

The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XLII

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, MAY 4, 1917.

NO. 14

ICE CREAM PARLOR

Ice Cream Sodas Sundae and Bricks.

VEGETABLES:—Lettuce, Celery, Etc., and all in Season.

FRUITS:—Strawberries, Pineapples, Bananas, Oranges, Lemons, Apples, Etc.

CANDY & NELSON CHOCOLATES:—A well-assorted Stock to choose from. Shipment fresh every week.

P. PAQUIN, - Lachute

CENTRAL MEAT MARKET

Wholesale and Retail
Phone 55

A. RAYMOND
Main Street, Lachute

WHAT CORN DO YOU PLANT.

We have large stocks of Wisconsin 7, RED COB, Imp. Leeming, Etc. Shelled and on the Cob.

Don't Experiment this year. Buy your supply of this early selected Guaranteed Seed Corn, at lowest prices from
H. WALSH & SON,
St. Andrews, Que.

Men's suits run from 35 to 46 breast measure. We are sure to fit you.
W. BANFORD & SON.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

All those who have not paid their Municipal Taxes of the Parish of St. Jerusalem, are requested to do so at once, or same will be given in collection. This is the last notice.
By order Municipal Council.
J. W. GALL, Sec'y.

ICE! ICE!

Protect Public Health and be sure to leave your order for ice this summer

with **V. A. PAQUIN**, at Lachute, or **J. P. PAQUIN**, Brownsburg.

FOR SALE.—Five Burial Lots in the Lachute Cemetery will be sold either in half lots or whole lots as purchaser requires. Apply to **G. J. WALKER**, Lachute.

The latest in Millinery, Blouses, Middie Corsets, Hosiery, Everything in Ladies' Wear. Lowest Prices and Reliable Goods at **H. E. BURWASH, REG'D.**

WASHED WOOL.

Farmers or Merchants having Washed Wool to dispose of are invited to communicate with us.

AYERS LIMITED,
Lachute Mills, Que.

WANTED.

Families with girls and boys to work in Knitting Mill. Clean work, pleasant surroundings. Also, experienced knitters on Harley-Kay hand machines and Jencks Automatic Machines. Also Spinners. Apply to
HAWTHORN MILLS LIMITED,
5-18 Carleton Place, Ont.

CRESWELL'S

Canada Cement
Prices Right

R. Creswell Regist'd.

LOCAL NEWS

Mr. H. Slater has been spending the week in Ottawa.

Mrs. Bolton and family removed on Monday to Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Tremblay were in Montreal on Saturday.

Miss Jessie McArthur, of Montreal, is spending the week in town.

Mrs. T. Barley is now occupying the house of Mr. W. Wurt in the West End.

Mrs. Geo. Moody is spending a short visit this week with friends in Ottawa.

Mr. J. B. Picken, of Winona, Ont., was the week-end guest of Mrs. John Fraser.

Mrs. Bruneau of Cornwall is the guest of her daughter Mrs. Eugene Jousse this week.

The many friends of Miss Adelaide Grey, of Papineauville, will be sorry to learn that she is down with diphtheria.

Mrs. A. McArthur is spending a week's visit with her son and daughter in Ottawa this week.

Mr. Dan Fraser, of Montreal, was the guest of Mrs. John Fraser Geneva, for a few days last week.

The Annual Church Board meeting of the Methodist Church will be held next Tuesday at 7:30 p.m.

Mrs. Clarence Merrell, of Danphin Man, is the guest of her brother Mr. John Cruise this week.

The Agricultural Society announce their annual Spring Show, of Stallions for Saturday next, May 5th, at 3 p.m.

The Misses M. Burke and G. Bradford left on Monday for Dewar Lake, where they have secured positions as teachers.

The Annual Communion Service and the Lord's Supper will be administered after next Sunday morning's service in the Methodist Church.

Mr. H. Filion, Baker is unloading a car of Oats at the C.P.R. siding at the Station until Saturday afternoon, at \$2.50 per hundred pounds.

The Misses Willis, Morrison and Rogers and Miss Margaret and Eleanor Hay, of Montreal, were guests of Mrs. Geo. Hay for the week-end.

Private Brown, of the 148th Batt., who returned to Canada about 8 weeks ago having been wounded in the Somme battle, was the guest of Mr. R. McIntyre over Sunday.

Don't forget the ladies of the Red Cross Society invite you to their Tea, given in the Victoria Hall, on Saturday, May 19th, at which the diamond ring will be drawn for at 5 o'clock.

Mr. John H. Roberts, of Montreal, will preach on Sunday evening in Methodist Church. Mr. Roberts is considered one of Canada's greatest Temperance Orators and a tower of strength in the Temperance world.

Master Howard Morrison spent the week-end with his grandmother in Montreal and is the proud possessor of a wristlet watch won by him in a word contest of the Montreal Daily Star, in which he was out in 1181 words.

Card of Thanks.

To those who have been with us in our bereavement and by kind words and kindly acts have tried to lessen our sorrow, we extend our sincerest thanks.

MRS. T. H. AYERS AND FAMILY.

Mr. V. A. Paquin has purchased from Mr. J. D. Campbell a lot on the shore line adjoining Clyde Street, where he intends erecting an up-to-date ice house for the supply of his numerous customers.

Church of England services will be held (D.V.) in Lachute Parish on Sunday, May 6th, as follows:—Celebration Holy Communion in St. Simeons at 10.30 a.m., and St. Aiden's at 3 p.m. Usual services at Brownsburg and Lachute at 7 p.m.

Our sympathies are extended to the Cunningham family whose brother Private C.C. has been seriously wounded in the back, arms and leg. There are four other brothers at the front one of whom is P. J. who with his family has summered at Lachute for the past number of years and who is one of the 148th.

Mr. E. Darlington preached his trial sermon as a candidate for the Methodist Ministry last Sunday morning. An unusually large audience being present and expressions of appreciation were heard all round. Mr. Darlington has just written his Candidate's Exams and secured splendid marks.

The Women's Missionary Society held its annual meeting last week at Mrs. Summerby's home. The election of officers took place and resulted as follows:—President, Mrs. (Rev.) F. J. Hayden; Vice President, Mrs. R. McIntyre; Corres. Sec. Mrs. (Dr.) Alexander; Sec.-Treas., Mrs. (Dr.) Murphy; Mitte Box Sec., Mrs. H. Way. The Treasurer's report showed it to be the best in the history of the Local Branch. The election of delegate to the Annual Convention to be held in June in the city of Kingston resulted in Mrs. Murphy being chosen. After the business Mrs. Summerby served refreshments. Rev. P. J. Hayden closed with Devotions.

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

Town Council.

The above Council had rather a busy session on Wednesday. Among other business the New Market By law passed its 2nd reading. It was decided to place the names on all street corners. Applications for license to keep Temperance Hotels were granted to Larocque, Bernier and Descheneau. The Auditors report was also read and discussed.

Oddfellows Church Parade

Some fifty of the members of Laurentian Lodge No. 14, I.O.O.F. attended Divine Service in the Presbyterian Church on Sunday morning last, April 29th, it being the 80th Annual Church Parade of the Order.

The Rev. J. L. George preached on Micah 6, 8. He pointed out the beneficial influence and power of the Hebrew prophets. They had a living message for the men of their day and of all times. They discouraged mere formalism in religion, and pointed out what the Almighty really requires man to do. It is in the sphere of daily conduct that man is tested. How does he bear himself in business. What about weights, measures and contracts? Justice, the assigning of his due to each one, means a great deal. Kindness is a most powerful factor in life. How many such occasions there are. See yonder widow deprived of the husband of her youth. See her little children clinging to her. Is it not an affecting spectacle? What shall she do. Oddfellowship supplies the answer. It is an organization which in 87 years has provided relief to the extent of \$166,000,000, and which, rapidly rising to a membership of 3,000,000 has the promise of still greater power for good. In its ranks, there are about 500,000 women of the Order of Rebekah loyally seconding the efforts of the men. The preacher advocated the idea of Life Assurance, and urged that where possible it should be carried out. He referred to the Manchester Unity of Great Britain and all such societies as of a most useful and practical nature.

Prayer was offered indicating thankfulness for past good work accomplished and beseeching future continued success.

THE TOLL COMES IN.

After the gladsome news of the wondrous victories gained during the last weeks severe fighting come the appalling list of Casualties and the sad news that several of our County Boys have been seriously wounded and two having paid the Supreme Sacrifice. To those effected, on behalf of ourself and readers we extend our deepest sympathy.

PTE. GEORGE DIXON.

Private Dixon enlisted with the 73rd's in September of 1915, and was 23 years of age. He was too ill to go overseas at the time his unit sailed and so he transferred to the 148th. He was a native of England, and for seven years had made his home with the family of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Elliott of Foundry St., who at that time were living in Mille Isle. His step-mother resides in Danville. A letter was received from him by Mr. Elliott last Friday saying that he was out of hospital and had returned to the front. One of his remarks was that he would be "home soon." Three other brothers are in uniform, two enlisted in England and one enlisted in the West.

PTE. J. MAHER.

"Josh" as he was more generally known among his associates and friends was an English lad and had been in Canada for a number of years having lived in Dalesville prior to his removal to Brownsburg. He joined up with the 148th in March 1916 and was married to Miss Ruby Burch, of Brownsburg, just shortly before he went overseas. He is a member of Laurentian Lodge of the I.O.O.F.

PTE. J. P. RENAUD.

Private J. P. Renaud, given as killed in action, was born in Weir, and was a son of Mr. and Mrs. Eustache Renaud. He was only 19 years of age, and left a position in the lumber mill at Weir to join up with the 148th, which he did on the 6th of January, 1916.

PTE. THOS. COPELAND.

Private Thomas Copeland, of Shrewsbury, son of the late Mr. Arthur Copeland, has been reported wounded. He enlisted in the West where he had been for several years. Three brothers are still residing in Brownsburg.

PTE. JAS. GORDON DENSMORE.

Mr. Densmore of Stonefield, has received word that his eldest son Jas. Gordon has been wounded in the arm. He joined up with the Highlanders about two and a half years ago, after which he went over to a Cornwall regiment then recruiting at Hawkesbury. Mr. Densmore has still another son in the firing line Wilfrid Roger, who has been over in France since the last Sunday in March.

ARGENTEUIL WOOL GROWERS AND SHEEP BREEDERS CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION.

Grading Dates of the Argenteuil Wool Growers and Sheep Breeders Association will be on June 11th, 12th, 13th, and 14th, at the Exhibition Buildings Lachute. The Association has decided to have all wool grading done at Lachute. All wool growers will receive a circular next week, with explanations about shipping their wool. For any further information apply to
J. W. GALL, Sec.-Treas.,
Lachute.

Men's & Boys' Clothing!

Get your Boys Suits now while all sizes are in stock. We have them from size 22 to 34.

We have laid in the largest stock of Men's and Boys Clothing we ever carried.

In Men's Fine and Medium-priced Suits our stock surpasses everything of the past.

Men's and Boys' Boots are also complete in all lines.

In all these lines prices continue to soar owing to the scarceness and high prices of wool and leather, so be advised to buy early.

W. BANFORD & SON,
LACHUTE.



No. 80 Please!

That is the No. you call up to secure the prompt delivery of the good things that can be secured at the "Riverside Bakery." The tremendous sale we have for our celebrated "Hamilton's Purity Loaf," done up neatly in waxed paper, proves it a winner. Have you tried it yet!

Now our Store is always well stocked with choice confectionery, cakes, pastry, fruits, etc. and kindly remember that no order is too small or none too large to receive our best attention.

Robert Hamilton,

Phone. 80.

Baker & Confectioner.

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.

R. McFAUL,

MAIN STREET, - - - LACHUTE

NEW EDISON



Come and hear his music 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 Re-Creation of his voice.

Eugene Jousse
Watchmaker, Jeweller and Optician
MAIN STREET, LACHUTE.

"SALADA!"

Tea is an Every-day Luxury

STEADFASTLY REFUSE
SUBSTITUTES

Black, Mixed or Natural Green. E205

THROUGH THE DARK SHADOWS

Or The Sunlight of Love

CHAPTER XXIV.—(Cont'd).

Almost immediately Lord Barminster appeared, accompanied by Mortimer Shelton. Harker rose respectfully and rather nervously, but Lord Barminster at once put him at his ease.

"Pray be seated, Mr. Harker," he said politely, as he and Shelton set the example. "This is my son's friend, Mr. Shelton, and I should like him to be present at our interview."

Mr. Harker bowed.

"I presume you are the Mr. Harker into whose possession came the forged bill?" continued his lordship.

"As a mere servant—yes, my lord," answered Mr. Harker. "I have become aware of the identity of the man who committed the actual forgery, and also of the fact that he is now preparing to bring further trouble on yourself and Mr. Adrien Leroy."

Lord Barminster started as if to speak, but Mr. Harker continued:

"Fortunately, I am able to avert this, because I have brought the forged bill with me; and I will explain all fully, if your lordship will hear me through. It will take some little time, but I ask your patience."

Lord Barminster nodded and said quietly:

"Go on."

With a dry cough, Mr. Harker opened the little black bag he invariably carried with him, and drew from it a roll of papers. With slow precision, the old man unfurled it and looked across at his listeners.

"Five years ago," he commenced, "my master—for, as I said before, I was merely a servant, a machine, acting under instructions—ordered me to buy up any bills bearing your son's name. Furthermore, I was to lend the money to any amount within my master's credit to those who brought his name as guarantee. I did so, and every bill and liability which was contracted either in his own name or in yours, my lord, by Mr. Leroy, fell into the hands of this man, who carried on the business under cover of my name. He posed as the friend of Mr. Leroy, and by means of forgeries, and cooked accounts, he has managed to acquire control of your entire revenue."

"Jasper Vermont!" exclaimed Shelton involuntarily; while Lord Barminster leaned forward eagerly.

Mr. Harker bowed his head. "You are aware," he continued, "that all matters of business, even the tradesmen's bills, passed through his hands. That confidence he has abused, to how great an extent I alone can prove; for I was his tool and slave, and held his secrets. Not a bill was paid without his receiving his commission and adding to its amount. He it was who lent the money to Mr. Leroy's friends, after he had procured his name with which to back them; and he it was, who, behind the screen which I supplied, gradually, yet surely, drew your son into his net. What object he had, besides that of gain, I know not; but he certainly desired his utter ruin in wealth and honor, and compelled me to help him in his schemes. Among other bills he held was one, presumably, indorsed by Mr. Mortimer Shelton."

Shelton started up; but Lord Barminster said quietly:

"Let us hear the whole story first, Mortimer."

"That signature was a forgery," continued Mr. Harker, "double forgery indeed; for it imitated Mr. Leroy's handwriting as well as that of Mr. Shelton."

"I knew it," murmured his lordship in a low tone. "But pray continue, Mr. Harker."

"The double forgery," went on the dry voice, "I now know was executed by my employer's hand; but instructions were given in the name of the firm to charge Mr. Adrien Leroy with the crime. The particular day was fixed on the twenty-second simply because my master had found out that Mr. Leroy had been somewhere else, and in the company of a lady whom he knew Mr. Leroy would never betray. But this part you already know."

from yesterday's trial. False evidence was brought to bear, in the statement that your son had been in our office, and it was only owing to a plea of illness that I escaped being made a witness also. This was but one forgery, and I have here large numbers of bills all forged by the same hand, and which, if presented, will amount to more than the sale of three such estates as this could liquidate."

Lord Barminster uttered an exclamation of horror.

"I will leave them here with you," went on Mr. Harker, "and when the scoundrel has been unmasked, you need have no fear of any future danger. In my master's chain of villainy, there was a single flaw; but that flaw has broken the whole chain. The poor tool, whom he had had so long beneath his thumb, whom he had trodden under his foot remorselessly, suddenly regained his freedom—which he had bargained for the safety of his only child."

He raised his head and looked steadily into the stern eyes of Lord Barminster.

"My child and I," he continued, "are now freed from the chains that bound us, and are willing to bear any results that may follow from this exposure. Besides these bills, my lord, I have additional proof. A young girl whom I have brought with me was fortunate enough to see Mr. Vermont."

Lord Barminster's face shone with triumph, as the actual name of his master at last fell from Harker's lips.

"My master—drop a roll of papers. These she picked up, and later, when by a strange coincidence she was befriended by my daughter, showed them to me. They clearly prove, by the many attempts to imitate the writing, whose hand it was who eventually committed these forgeries."

"I knew it!" cried Shelton, unable to keep silence any longer. "I knew we should catch the snake! But, pardon my interrupting you, Mr. Harker; you see, Mr. Leroy is my best friend."

Mr. Harker inclined his head and proceeded steadily.

"These forged deeds, I will now, my lord, hand over to your charge, if you prefer it. But if you will have sufficient confidence in my efforts to save you from further trouble, I will hold them at your command until after Vermont is dealt with, in order not to implicate you in any way; for, of course, these bills belong to Vermont, until either he gives them up voluntarily, or they are confiscated by law."

"Keep them in your possession," said Lord Barminster quietly. "It would not do for them to be in my hands just at present. I will have confidence in you, and you shall have no cause to regret this day's work, I assure you."

Mr. Harker looked at him gratefully.

"Thank you, my lord," he said. "Your confidence is not misplaced; indeed, it is not my fault that you have not been placed in possession of the real facts of the case before this. I certainly think it would be best for me to retain them for the present. I would suggest now that we arrange a plan by which Jasper Vermont shall expose his villainy in the actual presence of your son; otherwise, we shall have difficulty, perhaps, to convince him on my bare word."

"That's true enough," put in Mortimer Shelton. "Adrien is so set on the man, that even with these proofs we shall hardly convince him of his treachery other than from Vermont's own mouth."

"Yes," said Lord Barminster with a sigh. "I think you are right. But how is this to be managed?"

"I have brought with me the girl, Jessica, to whom I referred just now, and her aunt, Miss Ada Lester," said Mr. Harker. "Both of them will be able to assist us, and I would suggest to your lordship that they be sent for, and brought into the Castle quietly. We should then be able to confront Vermont."

"Certainly," agreed Lord Barminster; and, crossing the room, he rang for his own confidential man.

"Simpson," he said, when the servant appeared, "I want you to drive down, yourself, to the station."

"The Windham Hotel, your lordship," interrupted Mr. Harker, respectfully. "I think, too, if your lordship would have no objection, a short note from me would be advisable."

"Certainly," agreed Lord Barminster. He directed Harker to a small desk, then turned once more to the waiting servant. "Bring the ladies back with you. Take them into the Octagon room, and ask them to wait there. Then, as Mr. Harker came forward with the note, he added, 'Give this to a Miss Lester.'"

"Yes, my lord," said Simpson, and taking the letter with a deep bow, he departed on his mission.

(To be continued).



The Housewife's Corner



Economic Value of Vegetables.

Vegetables like onions, cabbage, cauliflower, lettuce, turnips and carrots provide very little energy for the body, as compared with bread, corn meal, rice, dried beans and potatoes, as may be seen from the following table. (Vegetables—Food unit per pound not counting waste in preparation for the table):

Celery	85
Cucumbers	80
Lettuce	90
Onion	225
Carrots	210
Cauliflower	140
Cabbage	145
Bread	1215
Corn meal	1650
Rice	1630
Dried Beans	1620
Potatoes	385

The great value of fresh vegetables lies in the mineral salts which they contain. Among these are salts of iron, phosphorus and lime, a liberal supply of which is necessary to health although life may be sustained for months without them. These valuable substances are soluble in water and when vegetables are boiled in the ordinary way the water dissolves a greater part of the material and the vegetable itself is left in a comparatively worthless condition. Vegetables should be cooked in such a way that all their soluble mineral constituents may be used for food. If vegetables are boiled in a large quantity of water their water should be added to soup or boiled down and added to stews and similar dishes. Vegetables may be steamed in their own juices without the addition of water. The liquids that come out of them in the process of cooking should be served with them as sauce. Carrots, turnips, radishes, outside stalks of celery, cut into short lengths, may be cooked in a covered dish in the oven with meat of any kind. The cheaper cuts of meats lend themselves particularly well to this treatment. Beet tops, radish tops, turnip tops and carrot tops may be used as spinach. Even parts of green vegetables that are too dry or too tough to be eaten by themselves, may be cut into small pieces with the scissors and boiled in water, which is then drained and added to soup or stew. Not an inch of any sort of vegetable should be wasted.

