Fogg made in Around the World in Eighty Days, was undertaken in 1886 by Frederic Villiers, a correspondent of the London Graphic. He was in Serbia at the close of the Serbo-Bulgarian war when his paper hurriedly ordered him to Mandalay in Burma.

He left Belgrade for Vienna, says Mr. F. L. Bullard in Famous War Correspondents. There he caught the Venice express, and at Venice he boarded a liner for Alexandria. At Alexandria he took the train for Suez, and there he found a Bombay steamship ready to start.

Villiers had hoped to catch Lord Dufferin, Viceroy of India, who was officially to take over the Burmese territory recently annexed, but at Suez he learned that the viceroy would start four days before he could reach India. He went on, however, and at Aden heard that Lord Dufferin had been delayed by illness and would not start for Burma at the time first appointed.

When his ship arrived at Bombay, Villiers learned that he might catch a train that would arrive at Calcutta on the very morning of the departure of the Viceroy for Rangoon. He slid down the mail chute with the letters, and went ashore on the mail tender. At the railway station he sent a telegram notifying the viceroy's secretary of his wish to go on with Lord Dufferin's party, and then just caught the express for Calcutta. At Calcutta a Sikh in the livery of the viceroy's establishment handed him a sealed letter. It said that His Excellency was sorry to be unable to take Mr. Villiers with his party, but that "if Mr. Villiers traveled to Rangoon by mail steamer, His Excellency would do all he could to assist him."

Within the hour Villiers with his kit was on the train for Diamond Harbor, where he would meet the little mail steamer for Rangoon. To get aboard, he had to go out in a rowboat and catch a rope thrown to him from the moving steamer.

As the ship crossed the Bay of Bengal a tremendous hurricane swept down upon her, and it was touch and go whether or not she would founder. But the same storm also delayed Lord Dufferin's ship, and Villiers landed at Rangoon shortly after the viceroy. He had half an hour with the viceroy, who gave him permission to sail with one of the advance guard ships that were to take the party up the Irrawaddy to Mandalay.

All went well, until on the afternoon of the second day the steamship suddenly stuck in midstream. The engines were reversed, but the paddles only churned the water to no purpose. The boat was firmly embedded in a sand bank. Half-dazed, Villiers watched the two other steamers pass him and disappear round a bend in the river. With the goal almost in sight, it seemed that he was to lose, after all!

But the captain came to the rescue with the information that all ships on the river anchored at sundown, and the offer of a small boat, with a crew that would row all night if the ropes were numerous enough and the correspondent were firm enough. The boat was launched and Villiers clambered in, but the water at once began to pour through the bottom. Bailing was of no avail, and the crew only got the leaky craft back to the steamer just as the water was actually oozing over the gunwale.

The captain then offered Villiers his gig, and the artist pushed off once more. He reached the viceroy's ship at dawn, with the muzzle of his revolver nesting against the neck of the sleepy Burman who acted as pilot.

Lord Dufferin took Villiers along as his guest as far as Mandalay. When the correspondent reached the capital of King Theebaw he had journeyed twelve thousand miles. The next morning came the great ceremony at the palace.

Huge Bullfrogs.

The largest bullfrogs in America are to be found, not in Canada, as has been generally supposed, but in the Southern States. The New York Zoological Park has about a dozen specimens of these immense frogs (Rana catesbeiana), each of which weighs over two pounds. One of them weighs two and one-half pounds and is eighteen inches long. Its head is over three inches wide. Its voice is like a prolonged deep bass chord from a great organ. The true Southern bullfrog (Rana grylio), on the other hand, seldom weighs over half a pound.

Gaining on Him.

Frederick Palmer, the war correspondent, in his new book tells the story of a Connaught private who on his first day in the trenches was set to digging out that dirt that had been filled into the trench by a shell burst. Along came another shell before he was half through his task; the burst of a second knocked him over and doubled the quantity of earth before him. When he picked himself up he went to the captain and threw down his spade, saying:

"Captain, I can't finish that job without help. They're gaining on me!"

Hewitt: "You're the very picture of health." Greene: "Yes, and I'm in a contented frame of mind."

ADVOCATE FLYING AS MEANS OF TRAVEL

REQUIREMENTS OF GOOD AEROPLANE PILOT.

Flying Has Become So Safe and Easy
That Everyone Should
Take It Up.

Flying has become so safe and easy that in peace times everyone who can should take it up as a means of travel and recreation, according to Gen. U. S. Branner, director of air organization for the British army.

"Flying to-day is so easy," said Gen. Branner, "that most pupils are in danger from over-confidence. Half our accidents arise from this cause. Training in aviation from the military point of view is getting more and more complicated, but actual flying from the practical point of view of getting from place to place has become almost as easy and safe as automobile or bicycling."

"People generally ought to learn the elementary principles of handling an aeroplane. The only factor against general private use of aeroplanes, especially in Great Britain, is the uncertainty of the weather, but with experience and reliable engines it is possible to fly in almost any weather short of a thick fog, a hurricane, or a violent thunderstorm."

Gen. Branner foresees the development of more and better qualified instructors, more reliable engines, and slower and more deliberate training, after the stress of war is over. "At present," he explained, "there is of necessity a good deal of undue haste. The supply of aviators is forever trying to catch up with the demand, and the demand is forever increasing, both in numbers and quality."

Asked whether any ordinary person could become a really good aeroplane pilot, Gen. Branner said: "The most unexpected people make good pilots, and very often the most promising ones never attain more than mediocrity in the air. Any sound man with sound nerves—and woman, too, for that matter—can make a good, useful pilot, but it is only the exceptional individual who will make the really brilliant fighting pilot. Even the physically unsound man can be a good pilot, like the late Lord Lucas, who had a wooden leg."

Horsemanship Good Training.

"As for the best age for training in flying, I think they should begin as young as possible. Generally speaking, eighteen is rather young for the great strain of active service, and I prefer a man of twenty or twenty-five for army aviation work. A man of thirty-five to forty, who has lived a hard life and is a good horseman will probably develop into a good pilot quicker than the man of 25 to 30, who has spent his life in an office or in doing nothing, but as a rule the older man will not stand the strain of active service as long as the young man."

"The quality of horsemanship is a useful one in any would-be aeroplanist. The requirements are just the same—good hands, a good head, steady nerves, and judgment. Flying is perhaps a little easier than riding, because one sits in a comfortable arm-chair in a quiet machine."

No national temperament is so well suited to flying as the British, in General Branner's opinion. "The Englishman may be conservative," he remarked, "but he is certainly the finest aeroplane pilot in the world. The old British characteristics which made us masters of the sea are intensified in the air—and they will make us masters of the air, in spite of our politics and our system of Government, and all the many obstructions to progress which will assuredly spring up as soon as peace is declared."

Development in Peace Time.

Turning to the question of casualties in aeroplane training, he said: "A good many deaths are reported in the papers, but when compared with the numbers in training and the number of hours in the air accomplished every day, the price is not great, and in the present stage of aviation the fact must be fearlessly faced that no progress can be made without a certain cost in human life. The extraordinarily few cases of breakage in the air speak well for British construction and inspection. The most common cause of accident is engine failure, followed by an effort to turn sharply into a possible landing-place, and losing speed on the turn, which results in a nose-dive. Even good and experienced pilots are prone to do this, and the only cure appears to be the avoidance of engine failures. This will come in peace, when we can devote more energy towards real reliability in the engine instead of extreme lightness and exaggerated performances."

An Irishman who had walked a long distance, feeling very thirsty and seeing a milkman, asked the price of a quart of milk. "Threepence," replied the milkman. "Then give me a quart in pints," said Pat. Pat, on drinking one pint, asked, "How do we stand?" The milkman replied, "I owe you a pint." "And I owe you one," said Pat. "So we are quits."

The Watchman
AND
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE
FRIDAY, MARCH 16, 1917
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J. S. GILES, Proprietor.

Be a line for Poetry accompanying Memorial Notices.

Address all communications to
THE WATCHMAN
LACHUTE, QUEB.

En Passant.

"Trust no Future, how'er pleasant
Act—act in the living present"

The future is always a rich field for speculation. It presents a fascination for the dreamer because there is so little that is real and certain about it. In its filmy domain there is always plenty of material for building theories which, because they are theories, pass like a vapour at the first encounter with a disproving fact. Many people dream so much of the future that they do not recognize the present as the only available opportunity for preparation for any possible future, hence the dismay that settles upon them when they drop from the clouds and alight upon the unsympathetic surface of a hard and unyielding world.

At the present time much is being said and written about that interesting subject—the future of Canada. It is reasonable to look forward with a certain amount of trustfulness to a glowing future for a country so favourable to development. It is wise to lay plans and to prepare schemes for the advancement of a country that cannot hold itself back in its natural progress, and which, in all human probability, is destined to exert a vast influence among the nations. Such preparations are an incumbent duty upon the humblest of our citizens, and I would never grow weary of urging the absolute necessity of teaching the inhabitants of Canada to be ready for the coming changes in their country. I want to look, however, at the matter from a relative point of view, and to convince myself that judging from the present, Canada will be able to maintain an exalted status, and that she will be equal to the tasks which advanced nationhood will assuredly entail upon her.

I hold in my old-fashioned way, that the future is built out of the present. National wealth and prosperity must have solid foundations and be based upon the character and actions of the builders. As the twig is bent so the tree is inclined. Customs, actions, and nations of justice and equity grow up, and if they are defective now they will be doubly so later when the higher and confirmed stages of nationality are reached, and where higher standards are to be expected.

With all the preparations for the future it might be a good thing to take stock of ourselves at the present time. To stop and think, and wonder if we are ready for, and deserve, the good that we are told is coming to us. That the future is to be better far than the present is admitted without question. "Man never is, but always to be blest." But that it will be a national benefit or become a permanent national improvement is for the present day to decide. Is the coming wave of prosperity to be a real advancement, or is it not?

Individually we can claim only a very small portion of the future, and that claim hangs only by a slender thread. It depends upon the uncertainty of the next hour, but nationally it depends upon the due observance of every law of progress, and upon the fundamental rules of evolution which, history teaches us, help humanity around, and force into channels of existence which are eventually proved to be either right or wrong. A nation must either advance or recede, and if it advances in the wrong direction or in the wrong manner, where is the blame? Not in the laws of progress, not in the rigid and rigorous decrees of evolution. Rather is the responsibility to be found in the apathy of the nation which has permitted itself to be forced in the wrong direction while the right one was equally open to it. That is where the choice of leaders comes abruptly into the foreground.

Wise and efficient leaders are as essential to true progress as are individual probity and faithful, willing, responsive action on the part of the rank and file. Somebody has truly said (was it Gibbon?) that national character is the reflection of the individual mind. That may be so in the main, but there are exceptions.

I do not make myself believe that the German mind, for instance, if aggregated, would commit the nation to the course taken by the rulers of that empire. German poets and musicians have in the past exerted a transforming influence upon the world's mental progress and culture. Martin Luther was a German. Medical and chemical science have found Germans in the forefront of modern progress. Industrial and Commercial instincts are born in Germans and bred in a ruling passion in the French. A cultured German, or Hungarian, or Austrian, is a model of considerate action and deportment in social life. How comes it then that the Central European of today are looked upon as wild beasts and that their proved excesses of murder and violence are unequalled in history for their savage brutality? Is it not their growing nationality has been carried forward in the wrong direction by the perverted notions of national greatness of their rulers and leaders? I venture to hope so. I would gladly find that to be the reason for a great nation, capable of all the great things that count in the annals of progress, being so grossly misled and perverted.

Not only have those world power dreamers overthrown the central nations, but they have neutralized all that was good in their past histories, rendered the lives and activities of the present and immediate past generations, purposeless, and have mortgaged the next half century in the vain glorious desire to leap into a future for which they were unfit, unworthy, and only superficially prepared.

The moral this points to a coming nation is plain, and it is sincerely to be hoped that the leaders of public life and thought in Canada will see to it that all the best features of contemporary Canadian life and institutions are carried faithfully forward as far into the future as their influence can reach.

LINKSMAN.

The War Loan.

"Let everyone at home picture to him self the sacrifice, courage and endurance of the sailors on the sea and the soldiers in the trenches, who are preserving us and our homes from ruin, starvation and devastation, and then let him ask himself, 'What am I doing to help?' 'Am I by some self-denial hasten the end by my contribution, however small?' The man who contributes is doing his bit, and the man who makes no effort to contribute is a shirker."

The above quotation is from an appeal by Sir Edward Carson to the British public in support of the latest British war loan. The words, so powerful and direct, so nobly responded to by the men of Britain, splendidly put forward the case for the new loan about to be raised in Canada. Every dollar subscribed by the humblest citizen of the Dominion to the nation's latest appeal will be an encouragement for our soldiers suffering hardships and perils in the trenches.

Failure of a Canadian war loan at this juncture would bring comfort and renewed hope to Berlin. It would be interpreted by the Empire, by our allies and the world, as a sign of wavering Canadian resolution when faced with the final test. Let every man, then, prepare to do his utmost to make the loan the greatest possible success. Let us serve notice to the world that we are in this fight to the end. If we cannot, in this noblest of causes, offer our lives, let us at least prove that we gladly give our treasure. It is a privilege which, to use Sir Edward Carson's words, none but the "shirker" will miss.

Canada and the Cost of Living.

Figures compiled by the Department of Labor show that Canada is faring better than most nations in the matter of the cost of living. Since the war began the price of food in the Dominion has gone up about 75 per cent. In Britain, however, prices have risen about 87 per cent; in Germany about 250 per cent; in Austria 300 per cent; in Norway, Denmark and Sweden about 200 per cent; in the United States about 10 per cent.

According to figures just issued by the United States Labor Bureau, the cost of table necessities in the Republic to the south has increased nearly 50 per cent within the past six months, which advance is considerably greater than in Canada. Foodstuffs such as meats, potatoes and other vegetables of common use are higher in price in most American cities today than in either Montreal, Winnipeg or Toronto. The advance in potatoes alone in New York City has been nearly 80 per cent since the beginning of the year. Lack of production and huge shipments to belligerent countries are given as the causes.

The moral of the situation seems to be that talk of increasing prices being due to illegal combinations for exploitation of the public is not soundly based. The truth appears to be that the present extraordinary conditions are world-wide in their scope and influence, and are the inevitable outcome of tens of millions of people being taken from the work of production and engaged in work of destruction. Production and still more production would seem to be the only solution of the situation. The Government should be backed to the limit in its campaign to that end.

We are ready for large sale of all kind of New Spring Dry Goods, having bought very early to secure the full lines.

W. BINFORD & SON.

Lachute Academy Exams.

GRADE XI.

FRENCH.

Class I.—Doris Campbell 88, Jean B. G. Ineson 80, Edwin Johnson 75.
Class II.—Willis Hooper 70, Findlay Macdonald 68, Isabelle Bennett 65, Verda Ketyll 64, Edward McQuat 63, George Hain, Alice Cam 62.
Class III.—Osborne Lacey 61, A. Gordon, Keith Douglas 60.

GRADE X.

GEOMETRY.

Class I.—Myrtle Berry 84, M. Painter 81, Rodgers 80, Stuart Hay 79, Leona Garretts 78.
Class II.—Lawrence Gordon 72, M. Dixon 70, Annie Silverman 69, Edna Con in 63, Keith Owens 61, H. O'Brien 60.
Class III.—Edith Beers 56, Martha Davis 50.

GRADE IX.

ARITHMETIC.

Class I.—Pearl Carpenter 80, Lyall Middleton 78, Mabel Dawson 76.
Class II.—Estella Hutchins, Jas. MacGibbon 72, Kenneth Morrison 60.
Class III.—Elizabeth Tomally 57, Percy Matthews 56, Gordon Matthews 51, Doris Hammond 51.

GRADE VIII.

LATIN.

Honours.—Ruekman Alexander 91.
Class II.—Edith Davis 78, Stella Armstrong 72, Rhoda Christie 70, C. Garwood 66, Margaret Watson 65, O. Morrison 64, Ruby Rodgers 63.
Class III.—Ruth Dobbie 57, Ruth Arthur 51, Eva Giles, Jora Trincer 53, Vera McCullough 52, Agnes Hodge Anna Scott 51.

GRADE VII.

SCRIPTURE.

Class I.—Margaret McQuat 87, H. Murphy 86, Edna MacGregor 79, M. Jones, Edythe Silverman 77, Raymond Boyd, Ivan Carpenter, Oscar Duffy 76.
Class II.—Amy McQuat 70, Gladys Armstrong 68, Emma Smith 67, H. McPaul, Douglas McQuat 66, Keith Christie 64.
Class III.—Douglas Alexander 76, Gerald Hammond 55, George McCoy 51, Ray Bolton, B. Uce Bradford 53, James Leshman 52, Mair 52, Olive Boye, Howard Davis, Ian Hay, Helen Scott 51.

GRADE VI.

GRAMMAR.

Honours.—Lillian Hamilton 95.
Class I.—Muriel Bark 94, Clifford McPaul 82, Jessie Hay 81, Arthur Orville, Arnold Scott 80, H. Darlington 79, Kenneth Campbell 75.
Class II.—Willie Ottingham 70, L. Barford 68, James Hay 64.
Class III.—Kimer Ryan 58.

GRADE V.

ARITHMETIC.

Class I.—Lawrence Cruise 89, Mina P. at 87, Hilda Sutton 86, Nellie Cowan 83.
Class II.—Robert Darlington 69, H. Window 68, Louis Bolton 65, Ivan Bennett 63, Kenneth Elliott 61.
Class III.—Beatrice Cunningham 69, George McQuat 68, Evelyn Creswell 57, Ida Sampson, Norman Drysdale 54, Gordon Cruise, Gordon G. Cruise 53, Lillie Paul 52.

GRADE IV.

ENGLISH.

Class I.—Willie Miller, Margaret Scott 80, Charlie Miller 77.
Class II.—Donald Hay 74, Howard Morrison 73, Linton Armstrong 70, Ina McKiddie, Jean McQuat 69, U. Stanforth 63, Harold Calder, Frank Scott 62, H. Drysdale, E. Lemay 60.

GRADE III.

HISTORY.

Honours.—Beasle Rodgers 96, E. Wilson 93, Eleanor Yelland 92.
Class I.—Christopher Minto 85, F. Barker 84, Edgar Barwash 81, Isabel Alexander 80, Ethel McQuat 74, Lloyd Somerville 72.
Class II.—Russell Robinson 74, L. Fraser 72, Norma Boyd 70, E. Scott 65, Neil Moodie 64, Muriel McPhail 60.
Class III.—Catherine Bolton 55, Lyla MacKiddie 50.

GRADE II.

READING.

Honours.—Violet Paul 97, A. Millie

96, Amy Combe 94, Ruth Bolton 92.
Class I.—Hazel McKiddie 83, Allen Walker 87, Lizzie Hay, Stella Scott 86, Willis Stanforth 85, Gordon Hay 84, Chester Cruise 80, Willie Painter 79, Edna Bull 77.

Brownsburg Model School.

GRADE VIII.

FRENCH.

Class I.—Frances McQuat 83.
Class II.—Ina Van Buren 73, John Stewart 68, Laura McPhail 65, Queen Campbell 63.
Class III.—Bryant Fraser 54, Mary Hawkins 50.

GRADE VII.

FRENCH.

Honours.—Violet Johnson 92.
Class I.—Beatrice Warwick 87, Bert McGibbon 87, Hazel McManus 80.
Class III.—Allan Stewart 50.

GRADE VI.

FRENCH.

Class III.—Herbert Secker 56.
GRADE V.
MENTAL & RAPID ARITHMETIC.

Honours.—Elaine McAllister 97.
Class I.—Truman Clark 87, Charles Prosser 84.
Class II.—Flora McDonald 70, Violet Warwick 68, Alice Bain 67, Ernest Evans 61.
Class III.—Charles Green 52, Gladys Moseley 51.

GRADE IV.

SCRIPTURE.

Honours.—Rebecca Cohen, Helen Hendry 99, George McVicar 91.
Class I.—Charles Hendry 89.
Class II.—Bella Duncan 71, Ernest Zimmer 63, Jack Dolphin 60.
Class III.—Elaine Halse 53, Hattie Petrie 52, Winnie Burrows 50.

GRADE III.

LITERATURE.

Honours.—Ivyn Bain 100, Gladys Warwick 94, Agnes McPhail 92.
Class I.—Hilda Hardie 85, Alice Barrows 78.
Class II.—Marion Stewart 70, John Duncan 61.

GRADE II.

READING.

Honours.—Elisbeth Murray 100.
Donald Boyd 97, Gladys Warwick 95.
Class I.—Kenneth Stewart 80.

GRADE I.

READING.

Honours.—Marion Bain 100, Jack Stewart 95, Nelson Warwick 90.
Class I.—Lizzie McKiddie 80.
Upper School.

GRADE III.

WRITING.

Honours.—Ines Thompson 92, Esther Cohen, Jean Cloutier 90.
Class I.—Alfreda Zimmer 85, D. McAllister 82, Elaine Hawkins 78.

GRADE II.

WRITING.

Honours.—Wallace Wilson 95, Ruth Hays 193, Roland Moberieff 89.
Class I.—Evelyn Thompson 89, Arthur Heale 88, Sarah McVicar, Mayer bloomfield 87, Eda Reid 84, Grace Chambers 80.
Class II.—Rhian Roberts 75, Katie Hawkin 66, Violet G. n 65.

GRADE I, PART II.

SPELLING & LITIGATION.

Honours.—Kennie McGibbon, Cuthbert McQuat 100, Alice Hendry 98, Raymond Chambers 97, A. Stewart 94, Violet Murdoch, Gordon Hendry 91.
Class I.—Walter Hardie, Doris Golpin 89, Jimmie Hazel 78.

St. Andrews Model School.

GRADE VIII, Geography.—Albert Poirier 85, Leona Wright 81, Beryl Todd 79, L. V. Perce 78, Katie McQuat 67, Hazel Brown 62.

GRADE VII, Geography.—Naylor Mount 99, Alice Rodger 87, Cameron Muir 83, George Taylor 81, Howard McQuat 78, R. M. Adam 51.

GRADE VI, Spelling.—Robert Bradbury 100, Willie Perkins 94, Gertrude McQuat 93.

GRADE I, b. Writing.—Maggi Ridger 74, Irene Brown 62.

ST. ANDREWS

Rev. Dr. Ross was in Montreal for a couple of days.
Mrs. Henry Gates, of Montreal, is visiting Mrs. W. H. Gates.
Mrs. McCulloch, of Herten, Ont., and Mrs. Norman McGregor, of New York, are guests of Mrs. J. McGregor.
Mr. Dewar was taken suddenly ill on Tuesday but is convalescent.

The remains of the late William McAdam of White Horse are expected to arrive at Lachute on Friday and the funeral will take place from the residence of Mr. Martin Burrows Riviere Rouge on Saturday at 1.30. The Masonic Lodge of Lachute will have charge.

CUSHING

Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Cooke were in Lachute on Monday.

Miss Ruth Dobbie, of Lachute, spent the week-end at the guest of her parents. Mrs. J. Douglas, of Vankleek Hill, is a guest of her brother Mr. Geo. Nichol in the present.

We regret to report the death of the infant child of Mr. Arthur Weir, who at one time resided in Cushing.

Members F. Watson and C. L. Cooke who were working at the White Rock quarries came home this week.

In the absence of Rev. Mr. Doggett, Rev. Mr. Fraser conducted the service at the Methodist Church on Sunday afternoon.

After being closed for several years No. 2 school has opened for a four month term with Miss Nora Summerville in charge.

Mr. James Drew, of Beech Ridge, visited friends in this vicinity Tuesday spending the evening at the guest of his cousin Mrs. Arch Graham.

Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Fraser, Mrs. Kain and Miss Fraser were guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. Wyman at Chuteau-Blond on Thursday last.

On Sunday the 4th inst. Rev. Mr. Fowler, of Westmount, occupied the pulpit at St. Mung's while on Sunday the 11th inst. service was conducted by Rev. Mr. Ballard of Queen's University Kingston. The latter gentlemen will also take the service on Sunday the 18th next.

Miss C. Cameron and her niece Mrs. McMurtry were hostesses at a Red Cross "social evening" on Friday March 9th. There was a very large attendance and everyone reports a most enjoyable time. Over \$27.00 were added to the funds of the local Soldiers' Aid as the result of the evening.

On Saturday last, Mr. Thomas Wei, secretary of St. Mung's Presbyterian Church, and Mr. James McAllister, on behalf of the members of the Church and associated friends, presented the Rev. Jas. Fraser with the sum of \$100.00 as a small evidence of the love and esteem in which he is borne by the community. Owing to advanced years Mr. Fraser has received the pastorate of the church which he has so faithfully served during the forty years, but the loving kindness and care of those years will not readily be forgotten by the people of Cushing and surrounding country.

In Memoriam.

In loving memory of our dear father Robert Brown, who was taken away from us March 8th, 1916.

Our home is lonely without him. For him we mourn today.

Our memory for him is as fresh today as the hour he passed away.

No one can fill his vacant place.

Inserted by his son and daughter, Robert and Susan Brown.

Mens and Ladies coats are now in stock. Come in and get yours while all the sizes are in hand.

W. A. FORD & SON



Buy shoes that are made in Canada for patriotism

Invictus shoes for quality

at any Invictus agency

INVICTUS

McFAUL BROS. WEST END

CALUMET

Mr. S. McNeill and J. Milway were in Lachute on Wednesday.
Mr. J. E. Arnold, of Grenville, passed through Calumet on Tuesday.
Mrs. J. E. Porter is visiting her sister Mrs. D. McRae, of Calumet.
Mayor Williamson attended the County Council in Lachute on Wednesday last.

Mr. G. J. McIntosh is now at home for a few weeks after spending the winter at Nicholsoniding, Ont.

Mr. P. Cameron, of Harrington, went to the hospital in Montreal a few days ago to undergo an operation for a tumor has since died and his body was brought by train to Calumet on the Tuesday evening train his sorrowing family have a sympathy of a large circle of friends in only a few months since Mrs. Cameron passed away.

Now that the sugar season is approaching our boys in England and France will be looking for maple sugar what can be better to send them than some sugar and doubly appreciated if made by the sender, so instead of sending candy a get some syrup and make them the sugar a fallon of syrup will make between seven and eight pounds and it can be moulded in fancy cakes or filled into and moulded in the tin boxes in which it is sent.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Are You Going West This Spring?

Low Fares & Through Tickets

To all points in

WESTERN CANADA

and the

PACIFIC COAST

Canadian Pacific

ALL THE WAY

Electric Lighted Trains. Modern Equipment. Courteous Attendants.

For tickets, booklets and full information, apply to

J. S. GILES, Agent.

Fruit Trees and Plants For Spring Planting.

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 Ont.

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 fertility 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.

Our Navy Blue Dress and Costume Cloths are in great variety of prices.

W. BINFORD & SON Auction Sale.

There will be sold by Public Auction at the residence of the late

JOHN KELLY, Grenville, Wednesday, March 21st, 1916

The following effects:—Seven milch cows, 2 two year old heifers, 4 one year old heifers, 3 one year old bulls, 1 spring calf, 7 work horses, 1 filly, 2 and a half years old weight 1310 lbs., 1 driving mare, 6 sets of double harness, 2 sets of tumbril cart harness, 3 sets of towing harness, 3 sets buggy harness, 3 plows, 1 double mould board plow, 2 cultivators, 1 manure spreader, 1 mowing machine, 1 disc harrow, 1 set drag harrows, 1 seeder, 1 roller, 2 double wagons, 1 hay fork with rope & sets sloughs, 1 light set, 2 cutters, 1 fanning mill, 1 grindstone, 1 corn sheller, shanty blankets, horse blankets, double p. h. s., whiffletrees, logging chains, sliding tongues and many other articles too numerous to mention.

Sale to commence at 10 a. m. sharp. TERMS:—\$10. and under cash, over that amount 8 months credit on cashing approved joint notes.

M. SMITH, Licensed Auctioneer.

FOR SALE.

A two year old colt halter broken, a strong animal, gentle and easy to handle, the makings of a fine horse for farm or heavy work would exchange for a saddle horse.

Also a pure bred Ayrshire Bull, Registered with pedigree, fifteen months old. A good chance for a farmer wishing to improve his stock. Apply to

C. H. GODFREY, Lachute, R. M. D. No 6

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.

Pioneers 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 25, 1916.

WEDDING BELLS.

STEWART-MEYER.

A very interesting wedding occurred on the 28th inst. At the home of Mr. Robert Wm. Stewart, of Rivington, Que., when his son Mr. Walter Stephen Stewart and Miss Gertrude Fredina Meyer of Brookdale, Que., were united in marriage. The wedding ceremony was performed by Rev. P. A. MacEwen of Ottawa. The youthful couple start out in life together, with abundant hope and good prospects. A large number of friends were present to wish them Bon voyage and to partake with them in the festivities of the occasion. Miss Violet Meyer sister of the bride was bridesmaid and Mr. Erick Gratton was groomsmen. A sumptuous wedding dinner was served under the direction of Miss Mary J. Stewart, sister of the groom. A toast to the bride was proposed by the Rev. P. A. MacEwen and other toasts were in order and heartily carried.

DALESVILLE

The Misses Ruby, Annie, Edythe Silverman, Mina Dixon, and Maude Seale, of Lachute, were week-end visitors at their respective homes.

Mrs. Saunders, of Montreal, is visiting friends here this week.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Graham, Mr. and Mrs. H. Graham and Mrs. John MacArthur were visitors at Mrs. L. Robinson's home on Sunday.

Mrs. M. Graham has returned from Pine Hill.

Mr. John Graham expects to move to the farm recently rented from Mr. D. McPhail the latter part of this month. At present he is removing farm implements.

**Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA**

THE PROVINCIAL BANK OF CANADA

Incorporated by Act of Parliament, July 1900.

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

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

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

Accounts opened and operated by mail.

Special attention given to Sale Notes.

General Banking Business Transacted.

Offices Lachute and Brownsburg.

Branch at Lachute, J. R. McQUAT, Manager

Sub-Agency at Brownsburg, J. W. LEP NE, Sub-Agent.



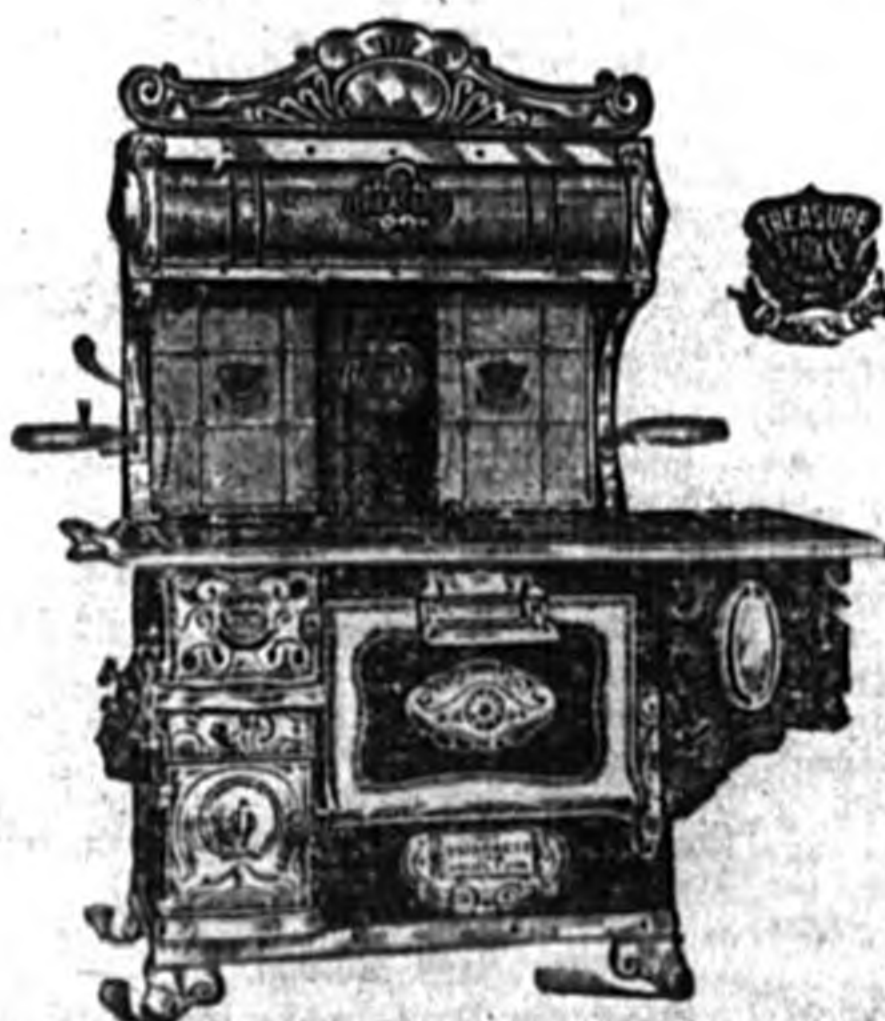
**Let us be your
Tailor!**

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

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

Every attention and courtesy given to all orders. Satisfaction Guaranteed

L. Guibault
Merchant Tailor, BROWNSBURG.



**RANGES
AND
COMFORT**

The two go together and if you want them we are able to supply you. We confidently tell you that this is the best that money can buy and you will do well to call and see them. We can fit you up in household furniture. Call and see our prices. Better than elsewhere.

O. B. LAFAUR & Sons, Limited.

Public Notice.

Public Notice, is hereby given to all persons indebted to the School Commissioners of the Parish of St. Jerusalem, that their indebtedness must be paid into the Secretary on, or before the 30th. of March inst., otherwise according to instructions received their account will be handed into an attorney for collection.

G. J. WALKER, Secy.
Lachute, March 13th, 1917.

CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY.

**Are You Going West
This Spring?**

Low Fares and Through Tickets

To all points in

WESTERN CANADA

and the

PACIFIC COAST

Canadian Northern

ALL THE WAY

J. M. ROBY, Agent.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the

Signature of *Dr. J. C. Williams*

WAR LOAN

DOMINION OF CANADA

Issue of \$150,000,000 5% Bonds Maturing 1st March, 1937

Payable at par at Ottawa, Halifax, St John, Charlottetown, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, Victoria, and at the Agency of the Bank of Montreal, New York City.

INTEREST PAYABLE HALF-YEARLY, 1st MARCH, 1st SEPTEMBER.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

ISSUE PRICE 96.

A FULL HALF-YEAR'S INTEREST WILL BE PAID ON 1st SEPTEMBER, 1917.

THE PROCEEDS OF THE LOAN WILL BE USED FOR WAR PURPOSES ONLY.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE offers herewith, on behalf of the Government, the above-named Bonds for Subscription at 96, payable as follows:—

10 per cent on application;	
30 " 16th April, 1917;	
30 " 15th May, 1917;	
25 " 15th June, 1917.	

The total allotment of bonds of this issue will be limited to one hundred and fifty million dollars, exclusive of the amount (if any) paid for by the surrender of bonds as the equivalent of cash under the terms of the War Loan prospectus of 22nd November, 1915.

The instalments may be paid in full on the 16th day of April, 1917, or on any instalment due date thereafter, under discount at the rate of four per cent per annum. All payments are to be made to a chartered bank for the credit of the Minister of Finance. Failure to pay any instalment when due will render previous payments liable to forfeiture and the allotment to cancellation.

Subscriptions, accompanied by a deposit of ten per cent of the amount subscribed, must be forwarded through the medium of a chartered bank. Any branch in Canada of any chartered bank will receive subscriptions and issue provisional receipts.

This loan is authorized under Act of the Parliament of Canada, and both principal and interest will be a charge upon the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

Forms of application may be obtained from any branch in Canada of any chartered bank and at the office of any Assistant Receiver General in Canada.

Subscriptions must be for even hundreds of dollars.

In case of partial allotments the surplus deposit will be applied towards payment of the amount due on the April instalment.

Scrip certificates, non-negotiable or payable to bearer in accordance with the choice of the applicant for registered or bearer bonds, will be issued, after allotment, in exchange for the provisional receipts.

When the scrip certificates have been paid in full and payment endorsed thereon by the bank receiving the money, they may be exchanged for bonds, when prepared, with coupons attached, payable to bearer or registered as to principal, or for fully registered bonds, when prepared, without coupons, in accordance with the application.

SUBSCRIPTION LISTS WILL CLOSE ON OR BEFORE THE 23rd OF MARCH, 1917.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, OTTAWA, March 12th, 1917.

Before Buying call and see our

Stock of

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

T. McQuat & Son, Lachute Mills.

Staple Dry Goods.

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

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

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

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

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

GILES BROS.

Main St. - - Lachute

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

NOTARY PUBLIC,

Moley & Loan. Farms for Sale

MAIN ST., LACHUTE.

Opposite T. Christie's Store.