Three Fish Dishes.

Creamed Mackerel.—Mackerel should be soaked for twenty-four hours with the skin side on top. Place on a saucepan, cover with milk and simmer for fifteen or twenty minutes. Remove the fish and place on a shallow baking dish in the oven. Rub together one tablespoonful of butter with one teaspoonful of flour, add slowly the hot milk in which the fish has been cooked, season with a little pepper.

Baked Codfish.—One cupful of rice, four cupfuls of milk, one cupful of flaked codfish, two eggs, two tablespoonfuls of butter, salt, pepper, bread crumbs. Cook the rice in the milk until it is creamy. Then add the flaked fish, butter, well-beaten eggs and seasoning. Butter the dish and pour in the mixture. Sprinkle bread crumbs on top and dot with butter. Bake until nicely browned.

Baked Salmon.—One tin of salmon. Take a fork and beat up fine. Take about 4 soda crackers, and roll fine. 1 egg, salt and pepper to taste. A piece of butter half the size of an egg. 1 pint of milk. Mix all together, and bake in a moderate oven, 30 minutes.

Food Economy Hints.

Learn the real cost—not how little did it cost, but how much real nourishment was secured with the money spent.

Plan the meals ahead so that one may dovetail with another, and the leftovers be satisfactorily used in succeeding meals, and so that you may avoid constant small orders to the tradesmen. Remember that the customer pays for paper bags, string, and delivery.

Avoid the expensive meats and other foods, the price of which is high in the early season and lowers later, e.g., spring lamb, broiling chickens, early strawberries, early vegetables, etc.

Buy sparingly the foods which are procured more for their taste than their nourishment, e.g., boillon, many relishes and condiments, many imported hothouse fruits and vegetables.

"Certainly," agreed Lord Barminster; and, crossing the room, he rang for his own confidential man.

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"The Windham Hotel, your lordship," interrupted Mr. Harker, respectfully. "I think, too, if your lordship would have no objection, a short note from me would be advisable."

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"Yes, my lord," said Simpson, and taking the letter with a deep bow, he departed on his mission.

(To be continued).

Buy Canadian grown and Canadian manufactured foods. There are too many imported jams and canned foods on our grocers' shelves. Leave them there and they will disappear.

People with a garden and the necessary time can greatly lessen the food cost by canning their own fruits and vegetables. Meats also may be canned to advantage when prices are low.

Excessive tea and coffee is costly in nerves as well as money.

Use all the cereal foods possible. Their protein is quite as valuable as animal food protein and much cheaper.

Cheese is especially valuable as a flavoring for combination with breads and more neutral flavored foods.

Use leftovers attractively.

Too often leftovers are served unattractively. There are many simple ways of converting them into dishes the family welcomes.

Use more time and lower heat in cookery to develop flavors and secure all the goodness in the foods. This means forethought in marketing and planning for the work.

Housewife's Helps.

Overcooked fish is dry and tasteless, and undercooked fish is not safe.

"Natural sugars" are most wholesome for children—dates, raisins, figs, honey.

If meat is overcooked it is waste and nourishment is lacking.

An excellent gift to a new housekeeper is a kitchen bookshelf, with all the necessary cookery books on it.

The bones that are in the rib roast, even after being roasted, will make some stock if they are boiled for a long time.

It will aid greatly in cleaning the painted walls if they are gone over with thin uncooked starched water.

Never throw away the skins of oranges. The grated yellow rind is a good flavoring for cakes, etc., and it is cheaper than extracts.

The unused doorway makes an effective bookcase. The door should be locked and treated as the back of the case. Shelves can be set in the entire door space or the lower half.

Take coarse salt, wet with gasoline, sprinkle on the rug or carpet, then sweep back and forth across the fabric. You must sweep real hard; this kills any moths or germs; also cleans and brightens the rug.

Madagascar fishermen sprinkle a substance on rivers and lakes which paralyzes the fish and causes their bodies to rise, when they are caught by hand.

PARKER SERVICE

Known Everywhere

Available Everywhere

Just because there is not a "Parker" Agency near you is no reason why you should do without "Parker Service."

The excellence of our work is so well known that it need only be mentioned here.

But the convenience of our service by mail to distant customers is not. Articles of any sort can be sent us either by parcels post or express, and returned in the same manner. We pay the carriage charges one way. Every precaution is taken to ensure their safety in transit.

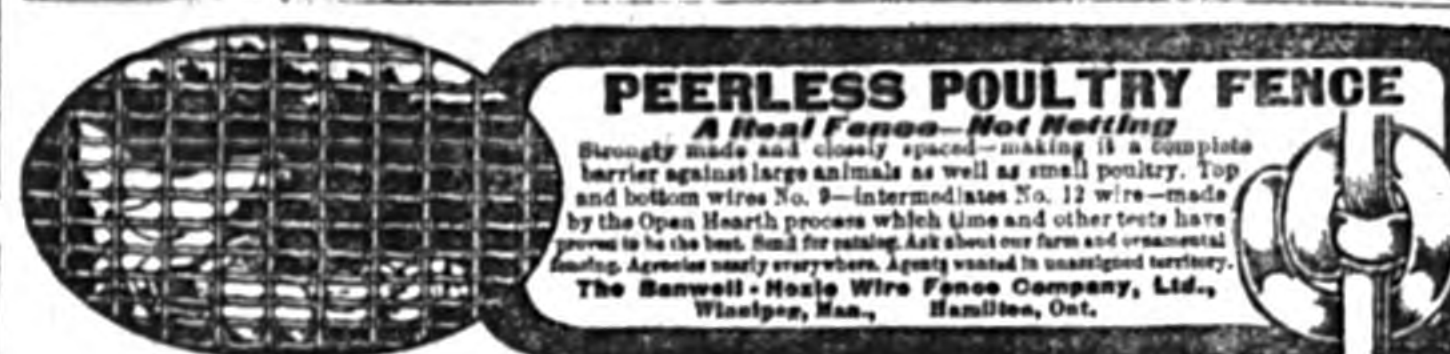
So many things can be "rescued" by cleaning or dyeing that the value of this service will be apparent to everyone.

When you think of cleaning or dyeing, think of PARKER'S. Send for a FREE copy of our useful and interesting book on cleaning and dyeing.

Be sure to address your parcel clearly to receiving dept.



PARKER'S DYE WORKS, LIMITED
791 YONGE ST. TORONTO



PEERLESS POULTRY FENCE

A Real Fence—Not Netting
Thoroughly made and closely spaced—making it a complete barrier against large and small poultry. Top and bottom wires No. 8—intermediate No. 12 wire—made by the Open Weave process which time and other tests have proved to be the best. Good for fencing all sorts of farms and orchards. Agents: The Peerless Wire Fence Company, Ltd., Winnipeg, Man., Hamilton, Ont.

AFTER MEALS

When digestion fails, whether from loss of tone, climatic changes, overwork, or errors of diet, nothing so soon restores tone and healthy activity to the digestive system as the root and herb extract—Mother Seigel's Syrup. It tones and regulates the liver and bowels, and clears the system of the decayed products of indigestion—the fruitful cause of headaches.

TAKE THE DIGESTIVE TONIC

languor, acidity, heartburn, flatulence, brain fog, and biliousness. It makes food nourish you, and thus builds health on good digestion.

MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP.

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

ORIGIN OF "SABOTISM."

The Wooden Shoe Has Been Used as a Weapon to Destroy.

"Sabotism" is of French origin and comes from the word "sabot," which means wooden shoe. These shoes are worn by the French peasantry, are made of one piece of wood, scooped out to fit the foot, and are very heavy. Such shoes are worn by peasants of various European nations. At times of riot and disorder the French peasant used this heavy piece of wood as a weapon, also a missile with which to destroy. The word "sabotage" grew naturally out of this means of offence and disorder and soon got a footing with French socialists and labor men.

Concerning the word, a Frenchman writes: "If you are a mechanic, it is very easy for you with a penny's worth of powder, or even with sand, to score lines on the rollers, to cause loss of time, or even costly repairs. A tailor can easily ruin a garment or a piece of stuff; a salesman with some stains will easily make it necessary to sell a piece of goods at a low price. As the employer is an enemy, it is no more disloyal for the workman to entrap him into an ambush than to fight him face to face."

How about your corn-field this year? Going to starve it as you did last year, or feed it better?



No one ever doubts REDPATH quality, because in its Sixty Years of use no one has ever bought a barrel, bag or carton of poor Redpath sugar. It is made in one grade only—the highest.

"Let Redpath Sweeten it."

2 and 5 lb. Cartons—
10, 20, 50 and 100 lb. Bags. Canada Sugar Refining Co., Limited, Montreal.

CANADIANS WANTED FOR NAVAL SERVICE



For Duty off the Coast of Canada.

Applications for immediate service as officers in the Canadian Naval Patrols are requested from ex-officers in the Royal Navy, the Naval Reserve, or men holding Officers' Certificates in the Mercantile Marine. Seamen, Stokers and Engine Room Ratings are also wanted at once.

PAY Officers from \$2.50 per day and \$30.00 monthly and upwards to dependents. Men from \$1.05 per day and separation allowance. Must be sons of British subjects. Ages 18 to 45. Men from 18 to 38 are wanted also for immediate service in the Overseas Division of the R.N.C.V.R. Experience not necessary—accepted recruits proceed at once to England for training. Pay \$1.10 a day and upwards. Separation as in C.E.F.

Apply to COMMODORE EMILIUS JARVIS,
Naval Recruiting Officer, Ontario Area,
103 Bay Street, TORONTO,
or to The Naval Recruiting Secretary,
305 Wellington St., Ottawa.

Be Proud of Your "Company" Cake

Made with Five Roses Flour, it keeps its freshness and flavour longer. Light, but firm of texture, it won't crumble under the keen-edged knife. Your guests are sure to praise it.

FIVE ROSES FLOUR

FOR BREADS—CAKES—PUDDINGS—PASTRIES

You Can Do Your Bit in the trenches, in the home, in the office, in the factory, in the store, when the body is nourished with foods that build healthy muscle without overtaxing the digestive organs. **Shredded Wheat Biscuit** contains the greatest amount of body-building nutriment at lowest cost. It strengthens the muscles of the stomach and intestines by making them do their normal work in a natural way. A better-balanced ration than meat or eggs, more easily digested and costs much less. Ready-cooked and ready-to-eat. For breakfast with milk or cream, or for any meal with fruits. Made in Canada.

April Fashions

There is a decided predominance of silks for spring. Among the silks for suits, poplin, rajah and tussur are strongly in evidence, and many novel ideas are noticed in the developments of these materials. On a suit of gold-colored silk jersey, black velvet was used for the collar and for a band at the lower edge of the coat. Some suits of rajah silk are trimmed with stenciling in attractive color combinations. The stenciling is done on the fronts of the coats or only on the belts, just enough to furnish some contrast. This is one of the very newest trimming ideas.

In spite of the great vogue for colors in all the brightest hues and in all manner of combinations, a great deal of black and white is used. When



7699

A Smart Spring Coat in Barrel Effect

Cleverly handled, this combination is always attractive. Solid black and white checked materials with rather large checks are considered smart for coats, both for the long separate coats and for shorter coats to be worn with white serge skirts.

A good many spring coats have



Steady Those Nerves!

If it's caffeine—the drug in tea and coffee—that's causing shaky nerves, the remedy is perfectly plain—

Quit both tea and coffee, and for a pleasant, healthful table beverage, use—

POSTUM

Postum is a delicious cereal drink, pure and nourishing and absolutely free from any harmful ingredient.

There's a big army of Postum users who are enjoying better health and comfort since joining the ranks.

"There's a Reason"

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

taken on the lines of the new barrel silhouette, showing that this effect is not restricted to dresses only. A very smart model is fashioned with a deep band at the lower part, the fullness of the upper part gradually losing itself when it reaches the band. Machine stitching furnishes the finish of this coat, which is shown in the sketch. The material is soft, spring-weight velours, one of the favored spring fabrics.

Ribbons are coming in for a great deal of prominence this season. They are not used only for small accessories such as girdles and collars, but have become much more important and have been employed for parasols and hats. Very wide striped ribbons combining three or more harmonizing colors have been used very effectively to make parasols and to cover the entire crown and top of the brim of light-weight straw hats for sports wear. Matching parasols, hats and handbags made of ribbon or the pretty figured silks, are seen over and over again.

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

IMPURE BLOOD IN THE SPRING

The Passing of Winter Leaves People Weak and Depressed.

As winter passes away it leaves many people feeling weak, depressed and easily tired. The body lacks that vital force and energy which pure blood alone can give.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are an all-year-round blood builder and nerve tonic, but they are especially useful in the spring. Every dose helps to make new, rich, red blood. Returning strength commences with their use and the vigor and cheerfulness of good health quickly follows.

There is just one cure for lack of blood and that is more blood. Food is the material from which blood is made, but Dr. Williams' Pink Pills double the value of the food we eat. They give strength, tone up the stomach and weak digestion, clear the complexion of pimples, eruptions and boils, and drive out rheumatic poisons.

If you are pale and sallow, if you feel continually tired out, breathless after slight exertion, if you have headaches or backaches, if you are irritable and nervous, if your joints ache, if your appetite fails and food does not nourish nor sleep refresh you, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will make you well and strong. To build up the blood is the special purpose of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and that is why they are the best spring medicine. If you feel the need of a tonic at this season give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a fair trial and you will rejoice in new health, new strength and new energy. Do not let the trying weather of summer find you weak and ailing. Build yourself up now with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills—the pills that strengthen.

Ask for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and do not be persuaded to take something else. If your dealer does not keep these Pills they will be sent by mail, post paid, at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by writing The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

MUSHROOMS.

They Contain No More Nourishment Than Other Green Vegetables.

We sometimes hear the complaint that by neglecting to use the mushrooms that grow wild in the woods and fields Canadians are wasting an important food. The would-be economists tell us that it is easy to distinguish the edible from the poisonous varieties, and urge us not to despise this food supply, which, like the manna of old, comes overnight and asks only to be plucked and eaten. They sometimes attempt to show that in nutritive value a pound of mushrooms is equal to a pound of beefsteak. That is an exaggeration that the chemist easily disproves.

As a matter of fact mushrooms contain no more nourishment than any other of the green vegetables, and do contain as much or more indigestible material. Protein, which is the muscle building and waste-repairing element of food, contains nitrogen; and so food analysts formerly assumed that they could estimate the protein content of any food by the amount of nitrogen it contained. That is how the mistake came about. Mushrooms contain, it is true, a considerable proportion of nitrogen, but so do crab shells.

Some of the nitrogenous constituents of mushrooms, furthermore, are substances related to protein, but readily converted through putrefactive changes within or without the body into active poisons. The amount of actual utilizable protein is perhaps as much as is contained in cabbage or in other greens, but scarcely more.

A good mushroom, properly cooked, is a very luscious morsel and as such is a welcome addition to the dietary. If you are absolutely sure that the variety that grows on your lawn or in the neighboring fields is of the edible kind, by all means cook it and eat it; it will do you good and start the secretion of the gastric juice by reason of its palatability. But if you have the least doubt of the innocuousness of the growth—and many poisonous kinds look attractively innocent—you had better leave it alone; the risk

SAWYERS, BOX MAKERS & LABORERS WANTED
FIRSTBROOK BROS., Limited
283 King Street East, Toronto

Is too great and the possible gain in nutriment is too slight.

THE SPY CATCHERS.

Ceaseless Vigilance and Perfect Organization of Special Branch.

Closely allied to the Intelligence Services of the Navy and Army is the Special Branch of the Criminal Investigation Department at Scotland Yard, in London, England.

Its activities before the war were considerable—unobtrusively guarding great persons, keeping an eye on anarchists, and dealing with the suffragette movement. But the war has made it at once a great centre for counteracting the German spy menace and many men who have stood blindfolded before a firing-party in the Tower ditch at early dawn have had cause to curse its ceaseless vigilance.

So perfect was its organization at the outbreak of war that it was immediately able to send a detachment of men to work at headquarters in France, while the remainder speedily unearthed the tangled schemes of enemy spies in England.

The Special Branch was originally established to deal with Fenianism in England, and for many years was composed entirely of Irishmen—indeed, up to the outbreak of war it was still largely staffed by men from the Emerald Isle.

Few men know more of what may be called the criminal side of high politics than its veteran chief, Mr. Patrick Quinn, M.V.O.—himself an Irishman. Though the work of himself and his men has been done largely in silence, it has contributed in no small measure to the safety of the Empire.

THE ONLY MEDICINE FOR LITTLE ONES

Mrs. Timothy Bowes, Blisfield, N.B., writes:—"I have always used Baby's Own Tablets for my three children and I can speak very highly of them as I could not get along without them. Baby's Own Tablets are the only medicine I would use for my children." The Tablets cure all the minor ills of little ones and the mother who always keeps a box of them in the house may feel reasonably safe against the consequences of sudden attacks of illness. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

A Simple Transposition.

Little 4-year-old Bessie was putting on her shoes for the first time and got them exchanged.

Going to her mother, she said triumphantly. "See, mamma, I got my shoes on."

"Oh!" said mamma, "but you have them on the wrong feet."

Bessie looked down thoughtfully and said, "I don't see how that can be. These are all the feet I got."

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

WHERE WILL THE WAR BE WON?

Battle of Waterloo Was Won on the Play-Grounds of Eton College.

We disagree and argue about the date on which the war will be won. But there is just as little unanimity regarding the place where victory will assert itself.

First we were told that it would be the Western Front; then the Eastern. Next came the information that the war was being won on the high seas.

All these seemed reasonable suggestions; but look through the following list of places where we have

THE COLONEL SAYS:

"Zam-Buk is a valuable addition to every soldier's kit." This remark was made by Lieut.-Col. A. C. B. Hamilton-Gray, R.C.R., Wellington Barracks, Halifax, N.S. He says further:

"I can speak from personal experience, as I have used Zam-Buk myself for cuts, burns and rheumatism, and believe there is nothing to equal it."

Zam-Buk, the great herbal balm, is a boon to the men in the trenches—it ends pain and heals so quickly, and instant application of Zam-Buk prevents all possibility of festering or blood-poisoning.

Don't forget to put some Zam-Buk in your next parcel to the front. All druggists, or Zam-Buk Co., Toronto; 50c. box, 3 for \$1.25.

ZAM-BUK

ISSUE No. 14-17

since been assured the deciding issue will be fought out: The munition factory; the shipyard; the purse; the wheat field; the potato patch.

One wit suggests that, when victory comes, we shall have to thank our hen-coops! This is a long way from the playing-fields of Eton, to which we are supposed to owe our victory at Waterloo!

Still, in a multitude of counsel there is wisdom.

Had Fourteen Fits In One Afternoon

But Is Made Well and Strong By Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Mr. R. J. Thompson, of Uxbridge, Tells the Story of His Terrible Trouble and Almost Miraculous Cure.

Uxbridge, Ont., Apr. 2nd. (Special.)

—Mr. R. J. Thompson, living near here, had fourteen convulsions in one afternoon. The doctors did not think he could live. To-day he is well and strong. He says Dodd's Kidney Pills did it. But let him tell his own story:

"I am delighted with Dodd's Kidney Pills," Mr. Thompson states. "I have only taken eleven boxes and I feel like myself again."

"I was taken ill very suddenly. I ate my dinner and went to take a man home. I just got about three-quarters of a mile when I was taken with a convulsion fit. I had fourteen that afternoon and the third day I had nine more."

"The doctors said I could not live and if I did I would never be able to do anything again, as I had chronic Bright's Disease. But thank God I am doing my own work once again, by the use of Dodd's Kidney Pills."

Bright's Disease is the most advanced stage of kidney disease. It can be avoided if the earlier stages of kidney trouble are remedied by the use of Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Then and Now.

We are all at times haunted by our own past thoughts, and probably the Kaiser is no exception to this rule. If a copy of Edward Legge's new book, "King Edward, the Kaiser, and the War," just published, should fall into his hands, he will certainly get the jumps when he reads of his old letters. Here is an episode of his accession as German Emperor: "What a succession of joys and sorrows have passed over our family! Here am I suddenly placed by Providence on the mightiest throne of the world to be the guardian of the European Peace. What a splendid task for me to work night and day to administer to the wants and wishes of my people, and to think that the magnificent army obeys my commands!"

YES! MAGICALLY!

CORNS LIFT OUT WITH FINGERS

You say to the drug store man, "Give me a small bottle of freezezone." This will cost very little but will positively remove every hard or soft corn or callus from one's feet.

A few drops of this new ether compound applied directly upon a tender, aching corn relieves the soreness instantly, and soon the entire corn or callus, root and all, dries up and can be lifted off with the fingers.

This new way to rid one's feet of corns was introduced by a Cincinnati man, who says that freezezone dries in a moment, and simply shrivels up the corn or callus without irritating the surrounding skin.

Don't let father die of infection or lockjaw from whitening at his corns, but clip this out and make him try it.

If your druggist hasn't any freezezone tell him to order a small bottle from his wholesale drug house for you.

Give a fine day between now and spring to pruning the orchard. Regardless of price prospects this year it will not do to neglect the fruit trees. Neglect this year means poorer returns next year and the year after.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

With a steady winter and continuous blanket of snow, conditions so far are as favorable as they well could be for a fruitful season of production in 1917.

To whom it may concern: This is to certify that I have used MINARD'S LINIMENT myself as well as prescribed it in my practice where a liniment was required and have never failed to get the desired effect.

C. A. KING, M.D.

There will be no time for repairs to tools or harness after spring work begins. Now is the time to attend to all that sort of thing.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

AN ANCIENT SPORT.

Kiteflying Has Been Favorite Amusement in China for Centuries.

The kite is one of the oldest toys in the world. It appears to have had its origin in China, where for thousands of years kiteflying has been the favorite amusement not only of the children but of grown persons, too. In Japan, Burma, the Malay Peninsula and other Eastern lands, kiteflying has long been as popular with all classes and ages as it is in China. From the Far East the kite long ago made its way to all other parts of the world. The young people of the Far East would consider it as very poor sport to fly kites as plain and simple as those which Canadian boys fly. Their kites are of many shapes and sizes. Most of them represent a bird, or a fish, or a dragon, or some other curious imaginary monster. The framework is commonly made of bamboo, and the covering is colored paper, or, in case of the best ones, silk. Often the kites have tails of great length.

The grown-up people have kiteflying festivals in which all the people of the village join. On such occasions some of the kites are of great size and of most elaborate design. At night they are sent up with long strings of lanterns tied to them. Nor are the people content with kiteflying simply as a pastime. They have contests that rouse great interest—contests in which one person tries to keep his kite in the air longer than his rival can, or contests in which one person tries to make his kite bring down or destroy the kite of the other.

In our times the kite has become a very useful tool of science. Men use it to study the conditions that prevail in the air far above the earth; thus it helps them to forecast the weather. It also helps them in building airships, in taking pictures, in signaling, and in life saving on the coast. The Chinese have long used kites to tow boats, and to drop their fishhooks well out to sea while they themselves stand on the shore.

This Simple Rule Soon Strengthens A Delicate Stomach

It really is unnecessary to dose yourself with painful pills or artificial diet, or to live on a miserable nursery diet. If you will observe one easy 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.

The amount of moisture in the soil is much below the normal. All the more necessary, then, for early and thorough cultivation for conservation of soil moisture.

MONEY ORDERS

IT is always safe to send a Dominion Express Money Order. Five dollars costs three cents.

Alfalfa removes much lime from the soil, and grows best on soils well supplied with lime.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

Bristles are set in the ends of a new coat hanger so it can be used as a brush.

PATENTS IN ALL COUNTRIES

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Scientifically Made

EUREKA HARNES OIL is a scientific preparation. It is a pure mineral oil, therefore cannot turn rancid. It contains no acids, and so does not destroy stitching. Eureka tones up all black leather—makes it bright, shiny, pliable—new looking.
THE IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY, Limited
Branches Throughout Canada

Puts a Stop to all Distemper

CURES THE SICK
And prevents others having the disease no matter how exposed. All good druggists and turf goods houses.

SPON'S MEDICAL CO., Chemists and Apothecaries, Guelph, Ont., U.S.A.

MAGIC BAKING POWDER



A Willing Victim.
Margaret, aged four, had eaten one of two boxes of berries that her mother had purchased for company. Her mother cried, "What would you do if you had a little girl and she ate a whole box of strawberries?"
"Oh, mamma!" she exclaimed, eagerly, "I'd make her eat the other box."

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

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: **Winton Publishing Company**, 15 West Adelaide Street, Toronto.

MISCELLANEOUS

BICYCLES, NEW AND SECOND
Hand. \$12.00 up. Send for special price list. Varsity Cycle Works, 413 Spadina Ave., Toronto.

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

"Clean All" BOILER COMPOUND

For All Boiler Feed Waters
Cycloane Shaking and Dampening Grate Bars for all requirements
Canadian Steam Boiler Equipment Co., Limited
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BOOK ON DOG DISEASES
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Mailed free to any address by the Author
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ABSORBINE

Reduces Strained, Puffy Ankles, Lymphangitis, Poli Evil, Flatulency, Boils, Swellings; Stops Lameness and allays pain. Heals Sores, Cuts, Bruises, Boor Chafes. It is a **SAFE ANTISEPTIC AND DERMICIDE**

Does not blister or remove the hair and can be worked. Pleasant to use. \$2.00 a bottle, delivered. Describe your case for special instructions and Book. 5¢ free. **ABSORBINE, JR.**, antiseptic liniment for medical, dental, surgical, and domestic use. Write for free literature and samples. **W. F. YOUNG, P. O. F., 518 Lyons Ave., Montreal, Can.** (Glycerine and Absorbine, Jr., are made in Canada.)



Have a Bottle Handy!

Sloan's Liniment is assigned its place among the trusted family remedies in thousands of medicine closets. Confidence in it is based on the uniform effectiveness with which it banishes the pains of rheumatism, neuralgia, gout, lumbago, sore stiff muscles, bruises, sprains and strains. Cleaner and easier to use than messy plasters or ointments. It penetrates and relieves quickly without rubbing. At all druggists, 25c, 50c, and \$1.00.

Sloan's Liniment

FOR ALL PAIN

FRIDAY, MAY 4, 1917

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

So a line for Poetry accompanying Memorial Notices.

Address all communications to
THE WATOHMAN
LACHUTE, QUE.

In the Daylight.

By Ariel.

The British Admiralty Official Report of the recent Dover fight reads like old times, and the inborn British characteristics show up as of yore. In describing the incident the report says: "We were fortunate in saving the lives of 10 German officers and 95 men from the vessels sunk." (An answer would why every British Tar is universally regarded as a gentleman?)

Now hold your breath. Colonel Theodore Roosevelt has been in New York going ahead with preparations for his proposed overseas division, and he resolutely refused to utter one word for publication. Teddy is cranking for his spring. Keep your eyes on the Colonel. That grim silence means action.

VIMY'S THE WORD. We may be the pronunciation of the place, but "Vimy" is the word. I have added the following to my supplementary manuscript dictionary:—"Vimy, (adj) energetic, vigorous, the way soldiers from Canada fight (geog.) A village in France, a strategic position, (see Lens.) Vimy taken April 9th, 1917, by Canadian troops under Lieut.-Gen. Lucien Byng."

How many years will it take for incidents of the war like Ypres, Arras, and Vimy, to get into the school books? I would vote for annual supplements to the books of the higher grades. It may be urged that the children in those grades read the newspapers. I know they do, but I vouch for it, that they do not turn to the war news.

In a lucid article on the high cost of living the "Gazette" says: "The home price of wheat is not regulated by domestic but by foreign markets. Why should that continue? The business of any responsible government, in war time above all others, is to look after the primary needs of the people, and I reckon food to be one of them. At the risk of being classed an amateur economist, I venture to say that the home price should be regulated first by the home consumption, especially in view of the fact that last year with light crops Canada produced three times the quantity required to feed the population. Commenting on the "Gazette" shows that the increase in production last year was greater than the increase in export and adds: "The extraordinary advance in the price of the tuber suggests manipulation at some point." It not only suggests, it proves it, and we all know the point—the point of origin. Few things are clearer than that I buy from the local grower and he makes no secret of it.

Manipulation is sometimes difficult to trace. It has to be caught red handed before you can convict, and even when you do get the evidence first hand an alibi may be set up yet there are cases where the facts speak for themselves in no uncertain voice. Take maple syrup for example. The local price for maple syrup is five cents dearer than the price in Montreal. On the spot where the article is produced the price is higher than in the city where the cost of freight, advertising, middleman, retailer, high rents and expenses, should naturally enhance the price. There is a shorter, crisper, more expressive word than manipulation needed for a deal like that. Food sharks in England are being severely handled. A Birmingham retailer was fined \$500 for selling potatoes at more than three cents a pound a few weeks ago, and a Washington paper at his reputation that in a very short time food sharks in the States will go to jail. Wake Up, Canada. If potatoes can be bought at three cents a pound limit in England, they ought to be less here.

Ex Mayor Napoleon Garceau of Drummondville, in a letter which appears in La Patrie, vents the attitude of some so-called French Canadians in the war, seems to get near to the roots when he says: "Why not be frank and recognise the fact that our nationalism, either by aversion or by education, is not only anti-English but anti-French? why, it is not even Canadian but provincial." The alternatives are striking, being equalled, for the situation is created by one being acted upon by the other for the last hundred years as Mr. Garceau points out. He continues:—"If England and France have committed errors they are also the countries which have done more than any others for liberty and justice, and they are to-day fighting for their existence as well as for the conservation of democratic institutions against the policy that might should dominate right. Why not attempt to reform by entering upon a crusade of education which will bring our countrymen to see that they not only have rights, but duties to perform, as well as obligations towards the state?" I am glad to see all that and would go far to suggest a speedier method than this educational crusade with its attendant uphill difficulties and obstructions via:—AN EN-YI-LU: L'INDIEN—Just an other short flight of Nohado's and then y it would be Canada. "Alas, from all the wars main."

Daylight saving will soon again occupy men's minds. The experiences of those who adopted and tried out the Willett system are variously given. Some say it is a money saver as well as a husbander of time. That naturally follows for time is money. Others say it is no good, but of course you find people who would say that about the government, their neighbours, their lot in life, or indeed, the whole working system of the universe. If the voting were even and I had to give a casting vote I would be inclined to let things remain as they are. "Time goes up with his carriage, How's the day? On the sixth hour, at which time my lord, you said our work should cease."

I am not one of those cheerful reformers who would reorganise the honoured and confirmed daily habits of the sun, moon, and stars, by switching the fingers of their wrist watches an hour forward and back again with airy nonchalance when they think fit. I believe though that I could easily be brought to favour beginning work an hour earlier in the morning and leaving off an hour sooner at night. You could persuade me backwards on that by showing me the advantage of the leaving off part. I should want it understood though that six is six all the time. I want to carry around me that atmosphere of self satisfied pride which always distinguishes the early riser. If I start at six I am going to call it six, and if I leave off at five, five it shall remain. In the words of friend Mutt: "You can't bluff a woodpecker."

CORRESPONDENCE.

The following interesting letter has been received by Mr. P. Jordan in reply to one sent to Pte. Gordon Callister. It is a nice feature of the Returned Soldier's Committee of Brownsburg and District that they thus keep in touch with the boys who are faithfully serving their King and Country.

192136 Pte. G. W. McAllister,
Ward F. 2 Whiston Infirmary,
Wheaton, near Prescott,
Lancashire, Eng.

Dear Fred,—
I was indeed very much surprised to receive your very welcome letter of Feb. 25th for it is nice to hear from old friends. Well Fred, do not you have heard father say that I was sick and out of France. I took bad while we were in the front line trench near Loos, but I stuck it out till we were relieved, and I was sent down to No. 18 (ten) Hospital at Camier. I was there for awhile, the I landed here, and I was supposed to have had bronchitis, but it was really trench fever. It is nothing very serious and only a trench disease caused by the intense cold we had in France this winter.

I am O.K. again and feeling better than ever. The war news is sure very encouraging these days, but even so, I do not think we are going to have an early peace, unless something very unexpected turns up. Germany is still very powerful and before she will give in to the Allies terms, I think she will fight to the bitter end, which means tremendous sacrifices on both sides. I think Germany will make two more attempts to bring her an honorable peace. One attempt will be by her army on one of the Fronts (most likely the Russian) and her last hope will be her navy, and she may have considerable success against the Russians for I have not much faith in them, but no matter how long it goes on there is only one finish, a complete victory for the Allies. I have had 6 months of Trench Fighting, and I must say it is full of hardships. In Nov. and Dec. last there was water up to our knees, and you were covered in mud from feet up, and when it would turn cold your clothes would freeze stiff if you were standing long. Only for the inoculations and rum we get I am afraid we could not stick it long. The rum is nothing more or less than a very powerful medicine and counteracts the cold and wet.

There were four Canadian Divisions on the Somme from August to December and they made a name there, which Canada can always be proud of, and our losses were very severe. Poor Foster Madden was killed there, and other Argenteuil boys. We were between Cambrai and Thiepval and the fighting was always very severe. It is the Germans' artillery and machine guns that inflict 90% of our casualties. They are very powerful in these death dealing machines but I must say our Artillery is far superior and it is just awful what they do to the Germans. No wonder they are quite willing to surrender, for after a bombardment and the Infantry go over, you find the German trenches full of wounded and dead men, and the rest seem to be in stupor or just nervous wrecks and there is not much fight left in them. I do not know yet whether I will be going back to France or not, but it will not be for a few months anyway and I am in no hurry in fact I do not want to go back, none of us do after being once over there but when they put you into another draft you just have to go. I hear from home every week, and it is a great help to me. For there is nothing like a letter from home to keep your spirit up. I saw Howard McManus Douglas McOuat and Jas. Jeffries in France recently they were all looking fine. Hoping you are well and wishing you the best. I remain
Yours Sincerely
GORDON.

STONEFIELD

Miss G. Owens is home from town.
Mr. E. Barron was in Hawkesbury this week.
Mr. A. Derrick spent the week-end in Stonefield.
Mr. Derrick was in Stonefield on Wednesday.
Miss Mina Dewar was in Stonefield on Thursday.
Miss G. Owens was the guest of Miss Grace this week.
Misses A. Grace and S. Dewar were in Hawkesbury last week.
The Misses A. V. Dewar, E. Barron and H. V. Dewar were guests of the Misses A. and G. Grace on Sunday.

Red Cross Report.

The Lehigh Branch of the Red Cross Society wish to acknowledge the following donations:—Mrs. E. H. Wilson \$100; Mrs. H. Burwash \$100; Mrs. Mackie \$20; Mrs. Dr. Pateron \$50; Miss Grier \$10; Mr. H. M. Galt seven boxes buttons. The following is list of work for month of April:—Sewing Shirts: Mrs. Middleton, Miss Jane McOuat 7 each; Mrs. Jas. Campbell, Mrs. J. H. McPaul, Mrs. Hampton, Miss Fincham, 4 each; Mrs. H. J. Deacon, Mrs. Jas. Hamilton, Mrs. A. Mitchell, Mrs. McLean, Miss Rutherford, 3 each; Mr. Wm. Miller, Mr. J. McGibbon, Mrs. John, Mrs. Brennan, Mrs. Margaret Miller, Mrs. Archie McGibbon, Mrs. T. McOuat, Mrs. A. Bedard, Mrs. Slater, Miss Katie Giles, Mrs. R. Doig Jr., 2 each; Mrs. G. Hunter, Mrs. Allan Morrison, Mrs. J. M. McPaul, Mrs. Robt. Evans, Mrs. Melhorne, Mrs. Jas. McClure, Mrs. R. Leishman, Mrs. P. Nichol 1 each; Towels: Mrs. Wm. H. 40; Miss Eva Silverman 22; Mrs. Masiah 20; Miss G. Mitchell 12; Mrs. R. Hampton 10; Mrs. Forbes 6; Mrs. H. Scott (Cambria) 9; Miss Jas. Catton 7; Miss A. Riddle, Miss Hills 5 each; Miss Buchanan, Mrs. Jas. Campbell, Mrs. A. Mitchell, Mrs. R. McArthur, Mrs. Forbes, Mrs. Wm. Mitchell, Miss McLean 4 each; Mrs. G. Calder, Miss A. L. Moore, Mrs. Stalker, Mrs. Summerby 3 each; Mrs. John Scott, Mrs. Rutherford, Mrs. B. McOuat, Mrs. Wm. Muir, Miss H. Hammond, Mrs. E. H. Wilson, Mrs. Jas. McClure, Mrs. E. Doig, Mrs. T. Morrison, Mrs. Cottingham 2 each; Mrs. Brennan, Mrs. H. J. Deacon, Mrs. Riddle, Mrs. J. W. Todd, Mrs. A. McGibbon, Miss J. Mitchell, Mrs. Darlington, Miss L. Morrison, Mrs. H. Kettle, Miss Muir, Mrs. Robt. Evans, Miss Grace Boyd, Mrs. McGillivray, Mrs. Joe. Boyd, Mrs. T. Hume, Mrs. H. Gall, Miss S. McGibbon, Mrs. J. H. Mason, Mrs. R. McPaul 1 each; Sheets:—Mrs. W. H. Scott 4; Suits pyjamas:—Mrs. Hanford 4; Mrs. J. Lyster 3; Mrs. John Hay, Mrs. W. J. Deacon 1 each; Trench Caps:—Miss Buchanan 10; Miss R. Hampton 3; Miss S. McOuat 10. We shipped to Headquarters in Montreal during April, 105 pairs Socks, 14 Trench Caps, 110 Towels, 8 Suits Pyjamas 4 Sheets, 72 Flannel Shirts.

S.S.S. Report.

The S.S.S. Club wish to acknowledge the following articles for the month of April: Socks:—Mrs. Mitchell, Mrs. M. Jones, Mrs. Winch 3 each; Mrs. McKimmie, Mrs. Noble, Mrs. Robinson, Miss I. Sutton 2 each; Mrs. O. Armstrong, Miss Shepherd Mrs. Summerby, Miss Hilda Sutton, Mrs. Miller, Mrs. Kettle, Mrs. Elliott, Miss E. Deacon, Mrs. Deacon Jr., Mrs. Cowan, Mrs. Bull, 1 each; Towels:—Miss Grace McTavish 8; Miss Mand Dobbie 7; Mrs. Margaret Jones, Miss Katie Jones 6 each; Miss Isabel Cunningham, Miss Hilda Sutton 4 each; Miss Clara Kerr 3; Miss Verda Kettle 1; Face Cloths:—Miss Mand Dobbie, Miss Grace McTavish 7 each; Miss Hilda Sutton 1; Trench caps:—Mrs. Winch 10; Miss Katie Reid 6; Miss Muriel Jones 3 1/2 doz. Handkerchiefs.

Following is the third list of comfort parcels sent by the Club to the boys at the Front: Privates: Golden, W. Evans, W. Burk, V. B. Darling, T. Touchette, T. McHugh, Edwin Boyd, T. Redcliffe, T. H. Richards, Thos. Foster, H. Jones, W. Barker, Ernie Cooke, U. Oculin, Edward Cooke, G. Beaton, G. Doig, P. McKereber, Robt. Carpenter, F. Bos, J. Riddiman, W. Fraser, J. Jones, D. Mitchell, G. Graham, R. Cruise, A. Bos W. Bull.

To Remain in the County.

The horse breeders of the County of Argenteuil will be pleased to know that the champion Percheron Stallion Lica, and the champion Belgian Stallion "Doc, and Baron's Kid. Mr. Arnold's best Clydesdale Stallion will be for service at his stables in Grenville for this season.