DR. A. FOREST,

DENTIST,

1st Town Tuesday, Wednesday,
Friday and Saturday.

Bell Telephone No. 137

LACHUTE,

QUE.

The Delineator for 75c. one year delivered at our counter monthly. Subscribers state this is their last offer at this price.

W. BANFORD & SON.

MALCOLM SMITH,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER,

Sales conducted in English and French.

Phone No. 131 ring 3.

LACHUTE, - QUE.

We have a full line of black dress goods from 50c. up.

W. BANFORD & SON.

Argenteuil Marble & Granite Works

MacDonald and McColl Proprietors

Headstones and Monuments of all kinds

Estimates Given on Application.

Satisfaction Guaranteed

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

Macdonald & McColl, Contractors

Main Street, Lachute

CROWN LIFE

The volume of applications for new insurance during 1916 was by far the Greatest in the History of the Company. That is the best evidence of public esteem.

Let us send you some fresh insurance facts
CROWN LIFE INSURANCE CO., TORONTO
Agents wanted in unrepresented districts

PRACTICAL FARMING



Plant Trees For Fuel Supply.

The worst of Ontario's coal-supply troubles are now over for this year, and no doubt the country will hang out until Spring without loss of life or other very serious results of the shortage, but the discomfort that has been general this Winter as a result of the coal situation has affected farmers more or less, as well as town and city dwellers, so it is quite probable that farmers, and others in the rural districts have wished many times this Winter that they were back in the days of cheap wood for fuel.

As regards the farmer it is within his power to gain command of this fuel supply nuisance within a few years by means of proper attention to his wood lot. Not only farmers, but residents in most small towns in Ontario should be independent of the coal supply by reason of the crop of wood which should be ready for harvest on the farms every Winter.

To give satisfaction as fuel, the trees should be felled, drawn to the house, sawn, and if possible, split the Winter previous to that during which they are to be burned, and it is possible for farmers who have been saving their timber by making use of coal for some years past to yet make a move in the right direction before the sleighing gives out by drawing up a supply gleaned from trees that are past their prime, as an insurance against trouble in the fuel line in the Winter of 1917-18.

The cutting and hauling of the wood supply should, by rights, be done before the snow becomes so deep in the bush as to be a hindrance to the chopper or teamster, but a supply of stove wood at the expense of some extra work in breaking snow-roads should be welcomed if its expense is compared with the present cost of coal added to the uncertainty of any sup-

ply whatever of the latter fuel. The care of the farm wood-lot, including the planting of some of the now vacant land with forest trees should be something toward overcoming the farm labor problem, as, with the exception of the care of livestock it provides the only regular employment for farm hands during the Winter on mixed farms, and with the year's work better distributed the farmer would be in better position to keep his help satisfied on the farm. For every tree cut down now, not one, but two or three should be planted if Ontario is to be kept from sharing the trouble of the prairies, which is a lack of forest.

Good Cows Plus Fifty Per Cent.

The man familiar with cows may make a fairly close estimate of what any one in a given herd will give, possibly per day, per month or per year. Does it follow she is the "best" cow? It depends somewhat on what the owner is after: he may look for a large flow of milk, he may require plenty of cream, or, wisely, he may expect a substantial profit above the cost of feed. So your cows, as a herd, may "average" 6,000 pounds of milk and 200 pounds of fat, but is each one earning a good profit? Cow testing, checking up each individual, will answer this and many other questions. It will also help, as it has helped many dairymen, to add at least fifty per cent. to their income from the same number of cows, because they keep those that are known to be efficient. Your average may be 7,000 pounds, but in three years perhaps you can make it over 10,000 pounds, but it won't be unless each one is up to a good standard. Write the Dairy Commissioner, Ottawa, for milk record forms. Your letter does not need a postage stamp.

OUR EMPIRE AND ITS DESTINY

WE MUST THINK IMPERIALLY AND ACT IMPERIALLY.

What the Twentieth Century Will Bring to Pass in the Natural Course of Events.

Unless something quite abnormal happens in the history and development of mankind—the end of the world, for instance, another Flood of the Noah type, or a new glacial period—by the middle of the twentieth century the Commonwealth of Australia, the Dominion of Canada, the Dominion of New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa will take rank as Great Powers, says a writer in London Answers.

Thus the British Empire will be itself a group of Great Powers, the resources of which, in men and material, will be enormous.

Now if, by enlightened statesmanship, the fostering of the family spirit, and the remembrance that the greatest lesson of the present war is not that we were unprepared in arms, but that we were surely "prepared" in the love and respect of our scattered sons, these future Great Powers can be kept within the Empire, what an unassailable Empire it will be!

A Dream of Power.

That's the vision. Will it materialize? If we come well through this war there seems no reason why it should not. Germany saw plainly that it was now or never with her, as far as armed conquest went. Where she made the mistake was to resort to armed conquest at all.

The British Empire was not won by arms, except quite incidentally. It was won by the explorer, the missionary, and the trader. To a very large extent the British Empire just happened.

About fifteen years ago we were advised by a well-known statesman to "think imperial." Well, this war has certainly helped us to do so. It has lifted us all out of our parochial ruts.

It has filled the Strand with fellows from the back-blocks of the globe, from the sheep-runs of New Zealand and the Murray River, with farmers from Saskatchewan, with ranchers from Queensland, with salmon-cannermen from the Fraser, with clerks from Melbourne and Vancouver and Wellington, with stock-riders from the

blue grass, and Maoris from Wairarapa.

Make It a Reality.

Forty years ago the vast majority of dwellers in these British Isles didn't care a straw for the Empire. There was constant talk of the inevitability of the bigger colonies presently "cutting the painter," and nobody seemed to care whether they did or not.

Australia was the place where they dug nuggets, Canada where it mostly snowed, New Zealand the spot we should come out at if we were to dig a hole through the globe and South Africa—well, it simply didn't count! Nobody knew a thing about it.

So there was some sense in the statesman's advice. We hadn't done much imperial thinking up to then. But things had improved a lot, and self-government had proved a fairly godmother.

But when our statesman was exhorting us to "think imperial" he might have added the warning: "Don't stop at thinking. Get a move on you, and do something to crystallize thinking into action, to bring ideals and hopes into the realm of reality and practical life."

Live Imperially.

"Don't stand on the top of your Palace of Empire and say, 'Is not this the Great Babylon which I have builded,' and forget that the enemy is sapping the walls and preparing to bring your Babylon about your ears. Learn to act imperial!"

But what are imperial thinking and imperial acting? It's always well to define one's terms.

Well, one way to get at what a thing is to find out what it is not, and the boys who come back from the Somme and the Marne will want a revision of the Imperial dictionary. They will want a new definition for "Empire," depend upon it.

Seeing that nearly all the world has been in the bath of blood, it knows at last what it means, and it is sick to death of Kaiserism, and all that it means and stands for.

They know now that Kaiserism, like Alexanderism and Napoleonism, with all the other "isms" which depend upon blowing people to bits with high explosives, choking them with gas fumes, and frizzling them with flame projectiles, are ghastly failures, and they are going to see them scrapped.

Doubtless the historic conquerors, like Caesar and Philip and Bonaparte, thought they were thinking imperial, but the wonderful response of the far-flung British Empire to the call of the little Motherland is destined to change for ever and ever the world's conception of what thinking imperial really means.

The New Imperialism.

The world has no more use for the Imperialist who thinks it his first job to terrorize, enslave, uproot, exterminate, nullify other nations—who believes that he is divinely or diabolically ordained to be "top dog."

But what must the new and better Imperialism be for which the British Empire will stand? Will the mottoes it inscribes on its banners be "What's thine is mine and what's mine is my own," and "Everybody for himself and the devil take the hindmost"? Are these mottoes of its heraldry?

If the British Empire has not learned the meaning and worth of that sort of "scripture" from Germany, then the British Empire is not the lasting institution I take it for.

What has the British Empire stood for in the past, and what will it stand for with a deeper conviction and tenacity in the future?

In the past it has stood for the very spirit and letter of freedom, and in the future it will stand for peace and justice, for live and let live, for the golden rule and not the rule of gold, for the independence and manhood of men, for the care of children, for the reverence of women, for telling the truth and shaming the devil, for all things that make men and empires splendid.

Danger Ahead.

That is to what we must look ahead, ever, on the footplate of stability of the locomotive of power, keeping our eyes on the shining track of progress to high and worthy destinies.

If this Empire stands for peace—the peace of mankind—it must prepare for peace. Rushing through the dense night of war, we must look for the signals—look keenly through the gloom for the gleam ahead.

This Empire has yet to pass many a dangerpoint where, without great vigilance, a frightful catastrophe is possible, and the train of Empire may be flung down the embankment of destruction in a tangle of inextricable muddle.

But we can't stop the train of Empire. It is a non-stop concern. It refuses to be shunted into a siding to allow a faster train to get in front. No fear, or cowardice, or dread of what the darkness holds will suffice to check the train.

A Warning.

But we must beware of side-tracks, branch-lines which lead to the Desert of Nowhere, the Gulf of Futility, the Wilderness of Lost Opportunities, or the Terminus of Empire—a terminus at which, with too much cocksureness, by lack of forethought, by failure to grasp the world-trend of these tremendous times, we may all too easily land.

But if the vision of what this glorious family of English-speaking and English-thinking and English-acting nations can become does not nerve us all to the task of bringing its destiny to pass, then it will not come to pass. A nation may miss its obvious destination, as a man can. It may take the wrong turning.

The greatest of all Teachers coupled watching with praying, and put watching first.

The autumn is not here with the fruit of our labor in sowing the seeds of Empire in the ploughed soil of the world, but we are assured that the fruit of freedom is justice and friendship and comradeship and confidence and cheerful service, whilst the fruit of tyranny is hatred and disintegration.

When you order spring seeds think of the flower beds.



Two Iron Men of Germany—Virtual Dictators: FIELD MARSHAL VON HINDENBURG (left), and his chief staff, Von Ludendorff, the real "boss" of Germany. Hindenburg is supreme, Ludendorff is supreme; the field marshal in matters military, and Ludendorff in all other matters concerning the welfare of the Empire. All things in Germany to-day are subordinate to military requirements and as such all threads of civil administration from local agriculture to foreign relations pass through the fingers of the real "boss" of Germany, who sits with his chief in the Imperial headquarters at the country seat of the Prince of Kless.

MURAD

CIGARETTES

Everywhere Why?

The blending is exceptional

Shaggyras

NEW CANADIAN WAR LOAN

The Safest and Best Investment Possible to Obtain.

These securities are always saleable and we are ready to purchase at any time.

Without charge we give best attention to all applications placed through us.

Full particulars and Subscription Forms furnished on Application

Write, Telegraph or Telephone us at our expense.

W. A. Mackenzie & Co.

TORONTO

WINNIPEG

THE REVIVAL OF HERALDRY.

Abandoned Customs and Practices Revived in Great War.

Very striking is the reversion in the Great War to a number of ancient and long abandoned customs and practices in the prosecution of military tactics.

The Greek fire with which the Christian defenders of Constantinople assailed the Turks 500 years ago, was but an anticipation of German gas attacks, and evil-smelling bombs. Even khaki is not altogether new, for the Crusaders wore a long brown-colored robe or surcoat, the color of the sandy deserts where they fought the Moslems. Puttees also may be noted on the nether limbs of the Saxon thanes depicted on the Bayeux Tapestry. To the war must also be attributed the revival of heraldry, coats-of-arms, badges, flags, banners, and colors, that have been so lavishly displayed by all classes. Not since the Crusades, or the Hundred Years' War, has so much enthusiasm been shown in this art, and it has been remarked that not a few of the coats-of-arms of British families, ancient and modern, are shared by various European monarchs, reigning dukes, and famous regiments. The Prussian Eagle is born by the 14th Hussars, who adopted it when the Princess of Prussia married the Duke of George III. General Mackensen's family crest is the stag's head, the badge of the famous Seaforth Highlanders, raised by the Scottish Mackenzies. This general, the victor at Rumania, is descended from an exiled member of that distinguished family, who lost all their zeal for the Stuarts. General Nivelle, the French commander-in-chief, bears the Saltire Cross of the Nivelles, and claims kinship with this old English family.

FUNCTIONS OF FOOD.

Well-Balanced Ration Necessary for Maintenance of Health.

Food has two functions to perform: To build up the body and repair waste tissue and to furnish energy for the production of heat and motion.

Fruits and fresh vegetables furnish bulk, juiciness, flavor and the needed mineral elements.

Meat, eggs, milk, cheese, legumes, and cereals furnish protein substances to build up the muscles and tissues. Legumes and cereals contain such a large percentage of starches and sugars that if depended on entirely for protein too much starch and sugar would be supplied.

The sugar and starches in vegetables and cereals are the best energy producing foods. Potatoes, corn, wheat and rice should make up a large

part of the diet. Fats are used for the same purpose, but have a much higher energy value and should therefore be used in smaller quantities. Butter, oils, olives, nuts, fat meat, &c., supply fats.

Water is necessary, as it aids in dissolving and distributing the foods and carries off waste material. Considerable water is supplied in milk, green vegetables, &c., but a great deal of water should be taken besides what is consumed with meals.

Drink Hot Water With Meals To Stop Stomach Disorders

A Physician's Advice

Thousands of unfortunate people suffer almost daily from dyspepsia, indigestion, fermentation, sour acid stomach, flatulence, gases or distress after eating. If they would only form the agreeable habit of slowly drinking with each meal a glassful of hot water containing a half teaspoonful of pure bisulphated magnesia they would soon find their stomachs so strengthened and improved that they could eat the richest and most satisfying meals without the least symptom of indigestion.

Nearly all so called digestive troubles are caused by an excess of acid and an insufficient blood supply in the stomach causing the food to ferment and sour before digestion can take place. A glass of hot water will draw the blood to the stomach and the bisulphated magnesia will neutralize the stomach acids and make the food contents bland and sweet. Easy, natural digestion without distress of any kind is the result. Bisulphated Magnesia is not a laxative, is harmless, pleasant and easy to take and can be obtained from any local druggist. Do not confuse Bisulphated Magnesia with other forms of magnesia—milk, citrate, etc., but get it in the pure bisulphated form (powder or tablets) especially prepared for this purpose.

Three Days to India.

Lord Montagu of Beaulieu speaking on the subject of aviation, present and future, expressed the firm conviction that mails and passengers between India and England would in ten years' time be covered by air. He calculated that the distance to be covered would be from 3,600 to 5,220 miles, according to route, and that the time taken would be from three to five days.

Easy Method.

"How did Deeds make his reputation as a lawyer?"
"He was so well-to-do he could decline cases he knew he couldn't win."

Open up a Health Account by eating foods that make you fit for the day's work without overtaxing the stomach, kidneys or liver. The continued eating of indigestible foods with large percentage of waste means diseased livers and poisoned intestines. Keep your stomach sweet and clean and your bowels healthy and active by eating Shredded Wheat Biscuit. It is easily digested. It contains all the material needed for the nourishment of the human body. Open a health account for you to draw upon. For breakfast or any meal with milk or cream. Made in Canada.

IMMORTAL FAME WON AT YPRES BY MEN WHO SAVED THE ALLIED LINE.

During the Battle of Ypres, when a gas attack had emptied the French trenches for almost a mile, the Canadians stretched their line to twice its length and occupied the position that the French had lost. All night they held, says Every Week, and all the next day and all the next night. Beating off attacks, and counter-attacking, losing the woods on their left and gaining them again, being forced out of the little town of Saint-Julien, rallying and driving the Germans before them, without artillery or infantry support, for two nights and a day they held on, and saved the Allied line.

Behind the town of Saint-Julien, far enough back to be well protected, the Canadians had a hospital filled with convalescents. They were lying, bandaged and nursed, but in good spirits and well along toward recovery, when suddenly the news came that the gas attack had been made and that the French had been forced to give ground.

With feverish haste the nurses and doctors made preparations to move their patients back to safety. When they came to get their men, however, every bed except three was empty, and in those three beds were three men complaining bitterly—men who could not get up and walk because they had lost one or both feet. The others were gone—not back, but forward—hot-foot to the trenches. Most of them died, but they had their share in holding the line those two nights and a day.

SOWED SEVENTY ACRES.

Did French Woman Who Had Never Before Plowed.

The French woman from the first have taken it for granted that they must replace the men at home. No urging has been necessary.

"Not only the wives and daughters, but also the mothers of soldiers, undertook the uninterrupted continuance of the production of food from the moment the men were called up."

And again, "French women appear to accept the carrying on of agricultural work as their natural and proper share of the hardships of war."

One woman who had never touched a plow, after two days' instruction plowed and sowed seventy acres. Another carried on work on fifty acres of arable land, ten acres of vineyard, six cows, some sheep, fowls and rabbits. This one French woman, with only occasional help, kept going by herself what two men had been regularly employed to do before. Another case on record is that of two young women and one old widow who worked on a farm of 160 acres producing corn, oil, wine, cider, milk, cheese, poultry and rabbits.

Foods Are Increasing In Price
But you can still buy
Grape-Nuts
at the same price.

This staple cereal in its air-tight, wax-protected package will keep indefinitely, yet is ready to eat at a moment's notice.

Grape-Nuts is full of compact nourishment with a delightful wheat and barley flavor.

The Most Economical of Prepared Cereals

NATIVE AGRICULTURE.

Showing the Native African How To Obtain Results in Farming.

The black man has a natural taste for agriculture—up to a certain point. He is willing to cultivate his little garden just enough to give him the next year's food supply. Here his farming ambitions end.

At Old Umfali, 200 miles from the east coast, in Rhodesia, is a flourishing agricultural college that is putting some new ideas of farming into his irresponsible head.

Under the old regime, husband and wife go into the field, carrying the crudest kind of native hoe. They spend several days in the back-breaking toil required to turn up the land. This done, the farmer sows a small grain like millet into the rows dug with his little hoe, and here and there throughout the field, about five paces apart, he plants two or three grains of corn. With whole tons of fertilizer available, he never thinks of enriching the soil.

He sees that the white man gets vastly more grain than he does from a piece of land exactly the same size, and his own diminutive vegetables seem smaller than ever to him when he sees the white man's harvest, but it needed the agricultural college at Old Umfali to make him see how easily he can get the same results on his own little garden patch.

At first the natives did not take kindly to this civilized information and thirteen young insurgents had to be expelled from the school. Now, however, there is the keenest interest and appreciation. Results talk.

AN INVITATION TO SICKNESS

Impure Blood Means a Break-Down in Your Health.

Impure blood is an invitation to sickness. The blood is at work day and night to maintain the health, and any lack of strength or purity in the blood is a weakness in the defense against disease. Anemia is the doctor's name for lack of blood. There may be an actual loss in the quantity of the blood, or one or more of its constituents may be lacking. Its surest symptom is pallor. Anemia is particularly common in young girls. It is not, however, confined to them alone, for it is this same lack of blood that prevents full recovery after a grippé, fever, malaria and operations. It is also present in old age and in persons who have been under unusual mental or physical strain. If you are suffering from this trouble take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. They make pure, new blood with every dose and this new blood means health and strength. Thousands have proved the truth of these statements, among them Mrs. John Hyatt, Metiskow, Alta., who says: "About a year ago I was in a badly run down condition, my blood was watery, I was very nervous, slept badly at night; suffered from frequent headaches and found my housework an almost intolerable burden, my appetite was poor, and I did not seem to assimilate the food I took, altogether my condition seemed serious. As there was no doctor in our neighborhood I decided to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a trial, and I have much cause to be thankful that I did so, as in a few weeks I could feel a great change for the better. I continued the use of the pills for some time longer, and found a complete cure. I feel better than I have for years and can therefore cheerfully recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to all who are weak and run down."

You can get these 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.

ENGLAND'S CANDOR.

The Dauntless Spirit of Briton Now Aroused and Will Win.

Both Sir Edward Carson's statement to the Commons on the submarine situation and Lloyd George's speech of warning about ship shortage are remarkable for their grim candor. The British public is frankly told that the U-boat peril is by no means past and that disaster is certain if the greatest sacrifices and efforts are not made at once.

That statesmen can make such admissions shows that a revolution has taken place in the English temper. It was not many months ago that it seemed necessary to gloss over grave conditions and present only optimistic viewpoints to the public. But now the English are able to hear the worst calmly.

The German Government, which goes in for national psychology (and usually gets it wrong), will find nothing in these confessions by its most hated enemy to gloat over. It sent Zeppelins with the foolish notion that the English would be terrorized, and has now stopped sending them after it found that the English were taking them as interesting fireworks. The greatest ally the Germans had was England's hesitation to tell itself the truth about the seriousness of the situation. That ally is now lost. The stubborn, never-say-die spirit of England is showing. Lloyd George speaks as if the war were only beginning. This is the spirit that wins.

CHILDHOOD AILMENTS

The ills of childhood come swiftly and too often before a doctor can be called in or medicine obtained the little one is beyond aid. The wise mother will always safeguard her little one by keeping Baby's Own Tablets in the home. This medicine always does good—it can never do harm. Concerning it Mrs. Napoleon Lambert, St. Ignace, Que., writes: "Baby's Own Tablets are an excellent medicine for childhood ailments and I am well pleased with their use." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

RAGS' RIGHTS.

Economies Both Little and Great Are Needed in Canada To-day.

There never has been a time when a greater spirit of intelligent economy has taken possession of the people of this country than now. Many of us seem to realize that little economies are needed. We study menus and food values and remodeling of clothing; we do not deprive ourselves of necessary things, but we make better use of what we have. We have learned our lesson well, thus far; but some of us have, unfortunately, stopped at that point, and there is yet another step to go.

A recent magazine deplored the inferior quality of the paper used by many publications nowadays. The reason for this, according to the magazine article, is that scarcity of rags makes it necessary to use greater quantities of wood-pulp in the manufacture of paper. Which shows one waste that some housewives have not stopped—the burning of old rags. As an economic principle no one has a right to destroy anything that can be used anywhere.

The country housewives of thirty years ago saved every rag. There were a half-dozen or more rag peddlers who made regular quarterly trips past the country home of the writer, then a child of ten. The tin and glassware that they carried seemed something wonderful, and still more wonderful the fact that they would exchange it for old rags and rubbers. These traveling ragmen were extremely well-known; not so much by the names on the wagons, as by their traits. One was universally styled "the old cheat" among our coterie; not because he had cheated all, but because he had displeased one, and advertising of this nature was as well advanced then as it is to-day. Another was "the fair man." This had no reference to personal beauty, but signified approval of his business methods. Through the advertising of his friends he secured more trade than another rival whose large red wagon bore the lettering "Honest John."

There is to-day a much better market for old rags. Let us save them—perfectly clean, sanitary ones, of course—and let their existence end only when their last possible use is exhausted. We can not furnish rag paper enough, perhaps, but we need not condemn even one rag to an untimely end.

All waste paper should also be saved and sold for future use. This is one of the many things that modern machinery and methods are able to make over again into fresh paper; and our wood-pulp supply is sadly in need of conservation. Paper we must have. We can lessen the danger of famine by saving our rags to make the better grades, and our old papers to make the grades that are so necessary in our daily lives.

Stop, Look and Listen.

Every year about 5,000 boys, girls, and grown folks lose their lives taking risks in crossing railroad tracks. Start a campaign to teach children the danger of taking short-cuts and walking and playing on the tracks. Lives are too valuable to be thrown away. Agree now to observe these rules: Never use railroad tracks for high-ways and cross-cuts. Stop, look and listen at all crossings. Never steal a ride, and don't jump on and off trains while they are moving. Never go around or under the safety gates when they are down. Don't use railroad bridges and trestles for short-cuts. Keep out of railroad yards and don't play or loiter about the railroad stations. It isn't brave to take risks.

LIFT YOUR CORNS OFF WITH FINGERS

How to loosen a tender corn or callus so it lifts out without pain.

Let folks step on your feet hereafter; wear shoes a size smaller if you like, for corns will never again send electric sparks of pain through you, according to this Cincinnati authority.

He says that a few drops of a drug called freezone, applied directly upon a tender, aching corn, instantly relieves soreness, and soon the entire corn, root and all, lifts right out.

This drug dries at once and simply shrivels up the corn or callus without even irritating the surrounding tissue.

A small bottle of freezone obtained at any drug store will cost very little but will positively remove every hard or soft corn or callus from one's foot.

If your druggist hasn't stocked this new drug yet, tell him to get a small bottle of freezone for you from his wholesale drug house.

The Regimental Liar.

She was a sweet young thing, and having come down to see her soldier brother, who was on duty at that time, she was being taken round by his chum. She was, of course, full of questions.

"Who is that person?" she asked, pointing to a color sergeant.

"Oh, he shook hands with the King; that is why he is wearing a crown on his arm, you see," replied the truthful man.

"And who is that?" she asked, seeing a gymnastic instructor with a badge of crossed Indian Clubs.

"That is the barber; do you not see the scissors on his arm?"

Seeing yet another man with cuffs decorated with stars, she asked, "And that one?"

"Oh, he is the battalion astronomer; he guides us on night manoeuvres."

"How interesting!" replied the maiden, when, seeing her companion's badge, that of an ancient stringed instrument, she asked, "And does that thing mean you are the regimental liar?"

Took Friend's Advice And Got Results

How M. C. Lindos Found a Cure in Dodd's Kidney Pills.

One of the Reasons Why Dodd's Kidney Pills Have Had a Phenomenal Growth of Popularity in the West

Ellscoth, Alta., Mar. 12th (Special).—The growth of popularity of Dodd's Kidney Pills in this section of the Great West has been phenomenal. They cure kidney disease. That much has been proved again and again. One of the latest proofs comes from M. C. Lindos, well known and highly respected here.

"Thanking Dodd's Kidney Pills seems a small way of expressing my gratitude," M. C. Lindos states. "I suffered from headaches and dizziness and was unable to find anything that would do me any good. I tried several medicines that were advertised to cure my trouble, but they did not."

"Dodd's Kidney Pills were recommended to me by a friend and I sent for a box and gave them a trial. The result is that I am feeling fine now. I shall always keep a box of Dodd's Kidney Pills handy."

Dodd's Kidney Pills cured M. C. Lindos because the trouble came from the kidneys. Lumbago, rheumatism, dropsy, heart disease, diabetes and Bright's Disease are other troubles that come from sick kidneys. To cure them cure the kidneys with Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Our Non-Coms.

A sergeant was training a squad of recruits in musketry, when suddenly someone appeared in the line of fire. "Hi, there!" bellowed the sergeant, "get back, can't yer? Anyone 'ud think the place belonged to yer."

"Well, it doesn't exactly," meekly replied the interloper, "but my—er—father-in-law, you know, owns it, and nearly half the country besides."

"Oh, does 'er?" was the late sergeant's answer. "Well, if you was yer father-in-law 'isself and walked across the range when my lads was firing, you'd just as easily get shot as any other fool. So 'op it."

Sore Eyes

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

Now She Knows.

A young woman unversed in the mysteries of baseball was presented to a famous player.

"I love the game," she confided to him. "I love especially to watch the man at the bat. It is so cute, too, the way he keeps hitting the ground gently with the end of the bat. Why does he do that?"

"Well, you see, miss," explained the player, "the worms have an annoying habit of coming up to see who's batting and that naturally puts the batter out a bit, so he just taps them on the head lightly, and down they go again."

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

Fences.

He that is careless and negligent about his fences will be so in most other things. His life is a state of continued vexation, trouble and irritation. How often he finds his crops destroyed, his breechy and unruly cattle impounded, with complaints of his injured neighbors perpetually ringing in his ears! He is hurried into lawsuits and unnecessary expense; and see the Sabians hunt his flocks, and the Chaldeans trespass upon his enclosures! Alas, he has no peace of mind; how vexed, disquieted, tormented, for the want of fences!

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

Plenty of Timber.

It is estimated that there are between 200,000,000 and 300,000,000 acres covered by timber in Canada.

Teacher—What is a mountain range? Pupil—A mountain range is a large cook stove.

ISSUE No. 11—17



MAGIC BAKING POWDER

CONTAINS NO ALUM.

The only well known medium priced baking powder made in Canada that does not contain alum and which has all its ingredients plainly stated on the label.

E.W. GILLET COMPANY LIMITED
TORONTO, ONT.

Intelligent Lad.
Employer—Boy, take this letter and wait for an answer.
New Boy—Yes, sir.
Employer—Well, what are you waiting for?
New Boy—The answer, sir.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

Remarkable Woman.
"His wife is a remarkable woman."
"How so?"
"She can look stylish in bonnets that he likes."

We have been using MINARD'S LINIMENT in our home for a number of years and use no other Liniment but MINARD'S, and we can recommend it highly for sprains, bruises, pains or tightness of the chest, soreness of the throat, headache or anything of that sort. We will not be without it one single day, for we get a new bottle before the other is all used. I can recommend it highly to anyone.

JOHN WALKFIELD,
LaHave Islands, Lunenburg Co., N. S.

Rejected.
Young Man—I asked, but I received not.
Parson Prim—Then you asked amiss.

Young Man (sadly)—Yes, I asked amiss.

MONEY ORDERS.
SEND a Dominion Express Money Order. They are payable everywhere.

Just Another Libel.
A Scotsman who suffered terribly from insomnia was advised to consult a specialist. When the consultation was over the unsophisticated old man asked what there was to pay. "One guinea," said the doctor, and the old man paid it. Then he returned home. Later, recounting his experience, he said, with a pathetic quaver in his voice:—"Yon man cure me o' sleeplessness! Dae ye ken, I couldn't sleep for a hale fortnight efter thinkin' on whitt I had to pay him!"

PILES.

You will find relief in Zam-Buk! It cures the burning, stinging pain, stops bleeding and brings ease. Perseverance, with Zam-Buk, means cure. Why not prove this? All Druggists and Stores—The Best.





EAGLE

Write to-day for our big **FREE CATALOGUE** showing our full line of Bicycles for Men and Women, Boys and Girls—Tires, Coaster Brakes, Wheels, Inner Tubes, Lamps, Bells, Cyclometers, Saddles, Equipment and Parts for Bicycles. You can buy your supplies from us at wholesale prices.

T. W. BOYD & SON,
27 Notre Dame Street West, Montreal.



Prevent locked wheels and hot boxes by the use of
MICA AXLE GREASE
Mica forms a smooth coating on the axle spindle—keeps it cool and well lubricated.

THE
IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY
Limited
BRANCHES THROUGHOUT CANADA



No News is Good News.
"What's happened to Brown?"
"Nothing. I guess everything is going all right with him, because it's only when they're in trouble of some sort that we hear from our friends."

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE CHEAP—GOOD BOARDING HOUSE in Owen Sound. In good repair, good location. Near Depot and Factories. Apply R. McGrath, Esq., Toronto, Ontario.

NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE

PROFIT-MAKING NEWS AND JOB OFFICES for sale in good Ontario towns. The most useful and interesting of all businesses. Full information on application to Wilson Publishing Company, 72 West Adelaide Street, Toronto.

MISCELLANEOUS

BICYCLES, NEW AND SECOND HAND. \$12.00 up. Send for special price list. Variety Cycle Works, 413 Spadina Ave., Toronto.

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.



MONEY MAKING STRAIN

Money in the money! Special Poultry business! Yes! If you have a laying strain, we admit ours to be the greatest Poultry success in Canada. Circulars, Free. Hatching Eggs 100 percent fertility guaranteed. Stock for sale.

SUCKLEFISH POULTRY FARM Box 2, BRIDGEVIEW, ONT.

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



BOOK ON DOG DISEASES
And How to Feed
Mailed free to any address by the Author
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PERIODISM AND PRODUCTION
Greater production per acre is urgent whether for peace needs or war necessities. It is a matter of national concern that this year's crops be fertilized to increase yields and maintain fertility.

Fertilizers have an important place in farming every year—a double place this year. Prices and demands for farm products have doubled. Fertilize your corn and other spring crops to get larger yields and profits.

Let us help you with your soils and crop problems. Write for our free Soil Profit Bulletin.



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

Shipping Fever
Influenza, Pinkeye, Cholera, Diphtheria, and all nose and throat diseases and throat diseases.
Having any of these diseases with SPORIN'S SHIPMENT FEVER COMPOUND. Three to six doses often cure a case. Best thing for brood mares; acts on the blood. Druggists and harness shops or manufacturers sell it.

SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Green's Goschen, Ind., U.S.A.

G. L. MEIKLE & CO.

500 yds. New Embroidery

at

Manufacturer's Prices

**25 Pair of Wool Nap Blankets
greatly Reduced in Price**

**5,000 yds. New English Prints.
New Spring Dress Goods in Stock**

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.**

Have you
tried the
Victor
Tungs-tone
Stylus
Needles



3 for 10 cts.
You can
play
50 to 100
records
without
change

Victor Victrolas \$21.00 to \$400.00

Records 10 inches double sides 90 cents.

12 inches \$1.50.

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

OMER PAQUETTE - Agent

MAIN STREET, LACHUTE

Free Stock of Lowney's and Page and Shaw's Chocolates and Bonbons always on hand.

Spring and Summer Suits.

We have received a large assortment of SPRING & SUMMER Tweeds of the Latest Designs and Best Quality.

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

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

GEOFFROY BEDARD

THE TAILOR.

Main Street, - Lachute.

Sugar-making Time!

**We are prepared for you
so don't pass by the house
that will give you the very
best satisfaction in town**

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.

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

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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.

Semi-Ready Tailoring!



**Your New Spring
Suit made to your
order just as you
want it.**

Your choice of the best Worsted Serges and Tweeds imported from England.

Extra Special in Men's and Boy's Ready-made Suits.

The choicest novelties of the Season in Men's Felt Hats and Caps.

Also a large assortment of Boots and Shoes, having bought in large quantities direct from the manufacturer before the last advance in price. I can offer you some great values.

Your Inspection Invited.

Boots Repaired.

Tel. 65

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

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

Terms to suit Purchasers.

W. M. SCOTT, Prop.

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"The Car that won the Glidden Tour"

**Minneapolis, Minn., to
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Eight Days Endurance Contest

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Between the Bank of Ottawa

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Office over Banford's Store.

Here Every Day.

L. L. LEGAULT B.C.L.,

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GAETAN VALOIS, L.L.L.

NOTARY

Money to loan on security

Depositor of the late J. E.

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H. J. CRESWELL, B.A., B.C.L.,

NOTARY,

Main Street, Lachute, Que.

The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XLII

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, MARCH 23, 1917.

NO. 7

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

Millinery Opening.



We beg to announce our Millinery Opening for
Tuesday, Wednesday & Thursday,
March 27, 28 and 29

You are Cordially Invited.

Miss A. A. Lavigne

Desjardins Block. - - Main Street, Lachute.

Twenty Men Wanted.—to go
West where they can work for farmers
and do homestead duties. Good wages
the year round. \$80.00 summer months.
Apply to J. M. CAMPBELL, Lachute.

Property for Sale.—Good 7
roomed house, electric light and water,
good stables, on Foundry St. Lachute.
Bargain to ready purchaser. Apply to
GEO. PAUL, Main St. Lachute.

FARM FOR SALE.

One Hundred acre Farm, one mile
from Grenville village, with good barns.
About 60 acres under cultivation, balance
good bush lot and pasture. Further
particulars apply to,
MISS KELLY, Grenville, P. Q.

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 client-
ele for a first-class workman.
Nice opportunity for CASH MONEY.
Apply to
GAETAN VALOIS, Notary, Lachute.

Public Notice.

Public Notice, is hereby given to all
persons indebted to the School Com-
missioners of the Parish of St. Jerusa-
lem, that their indebtedness must be
paid into the Secretary's office, or before
the 30th. of March inst., otherwise
according to instructions received
their accounts will be handed into an
attorney for collection.

G. J. WALKER, Secy.

Lachute, March 13th, 1917.

Registered Yorkshire Pigs for Sale,
either sex. Best of breeding. Prices
right. Apply to JAS. A. DRW,
Lachute, R. R. No. 4.

Mens and Ladies Boots are now in
stock. Come in and get yours while all
the sizes are on hand.
W. BANFORD & SON.

CRESWELL'S

Canada Cement

Prices Right

R. Creswell Regist'd.

LOCAL NEWS

Principal Chas. McBurney was in
Quebec on Friday last.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Calder were in Mont-
real over the week-end.

Miss S. McGibbon is visiting friends
at Vankleek Hill this week.

Miss Foa, of Point Fortune, is the
guest of Mrs. Clunie this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Jousse spent a
few days in Montreal this week.

Miss Ruby Brunette, of Montreal, is
the guest of Miss M. McKinnie for a few
days.

Miss Gladys Davis, of Westmount, is
the guest of Mrs. E. McArthur this
week.

Mr. John Davis, of Montreal, was the
guest of his sister Mrs. W. J. Deacon on
Sunday.

Mr. A. Bea and Miss 'ora Rice, of
Maribel, were guests of Mrs. Wm. White
on Wednesday last.