MADE IN CANADA

Buy shoes that are made in Canada for patriotism

Invictus shoes for quality

At any Invictus Agency

INVICTUS

McFAUL BROS. WEST END

BRISCOE

The Car with the Half Million Dollar Motor

MADE IN CANADA

\$205 FULLY EQUIPPED

The Car You can Afford to Buy and Use

HERE, at last, is a Real Car—roomy, luxurious, artistic—a car of the highest class at a price within reach of the family of moderate means—a light car that is easy on tires—an economical car, making possible 30 to 35 miles to the gallon of gasoline.

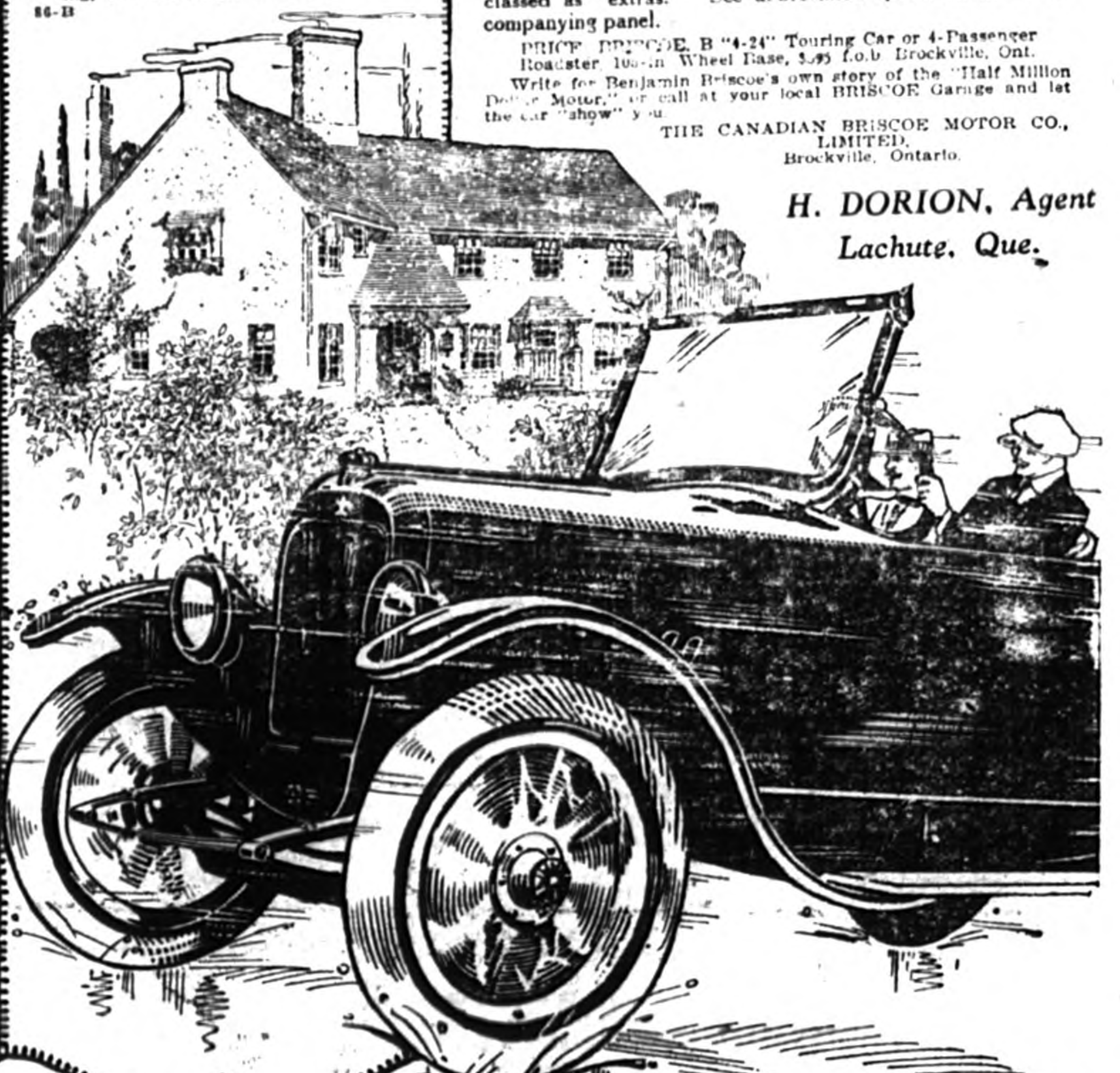
A long-stroke motor, with a relatively small bore, means greater economy, because it gets more explosive force out of the gas. The famous BRISCOE motor has a 5 1/8-inch stroke and a 3 1/2-inch bore. That's why it costs less to own a BRISCOE.

The price includes everything—Electric Lighting and Starting System—Speedometer—Gasoline Gauge—Ammeter—Trouble Light Socket—Automatic Switch with Key Lock—Horn—and all other important accessories usually classed as "extras." See abbreviated specifications in accompanying panel.

PRICE: BRISCOE B "4-24" Touring Car or 4-Passenger Roadster, 100-in. Wheel Base, \$205 F.O.B. Brockville, Ont. Write for Benjamin Briscoe's own story of the "Half Million Dollar Motor," or call at your local BRISCOE Garage and let the car "show" you.

THE CANADIAN BRISCOE MOTOR CO., LIMITED, Brockville, Ontario.

H. DORION, Agent Lachute, Que.



Imported Clydesdale Stallion A1.

The Imported Clydesdale Stallion A1. (Imp.) (13465) will be at Mr. George Hay's stables, Lachute Town for the Season.

A1. is sired by the famous horse, "Baron of Bucklyrie" (5353) (11463) "Baron of Bucklyrie" was sold by Public Auction in sold Scotland for \$47,500.00, the highest price ever obtained for any draught horse in the world. A1. is well known as a sire, as he has sired more good horses, than any other horse that has ever been in the County. Parties breeding horses will make no mistake using this horse, as he has stood test, and is perfectly sound in every particular.

Terms: \$10.00 Guarantee.

Breed only to the Blood

Has Produced the Good Ones.
DOC. ALLERTON, Jr.
51714
One of great family of Allerton-Grattan.

Doc. Allerton Jr. is a handsome brown stallion, stands 15 1/2 hands high, and weighs over 1100 lbs. Bred at Brooklyn, Iowa. Individually he is a horse of grand finis and plenty of substance, with fine disposition, deep strong shoulders, stout back, very strong loins and st. He is a prize winner in the show ring. That he is will attest speed and sound qualities there is no doubt, as he is only inheritor, but possesses these qualities in a marked degree.

Doc. Allerton Jr. will make the season of 1917 at the home of his owners.

Terms:—\$10.00 to guarantee.

DAVIS BROS.
Belle Riviere,
County of Two Mountains, P.Q.

SALES

There will be sold by Public Auction at the residence of STEPHEN RACINE, Brownsburg, Saturday, May 5th 1917.

The following Horses:—Two working horses, one ten years old, 1 two years old, 3 driving horses 1 six years old, 1 five years old, 1 nine years old, 1 mare six years old, 1 work horse, 3 steel tire

buggies, 4 rubber tire buggies, 3 two seated buggies, 1 Mikado buggy, 1 new rubber tire buggy and 1 top, 1 cab, 4 expresses, 2 pair of extra shafts, 1 wagon, 5 - a of light harness, 2 light pairs of stumps, 1 Victoria saw, plow, cross cut saw, 1 buck saw, set light double harness, stable blankets, snaffles, bridles, buffalo robes, Quebec leathers, 2 glass cases, 2 gasoline lamps, 5 gallon ice cream freezer with rack, 3 coal oil stoves, 1 washing machine, 1 post, 1 chopper, 1 saw, 1 Oxo strainer, 1 three horse power gasoline engine, 1 8-wing machine, 2 double bedsteads, ham cutter, tin measures from one quart to 1 gallon, 2 measures peck and half peck and many other articles too numerous to mention.

Sale to commence at 1 p.m. sharp.

TERMS: \$10.00 and under cash, over that amount 6 months credit on furnishing approved joint notes.

W. J. BOYD, Licensed Auctioneer.

GRENVILLE

Services in connection with Grenville Baptist Church, Sunday, May 5th, will be held as follows:—Grenville 11 a.m., Ogdensburg 3 p.m., and Stonefield at 7 p.m.

DALESVILLE

Sunday May 6th, service at Dalesville 11 a.m., at Brownsburg 3 p.m. Dalesville B.Y.P.U. at 7 p.m. by Pastor W. G. White.

INCORPORATED 1853

THE MOLSONS BANK

CAPITAL AND RESERVE \$8,800,000

98 Branches in Canada

A General Banking Business Transacted

Circular Letters of Credit

Bank Money Orders

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT

Interest allowed at highest current rate.

Vernon Barry, Mgr. } La-hute, Que.
M. J. Mathieu, Acct. }



When You Paint Your Home

Be sure to buy a paint that measures up to highest standard in Appearance, Durability and Covering Capacity. If it lacks these qualities, you'll be disappointed in the job and soon will have to do it over again.

Run no risk. Be certain of the result before spending your money. Use

B-H "ENGLISH" PAINT

It contains 70% Brandram Genuine BB White Lead and 30% Pure White Zinc, mixed in pure Linseed Oil and ground to exceeding fineness in our modern plants. Science and extended tests have proved that this combination produces a paint of great Covering Capacity and Durability,—one that will protect your home against the destructive weather of Canada's changeable climate.

Our authorized agent will gladly give you color cards and prices. Or you may write our Service Department direct, for advice on your painting problems.

Geo. Paul, Lachute

BRANDRAM HENDERSON

The Farmers Supply House

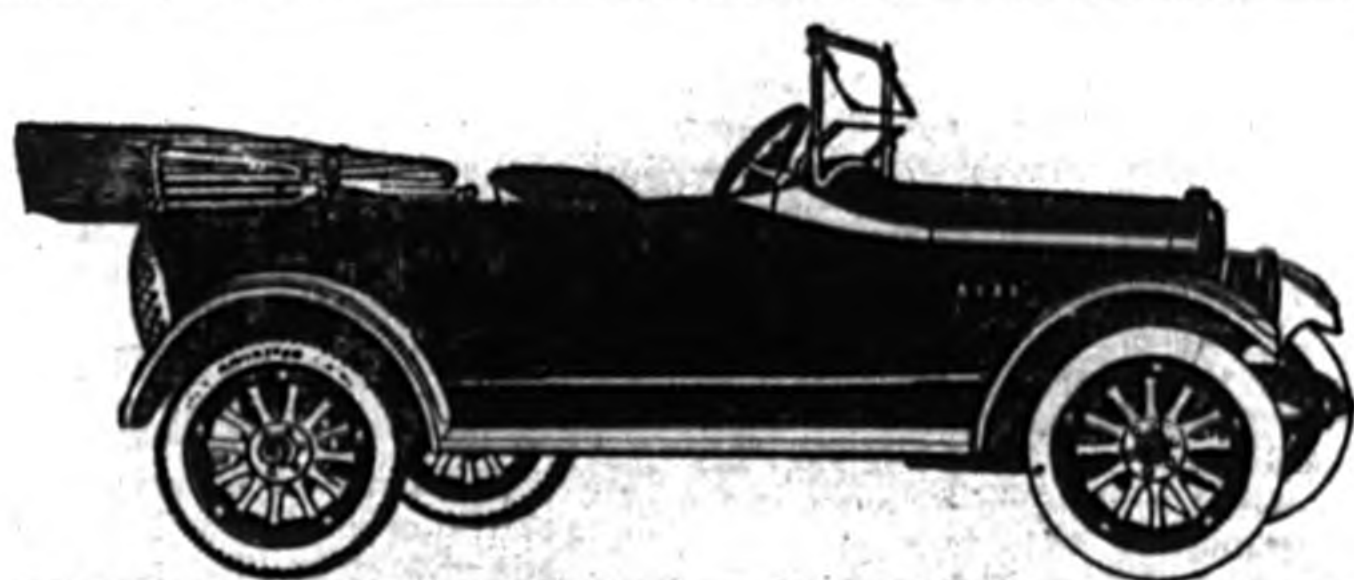
That is what we are now being known as, because it is in our Store you can secure your Harness and Harness Parts, Whips, Rugs, Halters, sweat-pads, etc. Tudhope Buggies and Expresses.

Page Wire Fencing, Binder Twine, Ropes Rennie's Seed Corn

Forks, Shovels, Hoes, Axes and Saws, Nails, Bolts, Hinges and nails, Stewart Clippers and Clipper Plates, Washing Machines, Wringers and Churns, Massey Harris Machinery and Repairs, Bain Wagons and Verity Plows, Cedar Shingles.

Agent for the Gould Shapley and Muir, makers of Brantford Ideal Engines, Windmills, Grain Grinders, Pumping Outfits, Saw Frames, etc.

Russell Rodgers, Lachute



Sterling Value Fortifies Its Beauty

"Looks" alone never sold a good motor car. While the Gray Dorr could hardly be improved for beauty, nor for a personality, a Fifth Ave. elegance, that make it welcome on exclusive thoroughfares anywhere—the man who wants service is the man for whom it was originally built. Its cylinders are cooled independently; it is the only car in its price-class carrying the Westinghouse electric system; clutch and brake are combined in a single foot-pedal. The Gray Dorr crankshaft and rear axle are extra-heavy; fenders and bonnet are squeak-proof; and in equipment it is complete to the last detail. Value like this makes the Gray Dorr Price of \$910, one of the most reasonable reasons in the world for seeking it.



J. Simon, Agent.
THE GRAY-DORR MOTORS, Ltd.
Chatham - Ont.

\$910

F.O.B. Chatham

The Gray Dorr name—mark on the radiator of your car is its stamp of worth—the symbol of motor car goodness. It signifies the responsibility of its manufacturers, the continued service it will render to you, and the abiding value of the mechanical parts which compose it. It is the visible pledge of the maker for the satisfaction which his product will give its users!

ST. ANDREWS

Miss Cowper, of Montreal, is visiting Miss Dewar.

Now that the roads are drying up we notice quite a number of Autos.

Mr. Neve has purchased the Webster property formerly occupied by Mr. Fred Gates.

Quite a number from this vicinity attended the Auction Sale of Mr. John Walker, of Bethany, on Wednesday.

Mr. Jos Bernier, of Lachute, has rented Mr. Julien Panant's house which he will occupy till the completion of the new church.

Mrs. Fred Gates of Bromes, and Mr. Geo. Webster, of Montreal, spent the week-end with their brother Mr. Thos. Webster.

We are sorry to learn that both Miss Bradford and Miss Barclay have resigned their position as teachers and that two new teachers will be engaged for the coming term.

CUSHING

Miss K. Flood, of Montreal, is a guest of Miss Wheelahan.

The wet weather is seriously retarding the progress of spring planting.

Mr. Geo. Nicholls is at present we regret to state confined to the house with a painful attack of sciatic rheumatism.

Miss Grace Fraser went to Grenville last week to visit Miss Roberta Wilson whose mother Mrs. J. Wilson is we regret to learn quite seriously ill.

Mrs. F. R. Douglas, of Montreal, spent last week here the guest of her brother Mr. B. Noyes. Mrs. Douglas returned recently from spending the winter in California.

Navigation in the Ottawa is open once more the lockmen reporting for duty the latter part of the week. The "Maggie May" left on Saturday for a cruise down the river placing buoys etc.

The first train over the new C.N.R. line since last fall passed down on Wednesday morning, a passenger train evidently carrying some officials over the road, here's hoping they continue the good work.

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., 230 St. James St., Montreal.

J. M. ROBY, Agent.

THE PROVINCIAL BANK OF CANADA

Incorporated by Act of Parliament, July 1900.

Capital authorized: \$2,000,000.00
Capital paid up and Surplus: \$1,637,873.48

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.

Seeds! Seeds!

Our prices this season for the Steele Briggs Seed Co's seeds are Timothy from 83 cents per lb. to 11½ cents per lb., Clovers from 19½ 24 and 24½.

Garden and Field Seeds.

All Seeds Government Standard and Tested.

GILES BROS.

Main St. - - - Lachute

Balanced Greatness



Big Four \$1190

Light Six \$1380

Prices Effective April 1st
Light Four
Touring . . . \$275
Roadster . . . \$350
Country Club \$1110

Big Four
Touring . . . \$1100
Roadster . . . \$1170
Coupe . . . \$1170
Sedan . . . \$2030

Light Six
Touring . . . \$1380
Roadster . . . \$1350
Coupe . . . \$1500
Sedan . . . \$2220

Willis-Six
Touring . . . \$2000

Willis-Knights
Four Touring \$2950
Four Coupe . \$2310
Four Sedan . \$2730
Four Limousine \$2730
Eight Touring \$2730

Advance in price, Big Four and Light Six models, May 1st next—deferred until that date account too late in current advertisements appearing in magazines circulating throughout the month of April.

All prices f.o.b. Toronto
Subject to change without notice

The Overland Big Four—again improved and refined—is the car that built Overland.

This car for nine years has undergone steady development and refinement with the help and advice of an army of owners which now totals over three hundred thousand.

The unprecedented accumulated experience in building this type of car has taught us true balance as nothing else could—the value of right weight—the true tire, gasoline and oil economy—the utmost attainable riding comfort—the lines

that truly express refinement and beauty.

The price is \$1190 until May 1st—thereafter \$1250.

The Light Six is the same model with changes conforming to approved six-cylinder construction and is likewise an excess value car at the price, \$1380 until May 1st—thereafter \$1435.

These cars represent a safe purchase at a very considerable saving on a basis of comparative values.

Our April deliveries are limited.

A. C. BRADFORD,

Agent - LACHUTE, QUE.



Willis-Overland, Limited
Head Office and Works, W-4 Toronto, Canada

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 on prices. Better than elsewhere.

D. G. LAFLEUR & Sons, Limited.

Calumet, April 23rd, 1917

Province of Quebec.
Mining Division of Laurentide.
To Mr. B. T. Walker, in trust, address unknown.

I, W. P. ROSHART, residing in the County of Carleton, in the District of Ottawa, having made election of domicile at Calumet in the Mining Division of Laurentide hereby give you notice.

1. That I hold a mining license to mine for magnesite on your land lot No. 16, in the 9th Range of the Township of Grenville, and that I intend to mine thereon for the said mineral.

2. That I am ready to enter into a friendly arrangement with you to enable me to mine. Therefore, within one month from the service of this notice, be good enough to come to a friendly understanding with me as aforesaid.

W. P. BO HART, Applicant.
Counter-signed
THEO DENIS,
Inspector Mining Division of Laurentide.

HOMESEEKERS' EXCURSIONS

MAY 8th to OCT. 30th EVERY

TUESDAY

"ALL RAIL"—also by THURSDAY'S STEAMER

"Great Lake Routes" (Season Navigation)

Your Future is in the West

The fertile prairies have put Western Canada on the map. There are still thousands of acres waiting for the man who wants a home and prosperity. Take advantage of Low Rates and travel via

Canadian Pacific

For tickets, booklets and full information, apply to

J. S. GILES, Agent.

Ladies' Fine Foot Wear high tops at low prices. Lovely goods \$4.75 up.
W. BANFORD & SON.

N. RAYMOND, LL.B.

NOTARY PUBLIC,

Money L. 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

Ladies' Costumes are selling well just now. Have a look for yours.

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.

T. McQuat & Son, Lachute Mills.

SEES DEATH OF GERMANY'S HOPES

NEW BRITISH ARMY WILL LEAD ALLIES TO VICTORY.

Troops of King George Come to Rescue of Noble France, Bled White.

An American correspondent in France writes the following article:— As I left the British front for Paris early in March, an English officer said to me:

"Stranger things could happen than that the final blow against these barbarians be delivered by the armed force of the great English-speaking nations of the world, two nations with laws and customs of approaching similarity."

I had spent forty-eight hours with his command, and I take off my hat to the King's army. They are the real goods. They have that which France had in 1914 and now lacks—youth. And every man is in the game heart and soul, not only for the honor of England and the cause of France and right, but as a sporting proposition, full of enthusiasm, grit, gaiety and the stuff that wins.

The marvel of it is that they are all trained soldiers; there is absolutely nothing of the recruit about them. While with them I was permitted that rare thing for a correspondent, to advance in their conquering company upon territory relinquished by Germany. I was deeply impressed by their earnestness, their eagerness; and I could not but think of the doggerel, the slogan if you will:

We don't want to fight, but, by Jingo, if we do
We've got the men, we've got the ships, we've got the money, too.

There were not any ships around, although a boat would not have been by any means an inappropriate thing in the sea of Somme mud and water, and I did not see any money; but the men were there by the hundreds and hundreds and hundreds of thousands, each alert, bright-eyed, vigorous, imbued to the core with the spirit that counts. I saw in it all sure death to Hun hopes; for the Boche is always a Hun to the Englishman.

Recovered Territory.

They have taken in the last seven days almost 5,000 prisoners and ninety officers in addition. They have planted the flag of right over what is left of the villages of Ligny-Thillois, Thillois, Le Barque, Warlencourt, Pys, Miraumont, Petit-Miraumont, Grandcourt, Puitieux-au-Mont, Serre, Gommeourt and some more. They have advanced upon a front of thirty-seven kilometres long and from five to nine deep, changing the German line from a crooked zig-zag that would measure thirty miles on a straight line, to the half of an eccentric ellipse measuring less than twelve. They hold every road to Bapaume (Bapaume has fallen since this was written) and the railroad from Arras to Peronne is at the mercy of their heavy guns. The road to Cambrai, twenty kilometres away, is an open book to them, and the town with it. Look at the map and see what this means.

Huns the Only Dead.

I was with their advance as it entered two of these villages, a privilege as yet given to no other correspondent in this war. These two villages are but mutilated edifices of the peaceful hamlets of early 1914. But they are part of the great objective of redeemed France. And the only Boche, the only Hun, within and about them, is a dead one.

Off in the distance, beyond the new German line I saw Bapaume through my glass; Bapaume, the scene of a Prussian victory in 1871, and soon to be the scene of an English victory of 1917. Its church spire reached up into the gray sky, while before and behind it shells tore the air.

I saw thousands of khaki-clad Englishmen covering thousands of square feet of martyred ground with pick and shovel. They were like a crowd of ants, each touching the other; or like a great crowd of feverish gold

seekers as I remember seeing upon the seashore at Nome. They were mine seeking, indeed, but mines of death. For the Boche is a gentleman who plants little mines to kill the hated enemy after he has taken ground, comfortably installed himself and is enjoying his cup of tea. I won't say how many of these mines I saw unearthed. It would take three figures alone in a space 2,000 meters long by 75 deep.

Devastation Wrought by Shells. One sector that the Boche relinquished was most exceptionally fortified months and months ago. At two occasions during November and January, it had been unconquerable. It rests upon a front of three kilometers deep, a vast and practically demolished fortification, not a single square yard of muddy ground about it being free from the pot mark of shell. Its trenches no longer existed, the shelters were crumbling holes, the barbed wire a mass of tangled nothing. There was not a living thing about, not even a trench rat. But there were a lot of dead ones, and dead horses, and some unburied dead men.

I saw where three German 240 batteries had worked. The guns themselves were still there, intact save for spiking and missing essential parts. Beside them were a quantity of perfectly good unexploded shells that presently will go upon a death journey in the opposite direction.

The prisoners I saw, three lots of them coming in under Tommy escort, were not the second and third rate men I had seen on other sections of the front. They were from twenty-two to thirty years old, giants in stature, and seemingly well fed. One would say they were the very flower of what is left of the Boche army, and in the shell-torn hell they had evacuated only the best type of soldier could stand the gaff. Many of them spoke either French or English.

As I said at the outset of this story, I take off my hat to the King's men. No man who has seen its youth, its vigor, its splendid morale, its stupendous amount of artillery of all calibers, its acres and acres of unexploded shell, and the soldierly quality of its officers, can do otherwise. They hold the Boche on their section of the front, an increasing section, too; and the Boche knows it. They have men in France and more coming.

BOOKS OUR BEST FRIENDS.

Wonderful Amount of Consolation in Our Books.

In the passing days of our lives, when the fires of passion have been well burned out; when we have come face to face with the vicissitudes of life and find out that we have either won or lost the battle, let our best friends be books.

We can commune with them so long as we please, and when we are tired we can shut them up. This is more than we can do with our friends of the human family.

When a man comes home at night, harassed and hacked with the worries of life, he wants not only rest for the body; he wants rest for his soul, for his heart, for his mind.

The wife who hopes to develop in the home a perfect atmosphere of content, will study her husband's moods. When he is worried; when his mind is a bit distraught and he desires mental rest, he will read. There is a wonderful amount of consolation in our books. Sometimes he may yield to light literature. At other times he will place his thoughts on more sincere and heavy topics.

Our books are real friends. It does not make a bit of difference how sick a man may be, if he will have read to him a chapter or two of "Pickwick Papers," he will smile. Read your little one just a page or two of "Little Men" or of "Little Women" and see the rest that will spread over his face, that beautiful expression of soothed pain. Let any one who is in trouble, and who has no friend, gather himself in solitude with a good book. There is much consolation in it. It has that unexplainable source of relief. It is like the tender touch of a woman's hand on a parched and fevered brow. It rests the mind, it brings for the time being at least surcease to sorrow.

The temperature of a new electric flatiron can be regulated to four different degrees.

THE EMPIRE'S FOOD.

The Fine Achievement of one Canadian Railway.

What appears to be new light upon the policies back of the construction of railways in Canada is furnished in a paragraph in the last annual report of the Canadian Northern Railway issued recently.

This paragraph deals with the handling over the rails of the Canadian Northern of some 132,000,000 bushels of grain destined chiefly for the feeding of the Allies overseas, and runs:

"Inasmuch as many of the security-holders invested their funds in the company's undertakings, believing that the heart of the Empire would some day need to draw heavily upon the wheat fields of the Canadian West, it is with pride that the directors present these figures, illustrating the extent to which the prairies have been opened up, made productive and the produce marketable by the company's railways. There were probably few who thought that the crucial necessity would come so soon; but having come, it must be considered fortunate that the Canadian Northern system and the country tributary to it were sufficiently developed to take an important part in supplying the Empire's food requirements."

Twenty years ago a new epoch commenced in Canada, and also apparently in the Mother Country. In the "Tight Little Isles" across the Atlantic, earnest minds were occupied with the problem of feeding the people of Britain, a problem that would be a very sober fact in the event of that country being involved in hostilities with any European power of the first class. The policy seems to have been arrived at then, to rely upon the power of the British navy to keep the seas open for the passage of cargo vessels, and also to rely upon the opening up of vast areas of wheat lands in suitable localities overseas, in order that an adequate supply of food products be produced to fill the holds of the ships for the people of Great Britain for all time to come.

Towards the close of the century, the people in the west began to clamor for rail facilities for the vast areas without railways lying to the north of the Canadian Pacific, and therein lay the cause of the origin of the Canadian Northern Railway system in 1896. Apparently the ability to grow wheat of the country it proposed to open up, and the backing the people of Manitoba granted the enterprise, were sufficient inducements to the men directing the surplus gold of Britain, and the funds necessary to complete the initial construction were readily forthcoming. Until the commencement of hostilities in Europe in 1914, British gold continued steadfast, and as the Canadian Northern extended its network of lines throughout the Prairie Provinces, before reaching out with its easy grade lines to the seaports on the east and on the Pacific, a steadily increasing supply of wheat was moved out from the territory cultivated for the first time by the settlers who had poured in hard upon the heels of its construction gangs.

During 1915, when Canada harvested the largest crop in the history of the country, and incidentally the most valuable, the yield along the lines of the Canadian Northern in the west was enormous, and from this territory came the 132,000,000 bushels of grain that were handled over the lines of the system during 1916 as outlined in the company's annual report.

But the effect of the investment of this British gold in the Canadian Northern Railway is not confined to the production of food-stuffs transported across the Atlantic to feed the war-occupied nations of Europe. Every settler in the vast regions opened up by the lines of the railway has been a customer for the goods produced in the industrial establishments in eastern Canada, in the United States and in Europe. It would be almost impossible to compute the number of the army of workmen who have drawn their wages in this direct way from the western wheat bin, and no figures have been compiled to show the extent and value of the business provided the manufacturers of eastern Canada by the opening up of that vast western market. As the prospects of peace become brighter, the expectation that there will be a movement from abroad to the fertile lands of western Canada greater than any-

thing the country has yet experienced, is growing into a fixed belief on the part of Canadians generally. Should it develop, this potential development—made possible solely because the railways have furnished a network of lines serving the lands which will be developed by the incoming tide of humanity—will add enormously to the new business of the industries in Ontario and Quebec, and new armies of workmen will be engaged upon the task of supplying the needs of the western people.

British gold—and, since the war, American gold—has been the means of facilitating a great deal of the development in Canada in other ways, but there can scarcely be any doubt that its greatest achievement in this country has consisted in the furnishing of the funds for the building of the railways opening up unpeopled territories within the Dominion. For upon the development of those territories hinges a great deal of the prosperity of all the people in Canada.

TOMMY ATKINS, ACTOR.

Army and Navy Strive to Counteract the Horrors of War.

Tommy Atkins is an inveterate actor. Whenever he can manage it he gets up a show at the Front, making the theatre, writing the play, and acting the parts himself. Every day the theatrical costumers are bombarded with requests from officers and men to send them wigs, dresses, grease-paints and other paraphernalia. Some of the recent productions just behind the firing-line have been of quite an elaborate description. This Christmas saw a new pantomime, entitled "Cinderella Torn Up," written by a rifleman; there has been an all-soldier-star performance of "The Critic"; while Shakespeare, revues, modern comedies, and even propaganda plays receive their due attention. Only the war play is banned.

Not only in the ramshackle, temporary theatre does Tommy delight to play the actor. He loves to do a little imitation in the trenches, too, and there is a great demand from individuals for Harry Tate moustaches. Charlie Chaplin "bowlers" are also popular, not to mention Crown Prince noses, Tiptop whiskers, and George Robey eyebrows. If he cannot get anything more lifelike he makes what he can of Guy Fawkes masks, sometimes putting these up over the top of the parapet for the Germans to fire at.

The Navy, too, is very keen on amateur theatricals, and besides giving performances on its own is extremely well catered for by what is known as the "stage ship." This is a ship specially fitted up as a theatre, and possessing a stock company of actors and a stock repertoire of plays. It patrols the North Sea, calling at our various men-of-war, and Jack Tar is never more delighted than when this travelling theatre draws up alongside of his vessel, announcing that a performance will take place to-night at eight.

Huns Piling Coal Up.

Piles of coal, covering scores of acres, are being heaped up around the collieries at Charleroi, Liege and Mons, where nearly 50,000 Belgians are working in night and day shifts. Although there is great shortage of coal at places less than a hundred miles away, none of the coal is being moved, as the German authorities require all available means of transport for military purposes.



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A PROFITABLE INDUSTRY.

Plan for Assistance and Encouragement of Poultry Keepers.

The present year will see a great increase in the number of poultry keepers. The almost prohibitive prices of eggs and poultry during the past winter have caused many consumers to seriously consider the home production of these very necessary and useful commodities. It is important also that any efforts put forth in this direction result satisfactorily.

Many difficulties present themselves in attempting to rear chickens successfully on a small lot. Experience has shown that the best way for poultry keepers to enter the poultry business is by the purchase of pullets in the fall. Well-matured pullets are the most reliable winter egg producers and if well cared for will not only produce plenty of fresh eggs for the breakfast table but also return a reasonable profit on the expenditure entailed.

Ordinarily, well-matured pullets are rather scarce and difficult to obtain in the fall of the year. It is believed, however, if the matter were taken up systematically by poultry associations that the difficulty could be overcome, and, incidentally, serve as a means of increasing interest in the poultry industry. Practically every large town and city has its local poultry association. It is suggested that each association give some publicity to the suitability of thrifty, well-matured pullets for profitable winter egg production and advertise the fact that the association is prepared to constitute itself a medium to arrange for the hatching and rearing of pullets this spring and for their delivery in the fall. It could be announced that orders would be taken during the month of April and the first part of May. All those desiring pullets in this way could be required to join the association and make a small deposit covering the number required.

The association could then make such arrangements as might be necessary with nearby co-operative associations, farmers and breeders for the growing of the pullets, a minimum price to be decided upon for the different breeds and varieties. In the fall these could be assembled at some central depot in each locality and the distribution made in time to permit of the proper housing of the stock in permanent winter quarters before the severe weather set in, say by the last of October.

In order that greater effectiveness may be given to this proposal, the Dominion Live Stock Branch is prepared to extend, to all associations qualifying under these provisions, the same assistance that is given to associations desiring to purchase other kinds of pure-bred live stock, namely, the payment of reasonable travelling expenses, during the time required to conclude the purchase and transport the stock to destination, of representatives of associations, in any section of Canada, desiring to purchase pullets in lots of 300 and more. Should it be desired, the Live Stock Commissioner will also nominate a suitable person who will be directed to accompany this representative and assist him as far as possible in the selection and shipping of the pullets.

In the general interests of the poultry industry throughout the Dominion and the urgent need this year for increased production of eggs and poultry and the releasing thereby of a large surplus for export to Great Britain, it is hoped that as many associations as possible will take advantage of this proposition. All associations desiring to become active in this direction are requested to write the Live Stock Commissioner, Ottawa, at once for further advice and instruction in the matter.

ODD MISSIONS OF RED CROSS.

Activities Not Confined to Caring for Wounded and Prisoners of War.

Help in the location of Brigadier-General Victor Williams, formerly of Toronto, in a German hospital after the "June show" along the Canadian front.

Upkeep of a grave at Cologne. Search for the whereabouts of the late Lieut. John Galt of Winnipeg, also a prisoner in Germany.

Distribution of illimitable quantities of biscuit to hordes of hungry captive Russians.

Payment of interest on pawn tickets for goods in the hands of brokers in Germany and Belgium.

Renewal of life and fire policies in Belgium.

Collection of a court tailor's bills and release of his household furniture upon which the Kaiser's emissaries had already set the deadly tax seals.

Funds sent to Jerusalem for the upkeep of tombs and for the Eveline Rothschild Charity Schools.

Negotiations for the removal of two children of disputed nationality from a convent in Strasburg to England.

Saving of the stocks and shops of British subjects in Germany, whose property was about to be seized by the Huns for outstanding taxes.

Personal escort to England of a young English lady from a convent in Mons.

Recovery from the Royal Palace of Potsdam of presents, the property of foreign ladies who had been attached to the German court prior to the war.

Location of a missing Scotch farmer believed to be in a German hospital about to undergo an operation for appendicitis, and whose signature to certain documents was necessary to secure the lease of a Highland farm.

Surely, indeed, a diversity of commissions. Yet these are some of the activities of the Red Cross.

Money remittances to British prisoners through the Red Cross trebled within the last six months. It has lately been arranged by the American Express that British officers interned in Germany may have their cheques or drafts up to a limited amount cashed by the German camp commandants, who forwarded them for payment to the company. Doubtless some fond parents wonder when they see the drafts how so much money can be spent in a German prison camp. Money remittances have also been transferred from Germany to German prisoners of war in England and through the same agency the effects of German prisoners of war deceased have been returned to Germany.

If any orchard planting is to be done this year it is now time that orders for trees should be placed.

Miss Bright (to her small brother) "Willie, put Mr. Boreleigh's hat down you might damage it. Besides, he will want it in a few minutes."

The needle of a compass does not point true north. The north magnetic pole does not coincide with the north pole.

The Doings of the Duffs.



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—H. T.:—What is the value of sweet clover for roughage, as pasture, and its effect on the soil? When should it be sown, and how much per acre? Would it be all right to sow with other clover and grasses?

Answer:—The attitude toward sweet clover is turning from one in direct opposition to one of considerable favor. The plant for a long time was looked upon as a troublesome weed, but it is now regarded as a valuable source of roughage and good material for pasturage and a form of legume which is beneficial to the soil. Sweet clover plants grow exceedingly rapidly and will thrive on soil of low fertility. On account of its rapid growth if it is not cut sufficiently early it will make hard unpalatable hay. For roughage sweet clover should be cut at the time the flowers begin to show. Sweet clover plants contain a peculiar organic matter known as Coumarin, which gives it a characteristic odor. At first this is distasteful to cattle; however, they soon learn to eat sweet clover hay and actually prefer it later to poor forms of hay. If a good seedling is obtained, sweet clover will cut at least two or three crops a season. If cut early and handled carefully the hay will retain a large percentage of the leaves which are most valuable in the feeding ration. As a pasture, sweet clover is valuable especially if pasture is cut over with the mower sufficiently often to keep down plants which would grow up and become woody. Again the livestock pasturing on the sweet clover have to acquire a taste for the plant. Sweet clover has a beneficial effect on poor soil. In our investigation of the question of legumes improving the fertility of the soil we were not able to obtain definite figures as to the amount of nitrogen fixed by any of the legumes under all conditions. The consensus of opinion is that if the soil is rich the legumes will tend to get a large amount of nitrogen from the soil like other grain crops, but if the soil is poor, by virtue of the bacteria growing up the roots of the legumes they can make use of considerable of the nitrogen of the air circulating around the roots of the plants. Under all conditions of course, the growing of legumes adds organic matter to the soil and organic matter is exceedingly valuable, in that it gives the soil water-holding capacity, plantfood-retaining capacity, opens up heavy clay soils, binds together sandy soils and forms the home and food of bacteria.

In seeding sweet clover, Michigan Agricultural College advises from 15 to 20 pounds per acre of hulled seed, or 20 to 25 pounds per acre of unhulled sweet clover seed.

Speaking generally, the hulls of the seed are so hard that frequently the seed does not germinate until the second year. Sweet clover seed should be sown about the same time as other clover is sown in the spring. A mixture of sweet clover and other clovers would be all right, but speaking generally, it is not best practice to sow sweet clover seed with a grass mixture. The grasses tend to offer too strong competition for the young sweet clover plants. Care should be taken to inoculate the soil at the time of seeding, so that the right kind of bacteria for the clover will be present in the seed bed.

Question 1.—W. T.:—Are oats that are mowburnt till they are light brown on the hull good for seed?

Answer:—Oats that are burnt until they are a light brown color should be carefully tested before they are used for seed. Count out two lots of 100 each. Place these between wet blotters or damp cloths. Keep near a source of heat such as a stove or furnace, for a period of a week or ten days. At the end of this time count the seed that have sprouted strong and you will have the percentage of seed that will germinate. Speaking generally any sweating of oats in bulk to such an extent that it discolors the hull of the oats is very detrimental to the vitality of the seed. If you have to use the oats for seed and find the germination is only 50 per cent., necessarily you will have to increase your rate of seeding to double what is normally used, in order to be sure of a good stand.

Question 2.:—I have a field of stiff clay land which was ploughed once last fall. What is the best way of working it into a seed-bed for the oats in the spring?

Answer:—In preparing fall plowed stiff clay land for a seed-bed for oats this coming spring, I would advise that you apply 1,000 to 2,000 pounds per acre of air-slaked burnt lime. Scatter this evenly on top of the plowed land as soon as the soil is sufficiently dry to work. Follow the application by a careful and thorough discing and harrowing. This air-slaked burnt lime, besides correcting any sourness in the soil, will gather together the tiny soil particles and make the crumb of the soil a little coarser so that air can circulate better in the seed-bed.

When you are seeding to oats, I would advise also seeding to clover and timothy. After you have taken off one cutting of hay plow under the second crop of clover to increase the organic matter. Your stiff clay land will not greatly improve in texture until you have increased the organic matter or humus within it.

Horse Sense

Symptoms of acute indigestion are: uneasiness, lying down and rising, oppressed breathing, eructations of gas or attempts to vomit, pain usually continuous but varying in intensity.

Give 2 to 3 oz. of oil of turpentine in a pint of raw linseed oil as a drench. Foment the abdomen. If pain be severe give 2 drams of the solid extract of belladonna. Repeat if necessary in 2 hours. Give rectal injections.