Hon. Mr. Fisher, Hon. Mr. Lemeux,
Hon. Mr. Mitchell, Prov. Treas. and
Mr. Lachute, were guests of Mrs. John Hay
on Thursday last.

Miss Y. March was in Montreal last
week attending the Spring Fashion
Opening on Living Models in Almy's
Departmental store.

The many friends of Mrs. A. Riddell
will be pleased to learn she has received
a cable from her daughter Winnie, an-
nouncing her safe arrival in England.

The many friends of the Rev. Father
Beauchamp will be pleased to know that
he has sufficiently recovered from his
serious illness to admit of his return
home.

Mrs. Andrew Bea returned from Mont-
real General Hospital where Miss Dorothy
had been for treatment. We regret to
say that Miss Dorothy is not making the
rapid progress we had hoped for.

Members of Lachute, Dalesville and
Grenville Baptist Churches are requested
to bear in mind the Home Mission Rally
to be held here on Tuesday, March 27th,
at 3 p.m. to be addressed by Mr. Albert
Matthews, of Westmount.

Church of England Services in Lachute
parish will be held (D.V.) as follows:—
Friday evening March 23rd in St.
Simon's Church, Lachute, at 8 o'clock.
Sunday March 25th in St. Simon's
Church at 10.30 a.m. and 7 p.m. Browns-
burg 7 p.m. Louisa 3 p.m.

Ladouceur, McNeil Co., Men's Out-
fitters, St. Andrews, wish to announce
that they have been appointed Sole
Agents for The Semi-Ready, Tailoring of
Montreal, and offer Suits and Overcoats
all styles, made-to-measure from \$18.00
up. A call is solicited to see this splendid
line of clothing for Spring and Summer.

Now that the summer is coming on and
you will doubtless be wondering where
you will go for a trip East or West,
North or South, drop a line to J. S.
Giles, Lachute, Phone 27 ring 4, and you
may be supplied with circulars, time-
tables etc., that will give you pointers and
save you time and money. Call and see.

Sunday opened a series of evangelistic
services that are being held in the
Baptist Church by Gipsy Simon Smith.
He is a pleasing speaker, quiet and un-
assuming, who tells his message in words
and song, before large audiences that
gather nightly to hear him. Mr. Smith
was born and reared in a gipsy camp in
England and the story of his life is one
of great interest.

The Molson's Bank, one of the oldest
banks in Canada, having been incorpo-
rated in 1855, has opened a branch at
Lachute, in Paul's Block on Main Street,
under the management of Mr. Vernon
Barry, lately manager at Bedford, Que.
This well-known institution, with its
head office in Montreal and 98 branches
throughout the Dominion should prove a
decided acquisition to the town and dis-
trict and will no doubt meet with suc-
cess in their new field.

Did it ever occur to you that you miss
a good deal because of the lack of being
able to hear some of the greatest singers
of the Day? Well, this is no time for
regrets, but rather of rejoicing, because
the latest Edison improvements to his
wonderful Phonograph, have brought the
human voice in such perfection that you
can sit in your own home and enjoy a
perfect concert as well as give pleasure
to your friends. Drop a postal to E.
Jousse, Lachute and pamphlets will
immediately be sent you.

Before a large audience last Sunday in
the Methodist Church, The Rev. F. J.
Hayden, B.A., gave two special sermons.
In the morning "If I were Young again"
What I would do? He said that common
phrase expressed so much and was so
universal. In the evening a specially
good congregation assembled to hear the
special address on "St. Patrick, the
Apostle to the Emerald Isle." The Rev.
Gentlemen gave a brief review of the
history of Ireland. Which he said was a
tale of woe. The deserted village, mud
wall cabin, the potatoe plot and starving
children. Even their songs were set in
the minor key and their harps had a
broken string. The Rev. Gentleman
took occasion to make a digression and
discuss in brief the essence the
details of the Irish Home Rule Bill.
Under Home Rule he said Ireland would
not succeed. It would have no National
Flag such as Canada and Australia, No
Coinage, No Army or Navy, No Copy-
rights, Patents, Customs, Tariffs, Old
Age Pensions, No Power to legislate as
to the succession of Throne, or the ap-

pointment of the Lord Leintancy of Ire-
land. She would have nothing to do
with the making of treaties, or the de-
fence of Foreign Trade, or Lighthouses,
Coinages, Weights and Measures, Raving
Banks. All this said the speaker would
be controlled by Westminster or the
Imperial House of Commons. Touching
upon the Religious Aspect he said what
the men of Ulster seemed most afraid of
was that in religious matters they would
be tyrannised, when as a matter of fact
under the bill now before the House the
National Parliament "Cannot endow
any religious system" or make discrimi-
nation against any "against any religious
body" so that the bill was as fair as could
be expected. He earnestly prayed that
God would give some Statesmen that
could settle this great question and give
the united Ireland a Parliament that
would smite all parties concerned. The
speaker then discussed "Druidism"
which was the Religion of Ireland in
St. Patrick's Time and went on to show
how Christianity had won the Battle for
God and Righteousness. Speaking of
their music he said that the bard held
an honoured place, second only to the
King even the great harlemagne sent
professors to Ireland to learn of their
music to the place where.
"The Harp that once through Tara's halls
The Soul of Music Shed."

In closing he said it mattered not what
portion of the race he belonged, what
skin robed his skeleton, what blood leap-
ed along his veins, what sun bronzed his
frow, what language voiced his thought,
St. Patrick was a Man of God? "Who
being Dead yet speaketh" who left
Ireland and the world a legacy of life
devoted to the Highest and Holiest ends.

\$450.00 in Fines.

That was the amount of fines inflicted
upon Messrs. A. Larocque Delphis
Ducheneau, Telesphore Ranger, Mrs.
Jas. Platerie and Jos. Alderis Portier by
Justice Goyette, of Hull in disposing of
the liquor cases that came up before him
some time ago and on which judgement
was rendered last Saturday morning.

The 1st of May, according to the new
amendments of the Quebec License Law
will usher in a new order of things, and
those who are now boastingly setting the
law at defiance will find a little more
interesting results if they still persist in
selling without license. The new law
establishes the fine of first offence to be
\$100 to \$250, the second offence \$250 to
\$500 and third offence no fine but straight
jail. The Prov. Treasurer, Hon. Wm.
Mitchell, is determined to see that proper
respect is given the Public Opinion for
Prohibition which is making such
wonderous strides throughout the country.

Lachute Pool Rooms Raided on Sunday Night Last.

It has been reported that for some time
past that refractors of the Sunday
closing law for pool rooms has been
violated, and with the hope of saving the
young and preserving the morals and
spirit of the Lord's Day. The Rev. F.
J. Hayden, accompanied by a friend,
paid an unexpected visit to the local
pool rooms last Sunday Night between
the hours of ten and eleven. To the
visitors great astonishment they found
the rooms in full swing. The prepon-
derance of the participants were juniors,
and both English and French. At one
place eleven were found playing the
game. At another nine were present
participating. The visitors explained
the law and how it was going to be en-
forced, at the same time gave the Pool
Room proprietors fair warning that the
law would be put into operation for the
next infraction.

The proprietors gave their consent to
close on Sundays.
The religious forces of the Town intend
giving the Council all the assistance at
their command to carry out their desire
to purify the morals of the place, and call
upon all those interested parents and
friends to render all the help possible.

Church Notices.

Next Sunday Rev. Thos. Bourke B. D.
the well known Irish Orator will speak
in the Methodist Church both morning
and evening. Don't miss hearing Tom
Bourke

In the morning Mr. Bourke will speak
on The Inspiring memory of a great
experience, in the evening will give his
celebrated address on "Songs in the
Night"

Rev. J. L. George, M. A. addressed
the Golden Rule Class last Sunday morn-
ing on the "Conduct of Life" It was a
very able and inspiring address. A
hearty vote of thanks was given with the
Unanimous request that ere long he may
see his way clear to pay the class another
visit. He congratulated the class upon
its success.

The Annual Easter Thanksgiving Tea
for the Methodist Women's Missionary
Society will be held on Friday afternoon
March the 30th, in the Methodist School
Room.

Sunday Morning at 11 a.m. Gipsy
Simon Smith's subject in the Baptist
Church will be "A Near Thing".
Sunday evening, "Modern Miracles in
London Slams."

Tuesday night at 8 o'clock Gipsy
Simon Smith will relate the thrilling
story of his life. From the gipsy camp
to the pulpit.

New 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 Caldwell's Celebrated Meal and Calf Meal.
You should try it. The best on the market.

Robert Hamilton,

Baker & Confectioner.

Phone. 80.

Thinking of Home!

That is doubtless what many who are fight-
ing our battles in Europe are doing at this time,
but those of us At Home must see that the home
the boys are thinking of is properly kept up, and
so we have stocked our store with all the requisites
necessary for to make the home beautiful. We
don't need to enumerate, but simply to suggest
that we have the best of Spring Draperies, New
Muslins and Cretonnes, Window Blinds, Wall Paper,
(all designs.)

Our Groceries in great variety and Always Fresh
and Good.

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 wel-
come at any time, and will
not be pressed to buy.

Thomas Chalmers sing-
ing in direct comparison
with the New Edison's Re-
Creation of his voice.

Eugene Jousse

**Watchmaker, Jeweller and Optician
MAIN STREET, LACHUTE.**

Farm Crop Queries

Conducted by Professor Henry G. Bell.

The object of this department is to place at the service of our farm readers the advice of an acknowledged authority on all subjects pertaining to soils and crops.

Address all questions to Professor Henry G. Bell, in care of The Wilson Publishing Company, Limited, Toronto, and answers will appear in this column in the order in which they are received. As space is limited it is advisable where immediate reply is necessary that a stamped and addressed envelope be enclosed with the question, when the answer will be mailed direct.



Henry G. Bell.

Question—S. H. (1) How can I best get humus into a sandy soil? I have a field of about 5 acres which is unproductive. Last year it was not even good for grazing. I ploughed it last fall and have been thinking of sowing it in the spring, and turning it under the following spring. What would you suggest that I sow and get a fair crop the same year, yet improve the soil?

Answer—You would do well in the spring, as soon as the ground will work, to harrow it down to a smooth seedbed, first having given it a dressing of from two to five tons of manure to the acre; then seed it to an early variety of oats, such as O. A. C. No. 72, or Daubeneys, using about 1½ bus. of seed to the acre. Seed this with about 10 lbs. of Common Red Clover and 4 lbs. of Alsike to the acre. The oats will harvest early, and the clover should get a pretty good growth by fall. As soon as it has made a satisfactory start in spring, instead of cutting it, plow it under, and you will have enriched your soil by a good addition of organic matter.

Question—(2) What is the best fertilizer to use for potatoes on sandy soil, and what quantity should be applied per acre?

Answer—Potatoes on a sandy soil

should receive a fairly high-grade fertilizer. You will do well to use one carrying from 4 to 5% ammonia, 8 to 10% available phosphoric acid, and as much potash (up to 5%) as you can get this year. If you cannot buy a fertilizer with a high amount of potash, you will do well to apply wood ashes, up to ½ ton to the acre, working it into the soil before you apply the fertilizer. If you do apply wood ashes, be sure to treat your seed potatoes with formalin in order to kill the spores of the scab which is likely to thrive where wood ashes have been applied. In applying the fertilizer, if you are putting on 500 lbs. or more to the acre, apply one-half through the fertilizer attachment of the grain drill, if you have a grain drill with fertilizer attachment, or spread it broadcast over the potato field before the last harrowing if you do not have a drill distributor. Thoroughly harrow this fertilizer into the soil and apply the rest of the fertilizer through the fertilizer dropping attachment of the potato planter. It is not advisable to apply more than 300 lbs. to the acre through the fertilizer attachment of the potato planter; hence any excess of this amount should be worked in broadcast when preparing the potato seedbed.

Horse Sense

If a horse has a loud, dry, hoarse cough, becoming moist later on, loud and frequent respirations, dullness,ropy saliva from mouth, bowels constive and urine high colored, and stands continuously, he is showing symptoms of bronchitis.

See that he has comfortable, well-ventilated quarters, excluded from draught. Apply mustard to breast and sides. Steam nostrils, holding head over boiling water with a little carbolic acid. Give cold water with 3 or 4 drams nitrate of potassium in it. When inflammation subsides, give dram doses each of gentian, ginger, and sulphate of iron 3 times daily.

If hay is kept in front of idle horses all the time they will keep on eating it, to their own detriment, and at the waste of a lot of good feed.

It is more economical to give a small feed of grain at noon than to stuff them with hay. Give just as much hay morning and night as will be eaten up clean in a reasonable time. Study your horses. Some require more roughage than others to keep them in condition. Some horses will

never stuff themselves with hay, no matter how much is given them; others will eat everything in sight. The intelligence of the feeder must control the situation.

Bring the head-stalls into the kitchen at night if the stable is frosty, or cover the bits with smooth leather. Never put a frosty bit in a horse's mouth.

The idle work horses and the colts should spend a few hours every pleasant day in a sheltered yard. Never leave them out until they are chilled; that doesn't pay.

Be very careful with the breeding mares. Don't let them slip, and don't make them back heavy loads. A good teamster will manage to make his team back as little as possible. Backing is unnatural and very straining.

Men Carry Fans.

In China and Japan men and women of all classes, callings and professions, carry fans.

New Motor Tire Pump.

An electric motor of one-fourth horse-power runs a new pump for inflating automobile tires.

Italy prohibits export of cheese.

MORE DIVIDENDS FROM GARDEN CROPS

This Year, If Ever, the Opportune Time for Making Money From Vegetables.

Five acres of Ontario soil near a good market can be made to easily support a family in comfort. In potatoes alone the returns would run, under ordinary prices, at from \$100 to \$200 per acre. From \$400 to \$500 per acre can be made from cauliflower. Many people will be inclined to regard these figures as exaggerated, but they are facts, and many cases can be pointed out to substantiate our statements.

With proper soil treatment, the average garden will produce at least a half more than it now does. Several things must be borne in mind, however, to make a success with garden crops, such as onions, potatoes, cabbage, etc. The soil must be suitable, cultivation must be thorough, varieties the best for the district and the market, and good salesmanship.

The plot selected for the garden should be well drained, and must not be shaded to any extent. Drainage takes away surface water rapidly, and keeps the soil water away from the surface, thereby allowing the roots to grow deep and the air to enter the soil and aid in decomposing it. Fertility is another most important feature. The need for fertilizer is shown by low growth and pale color in the plants. Stable manure, bone meal, or good commercial fertilizer should be used to renew the elements required by the soil.

Germination.

Crops are often lost through the failure of the seeds to germinate. Don't blame your seedman for this. It is usually because in planting the soil is left loose about the tiny seeds, and the dry atmosphere penetrates to them, shrivelling them up until all vitality is destroyed. Vegetable crops as a rule are sown in rows, and in every case, as soon as the seed is sown, it should be pressed down in the drill with the foot, then covered up level by the back of a rake, drawn

lengthwise of the drills, and again firmed by the roller or back of a spade. For want of this simple precaution, perhaps one-quarter of all seeds sown fail to germinate. Again, for the same reason, when setting out plants of any kind, be certain that the soil is pressed close to the root. We have seen whole acres of cauliflower, cabbage and strawberry plants lost solely through neglect of this precaution.

Value of Rotation.

In order to secure maximum yields, and to keep down weeds, the systematic rotation of farm crops is an acknowledged necessity. Why not, therefore, plan the varieties of vegetables and their planting time so as to secure a continuous and abundant supply of good, fresh green things? It is just as easy as any other method of garden management, and it is much more satisfactory.

For example a crop of radishes, turnips, spinach or lettuce sown in April, will have ripened so that the ground can be cleared, dug up, and manured, and again used by the first of June, when such crops as cucumbers, peas, tomatoes, or sweet corn can be planted, and so on all through the list.

The crops should be moved around from year to year, so as to give the soil a chance to recuperate. Where a number of successive plantings are desirable, as with peas, it is an excellent plan to plant a third or fourth crop between the rows of the first crop, removing the vines of the first crop as soon as the peas have been picked.

The observance of the foregoing suggestions, along with instructions for planting, which most reliable seedmen supply with purchases of seeds and plants, should enable any thoughtful and ambitious person to make a success of growing the common and most popular summer vegetables.

Poultry

Never feed chicks till the third day after hatching, let them have all the dry sand and water they will take. Their first real feed should be rolled oats and hard-boiled eggs chopped fine. Two tablespoonsful are sufficient for 100 chicks.

Are pens mated up? Don't delay any longer.

Fowls, like men, tire of sameness in diet. They must have a variety in the bill of fare to do well.

Select the breed intelligently, and then care for it judiciously. The man who sticks to his breed, getting out of it all that is possible, is the man who succeeds.

Neglect does a lot of mischief in the poultry yard. The fowls need regular attention. There are many details that must be heeded, or disaster may result.

It doesn't seem possible, in this era when the pure-bred fowl has proved its worth to be double that of the mongrel, that any intelligent farmer should tolerate the latter. But, alas, there are still some Peter Tumbledowns in our rural districts!

If a hen is not comfortable, if she is not provided for according to her demands, she just simply refuses to produce eggs. She can not be fooled; she can control her egg output at will.

Hogs

Don't expect to succeed with hogs if you give them any old thing to eat.

Pigs must be fed clean wholesome food if you wish to eat fine hams and bacon of delicious flavor.

The ill-smelling pig-pen is a relic of the past in up-to-date farming communities.

Cleanliness is the watchword for success with pigs.

To expel worms from hogs the following prescription is right for a pig weighing about 100 pounds: Santal, five grains; calomel, two grains; areca nut, two grains; sodium bicarbonate, one dram. Keep the hogs off feed for about twelve hours and give the dose in a slop of middlings. The evening of the same day give a mass of wheat bran. This will flush the bowels. Gather all worms and burn them.

Worms often are the forerunner of disease.

If hog or pig has a big appetite and thrifless condition, with dry dead hair, it is a good indication of the presence of worms.

The Dairy

Slage furnishes a juicy food for winter, and thus helps to keep the digestive organs of cattle in good order.

On the same acreage, two cows can be kept on slage at the cost of keeping one cow on hay or other roughage.

Plan to look over the pasture fences as soon as the winter is over. No time to stop to fix them after the stock is turned out and you are busy with the plowing.

Fear, cold, any kind of discomfort, are expensive in a dairy herd. Comfort always means profit. It is up to you if your cows do not turn you a profit.

Give the heifers that are to calve in the spring very special care. They should have exercise, but not where they can be knocked around by the older cows.

They should be handled every day, and made very gentle and tractable. This handling will be found to have been time well spent when they come into milk.

More Military Precision.

A colonel in the French army, who had a great eye for neatness but not much of an ear for music, took occasion one day to compliment his bandmaster on the appearance of his men.

"Their uniforms are neat," said the colonel, "and their instruments are nicely polished and kept in order, but there is one improvement that I must insist upon."

"What is it, colonel?"

"You must train your men, when they perform, to lift their fingers all at exactly the same time and at regular intervals on their instruments, so—one, two, one, two!"

HOW WE GET OUR NEWS OF BATTLE

METHODS OF WAR CORRESPONDENTS IN FRANCE.

The Despatches Are Censored at the Front, But Not in London.

Frederick Palmer, the American correspondent with the British army in France, tells how war news is sent from the front.

War news from the Somme is not censored in London, he says. Once it passes the field censors it comes through without the changing of a word. All news is handled by censors who travel with the correspondents, and who read their copy as fast as it is written, and the judgment of these men is supreme. A copy of every despatch is taken off in London, and is filed there for reference, but the message itself passes through to the newspapers of Great Britain, Australia, Canada, the United States and New Zealand without change. The only delays encountered are those that arise when the field censors are in doubt.

Then an appeal is taken to the chief intelligence, or to the general staff. Anything that does not betray positions or disposition of troop bodies is allowed to come through. Any information that falls into the hands of the Germans is given immediate publicity.

Before the great offensive commenced it was known for several days. All preparations had been made. The lines had been strengthened, ammunition in almost unlimited supply was brought to the front, and the troops placed where they might render the most effective service. On that morning Mr. Palmer, with five English representatives, accompanied by censors, entered an automobile, and went to a post of observation.

Ordinarily the six men divided up the front among themselves, one man here, another there, and so on, in order that, combined, they might observe everything on the 12-mile sector. The correspondent takes the soldier's chance. He is likely as not to be killed.

Rushing the News.

In that day in July, after witnessing the opening of the "big push," Mr. Palmer, with the other correspondents, returned to their chateau, 20 or 25 miles behind the line, and wrote their messages. These were given to the censors, of whom they are three, to facilitate the movement of the messages; and, because it was the unusual, they were sent "full rate," and not "press rate." The full-paid message takes precedence over press news.

The intricate telegraph system was crowded then. The army has control of the wires. It was only during the lulls in the forwarding and reception of orders that other messages were squeezed in, after the news filtered through the hands of the censors. It trickled over the wires, seeking the lines of least resistance, going from point to point, on its way to the French coast, for transmission by cable to London. Once in the British capital it was rushed over the land lines to the Atlantic cables. The difference in time from the Somme front to New York is five hours. Allowing five hours of observation, 4½ more were necessary to get the message through to the American shore, where the leased wire system of the news associations is always ready, night or day, to drop everything else to receive it.

The account of the long-awaited British assault came through in 4½ hours—on the busiest and most exciting day of the war, and in time for the Toronto evening newspapers to give the intelligence to their readers in their noon editions. And every line that was given to the Canadian public from the front that day came from Frederick Palmer.

Authorities Help.

"I want to pay a tribute to the bravery of the English correspondents on the Somme front," Mr. Palmer said. "They are fine, honest, honorable men. It is a pleasure to know them and to be associated with them. In every way they have measured up to the magnitude of their task, and in no case have they failed."

The armies, comprising the different corps, are closely connected by telephone and telegraph, and an elaborate signalling system, any one of which suffices to rapid communication of orders. After a fight the correspondents visit the corps, not altogether singly, which explains the reason the number is limited. The five men effect a clearing house, each telling the other what they have seen, and exchanging news, in this way connecting up the battle of the day into a complete story.

When they visit the corps commanders they get the news of the participation of that particular group of 40,000 men, and here they gather human interest stories. Later they visit the different brigades and the battalions, and finally get down to the men themselves, searching for incidents out of the usual, to support the stories they have sent, and for the purpose of getting some particular point that stands out from the others.

A Friend of the Caseys.

The driver of a runabout had carelessly butted his vehicle into the rear of a large touring car. The big policeman on the spot approached the offender, and shaking his finger at him, bawled out: "Now, see what ye've done. Gimme yer name."

"Casey," was the shivering driver's reply.

"Casey? Where d'ye come from?"

"It's five years since I left me native town of Limerick."

"So, ye're van of the Caseys from Limerick? Wait a minute till I get the name and address of this boob that backed into ye."

spinal fluids to aid in diagnosing mental diseases.

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Your Problems

Conducted by Mrs. Helen Law.



Mothers and daughters of all ages are cordially invited to write to this department. Initials only will be published with each question and its answer as a means of identification but full name and address must be given in each letter. Write on one side of paper only. Answers will be mailed direct if stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed. Address all correspondence for this department to Mrs. Helen Law, 77 Castle Frank Road, Toronto.

S. W.—1. Efficiency is indeed a word to conjure with, and nowhere is it more needed than in the Canadian household at the present time. A food expert gives the following five ways in which he estimates twenty per cent. of the money expended for food is wasted. 1. Needless expensive material. 2. A great deal thrown away. 3. Bad preparation. 4. Failure to select rightly according to season. 5. Badly constructed ovens.

Protein foods are eggs, meats, fish, beans, peas, cheese. Starchy foods are the grains—wheat, rice, rye, oats, corn, etc., and potatoes. Fats are nuts, cream, butter, lard, fat meats. Minerals are contained in carrots, lettuce, spinach, beets, parsnips. A well balanced meal consists of one protein, two starch, two mineral and one sweet. You will see therefore that beans and peas should not be served with meat.

2. The proper height of working surface for a woman of five feet three inches is 29½ inches. For every inch in a woman's height there should be a variation of half an inch in the height of table, ironing board, sink, etc. 3. Time savers are: Food choppers, bread mixers, cake mixers, washing machines, dish dryers, silver cleft pans. There is also a long list of electric devices: Irons, washing machines, vacuum cleaners, toasters, grills, percolators, fans, ventilators.

C. H. D.—1. A cleaning liquid for the nails can be made as follows: One dram tartaric acid, one dram tincture of myrrh, two drams cologne water, three ounces water. Dissolve the acid in the water, mix the tincture of myrrh and cologne and add these to the acid solution. Dip an orange-wood stick in this, apply to the nails,

and polish with a chamolais skin. 2. When eating soup the spoon should be dipped away from oneself and the soup be taken from the side of the bowl, not the tip.

H. B.—1. To disguise castor oil pour a small quantity of lemon juice in a tumbler, then add the castor oil, and on top of this more lemon juice. The acid taste completely disguises the oil. 2. If tapes of about 4 inches in length are sewed to the tops of stockings and each child is taught to tie his or her stockings together before putting them in the wash basket, the time and trouble taken in mending the stockings when they come from the wash may be avoided. This is done at many boarding schools and is found to be satisfactory.

A. F.—1. To set the color in gingham put the garment before washing into strong salt water. Let it stand for ten or fifteen minutes and then dry thoroughly and as quickly as possible before washing. Adding one teaspoonful Epsom salts to each gallon of water in the washing is another good way to set color. Of course, under present dye condition, some dyes will run. In spite of all you can do. 2. Rice should be stirred very slowly into rapidly boiling water and the water kept at a brisk boil if the rice is to be flaky and not mushy. It should be stirred lightly with a fork, as a spoon will crush the grains. 3. A cloth should be wrapped tightly around a frozen water pipe before pouring hot water over it to thaw it out. 4. One pair of stockings will make a capital iron-holder if split and folded neatly into a square, quilted and bound round the edges. Slip a piece of asbestos cloth between the folds to keep the heat from the hand.

be associated with them. In every way they have measured up to the magnitude of their task, and in no case have they failed."

The armies, comprising the different corps, are closely connected by telephone and telegraph, and an elaborate signalling system, any one of which suffices to rapid communication of orders. After a fight the correspondents visit the corps, not altogether singly, which explains the reason the number is limited. The five men effect a clearing house, each telling the other what they have seen, and exchanging news, in this way connecting up the battle of the day into a complete story.

When they visit the corps commanders they get the news of the participation of that particular group of 40,000 men, and here they gather human interest stories. Later they visit the different brigades and the battalions, and finally get down to the men themselves, searching for incidents out of the usual, to support the stories they have sent, and for the purpose of getting some particular point that stands out from the others.

A Friend of the Caseys.

The driver of a runabout had carelessly butted his vehicle into the rear of a large touring car. The big policeman on the spot approached the offender, and shaking his finger at him, bawled out: "Now, see what ye've done. Gimme yer name."

"Casey," was the shivering driver's reply.

"Casey? Where d'ye come from?"

"It's five years since I left me native town of Limerick."

"So, ye're van of the Caseys from Limerick? Wait a minute till I get the name and address of this boob that backed into ye."

spinal fluids to aid in diagnosing mental diseases.

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Sheep Notes

Sheep will stand a lot of cold weather, but draughts are as dangerous to them as to other animals.

Do not crowd the flock. Exercise is very essential to the ewes and the coming lambs.

Feed regularly, and be quiet and kind to the flock. Sheep appreciate a kind, well-modulated voice.

Provide for plenty of clean fresh water in the sheep barn. Give it fresh every day.

Are yours just sheep, or the very best you can find?

When a sheep does not chew its cud or eat, you have a sick sheep on your hands. Good treatment is to take the sheep out of the flock, put it in a sunny yard or pen and give it a chance to drink what pure water it will. Don't urge it to eat, and be patient.

Cost of Bad Roads.

A company in Stanislaus county, California, that buys skimmed milk from the farmer has demonstrated to the rural residents in an emphatic manner the value of good roads to them. This company sends trucks directly to the farms to collect the skimmed milk, but it pays higher prices to farmers living on good roads than on bad roads. On poor roads the company pays 17½ cents per 100 pounds, but on the good roads it pays 20 cents.

Of course, the farmer always has been paying this tax on every hundred pounds he hauled over bad roads and he has been relieved of it on every hundred pounds he had hauled over good roads, but that fact has not been brought to his notice as in the case cited. When he measures his distance from town in minutes instead of miles he will realize the profit of good roads.—American Lumberman.

RECRUITS FOR NAVAL SERVICE

The Women of Canada Are Asked to Support Campaign for Royal Navy Volunteers.



Captain the Hon. Rupert Guinness, A.D.C., C.B., C.M.G., R.N.V.R., Senior Officer of the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, and his wife, Lady Gwendolen Guinness, sailed a few weeks ago for England after having spoken in almost every town of any size in Canada from Sydney and Halifax on the Atlantic, to Vancouver and Victoria on the Pacific.

Their aim was to organize Committees to secure recruits for the Overseas Division of the Royal Naval Canadian Volunteer Reserve, and the work which they launched and which was unreservedly helped along by the Hon. Mr. Hosen for the Canadian Government, has already had splendid results, and hundreds of good recruits have joined the Navy under the auspices of the R. N. C. V. R.

Before leaving, The Lady Gwendolen made arrangements to have a specially designed souvenir pendant distributed through the various recruiting centres to the Mothers, or Wives—or Sweethearts whose influence had helped to secure recruits.

This pendant is a very pretty one of silver—gold and bears the motto "I helped to serve."

The badge is now, we are informed, being distributed by the Committees and will doubtless be worn by many women as a badge of honor, as well as a souvenir of their loved ones. The illustration gives some idea of its general appearance.



New Periscope to Save Countless Lives in Trenches.

Dutch soldier firing rifle using the "Erasmus" periscope. This device was designed by J. H. Erasmus, a Dutch inventor, and is named in his honor. It is attached to the butt of the rifle and enables the soldier in the trench to aim and fire accurately without danger of death from the enemy's bullets. It is in use in the Dutch army and should revolutionize sniping along the battlefronts.

The Workers of the World with hand or brain, in doors or out doors, under all conditions and in all climes, will find in **Shredded Wheat** the food that supplies all the material for building healthy tissue and good brain—a food that nourishes every organ of the body and keeps the bowels healthy and active—the one universal cereal food that appears on the breakfast table of most Canadian homes every day in the year. It is ready-cooked and ready-to-eat. For breakfast with milk or cream, for any meal with fruits. Made in Canada.

Sports Clothes

Nothing has been more talked of during the past seasons than sports clothes, so much so, that nowadays they have come to be an essential part of the modern woman's wardrobe. As a rule, bright coats or blouses are worn with white or light colored skirts. Included in the list of gay colors that are used, red is often found, which is rather unusual, as this color has been looked upon formerly as more appropriate for fall and winter than for spring and summer.

Sports clothes of silks and satins appear in greater numbers this season than those of cottons. There are, however, some novelties in cottons which promise to prove very popular. One of these is cotton gabardine brightly striped and plaided in colors. Basket weaves which have the new striped and dotted designs—also have a fair showing, and the heavy linens will undoubtedly be worn.

The setch shows one of the favorite models with the smart hip-length blouse. Stitched box pleats, start-



A Sports Frock Developed in the New Plain and Dotted Silks

ing from under a deep yoke and disappearing beneath the pleated pockets, give the Norfolk effect which has always been considered a good style for outing wear.

Separate coats of fuzzy white material, somewhat like blankets, with stripes of many colors around the edge, and also on the collar and cuffs, are among the latest offerings in sports attire. The colored stripes are also carried out in the same way in coats of oyster-white tussur.

Wide girdles crushed softly about the waist are quite often seen on the new dresses. They are generally of satin or silk in some bright contrasting color.

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

How To Relieve Catarrhal Deafness or Head Noises

If you have catarrh, catarrhal deafness or head noises caused by catarrh, or if phlegm drops in your throat and has caused catarrh of the stomach or bowels you will be glad to know that these distressing symptoms may be entirely overcome in many instances by the following treatment which you can easily prepare in your own home at little cost. Secure from your druggist 1 ounce of Eucalypti Double Strength. This will not cost you more than 75c. Take this home and add to it a pint of hot water and 4 ounces of granulated sugar; stir until dissolved. Take one tablespoonful four times a day. An improvement is sometimes noted after the first day's treatment. Breathing should become easy, while the distressing head noises, headaches, dizziness, cloudy thinking, etc., should gradually disappear under the tonic action of the treatment. Loss of smell, taste, defective hearing and mucus dropping in the back of the throat are other symptoms which may often be overcome by this efficacious treatment. If nearly ninety per cent. of all ear troubles are caused by catarrh, there must be many people whose hearing may be restored by this simple home treatment.

Any druggist can supply you, or a bottle will be sent on receipt of 75c, postal note or money order, to The McCall Co., Montreal, Canada.

PLAGUES OF MESOPOTAMIA.

Discomforts of Campaigning in Land Where Plagues are Continuous.

Quite apart from the unhappy results of battle and disease, campaigning in Mesopotamia, says Mr. Edward Candler, correspondent of a London paper, is sure to be uncomfortable and discouraging.

Mesopotamia in May rivals Egypt in the matter of plagues. There is no respite or truce, and the only thing you can count on is that the plague cycle is unbroken and continuous. The plagues of May are dust, heat and flies, and the greatest of these is flies. The multitude of flies that swarm in the tents, dugouts and trenches, unless seen, are unbelievable.

You cannot eat without swallowing them. You wave your spoon of porridge in the air to shake them off; you put your biscuit and bully beef in your pocket, and convey them surreptitiously in your closed fist to your mouth; but you swallow flies all the same. They settle in clouds on everything. As I write, I cannot see the end of my pen. I overtook a squadron of cavalry the other day, and in that state of semicomatose in which the heat wraps you I thought they were wearing chain armor. I had walked my horse beside them several minutes before I discovered that what looked like mail was a steel-blue mesh of flies.

It is a country of excess; nothing is ever moderate. There is something almost Biblical in the way the gods of this ancient land have conspired to punish us. There is malice in the sky and soil; malice of heat and drought, hunger and thirst and flies, damp and cold and mire, flood, hurricane and rain, fever and ague, and malice interwoven in the web of circumstance.

THE DOOR TO HEALTH

Is Through the Rich, Red Blood Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Actually Make.

The blood is responsible for the health of the body. If it is good, disease cannot exist. If it is bad, the door is shut against good health, disease is bound to appear in one form or another. One person may be seized with rheumatism or sciatica, another with anaemia, indigestion, heart palpitation, headaches or backaches, unstrung nerves, or any of the many other forms of ailment that comes when the blood is weak and watery. There is just one certain, speedy cure—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They make new, rich, red blood, and this good blood strengthens the whole system and brings good health and happiness. Thousands owe their present good health, some, life itself, to the pills. Mrs. Charles Goddard, Chatham, Ont., says:—"Four years ago my nervous system was so run down that life seemed nothing but a burden. I doctored for two years with little or no benefit. I could neither work, eat or sleep well. While in this condition a friend advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Before doing so I thought I would consult my doctor and he told me he knew of no better medicine for building up the nervous system. I started to take the pills and after a short while found they were helping me. I took the pills for nearly three months and am thankful to say that they completely cured me. Ever since I have kept a box of the pills in the house but have not found it necessary to take them."

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

BRITISH COLUMBIA MINERALS

Development of Mineral-bearing Lands in North Thompson Valley.

The following interesting letter has been received by the Canadian Northern Railway Company at Toronto, from Chu Chua, British Columbia, regarding the development of the mineral-bearing areas tributary to its main line through the North Thompson Valley:—

"There are about twenty claims staked near here; the first car of gold ore taken from the surface of the Wind Pass Claim had a gross value of \$1,648.00, and there is another car load ready for shipment."

"As soon as the Spring opens up so that we can build wagon roads, there will be large shipments during the coming summer. At present the ore is being taken down the mountain side by hand sleds. There is about \$50,000 worth of ore in sight on these claims without very much development work."

"At the head waters of Boulder and Canyon Creeks, there are large bodies of copper ore that carry gold and silver values, and large deposits of magnetite iron ore that carry some gold values."

"At Blackpool there is ore being shipped that carries both lead and silver."

"From the Fog Horn Group at the head of Boulder Creek there were shipped 50 tons of Galena ore with a gross value of \$4,000.00. A further shipment of this ore will be made this winter."

"In addition to this part of the North Thompson Valley being a fine farming and ranching country, it is destined to be one of the richest mineral-producing districts in B. C. All it needs is capital for development."

CANADA AND BEEF PROBLEM.

Farmers of Western Provinces Increase Number of Live Stock.

With the price of beef and other meats soaring to hitherto unheard-of heights, and every newspaper carrying stories about the future prices of boots and shoes and other articles made of leather, there may be a modicum of comfort to be taken from the fact that the farmers and ranchers of Western Canada are now turning their attention to cattle and stock raising to an extent that would not have been believed possible a few years ago.

According to the figures given in the Census and Statistics Bulletin issued by the Department of Trade and Commerce at Ottawa, all three of the western provinces show large increases in the number of livestock raised in 1916, as compared with 1913 the year previous to the war. The figures for hogs show a decrease, due to the several large war orders received by some of the western packing firms from the allies. One firm alone is said to have received an order for ham and bacon that called for 350,000 head of hogs.

The increase in the number of sheep is one of the outstanding features of the government report. The increase, approximately 30 percent, is very gratifying. Many of the smaller flocks of sheep as they have found out that the climate was very suitable to them, provided a certain amount of shelter was supplied during the short periods when the weather might otherwise be too severe.

The report estimates that there are at present 2,048,354 cattle in the three western provinces, 565,709 being milch cows and the balance beef and other cattle. This shows an increase of nearly 15 percent over 1913, and also the very large number of beef cattle that have been marketed during the past couple of years must be taken into consideration. Many large war orders were filled in Western Canada.

The Dominion and Provincial Governments and the Canadian Pacific Railway, through its Agricultural and Animal Industry Branch, have all aided the farmers in every possible way, and have published broadcast literature showing the best results that have been obtained on the various experimental and demonstration farms. The Canadian Pacific has several of these farms throughout the West, with an expert in charge of each, and at every cattle sale these farms are represented by animals of a very high class, both for breeding, milch and beef animals. The experts in charge of these farms will at all times aid in any way they can the farmer who seeks advice with reference to the best stock to go in for and also the proper way to secure the greatest results.

While there is no prospect of an immediate reduction in the price of meat as a result of the increased interest displayed by the farmers of the west, the prairies of the Canadian West have unlimited room for the raising of all kinds of livestock, and with the farmers taking a greater interest in livestock than ever before, Canada is destined to play a large part in solving the meat problem which the world now faces, and which is likely to become still more acute at the close of the war when European countries will be buying animals to replenish their herds.

Clean up the Garden.

Before ploughing the garden patch this spring rake together and burn all the dead vines, grass, sticks and any other sort of rubbish and save this season's plants from a host of plant pests. Scientists at the Experiment Station have found that cutworms and adult tarnished plant bugs, squash bugs, cucumber beetles, potato bugs, harlequin cabbage bugs, bean leaf beetles and other insects live during the winter in trash about the vegetable garden. Clean culture also tends to prevent many fungous diseases, as wilts and rusts from spreading.



Cold weather aches follow exposure. Soothe and relieve them with Sloan's Liniment, easy to apply. It quickly penetrates without rubbing. Cleaner than musky plasters or ointments. Does not stain the skin.

For rheumatic pains, neuralgia, gout, lumbago, sprains, strains, bruises and stiff sore muscles, have Sloan's Liniment handy. At all druggists, 25c, 50c, and \$1.00.

Sloan's Liniment
KILLS PAIN

ED. 7. ISSUE 9-17.

He Feels He Owe His Life To Them

Telegraphed 200 Miles for Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Sandy Goulette, Now Strong and Hearty, Tells How He Found Health After the Doctors Had Given Him Up.

Old Fort Bay, Labrador, Que.—Feb'y 26th (Special).—"Do I believe in Dodd's Kidney Pills? Well, I telegraphed two hundred miles to get two boxes of them." The speaker was Sandy Goulette, an old settler here. Nor did Mr. Goulette require to be pressed to tell the rest of his story.

"I was swollen out of shape from head to foot. I was so short of breath I could hardly speak. The doctor could do nothing for me. The minister gave me the holy sacrament and a good priest came and told me I could not live much longer."

"Then I telegraphed for Dodd's Kidney Pills. I took three pills the night they came and I got relief before morning. Dodd's Kidney Pills cured me. I am able to do my day's work now as well as I was ten years ago."

Mr. Goulette offers to answer any letters written to him regarding his case. He feels that he owes his health, if not his life, to Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Spare the Birds.

Birds have sometimes eaten half their weight in insects in a day. Unmolested they would save the country millions of dollars annually. The natural savage seems to be in every man and is shown by the desire to shoot and kill every living thing seen. Thoughtless parents give boys air guns and regular powder and ball rifles, and accidents and deaths frequently result; scores of useful birds and animals are wantonly slaughtered. Who will join the Let Live Association? No initiation fees, no dues. Only agree to let every useful thing live, as far as possible, to encourage others to do the same to lend a hand cheerfully to man or beast when help is needed. Wonderful how body and soul expand as soon as one becomes a member of this organization. Members are not restricted by location, race, creed, color or financial standing.

This Simple Rule Soon Strengthens A Delicate Stomach

It really is unnecessary to dose yourself with painful pills or artificial digestives or to live on a miserable nursery diet. If you will observe one simple rule you can eat the hearty, nourishing foods that your appetite craves and your body needs. That rule is to take a teaspoonful of Bismarck's Magnesia in a half glass of hot water with each meal. Bismarck's Magnesia is non-laxative and harmless and possesses medicinal qualities that promptly overcome impaired digestion, fermentation, acidity, catarrhal conditions of the stomach, gas, distress after eating and other stomach disorders. As magnesia is prepared in various ways be certain to insist on obtaining it in the Bismarck form, especially recommended for stomach purposes. Sold by all druggists.

Advance in War Surgery.

In surgery and sanitation the war has brought out many improvements. There have been no great epidemics such as have marked other wars, and England is greatly pleased with the work of the Royal Army Medical Corps, which has solved great medical problems during the war. The Somme advance with its death grapple of mighty armies lasting months was a great test for the medical service, with many and serious wounds to treat and the danger of infection.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

Canada and the Monroe Doctrine. If the British navy were beaten, Germany next spring could land a large army on the east coast of Canada and there would be nothing to prevent it crossing the four thousand miles of the continent, leaving a trail such as was left in Belgium, in Poland, in Serbia and in Rumania.

Mansonsville, June 27, '13. Minard's Liniment Co., Limited. Yarmouth, N. S.

Gentlemen—It affords me great pleasure and must be gratifying to you to know that after using 36 bottles of your Liniment on a case of paralysis which my father was afflicted with, I was able to restore him to normal condition. Hoping other sufferers may be benefited by the use of your Liniment, I am, Sincerely yours, GEO. H. HOLMES.

Not Big Enough for Swiss Needs.

Cette, the sole sea outlet permitted to Switzerland by the German submarine note, is absolutely incapable of supplying the country's needs, according to a representative of the Matin, who went to the port to make an investigation.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

A Sign of Rain. If ducks or geese are expecting bad weather they dash water over their backs. They do this to prevent the first few drops of rain penetrating to their bodies through the dry, open feathers.

AUSTRALIANS ON SKATES.

Canadians Try to Teach Aussie Pals How to Skate.

The unusually cold weather in England in February and the consequent revival of skating has proved a great novelty to the soldiers from Australia and New Zealand, many of whom tried to skate on the various safe stretches outside London. One man with one leg and two rubber-shod crutches made quite good progress at Richmond, with occasional lapses from the perpendicular. At Walton-on-Thames, where the New Zealand Hospital is, the men were enjoying the sport greatly.

There were some Canadians who were experts in skating, and at Regent's Park one wounded man from Montreal gave a good exhibition of figure-skating. Afterwards he tried to teach a Queenslander. Both were in full hospital kit, and their "blues" and scarlet ties made an effective note of color. At last the Queenslander retired baffled, contented to watch the experts, among whom was Princess Patricia of Canada.

Many New Zealand and Australian soldiers have had their first experience of ice in large areas. On Sunday there were many Australians who wandered along the bank of the Serpentine gazing with interest at the frost-bound waters. To the man from Queensland or Western Australia this is particularly a new experience, and very few, if any, New Zealanders hailing from north of Christchurch have seen such large areas of water frozen over.

FRETFUL BABIES

Mrs. John M. Weaver, Blissfield, N. B., writes:—"I can speak very highly of Baby's Own Tablets. I have used them for my children and find they are the best medicine a mother can give her little ones. I would strongly recommend them to all mothers who have fretful babies." The Tablets regulate the bowels and stomach; break up colds and simple fevers; expel worms; cure vomiting and indigestion and make teething easy. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

CANADA'S TRADE WITH RUSSIA.

We Will Have Considerable Share in Development of Slavic Empire.

Not the least of the avenues of trade that will be opened up after the war, and of which Canada can naturally be expected to claim a considerable share, will be afforded by the harnessing of Russia's immense industrial and agricultural resources, says Bradstreet's Bulletin. The dormant condition of the peoples of Asiatic Russia, it is agreed by industrial and financial writers who have made first-hand investigation during the last eighteen months, has come to an end, and an improved social and economic life may fairly be said to be greatly hastened by the awakening shock of war.

With the realization of possession of practically inexhaustible mineral resources, and with many millions of acres of fertile farming country awaiting the introduction of improved agricultural methods, Russia will look towards Canada and the United States to supply a great part of the materials with which to bring her industries to a maximum of production.

That Canada has not lost sight of the opportunities of this post-war commerce is indicated by the fact that a special representative of the Department of Trade and Commerce made a thorough investigation of the condition of the people and the possibilities of the country, together with the articles likely to be most needed.

Negotiations for the construction of another transcontinental railway through Russia have been opened in the United States, and the raising of \$250,000,000 has been proposed by an American corporation to meet part of the construction costs of the railway company, which will have its headquarters at Moscow.

While the present is hardly an opportune time for closing a contract of such magnitude, the fact that active preparation is already being made for the after-war period gives guarantees for the future in connection with the development of the Slavic Empire.

Name Cut On a Tree. "Now, girls, shall I cut your name and my name in the bark of his tree?" "I suppose there will be nothing to criticize in that," said the dear girl, "provided you also cut the name of my chaperon."

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

Proper planning now will save time in need.

"The trouble with you, sir, is—if you will pardon me for saying so—that you think nobody is good enough for your daughter." "Yes, sir, and that is where we differ so radically. You appear to think anybody is."



FOR DISTEMPER

Spohn's Compound. Sure and positive preventive, no matter how horses are and are exposed to "strangles." Liquid, given on the tongue, acts on the blood and glands, and kills the germs from the body. Cures Distemper in Dogs and Sheep and Cholera in poultry. Largest selling live stock remedy. Cures La Grippe among human beings, and is a fine kidney remedy. Cut this out. Keep it. Show it to your druggist, who will get it for you. Free Booklet, "Distemper, Cattle and Cattle." SPOHN MEDICAL COMPANY, Chemists and Microbiologists, Goshen, Ind., U. S. A.

ROYAL YEAST CAKES

The best yeast in the world. Makes perfect bread.

MADE IN CANADA

EW. GILLETTE COMPANY LIMITED
TORONTO, ONT.
WINNIPEG MONTREAL

Ireland's Peat Deposits. Peat covers about one-seventh of the area of Ireland and the deposits are estimated to contain 40,000,000,000 tons of fuel.

After the Movies

Two Kinds for a Lifetime. Movies are for First Night and Second Night. Movies are for First Night and Second Night. Movies are for First Night and Second Night.

"Act so in the valley that you need not fear those who stand on the hill," is a Danish proverb.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

FOR SALE CHEAP—GOOD BOARDING HOUSE in Owen Sound. In good repair, good location, near Depot and Factories. Apply R. McGrath, Executor, Transcona, Man.

NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE

PROFIT-MAKING NEWS AND JOB OFFICES for sale in good Ontario towns. The most useful and interesting of all businesses. Full information on application to Wilson Publishing Company, 12 West Adelaide Street, Toronto.

MISCELLANEOUS

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

Money in the country. Buy a small Poultry business. Yes! If you have a small farm, we will help you to be the greatest Poultry success in Canada. Clearing of flocks. Free. Hatching Eggs 10 percent fertility guaranteed. Stock for Sale. BRUCEVILLE POULTRY FARM Box 3, BRUCEVILLE, ONT.

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

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CANADIAN ORDER CHOSEN FRIENDS

A National and Insurance society that grows in membership with the Canadian Government Standard. Risk and financial benefits optional. Authorized to obtain members and charter lodges in every Province in Canada. Purely Canadian, safe, sound and economical. If there is no local lodge of Chosen Friends in your district, apply direct to any of the following offices:

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



MICA AXLE GREASE

forms a smooth, slippery surface on the axle spindle. The ground Mica fills the pores of the steel and makes easier turning. Dealers everywhere.

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The Watchman

AND
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE

FRIDAY, MARCH 23, 1917

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J. S. GILES, Proprietor.

So a line for Poetry accompanying Memoriam Notices.

Address all communications to
THE WATCHMAN
LACHUTE QUE.

En Passant.

The strangest theory I ever heard propounded was instilled into my youthful mind at a time when, as young people have always done and I suppose always will do, I was enquiring into things I could neither understand nor hope to find answers to.

Every youth of average intelligence at some time or other runs into a period of life which appears crowded with mysteries and is full of unsolved problems. The world seems to have hibernated, awaiting the advent of the young and hopeful neophyte whose enquiries and investigations are destined to straighten out its many tangles. The youth's innocence, his blessed ignorance of the world's ways, give him an assurance an ardent effort to which many an older and more experienced man would give much to possess again, for it is more than probable that the elder did possess just as much of the same assurance, but has fortunately outgrown it unawares. But that is all a matter of sequence. The youth tackles the oyster of the world with his sword and proceeds to open it up, meanwhile he builds theories from the merest fragments of evidence, and in the completest self confidence hacks all round, fully believing that he is cutting into the bedrock of truth for the benefit of the somnolent denizens of a cog-worn, wheezy, old world, too sleepy for anything, and too tired to stop itself from turning round.

The strange theory I refer to was uttered quite casually by the brilliant young man of our rather limited, but select circle, in one of the wild flights of fancy to which he was prone. If I remember rightly, we were discussing in our own way the subject of the proportionate value of surroundings just as we might debate the threadbare subject of "Heredity and environment," or that engrossing present-day topic the "High Cost of Living." He said, in effect—

"I submit that it is within the range of possible proof that man is smaller in size than the thousandth part of a cheese wheel, as it appears to be to us. Every thing which man looks at, himself included, is magnified a myriad-fold. Sounds too, are similarly exaggerated, and what strikes upon his ear as a cannon's roar is no more than the noise made by the bursting of a seed in the ground. His senses are trained from their first perceptions to regard things on this scale, and he grows up believing in the relative magnitudes thus impressed upon him. Armies in far-flung battle array occupy no more space than a handful of sand. Streets of houses are really the size of a line of newspaper type as seen through the reverse end of a telescope. As Longfellow says, 'Things are not what they seem.' Man's marvelous nervous system, played upon by the action of life, gives the relative impression of largeness which we delude ourselves is actual size. If the human mind cannot comprehend eternity and infinite space neither can it comprehend the infinite smallness of atoms decreased in size by this hypothesis, and I defy anybody to prove conclusively that I am in error."

I was greatly impressed by this, to me, new theory of size, and in after years when like most other people, I have had occasion to "feel small," I have thought of our young friend's micro theory of things. Everybody knows (or ought to know for their own good) that "small" feeling, when the mouse hole they feel like crawling into seems as large as the Mont Vent tunnel made of glass and illuminated throughout by searchlights of superlative power and brilliance.

After all, it does not matter much whether things are large or small in reality so long as they are proportionate. That is the prolific cause of more of the troubles we fight or endure than anything else. The ordinary fitness of things ought to be good enough for ordinary mortals, but we don't always see it that way.

Men or women who cultivate disproportionate estimates of themselves and their belongings give other people no end of trouble and worry. They are for ever bubbling and boiling over with their own grievances. They continually disturb and annoy by interference with matters outside their own province, or beyond their capacity, as a result of their overweening penchant for looking at things through magnifying goggles. Their persistent chatter of small talk is mostly about themselves and what they would do under circumstances which an undiscerning provide, or blindly refuses or neglects to bring about. In the store, the factory, and the home, they act and talk as if the whole place were a void which only their presence fills, and in the country at large, if they do not become the moving pivot, the centre of all action and interest, they lay themselves out to upset everything and very often succeed.

In politics this class of person is always a stormy petrel, an agitator, a malcontent, and the reason why he never gets a permanent following is that those who are temporarily attracted to him soon break off at tangents of their own in consequence of their having similar motives.

It is a lucky thing for the country that such folks invariably quarrel among themselves, but it is none the less discom-

forting that they exist at all and for a time exert a malignant influence upon public life and opinion, and it gives me mental anguish to think that they may cause the conscientious and open minded voter many sleepless nights.

LINKSMAN.

Lachute Academy Exams.

GRADE X.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

Honours.—Nora Rodgers 96.
Class I.—Keith Owens 84, Katie Jones 81, Annie Silvers 79, Mina Dixon 78, Stuart Hay, Hazel O'Brien, Mabel Rodger 77, Edna Conlin, Leona Garretson 76.
Class II.—Edith Beers, Lawrence Gordon 73, Maud Painter 70, Myrtle Berry 65.
Class III.—Bertha Davis 58.

GRADE IX.

HISTORY.

Class I.—Lyall Middleton 81, Percy Carpenter 77, Mabel Armstrong 75.
Class II.—Douglas Bradford 66, Jean Campbell 62, Doris Hammond 60.
Class III.—Estelle Hutchins, Helena Rodgers, Hattie Giles 58, Lila Cruise 55, Jas. McGibbon 54, E. Baldwin, Jas. Calder, Percy Matthews, S. die McQuat 50.

GRADE VIII.

ARITHMETIC.

Honours.—Ryckman Alexander 97, Kenneth McQuat 95, Catherine Burwash, Margaret Wason 90.
Class I.—Ruth Arthur, Olive Morrison 78, Stella Armstrong 75.
Class II.—Rho-la Christie 70, Edith Davis 68.
Class III.—Wilfred Morrow 58, Ruby Rodgers 55, Elsie Lackey 53, Vera McJullough 52, Anna Scott 50.

GRADE VII.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

Class I.—Emma Smith 86, Edna McGregor, Margaret McQuat 85, Evelyn Hamilton 79, Ivan Carpenter 77.
Class II.—Olive Boyd 74, Gladys Armstrong, Raymond Boyd 73, M. Jones 70, Keith Christie, Henry Murphy 69, George McCoy 68, Edythe Silvers 65, Ian Hay 64, Douglas Alexander 63, James Lelshman 61, Gerald Hammond 60.
Class III.—Douglas McQuat 59, Isabel Owens 55, Harold McFaul 54, Bruce Bradford 53.

GRADE VI.

GEOGRAPHY.

Honours.—Lillian Hamilton 95, L. Bradford, Kenneth Campbell 91.
Class I.—Jefford McQuat 83, Arnold Scott 82, Jessie Hay 81, Jimmie Hay 79, Marjorie Burk 78.
Class II.—Arthur Criss 72, Herbert Darling on 71, Elmer Ryan 62.
Class III.—Willie Cottingham 53.

GRADE V.

GRAMMAR.

Honours.—Nellie Cowan 95, Mina Paul 93.
Class I.—Ida Bampton 85, Albert Darlington 80, Louis Bolton, Laurence Orme, Hilda Sutton 78.
Class II.—Harold Window 73, E. Creswell, Gordon Cruise 72, Lillie Paul 71, Gordon G. Cruise 68, Ethel Hay 67, Ivan Bennett, George McGibbon 66, Myrtle Barker 65, Norman Drysdale 64, Harry Bull 63, Kenneth Elliott 61.
Class III.—Douglas Drysdale 59, B. Cunningham 58, Myrtle Hunter 50.

GRADE IV.

MENTAL & RAPID ARITHMETIC.

Honours.—Frank Scott, Margaret Scott 100, Hazel Drysdale 95, G. Eaton Desjardins, Jean McQuat, Howard Morrison 90.
Class I.—Linton Armstrong 85, Lea Udon 80, Eva Lemay 79.
Class II.—Donald Hay, Willie Miller 70, Robert Cunningham, Charlie Miller 60.
Class III.—Annie Combie 59, Elsie Stewart 50.

GRADE III.

ARITHMETIC.

Honours.—Edgar Burwash 97, B. Rodgers 92.
Class I.—N. H. Moodie 89, Isabel Alexander 85, Norma Boyd 75.

Class II.—Ethel McQuat 74, Mariel McFaul 73, Kigour Wilson, Eleanor Yelland 72, Freddie Barker, Laura Dion, Christopher Mintz 65, Hazel Kettle 64.

Class III.—Florence Armstrong 59, Elsie Scott 58, Russell Robinson 56, Edith Jones 55, Lloyd Somerville 52.

GRADE II.

Class I.—Gordon Hay 87, Willis Stanforth 82, Violet Paul 80, Ruth Bolton 78, Annie Miller 75.
Class II.—Allen Walker 74, Lila Hay 69, Willie Painter 55, Stella Scott 62.
Class III.—Chester Cruise 59, Hazel McKim 58.

Class I.—Gordon Hay 87, Willis Stanforth 82, Violet Paul 80, Ruth Bolton 78, Annie Miller 75.
Class II.—Allen Walker 74, Lila Hay 69, Willie Painter 55, Stella Scott 62.
Class III.—Chester Cruise 59, Hazel McKim 58.

Brownburg Model School.

GRADE VIII.

GEOGRAPHY.

Class I.—Ina VanBuren 73.
Class II.—Brian Fraser 70, Willie Osley 63, Frances McQuat 62.
Class III.—John Stewart 56, Mary Hawkins 50.

GRADE VII.

GEOGRAPHY.

Class I.—Hazel McManus 76.
Class II.—R. by McFaul, Violet Johnson 69, Beatrice Warwick 62.
Class III.—Alan Stewart 58.

GRADE VI.

GEOGRAPHY.

Class II.—Herbert Becker 63.

GRADE V.

SCRIPTURE.

Honours.—Charles Prosser 100, E. McAllister 97, Ernest Evans 93, Robt. McVicar 90.
Class I.—Eileen McManus 89, Alice Bain 84, Gladys Moseley 87, Flora McDonald 83.
Class II.—Truman Clarke 74, Viola Warwick 67.

GRADE IV.

GEOGRAPHY.

Honours.—Rebecca Cohen 92.
Class I.—B. la Duncan 92, Donald Clarke 85, Nellie Hendry 79.
Class II.—Ernest Zimmer 63, George McVicar, Charles Hendry 62.
Class III.—Jack Goli, hind 52, Winnie Barrows 50.

GRADE III.

DICTION.

Honours.—Irvin Bain, Marion Stewart 98, Gladys Warwick 97, Alta Macdonald 96, Leslie Gallery 95, H. Hardie 92, Agnes McPhail 91.
Class I.—Willard Wilson 88, John Duncan 85, Willie Brown 75.

GRADE II.

MEMORY VERSES.

Honours.—Elizabeth Murray 100, Donald Boyd 99, Katie Hawkins 95.
Class I.—Willie Clarke, K. Stewart 75, Gladys Tilley 70.
Class II.—Marion Bain 85, Jack Stewart 75.
Class III.—Lizzie McKiddie 60.

St. Andrews Consolidated School.

GRADE VIII.—Arithmetic.—Beryl Todd 63, Albert Fournier, Katie McQuat 59.

GRADE.—VII.—Arithmetic.—N. Maun 60, Howard McQuat 56.

GRADE VI.—History.—Helena Rodger 75, B. la Rodger 67, Ernest McQuat 61, Gwendolen Cole 58.

GRADE V.—History.—Jack Muir 74, M. r Taylor 63, Kenrick Dorion 60, Arnold Parker 59.

GRADE IV.—Geography.—Barbara May 69, Will Pi cairn, Fred Webster 67, David Rodger 59, Heloise Dorion 57, Stanley Rodger 51.

GRADE III.—English and Composition.—Winifred May 81, Leslie Scott 81.

GRADE II.—English and Composition.—Willie Perks 89, Gertrude McQuat 78, Robert Bradley 68, Fair Rodger 59.

GRADE I.—Spelling.—Edgar Armstrong 82, Gordon Snow 60.

Our Navy Blue Dress and Costume Cloths are in great variety of prices.

W. BANFORD & SON.

Masonic Funeral.

Messrs. John A. Rice and John J. Watson were in Ottawa on Friday last, having been delegated from Argenteuil Lodge, A. F. & A. M., to meet the remains of one of their Masonic Brethren, Brother William A. McAdam, who lost his life in a disastrous hotel fire in Dawson City, Yukon Territory, on February 1st last. The body was brought home for interment in the old Parish of St. Andrews Cemetery.

Mr. MacAdam was the eldest son of the late David MacAdam of River Rouge, where he was born 51 years ago, and he went to the Yukon Territory 17 years ago. He was married some few years ago to Miss Anna May, daughter of Martin Burwash of River Rouge. He was stage driver on the route between White Horse and Dawson, and was trapped in a hotel which was one of the buildings burned in the Dawson fire. The white Horse Masonic Lodge made all arrangements for Masonic Funeral throughout, the final loving tokens being administered by the membership of our local lodge.

ST. ANDREWS

"Irish Night" at St. Andrews.

Friday evening last proved a night of great pleasure to the very large audience that gathered in the Town Hall which had been gaily decked for the occasion in memory of the Patron Saint, St. Patrick.

The chairman Rev. (Dr.) Ross presided over a programme of rare excellence, the principal feature of which was the orchestra that has made St. Andrews famous and Mr. Thomas Webster whose comic singing and facial contortions had the audience fairly worked up to the bursting point which the people were unable to suppress when he was endeavoring to spell trans-han-dan—nality.

Songs were rendered by Miss Clarke, of Brownburg, Miss Brunette, of Montreal, Mrs. C. S. Wales, Mr. Owen Todd, all of which were greatly enjoyed as was also the tableau of the nephews of Mrs. A. O. McDonnell, Masters Leslie and Gordon Snow in the tableau "The Girl I left behind me," and "Come back to Erin" by Miss Lois McQuat and Mr. A. S. McQuat. Quartettes were also given by Messrs. Owen and Douglas Todd, E. Jousse and J. S. Giles. The orchestra comprised Miss Hattie Wales, as Pianist; the Misses Tita Wales, Van Cortlandt, Lois McQuat, Violinists; Mrs. Karne, Hars and Mrs. E. S. Wales, Cello. The proceeds amounted to the sum of \$125.00.

We regret to hear of the serious illness of Mr. Dewar.

Mrs. Lamb was visiting friends in Lachute this week.

ST. ANDREWS

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Gates have moved to Cowansville.

Mrs. W. Lamb is visiting friends in Stonfield this week.

We are pleased to report that Mr. Dewar is improving.

Mrs. John Muir entertained a number of young people on Tuesday evening.

Rev. Mr. Ballant, of Kingston, preached in the Presbyterian Church on Sunday evening.

Our popular baker Mr. Haase was married last Saturday to the widow of the late Geo. Giroux.

Messrs. Gregor and Harold McGregor, of New York, are spending a few days here visiting their parents.

Mrs. Douglas, of Hawkesbury, and Mrs. Wm. Nichols, of Staynerville spent Tuesday with their sister Mrs. Nelson Hyde.

Miss F. Campbell, of Macdonald College, gave a very interesting demonstration of cooking etc. in our Model School on Tuesday.

It is reported that our favorite hotel-keeper had to pay "a sweet penny" recently as a result of the report of the Government Detectives who visited here some time ago.

Notwithstanding the rainy day the funeral of the late Wm. McAdam was very largely attended, among the nearest relatives was noticed Mr. Arthur McAdam of Toronto, Mrs. Cass of Toronto and Mrs. MacRae of Montreal.

OBITUARY.

THE LATE JOHN MACGREGOR.

News has just reached us of the death of another old County Land-mark in the person of the late John MacGregor, who passed away at St. Andrews on Tuesday last, March 20th, in his 89th year. He leaves a loving and devoted wife, seven sons and one daughter to mourn his loss. They are Harold D. of Philadelphia, Rev. Chas. P. of Pittsfield, Mass., Trevor A. and Arthur A. of New York, John of Montreal, Dr. Herbert P., Norman F. and Mary K. McCullough, of Ilderton, Ont. The funeral will be held on Friday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock from his late residence to the Carillon cemetery.

THE LATE MRS. LAPHAM.

The East Settlement and St. Andrews East are to-day mourning the loss of one of their dearest loved ones in the person of the late Amanda Miller, beloved wife of Mr. Frank Lapham who suddenly succumbed to an attack of pneumonia, which developed from measles from which she died on Saturday last.

Deceased lady was in her 49th year and had lived in the community since her marriage about 14 years ago. She was beloved by a very large circle of friends and had been a faithful member and worker in the Presbyterian Church and Sunday School and was also a member of the Soldier's Willing Workers in which she was greatly interested.

The Rev. J. L. George conducted the funeral on Tuesday last which was very largely attended.

THE LATE MRS. R. GILMOUR.

The death of Jane Hutchins the widow of the late Robert Gilmour, of Mount Maple occurred at her daughter Mrs. Joe Thompson of Montreal, Tuesday, March 6th, 1917. The deceased who has been in poor health for fourteen years, was at the time of her death in her 75th year. She leaves to mourn her loss four children Patrick of the homestead, William of Brownburg, Mrs. Malcolm McLeod of Brownburg and Mrs. Joe Thompson of Montreal. The remains were brought to Brownburg on Friday morning last and the service was held in the Presbyterian Church Rev. Mr. George officiating after which interment was made in Daleville Cemetery. The pallbearers were G. Murdoch Wm. Polson, J. Tomalty and A. Tomalty.

THE LATE MRS. T. I. POLLOCK.

The funeral took place on Wednesday March 14th, of the late Mrs. T. I. Pollock wife of the Principal of Roslyn Avenue School Westmount, from her late residence Marlboro Avenue to Mount Royal Cemetery. The service was conducted by the Rev. Dr. Clarke, of St. Andrews Church, of which she was a member.

The chief mourners were the husband and two sons Douglas and Robert, her father J. T. Pattison, her brothers Arthur and Alfred, of Ottawa, Jas. Wallace and R. W. Pollock, Montreal, and George Paul of Lachute, brother-in-law.

Others present at the home were her mother, and sisters Mrs. Kenny, of Ottawa, Mrs. Wright, of Sudbury, also Mrs. George Paul and Mrs. J. S. Pollock of Lachute, and Mrs. R. W. Pollock, of Montreal sister-in-law.

A large number of lovely floral tributes were received, showing the respect, and love which Mrs. Pollock's beautiful, unselfish disposition had won from all with whom she was associated. She was beloved by all who knew her, and was well known here in Lachute where she visited so often in company with her husband and sons.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA



Buy shoes that are made in Canada for patriotism

Invictus shoes for quality

at any Invictus agency



McFAUL BROS. WEST END

Letters from Grateful Soldiers.

Reg No. 121953, W. Wilson, 14th, Canadian Batt., B.E.F. France.

(Mossman Leishman)
I am writing on behalf of 11 weary soldiers who received your parcel and good wishes for the New Year. I am sure we are all very grateful to you, for it is very nice to know that we are not forgotten by our little friends. So I close wishing you the best of luck. From the boys and myself.
Yours truly,
W. Wilson (Montreal).

Reg No. 712954, Pte. James H. MacNeil, D. Coy. 13 R.M.A., B.E.F. France.

My Dear Little Friend Hazel;

(Leishman)
Just a few lines to let you know I received your card which was sent among some Soldiers Field Comforts. And as you wished the one that received your card to write, so I thought I would write. Dear Hazel this is a very nice place over here in France. It is beginning to look very much like spring, and getting nice and warm. Well Hazel I think all of us Canadian Soldiers will be home sometime before long, as I think the war will soon be over. Well Hazel I must close hoping to hear from my little friend soon. Bye Bye. From a Soldier in France.

The above letters have just been received from France by the pupils of No. 4 District, Parish of St. Jerusalem, Arg. Co. The pupils each sent for Xmas a filled stocking containing: pipe, tobacco, cigarettes, chewing gum, candy, soap, pencil, paper, envelopes, a gospel, card and booklet, tooth brush and paste and a wash cloth. The latter made by the pupils who whittled out their own knitting pins.

In addition to the stockings they collected and pressed Autumn leaves and cut out pictures for booklets and cards for the patients in the base hospitals which have been gratefully acknowledged by the Canadian Field Comforts commission.

Successful Concert.

The second concert of the S. S. S. Club was held in the Oddfellows Hall on Monday last, and passed off very pleasantly. By this means the young folk have been able to procure enough funds to purchase wool and supplies for all the Argenteuil Boys who are now at the front, and they greatly appreciate the work in which the members are thus engaged.

The chair was occupied by Mr. Bert Mitchell who called upon the Rev. Mr. Hayden for an opening address after which the girls of the Club sang "Tipperary" which was immediately followed by a dialogue entitled "Mischievous Matty." Songs were also rendered by Private Reilly and Mr. Owen Todd. The tableau of "Hospital Scene at the Front," was very effective and those who took part in it were as follows:—Vergante T. Dalaire and C. Palliser and Private W. Reilly (all returned soldiers), also Private Arthur Hendry, who has many friends in Lachute, and R. Robinson, formerly of the 148th. Mrs. F. W. Alexander took the part of the Red Cross Nurse to perfection as did also Mr. E. Jousse, in the capacity of the Doctor. Mrs. R. Morrison, in the first part of the scene sang "Your King and Country Need You." In the encore to this scene, a soldier was seated in an arm chair, and little Miss Edna Bull was kneeling by his side while Mrs. Edna Conlin recited "A Baby's Prayer." Gramophone selections were rendered by Mr. Walker McArthur during the evening.

The hall had been transformed by addition of many flags, lights, fancy shading etc., that made it very pleasing, and at the close of the evening a quilt, which had been donated to the Club by Mrs. Wm. Miller, was raffled the successful number 54 being drawn by Miss Janet McKimmie which number was held by Miss Ruby Hampton who was kind enough to donate it back to the Club. Mr. Geo. Deacon then put it up for auction and finally knocked it down to himself at \$150. The proceeds amounted in all to \$82.00.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Are You Going West This Spring?

Low Fares & Through Tickets

To all points in

WESTERN CANADA

and the

PACIFIC COAST

Canadian Pacific

ALL THE WAY

Electric Lighted Trains. Modern Equipment. Courteous Attendants.

For tickets, booklets and full information, apply to

J. S. GILES, Agent.

FARM FOR SALE.

One of best Farms in Argenteuil containing 250 acres known as the Owen's Farm at Stonfield, with good buildings and in a high state of fertility as a large stock of cattle and horses have been kept on this farm. For particulars apply to

J. F. OWENS, Stonfield,

or to HON. WM. OWENS, 9 Belyerde Road, Westmount, Que.

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 20, 1916.

ROUGE BOON CO'Y.

Schedule of Tolls to be collected upon the different kinds of timber and logs passing through the Co's Booms for season 1917.

On each saw log seventeen ft. and under in length 1-5 cts.

On each piece of round or flatted timber over 17 ft. in length 8 cts.

On each piece of square or waney timber 12 cts.

On each piece of 4 ft. wood 1-4 cts.

On each railway tie pr. length of 8 ft. 2-5c.

The above charges cover not only the tolls for the use of the boom but also the cost of unloading and putting timber and logs into the booms' racks.

Rouge Boon Co.
F. B. WHITTET Sec.-Treas.
Montreal, March 6th, 1917.

ROUGE RIVER IMPROVEMENT CO'Y.

Schedule of Tolls proposed for year 1917.

The Improvements are divided into 15 sections and one-fifteenth of the amount of Tolls have been apportioned to each section to facilitate the collection of same as follows:-

Red and White Pine, Tamarac, Spruce, Hemlock, square or waney board per thousand cubic ft. 10 cts.

Oak, Elm, or other hardwood, square or flatted or waney board, per thousand cubic ft. 15 cts.

Saw logs 17 ft. in length and under, thousand ft. board measure 1/2 cts.

Red and White Pine, Tamarac, Spruce, Hemlock, round or flatted, over 17 ft. and under 25 ft. long per thousand ft. board measure 8-6 cts.

Red or White Pine, Tamarac, Spruce, and Hemlock, round or flatted, 30 ft. and upwards in length per thousand ft. bd. measure 1 cent.

Sawn Timber per thousand ft. bd. measure 7 cts.

Slaves, per thousand ft. bd. measure 10 cts.

Cords of wood, shingle bolts and other lumber per cord of 128 cubic ft. 1/2 cts.

Spars per piece 2 cts.

Fullway ties, other than cedar in 8 ft. or 16 ft. lengths per length of 8 ft. 1-36 cts.

Masts per piece 3 1/2 cts.

Cedar round or flatted 8 ft. long & under per piece 1-70 cts.

Cedar round or flatted over 8 ft. and under 17 ft. long per piece 1-84 cts.

Cedar round or flatted 17 ft. and under 30 ft. long per piece 1-16 cts.