Pampered stock, like pampered people, soon decline in vitality.

A wordless argument in favor of clipping the horse in the early spring is an overcoat covered with hairs.

Make haste slowly with the team when the first warm days come. You know how easily you get tired yourself on such days.

The better the sire the higher the dividends he will pay and in no line of live stock does this hold more emphatically true than in horses.

More horses, heavier horses and horses in better condition all through the working season will lower production cost. Prepare the horses in the early spring for a hard summer's work by regularly exercising and gradually increasing to heavier work.

When the spring work begins it is high time to give the horses' shoulders proper attention. To work a horse with a sore shoulder is barbarous. The collar should fit so that one can easily get the hand between the bottom of it and the horse's throat. If it is too large it will be sure to make the neck sore, and if too small it will choke when the horse pulls. Never use a pad under a collar so as to make it fit; a pad keeps all air out from under the collar and the shoulders soon scald in hot weather. The first thing to do when going to work a colt is to see whether there is a collar to fit him. If not, go and buy one.

An automobile with five persons takes more gasoline than when one person is riding, but the increase is very small!

Poultry

Take only healthy birds for breeders. A vigorous cockerel and yearling hens are best. If pullets are used have them well matured. In light breeds, mate one male to 20 females, and in heavier breeds one male to 15 females.

Undersized or very large eggs are more apt to be infertile than medium-sized eggs.

The poultryman makes his greatest profit from the chickens which are hatched before May 1. The early hatched cockerels are sold as broilers when the broiler market is at its best. The flood of late hatched broilers brings prices down and congests the market. The greater returns received from early hatched broilers go far toward defraying the cost of raising the pullets. These pullets in turn begin laying when eggs are bringing the highest prices and when there is the greatest shortage of strictly fresh eggs.

Sheep Notes

Shear fairly early, at least before the very warm spring days arrive, and thus save the ewe discomfort and loss in weight. With wool as valuable per pound as butter, the greatest care should be taken to produce the cleanest, best fleeces and properly to care for the same after shearing. Co-operative marketing will add from two to eight cents per pound revenue from your wool.

Clean all vermin from the flocks and herds before the young stuff comes. Feed is too high in price to waste on lice and ticks, and the newly-born animals will thrive better if they are free from them.

Undocked and uncastrated grade lambs are always an indication of primitive methods in the handling of sheep, and no farmer who takes an interest in his flock will neglect the performance of these operations.

Oats should be treated for smut before planting.

LOWER PRICED

ONION SEED

HIGH GRADE TESTED ONION SEED AT ONE DOLLAR A POUND LESS THAN LAST YEAR. SOW 5 LBS. SEED PER ACRE. AVERAGE CROP 500 BUSHELS PER ACRE

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Giant Yellow Prizetaker Onion, black seed...oz. 25c, lb. \$2.10, 5 lbs. \$9.25
Large Red Wethersfield Onion, black seed...oz. 25c, lb. \$2.00, 5 lbs. \$9.25
Market Maker Golden Globe Onion...oz. 25c, lb. \$2.10, 5 lbs. \$9.25
Early Yellow Danvers Onion, black seed...oz. 25c, lb. \$1.90, 5 lbs. \$8.25
Southport White Globe Onion, black seed...oz. 40c, lb. \$4.00
Red Globe Prizewinner Onion, black seed...oz. 25c, lb. \$2.10, 5 lbs. \$9.25
Select Yellow Dutch Onion Setts...lb. 35c, 5 lbs. \$1.70
XXX Guernsey Paraisip, fine smooth roots...Pkg. 10c, oz. 20c, 4 oz. 50c.
Detroit Dark Red Table Beet (round)...Pkg. 5c, oz. 20c, 4 oz. 50c.
Chantenay Red Table Carrot...Pkg. 5c, oz. 25c, 4 oz. 65c.
Rust Proof Dwarf Black Wax Butter Beans...lb. 50c, 5 lbs. \$2.25
Early White Cory Sweet Table Corn...lb. 35c, 5 lbs. \$1.50
London Long Green Cucumber (great cropper)...Pkg. 5c, oz. 15c, 4 oz. 40c.

XXX Solid Head Lettuce...Pkg. 10c, oz. 25c, 4 oz. 75c.
Improved Beefsteak Tomato...Pkg. 10c, 1/2 oz. 35c, oz. 60c
XXX Scarlet Oval Radish (mild, crisp)...Pkg. 10c, oz. 20c, 4 oz. 50c.
Little Marvel Garden Bush Peas, very early...4 oz. 15c, lb. 40c.
Early-Branching Asters, Crimson Pink, White or Mixed...Pkg. 10c
Mammoth Fringed Cosmos, mixed colors...Pkg. 10c.
XXX Mammoth Verbenas, superb mixture of colors...Pkg. 10c.
XXX Spencer Giant Sweet Peas, all shades mixed...Pkg. 15c, oz. 35c.

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WHAT "BARRAGE FIRE" MEANS

It Prevents Reinforcement of the Front Line.

An interesting feature of artillery fire is the "curtain" or "barrage" fire. This means simply keeping up such a terrific fire on a certain area that an enemy cannot or will not cross it. When an infantry attack is launched, a barrage on the ground beyond the enemy's front line prevents his reinforcements coming up while the attacking infantry are having it out with the defenders of the trench. If the attack carries beyond the first line, the artillery of the defence promptly interposes a barrage to prevent its reaching the second line. If the attack on the first line fails, the defending artillery puts a barrage behind the attacker's line, to prevent reinforcements coming up to it, and so enable the victorious defenders to counter-attack and destroy the enemy in his own trenches. It is merely a wholesale development of a long-established method of supporting the infantry.

TIME FOR INDOOR GARDENING

Preliminary Sketching of Rows and Space to Be Devoted to Varieties Means Time-Saving Labor.

Seeds for planting the home vegetable garden should be ordered at once, so as to be on hand as soon as the weather and condition of the soil make planting possible. Before ordering seed the home gardener should look over his plot, measure its area, size up the soil, decide on the best location for each vegetable and determine how much seed he will require for the space available for each kind. Seeds cost more this year than in recent seasons and they may go higher, so it is well to be prepared.

It will be helpful to make a rough plan of the proposed garden. On this plan indicate the spaces to be used for each variety and also by means of colored pencils or symbols show where a second crop is to be planted or interplanted between growing rows, and also arrange for the second and third crops which are to follow those previously harvested. Such a plan will enable the gardener to keep the ground busy all season, supplying fresh vegetables during the summer and producing in the late fall root and other crops for winter use.

Once the preliminary spading and working of the garden has been done, it is as easy to raise two or three crops as to keep the garden clean of weeds for producing only one picking. Those who are not used to gardening or who wish to have their children take an interest should have some one to do the heavy spading or breaking up of the soil. This work frequently disgusts novices and children who would continue an interest in the garden if the task was simply to cultivate soil already broken up. A couple of hours of labor would be sufficient for a small back yard. In case of a patch from twenty-five to fifty feet and upwards, it is cheaper to have the place plowed and harrowed at a cost of about \$1.50 for that area and more in proportion to larger extent.

The questions of how much space and time one must have for certain sized crops and results are important, but just now these can be deferred, since out-door work is impossible on account of the hard winter and late spring. Indoor gardening such as the seed buying and planning spoken of is possible.

Many plants can be started in the house, both vegetable and flower, and be ready to plant out when the ground is dry and warm. Even without a hotbed one can get earlier crops of tomatoes, cabbage, cauliflower, peppers, eggplant and lettuce by starting seed early in boxes in the house. Early potatoes sometimes are forced in the same way.

Seeds so planted germinate and are ready for transplanting by the time it is safe to sow the same kind of seed in the open ground. When danger of

frost is over and the soil is dry enough to work, therefore the home gardener starts his early garden with seedlings well above the surface. Transplanting, if properly done, instead of hurting, seems to help such plants develop a strong root system. Garden enthusiasts should get a good deal of pleasure from this kind of preliminary indoor gardening. They also can use boxes to hasten the blooming period of many sorts of flowers which stand transplanting.

Any sort of wooden box filled with good soil answers the purpose. The following directions for making seed boxes and handling the plants should be carefully followed. Seeds of early tomatoes and cabbage, as well as cauliflower and pepper, should be planted in a seed box in the house at once. The seed box should be three to four inches deep, twelve to fourteen inches wide and twenty to twenty-four inches long. Special boxes can be bought cheaply, if nothing suitable can be found around the home. A layer of about one inch of gravel or cinders should be placed in the bottom of the box, then it should be filled nearly full of rich garden soil, or soil enriched with decayed leaves or manure. Bonemeal, sand and backyard soil, equally mixed, is good.

Soil should be pressed down firmly with a small piece of board and rows made one-fourth to one-half inch deep and two inches apart crosswise of the box. The seed should be distributed eight to ten to the inch in the rows and be covered. The soil should be gently watered, so as not to wash up the seeds, and the box set in a warm place in the light—in the sunshine by a window being best. Water enough must be given gently from time to time to cause the seeds to germinate and grow thriftily, but not enough to leak through the box. If a piece of glass is used to cover the box it will hold the moisture in the soil and hasten the germination of the seeds.

When the plants are from an inch to an inch and a half high they should be thinned to one or two inches apart in the row, so as to give them space enough to make a strong, stocky growth. If it is desired to keep the plants which are thinned out, they may be set two inches apart each way in other boxes prepared as mentioned for the seed box.

When the weather becomes mild the box of plants should be set out of doors part of the time, so that the plants will "harden off" in preparation for transplanting to the garden later. A good watering should be given just before the plants are taken out of the box for transplanting, so that a large ball of earth will stick to the roots of each one.

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, 75 Castle Frank Road, Toronto.

A. H. B.:—This plan has been tried by a mother and was successful in curing her little daughter, who had violent spells of temper. When a fit of temper came on, the mother took a basin of cold water and sponged the little girl's face and neck, holding the cold sponge especially long at the temples, behind the ears, and at the back of the neck. In a few moments the tense little muscles relaxed, the eyes grew less wild and the child would lie down. Then the mother would take her daughter's hand and talk to her lovingly but firmly on self-control. After six or seven treatments a complete cure was brought about.

L. D. M.:—1. The milk bottles that are used for infant feeding can be thoroughly cleaned by rinsing first with cold water, then washing with hot soapsuds and a clean bottle brush. Rinse the bottles both inside and outside in an abundance of flowing clean water, preferably under the cold water faucet; examine each bottle to see there is no cloudiness or speck remaining. Then place in a bottle rack and set in a moderately hot oven for an hour. The bottles will be sterile and fit for use. Bottles may also be put over a fire in a boiler filled with cold water, to boil for half an hour, after which they should be carefully drained and kept dust-free. But the oven method is preferable. Cool the oven slightly by opening the door a few minutes before removing the bottles; this will prevent the cracking that might result on sudden exposure to the colder air of the room. 2. To tell when a child has scarlet fever the following should be noticed: The hatching period is from a few hours to several days, no longer. Then comes a scarlet rash, appearing first on the neck and chest, then covering

the face and body. This eruption peels as scales and flakes. There is fever and quick pulse, and the "strawberry tongue." The glands in the neck are swollen and there is sore throat. The discharges from the nose and throat are more dangerous than the rash—more catching.

D. G.:—Try these games at your party for boys and girls. 1. "Picture Verbarium." You take some long word, such as "Caribbean" or "Beloochistan", and by rearranging the letters find a number of smaller words, such as cat, lot, bean, belt, and others. Then from advertisements in the papers and magazines cut out pictures which represent the words and paste them on cards for an exhibition. From these pictures the guests are supposed to guess the smaller words and then pick out the individual letters and guess the whole large word from which they are taken. 2. "Geography." Take each letter of the alphabet and in five or ten minutes' time write down as many towns, seas, rivers, etc., as you can think of which begin with the letter chosen. 3. "Change Places." For this the players sit in a circle and there must be a leader, who tells a story. The story teller goes very rapidly, inventing as he goes along, and suddenly and frequently introducing the phrase "change places." No attention must be paid to this unless he adds, "The King is here." Then all must jump up and try to take different seats. In the confusion the leader tries to slip into a seat, and then the one left without a place has to start a story. It adds much to the excitement if the leader sometimes seems on the brink of giving the sentence which means a general move, such as "Change places, the King—will come soon" or something else of royal news, to which no attention should be paid.

DORMANT SEEDS.

The Heat of Clearing Fires Incites Germination.

To walk through a wood recently cleared of its timber is often a revelation. A host of plants, not there while the timber stood, is frequently discovered—blooms and herbs precious both in their beauty and their use.

Until the trees were felled the little things never had a chance. For years they may have been dormant in the seed, waiting their opportunity. Indeed, one of the impressive things about Nature is just this wealth of potentiality, dormant seeds and buds by the millions awaiting the axe or the pruning knife or the fire.

We have read of an Arctic explorer telling of a party of British sailors who landed on a frozen island far North and by mischance set fire to such stunted vegetation as there was. They left it a bare and blackened rock. Some years later another party landed and found the place clothed with a forest of silver birches. The flames had awakened the slumbering seeds.

So also is it with the lives of men. The disasters that lay low the heart often give dormant graces a chance, and the place of loss yields its increase.

PROSPERITY OF JAPAN.

War Has Increased Japanese Trade and Developed Scientific Research.

According to the Herald of Asia, Japan had wonderful prosperity in 1916. The exports exceeded the imports by 368,000,000 yen (\$184,000,000) and the actual balance of Japan's foreign trade was more than 600,000,000 yen (\$300,000,000). These are the official figures, but the Herald of Asia states that the real figures for exports must be increased by twenty per cent. With this increase the balance in Japan's favor is 625,000,000 yen, or \$312,500,000.

This prosperity was the result, in a great measure, of the European war. Japan is manufacturing numerous articles which heretofore Germany exported to the world. This is particularly the case with toys. Germany practically had a monopoly in that line before the war, but Japan quickly took advantage of the German manufacturers' inability to send their goods across the seas.

One of the most interesting features of the activities developed by the war has been scientific research. Japan's chemists have cut loose from Western investigators and are invading new fields for themselves.

A Mild Reproof.

An Italian greengrocer and fruiterer was very much vexed by possible customers who made a practice of handling and pinching the fruit, thereby leaving it soiled. But the cheery son of the south was not going to let this go on much longer, and he put up a notice which read:

"If you must pinch fruit pincha de cocconut."

Hogs

The man who makes the most satisfactory returns out of hogs is the man who is in hogs all the time, and only to the extent that his farm will conveniently carry.

For Ontario farmers, the bacon type of hog is beyond question the type to be produced. That is the type which both the home and the English market calls for, and for this type these markets will pay a premium.

The hog is essentially a by-product of the farm and a means of turning to valuable account commodities which would otherwise be largely waste, such as whey or skim milk, small potatoes, grain shelled in the field.

The hog, like other meat animals, renders it possible to make a double profit out of coarse grains—one profit in a real "home market" for the grain itself, and another in the manure produced in feeding.

The bacon type can be produced at least as cheaply as the thick fat.

For the production of the bacon type of hog, one finished at 175 to 200 pounds, barley is one of the best of feeds, and will give a greater gain for the amount of feed used than will corn; but barley should be mixed with other grain to increase its palatability.

In a general way oat chop is the best grain for growing hogs, and barley and corn and shorts for finishing. Milk in all cases adds to economy in production.

The Dairy

Give the live stock buildings a thorough spring house-cleaning. Disinfection of the walls and floors with some cheap disinfectant will prevent the spread of any contagious diseases and will increase the health and vigor of the stock.

One cause of cream failing to ripen properly is keeping it at too high a temperature. This interferes with the ripening, and also gives the butter an oily flavor.

The value of accurate knowledge properly recorded had a clear demonstration at a recent farm sale of cattle. The owner says that the Babcock test and his scales made him \$500 that day in the sale of ten cows and heifers. This may be readily accepted when it is known that one cow, without a pedigree, sold for \$210 on her record as a milk-producer.

To give proper care to milk you must have the equipment with which to do it. The dairyman is keeping his cows on expensive land. He is selling all of his crops through them. What he gets from milk is his reward. Surely then, it is worth while giving the milk proper care in order that the resultant product may bring the best price possible.

Speaking Militarily.

Mother—"I saw your father take you to the woodshed this morning, Willie. What was that for?" Willie—"He took me to meet a soldier friend of his." "Who was he?" "Corporal Punishment."

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

Spring House Cleaning.

We have just received a few lines of Imported Curtaining, in Scrims and Madras, also in Lace.

These lines were bought at old prices and are exceptional good value at our prices from 20 c. to 75 c. per yard.

We are also offering 500 yards of Imported Embroideries at last years prices.

New Prints, Muslins, Etc., Now in Stock.

100 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

Fresh Stock of Lowney's and Page and Shaw's Chocolates and Bonbons 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.

THE BANK OF OTTAWA

HEAD OFFICE, OTTAWA

Established Forty-three Years

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HON. GEORGE BRYSON, President. JOHN B. FRASER, Vice-President.
RUSSELL BLACKBURN, ALEXANDER MACLAREN,
GEORGE BURN, HON. SIR GEORGE H. PERLEY,
SIR HENRY K. EGAN, E. C. WHITNEY,
D. M. FINNIE, Gen. Manager. H. V. CANN, Asst. Gen. Manager.
W. DUTHIE, Chief Inspector.

Capital (Authorized) \$5,000,000 00
" (Subscribed) 4,000,000 00
" (Paid up) 4,000,000 00
Reserve Fund 4,868,179 64

Established in Lachute Eighteen Years

A General Banking Business Transacted

Good Notes discounted at the lowest current rate, and every consideration extended to farmers who are always welcome.

In our Savings Department deposits of One Dollar and upwards are received, and interest paid from date of deposit and credited every six months. Joint accounts may be opened and Money withdrawn by either party or the survivor, without any delay.

This Bank is prepared to handle Cheese Accounts on the very best terms. Being the oldest Bank in the County, having been established for nearly twenty years enables us to give the public a very efficient and satisfactory service.

Nearly One Hundred Branches in Canada
and Agents for the Bank of Montreal

Four Branches in the County of Argenteuil.

Banking may be carried on by mail when it is not convenient to call at any of our offices.

J. R. PARRIS, - - - Manager.

ROBERT MILLER

DEALER IN

Farm Machinery, Deering and McCormick also Fleury and Wilkinsons famous Plows, J. B. Dore's Thrashers, Etc., International Mogul Engines, Munro & McIntosh Buggies and Expresses. A large stock to choose from. Peerless Wire Fencing and Gates, Harness and Harness Parts, Rugs, Whips, Pumps, Stoves, Ranges, Oils, Churns, Washing Machines, Wringers, Beatty Bros., Stalls, Stanchions, Litter and Feed Carriers, Hay Forks and Rope, Ladders, Shingles, Clapboards, Etc.

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

Harness Repairing neatly and promptly done on the premises by Mr. Louis Lacroix.

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 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

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 I have been telling you about is

The Metz

Celebrated Geerless Transmission Car
2 and 5 Passenger

Call and let me demonstrate to you that I have the best pleasure and business car in Canada.

W. J. BOYD, Licensed Auctioneer,

LACHUTE, QUE.

DR. HUGH McCONNELL,
SURGEON DENTIST

Phone, Westmount 5489.

5142, Sherbrooke, Montreal

West.

R. A. DRAPEAU,
ADVOCATE,

PAINTER HOUSE,

OPPOSITE POST-OFFICE,

LACHUTE, - QUE

DR. JOHN McO. DREW, B.A.
Physician and Surgeon,

Between the Bank of Ottawa

and W. G. Staniforth's Store,

Main Street,

Phone No. 6. LACHUTE, QUE.

DR. 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,

Main Street, - Lachute Que.

The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XLII

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, MAY 11, 1917.

NC. 15

ICE CREAM PARLOR

Ice Cream Sodas Sundaes and Bricks.

VEGETABLES:—Lettuce, Celery, Etc. and all in Season.
FRUITS:—Strawberries, Pineapples, Bananas, Oranges, Lemons, Apples, Etc
CANDY & NELSON CHOCOLATES:—A well-assorted Stock to choose from. Shipment fresh every week.

P. PAQUIN, - Lachute

CENTRAL MEAT MARKET

Wholesale and Retail
Phone 55

A. RAYMOND
Main Street, Lachute

Millinery opening.

Miss Hampton will hold a Summer opening on Wednesday May 16th, and following days. All the latest styles in trimmed hats for the hot days in Summer, all are invited Wednesday, May 16th, and following days.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

All those who have not paid their Municipal Taxes of the Parish of St. Jerome, are requested to do so at once, or same will be given in for collection. This is the last Notice.
By order Municipal Council.
J. W. GALL, Sec'y.

ICE! ICE!

Protect Public Health and be sure to leave your order for ice this summer with V. A. PAQUIN, at Lachute, or J. P. PAQUIN, Brownsburg.

"Best Quality Oil-Cake Meal" at \$2.80 per Sack.
H. WALSH & SON,
St. Andrews, Que.

FOR SALE.—Five Burial Lots in the Lachute Cemetery will be sold either in half lots or whole lots as purchaser requires. Apply to G. J. WALKER, Lachute.

The latest in Millinery, Blouses, Middie Corsets, Hosiery, Everything in Ladies' Wear. Lowest Prices and Reliable Goods at H. E. BURWASH, REG'D.

Summer Millinery Opening

We beg to announce our Summer Opening for Tuesday, May 15th. We have just received all the latest novelties and the largest assortment in town. All are cordially invited.
MISS A. A. LAVIGNE.

WANTED.

Families with girls and boys to work in Knitting Mill. Clean work, pleasant surroundings. Also, experienced knitters on Harley-Kay hand machines and Jenckes Automatic Machines. Also Spinners. Apply to
HAWTHORN MILLS LIMITED,
5-18 Carleton Place, Ont.

CRESWELL'S

Canada Cement

Prices Right

R. Creswell Regist'd.

LOCAL NEWS

Mr. P. R. McGibbon spent the week-end in Montreal.

Mr. Horace Ryan of Montreal spent the week end in town.

Mrs. D. Carrie of Montreal is visiting in Lachute and St. Andrews.

Mrs. (Dr.) Mason and daughter spent a few days in Montreal this week.

Mrs. Velland spent the latter part of the week with friends in Montreal.

Miss M. Stewart of Vankleek Hill is the guest of Mrs. Amos. McVicar.

Mr. J. H. Roberts was the guest of Mrs. Robt. McArthur over the week-end.

Mrs. P. R. McGibbon returned on Tuesday from a months visit in Montreal.

The Golden Rule Class will be addressed by Mr. Wm. Banford on Sunday next.

Mr. Jack Scott, of Montreal, was the guest of his grandmother Mrs. Mackie last week.

Mr. Rice spent a few days in Ormstown this week owing to the illness of his father.

The Rev. James A. McKenzie, of Peterboro, was the week-end guest of Mrs. Jno. A. Rice.

Mrs. Thos. Christie is spending this week in Scotstown, the guest of her mother Mrs. McLeod.

The Brownsburg Ladies Aid met last week at Mrs. Woods. A good number were in attendance.

Miss Margaret Hay of St. Lambert's was the week-end guest of her parents Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Hay.

Mr. Dunning of Ottawa and Mr. Stuart McFaul of Montreal, were week-end guests of Mrs. John McFaul.

Appropriate Service for "Mother's Day" will be held in the Methodist Church on Sunday morning next.

Mr. Anthony McKale, of Harrington, was in town on Tuesday of this week and paid the Watchman a friendly call.

Principal Chas. McBurney spent the latter part of the week at Quebec in connection with the Protestant Board.

The Ladies' Aid of the Presbyterian Church, intend holding a Bazaar and Tea, on Thursday, June 7th, from 3 p.m.

Miss A. Catton, of Beech Ridge, was taken to the Montreal General Hospital on Monday suffering from sciatic rheumatism.

Mr. Wm. Potter leaves this week for Iroquois Falls, his son Clifford having left the Bank of Ottawa is also accompanying his father.

Mrs. H. J. Deacon left on Saturday for a month's visit to Campbell's Bay, owing to the illness of her brother, and will also visit friends in Renfrew.

Mrs. Holland arrived in Lachute on Saturday last after spending the winter months in Toronto, and has now reopened her summer cottage "Ivan Bower."

Miss Jessie Cru'ce left on Monday to take up training as nurse in the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal. Her many friends wish her every success in her new work.

At the last session of the Town Council Mr. Desjardins was appointed as Clerk in the new Town Market which is shortly to be opened. The Council will build a platform adjoining the hall on Barron Avenue.

Mrs. Harlow Giles spent Friday last with friends in Montreal and on her return was accompanied by her daughter Lila, of McGill University, who is home for the summer vacation.

Rev. Isaac Davis, Theological Student of the Wesleyan College, has been appointed the summer supply at Lakefield. Mr. Davis spent Friday in town as the guest of Rev. and Mrs. Hayden at the Parsonage.

Our automobile dealers are doing much demonstrating these times and quite a large number of sales have already been made to many of our townsmen. It does not look as if the hard times are striking Lachute very badly.

Mr. and Mrs. E. H. McCoy received a pleasant surprise on Saturday last when their son Lorne, whom they thought to be in hospital in England, arrived home. Since his operation for appendicitis Lorne has been unable to gather strength sufficient to enable him to return to his duties as Lieut. in the Royal Aviation Corps, and has received an honorable discharge.

One of our progressive merchants has just installed a fine new Taylor Safe, and just after its arrival he succeeded in procuring a Bag of Potatoes. We know that the potatoes are almost looked upon as "precious things" now-a-days and the safe will doubtless be called into requisition for a double purpose as many envious eyes are turned upon the possessor of such a luxury.

Mr. John H. Roberts, of Montreal, was the speaker in the Methodist Church last Sunday night. Every seat was taxed to accommodate the audience assembled to hear one of the strongest speakers and workers for Temperance in the Dominion. Mr. Roberts is out as one of the Aldermanic candidates for Montreal and we trust sincerely that he may come out victorious, for never before in the city's history has the need been so great for men of integrity and absolutely above the graft line.

Messrs. Bishop and Dorion were in Brockville this week and landed home with one of the handsome Briscoe \$895 cars, for which Mr. Dorion is agent.

After several attempts Messrs. George Calder jr. and John McKimmie have succeeded in joining up with the McGill Heavy Siege Battery now recruiting in Montreal.

Don't forget the ladies of the Red Cross Society invite you to their Tea, given in the Victoria Hall, on Saturday, May 19th, at which the diamond ring will be drawn for at 5 o'clock.

At the Sacramental service held in the Methodist Church last Sunday morning, sixteen candidates for church membership came forward and joined the church, partaking of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper for the first time. In welcoming them into church fellowship Rev. Mr. Hayden, on behalf of the Church, gave them the right hand of Fellowship and hoped that God would abundantly bless them and make them powers for good. "For God and Home and Native Land." The members then came forward and also welcomed the new members. This makes twenty-four having joined the Church this year and the Pastor has several other candidates preparing for admission into the Church.

Anglican Church Services will be held (D.V.) in Lachute Parish on Sunday, May 13th, as follows: Regular service at St. Simeon's Church, Lachute, at 10.30 a.m. and Holy Communion at Brownsburg 3 p.m., with sermons appropriate to "Mother's Day." Regular service at St. Aidan's Church, Louisa at 3 p.m. Memorial service for the late Pte. Geo. Dixon in St. Simeon's at 7 p.m. Special music at Brownsburg and at both services in St. Simeon's. The Rector's Bible Class will be held in St. Simeon's Church at 9.30 a.m. following a course of studies on the types and prophecies of our Lord in the Old Testament.

Parish Council

The regular meeting of the Parish Council was held this week with Mayor Black presiding and Councillors Boyd, Hume, Miller, Armstrong, Staniforth, Leishman and secretary Jas. W. Gall.

After usual routine business was gone through the question of roads was discussed and it was finally decided that the appropriation of the Government, amounting to about \$5,000.00 this year, will be expended between the East Settlement on the North Side of river, from White's Bridge north, and also Lachute Road. The Council have decided to change their method from Macadam to the Gravel road.

Directors Meeting

The Directors of the Argenteuil Agricultural Society met on the Exhibition grounds and put through considerable business. A special committee, comprising Messrs. Geo. Hay, Wm. Rodgers, J. T. Ayers and W. J. Warwick were appointed to secure subscriptions for the erection of a Grand Stand, which is a move that will be generally appreciated. Another special committee was appointed comprising Messrs. W. J. Burke, John Innis, W. A. Bradley, J. Heatlie, with power to add, who are to furnish horse-racing as a big attraction for the second day of the Exhibition.

Domestic and Fancy Goods Prize Lists were received and adopted with many increases of prize money.

ST. CANUTE

Last Sunday afternoon the Sunday School at the Methodist Church was re-organized for the summer months. The officers appointed were as follows:—Superintendent Mrs. Piche; Assistant Superintendent, Mrs. R. Doig; Secretary, Miss Mary Boa; Treasurer, Mr. Allan Boa; Teachers, Mrs. Piche, A. Boa, R. Doig and Miss Cora Rice.

DALESVILLE

Mr. Austin Boyd visited his parents in Dunany on Sunday last.

Miss B. Johnson, of Brownsburg, spent a couple of days with Mrs. Tittley.

Mr. Chas. Graham spent the week-end with his brother Mr. H. Graham.

Miss Mina Dixon spent the week-end at her home here.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Campbell and family spent Sunday in Brownsburg.

Mr. W. Wert spent the week-end with his family at Mrs. H. Morrow's.

Master Lock, of Moe's River, is visiting his grandparents Rev. and Mrs. White.

Service at Dalesville Sunday morning May 13th, Mount Maple at 3 p.m. and Brownsburg 7 p.m. Mr. Stanley Goldsworthy will speak at each of the above meetings. Believers Baptism will be administered in the Scriptural Mode at the close of the morning service at Dalesville.

ARGENTEUIL WOOL GROWERS AND SHEEP BREEDERS CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION.

Grading Dates of the Argenteuil Wool Growers and Sheep Breeders Association will be on June 11th, 12th, 13th, and 14th, at the Exhibition Buildings, Lachute. The Association has decided to have all wool grading done at Lachute. All wool growers will receive a circular next week, with explanations about shipping their wool. For any further information apply to
J. W. GALL, Sec.-Treas., Lachute.

Men's & Boys' Clothing!

Get your Boys Suits now while all sizes are in stock. We have them from size 22 to 34.

We have laid in the largest stock of Men's and Boys Clothing we ever carried.

In Men's Fine and Medium-priced Suits our stock surpasses everything of the past.

Men's and Boys' Boots are also complete in all lines.

In all these lines prices continue to soar owing to the scarceness and high prices of wool and leather, so be advised to buy early.

**W. BANFORD & SON,
LACHUTE.**



No. 80 Please!

That is the No. you call up to secure the prompt delivery of the good things that can be secured at the "Riverside Bakery." The tremendous sale we have for our celebrated "Hamilton's Purity Loaf," done up neatly in waxed paper, proves it a winner. Have you tried it yet!

Now our Store is always well stocked with choice confectionery, cakes, pastry, fruits, etc. and kindly remember that no order is too small or none too large to receive our best attention.

Robert Hamilton,

Phone. 80.

Baker & Confectioner

Thinking of Home!

That is doubtless what 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 requisite 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 man talked of Diamond Disc Re-Creation (Phonograph)

No needles to change Indestructible records Clear Perfect Tone!

You will be made to come at any time, and not be pressed to buy.

Thomas Chalmers singing in direct comparison with the New Edison's Creation of his voice.

Eugene Jousse

Watchmaker, Jeweller and Optician
MAIN STREET, LACHUTE.

PHOTOGRAPHING ENEMY TRENCHES

MADE POSSIBLE BY BRAVERY OF
FRENCH AIRMEN.

Describing Wonderful System of
Trench Photography From
Aeroplanes.

The most wonderful photographs of the war are taken in the air, and very few people see them. They do not appear in the picture papers, but they are constantly before the eyes of the generals.

As near as they possibly can be, they are kinema pictures of the daily life in the German trenches. Everything that is going on in the enemy's lines that can be seen by the naked eye is pictured by the marvellous French air photographers, says a writer in London Answers.

If a new gun is put up in a German trench one night, and any part of it shows to the observer in the air, you can make a bet that the flying-men will get a picture of it the next day.

How is it done? It is made possible by a wonderful system of organization, in which every section of the German trenches is minutely mapped out. Every photographer who "goes up" has his little bit of enemy ground to photograph day by day. He sits behind the pilot, with a large camera fixed in front of him.

The prey of the Germans. The camera has a very powerful lens, and the snapshots are taken through an aperture in the floor of the chassis. The aeroplane is built more for stability than for speed and fighting.

Its business is concerned solely with photographing. It has to fly low, and is consequently a target for the enemy guns and a prey for the enemy fighting machines.

For protection the aeroplane is attended by fast "chasers," that keep hovering near by for any sign of an enemy plane on the prowl for the scalp of an air photographer.

If he gets back safely his plates are developed. He and the experts who examine the pictures are so used to these daily photographs of the shell-ploughed land and battered trenches that they can piece them together with infinitely greater ease than a jig-saw puzzle. They will detect a slight change in the appearance of one particular trench. When the photograph has been enlarged it will become apparent that extensive barbed wire has been put up since the previous day. In the few hours during the night the Germans have made the trench stronger.

Trench Histories. Now, this particular trench, like all the other trenches, has its own history all carefully recorded in a book of pictures and records—how many times it has been shelled, how many shells fired, what damage they did, what repairs the Germans did, and so on. The experts, if they cared, could tell you the day and the exact time that trench was last bombarded.

When they discover that the barbed wire has been fixed up, they will simply telephone to a certain battery that "looks after" this little sector, and in two minutes all that beautiful barbed wire will be blown into pieces as small as pins.

Then, a few hours later, our friend the photographer, before it gets dark, will fly out and take another picture just to prove the barbed wire is "no more."

The Huns Can't Do It.

The battery commander will write down in his notebook how many shells—six or seven, maybe—it took to do the damage, and will perhaps discover that he might have done it just as well with only five shells. Down it goes in the notebook, and the next time he has to fire at that trench he will save one precious shell.

All this is made possible by the bravery of the French air photographers. It is their business, like that of our own camera-aimers, to tell picture stories every day about the movements of the Huns, and there is very little of importance that can escape the camera when it is in the clouds.

Happily, our aeroplanes are much too numerous, and have put too much fear into the hearts of the Hun airmen, to enable them to take satisfactory photographs of our lines.

THE LENGTH OF LIFE.

The Secret of Health and Longevity is Moderation in All Things.

Sickness and death have always existed in the world and always will so long as man's physical constitution remains what it is. The body is evidently intended to last only a certain time, although man himself has unquestionably greatly shortened the length of its endurance. The limit of three score years and ten, set by the Psalmist, deprives us of many years that are our due.

Students of longevity have established the rule that the animal body, including man's, should endure, barring accident, five times as long as it takes it to reach full maturity, as marked by the complete ossification of the bones. In man that period is about twenty years, and man should, therefore, live to round out a century. That he usually lives only a half or three quarters as long is his fault and the fault of his ancestors.

A French writer once asserted that a man is as old as his arteries, meaning that the degenerative changes of old age were dependent upon or measurable by the degree of hardening of the arteries. That is undoubtedly true to a certain extent, but epigrams do not solve problems or even explain facts. It affords slight comfort to know that we are as old as our arteries if we do not know how to prevent them from aging prematurely.

Fortunately, we do know many of the causes of the presenile degeneration that cuts us off before our time. Heredity counts for much. Some families are long-lived; in others, most or all of the members die young. That sounds hopeless, yet we can do much by hygienic living to lengthen our days even if we come of a short-lived family. More than that, we can transmit to our descendants a still higher degree of stamina. The other causes of early aging may be summed up in the one word excess—overwork, mental or physical, worry, overeating and even oversleeping. Moderation (not insufficiency) in all things—eating, drinking, working, playing, sleeping—is the secret of health and longevity.

DYNAMITE AND PEACE.

Donor of the Famous Nobel Prizes Invented a High Explosive.

The Huns were recently boasting that Germany was vastly superior to the rest of mankind because she had been awarded fourteen Nobel prizes, while France and Britain had only been awarded six between them. This statement anybody, if he takes the trouble, can verify for himself; and anybody who does so will find that up to date the number of Nobel prizes awarded to France and Britain, instead of being six, is twenty-one.

The Nobel prizes constitute one of the most piquant things in history, for they were instituted by the late Alfred Nobel, the inventor of dynamite, the first of the line of high explosives which have figured so constantly in all our talk and writing about the present war, and—most piquant of all—one of the big prizes is to go every year to "the person who has done most, or labored best, for the cause of fraternity among different peoples, for the suppression or reduction of standing armies, or for the formation and promotion of peace congresses."

There are five prizes provided, supposed to be given annually, although any one of them can be withheld if no candidate is considered to reach the highest standard. The five subjects are—physics, medicine, chemistry, literature, and peace, and it is a fact that Germans have been awarded fourteen science prizes and not one peace prize!

The only English writer who has carried off the literary prize is Mr. Rudyard Kipling, who annexed it in the year 1907. In 1914 it was not awarded, and in 1915 it was divided between two Danes, one Swede, and one Frenchman. The donor was a Swede, and the value of each prize is about £8,000.

ONE WOMAN WORKER IN THE OLD LAND

TICKET-INSPECTOR ON RAIL-
ROAD INTO LONDON.

Telling of the Mirth, the Money, the
Misery in the Life of a
Lady "Jumper."

In pre-war days I used to travel from my suburban home to the City by the District Railway, says an English woman.

And when I was oblivious to everything except the contents of the latest magazine, I would suddenly be brought to earth by a whiskered autocrat standing before me and demanding "Tickets, please!" He would pop in at irregular intervals at various stations, inspect the tickets, and pop out again at the next stopping-place. Sometimes I would go a month without seeing him, and I have received two separate visits from him in one week.

I conceived an antipathy to this bearded gentleman. I wondered he could not find something better to do than to be constantly popping in and out, worrying honest passengers like myself to show their authority to travel.

Defrauding For Fun. Now I sympathize with him. For the war having changed everything, I now hold the position once held by my bearded antipathy, and am a lady "Jumper," otherwise a ticket inspector—or should I say ticket inspectors?—on the District Railway.

We work in pairs, and it is our duty to board trains running anywhere on the strip of line between Barking in the east and Acton Town in the west, with its innumerable branches, to see that the company is not defrauded by passengers travelling beyond their distance, or riding first-class with a third-class ticket.

You may have seen us in our neat blue uniforms, with clipper to clip each ticket we inspect, and the shining black satchel in which we keep the money we take and the little receipt-book for excess fares.

We have to keep a duplicate of all money transactions, hand it over every evening, take the names and addresses of those who refuse to pay, and report any irregularities to headquarters.

I have learned quite a lot since I have been a lady "Jumper." One thing is that men and women who attend church regularly, and who would scorn to do a dishonest action in other walks of life, regard the railway company as fair game for fraud. Numberless men whose income runs into hundreds a year will chuckle with glee when they have bested the railway company for three-halfpence.

The Would-be Lady.

My work is full of variety and interest, and I get good money and reasonable hours. When it is remembered that several millions of people use the District Railway every month it is hardly necessary to state that I meet some interesting characters.

I get most fun from the "would-be's"—those people who, to impress their fellows, ride first-class with a third-class ticket.

Women are the worst offenders. A few days ago I overheard a stylishly-dressed matron, who chanced to meet an acquaintance at Charing Cross, explain in reply to a question:

"Oh, my dear, of course I always travel first! I hate those third-class boxes! How people can endure them I do not know."

"Well, I'm going to do it to-day because I've had a bit of luck. In the ordinary course of events I think first-class is an extravagance. We can go down to Ealing together," said her friend.