Cedar round or flatted 30 ft. and under 35 ft. long per piece 1-9 cts.

Cedar round or flatted 35 ft. and upwards in length per piece 1-4 cts.

Rouge River Improvement Co.,
F. B. WHITTET, Sec.-Treas.
Montreal, March 6th, 1917.

Fruit Trees and Plants For Spring Planting.

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.

CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY.

Are You Going West This Spring?

Low Fares and Through Tickets
To all points in

WESTERN CANADA
and the

PACIFIC COAST

Canadian Northern

ALL THE WAY
J. M. ROBY, Agent.

We are ready for large sale of all kinds of New Spring Dry Goods, being bought very early to secure the full lines.

W. BANFORD & SON.

BRITAIN—CALLS TO CANADA—

THE FACTORY THE FARM

She must have Food—

for her Armies in the Field—for her Workers in the Factory—in the Munition plant—in the Shipyard—in the Mine.

THERE'S DANGER IN SIGHT—BUT YOU CAN HELP

Do You Know— that the rapidly rising price of food stuffs means that the World's reserve supply is getting small?

Do You Know— that a world-wide famine can only be averted by increasing this supply?

Do You Know— that a "food famine" would be a worse disaster to the Empire and her Allies than reverses in the Field?

You CAN— help thwart Germany's desperate submarine thrust on the high seas.

You CAN— do this by helping to make every bit of land in Canada produce—the very last pound of food stuffs of which it is capable.

AND REMEMBER— that no man can say that he has fully done his part—who having land—be it garden patch, or farm, or ranch—fails to make it produce food to its utmost capacity.

THESE FARM PRODUCTS ARE NEEDED FOR EXPORT

WHEAT, OATS, BEEF, BACON, CHEESE, EGGS, BUTTER, POULTRY, BEANS & PEAS, WOOL, FLAX AND FLAX FIBRE, DRIED VEGETABLES

"No matter what difficulties may face us, the supreme duty of every man on the land is to use every thought and every energy in the direction of producing more—and still more."

Martin Burrell—Minister of Agriculture.

The Department invites every one desiring information on any subject relative to Farm and Garden, to write—

BRITAIN APPEALS TO CANADA

THE NEAREST PRODUCER OF STAPLE FOODS

India and Argentina are more than twice the distance away and Australia more than four times.

Canada to Britain - 2625 MILES
India & Argentina to Britain - 6000 MILES
Australia to Britain - 11500 MILES

INFORMATION BUREAU

DOMINION DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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 as well as efficient service in connection with all business entrusted to its care. The most careful attention is given to all enquiries.

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

Accounts opened and operated by mail.

Special attention given to Sale Notes.

General Banking Business Transacted.

Offices Lachute and Brownsburg.

Branch at Lachute, J. R. McOUAT, Manager

Sub-Agency at Brownsburg, J. W. LEP NE, Sub-Agent.



Let us be your Tailor!

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

We are agents for the Semi-Ready Clothing, and Crown Clothing Company

Every attention and courtesy given to all orders. Satisfaction Guaranteed

L. Guilbault
Merchant Tailor, BROWNSBURG.



RANGES AND COMFORT

The two go together and if you want them we are able to supply you. We confidently tell you that this is the best that money can buy and you will do well to call and see them. We can fit you up in household furniture. Call and secure our prices. Better than elsewhere.

G. B. LAFLAUR & Sons, Limited.

Auction Sale.

There will be sold by Public Auction at the residence of

H. LAZAROVITCH,
Main St., Brownsburg.

Next to Blacksmith Shop.
Saturday, April 21st, 1917

The following effects.—Four iron beds, 1 bedroom set, 1 sewing machine, 1 rocking chair, 10 chairs, 1 writing desk, 1 p. u. sofa, 1 organ, oilcloth, cooking stove, gasoline stove, Quebec heater, round table, 2 toilet sets, 3 clocks, 1 wash tub, 1 boiler, 1 bath tub, 2 fancy hanging lamps, 1 gasoline lamp, 3 table lamps, kitchen lamp, mirror, gasoline iron, 7 window screens, 1 screen door, 2 statues, dishes, blinds, buggy, 2 sets single harness, 2 sets of bells, 1 express, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

Sale to commence at 1 p.m. sharp

TERMS:—\$10. and under cash, over that amount 4 month credit on furnishing approved joint notes.

W. J. BOYD, Licensed Auctioneer

DALESVILLE

Services will be held as usual at Dalesville at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. and at Brownsburg at 3 p.m. Sunday, March 25th. A cordial welcome to all.

Pastor W. G. White wishes to thank very heartily all the kind friends who have rallied to his assistance in such a generous way during his illness.

MARRIAGES.

McALLISTER — CHAMBERS. — On Saturday evening a quiet wedding took place at the Methodist Parsonage when Mr. Arthur McAllister and Miss Norma Chambers, both of Brownsburg were united in Holy Matrimony. The Rev. P. J. Hayden, B.A. officiated. Mr and Mrs McAllister intend residing in Brownsburg.

DEATHS

LAPHAM — At her home St. Andrews East, Que., March 17th 1917. Amanda Miller beloved wife of Frank Lapham

GORDON. — At Isolation Hospital, Toronto, March 12th, Adelaide Gordon, youngest and dearly beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alex Gordon, late of Brownsburg. Aged 4 years and 10 months.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of J. H. Watson

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Automobile Accessories, Tires and Oils,
Ignitors and Flashlight batteries,
Nails, Felt and Builders Supplies,
Tools, Tin and Enamelled ware,
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Headstones and Monuments of all kinds
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COAL and WOOD FOR SALE.

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PRACTICAL FARMING



A Few Words About Hogs.

There is no kind of live stock, we believe, so much affected by panicky conditions as are hogs. It is evident that fewer swine than usual will be fed this winter and fewer sows will be bred to farrow in the spring. There can be no doubt regarding the price of pork next spring and summer. It has been pretty well proven by investigation and practical farmers that a pound of gain can be accomplished with about four pounds of meal. In many cases a pound of gain can be accomplished with less, but, under average conditions, we are safe in saying that four pounds of millfeed or chop will produce a pound of pork. This being true, it appears that even with the present price of feed, hogs can still be fed at a fair margin, when the farmer does not put too much value on his labor. If prices are as attractive next summer, as conditions indicate they may be, it is likely that the man who feeds hogs this winter may receive a good average return for his efforts.

Some farmers make a practice of wintering young pigs without making any attempt to finish them for spring delivery. They prefer to let them run a while on the grass and finish them in warm weather. It appears that cheaper gains result under summer conditions than in winter. It may be that many farmers with lighter stores than usual should carry their young pigs through the winter in a thrifty, growing condition, and then turn them to grass in the spring until

the wheat is threshed if need be. They could then be finished off at weights averaging around 200 pounds, at moderate cost. Farmers should give this matter some consideration for it is poor policy to follow the crowd at a time like this.—Farmer's Advocate.

Winter Work.

One of the farmers' most troublesome problems is the equalization of labor throughout the year. Among the suggestions for winter work are the following: Repair each piece of farm machinery, make tools and do other carpenter and repair work, oil and repair harness, haul manure, sharpen all tools, sharpen mower sickles, sharpen post for fences, prune orchard and other trees, clean seed, repair buildings (particularly inside work), and market grain and hay. Where cows freshen in the fall, the larger care in milking them and caring for their calves comes during the winter months.—Farm and Dairy.

The Ice Harvest.

During February, the ice crop is at its best in the greater part of Canada. The farmer should utilize his spare time to secure a supply of ice for use during the summer months. With the advent of hot weather, regrets at the lack of ice to cool beverages and to preserve food will be useless. Action at the present time will result in much comfort and pleasure next summer.

NEW ZEALANDERS' HEROISM DESCRIBED

INSTANCES OF BRAVERY OF MEDICAL CORPS AT COMME.

Malcolm Ross, War Correspondent, Tells of Work of Doctors and Army Nurses.

An interesting article written by Malcolm Ross, war correspondent with the New Zealand forces, and dealing with the work of the New Zealand Medical Corps on the Somme, has been issued by Sir Thomas Mackenzie, High Commissioner for New Zealand in England. The following are extracts:

"No account of the fighting on the Somme would be complete without reference to the splendid work done by the New Zealand Medical Corps. It was on September 13 that the corps 'took over' from the English division that our troops relieved. In a German dugout at a place known to us as Flat Iron Copse the advance dressing station was established. It was all the time under shell fire. Two of the orderlies were killed on the first afternoon. Several bearers were killed in the vicinity of Thistle Alley, another station. Others were wounded. One night both doctors and men worked for hours in their gas helmets, and that is not an easy job.

Battle Was Raging Near By.

"Two thousand yards away was Fiers, about which the battle raged for some time. From there the bearers had to carry uphill over sodden ground through a fairly heavy barrage of 5.9 high explosives and shrapnel. It was a long and difficult job, but rain or shine they never ceased their efforts. In many cases it took six bearers five hours to bring a wounded man from the relay post 500 yards south of Fiers. A medical officer and twelve men were sent out there. The post was no sinecure. There it was that Major Martin and Capt. Boyle were killed. They were splendid fellows and very brave.

"During the whole of the first week the Germans kept up their barrage, with a view to preventing transport and troops getting up to Fiers, but during the whole of the fighting not a single man ever hesitated to go forward when required.

Worked Without Sleep or Food.

"Some of the bearers worked for forty-eight hours, some for seventy-two, without sleep and with little food. One who brought a wounded man right down to Flat Iron Copse was at the finish almost worse than his patient. Another bearer was wounded, but went on carrying in other wounded till wounded a second time. He was shot in the leg. Later he was shot in the arm, but even then he picked up his stretcher and wanted to carry on, and would have done so were it not for the fact that a doctor had ordered him away. He now proudly wears the ribbon of the military medal.

"Owing to the casualties in the New Zealand Medical Corps, orders were given by the army corps that regimental officers and other officers and bearers were to go out only at night. So far as I could see, there was no very laudable intention of carrying out that order.

"The New Zealanders saved their consciences by counting night as day. In this way they got one long night of twenty-four hours. In other words, they went right through, night and day; many instances of bravery and untiring devotion to duty in the big event might be given.

Worked 20 Hours at a Stretch.

"There were men who day and night went out under shell and machine gun fire, time and again, and at great risk of their own lives saved the lives of many wounded who otherwise would have died or been killed. Some of them worked continuously collecting wounded under fire for twenty hours at a stretch. But there is no need to multiply instances. Our stretcher bearers earned undying fame in Gallipoli. The Somme enhanced the lustre of their laurels.

"The work of the doctors from beginning to end was magnificent. They do not say much about it themselves, but those of us who saw something of

it can estimate it at its true value, and the estimate is a very high one. "At all the advanced dressing stations and aid posts they were under fire, but they stuck to their work day and night, with a heroism worthy of the best traditions of British doctors. Three out of our small band lost their lives on the Somme.

GOD AND HIS WORLD.

The Mystery of Human Suffering Solved by Life of Service.

How can there be a God of goodness and mercy and love when the world is full of agony? If He is all-powerful and all-loving, how can He let such things be? It is the question of tortured souls of every generation—never, perhaps, asked by so many hearts as during the past two years. Is there an answer? Does He prove Himself to men, or is He only a dream of the weak and credulous? Science cannot answer the question, for God is not measurable by mechanical devices but by human experience.

A certain man had become totally deaf and, in rebellion at his misfortune, had lost his faith. Looking at the world through the lens of his own bitterness, he saw only cruelty and injustice. After a while he learned lip reading. It gave him back much of what he had lost, but did not soften his bitterness. He was still angry with the God in whom he did not believe.

One evening, sitting at his window, he saw a man and a woman in the little park in front of his house. Something in their attitude betrayed their misery. He got his glass and "listened"; he could read their words clearly. They had come to the end of their resources, and were saying that the only thing that seemed to be left was to end it all. A fierce anger swept the watching man.

"That," he cried, "is a specimen of God's administration! I can do better than that, at least. I'll take care of those poor wretches myself." He sent for them and had a long talk with them. As a result of the talk he put the young woman into a school where she could learn to earn her own living and he found a position for the man. The experiment turned out so well that he began to search for other people to help, and still others. His life became very rich and full.

One day he began to think back. The trail led to his own deafness, which had been the direct means of his discovering the first two whom he had helped. Every step of the way was clear; the God he had denied had led him all the way. When he began to do God's work he knew that God was!

It is the proof that never fails. No man or woman can honestly try to live the life of love and service that Jesus Christ asks of His followers and not know that God is—that He is caring for His world to-day exactly as much as He did two thousand years ago, and that the reason there is still such endless pain and sorrow in His world is because there are still so few among the millions of earth who yield themselves to work with Him.

Mexico's Shape.

In shape Mexico is like an enormous cornucopia, with its opening towards the United States.

You will be surprised to find how much good there is in the world if you will only take notice.

MURAD CIGARETTES



Everywhere Why? The blending is exceptional

Shargyos

The AUTOMOBILE



Cold-Weather Hints.

When you enter your garage on a zero morning, jump into the front seat of your car, almost exhaust the storage battery cranking the engine, and dislocate your vocabulary vainly trying to get a "fire" out of the engine, doesn't the easy starting problem strike you as being a logical one for you to study?

While the real fault may not be yours, you are as much to blame as the gasoline, the carburetor, the ignition, or what not, because you can, if you understand a little about these things, end all your cold weather starting problems, writes an expert motorist. The principal cause of hard starting is the quality of the fuel, and when you buy gasoline for your motor you accept it with all its limitations, and in self-defence you ought to know what those limitations are.

The whole subject of hard starting can be forgotten if the automobile owner will do one of three or four things, or all of them. The present grade of gasoline you are buying might be renamed "hard-starting gasoline," for it is such. Absolutely certain starting, 100 per cent. success, a fire each time (provided there is a spark), even if the thermometer shows 50 below zero, can be had if the engine is primed with 76 degree gasoline. As an alternative petroleum ether may be used as the priming fluid. Either of these substances may be obtained from a first-class oil dealer, or surely from the oil refiner, who usually has branches in the larger cities. The priming may be done in the regular way or by means of a dash priming outfit. There is no

doubt about the action of these liquids being certain at low temperatures. The writer has repeatedly tried priming in this way, and each time the engine fired as soon as it was turned over two or three times.

A dash primer for using petroleum ether or the grade of gasoline mentioned, consists of an air-tight tank of about one quart capacity fastened to the dash under the hood; a pipe leading from this tank to the inlet manifold, and another pipe from the tank to a control or a pump on the dash within easy reach of the driver. Outfits such as these may be purchased.

In those cars fitted with acetylene tanks for lighting, it can be arranged so that acetylene can be used for priming. The concern supplying the tank is in a position to supply the necessary attachments for using acetylene in this way.

If one does not wish to use the substances named, although there seems no sane reason why he should not, there are others, but of far less efficacy. The old-fashioned method of draining the radiator and refilling with hot water brings results, but it cannot be used unless one is in the home garage, or near some place where hot water can be obtained. Thus it has restricted use. The application of heat to the inlet manifold or to the fuel in the carburetor bowl will bring results, but the difficulty lies in getting sufficient heat to these parts.

The gasoline you now are buying has a high initial boiling point as compared with petroleum ether or 76 degree gasoline, and that is why it is so hard to get quick initial firing on a cold day.

A THEOLOGIAN'S REVENGE.

How a Russian Student Got Even With His Teacher.

Thirty years ago, Alexander Schmidt was dean of the university at Dorpat in the Russian province of Livonia. "The Bloodsmith," as the students called him, because of his researches concerning the circulation of the blood, was noted for the severity of his discipline. An amusing incident is told of him by an army chaplain in the Zeitung der 10. Armee.

A certain theological student once wanted to get leave from the university to attend his sister's wedding. The dean refused the necessary permission on the ground that the reason was too trivial. The student was greatly offended both because he wanted to go to the wedding and because he suspected that Doctor Schmidt had not believed that his excuse was a true one. Accordingly he was determined to get some kind of revenge.

It chanced that on the day after the affair he was reading St. Paul's second letter to Timothy, when he suddenly saw a very clever way to get satisfaction. Laying down the Bible he wrote to the Dorpat newspaper and ordered an advertisement inserted in large type that said simply, "2 Tim. iv, 14-15a." Every reader of the paper, surprised by that line, reached for his Bible and looked up the verses. Imagine the amusement of the univer-

sity students when they found that the passage was, "Alexander the companion did me much evil: the Lord reward him according to his works: of whom be thou ware also."

Build Ship in Month.

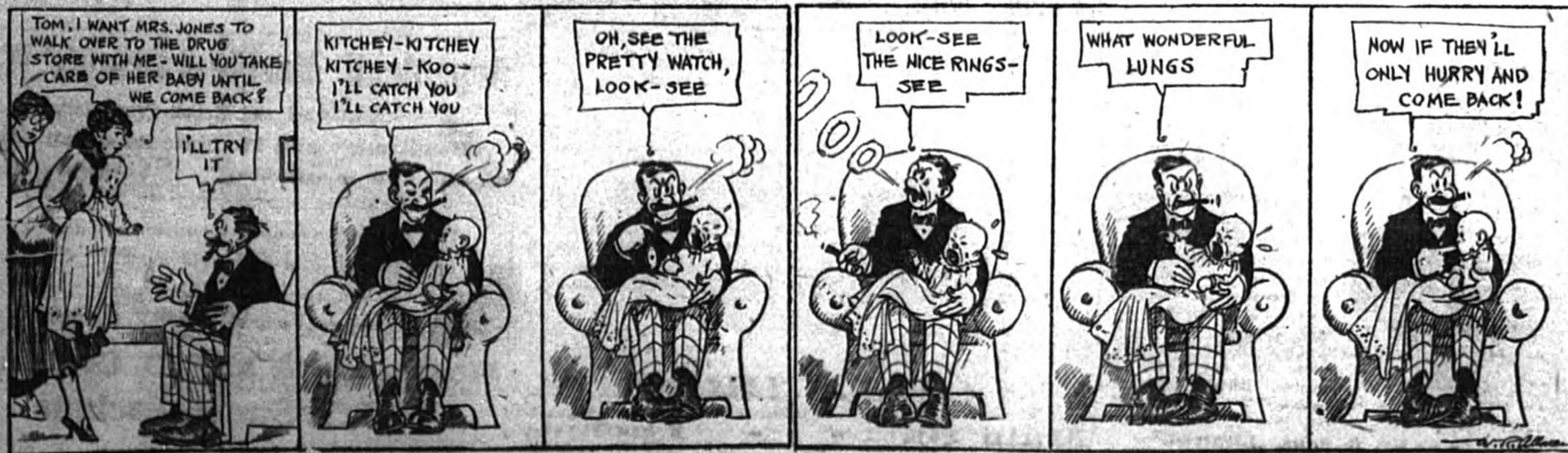
The new British Minister of Shipping, Sir Joseph Mackay, is expected shortly to outline his programme in connection with the construction of merchant ships. Already contracts have been placed for several vessels, and others will be given out as fast as arrangements can be made. In the United States and Japan standard ships have recently been built in about four months. One British shipyard expects to cut the time of construction to about three months, while another concern has agreed to deliver fifteen standard steamers in a year.

To The Doctor.

"Um. Yes. Ah!" remarked the medico in his best bedside manner to his patient as they stood in the consulting room. "I'll give you the following prescription," and he handed him three small packages.

"A powder for my headache," he said aloud; "a pellet for my liver," he continued; "and a capsule for my gouty foot." Then he stopped and pondered deeply for a moment. "I say, doctor," he queried, "how'll the little beggars know the right place to go when they get inside?"

The Doings of the Duffs.



"SALADA"

Every Leaf is of Virgin Quality

Sealed Packets Only. Never in Bulk.

Black, Mixed or Green.

E 217

THROUGH THE DARK SHADOWS

Or The Sunlight of Love

CHAPTER XXI.—(Cont'd.)

"You ask me why?" he murmured, his forehead damp with the force of his emotion. "You, who know how I love you—worship your very shadow!"



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

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

London.—Do you wear glasses? Are you a victim of eye strain or other eye weakness? If so, you will be glad to know that according to Dr. Lewis there is real hope for you. Many whose eyes were failing say they have had their eyes restored through the principle of this wonderful free prescription. One man says, after trying it: "I was almost blind could not see to read at all. Now I can read everything without any glasses and my eyes do not water any more. At night they would pain dreadfully; now they feel fine all the time. It was like a miracle to me. A lady who used to say: 'The atmosphere around my eyes is so bad that I cannot see without glasses.' I can now read the fine print without glasses. It is believed that thousands who wear glasses can now discard them in a reasonable time and maintain good eyesight by following the simple rules given in the prescription. The doctor's name is Dr. Lewis, and the prescription is free. It is a simple matter to obtain it. Write to Dr. Lewis, 100, St. Peter Street, Montreal, and he will send you the prescription free of charge. It is a simple matter to obtain it. Write to Dr. Lewis, 100, St. Peter Street, Montreal, and he will send you the prescription free of charge. It is a simple matter to obtain it. Write to Dr. Lewis, 100, St. Peter Street, Montreal, and he will send you the prescription free of charge.

of ever getting glasses. Eye troubles of many descriptions may be wonderfully benefited by following the simple rules. Here is the prescription: Go to any active drug store and get a bottle of Bon-Opto tablets. Drop one Bon-Opto tablet in a fourth of a glass of water and allow to dissolve. With this liquid bathe the eyes two to four times daily. You should notice your eyes clear up perceptibly right from the start and inflammation will quickly disappear. If your eyes are bothering you, even a little, take steps to save them now before it is too late. Many hopelessly blind might have been saved if they had cared for their eyes in time. Note: Another prominent physician in whom the above article has been quoted, said: "Bon-Opto is a very remarkable remedy. Its constituent ingredients are well known to eminent eye specialists and widely prescribed by them. The manufacturer's guarantee is to strengthen eyesight 50 per cent in one week's time in many instances or refund the money. It can be obtained from any good drug store and is one of the few few preparations I feel bound to recommend. For further particulars in almost every family." The Vendor, Dr. Lewis, 100, St. Peter Street, Montreal, will fill your order if you request it.

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

FOR 40 YEARS
THE STANDARD
REMEDY

MOTHER
SEIGEL'S SYRUP

FOR STOMACH
AND LIVER
TROUBLE

At all drug stores, or direct on receipt of price, 50c and \$1.00. The large bottle contains three doses as much as the smaller. A. J. Wilbur & Co., Montreal, 100, St. Peter Street, Montreal.

stance, whatever sins I may have committed, you are my first love, and you will be my last. I am not worthy to touch your hand, as pure as it is white, but will you not forgive me the folly of my past life, and let me live in hope that I may do better? I swear from this day forth to cast off the old life, with all its emptiness and folly, and lay the future at your feet."

As his passionate words ceased, she turned to him.

"Adrien, I do not know what to think," she said in low, troubled tones. "I wrote to you last month—that day we came up to London, believing that perhaps you had learned to care a little for me; but when you deliberately spent the day with another woman, sooner than with me, what am I to think?"

"What do you mean?" he asked hoarsely.

"I saw you," she returned simply. "when we were at the station, auntie and I, on the twenty-second—"

"The twenty-second!" he echoed, through blanched lips.

"Yes, you were at Waterloo Station with someone, I did not see her face. But what does it matter now? If you had cared—" She stopped abruptly.

"I do care," he reiterated passionately. "Heaven above knows that; but I do not hope to make you believe me. Constance, I can give neither you nor any living being the explanation of that awful day. But I swear to you that the meeting was unsought by me. I could not help myself. I do not know how all this has come about. I understood from Standon that—that he was engaged to—"

"Muriel Branton," interrupted Constance softly. "He told me himself."

"For a moment, Adrien stared at her in stupefaction.

"If I had known we were at cross-purposes!" he exclaimed. "I see it all now—when it is too late," and sinking down on the stone seat he buried his face in his hands.

"For a minute there was silence, broken at last by the rustle of Lady Constance's dress as she came timidly towards him.

"Adrien," she murmured, very low indeed, but not so low that he did not hear.

He looked up, gave one swift glance at her blushing face, then, with an incoherent cry of delight, caught her in his arms.

"My darling!" he cried. "I love you. Believe that, though I failed you so."

No further words were spoken—none were needed; then Adrien said gently.

"Darling, before we return, tell me, just once—let me hear it from your own lips, that you love me for I can scarcely believe I am awake."

"It is no dream, Adrien," she said, her face flushing and quivering with pent-up emotion. "I love you, dear."

Again he clasped her in his arms and neither heard a step behind them. It was not until a warning cough roused them, that Adrien started, and became aware of the presence of Mr. Jasper Vermont.

CHAPTER XXII.

While the preparations for the ball at Barmister Castle had been going on apace, trouble and confusion reigned in the little village on the banks of the Thames.

No sooner had Mr. Jasper Vermont taken his departure, than poor Lucy Ashford sank on the floor of the shop, and burst into a flood of tears. So great had been the strain that she was completely unnerved, and had quite forgotten the likelihood of her husband's return from Richmond, as well as the mysterious disappearance of Jessica, who had not been seen in the house since the arrival of Adrien Leroy and his unconscious burden.

This sudden realisation of all the presentiment of evil which Lucy Ashford had ever in her mind, burst on her like a thunderbolt. She had known always that the man, Mr. Jasper Vermont, who knew her secret, was alive; but never before had she been actually threatened with its betrayal. Her father, Mr. Harker, had always stood between her and that dreadful possibility.

Presently, she jumped up and called to Jessica. Then she remembered that the girl had disappeared from the time she had sent her from the room. Fearing that Vermont might yet change his mind and return for the night, she ran to the door, calling out

NURSES WANTED

Pupil Nurses wanted for the Training School, Hospital for the Insane, Toronto. Three years' Course: \$13 per month, with board and uniform.

Apply Miss D. West,
939 Queen St. West,
Toronto.

Jessica's name in a paroxysm of nervous terror, which finally, on receiving no reply, ended in a severe attack of hysterics, in the midst of which her husband returned and found her.

With an exclamation of alarm, he raised her from the floor and bore her upstairs to the bed on which Lady Merivale had lain such a short time ago. He was greatly puzzled by the disordered appearance of the room, and his first thought was of burglars.

He gave no time to this, however, but hastened to get his wife into bed, then rushed out for a doctor. When he returned with him it was found that Lucy had relapsed into a state of fever, and was talking deliriously of an inn at Canterbury, an individual of the name of Johann Wilfer, and most of all, making plaintive appeals to Jasper Vermont not to betray her.

As the next day Jessica had not returned, Ashford found all his work cut out for him, to see after the shop and the children, as well as his wife, a kindly neighbor came to his rescue; but John insisted on nursing Lucy himself, while the woman remained downstairs.

At first, the husband paid little attention to the wandering, incoherent sentences of his wife; but as the first excitement died down, and they began to take distinct form, he bent over her, and learned the one error of her life. Naturally, poor John recoiled in horror; the whole thing seemed so incredible, so impossible to believe.

When he had had time to reflect, he saw that this explained all the little strangenesses in his wife's conduct and manner; her intense nervousness at the sight of any stranger; her reticence as to her youthful days; all this was borne in on his mind, and he realised that he had been deceived.

His wife, in whom he had so trusted had loved another before him; and at the bitter truth, John Ashford utterly broke down, and, hiding his face in the caunterpane, sobbed like a child.

Tears sometimes are Nature's own medicine, and do more to soften the heart than any words. After the first shock had worn away, Ashford commenced to look back on the happy days he had spent with Lucy; the way she had worked with him, and for him. These thoughts did their healing work, and accordingly, a few days later, when Luck Ashford returned to consciousness, she found her husband's eyes gazing into hers with only pitying tenderness in their depths.

"John," she said faintly. "have I been ill?"

"Yes, dear," he replied gently. "Something in his saddened tones, or perhaps some strange intuition, told Lucy that her secret was no longer hers alone."

"John!" she cried, her voice shaking with terror and weakness. "You know all!" And she hid her face in her hands.

Her husband bent over her tenderly and kissed the thin cheek.

"Yes, dear," he said. "You've told me all. Why didn't you trust me before?"

She looked at him in wonder, hardly believing the evidence of her own ears. Was this all the reproach and anger he would deal out to her? Could it be possible that, knowing all, the man she had loved, yet feared, solely on this account, would not only forgive but take her into his heart again?

As if in answer to her bewildered thoughts, John's arm was around her neck, and his kiss of forgiveness fell upon her lips.

Presently, she looked up, with a look of ineffable peace and gratitude on her face.

"John," she said, "send for poor father; it will be new life to him to know that this dreadful weight is off my heart, and that you, knowing what a bad woman I have been, will still call me your wife. Oh, fetch him to me soon, dear, that he may be happy too."

(To be continued.)



Ginger Recipes for Cold Days.

Gingerbread—One cup dark molasses, one cup granulated sugar, one-half cup shortening (half lard and butter), one cup cold water, one teaspoon each of soda, cinnamon and ginger, four cups flour. Stir sugar, shortening, spices and molasses together with water. Then add flour sifted with soda. Beat about ten minutes and bake.

Ginger Pudding—Four ounces of flour; six ounces of molasses; one egg; one teaspoonful ground ginger; ounce of lemon; pinch of salt; four ounces of breadcrumbs; four ounces of finely chopped or shredded suet; one teaspoonful baking powder; two tablespoonfuls milk. Having chopped the suet as finely as possible, grate the lemon rind and mix these two with the flour, breadcrumbs, baking powder and ground ginger. Add the molasses and the well-beaten egg. Then with the milk rinse out the bowl in which the egg was beaten and add to the rest. Mix very well and pour into a well-greased pudding mold; steam for three and a half hours. Serve with a sweet or a hard sauce.

When measuring the molasses the best method is to dip a tablespoon in flour

and then to fill with the molasses, which will easily roll out from the floured measure. One tablespoon (heaped) is roughly one ounce.

Boiled Ginger Pudding—One-half pound of suet; one pound of flour; one-half pound of brown sugar; two heaping teaspoonfuls of ground ginger.

Chop the suet very finely, and mix with the other ingredients. Put all quite dry just as they are into a very well-greased mold and boil for three hours. When cooked turn out on a hot dish and serve with a hot, sweet sauce poured over.

Ginger Puffs—One-half pound of flour, one teaspoonful of ground ginger, three eggs, one tablespoonful of sugar, preserved ginger. If not sufficiently moist add a little milk. Mix the flour, ginger and sugar together; beat the eggs very thoroughly and stir them into the dry ingredients. Butter some little baking tins, put small pieces of preserved ginger at the bottom; half fill with the mixture and bake in a quick oven. Serve with wine sauce or a little ginger syrup heated and flavored with lemon juice.

Gingerbread Pudding—One-half pound of stale gingerbread, one ounce of molasses, one egg, two ounces of

sugar, one-half pound of flour, two ounces of almonds, one-half pint of milk. Crumble the gingerbread and mix with the flour, sugar and blanched and chopped almonds, then stir in the molasses, milk and beaten egg. Mix thoroughly, turn into a well-buttered mould and steam for three hours.

Ginger Rings—One pound of brown sugar, one pound of flour, two tablespoonfuls of ground ginger, six ounces of butter, one egg.

Cream the butter and sugar and add the beaten eggs, flour and ginger. Mix thoroughly and knead lightly. Roll out on a floured board a quarter of an inch thick. Cut into rings, using doughnut cutter. Bake in a moderate oven till they have acquired a deep golden brown color.

Ginger Snaps—Ten ounces of flour, two teaspoonfuls of ground ginger, a pinch of salt, one-half pound of golden syrup, three ounces of butter, a small teaspoonful of baking powder. Mix the flour, ginger, salt and baking powder together. Warm the syrup and melt the butter in it. Stir into the dry ingredients, roll out and cut into rounds. Bake on a greased tin for fifteen minutes in a moderate oven.

95¢ ON TRIAL
16 FULLY GUARANTEED CREAM SEPARATOR
ABSOLUTE PROPOSITION to send new, well made, easy running, perfect cream separator for only \$16.00. (Cash value never less than \$25.00.) It is the only separator, easily cleaned, different from picture, which illustrates larger capacity machine. See our easy Monthly Payment Plan. Delivered promptly from Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, St. John, N. B., and St. John, N. S. Write for catalogue free and easy payment plan. AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO. See page 16, Montreal, N. Y.

If a soft piece of home-made bread is rubbed on a scorch on woollen goods, it will remove the scorch.

It is better to have too much than too little of the mineral substances found in milk and fresh vegetables.

All cereals should first be boiled rapidly for a few minutes and then slowly for hours in a double boiler.

Sure Success in Sowing Seeds
DON'T waste your efforts and time on seeds of questionable quality. Buy Bruce's. For 50 years we have sold seeds and each year made satisfied customers. Insure the success of your garden by selecting from the list below—
Bruce's Mosley Collection Sweet Peas—6 separate colors—25c. postpaid. Bruce's Tall Dwarf Collection Nasturtiums—4 separate colors—25c. postpaid. Bruce's Empire Collection Asparagus—4 separate colors—25c. postpaid.
Bruce's Garden Seeds
Try them. Splendid varieties
Beans—Hedges, W. G. Day... 1 lb. 50c. postpaid
Sweet Corn—Early Golden Bantam... 1 lb. 50c. postpaid
Peas—Early Settler... 1 lb. 50c. postpaid
Write to-day for handsomely illustrated catalogue of Vegetables, Fruit and Flower Seeds, Plants and Bulbs, Country Supplies, etc., etc.
JOHN A. BRUCE & CO. Limited
Hamilton, Canada

CANADIANS WANTED FOR THE ROYAL NAVY
Canadians wanted for the Royal Naval Canadian Volunteer Reserve for immediate overseas service. Only men of good character and good physique accepted.
Pay \$1.10 Minimum per day—Free Kit. \$20.00 per Month Separation Allowance.
Experienced men from 35 to 45, and boys from 15 to 18 accepted for service in the CANADIAN NAVAL PATROLS for defence of the Coast.
Apply to COMMODORE EMILIUS JARVIS
Naval Recruiting Officer, Ontario Area
103 Bay Street, TORONTO, or
Dept. of the Naval Service
OTTAWA

DEPORTATION OF BELGIAN MEN LEAVES WOMEN AND CHILDREN MORE HELPLESS THAN EVER
Neutral protests do not prevent the Germans from continuing the deportation and enslavement of the able-bodied men who were left in unhappy Belgium—and we are powerless to stop it until we have won the war.
Meanwhile the Neutral Commission for Relief in Belgium, administered without pay by great-hearted Americans, is saving the women and children from starvation. Here we CAN help promptly and effectively, by giving generously to the Belgian Relief Fund.

More contributions than ever are needed, because the higher prices of foodstuffs, particularly wheat, have seriously increased the cost of feeding these millions of dependent Belgians. How much can you spare the victims of one of the blackest, most cold-blooded crimes?
Send whatever you can give weekly, monthly or in one lump sum to Local or Provincial Committees, or
SEND CHEQUES PAYABLE TO TREASURER
Belgian Relief Fund
59 St. Peter Street, Montreal.
The Greatest Relief Work in History.

FOR 40 YEARS THE STANDARD REMEDY
MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP
FOR STOMACH AND LIVER TROUBLE
At all drug stores, or direct on receipt of price, 50c and \$1.00. The large bottle contains three doses as much as the smaller. A. J. Wilbur & Co., Montreal, 100, St. Peter Street, Montreal.

G. L. MEIKLE & CO. Spring and Summer Suits.

500 yds. New Embroidery

at

Manufacturer's Prices

25 Pair of Wool Nap Blankets
greatly Reduced in Price

5,000 yds. New English Prints.
New Spring Dress Goods in Stock

White Front
G. L. MEIKLE & CO.

Buy at
COST

The Lachute Stores Limited,

Guarantees to save from
15 to 25 p.c. to its patrons.

We have stocked a very large, well-assorted, and up-to-date
Supply of Groceries and Provisions, Cured and Cooked Meats, etc.
which we intend selling at very low prices and at COST to Share-
holders. Shares are now being sold at \$5.00 each, and it is
your privilege to become a Shareholder and reap the PROFITS.

Orders of \$25.00 and upwards to those not being shareholders
will receive a special discount. It is also our intention to cater
to rural districts. Requirements may be ordered by phone.

Phone No. 93

Orders Promptly supplied and deliveries made.

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

Have you
tried the
Victor
Tungs-tone
Stylus
Needles



3 for 10 cts.
You can
play
50 to 100
records
without
change

Victor Victrolas \$21.00 to \$400.00

Records 10 inches double sides 90 cents.
12 inches \$1.50.

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

OMER PAQUETTE - - Agent
MAIN STREET, LACHUTE

Fresh Stock of Lowney's and Page and Shaw's Choco-
lates and Boudoirs always on hand.

We have received a large assortment of SPRING & SUMMER
Tweeds of the Latest Designs and Best Quality.

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

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

GEOFFROY BEDARD

THE TAILOR.

Main Street, - Lachute.

Sugar-making Time!

We are prepared for you
so don't pass by the house
that will give you the very
best satisfaction in town

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.
SIR HENRY N. BATE, RUSSELL BLACKBURN, GEORGE BURN, SIR HENRY K. EGAN, D. M. FINNIE, General Manager.	ALEXANDER MACLAREN, DENIS MURPHY, HON. SIR GEORGE H. PERLEY, E. C. WHITNEY, W. DUTHIE, Chief Inspector.

A general banking Business Transacted.

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Grenville Branch, - - - E. M. Hoben, Manager.

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DEALER IN

Farm Machinery, Deering and McCormick also Fleury's famous
Plow, and J. B. Dore's Thrashers. Etc., International En-
gines, 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,
Sieves, Ranges, Oils, Churns, Wa-
shing Machines, Wringers, Be-
atty Bros., Stalls, Stanch-
litter & Feed Carriers,
Ladders, Lumber,
Shingles, Clap-
boards, 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.

Semi-Ready Tailoring!



Your New Spring
Suit made to your
order just as you
want it.

Your choice of the best Worsted
Serges and Tweeds imported from
England.

Extra Special in Men's and Boy's
Ready-made Suits.

The choicest novelties of the Sea-
son in Men's Felt Hats and Caps.

Also a large assortment of Boots
and Shoes, having bought in large
quantities direct from the manufac-
turer before the last advance in price.
I can offer you some great values.

Your Inspection Invited.

Boots Repaired.

Tel. 65

W. G. Staniforth.

LACHUTE MARBLE & GRANITE WORKS

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

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

Terms to suit Purchasers.

W. M. SCOTT, Prop.

Automobiles

"The Car that won the Glidden Tour"

Minneapolis, Minn., to
Glacier National Park, Mont.

Eight Days Endurance Contest

W. J. BOYD, Licensed Auctioneer,
LACHUTE, QUE.

DR. HUGH McCONNELL,

SURGEON DENTIST

Phone, Westmount, 5489.

5142, Sherbrooke, Montreal

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R. A. DRAPEAU,

ADVOCATE,

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OPPOSITE POST-OFFICE,

LACHUTE, - QUE

DR. JOHN McO. DREW, B.A.

Physician and Surgeon,

Between the Bank of Ottawa

and W. G. Staniforth's Store,

Main Street,

Phone No. 6.

LACHUTE, QUE. Main Street, - Lachute, Que.

DR. G. A. OLUNIE, L.D.S.

SURGEON DENTIST

Office over Banford's Store.

Here Every Day.

L. L. LEGAULT B.C.L.,

ADVOCATE,

Roby's Block.

Main St., LACHUTE.

GAETAN VALOIS, L.L.L.

NOTARY

Money to loan on security

Depositor of the late J. E.

Valois, notary's papers.

LACHUTE, - QUE.

H. J. CRESWELL, B.A., B.C.L.,

NOTARY,

The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XLII

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, MARCH 30, 1917.

NO. 8

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

NOT CONSCRIPTION !!

Voluntary Service

We are looking for men to
join "C" Squadron to fill the
places of ones that have gone
overseas.

DO YOUR DUTY MEN
BY JOINING UP AT ONCE.

Protect the Flag—Do not let
it protect you.

Apply to,

Major Smith, Captain Copeland, Lieut.
R. D. Bradford, Lieut. W. J. Bryant and
Sergeant-Major Todd.

Twenty Men Wanted, to go
West where they can work for farmers
and do homestead duties. Good wages
the year round. \$80.00 summer months.
Apply to J. D. CAMPBELL, Lachute.

Property for Sale—Good 7
roomed house, electric light and water,
good stables, on Foundry St. Lachute.
Bargain to ready purchaser. Apply to
GEO. PAUL, Main St. Lachute.

FARM FOR SALE.

One Hundred acre Farm, one mile
from Grenville village, with good barns.
About 60 acres under cultivation, balance
good bush lot and pasture. Further
particulars apply to,
MISS KELLY, Grenville, P. Q.

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 client-
ele for a first-class workman.
Nice opportunity for CASH MONEY.
Apply to
GAETAN VALOIS, Notary, Lachute.

Public Notice.

Public Notice, is hereby given to all
persons indebted to the School Com-
missioners of the Parish of St. Jerome,
that their indebtedness must be paid
into the Secretary on, or before
the 30th. of March inst., otherwise
according to instructions received
their accounts will be handed into an
attorney for collection.

G. J. WALKER, Secy.
Lachute, March 13th, 1917.

Registered Yorkshire Pigs for Sale,
either sex. Best of breeding. Prices
right. Apply to JAS. A. DREW,
Lachute, R. R. No. 4.

Mens and Ladies Boots are now in
stock. Come in and get yours while all
the sizes are on hand.
W. BANFORD & SON.

CRESWELL'S

Canada Cement

Prices Right

R. Creswell Regist'd.

LOCAL NEWS

Mr. Stuart McPaul, of Montreal, spent
the week-end in town.

Miss Margaret Hay, of St. Lambert's
spent the week-end in town.

Mr. Thérien Carpenter, of Ottawa
spent the week-end in town.

Messrs. William and Thomas White
spent Wednesday in Montreal.

Mr. A. Campbell, of Dalesville, was in
Montreal the early part of this week.

Miss Maggie Walker is spending a
short visit with friends in Montreal this
week.

Miss Middleton, of Clinton, Ont., is
the guest of Mrs. A. McQuat for a few
days.

Mrs. Lafonde, of St. Lambert spent a
few days in town this week visiting
friends.

Mr. Wm. McColl, of Ste. Joseph du
Lac, was the week-end guest of Mrs.
John Hay.

Mrs. Wayne and daughter Dorothea left
on Wednesday to rejoin her husband in
Chicago.

Mrs. Geo. Christie returned on Monday
from a pleasant visit to Mrs. Lamb at
Buckingham.

Miss Jessie McArthur, of Montreal,
spent a few days this week the guest of
her parents.

Mrs. and Miss Poney, of Abbotsford,
Que., were guests of Mrs. McBurney
for the week-end.

Mr. Wallace, of the Confederation Life
Insurance Co., was in town the early
part of this week.

Miss Y. Marcl begs to announce her
Millinery Opening on Wednesday, April
4th, and following days.

Mr. H. Gaudin, of Montreal, was in
town on Wednesday in the interests of
the Canadian Northern Railway.

It will be welcome news to our readers
to know that all stores will be closed in
Lachute on Good Friday, April 6th.

Miss Hampton announces her Spring
Millinery opening, for Tuesday April
3rd, and following days. All are invited.

Mr. John Hay M.P.P., left on Monday
for Quebec to attend a meeting of the
Council of Agriculture for the Prov. of
Quebec.

Messrs. Robt. and Donald Peers leave
this week for Toronto, where they have
enlisted with the Royal Flying Corps for
Overseas Service.

Miss Constance Banford returned on
Wednesday from a pleasant 6 months
visit with her sisters in Buffalo and
Schenectady, N. Y.

Mrs. R. Stewart and daughter, of
Ottawa, also Mrs. C. Rupert Duncan and
little Marion, of Fort William, were
guests of Mrs. (Dr.) Peterson for a few
days. They also visited St. Andrews on
Thursday calling upon old friends.

The closing lecture of the series of
Evangelist meetings held by Gipsy
Simon Smith was given on Tuesday even-
ing to a large audience in the Baptist
Church. The speaker gave a most
graphic and interesting account of life
in a gipsy camp, with his "subsequent
conversion." During his stay here Mr.
Smith was the guest of Rev. Mrs.
Forsythe.

A conference was held in Lachute
Baptist Church on Tuesday afternoon at
which Mr. A. Matthews of Montreal, re-
presenting the Home Mission Board of
the Baptist Denomination was the speaker,
who intimated they were desirous of
increasing the stipends of all Home
Missionaries to a minimum of \$700, with
tree house and horse-keep where required.
It was considered that this action was
necessary owing to the increased cost of
living. All churches were requested to
increase their donations to the Home
Mission Fund at least 25 per cent which
Lachute has already done.

—:—:—
THE LATE PRIVATE AUSTIN
CUNNINGHAM.

News has been received that Private
Austin Cunningham, who enlisted with
the 73rd Highlanders, has died of wounds
received "somewhere in France" while
in the performance of his duty in serving
his King and Country. Austin was a
boy well known in Lachute and vicinity
and to his sister Mrs. David John Rodger
of East Settlement and his loved ones at
Huntingdon, Que., we offer our deepest
sympathies.

—:—:—
THE LATE ROGER VALOIS.

We regret to announce the sad death
of Mr. Roger Valois, who passed away
on Tuesday last at his home in 317 St.
Joseph Boulevard, Montreal. Deceased
was the eldest son of our late lamented
townsman Mr. J. E. Valois and was a
young man of great ability which he
displayed in the editorial columns of
La Pays. Though only 29 years of age
Mr. Valois had won a name for himself
as wielding one of the finest pens in
Montreal journalism. He had a principle
and fought for it, always aiming for the
uplifting of the masses in such a way as
to secure better conditions and a brighter
life. He was always a fearless fighter
against wrong-doers and carries with
him to his last resting place an honored
name. To his brother Gaetan, his wife
and friends we tender our sincerest
sympathy. The funeral takes place on
arrival of the train from Montreal Friday
March 30th.

Red Cross Report for month of March.

The Lachute Branch of the Red Cross
Society wish to acknowledge the following
donations, Mrs. J. W. McQuat \$2.00,
Mrs. J. L. George \$3.00, Mrs. Gold-
worthy \$1.00. Ten pairs socks from
Lakesfield Guild. Seven boxes buttons
from J. J. Giles and Bro.

List of work and workers for March.
Sewing pyjamas, Mrs. A. Mitchell,
6; Miss Margaret Miller, Mrs. A. Middle-
ton, Miss M. Hills, 4 each; Mrs. Banford
Miss Jane McQuat, Mrs. Hampton, 5
each; Miss Buchanan, Mrs. H. J. Deacon,
Mrs. Jas. Hamilton, Mrs. Lyster, Mrs.
J. M. McPaul, 3 each; Mrs. L. Ryan,
Mrs. Brennan, Miss Barron, Mrs. J. H.
McPaul, Mrs. T. McQuat, Mrs. E. H.
Wilson, Mrs. Moody, Mrs. Val Morrison,
Mrs. Chas. Miller, Miss K. Giles, Mrs.
Menzies, 2 each; Mrs. G. Bodard, Mrs.
Hunter, Mrs. G. Paul, Mrs. Wm. Miller,
Mrs. A. Bodard, Mrs. Slater, Mrs.
Monette, Mrs. G. H. Christie, Miss M.
C. Hay, Miss Gibbs, Mrs. Owens, Mrs.
T. Christie, Mrs. H. W. Giles, Mrs. T.
Moore, Mrs. W. McPaul, 1 each.

Shirts, Convent Sisters, 10; Miss E.
McKinnier, 8; Mrs. G. Hunter, Mrs.
Lyster, Mrs. D. McLean, Mrs. R. Bos,
3 each; Mrs. Jas. Hamilton, Mrs. Chas.
Miller, Mrs. R. Muir, Mrs. A. Dolg, Mrs.
T. B. Morrison, Mrs. R. Leishman, Mrs.
McLure, Mrs. R. Dolg, Jr., Mrs. J. W.
Robertson 2 each; Mrs. Brennan, Mrs.
Jas. Campbell, Mrs. T. McQuat, Mrs.
Robt. Evans, Mrs. E. H. Wilson, Mrs.
J. W. McQuat, Mrs. Hogg, Mrs. Wert,
Miss Buchanan, 1 each.

Socks, Miss A. CLean, Mrs. Sum-
merby, Mrs. H. Scott (Cambria) 6 each;
Mrs. J. W. Alexander, Miss E. McPar-
lane, 5 each; Mrs. Banford, Mrs. G.
Calder, Mrs. A. Mitchell, Mrs. R. Mc-
Arthur, Miss M. Hills, Mrs. E. H. Wilson,
Miss L. Todd, Mrs. Jas. Patton, 4 each;
Miss Buchanan, Miss Kate McGibbon, Miss
A. L. Moore, Miss M. Wilson, Mrs. H.
Kettyle, 3 each; Mrs. H. J. Deacon, Mrs.
J. W. Todd, Mrs. A. McGibbon, Miss
G. Mitchell, Mrs. W. M. Jir, Mrs. D. Jos
Miss G. O. McQuat, Mrs. M. Rogers,
Miss Harriet Hammond, Mrs. T. Morrison,
Mrs. Forber, Mrs. McAdam, Mrs. Mc-
Gillivray, Mrs. R. C. Hammond, Mrs.
M. Gall, Mrs. J. Jackson, Mrs. Allan
Morrison, Mrs. H. W. Giles, Mrs. C.
McBurney, Mrs. T. B. Morrison, Mrs.
R. Leishman 1 each; Mrs. McClure,
Mrs. Hope, Miss R. Clarke, Mrs. Jas.
Campbell, Mrs. A. Riddell, Miss B. Mc-
Quat, Miss Muir, Mrs. Robt. Evans, Miss
H. McNaughton, Mrs. Clunie, Mrs. T.
Hume, Mrs. Crozier, Mrs. H. Gall,
Miss B. Bradford, Mrs. Cottingham, 2
each.

Pillow Stips, Mrs. Massiah, 23; Mrs.
Jas. Campbell, 10; Miss A. Riddell, 8;
Mrs. Wm. McPaul 6; Mrs. W. H. Scott,
7; Miss Barron 5; Mrs. Brennan, 4;
Scarfi, Miss Barron, 1.

Towels, Mrs. Jos. Lafleur, Mrs.
Whiffen 20 each; Miss Loyachen, Mrs.
Monette 9; Mrs. J. McGibbon 8; Miss
E. Deacon, Miss G. Mitchell, Mrs. J. W.
McQuat 6 each;

Comfort bags, Mrs. Robt. Evans 12;
Mrs. Hampton, Mrs. Moory, Mrs. Slater
2 each.

H. W. B. Covers—Mrs. Banford 22.
French Caps, Miss Buchanan, 12; Miss
R. Rampson 8; Miss Barron 2.

List of articles sent to Montreal in
March, 23 H. W. B. Covers, 22 trench
caps, 84 mile pyjamas, 95 towels, 58
pillow cases, 16 comfort bags, 132 pairs
socks, 76 flannel shirts, 1 scarf.

Church of England services will be
held (D.V.) in Lachute parish as follows:
Sunday, April 1st, Holy Communion in
St. Simeon's church, at 10.30 a.m. and
usual service at 7 p.m.

Holy Communion at Brownsburg
3 p.m. The usual service at St. Aidan's
church, Louisa, at 3 p.m. if the state of
the roads permit.

Service in St. Simeon's church, on
Good Friday, at 10 a.m.

CUSHING

Miss Whelehan spent a few days in
Montreal last week.

Mr. Fraser Watson spent a few days in
the city last week.

Mrs. George Hodgson is the guest of
her daughter Mrs. Frank Fuller.

Mrs. Geo. O'Brien, of Lachute, is visit-
ing her niece Mrs. C. L. Cooke at present.

Miss Alice Davidson is the guest of
Mrs. Dunlop, of St. Annes for a few
weeks.

Rev. Mr. Fowler, of Montreal, again
occupied the pulpit at St. Mungo's last
Sunday.

Mrs. M. Hart who has spent the
winter here left recently for her home in
Concord N.H.

Mr. Walter Mann has rented Miss
Sittingtons house and removed his family
there last week.

Mrs. Wm. Canning Jr. and daughter
Margaret spent a few days with her
friends in Lachute recently.

Sugar-making is also progressing rather
slowly owing to the deep snow in the
woods which makes tree-tapping any-
thing but a pastime.

As was predicted the man weather of
last week played havoc with the roads
and traveling is a matter of extreme
difficulty at present particularly on the
back roads.

Mr. C. L. Cooke and R. Hooper Jr.
left last week with a carload of supplies,
horses, etc., for their respective home-
steads, the former bound for Dewar Lake
Sask., and the latter for Watson, Sask.

Owing to one of the figures not plainly
showing in the report of the presentation
to Rev. Jas. Fraser, impression has gone
abroad with some that the amount pre-
sented to him was (one hundred dollars)
instead of four hundred dollars.

New 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 Caldwell's Celebrated Meal and Calf Meal.
You should try it. The best on the market.

Robert Hamilton,

Baker & Confectioner.

Phone. 80.

Thinking of Home!

That is doubtless what what many who are fight-
ing our battles in Europe are doing at this time,
but those of us At Home must see that the home
the boys are thinking of is properly kept up, and
so we have stocked our store with all the requisites
necessary for to make the home beautiful. We
don't need to enumerate, but simply to suggest
that we have the best of Spring Draperies, New
Muslins and Cretonnes, Window Blinds, Wall Paper,
(all designs.)

Our Groceries in great variety and Always Fresh
and Good.

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 wel-
come at any time, and will
not be pressed to buy.

Thomas Chalmers sing-
ing in direct comparison
with the New Edison-like
Creation of his voice.

Eugene Jousse

Watchmaker, Jeweller and Optician
MAIN STREET, LACHUTE.

PRACTICAL FARMING

Clean Up the Harness.

One of the worst neglected things on the farm, as a rule, is the harness. It is not necessary to have the metal parts shining as brightly as if the harness belonged to a carriage team, but the metal parts should be cleaned now and then to prevent them from rusting and to remove the dross from them, and the leather should be kept soft and pliable by occasional cleaning and oiling. When collars are kept clean and soft, sore shoulders rarely cause much trouble.

In fixing up harness, the first thing to do is to remove the dirt. The worse of this can be removed with a brush and then the leather should be thoroughly cleaned with soap and water. After the leather has dried it should be well oiled with some good harness grease or oil. The oil should be well rubbed into the leather. Keep your harness clean, and the leather soft, and avoid sore shoulders this spring.

How to Kill Insects in the Grain Bin.

Carbon bisulphide used at the rate of five to eight pounds to 1,000 cubic feet of space is recommended for the destruction of all insects in grain bins. As this chemical is very poisonous and highly inflammable great care must be exercised in handling it. The grain bins should be air tight and the temperature above 70 degrees. Burlap sacks or cotton waste saturated

with the liquid may be thrust into the grain, or the material may be poured into a short section of pipe plugged at one end and perforated along the side. The carbon bisulphide may also be sprayed over the grain with a pump through a small opening in the side of the bin. The formation of a gas, which is heavier than air and settles down through the grain, kills all the weevils within 36 hours.

Advise Growing Alfalfa.

Alfalfa leaves the land richer in organic matter and nitrogen than before it was grown. Organic matter and nitrogen are two things very necessary to have in the soil in order to grow good crops. In continuous grain-growing organic matter and nitrogen are wasted. It has been found that in continuous grain-growing five times as much nitrogen as the crop uses is lost from the soil. There is also a rapid loss of the organic matter. When a grass crop or a legume crop is grown, organic matter is added to the soil. The grasses do not add nitrogen but the legumes do, which makes them more valuable than the grasses. A legume, as alfalfa, produces more hay, too, than any of the grass crops, and the alfalfa hay has a higher feeding value.

Alfalfa will improve the land, and at the same time produce more food for livestock than any other crop grown.—North Dakota Experiment Station.

FOR BENEFIT OF AMERICANS

LOUIS TRACY, THE NOVELIST, TALKS TO AMERICANS.

Considered the Finest Article That Has Been Written About the War.

Louis Tracy, the well-known novelist, has written an article entitled "Why the Allies Cannot Bargain for Peace," which an enthusiastic correspondent of the New York Tribune believes to be the finest article that has been written about the war, and which ought to be, in his opinion, sent to every American politician from President Wilson down in order that they may understand the issues of the struggle. Tracy says that he represents the sentiments of 99 per cent of the British people when he asserts that the war must go on until Germany is beaten to her knees. The Allies simply laugh at German peace overtures, and he says that had it not been out of respect to the neutral nations Germany's alleged peace offer would have been treated with silent contempt or have been dismissed in a half a dozen curt phrases by the spokesmen of the Allied nations. In the course of his article he deals specifically with the pacifists who want the war to end, and have no desire to consider the causes of the war, and with those who believe that if the conflict continues it can end in nothing but a stalemate.

Punishment for Criminals.

The British people, he says, feel that a rigid enquiry into the causes of the war is the very essence and marrow of the peace negotiations that must come some day. He speaks of the jackpot philosophers and others who poisoned the minds of the German people and continues: "We believe that the criminals who prepared and used this virus on the body politic of Germany should be judged and punished for their crime. . . . So, in a sentence, I affirm most solemnly that British public opinion will be satisfied with no settlement that does not bring about the condign punishment of the men who caused this war. That is why the pacifists are utterly mistaken in urging a peace which shall treat as negligible the question of responsibility for the war. If any British statesman, yielding to momentary folly or a craven fear of further sacrifices, made such a suggestion to his fellow-countrymen, he would either be thrown from office in ignominy or hanged from a lamp-post by irate revolutionaries." It is well that the people of the United States should hear such talk as this. They had it from Lloyd George in somewhat different words; and if they spoke to the man in the street in England they would hear it even more tersely expressed—"Hang the Kaiser"—but the sentiment, the determination, the passion remains the same now as at the beginning of the war.

Large Saved the Allies.

Mr. Tracy flatly opposes the views of those who think the war has already ended in a stalemate. The falsity of this idea will appear if we recall the objects with which Germany entered the war. He says: "There is no doubt that the Kaiser and his advisers believed England would not join the fray. They meant to sweep through Belgium and France like a tornado, pen Russia in her fastnesses beyond the Polish marshes, wring an amazingly large indemnity from

France and consolidate the German empire down to the Aegean. Had this programme been fulfilled the Turks might have taken the field just about the time at which they did ultimately appear in arms, but it would have been in a despairing attempt to save Constantinople and the Dardanelles for their present allies. Bulgaria was certainly in the plot, probably the Greek court as well, and Rumania must have been thrown into the hands of the Germanic confederation." If these were the objects of the war, which of them has been attained? That they have not been all accomplished is due, the writer thinks, to some miracles, and first of all to the heroism of Belgium. "Liege," he writes, "may its name and that of its heroic defender, Gen. Liman, remain forever imperishable—halted the Kaiser's hordes for ten days, days of incalculable value to the Allies. That breathing space, short though it was, enabled France to mobilize with some degree of completeness and England had time to gather and throw across the sea that wonderful little army which will ever be known in history as 'The First Hundred Thousand.'"

The First Hundred Thousand.

Never, he says, was such an expeditionary force sent out before by any nation. Officers and men, horses, equipment, commissariat and ambulance, it was incomparably superior to any similar unit of the highly trained German army. "It has gone forever. Those picked men of Britain are dead, but nobly they served their purpose during the retreat from Mons and up to the hour when the German millions were compelled to dig themselves in if they would maintain their grip on the fair lands they had ravished. And from that day to this there has been little real change in the military situation." The novelist says there is a general belief among military experts that the war will be decided along the 400 miles of Western front. Experienced soldiers pay little attention to the ebb and flow of battle in the east or among the Balkans, for natural conditions will forbid the Central Powers in securing any vital decision there. Not only is the final battle expected to take place on the Western front; the British people and the British armies are resolved that the last great battle of the war shall be fought and won there. Henry V. said that as far as honor was concerned he was the "most ambitious man alive"; and the way he felt before Agincourt the British people feel to-day.

The Common-sense View.

There is, as Tracy says, a common-sense way of looking at the war. If Germany could not deliver a knockout blow in unequal combat with an untrained and unready antagonist, why should it not be a quite natural thing to expect that the same antagonist for stronger, fully trained and supplied with every requisite for prosecuting successful war, should bring her to the ground? The past two years, as far as the Allies are concerned, have been devoted to training, to gathering their energies together, to poisoning themselves, as it were, for the final punch. Knowing what was coming it was natural, it was indeed inevitable, that Germany should make peace gestures. Knowing what is coming it is equally inevitable that the Allies should be deaf to the shout of "kammerad." Tracy says that the end will come next September, or October unless internal conditions in Germany hasten it by a few months.

Hang lumps of suet in the trees for the birds to feed on while the ground is frozen and food scarce. Fasten the suet securely or the blue jays will take the whole lump. Sparrows and finches like ordinary bird seed. This must be scattered over feeding areas.

DAYLIGHT SAVING IS OLD.

And People Accomplished in a Beautifully Simple Way.

What a lot of agitation there is over the "daylight saving" reform! Imported from across the seas, it has been hailed by superficial thinkers as a new discovery. There are some who read not night or day in their zeal to spread its adoption. They flatter themselves that they are pioneers of a great advance. They presume too much. They have nothing new. They are seeking to effect by dint of ponderous legislation, which presupposes a great wave of reform to set it in motion, what their fathers brought about in a very swift and simple way, and that many years ago. Of course, they were not slow to observe what a lot of good time there is before breakfast in the summer. They also knew the tendency of people, especially young people and hired men, to linger in bed and waste this good time. So they fixed it. They set forward the clock 20 minutes, half an hour, an hour. No agitation, no legislation. Just turn the pointers. It did the trick. By virtue of this sort of daylight saving they were able to say to the laggard son or the slow hired man who turned up for work as late as 6 o'clock, "Where've you been all the forenoon?"

ANOTHER RECORD SET.

Sun Life of Canada Makes Splendid Showing.

To hold first place amongst Canadian life insurance companies in amount of insurance in force, assets, surplus and income is the distinction of the Sun Life of Canada. New business to the amount of over \$42,700,000 was written during the last year, bringing the assurance in force up to a total of over \$281,000,000, which amount is three times as large as that in force twelve years ago. It is to be noted that assets now total practically \$83,000,000, an increase of over \$8,500,000 for the year. The net surplus over all liabilities and capital also show an increase for the year of close on \$1,000,000. \$7,578,000 were paid to policy holders during the twelve months period just closed. Further details of this company's business for the past year will be found elsewhere in this issue.

AIRMAN'S DARING FEAT.

Climbed Out on Damaged Wing to Balance Machine.

One of the most thrilling flying episodes of the war was recorded when the British observer in a two-seated machine which had been damaged by shell fire climbed out on one of the wings and steadied the aeroplane while the pilot brought it safely to earth. A high explosive shell burst just behind the right lower wing of the aeroplane. The machine was completely riddled. Three of the stay booms were cut, one blade of the propeller was blown away, and all the controls except the elevators were put out of action. The machine was further smashed by the broken propeller blade. The observer climbed out three-quarters of the way on the right wing tip in order to balance the machine. The aircraft continued to fall in spirals until it was about 2,000 feet above the earth. Here the observer succeeded in balancing it and the machine glided down evenly. When about 200 feet from the earth a slight movement by the man on the wing caused the machine to spin again, but the pilot was able to control it when just ten feet above the ground.

The Cost of His Vote.

The candidate was giving the first speech of the campaign in a country district. The hall at first was pretty well filled, but the audience was not long in finding out that they did not like the speaker's style of oratory and began to leave. At last only one man remained. Still, he represented one vote, and as he listened with close attention the candidate felt encouraged to continue. At the end of fifteen minutes the speaker stopped and politely asked:

"I beg your pardon. I hope I am not trespassing on your kindness. I shall have finished in ten minutes." "Ten minutes?" said the listener. "You can go on as long as you like, for all I care, only don't forget that you engaged me by the hour." Then the candidate found that his earnest audience was the cabman who had driven him to the hall.

Pursued.

Girl's Father (sharply)—What are you driving at? Nervy Suitor—I don't see why you continue to misunderstand my meaning; I have tried to make it plain enough. I want to marry your daughter, that's all there is to it. Do you follow me? But there was no need of this question, for as the young man turned to leave, he had tangible evidence that his prospective father-in-law was following him closely.

Glass is now made so as to be practically unbreakable.

Many seed stocks are short and wise planters will without delay secure sufficient seed for sowing the coming season. Late buyers seem sure to be disappointed. This applies to flower, vegetable and farm seeds. It will be a case of the "early bird" this year.



MURAD CIGARETTES

Everywhere Why?

The blending is exceptional



SUBMARINES AND NEUTRALS.

By Chas. M. Bice, Denver, Colo.

The recent announcement by the Kaiser of his insane intention to blockade the ports of the allies, and to starve Great Britain by destroying indiscriminately the commerce of the world, is only what might have been expected from a man dead to all sense of human feeling and responsibility. It is in keeping with German methods, though hitherto disguised under false colors. The mask of pretence and fraud has been removed at last, and the world now sees the real cussedness and innate depravity that all along have marked every move of the Hohenzollerns since the war began.

The duplicity and deceit inherent in the real German character is not different now in this last drastic move than formerly, only the disguise has been removed, and all attempts to cover up have been abandoned. But it is only the flickering of the expiring flash of national extinction that is sure to come, indeed is already almost here. Germany dreads the fate that awaits her soldiery when England's two millions of braves cross over and are gathered upon French soil for the grand final assault. It was expected that she would do something drastic, for necessity knows no law, especially with Germany. She began by an outrageous act of perfidy when she invaded the neutral soil of Belgium, which she had sworn to protect; and she has kept up the pace ever since with increasing acceleration until the final climax of submarine warfare upon the commerce of the whole world.

She has now transferred the issue of the great world war from the land to the seas, and purposes an indiscriminate assault upon all commerce, not excepting even hospital ships or neutral vessels.

International law has always provided for and permitted the blockade of an enemy's ports, search and seizure, for the safety of passengers and noncombatants, but this was before the submarine was thought of.

Manifestly this cannot be done by submarine boats as they have no means to take a captured vessel into the nearest port or to save the passengers. They can only destroy a vessel and repeat the murderous operation,

regardless of human life, though non-combatant.

The submarine has to be a fugitive on the ocean and cannot give succor to friend or foe, so that internationally it is an outlaw and on the same footing as the Vikings of Norse days.

For a long time, under protest from a powerful party in the empire, Germany held in leash the submarine for fear of offending the U.S. To-day she has thrown off the mask, and comes out in her true colors, defiant not only of her enemies but of the civilized world.

The desperation and extremity of her situation can be imagined from this, the latest move to defy every human sentiment, feeling and dictate of moral law, characteristic of civilized man.

It is an exceedingly grave step for even Germany to take, and it is only natural to assume that she takes it in the last despairing extremity. Her recent proposals for peace were no doubt purposely couched in impossible terms, to give her the semblance of an excuse for submarine depredations in case of refusal. In her recent move she has violated every pledge given to this country after the sinking of the Lusitania, but that is a small matter with a nation notorious for violating her treaties. The rights of neutrals must give way when the war lord sees, or thinks he sees, the hand of a relentless necessity.

I think we can be safely assured that the final struggle has come at last; for the situation of a nation must be grave, indeed, when she is willing to resort to such measures in defiance of the whole world, and thus publish herself as a debased outlaw among mankind. But this declaration of Germany has brought our own national executive, Pres. Wilson, from his empyrean soarings to earth once more, and rather suddenly with a distinct jolt.

American rights upon the sea are contracted and restricted by this latest move of Germany to such an extent that no self-respecting nation will submit to it.

The people here show a determination to uphold the hands of the president though war should result, and the same feeling seems to permeate all neutral countries.

Verily this bids fair to be a world war in stern reality.

TOKIO'S BEST GHOST STORY.

Wandering Spirit of an Unhappy Japanese Bride.

Japan, like other lands, boasts of haunted houses. They are tearing down a house in Tokio because no tenant can stay in it longer than a week, so full of parading ghosts is it after the midnight hour. This is the story told the East and West News by the neighbors to the latest tenant, a man named Kashio:

Some years ago a family lived there who had a daughter just married. From some cause or other, the father forced her to divorce in spite of the love between the couple. She was overcome with grief and asked her father to send her back to her husband, but he refused. He even forbade her leaving the house. She had nothing else to do but to saunter around the rooms of her home.

At last in sorrow and mortification she resorted to the final thing. Wearing her white wedding robe in memory of her happiest day in the six mat room, she plunged a dagger into her throat, which ended her life.

Now the house is being torn down and a new one is to be built in order to abolish the haunts of the spirits.

STOMACH MEDICINES ARE DANGEROUS

DOCTORS NOW ADVISE MAGNESIA

Just how dangerous it is to indiscriminately dose the stomach with drugs and medicines is often not realized until too late. It seems so simple to swallow a dose of some special mixture of laxative tablets of soda, pepsin, bismuth, etc., after meals; and the folly of this practice is not apparent until, perhaps years afterward, when it is found that gastric ulcers have almost eaten their way through the stomach walls. Regrets are then unavailing. It is in the early stages when indigestion, dyspepsia, heartburn, flatulence, etc., indicates excessive acidity of the stomach and fermentation of food contents that prevention should be taken. Drugs and medicines are unobtainable and often dangerous—they have little or no influence upon the harmful acid, and that is why doctors are discarding them and advising sufferers from indigestion and stomach trouble to get rid of the dangerous acid and keep the food contents bland and sweet by taking a little pure bisulphate of magnesia instead. Bisulphate of magnesia is an absolutely pure anti-acid which can be readily obtained from any drug store. It is absolutely harmless, is practically tasteless and a teaspoonful taken in a little warm or cold water after meals, will usually be found quite sufficient to instantly neutralize excessive acidity of the stomach and prevent all possibility of the food fermenting.

Sun Life of Canada Sets New Records

RESULTS secured during the year 1916 re-affirm the position of the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada as the leading life assurance organization in the Dominion. Once more it leads the field among Canadian Companies in each of the following respects:

Largest New Business. Largest Business in Force. Largest Assets. Largest Surplus Earnings. Largest Net Surplus. Largest Income. Largest Distribution of Life Assurance Benefits.

THE YEAR'S RESULTS

The following large and uniform increases registered during the year 1916 clearly demonstrate the strength of the Company's position and the confidence and prestige it enjoys in the public mind:

	1916	1915	INCREASE
Assets as at December 31st	\$82,948,996	\$74,926,493	\$8,022,503 (10.6%)
Cash Income	18,499,131	15,972,673	2,526,458 (15.8%)
Surplus paid or allotted to Policyholders	1,110,900	985,487	125,413 (12.7%)
Net Surplus as at December 31st	8,509,865	7,545,501	964,364 (12.8%)
Total Payments to Policyholders	7,578,018	7,129,479	448,537 (6.3%)
Assurances Issued and Paid for in Cash	42,772,298	34,873,851	7,898,445 (22.6%)
Assurances in Force	281,434,700	267,104,160	14,330,540 (5.3%)

Coincident with the above increases, the Company succeeded during the year in effecting a substantial and important reduction in the rate of expense, a feature which favours affecting earnings on policyholders' account.

THE COMPANY'S GROWTH

YEAR	INCOME	ASSETS	LIFE ASSURANCES IN FORCE
1872	\$ 48,210.78	99,461.96	1,064,850.00
1899	373,500.31	1,578,027.10	9,418,858.07
1898	1,886,258.00	6,388,144.65	38,196,890.92
1906	6,212,618.02	24,292,662.05	102,508,898.10
1916	18,499,131.62	82,948,996.06	281,434,699.94

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

1871

HEAD OFFICE MONTREAL

T. B. MACAULAY, President.

1917

"Going up on High?"
Better try the low gear first. The human engine must have the right kind of fuel-food. Power to do things comes from food that is rich in muscle-building material, that is easily digested. Shredded Wheat is a high-power food, the kind that fits a man or woman for the day's work—just enough muscle-making material, just enough heat-making material to keep the body in top-notch condition. Shredded Wheat is ready-cooked, ready-to-eat. Two Biscuits with milk make a nourishing meal at a cost of a few cents. Made in Canada.

GOING TO LAW WITH THE DEAD.

How a Shrewd Chinaman Got Even With a Bad Neighbor.

A cemetery is the one sacred spot in China. To desecrate such a place is the worst of crimes. Some years since there lived in a village on the plain of the Yellow River a man called Tu. His little farm furnished him with a comfortable living, but nothing more. Like all farms in that part of China, there was no fence to separate his fields from those of his neighbors. One of these neighbors was a rascal, who, knowing Mr. Tu to be of mild disposition, resolved to impose upon him by ploughing a few furrows of Mr. Tu's land and thus incorporating it with his own. This act did not pass unobserved, but Mr. Tu was cautious as well as mild. He knew that litigation came high, and was uncertain. "Better," he said to himself, "to endure the wrong than to suffer loss of both land and money."

The next year the neighbor repeated the experiment, and ploughed up a few more furrows. Again Mr. Tu consulted with himself, and determined, as previously, that law was too expensive a luxury for him.

The neighbor, encouraged by this complaisance, continued to add to his own acres at the other's expense. At length he became so bold as to incorporate in this way the family cemetery, where were buried Mr. Tu's ancestors.

Then Mr. Tu saw the chance for which he had been waiting. By ploughing up this cemetery the neighbor had committed sacrilege. The only difficulty was that the punishment was so severe that it might not be possible, unless he was careful, to get his neighbor punished at all. For the law was that, if the magistrate should take notice of the suit, he would have to send up a report to his superiors at the capital of the province and request that proper punishment be inflicted upon himself, seeing that so heinous a crime had been committed in the district for which he was responsible.

Accordingly, Mr. Tu brought the matter before the magistrate in a way that did not involve that official. He brought accusation against his father, who was dead, for having moved his grave off his son's land to that of the encroaching neighbor instead of abiding in the cemetery where he properly belonged.

The Chinese love humor and greatly admire shrewdness. When, therefore, the magistrate read this amazing document, he smiled with genuine appreciation of Mr. Tu's cleverness, called up the offending neighbor, made him

restore all the land he had appropriated and punished him with due severity for his robbery.

VICTORY WILL COME PROMPTLY.

Entente Allies Each Day Nearer Realization of Their Object.

General Castelnau, chief of the French military delegation at the conference of the Entente allies at Petrograd, is quoted in a despatch to the Temps of Paris from the Russian capital as saying:

"One has only to compare the military situation of the allies in the month of January, 1916, with that of January, 1917, and he will be compelled to admit that the conditions for the forthcoming Spring campaign are much more favorable than they were last year."

"I can say that each day we are coming nearer to the realization of our objects. The brave Russian army, which has assumed a formidable task, the gallant Italian troops, and, finally, the Anglo-French forces, which are increasing in number, constitute the best guarantees of our final victory, which hereafter will come promptly. In the meantime the military power of the allies remains unshakable. The Germans have procured success only on secondary fronts."

"With regard to the principal fronts, on which decisive action will occur, our enemies have shown themselves powerless to obtain any serious results."

LITTLE WORRIES IN THE HOME

These Bring the Wrinkles and Pallid Faces That Make Women Look Prematurely Old.

Almost every woman at the head of a home meets daily many little worries in her household affairs. The care of her little ones, the work about the house all contribute to these worries. Most of them may be too small to notice an hour afterwards, but they constitute a constant strain that affects the blood and the nerves and make women look prematurely old. The effect of these little worries may be noticed in sick or nervous headaches, fickle appetite, tiredness after slight exertion, and the coming of wrinkles which every woman dreads. To those thus afflicted Dr. Williams' Pink Pills offer a speedy cure; a restoration of color to the cheeks, brightness to the eye, a hearty appetite and a sense of freedom from weariness. Among the many thousands of Canadian women who have found new health and strength through these pills is Mrs. G. Strasser, Acton West, Ont., who says:—"I am the mother of three children and after each birth I became terribly run down. I had weak, thin blood, always felt tired, and unable to do my household work. After the birth of my third child I seemed to be worse, and was very badly run down. I found the greatest benefit from the Pills and soon gained my old time strength. Indeed after taking them I felt as well as in my girlhood, and could take pleasure in my work. I also used Baby's Own Tablets for my little ones and have found them a splendid medicine for childhood ailments."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all dealers in medicine, or you can procure them by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

TORTURE OF PRISONERS.

Terrible Cruelty Inflicted on Captives by Germans.

HIDEOUS in the extreme, and only equal in awfulness to the frightful horrors of the Inquisition of the dark ages, is the story told in a semi-official communiqué of the tortures inflicted upon French and English prisoners in German prison camps, says a Paris correspondent.

Examples are given, as follows:

In reprisal camps of occupied districts of Russia this treatment has been applied with terrible refinements of cruelty. Thus, a mattress was at times placed between the stake and the head of the sufferer to render his position more exhausting. Sometimes the victim was tied bareheaded at midday with his face toward the sun, and with the points of barbed wire arranged so that they penetrated his chin.

At Landshtut seventeen Frenchmen were enclosed in a cage four metres long by three metres wide, exposed to all weathers. As a result, several of them went mad.

Punishment of the pit. The victim was forced into a hole in the earth, of an average length of one metre and eighty centimetres deep. The floor was strewn with sharp stones and the walls covered with barbed wire.

In Courland the lashing was administered on the loins of prisoners. At Stargard on Sunday mornings the wives of officers and other persons were invited to witness the bastinado.

The population of the British Empire exceeds one-quarter of the population of the world.

A teacher asked her class of children what a skeleton was. One little fellow, Benny, seven, said:—"I know; it's bones with the people rubbed off."

She Does Her Bit In Patriotic Work

And Tells of Benefit Received From Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Mrs. H. A. Standish Strong, Hearty and Enthusiastic at Sixty-two, Advises Others to Use Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Ayers Cliff, Stanstead Co., Que., Feb'y 10th (Special).—One of the most enthusiastic patriotic workers in this district is Mrs. H. A. Standish. Though sixty-two years of age her splendid health enables her to keep house for three hearty men and still have time and strength to devote to the welfare of the boys in the trenches. And Mrs. Standish will tell you she owes that abundant health to Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"I must say that Dodd's Kidney Pills are very good for sick kidneys," Mrs. Standish states. "I have recommended them many times for rheumatism as they helped me very much for that disease. You can say for me that Dodd's Kidney Pills are beneficial for everyone who is troubled with bad kidneys."

The kidneys are the keystone of woman's health. Keep the kidneys right and the rest will be right. Dodd's Kidney Pills keep the kidneys right.

Advance Spring Styles

Some of the Spring hats combine straw and fine felt, or straw and satin, others are entirely of straw trimmed with flowers or ribbon, and a great many are of crepe. An almost brimless, rather high-crowned little hat was fashioned entirely of narrow ribbon interlaced, giving the impression of straw, at a distance. It was of narrow blue ribbon with a tiny red border on either side. The trimming was a bunch of red cherries placed on the left side of the crown. Another hat with a small up-turned brim was of white silk covered entirely with machine stitching worked in a close all-over design. Machine stitching is also very popular just now as a de-



Box Coat of Green Jersey Cloth with White Pleated Skirt

coration for suits and dresses, therefore it is not surprising to find it on hats.

Some New Suits

Very snappy are the new suits with their hip-length coats. The box coat



Tired aching feet feel refreshed after an application of Sloan's Liniment, do not rub, it penetrates and soothes.

Cleaner than mummy plasters or ointments, does not stain the skin.

Have a bottle handy for rheumatic pains, neuralgia, gout, lumbago, sprains, strains, toothache, bruises and muscle soreness.

At all druggists, 25c. 50c. and \$1.00.

Sloan's Liniment
KILLS PAIN

In the sketch is one of the new models. The pleated pockets and cuffs tell at once that this is a 1917 design, for box coats have never before had such frivolous pockets. Coats of bright colors such as green, rose, marigold, citron or purple accompany white skirts which are either plain, or else spotted or striped with the color of the coat. Some of the skirts are made from bordered material with the border at the lower edge and the top laid in pleats. In some of these, the designs are embroidered instead of printed. The designs are generally large dots or squares worked in two or three striking colors or in a solid color with black or a contrasting shade used to outline the motif.

Jersey, and Still More Jersey

Jersey keeps at the height of popularity and is now combined with other materials. A suit of citron-colored wool jersey was made with a white pique collar. The collar was, of course, detachable so that it could be removed and laundered with ease. In another instance, wool jersey was combined with gabardine very pleasingly. The suit was of purple jersey, and tan gabardine fashioned the large collar and revers that went the length of the coat. The cuffs and pocket-laps were also of the tan gabardine.

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

BABY'S OWN TABLETS OF GREAT HELP

Mrs. Wm. Artlett, Ancaster, Ont., writes:—"I have used Baby's Own Tablets for three years for my little girl and baby boy. I have found them of the greatest help during the teething period and always keep them in the house." The Tablets aid teething babies because they regulate the stomach and bowels, thus preventing constipation, diarrhoea and convulsions. They promote healthy sleep and keep baby well and happy. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Using Waste Places.

The Parks Committee of the London County Council reports that it has not been necessary to exercise the compulsory powers in regard to land for cultivation, the owners cheerfully giving up their land. Lord Derby's deer park at Knowsley has been ploughed up and more than one hundred acres are to be converted into wheat land. Motor tractors which cut from three to six furrows at a time were employed. Forty acres of the racecourse at Northampton, which has been used as a recreation ground since the abolition of racing, will be ploughed up.

TO STOP BAD COUGH

SOOTH DRY IRRITATED THROAT WITH BABY'S OWN TABLETS. THIS OLD FASHIONED COUGH MEDICINE IS THE BEST.

We are told that the old time remedies are best and invariably contain less harmful yet better medicine than those which are in use to-day. This being so, undoubtedly the following old fashioned recipe which is quick acting will be welcomed by many as there seems to be a regular epidemic of coughs at the present time. Secure from your druggist 1 ounce Parment (double strength), take this home and add to it a quarter pint of hot water and 4 ounces of granulated sugar, stir until dissolved. Take 1 tablespoonful four times a day. No more racking your whole body with a cough. Clogged nostrils should open, air passages of your head should clear and your breathing become easy. Parment is pleasant to take, easy to prepare and costs little. Every person who has a stubborn cough, hard cold or catarrh in any form should give this prescription a trial.

Any druggist can supply you, or a bottle will be sent on receipt of 75c. postal note or money order. Address International Laboratories, 74 St. Antoine St., Montreal, Canada.

How?

"Truly, am I the first girl you ever kissed?"
"You are, my darling, and it makes me happy to hear you say I am the first man who ever kissed you."
"If I am the first how does it happen you do it so expertly?"
"And if I am the first how do you know whether I do it expertly or not?"

Mansenville, June 27, '18.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited, Yarmouth, N. S.

Gentlemen,—It affords me great pleasure and must be gratifying to you to know that after using 36 bottles of your Liniment on a case of paralysis which my father was afflicted with, I was able to restore him to normal condition. Hoping other sufferers may be benefited by the use of your Liniment, I am,

Sincerely yours,
GEO. H. HOLMES.

Minerals in Mexico.

The mineral resources of Mexico include gold, silver, copper, coal, platinum, graphite, petroleum, asphalt, sodium and marble.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

All-Pervasive.

The teacher's last question was meant to be a scientific poser.

"What is it that pervades all space," she said, "which no wall or door or other substance can shut out?"

"No one had an answer ready but Freddy Sharpe."

"The smell of onions, miss," he said promptly.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

MAGIC BAKING POWDER

Magic Baking Powder costs no more than the ordinary kinds. For economy, buy the one pound tins.

E.W. GILLET COMPANY LIMITED

Awful Thought.

Favorite foods that mother used to make were the topic of conversation at the boarding-house table. After numerous interchanges came a lull. Then a callow youth whom bashfulness usually kept silent broke it with this bombshell:

"D-d-d-did any of you ever eat sauerkraut with whipped cream on it?"

Sore Eyes

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

Encouraging.

He was one of those young men who never seem to know when to go home. She had tried yawning, but even that failed to get rid of him. Presently a clock outside in the hall began to strike in low, deep tones the midnight hour.

"Oh, I say, Miss Goldilocks," said the late-stayer brightly, "is that an eight-day clock?"

Miss Goldilocks smiled coldly at him.

"Well," she said, stifling another yawn, "why don't you stay a little longer and find out?"

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

When buying your Piano insist on having an **"OTTO HIGEL" PIANO ACTION**

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

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Book "Patent Protection" Free **BABCOCK & SONS** Formerly Patent Office Examiner. Estab. 1877 99 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL Branches: Ottawa and Washington

THE NEW HOTEL TRAYMORE THE LARGEST FIREPROOF RESORT HOTEL IN THE WORLD The Spirit of America at play! Magnitude and Cheerfulness **AMERICAN PLAN EUROPEAN PLAN** D. B. White, Pres. J. W. West, Mgr.

ABSORBINE

Will reduce Inflamed, Strained, Swollen Tendons, Ligaments, or Muscles. Stops the lameness and pain from a Splint, Side Bone or Bone Spavin. No blister, no hair gone and horse can be used. \$2 a bottle at druggists or delivered. Describe your case for special instructions and interesting horse Book 2 M Free. **ABSORBINE, JR.**, the antiseptic liniment for manning, reduces Strained, Torn Ligaments, Swollen Glands, Venas or Monies, Head Cuts, Sores, Ulcers, Allays pain. Free 25c bottle at druggists or delivered. Book "Bridging" free. **W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F., 515 Lyness Bldg., Montreal, Can.** Absorbine and Absorbine, Jr., are made in Canada.



FOR ALL BLACK LEATHER **EUREKA HARNESS OIL** is unexcelled for preserving and lengthening the life of black leather. This scientifically prepared oil makes harness a rich, lustrous black—shiny, soft, tough. **THE IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY, Limited** Producing Throughout Canada

Pulp Trees in Argentina. Experiments by a Swedish scientist have demonstrated that Argentina produces in abundance a tree that yields a better paper pulp than usually employed in the United States.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphteria.

Manure and Moisture. In addition to plant food contained in well-rotted stable manure, all soils to which it is added will thereafter retain more moisture and retain it for a longer period. All gardens should annually receive barn manures, but in well decayed condition. Very sandy soils so treated have moisture evaporation reduced at least one-half of that formerly prevailing.

PILES

You will find relief in **Zam-Buk**! It cures the burning, stinging pain, stops bleeding and brings ease. Perseverance, with **Zam-Buk**, means cure. Why not prove this? **All Druggists and Stores—See box.**

Zam-Buk

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RABBITS WANTED. 2-3 LBS. Write **A. BARBOUR, 243 College St., Toronto.**



THE NATION'S FUTURE Depends Upon Healthy Babies

Properly reared children grow up to be strong, healthy citizens

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

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

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

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

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

Makes Cheerful, Chubby Children

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

Buy a bottle today and keep it handy. Sold by all druggists in Canada and throughout the world.

SPEED

combined with good judgment counts in business now-a-days.

Grape-Nuts FOOD

supplies balanced nourishment for sturdy muscles and active brains.

"There's a Reason"

No change in price, quality, or size of package.

Be a line for Poetry accompanying
Memorial Notices.
Address all communications to
The WATCHMAN
LACHUTE, QUE.

En Passant.

It appears very probable that we may
see the Revolutionary of the future
in the person of a young man, who
is now a student at the University of
Toronto. He is a young man of
great ability, and his work is of
great value to the world. He is a
young man of great ability, and his
work is of great value to the world.

It is a fact that the times have changed.
Since the Charta nothing has transpired
in the time of so much momentous
events as the Duma's reversal of
policy in Imperial Russia. As if
the sweep of a magician's wand,
the edifice of autocratic Russian rule
became democratic, perhaps a relic,
and its position among the nations
conceded without a quibble. The
country's war policy is being pursued
with increased vigour, her army is
fighting under the new conditions, led
by popular idol, a grand duke, whose
lost in his personality and the
time revolutionists and professional
chests who blew up Czar and their
before breakfast without budging
thence an inch, are neither on in this
information scene nor included in the
whole thing being effected by
exchange of a few courteous and
notes between the "Little Father"
the half-fledged amateurish Duma.

At such a drastic change is possible
to the temperament of the Russian
people. They have borne their
representative with a steady fortitude
has looked almost like fatalistic
serenity, but they have been a
co-mass of people, and the present
conditions has engendered a heat
has simply burst into flame spontaneously,
a swept the country with a
fire which, fortunately spent itself
in a first effectual blaze.
Asian oppression has been a bluish
scutcheon of humanity for a long
time. The sinister repute of Siberia
has been the name of that part of Russia
a symbol for political crime and the eternal
series of the Russian Empire have
usually been scorched by the mal-
literate bureaucratic system of internal
management, and the far reaching
ramifications of corrupt edition-breeding
dom. Rule by fear was developed
fine art, justice was flagrantly
denied; The unhappy victim of
was condemned and deported,
the prevailing system of secret
age thrived mightily upon its own
machinations.

Something that has held Russia together
has been the close relation of the
old religion. It was part of the
of the one tolerated religion that
"Little Father"—the Czar, was the
the church and the people, but
at has gone overboard under stress
of circumstances. The sleeping giant has
wakened by the glare of the sun.
The bonds have burst from his
supine limbs and in the innocent
his newly discovered strength he
loosely at having emerged from
a killing sleep that has kept him
long; for this is a new birth for
him emancipated from the thraldom
of spiritual restraint, there is
opportunity for the physical and
wellfare of the people to develop.
Apply religious and doctrine as they
see fit, that guided right
influence for good will begin to
the daily life of the hitherto
stagnant Russians.

Evolution changing in a day the
history of a country, without ex-
traneous or long fostered agitation
have been improbable had there
been less long suffering and supine-
ity to point a moral: This is
the of the autocracy with the re-
sults and beliefs of the people
are more remarkable. In mo-
mentous where the political vol-
untariness, and where agitation is
fostered, the influence of religion
is in the undercurrent against it.
This may be due to the militan-
cy of some church or religion,
or it may be traceable to a
and bigotry, but the fact re-
sults is generally a divergent
adhesion between the consti-

tuted authority and the malcontents. It
is also to be seen that when this exists
there is sullen and sulky opposition to
the political regime, and occasional petty
and spiteful acts of defiance, which,
instead of helping the "Cause," throw it
back perceptibly. I do not advance this
as an argument, in favour of separating
religion from politics, but it must be
admitted that they both get along better
when separate, and free from the many
conflicting emotions which are imported
by both, especially under a changing
representative government in a country
where there is no sound religious unity.

Unless Russia gets spoiled in the re-
making, I am of opinion she may evolve
an eclectic system of government which
will become a pattern of wise and benefi-
cent rule, combined with the fullest
measure of religious freedom and toler-
ance, which beyond anything else is
needed by the Jews.
Next to racial rancour, religious in-
tolerance is the most prolific cause of
human misery and hatred, and it augurs
well for a country in the first throes of a
new political life that it gives to all its
citizens equal freedom in their religious
observances. If these are kept free from
fanatical riot and aggression, and within
the limits of well ordered spiritual exer-
cise, then an ideal state of things should
speedily ensue which will be the prelude
to a devoutly to be prayed for millennium.

LINKSMAN.

Fouling Their Own Nests.

The New York Tribune, whose knowl-
edge of Imperial affairs is equalled by
few American newspapers, says that
Canada's achievements during the past
two years constitute "one of the most
glorious chapters of the war." Outstand-
ing American statesman like Elihu Root,
Theodore Roosevelt and William Howard
Taft have paid the Dominion equally
notable tributes; while great British
journalists like the Times, the Westminster
Gazette and the Morning Post never tire
of dwelling upon what Canadians have
done. Only here in Canada, by individuals
whose pride in country is submerged
by slavery to party, is the Dominion's
war effort slurred over, misrepresented
and belittled.

Brownburg Model School.

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Class II.—Violet Johnson 71, Bert
McGibbon 67, Beatrice Warwick 64.
GRADE VI.
PHYSIOLOGY.
Class I.—Herbert Secker 77.
GRADE V.
GEOGRAPHY.
Honours.—Charles Prosser 94.
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Evans 77.
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Macdonald 67, Alice Bain 65, Gladys
Moseley 63, Eileen McManus 61, Eileen
MacAllister 60.
GRADE IV.
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Class I.—Charles Hendry 89, Flora
Plek 87, Jack Goldstein 80.
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ARITHMETIC.
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MacLeod 90.
Class I.—Alta Macdonald 86, Irvin
Bain 84, Grace McPaul 78.
Class II.—Gladys Warwick 73, Willie
Brown 67.
Class III.—Hilda Hardie 59, Marion
Stewart 61, Willard Wilson 50.
GRADE II.
ARITHMETIC.
Honours.—Elizabeth Murray 98, D.
Ford 91.
Class I.—Wilhelmina Clarke 87, Katie
Hawkins 84.
Class II.—Kenneth Stewart 68.
GRADE I.
ARITHMETIC.
Honours.—M. Stewart, N. Warwick
94.
Class I.—Jack Stewart 72, Lizzie Mc-
Kie 59.
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ARITHMETIC.
Honours.—Dorothy McLeod 99, Ray-
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Class I.—Alvina Fletcher 87, Violet
Macdonald 84, Kenneth McGibbon 83, O.
McQuat 82, Jimmie Hazel, A. Hendry
77.
Class II.—Wilbert Hardie, H. Thom-
son 78, Alvin Stewart 71, G. Hendry,
Dora Harber 68.
Class III.—Eileen McGibbon 68, Jo-
sephine, Roland Guitiere 53.

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Kettyle 67.
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Gordon 55.
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ENGLISH LITERATURE.
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Campbell 76.
Class II.—Keith Douglas 73, Edward
McQuat 71, Isabella Bennett 70, G.
Bain 67, Edwin Johnson 65.
Class III.—A. Lee (Cam) 59, Verda
Kettyle 53, Hazel M. Coy 51.
GRADE X.
HISTORY.
Honours.—Maud Palmer 95.
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Class II.—Keith Owens 55, I.
Jordan 54, Mina Dixon 53, Kate
Jones 50.
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FRENCH.
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Luby Millar 90.
Class I.—Jean Campbell 89, Estella
Hutchinson, Sadie McQuat 88, L. Cruise
87, Doris Hammond 86, Percy Carpen-
ter 84, Muriel Dawson 82, Percy
Lathwa 81, Maude Seale 79, Willie
Cruise, Kenneth Hay, Lyall Middle-
ton 78.
Class II.—Maudie Dobble 73, Edna
Patterson, H. Lessa Rodgers 72, Inez
Judson 69, James Calder 68, Douglas
Bradford, Gordon Matthews 65, H.
Giles, James Smith 61.
Class III.—Mabel Armstrong 58, E.
Baldwin 56, James McGibbon 55, Clara
Kerr 53.
GRADE VIII.
ENGLISH GRAMMAR.
Honours.—Ryckman Alexander 92,
Catherine Burwash 90.
Class I.—Ruby Rodgers 90.
Class II.—Margaret Wason 74, V.
McCullough 73, Stella Armstrong 70,
Rhoda Urish 68, Edith Davis 69, A.
Hodge 65, Ruth Dobble, Olive Mor-
rison 64.
Class III.—Beattie Shaw 56, Grace
McTavish 55, Ruth Arthur 52, Ella
Giles, Anna Scott 51.
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Class II.—Howard Davis 73, James
Lothman, Harold McPaul 72, Arthur
Lackey 70, George McCoy 65, Keith
Christie 64, Oscar Duffy 62.
Class III.—Helen Scott 58, Henry
Murphy 57, Ray Bolton, Olive Boyd
56, Douglas McQuat 54, Margaret
Jones 52, Ivan Carpenter, Rosa Mul-
lins, Emma Smith 50.
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FRENCH.
Honours.—Stanislas Belisle, Lillian
Hamilton 94.
Class I.—Lillian Bradford 89, Kenneth
Campbell 87, Muriel Burk Jessie Hay
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Darlington 63.
Class III.—Willie Cottingham, A.
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Barton 90, Mina Paul 93, Evelyn
Creswell 91, Louis Bolton, Lawrence
Cruise, Kenneth Elliott 90.
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Gordon Cruise 81, Ida Hampton, N.
Drysdale, Ethel Hay, H. Window 78,
Ivan Bennett 75.
Class II.—George McGibbon 70, H.
Bull 68, Gordon G. Cruise 65.
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SPELLING & DICTATION.
Honours.—Margaret Scott 98, W.
Will 94, Hazel Drysdale, Donald
Hay 90.
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Miller, Jean McQuat 85, H. Calder,
Frank Scott 82, Mary Cruise, Gaston
Desjardins 79, Linton Armstrong, Lea
Dion 78, Robert Cunningham, Inez
McKiddie 77.
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SCIENCE.
Honours.—Nellie Moodie 99, Isabel
Alexander 97, Ethel McQuat 96, N.
Boyd 95, Edgar Burwash, B. Rodger,
Lloyd Somerville, Kigour Wilson 94,
Freddie Barker 92, Eleanor Yelland
91, Christopher Minto 90.
Class I.—Nellie Hay 86, L. Fraser
83, Catherine Bolton 82, Edith Jones
81, Elizabeth McKimmie, Hazel M.
rison 78, Florence Armstrong 77, H.
Kettyle 76, Elsie Scott 75.
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Dion 72, Lyla McKiddie 70, Mary
Yelland 68.
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ARITHMETIC.
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Hay 92.
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Winter 71, Stella Scott 70, Allen
Walker 61.
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81, Elizabeth McKimmie, Hazel M.
rison 78, Florence Armstrong 77, H.
Kettyle 76, Elsie Scott 75.
Class II.—Muriel McPhail 73, Lauri
Dion 72, Lyla McKiddie 70, Mary
Yelland 68.
GRADE II.
ARITHMETIC.
Honours.—Amy Combie 94, Gordon
Hay 92.
Class I.—Violet Paul 79, Ruth Bolton
Lizzie Hay 75.
Class II.—Willie Stanforth 78, W.
Winter 71, Stella Scott 70, Allen
Walker 61.
Class III.—Annie Miller 56, Hazel
McKiddie 53.

GRADE IX. FRENCH.

Honours.—Elizabeth Tomalty 99,
Luby Millar 90.
Class I.—Jean Campbell 89, Estella
Hutchinson, Sadie McQuat 88, L. Cruise
87, Doris Hammond 86, Percy Carpen-
ter 84, Muriel Dawson 82, Percy
Lathwa 81, Maude Seale 79, Willie
Cruise, Kenneth Hay, Lyall Middle-
ton 78.
Class II.—Maudie Dobble 73, Edna
Patterson, H. Lessa Rodgers 72, Inez
Judson 69, James Calder 68, Douglas
Bradford, Gordon Matthews 65, H.
Giles, James Smith 61.
Class III.—Mabel Armstrong 58, E.
Baldwin 56, James McGibbon 55, Clara
Kerr 53.
GRADE VIII.
ENGLISH GRAMMAR.
Honours.—Ryckman Alexander 92,
Catherine Burwash 90.
Class I.—Ruby Rodgers 90.
Class II.—Margaret Wason 74, V.
McCullough 73, Stella Armstrong 70,
Rhoda Urish 68, Edith Davis 69, A.
Hodge 65, Ruth Dobble, Olive Mor-
rison 64.
Class III.—Beattie Shaw 56, Grace
McTavish 55, Ruth Arthur 52, Ella
Giles, Anna Scott 51.
GRADE VII.
ARITHMETIC.
Honours.—Margaret McQuat 93, E.
Silverman 91.
Class I.—Raymond Boyd 83.
Class II.—Howard Davis 73, James
Lothman, Harold McPaul 72, Arthur
Lackey 70, George McCoy 65, Keith
Christie 64, Oscar Duffy 62.
Class III.—Helen Scott 58, Henry
Murphy 57, Ray Bolton, Olive Boyd
56, Douglas McQuat 54, Margaret
Jones 52, Ivan Carpenter, Rosa Mul-
lins, Emma Smith 50.
GRADE VI.
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Honours.—Stanislas Belisle, Lillian
Hamilton 94.
Class I.—Lillian Bradford 89, Kenneth
Campbell 87, Muriel Burk Jessie Hay
79, James Hay 77, Arthur Cruise 75.
Class II.—Clifford McPaul 71, H.
Darlington 63.
Class III.—Willie Cottingham, A.
Scott 60.
GRADE V.
ENGLISH.
Honours.—Nellie Cowan 94, Hilda
Barton 90, Mina Paul 93, Evelyn
Creswell 91, Louis Bolton, Lawrence
Cruise, Kenneth Elliott 90.
Class I.—Albert Darlington 85,
Beatrice Cunningham 84, Lillian Paul
83, Myrtle Barker, Douglas Drysdale,
Gordon Cruise 81, Ida Hampton, N.
Drysdale, Ethel Hay, H. Window 78,
Ivan Bennett 75.
Class II.—George McGibbon 70, H.
Bull 68, Gordon G. Cruise 65.
GRADE IV.
SPELLING & DICTATION.
Honours.—Margaret Scott 98, W.
Will 94, Hazel Drysdale, Donald
Hay 90.
Class I.—Howard Morrison 83, C.
Miller, Jean McQuat 85, H. Calder,
Frank Scott 82, Mary Cruise, Gaston
Desjardins 79, Linton Armstrong, Lea
Dion 78, Robert Cunningham, Inez
McKiddie 77.
GRADE III.
SCIENCE.
Honours.—Nellie Moodie 99, Isabel
Alexander 97, Ethel McQuat 96, N.
Boyd 95, Edgar Burwash, B. Rodger,
Lloyd Somerville, Kigour Wilson 94,
Freddie Barker 92, Eleanor Yelland
91, Christopher Minto 90.
Class I.—Nellie Hay 86, L. Fraser
83, Catherine Bolton 82, Edith Jones
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rison 78, Florence Armstrong 77, H.
Kettyle 76, Elsie Scott 75.
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Hay 92.
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Class II.—Willie Stanforth 78, W.
Winter 71, Stella Scott 70, Allen
Walker 61.
Class III.—Annie Miller 56, Hazel
McKiddie 53.

GRADE VIII. ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

Honours.—Ryckman Alexander 92,
Catherine Burwash 90.
Class I.—Ruby Rodgers 90.
Class II.—Margaret Wason 74, V.
McCullough 73, Stella Armstrong 70,
Rhoda Urish 68, Edith Davis 69, A.
Hodge 65, Ruth Dobble, Olive Mor-
rison 64.
Class III.—Beattie Shaw 56, Grace
McTavish 55, Ruth Arthur 52, Ella
Giles, Anna Scott 51.
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Honours.—Margaret McQuat 93, E.
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Class I.—Raymond Boyd 83.
Class II.—Howard Davis 73, James
Lothman, Harold McPaul 72, Arthur
Lackey 70, George McCoy 65, Keith
Christie 64, Oscar Duffy 62.
Class III.—Helen Scott 58, Henry
Murphy 57, Ray Bolton, Olive Boyd
56, Douglas McQuat 54, Margaret
Jones 52, Ivan Carpenter, Rosa Mul-
lins, Emma Smith 50.
GRADE VI.
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Honours.—Stanislas Belisle, Lillian
Hamilton 94.
Class I.—Lillian Bradford 89, Kenneth
Campbell 87, Muriel Burk Jessie Hay
79, James Hay 77, Arthur Cruise 75.
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56, Douglas McQuat 54, Margaret
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Honours.—Ryckman Alexander 92,
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Class I.—Ruby Rodgers 90.
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Honours.—Stanislas Belisle, Lillian
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Class I.—Lillian Bradford 89, Kenneth
Campbell 8

Financial Statement of the Brownsburg and District Patriotic Collecting Association.

Year Ending 31st Dec. 1916.

If patriotism is to be computed by financial success, as appears to be the case judging from the over-subscribing of "War" and "Victory" Loans, then the Brownsburg Patriotic Collecting Association fully justifies its title and fulfils its declared mission.

The 1916 Balance Sheet recently submitted shows that over six thousand two hundred dollars (\$6200.00) have been collected for Patriotic purposes during the year in the immediate district. It also shows, which is much more to the point, that the whole of that sum has been judiciously and promptly expended and applied to the purposes for which it was raised.

The Balance Sheet gives the sources and shows all the avenues of expenditure. For so small a district the total amount is surprising.

It will be observed that the local Red Cross Society is kept busy, and that the British Red Cross benefits, while the comfort of the soldiers and the welfare of their dependants are the first consideration and charge upon the funds.

Other committees are working in conjunction with the original Association now and are acquiring quite considerable separate funds; the Returning Soldiers Reception Committee has been very successful in that respect. Next to sending men to the front Brownsburg apparently recognizes the importance of backing them up.

Receipts.

Jan. D. C. Co's Employees	\$355.52
Feb. " " "	373.47
March " " "	424.30
April " " "	410.50
May " " "	412.75
June " " "	408.10
July " " "	423.80
Aug. " " "	416.35
Sept. " " "	416.25
Oct. " " "	522.88
Nov. " " "	522.03
Dec. " " "	530.36

\$5216.01

Jan. Mabel & Mount Maple	\$14.00
Feb. " " "	11.50
March " " "	12.25
April " " "	10.00
May " " "	11.75
June " " "	13.75
July " " "	12.00
Aug. " " "	14.00
Sept. " " "	12.75
Oct. " " "	11.25
Nov. " " "	12.75
Dec. " " "	14.00

\$150.00

Jan. Dalesville	\$9.00
Feb. " " "	13.25
March " " "	15.50
April " " "	16.25
May " " "	14.25
June " " "	14.25
July " " "	14.00
Aug. " " "	14.00
Sept. " " "	13.25
Oct. " " "	13.25
Nov. " " "	15.25
Dec. " " "	13.50

\$166.00

Jan. Lachute Road	\$9.00
Feb. " " "	9.00
March " " "	9.00
April " " "	9.00
May " " "	9.00
June " " "	9.00
July " " "	9.00
Aug. " " "	9.00
Sept. " " "	9.00
Oct. " " "	9.00
Nov. " " "	9.50
Dec. " " "	11.30

\$110.80

Jan. Brownsb., Eng speaking	\$28.20
Feb. " " "	30.20
March " " "	35.15
April " " "	38.05
May " " "	30.70
June " " "	29.70
July " " "	31.80
Aug. " " "	27.70
Sept. " " "	30.45
Oct. " " "	36.80
Nov. " " "	33.55
Dec. " " "	38.20

\$380.40

Jan. Brownsb., Fch., Speaking	5.00
Feb. " " "	8.15
Mar. " " "	5.55
April " " "	6.70
May " " "	6.35
June " " "	6.35
July " " "	3.35
Aug. " " "	10.20
Sept. " " "	6.60
Oct. " " "	6.50
Nov. " " "	2.25
Dec. " " "	2.25

\$63.80

Jan. Staynerville & District	8.55
Feb. " " "	9.00
Mar. " " "	7.70
April " " "	2.00
May " " "	6.15
June " " "	6.00
July " " "	5.60
Aug. " " "	
Sept. " " "	
Oct. " " "	
Nov. " " "	
Dec. " " "	20.90

Pods from Good Friday Shoot	\$1.00
" " 2 Red Cross Boxes	8.13
Ice cream booth at Dalesville	12.00
Hockey Game	5.65
Bank Interest	14.15

\$91.33

Expenditure

Canadian Patriotic Fund	
Feb. 10th, " "	\$300.00
Apr. 24th, " "	310.00
June 1st, " "	300.00
July 31st, " "	300.00
Sept. 22nd, " "	300.00

\$1500.00

Soldiers Gazette Fund	
Feb. 10th, " "	\$25.00
Feb. 19th, " "	25.00
Mar. 28th, " "	25.00
Apr. 24th, " "	25.00
May 17th, " "	25.00
June 26th, " "	25.00
July 31st, " "	25.00
Aug. 24th, " "	25.00
Sept. 19th, " "	25.00
Oct. 20th, " "	25.00
Nov. 17th, " "	25.00
Dec. 22nd, " "	25.00

\$300.00

Brownsb. Branch Can. Red Cross Soc.	
Feb. 19th, " "	400.00
Mar. 28th, " "	270.00
Apr. 24th, " "	25.00
May 17th, " "	200.00
June 26th, " "	200.00
July 31st, " "	200.00
Aug. 24th, " "	200.00
Sept. 19th, " "	200.00
Oct. 20th, " "	200.00
Nov. 17th, " "	200.00
Dec. 5th, " "	400.00

\$2800.00

P. Goyette, films for lecture	\$5.00
Felix Blais, livery	7.00
J. M. Giles, posters	9.50
Stationery, Stamps, etc.	8.00

\$29.50

British Sailors Relief Fund	\$500.00
Montreal Soldiers Wives League	500.00
British Red Cross Society, per Sir George Perley	800.00
Cost of Draft	2.10
Dec 31st, By balance	12.79

Total \$6244.29

J. R. THOMSON, Treas.	
Audited and Found Correct	
EDWARD H. G. SECKER } Auditors	
THOS. G. PASCO. }	

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.

Public Notice.

Notice is hereby given that Water Rates are now due and the Town Officer will proceed to their immediate collection. All parties indebted will please have the same in readiness. By order of the Water Committee of Lachute Town Corporation.

LOST.—From G. L. Melkie & Co's Sheds, a Buffalo Rose taken from the sleigh of Mr. Wm Smith, of Beech Ridge. Party who took same will do well to return it at once to Melkie & Co's store as they are known, and if not immediately returned action will be at once taken for its recovery.

St. Andrews School Municipality.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to two o'clock on Saturday the 14th day of April, 1917, for the erection of a wing to the present school building, according to plans and specifications which can be seen at the residence of the chairman of the school board, Mr. Edmund Neve.

Work to begin at the close of the present scholastic year and be completed by the 20th of August, 1917. Also tenders will be received for an up-to-date hot air heating apparatus for the entire building.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

W. J. PITCAIRN, Sec'y-Treas. St. Andrews, March 28th, 1917.

CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY.

Are You Going West This Spring?

Low Fares and Through Tickets

To all points in

WESTERN CANADA

and the

PACIFIC COAST

Canadian Northern

ALL THE WAY

Electric Lighted Trains.

Modern Equipment.

Courteous Attendants.

For tickets, booklets and full information, apply to nearest C.N.R. Agent or write J. Morrison, A.G.P.A., 290 St. James St., Montreal.

J. M. ROBY, Agent.

HOUSE BOOM CO'Y.

Schedule of Tolls to be collected upon the different kinds of timber and logs passing through the Co's Booms for season 1917.

On each saw log seventeen ft. and under 16 length 1-5 cts.

On each piece of round or flatted timber over 17 ft. in length 6 cts.

On each piece of square or wavy timber 1 cts.

On each piece of 4 ft. wood 1-4 cts.

On each railway tie pr. length of 8 ft 2-5c.

The above charges cover not only the tolls for the use of the boom but also the cost of repointing and putting timber and logs into the owner's racks.

House Boom Co

P. R. WHITTET, Sec.-Treas. Montreal, March 6th, 1917.

HOUSE RIVER IMPROVEMENT CO'Y.

Schedule of Tolls to be collected for year 1917.

The Improvements are divided into 13 sections and one-half of the amount of Tolls have been appropriated to each section to facilitate the collection of same as follows:—

Red and White Pine, Tamarac, Spruce, Hemlock, square or wavy board per thousand cubic ft. 10 cts.

Oak, Elm, or other hardwood, square or flatted or wavy board, per thousand cubic ft. 10 cts.

New logs 17 ft in length and under, round or flatted 5 cts.

Red and White Pine, Tamarac, Spruce, Hemlock, round or flatted 30 ft. and upwards in length per thousand ft. b. measure 1 cent.

Sawn Timber per thousand ft. b. measure 9 cts.

Staves, per thousand ft. b. measure 10 cts.

Limbs of wood, single butts and other lumber per cord of 128 cubic ft. 15 cts.

Staves per piece 2 cts.

Halfway ties, other than cedar 1.50 ft. or 16 ft. long per length of 8 ft. 1-50 cts.

Staves per piece 2 1/2 cts.

Cedar round or flatted 8 ft. long & under per piece 1-70 cts.

Cedar round or flatted over 8 ft. and under 17 ft. long per piece 1-24 cts.

Cedar round or flatted 17 ft. and under 25 ft. long per piece 1-10 cts.

Cedar round or flatted 25 ft. and under 33 ft. long per piece 1-9 cts.

Cedar round or flatted 33 ft. and upwards in length per piece 1-4 cts.

House River Improvement Co.

P. R. WHITTET, Sec.-Treas. Montreal, March 6th, 1917.

THE PROVINCIAL BANK OF CANADA

Incorporated by Act of Parliament, July 1900.

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

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

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

Accounts opened and operated by mail.

Special attention given to Sale Notes.

General Banking Business Transacted.

Offices Lachute and Brownsburg.

Branch at Lachute, J. R. McQUAT, Manager

Sub-Agency at Brownsburg, J. W. LEPINE, Sub-Agent.

Keep up the Food Supply and Help Make Victory Sure

OUR soldiers must be fed; the people at home must be fed. And—in spite of Germany's murderous campaign to cut off the Allies' Food supply, by sinking every ship on the High Seas—an ample and unflinching flow of food to England and France must be maintained.

This is National Service—
Not to the Farmer only—
But to YOU—to everybody—
This appeal is directed

WE must unite as a Nation to SERVE—to SAVE and to PRODUCE. Men, women and children; the young, the middle aged and the old—all can help in the Nation's Army of Production.

EVERY pound of FOOD raised, helps reduce the cost of living and adds to the Food Supply for Overseas.

For information on any subject relating to the Farm and Garden, write:
INFORMATION BUREAU
Department of Agriculture
OTTAWA

Dominion Department of Agriculture
OTTAWA, CANADA.

HON. MARTIN BURRELL, Minister.

"I AM assured that my people will respond to every call necessary to the success of our cause—with the same indomitable ardour and devotion that have filled me with pride and gratitude since the war began."
His Majesty KING GEORGE

PLANT a garden—small or large. Utilize your own back yard. Cultivate the vacant lots. Make them all yield food.

WOMEN of towns can find no better or more important outlet for their energies than in cultivating a vegetable garden.

Be patriotic in act as well as in thought.

Use every means available—
Overlook nothing.

The Delineator for 1917, one year delivered at our counter monthly. But-tericks state this is their last offer at this price.
W. BANFORD & SON.

Z. N. RAYMOND, LL.B.
NOTARY PUBLIC,
Money to Loan. Farms for Sale
MAIN ST., LACHUTE.
Opposite T. Christie's Store.

DR. A. FOREST,
DENTIST,
In Town Tuesday, Wednesday,
Friday and Saturday.
Bell Telephone No. 137
LACHUTE, QUE.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Watson*

MALCOLM SMITH,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER,
Sales conducted in English and French.
Phone No. 131 ring 3.
LACHUTE, QUE.

We have a full line of black dress goods from 50cts up.
W. BANFORD & SON.

Buy where Prices are lowest on

Pumps, Pipe and Pipe fittings,
Automobile Accessories, Tires and Oils,
Ignitors and Flashlight batteries,
Nails, Felt and Builders Supplies,
Tools, Tin and Enamelled ware,
Stoves and Ranges.

GILES BROS.

Main St. - - - Lachute

T. McQuat & Son, Lachute Mills.



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, and all sorts of other prices. Better than elsewhere.

O. B. LAFLURE & Sons, Limited.

All Pure Tea
Free from Dust
Sealed Packets Only
Never Sold in Bulk

"SALADA"

Black-Mixed-Natural Green. H 213

THROUGH THE DARK SHADOWS

Or The Sunlight of Love

CHAPTER XXI.—(Cont'd.)

"I both can and will," was the quiet answer. "But, come, let us seek a more retired spot."

He drew her almost forcibly out of the recess into the shadow of some palms, as Adrien Leroy, with a partner on his arm, approached the alcove. "Oh! Mr. Leroy," said Lady Chet-

wold, as they passed, "can you tell me who this latest arrival is?"

"I have not seen her," said Adrien rather wearily; his eyes were bent on Lady Constance, who had left him and was now dancing with Lord Standon.

"Oh, there she is!" exclaimed his voluble little companion. "Such a magnificent Cleopatra, isn't she?"

She drew his attention to a tall lady who was looking rather anxiously and constrainedly about her. Her dress certainly deserved the name of magnificent. It was made for the greater part of apricot-colored satin, with gauze and tinselled chiffon furred over it; from the shoulders was suspended a long train of imperial purple velvet, on which was embroidered in dull green, various Egyptian symbols. Her jewels too, which were abundant, consisting chiefly of diamonds and large emeralds, made her a regal, though almost theatrical figure. Yet, as her eyes met the steady regard of Adrien's, she looked nervously round as if to make her escape.

Lady Chetwold felt Adrien give a slight start, and looking up, she saw that his lips had grown stern, and even through the mask detected the angry gleam in his eyes.

"Do you know her?" she whispered. "Yes!" he said. "But it would be a breach of confidence to betray her, Lady Chetwold."

At the close of the dance he surrendered the little lady to her next partner, and went in search of the Cleopatra. He soon espied her, seated in one of the recesses, and strode across to her. She started to her feet as Adrien approached, then sinking back into her chair, she looked up at him defiantly.

At that moment the band struck up the music for the cotillion, and the mass of colors shifted in dazzling movement, as amid the rustle of silks

and the ripple of laughter, the dance commenced.

Adrien was engaged to Lady Constance for it; but in the height of his anger he had forgotten the fact.

"Ada!" he exclaimed in a low voice full of suppressed indignation. "What is the meaning of this intrusion?" "You've no business here."

"No business here! Oh, haven't I?" she answered harshly, her bosom heaving, and her jewelled hands clenching.

"No," he continued, standing in front of her so that she should not be seen by the dancers. "You know that as well as I do. How did you come?"

"On my legs," retorted the lady defiantly. "They're good for something else besides dancing in your theatre, Adrien. You're an unfeeling brute to speak to me like that after the way you've treated me. Do you think I'm going to be thrown aside like a worn-out glove, just because you want to marry that grand swell of a cousin?"

"Silence!" said Adrien in a tense whisper, and grasping her arm almost savagely. "Keep your mask on, and come with me. If you are discovered, I will not answer for the consequences."

She rose sullenly, but abashed by his unusual vehemence, for never yet had she seen him moved from his polite calm; and opening the door at the end of the room, he led her away from the brilliant ball-room.

"Now," he said as he closed the door and removed the mask from his face. "What does this mean? There is something more in your presence than I can understand. Whether I marry or not, it can be nothing to you. Ada; you have the money which is all you care for."

"No I haven't," she retorted loudly, "and you know it!"

He held up his hand with a gesture of contemptuous command.

"Speak quietly, if you can," he said. "or I leave you at once. Do you mean to tell me you have not received the deeds?"

"I do," she replied sulkily. "It ain't no use your carrying it off in this high-handed way, because I ain't going to be deceived by it! You promised me that you'd make me an allowance of a thousand a year, and give me the theatre when you left me. Well, you've left me right enough, but where's the money? That's what I want to know."

"I gave the deed to Jasper," said Adrien, looking down upon her with distaste, and vaguely wondering how he could ever have endured such a woman near him.

"You gave it to Jasper, did you?" said Ada, pulling or rather tugging off her mask viciously, as she spoke. "Hang me if I didn't think so all the time!" she exclaimed with a sudden change of tactics. "That Jasper's a thief. I heard you say something about those deeds, and Jasper told me a long rigmarole that you wouldn't sign them. Whether that's true or not, Heaven only knows. Jasper's a bad one, an' he's sold me. He's got the coin, and I'll split on him, as I threatened. No, it's no use your trying to make me hush up, I will speak out. I'll show you what a fool he's made of you, who have been so good to him; I'll tell you a thing or two as will open your eyes a bit wider than they are now. I'll—"

"Be quiet!" said Adrien. "Not another word—there is some mistake. Jasper has forgotten, or has some reason for not giving it to you. He shall explain directly I can reach town. You shall have the money and the theatre, that I promise you; you know I have never broken my word yet. Now you must go. Every moment you stay increases your danger. My father is old-fashioned perhaps, but he would regard this as the greatest insult, and would punish it severely. You are no fool, Ada. How could you have done such a thing? Hush! slip on that domino." He pointed to a black masquerade cloak, and rang the bell. "Get away as quickly as possible," he went

on as, now thoroughly subdued, she put on the cloak. "You shall have the money, I swear it."

On the servant entering, he hastily gave directions for her to be driven to the station; then without another word to her, he returned to the ball-room, just as his father's voice was heard inquiring for him.

"Ah; there you are, my boy. I wondered if anything had gone wrong. Are you ill?" he asked keenly at Adrien's pale, unmasked face.

"No, sir, it is rather hot though in this dress," he returned hurriedly, hating even the very semblance of a lie. "I believe Constance is waiting for me," he continued. "Ah, yes, there she is. The ball is going off well, don't you think so?"

His father nodded.

"Yes," he said, "your friends are pronouncing it to be a success. Mr. Paxhorn declares it is a vision of the period. But Constance is waiting."

Replacing his mask, Adrien made his way to his cousin, who, as usual, was surrounded by a small group of courtiers. She glanced up as he approached, and with a smile to the rest, took his proffered arm. As he looked at her sweet face, a thrill ran through him at the purity of her beauty—so great a contrast to that of the woman he had just dismissed that he loathed the very thought of ever having touched her hand. In that moment, the love he bore Constance welled up passionately in his heart, refusing to be suppressed, and again he tore off the velvet mask.

When the girl raised her calm eyes to his face, the ardent look in his startled eyes, and she determined to at least listen to any explanation he wished to give her. "Where have you been, Adrien?" she said gently. "I thought you had forgotten me."

"No!" he answered sharply, "that would be impossible; but I was called away. Do you care for this dance? Or would you give me just a few moments with you alone on the terrace?"

Her eyes softened.

"Yes, if you like, Adrien," she said gently. "I am really tired now, and longing for the air."

"Come, then," he said; and catching up a silken wrap that lay on one of the seats, he threw it tenderly over her.

Together they passed out on to the terrace, and seemed to have slipped into another world, so great a contrast was the peaceful moonlit valley beneath them to the brilliant, heated ball-room they had just left.

As the curtained door swung behind them, Jasper Vermont, alias Mephistopheles—his scarlet costume now changed to ordinary evening dress, and covered with a long black domino, similar to that which Ada had donned—shot a sharp glance after them; then with a sinister smile, he left the room by another exit, and made his way into the grounds. Keeping well within the shadow of the trees and shrubs, he crouched down, directly under the terrace where Adrien had led Constance; here, motionless and scarcely breathing, he listened with eager ears.

"It is hot," said Constance, removing her mask, and letting the wrap fall back from her shoulders.

"All the more reason you should be careful," said Adrien, replacing it gently.

She smiled, as she gazed up at him. "You look very tired," she said softly. "This ball has been a strain on you, has it not?"

"Not more than usual," he returned. "At any rate, it will be my last for some time to come."

"Your last?" she echoed, looking up at him with wide, startled eyes. "What do you mean, Adrien?"

"I am going away after to-night," he said hoarsely; for the sight of her beauty was goading him almost to despair.

"Going away!" she hardly breathed the words; her face had paled in the moonlight, till it looked almost unearthly. "Why?"

(To be continued.)

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roll the paste all round it, pressing the ends together, and prick the top. Put on a greased tin, bake in a hot oven for twenty minutes and serve hot.

Plain Omelet—One ounce of cornstarch, two eggs, three-quarters teaspoonful of milk, one-half teaspoonful of pepper and made mustard, one teaspoonful of salt, one-half to one ounce of butter or lard. Separate the yolks from the whites of the eggs. Beat up the yolks in a small basin. Add a pinch of salt to the whites and beat to a very stiff froth. Blend the cornstarch with a little of the milk to a smooth cream. Stir in the rest of the milk and the yolks. Add the seasoning. Stir in the whites of the eggs with a whisk, mixing well. Put the butter into the omelet pan, allow it to get hot, then pour in the omelet. Cook the omelet as usual, but before turning put in the broiler under the gas jets for a second to get slightly, as this keeps it from falling flat—Serve at once on a very hot dish. If the cornstarch is omitted from this recipe it will require three eggs instead of two and so the addition is a very decided economy these times when eggs are such prohibited luxuries.

Cheese Pudding—Two ounces of cornstarch, one pint of milk, one-half ounce of butter, four ounces of grated cheese, one-half teaspoonful of salt, pepper and made mustard. Mix the cornstarch with a little of the milk to a smooth cream. Bring the rest of the milk to the boil and stir the cornstarch into it. Add the other ingredients. Boil for ten minutes, stirring all the time. Pour into a well-buttered pie-dish and bake in a very slow oven till a nice brown on the top, or brown before the fire. This is a nourishing and appetizing dish and one which appeals to men.

Another method of using cornstarch is in the preparation or reheating of vegetables, onions, cauliflowers, artichokes, carrots, turnips, almost anything, cooked as usual then put in a

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Department of Naval Service, OTTAWA.



Cornstarch is Valuable.

Why do we not make a more general use of cornstarch? As a rule few cooks employ it for anything but an occasional pudding or for thickening sauces or soups, while it could with advantage take part in a thousand and one dishes and add its nourishment to the other ingredients. For example, you can substitute cornstarch for part of the flour in making cakes and biscuits, and you will be surprised to find how much lighter and more digestible they will become. In cold weather cornstarch is especially valuable because, being a pure starch food, it supplies the body with heat and energy. Of course, like every other starchy food, it requires careful cooking; for there is nothing more indigestible than insufficiently cooked starch, but with that proviso there can be nothing better in the way of food.

When mixing the flour and cornstarch for cake use not more than one-quarter of the starch unless of course, you are using a recipe which gives it as one of the ingredients, and then you have the benefit of the experience of others and the proper proportions have already been worked out.

The following recipes may give you some suggestions on the matter:

Sausage Rolls—Two ounces of cornstarch, six ounces of flour, eight ounces sausages, one-quarter teaspoonful salt, four ounces shortening, butter, oleomargarine or vegetable butter, cold water, a few drops of lemon juice. Blanch and skin the sausages. Mix the cornstarch, flour and salt together and rub in the

shortening. Make into a stiff paste with the cold water and lemon juice, turn on to a floured board and roll into a thin paste. Fold in three and turn half way round so that the open ends are to and from you, then roll out again and repeat four times, at the third and fourth turnings dusting over with flour. After the last folding roll out to about an eighth of an inch thick and cut into pieces about four or five inches square. Wet the edges of the paste all around, put a piece of cooked sausage in the middle,



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CANADA'S RECORDS OF THE GREAT WAR

COMPLETE, VARIED ACCOUNTS OF EACH CANADIAN UNIT.

Information, Literature, and Photographs Collected in London for Benefit of Posterity.

Of all the departments of the Canadian army overseas Canadian people probably know most through the Canadian War Records—and yet least of the department. The War Records is a great storehouse, where all the information concerning the action of our army is collected and filed away for the benefit of posterity. Piecemeal and apparently irrelevant information is woven into co-ordinating fact easily understood. More, it is a centre of Canadian propaganda in England, and through its well-directed energies, Canada is receiving much better publicity in this country than any other overseas portion of the Empire, writes a London correspondent.

Every shred of historical information concerning the Canadian army is indexed and filed away in the London office. Every unit of the Canadian Expeditionary Force has a separate file. At a moment's notice its whole history, from the formation of the unit, is available. The records are complete to the minutest detail, and cover changes of personnel, date of departure from Canada, arrival in England and France, the badges of a battalion, and the reasons for the design, the reproduction of the colors, and copy of any publication which may have been issued. For instance, a copy of this year's Christmas card or the trench paper will be found on the file at the War Records, London.

600 Monthly Diaries.

The war life of the battalion, battery or squadron is recorded in detail in the war diaries. From France alone there are over six hundred diaries per month. In studying these one realizes why no other stories of a battle coincide. With the evidence of all these written records a picture of the whole battle is seen in its true perspective.

It was only after prolonged and vigorous negotiations that the War Office was persuaded to hand over the originals and take duplicates in their place, and this, we might add, was only made possible through the up-to-the-minute methods of this department. Thanks to the adoption of the photostat, an absolutely new method of securing an exact—in the minutest detail—copy of all records, the above arrangements became possible. For the absolute protection of these valuable documents, which include not only the war diaries of every unit in the Canadian army up to the Army Corps, but every order concerning movements of troops in battle, maps, etc., everything is filed at the British Records Office, Chancery Lane, London. This has been arranged through the courtesy of the imperial authorities.

Secret for 10 Years.

These documents are secret for ten years after the war. During this time Canadian historians will flounder among millions of words to some semblance of the truth, and if they can make a good job in ten years, they won't be wasting any time. At the expiration of the decade the records will be handed over to the Canadian Public Archives, Ottawa.

Every reference in the British press to the Canadians is clipped, and put on file for posterity in Canada.

For instance, in 1980 your grandson might look up No. 742, Private J. Smith, or Captain F. Jones, in the index at the Canadian Archives, and by following up references, glean facts similar to this: "Recruited August, 1914, age 22; wounded, and mentioned in despatches; appeared before King to receive decoration; took part in the following battles; mentioned Times, Evening Standard and Daily Express in September, 1916; appears in picture 77,764, taken in trenches before charge of Courcellette"—and so on, and so forth.

Picture Gallery.

Even to-day, January 16th, 1917, people are crowding in to see 1,150 pictures which have been taken since the adoption of the Canadian official photographer in June, 1916. Every facility is offered them; copies of pictures of missing men which have appeared in the official photographs can be secured by relatives at cost price.

Every paper printed and published in the trenches is on file. A collection has been started, which will result in the filing of every book in the world about the Canadians. There are already hundreds of these, written in all languages. Officers from the front frequently appeal to the War Records to verify facts. For instance, it may be desired to know the exact date on which two airplanes dropped bombs near a certain portion of the line, or the hour at which a certain unit went over the parapet, etc. These facts can be ascertained at once by the means of a clever cross-index system.

Pays For Itself.

This is a most economically administered branch of the service. Nearly everything pays for itself, and hands over a handsome profit. The exhibi-

tion at the Grafton Galleries, "Canada in Flanders," and numerous other enterprises are illustrative of this.

The clerical staff of this office is very small, and is composed of men unfit for the front. It took time and patience to teach a one-armed man to file papers, but this effort has ended in the same signal success as everything else which has felt the compelling touch of Lord Beaverbrook, head of the Canadian War Records.

THE STARVATION OF ENGLAND.

Factors Entering Into the Kaiser's Scheme to Starve England.

Two arithmetical factors enter into the calculation. The first is that before the outbreak of the war England imported probably two-thirds of her foodstuffs. The second is that England imported three times as much food per head of the population as Germany did, says the New York Nation. That is to say, the respective food import needs of the two nations were 66 per cent. and 22 per cent. The Allied blockade has virtually cut off German imports. Such food as drifts into Germany from the Scandinavian countries, from Holland, and from Switzerland would amount to a very small percentage of her former imports. In other words, the German population has been deprived of nearly 20 per cent. of its food requirements for more than two years—and it has not yet been starved into submission. If the English people are to suffer the same percentage of deprivation, England must lose a little more than one-third of her imports of food. Since food will take precedence even over transport of munitions and troops, it follows that England must lose at least one-third of her shipping tonnage now available for trade purposes. At the end of 1916 British merchant shipping was approximately the same as it was at the beginning of the war, a little over twenty million tons. Allow for the diversion of shipping to military uses and it yet appears that Germany must sink something like five million tons of English ships before England is as near to "starvation" as Germany is to-day. How many more ships England must lose before she cries for peace—before, that is, she acknowledges the loss of her supremacy on the sea and the end of her Empire—is a matter the reader can guess for himself.

This, then, is the basic fact. In order to reduce England to the same pinch of hunger that she suffers, Germany must sink twice as many tons of British shipping as she has sunk during the first twenty-nine months of war. Berlin's own estimate of Britain's losses in the merchant marine up to the end of 1916 is 2,794,000 tons. Germany must sink three times that amount of tonnage and more before she brings England to her knees; and she must do it, by her own account, in a few months. If she is to accomplish that object in six months, she must sink three times as many ships per month as she has been sinking during the recent period of intensified submarine warfare. If she is to accomplish it in a year, she must increase her submarine activity by 50 per cent. But when we speak of a year we destroy the very foundation of the German case. Even half a year would be fatal to the professed object with which Germany has flung her challenge to the world. As the months roll by and the German people see that the process of shortening war by ruthlessness on the sea stretching out even as the process of shortening the war by ruthlessness on land has stretched out for nearly two years and a half, what will become of the unalterable will to conquer? What they will see is that, just as the consequences of the law of necessity in Belgium was war with England, the consequences of the law of necessity may be war with the United States. The Kaiser has staked everything on a sudden stroke. We see just what that sudden stroke must accomplish.

THE SPARTAN CZAR.

The Emperor of All the Russias Keeps In Close Touch With His Armies.

The Czar of Russia was, no doubt, quite sincere when he declared recently to an interviewer that he had "never been so happy or well as during the past year"; for he is leading the simple, Spartan, strenuous life which he loves so much more than the pomp of palaces and the ceremonial of Courts. For the last twelve months he has been living in a modest villa—his Headquarters, behind the far-spread lines of his armies—as simply as his youngest subaltern.

Early every morning he emerges from his quarters, a slight figure, in a long, brown military overcoat and the usual Russian cap, runs down the steps of the house, acknowledging the sentries salutes with a cheery wave of the hand, and walks briskly off to General Alexieff's office. Here he puts in four hours' hard work in an environment of maps, documents, and sheaves of telegrams reporting the latest movements and doings of his armies in the field.

At one o'clock he returns to a simple luncheon, at which he discusses the war, its conduct and prospects, with members of his staff. Then follow several hours' more work, varied occasionally by a country ramble or a motor-run with his young son, dressed in exactly the same plain, workmanlike uniform; dinner and more work, until, often in the small hours, he retires to rest.

BRITAIN LEADS WORLD'S WONDERS

AMERICAN WRITER TELLS OF VAST ACHIEVEMENT.

Commercial Nation Dwarfs in Thirty Months Germany's Work of Thirty Years.

The Boston (Mass.) News Bureau says:

All the seven wonders of the world fade on history's page compared with the spectacle Great Britain presents to-day. A commercial nation of less than 50,000,000 people suddenly summoned to arms where no arms existed and in less than thirty months she has a bigger army than history ever before recorded and a war machine in Europe that for wealth of shell, explosives and war power is the amazement of the Germans, who had taken ten times thirty months to prepare for the attack.

But this is only the beginning of wonders.

Both Air and Sea Command.

Without an English aeroplane engine that could circle her own island she has vanquished the boasted Zeppelins and is mistress of her own skies. With submarines by the hundred threatening her coast defences, her food supplies and her commerce, she has swept all oceans, locked the vaunted German fleet in harbor, conveyed shipments of gold across the ocean in safety—loads of gold that in former times would have paralyzed national financial markets—made the English Channel her multiple track ocean railway to Europe with no loss by Zeppelin or submarine; fought in Africa, at the Canal, at the Dardanelles; grappled with the Turk and the Bulgar; changed generals and admirals in command; changed cabinets; fed the armies of France; given arms to Russia; maintained the armies and the governments of Belgium and Serbia and altogether advanced three thousand million dollars, or three times the national debt of the United States, to her war allies.

Still Supplying the World.

While the United States has been trying to find out how to build military rifles in quantities and has untried orders for them representing hundreds of millions of dollars, England has been turning out rifles by the million for herself and her allies, cannon by the thousand, boots and coats by the million for herself and her allies, and, wonder of wonders, she has done all this, is doing it, is yet to do more, and has now her manufacturing, her trade relations and her overseas commerce unimpaired. Yet she has grabbed the trade of the world, so that her enemies are struggling on half rations with food, rubber and metal supplies from the outside world practically cut off except as new territory is taken.

This is a gigantic physical power and a trade and war power combined never before dreamed of. It puts in the shade all that the world previously knew of Great Britain's financial power. Nobody dreamed two years ago that the war cost to Great Britain was to be beyond five or six billions. It is to-day more than twice that sum and Great Britain is prepared to double it again. But stupendous, and even beyond all previous estimates, as is this financial power, the physical and mental power manifested by Great Britain is the marvel of marvels.

The British Lion was regarded as a money bag of trade and a whelp of the seas. Great Britain's ability to put 10% of her population under arms, to feed and equip her Allies and at the same time to maintain her credit and commerce throughout the world was something never dreamed of within or without her empire before this war.

Uncounted Wealth and Unmeasured Spirit.

No economist ever counted the wealth in credit, gold reserves and securities power that is now showing forth in the British empire. No student of men and nations ever pictured forth the war spirit of the British people that could be so roused in a righteous cause. No student of religion or social order ever gauged the spirit of self-sacrifice that is now lighting the path of the nation in war.

This is the people's war. It is the war of democracy that has built the British empire around the globe. It is not a war of kings, lords or nobles. It is a war in defense of all the civilization, peace and honor for which England has stood and in which she has made progress for more than a hundred years.

The Prussians could measurably measure the wealth of England, count her population and take toll of her guns, big and little. They numbered her military men, her business men and her idle and leisure classes; and outside of her navy, her wealth and her trade she was by a Prussian military census as nothing. But nowhere in the world was there anything by which to measure the slumbering soul of that people. It is fighting mad to-day, and getting madder every minute. The stigmas and insults to credit and honor from Washington only increase the resolve of her people and their faith in the invincibility of the



Wooden Heads. Cleverly modelled by French soldiers, and placed opposite the German trenches.

righteous cause. For this they are willing to pledge everything in sacrifice for justice upon the altar of their battle fires.

The Ordnance Base.

Twenty-five years ago the machinery of England and her metal workers stamped out the coins of many nations and moulded the guns of big and little of many more. She was the ordnance maker of the world. Then Germany became her rival as a metal worker and, getting government bounties, or orders, she was able with her cheaper labor and living to cut under the prices of England. The ordnance fires of England went out except for navy guns and "made in Germany" invaded the world on everything from cutlery to rifles and cannon.

But the foundations, in metal workers and the old factories in this business had not entirely disappeared when the Prussian hosts fired upon Belgium and attempted to roll up the treaties of Europe as scraps of paper. It was on this almost forgotten foundation that England has brought forth her wealth of war material and is organizing to roll the Prussian back over the Rhine in 1917.

England's reserve in man power that can maintain her commercial production, her exports and overseas trade while putting an army greater than that of France in the field needs to be carefully studied.

England Feeding and Fighting.

Germany is living on 30% per capita of what it was consuming before the war. But England is consuming, feeding and fighting to the extent that her physical force is increased by far more than 30%. The whole nation is fighting, men, women and children. There is nothing else thought of, talked of, or worked for, throughout the whole country. All the leisure classes, men and women, are one way or another in the war. The women are joining in the ranks of labor and all labor is to-day for the country with everything in production, trade and commerce locked in the war issue.

England did not waken to the war power that comes through cutting out luxuries so soon as Germany, but she is on the road to just as thorough a conservation of all forces. All the nations are in the struggle for economic existence that fighting forces may be increased. Germany and England are rather ashamed of it; Russia and France are proud of it. The shutting up of bars, the closing of places of amusement, the closing of cafes and the shutting off of lights at nine-thirty all make for increased man power and greater war efficiency. It is not only a financial and a metal, but a social and economical struggle in Europe such as the world has never dreamed of and of which the people of the United States have almost no comprehension.

The People and Their Resources.

Formerly, armies fought battles and the war was wherever the armies moved. To-day, five hundred million people are arrayed in battle and organizing to win in war. They are organizing in clothing, food, drink, the discarding of luxuries, increase in the energies and hours of labor and in the mutual burdens of all forms of taxation. Any excess profit is promptly taxed. In England more than two billion a year, or one quarter the cost, is being raised by taxation. Grains are being ground more coarsely with the result that in bulk they produce 25% more, a smaller percentage of nutriment is lost and, the food being richer in nutrition, consumption per capita is diminished without bread cards or other German regulations. In all fighting countries luxuries are being steadily diminished. Cream, fat, sugar, wines, expensive meats and fruits are being steadily reduced in consumption. Champagne is forbidden in Russia; it was never at so low a price in France.

The whole world is coming into a new civilization, a new manhood and a new womanhood and a new strength for both war and peace; and from Washington to San Francisco there appears to be little comprehension of the issues and the economic results that must inevitably flow therefrom.—Wall Street Journal.

FOOD VITAL FACTOR IN WAR DECISION

CO-OPERATION, WATCHWORD OF PEOPLE OF CANADA.

Hon. Martin Burrell Makes Stirring Appeal For More Food Production.

The following appeal, inscribed to "The people of Canada," has been made by Hon. Martin Burrell, Minister of Agriculture, for increased production:

"Two years ago in a message to the farmers of Canada special emphasis was laid on the important part food production and distribution would play in this world war. It was pointed out that the drafting of 20,000,000 men into European battlefields, and the destructive process of war itself, must inevitably be followed by diminished production and enhanced cost of food. To-day Rumania, Poland and Belgium are conspicuous and tragic examples of what these things mean. The German food ration is now half the normal requirement, and under the steady pressure of British sea power the Hun is daily tightening his belt. But though the great stress is on the Central Powers, other nations are feeling the strain. The smaller neutral countries are confronted with food shortages and high prices. Switzerland and Holland, in arms for defence, feed from their own scanty supply, thousands of refugees who, homeless and destitute, have fled thither for sanctuary.

In England and France.

"England menaced by an ever-increasing submarine warfare, is organizing her agriculture on a new basis, enlisting for her farms the services of women and disabled soldiers, and putting her beautiful and historic parks under the plough. France sows her grain and reaps her harvest, even within the sound of the guns, by the heroic and unceasing labor of her old men, women and children.

"Such is the picture of Europe at this hour. Facing the fearful days which lie before us in this third, and sternest year of the war, we realize with increasing clearness how vital a factor in the final decision the food supply must be. The Government of this country fully appreciates what the farmers have done during the past two years. In urging them to maintain their efforts, though confronted with more difficult conditions, I do it, not because of the high prices which will doubtless hold for nearly all food products, but because of the important and special service which Canadian agriculture can render the Empire at this juncture. All who assist in this work render a great service to the State. I do not say the greatest, for that is done by those, who facing death, daily serve their country at the battlefield.

Appeal to Cities and Towns.

"Thousands cannot so serve, but we, who are mercifully free from the iron heel of the invader—we, who know nothing of the terrors by sea and the privations on land which others suffer, may well redouble our efforts to supply what they may sorely need.

"I especially appeal in this critical year to those in our cities and towns who hitherto have not felt the necessity for directing their energies to food production. Individual efforts, even through small and unskilled, will in the aggregate mean much. By applying their labor to uncultivated land near their homes, or by assisting farmers, everybody having health can accomplish something. There is need not only for an increased supply, but for a wise economy of food. If all labor is not efficient there can at least be patience and forbearance where partial efficiency is accompanied by willingness. There is no place in the State now for either half-hearted service or ill-founded criticism.

"In the common task which faces the country co-operation should be the watchword. The Dominion and Provincial Departments of Agriculture are already giving, and will continue to give, special attention to the many problems involved. The National Service Board and the municipalities are also devoting their energies to these questions, and I am confident that the various organizations both of men and women throughout the country will give whole-hearted and active support to a work which at this special time is a high and necessary national service."

Deepest Mine Works.

The deepest mine works in any part of the world are in Brazil. One of the mines of the 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 7,826 feet.

Build Small Cargo Boats.

The new Department of Shipping, under Sir Joseph Macleay, is applying itself strenuously to organizing British shipbuilding. All facilities are to be used for building small cargo boats in large numbers and turning them out quickly. Parts are to be standardized, and widely scattered facilities assembled at convenient centres, thus tearing another leaf from Germany's book.

FROM OLD SCOTLAND

NOTES OF INTEREST FROM HER BANKS AND BRAES.

What is Going On in the Highlands and Lowlands of Auld Scotia.

The school teachers of Ayr are all to receive a war bonus.

The new headquarters of the Glasgow Y.M.C.A. have been opened.

The clubhouse of the Glasgow Golf Club is being taken over by the military authorities.

Each of the teachers of the Berwickshire High School has been granted a bonus of £12.

The Paisley Savings Bank funds now total £1,085,771, an increase of £108,665 for the year.

C. M. Pelham, one of the founders of the Scottish Naval and Military Veterans' Residence, is dead.

Corporal Robert Burton, of the Australian Imperial Forces, is visiting former friends at Rosneath.

The Mother Superior of the Berwick Convent was fined £2 for having lights in the schoolroom window.

The employees of Arrol, Johnston, Duffries, have contributed £402 during the year for charitable purposes.

The death is announced of ex-Provost McAdam, who for over eleven years was Chief Magistrate of Whitehorn.

The Government has purchased the Gretna and Dornock estates in Dumfriesshire from the Earl of Mainsfield.

Sergt. Robert Gracie, who recently received the Military Medal, was a shepherd on the estate of the late Duke of Argyll.

A fancy fair and art exhibition, held by the children of New Kilpatrick School in aid of the Red Cross, realized over £70.

The treatment of blind sailors and soldiers was discussed at the annual meeting of the Royal Blind Asylum, Edinburgh.

The use of Dick Institute as an auxiliary Red Cross hospital has been granted by the Kilmarnock Public Library Committee.

HARASSING THE HUNS.

"Winter Sports" of British Keep Enemy on the Jump.

The "winter sports" recently inaugurated by the British armies in the field are proceeding successfully, to the profound discomfort of the enemy, writes Percival Phillips in the London Chronicle. Although known technically as raids and minor attacks, the men taking part in these operations—while not considering them in any way amusing—prefer the lighter title which first became popular a year ago, in order to distinguish these local episodes of winter warfare from the more serious affairs which occupy them during a summer campaign.

We have had raids of all kinds, in all kinds of weather—raids by moonlight, raids in mud and rain, raids across a carpet of snow, raids through dense fog, and all of them successful. Some of them have been mere bombing excursions, others—like the fine exploits of the Canadians—elaborate kidnapping expeditions yielding a large bag of docile and contented prisoners. All of them carry the enemy in diverse and unforeseen ways. The Germans are unsettled by their frequency and by the elasticity of our schemes.

Accustomed as they are to routine and blind adherence to a settled policy, they cannot cope with a system of surprise attacks which always surprises, and never fails. The nervous expectancy of their front line sentries is reflected at their corps and army headquarters. If a group of usually idle batteries behind our trenches suddenly open fire, the "jumpiness" of the enemy is speedily apparent, and his uncertainty as to the immediate future manifested by the aimless loosing of retaliatory guns and mortars, and the useless expenditure of carefully husbanded ammunition.

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