When the train came in I boarded it from the rear, and before Westminster was reached I had worked my way along to the compartment where the two ladies were chattering.

"Tickets, please!" I said sweetly. What I had expected happened. The lady who never travelled third-class had a third-class ticket, and as she paid me the balance her face was the color of beetroot.

Threatened With Violence. I have had proposals of marriage,



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Why?

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been invited out to dinner and the theatre, been threatened with violence, and once I was actually assaulted by a man who refused to show his ticket. Had I prosecuted him he would have been sent to prison, for magistrates everywhere are determined to protect women who are doing men's work.

On the way to the stationmaster's office, where he was to be given in charge, however, he chanced to let out that he had just lost his only boy at the front and to drown his grief had taken a little to drink.

Tears came into my eyes. I grasped his hand and told him to go home, and somehow I feel happy even to this hour that I did not prosecute.

It is no easy matter to keep an even temper when your fingers are stiff with cold and you have to write out a receipt for a grumbling passenger, who blames you because the fares have gone up fifty per cent.; but I at all events, have released one man for the Army.

BRITAIN'S SINGLE OBJECT.

An English Factory Twenty Miles
Long and Four miles Wide.

Everywhere I travelled in England I saw new factories being built. In a journey of three hours I saw six different factories of great extent in course of erection in the vicinity of towns and villages where there were no other factories. In the great manufacturing centers new extensions are being built. All these new factories are for the purpose of increasing the munition output, says an American visitor in England.

Although the manufacturing ability of England has been greatly increased, both by greater activity on the part of workmen and by increased facilities, eighty per cent. of all the manufacturing facilities in Great Britain is devoted to munitions and armaments.

One of the establishments I visited employed 10,000 persons. Seven thousand of these employees were women. It was a small portion of the plant of a great munition concern.

In one factory it was almost impossible to see the boundary wall in either direction, and this factory, as big as several city blocks, is occupied almost solely by women, working at their lathes, producing fuses.

There is one Government munitions works, where they deal with explosives, that it twenty miles in length and averages four miles in width. Contracts for munitions are being made by the Government that will require five years to fulfill.

England is devoted to one single object; that is, to waging this war.

Very Awkward.

The son of the well-to-do family had recently joined up as a private, and was spending his Christmas leave at home.

Returning from a walk, his mother espied a figure in the kitchen with the housemaid.

"Clarence," she called to her son, "Mary's got someone in the kitchen. She knows perfectly well that I don't allow followers. I wish you'd go and tell the man to leave the house at once."

Clarence duly departed to the kitchen, but returned in about half a minute.

"Sorry, mother, but I can't turn him out."

"Can't turn him out? Why on earth not?"

"He's my sergeant!"

THE SENSITIVE APES.

Wild Animals Thrive in Captivity
With Exception of Gorilla.

So well do the keepers of the modern "zoo" care for their charges, the wild animals, that much of the sympathy that the visitors feel for the captive beasts is out of place. Any sympathy that soft-hearted person has for captive gorillas, however, is not misplaced, says Miss Ellen Velvin in From Jungle to Zoo.

Many gorillas have been captives, but in spite of the greatest care none have lived more than a comparatively short time. There seems to be no particular ailment from which they suffer; nothing except intense home or heartlessness. They grieve themselves to death.

At first they show some interest in what goes on round them—perhaps because of a feeling that there is some way of escape. After a time they show less and less interest and take smaller quantities of food. There invariably comes a time when they refuse food altogether. Then the case becomes hopeless. They sit with their shoulders hunched up, their knees under their chins and their hands hanging listlessly in front of them or else raised to their heads, as if they suffered from headache. They never lift their sad and weary eyes for hours at a time. If you induce them to look up, there is an expression in their eyes that haunts you, so immeasurably sad and forlorn it is. They even cease the little futile show of temper that previously broke out at intervals.

All the anthropoid or man-like apes, such as gorillas, orang-utans and chimpanzees, are extremely sensitive to surroundings and environments. In order to keep these big apes in good health it is absolutely necessary to give them plenty of company, either of their own kind or of men—anything, in fact, to relieve the tedium of captivity, which they undoubtedly feel. When a chimpanzee gets a new companion he goes into the wildest state of excitement; he thumps the floor and walls, scampers round his cage and screams with delight.

QUEER CRAFT ON TIGRIS.

Used by British Army in Advance
to Bagdad.

In their successful advance on Bagdad the British used some of the queerest craft in the world to navigate the Tigris.

These included the heavy teak-timbered craft which the Arab describes as chias and of which the ship carpenters attached to the force built 130. These craft carry about 40 tons. They have short, stubby masts and just a bit of sail. Larger craft of similar design are called saffars. A total of 310 boats of these types were used for freight in the advance on Bagdad. These queer craft kept in touch with the advanced base throughout the operations northward from the Persian Gulf.

Other craft used included the "ballam" or canoe, ranging from over 100 tons down to the tiny craft of three-quarters of a ton, which causes Basrah to be described as "The Venice of the East"; the "mashooof," a hollow wedge-shaped craft for navigating the reed mazes of the great marshes, and the "guffah," a round basket, four feet deep and from four feet to nine feet in diameter, made of palmfrond ribs held together by juniper wattles.

MANY NEW INDUSTRIES.

Developments in Eastern Canada's
Plants Since 1910.

Approximately 75 new industries representing a capital investment of \$12,000,000 have been located along the line of the Grand Trunk Railway in eastern Canada during the past year, according to the report of the Commissioner of Industries for that railroad. These industries will employ 10,000 men when in full operation. Extensions of already existing plants representing a capital of \$5,000,000 and employment for another 4,000 men, have been made in the same period.

Among the plants under construction is a large refinery at Port Colborne, Ont., for the International Nickel Company of New York and New Jersey. This plant, which will mean an investment of several million dollars, places within the Dominion the refining of invaluable nickel ore and the distribution of the finished nickel, work which was previously done outside of Canada.

Other large concerns selecting locations in this district during the past year were the Dominion Sugar Co., Ltd., at Chatham; British Munitions, Ltd., Montreal; St. Catharines Steel and Metal Co., at St. Catharines; Kellogg Toasted Cornflakes Co., at Toronto; Dominion Dustless Sweeper Co., at Peterboro; and William Kennedy and Sons at Collingwood. These six plants represent an investment of approximately \$3,000,000.

Since 1910, five hundred industries, with a total investment of about \$100,000,000, have been located along the Grand Trunk Railway, with the co-operation of the railway.

GOLD ORNAMENTS REFUSED.

Bank of France Declines Patriotic
Offer of Jewellery.

"Is gold wanted by the Allies?" "No," says the Bank of France emphatically. "Many patriots possessing valuable gold ornaments and others having family jewels have offered to lend these or even sacrifice them on the altar of patriotic duty, says a Paris correspondent. Those who approached the Bank of France with a view to the melting down of gold held in collections or in commerce, met with a quiet 'No need whatever in France,' as a reply. The Bank of France said to inquirers that the gold reserve is satisfactory, and that there was no intention of making tragic appeals for gold ornaments and trinkets to keep up the splendid pyramids of gold in the vaults of the bank after more than two years of outgoings.

"These desperate appeals are left to German financiers in desperate straits. Thus a telegram by way of Switzerland states that the president of the German Reichsbank calls upon all Germans of both sexes to sell at the bank for paper all their gold articles, and to cause all their precious stones abroad to be brought to the excise office for diamonds. The sacrifice of gold and jewels forms part of the necessary equipment of national forces, but the president of the Reichsbank regrets that many citizens do not grasp the necessity of this sacrifice. The Reichsbank does not yet demand the sacrifice of gold ornaments of great historic value or of artistic or sentimental worth, but all other gold jewelry must be forthcoming. So much for the Reichsbank after the firm and confident reply of the Bank of France."

The Doings of the Duffs.



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THROUGH THE DARK SHADOWS

Or The Sunlight of Love

CHAPTER XXV.

Lord Barminster conducted Mr. Harker to the Octagon room, so-named from its peculiar shape. "If you will wait here," he said courteously, "I will have some refreshment sent up to you and the ladies, when they arrive."

"Thank you, my lord," returned Mr. Harker gratefully. "I am waiting patiently for the arrival of Miss Lester and Jessica, secretly congratulating himself on the success of his interview. The time passed quickly; and, while waiting, Lord Barminster and Mortimer Shelton held a hurried consultation with him as to the best method of exposing Vermont."

Long before they had finished, Miss Lester and her niece had arrived, the former flushed with excitement and triumph at the prospect of at last, as she expressed it, "getting her own back," with Jasper. Lord Barminster and Shelton descended to the terrace, where they found Lady Constance; and almost immediately after, came Adrien, with his inevitable companion, Jasper Vermont.

Lord Barminster had already arranged for his three visitors to be in the morning-room, which opened on to the terrace, as they would there be within call, and, also within earshot. "A word with you, Mr. Vermont," began Shelton sternly.

Jasper smiled, as usual, and turned towards him. "As many as you like, Mr. Shelton," he said smoothly.

Mortimer looked at him steadily; then he said in a voice which was hard as steel:

"Mr. Vermont, Lord Barminster has kindly allowed me to speak first. We have every reason to believe that you have had some connection with this affair of Harker's, notwithstanding your profession of friendship for Adrien."

Mr. Vermont drew himself up proudly.

"I?" he said indignantly. "What should I have to do with money-lending?"

"Be careful, said Shelton sternly, "there are not people wanting who will fight for Leroy's honor, even as it were their own."

Vermont smiled cynically.

"Indeed, Shelton," he said, "it is hardly for you to speak. After all, it was you who nearly ruined Adrien by your denial of the bill, not I."

Lord Barminster strode forward.

"You cowardly rascal," he exclaimed furiously; but Mortimer placed himself between them.

"My lord," he said, "leave him to me. If force is necessary, I will punish him."

Jasper smiled.

"You wrong me, Shelton," he said gently; "and not only me, but Adrien,

whom you pretend to care for. I have stood his true friend, as he knows, and have done my best to keep trouble from him, when indeed, none other could have done so. But I suppose this is all the gratitude I can expect from you for the discharge of friendship's duties. Adrien will no longer be of the fashionable world, you think after yesterday's case; and it is high time to get rid of his humble friend, Jasper Vermont."

Adrien, who had been talking to Lady Constance, now glanced appealingly towards Mortimer; but with a gesture, as if to silence him, Shelton turned to Vermont again.

"Friend!" he exclaimed bitterly. "A pretty friend! But no more of this. I advise you to leave this castle while you are safe, for we have sufficient proof here to send you to penal servitude."

"Yes," Lord Barminster repeated, "leave the house at once. If I find you within my grounds an hour hence, I will thrash you within an inch of your life, old man as I am."

Jasper Vermont's face grew livid with anger, and something approaching fear as well; he clenched his hands so tightly, that the carefully manicured nails dug deep into his flesh. But with characteristic insolence he tried to brazen it out.

"Your grounds?" he exclaimed, in virulent scorn. "Your grounds, my lord! First tell me where I shall find them? You have no grounds. Barminster Castle is in the hands of a moneylender; these lands, as far as the eye can reach, are the property of Mr. Harter, the city capitalist, by right of countless bills and deeds which your precious son has made over to him."

With an exclamation of pain and astonishment, Adrien gazed on the man whom he had so loved and trusted.

There was no mistaking the bitter hatred that was in Vermont's tones. At last, his eyes were being opened to the man's true character.

Lord Barminster regarded him steadily.

"You're mad!" he said quietly.

"Oh, no, no!" laughed Vermont.

"It is not I who am mad, but you, who foolishly handed over your youth to your son before it was his by right. You should have let him wait till death had removed you, before you gave him full power over Barminster. Such lavish expenditure as his would empty the coffers of a nation. His folly has melted every stone of your precious castle in the cup of pleasure, and has poured out the costly draught at the feet of his friends and parasites. Friends? He has never had any—leeches, perhaps, who have sucked him dry of all his possessions, and then deserted him."

"Speak for yourself, you cur," cried Shelton, "since it is you, and your dishonest management of his estates that have brought him to this pass." Jasper smiled sardonically.

"Say rather that it is I who have constantly warned him against every fresh extravagance, knowing full well what that would happen. Ask him yourself, if you doubt my word; ask him whether I have not implored him, time and time again, to relinquish at least some of his many ruinous pleasures and follies; to deny himself at least one expenditure."

Adrien turned his dark eyes to his father's stern face.

"Sir," he said gently. "I really do not see why this scene should continue. If any explanations are necessary, Mr. Vermont shall give them to me."

Vermont turned away with a scornful laugh, but Shelton grasped his arm.

"One minute," he said, "before you sneak away."

"Keep your hands off me, you monied fool," cried Vermont, wrenching himself free from the other's grasp. "I know nothing about this City business, you must apply to Harker himself. It is your name that is forged, not mine—though I suppose you want to screen the real criminal and fix on me as a scape-goat."

Shelton was about to retort, but Adrien intervened.

"Tell me one thing," he said quietly. "What has been your motive for all this? I cannot believe that gain was your sole object. What harm have I ever wrought you, Jasper? Something else must have inspired your conduct. I ask you to give me the reason."

There was a dead silence as the gentle words were spoken. Jasper raised his eyes to the pale face of the man he had so basely betrayed, and bit his bloodless lips in dogged silence.

At this moment a commotion was heard at the lower end of the terrace. Some of the servants were trying to prevent the approach of a man, who was striving to get nearer to the little group. But he was too strong for them; with a bound he had freed himself from their restraining arms, and sprang forward, as if about to strike at Adrien. But Shelton thrust himself forward and bore him back.

"Who is this? Are we to have all the scum of the earth in here? Do you know this man, Leroy?" he asked hotly.

"Yes, I do," answered his friend in the low, restraining tones so habitual to him.

"Yes, I should just think you do!" exclaimed the man, struggling to push past Mortimer's outstretched arm. "It isn't likely as you'll forget Johann Wilfer, Adrien Leroy, nor me you either."

"This is too much!" cried Shelton, now thoroughly enraged at this fresh interruption, and again he made as if to thrust the man away.

"Stop," said Adrien, glancing almost sadly at Constance, who smiled lovingly back. "Let him speak, since he is here. Come, sir, why have you forced your way in like this? What do you want of me?"

(To be continued.)

There will no doubt be a good demand for rhubarb this Spring, after the Winter's shortage of fruit; it should pay to force a portion of the stalk by setting an old nail keg or crate over the roots.



The Housewife's Corner

Economy in Milk, Fruit, and Vegetables. Secure the best milk at any price for the babies. Their lives depend upon it.

Whole milk, skimmed milk, butter-milk for the children, instead of so much meat, is both more wholesome and cheaper. Give them all they will take.

Buy skimmed milk for milk soups and desserts, because it is a substitute for meat protein, and costs about a quarter the money.

Home-grown fruit is cheaper than any other. A small garden may be made to yield a great variety.

Fruit from the grocer or fruit-dealer always costs more because, in addition to the dealer's profits, the consumer must pay enough to cover the cost of the package, the cost of transportation, and the cost of what spoils on the dealer's hands.

It is always poor policy to buy poor fruit; not only is the flavor usually poorer, but usually the same money spent on good fruit will go farther.

As a rule it is well to see fruit before purchasing. Telephoned orders frequently result in mushy berries, bruised fruit, or green fruit.

As much as possible use fruit when fresh, and at its best and cheapest season, when it is most wholesome; the family enjoys it better, and it takes the place of cooked dishes, which take more time and labor to prepare.

Store fruit supplies with care. Turn berries and small fruits out on platters or trays in a shallow layer to prevent their further crushing, and to prevent moulding, and keep in a cold place.

Pick over the basket of apples, plums, peaches, etc.; remove any showing the least decay, spread the rest on trays and keep in a cold place. Oranges, grape fruit, and cranberries will keep in ordinary rooms, but are better spread out on shelves.

Watch fresh fruit stores closely, and if it cannot be used while fresh, stew or preserve it before it spoils.

At the beginning of the preserving season it is a good plan to get out the jars, match up jars and tops, and make sure they are thoroughly clean and ready for sterilizing, and do them all in one big job instead of waiting until fruit is on one's hands.

If the garden yields little fruit at a time, the preserving is lightened if sugar syrup is made by the crockful and stored away. It is then an easy matter to fill a jar or two with the fresh fruit, fill up with the syrup, and place it in the oven on a block of wood to cook while other work is going on.

Fruit supplies valuable mineral matter, which helps to keep the blood in good condition, therefore it is unwise to do without it. A fruit bill yields more satisfaction than a doctor's.

Home-grown vegetables are the cheapest, and a very small garden yields great variety.

All fresh vegetables are valuable for their mineral matter, and some yield a good deal of carbohydrates, while the legumes yield cheap protein. There is great opportunity to lessen the vegetable bill by using more of the root vegetables, especially in winter, and less canned stuff or expensive green stuff.

Canadians need to pay more attention to the cooking of vegetables. Too frequently they are spoiled by under-cooking or over-cooking, or careless seasoning. Their value as meat substitutes or meat seasonings is not half appreciated. Too frequently their valuable mineral matter, our chief excuse for buying them, is poured down the drain with the cooking water.

Canadians need to study the possibilities of the legume vegetables. Even at present prices they furnish

cheap protein. Split pea soup and baked beans are not the only dishes to be made from them. With potatoes at the present price, legume dishes are cheap substitutes for both meat and potatoes.

The School Lunch.

Hemmed or fringed squares of cotton crepe make good napkins for the school lunch box. They are easily washed and do not need to be ironed. Use two napkins—one for packing the lunch and one for the child's use when eating his lunch. In dusty seasons food should be wrapped especially well. Sandwiches and other articles should be wrapped separately in neat parcels with paraffin paper, which may be bought at a low price, especially if purchased in large quantities. Small jelly glasses, paper cups, and peanut butter or cold cream jars of various sizes may be used for the moist foods.

In choosing a lunch box, ventilation, ease of packing, and carrying, and particularly the ease with which it can be washed and scalded, should be considered. Metal boxes and cans may be more thoroughly scalded and cleansed than baskets or elaborate lunch boxes with separate compartments for dishes, knives, forks and spoons, but if the latter are carefully packed so that food cannot spill out, they have the advantage of being more quickly filled than any other type of box. This is important for the mother who must prepare the children's lunches at the busiest hour of the day. Baskets are naturally well ventilated, but several holes punched in the metal box or can will let in sufficient air.

When there are several children in a household for whom lunches must be put up, strong, well-constructed lunch boxes with compartments for keeping food hot and cold and holding liquids are very satisfactory. Many children are finicky about having sandwich filling of any sort soak into bread, and for this reason many mothers simply slice the bread, butter it lightly and let an older child prepare the sandwiches at the school. Bananas, oranges, and other food having a strong odor are apt to flavor the sandwiches and cake, and so should be packed separately or the rest of the lunch properly protected by special wrapping.

An ordinary piece of pie is very seldom palatable by the time it has been packed in a box with other food for four hours. Individual pies, on the other hand, delight the children and are in perfect condition when the lunch is opened. Individual cus-

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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 seemed gay 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 multitude more will be able to strengthen their eyes so as to be spared the trouble and expense

of ever getting glasses. Eye troubles of many descriptions may be wonderfully benefited by following the simple rules. Here is the prescription: Go to any active drug store and get a bottle of Ron-Opto tablets. Drop one Ron-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 to whom the above article was submitted, said: "Ron-Opto is a very remarkable remedy. Its constituent ingredients are well known to eminent eye specialists and widely in strength, eyeglass 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 very few preparations I feel should be kept on hand for regular use in almost every family." The Values Drug Co., Store 4, Toronto, Ont. Sell your eyes if your drugstore cannot.

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J. S. GILES, Proprietor.

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In the Daylight. By Ariel.

Once upon a time we sang about the "Wooden walls of Old England." Then came the era of steam and steel, and what we gained in speed and strength we lost in sentiment. For even a modern poet cannot hammer out a popular song about a steel steamer to equal "Hearts of oak are her ships, hearts of oak are her men."

Now, I observe that, in consequence of the speed at which the submarine is reaping down our carrier ships, contracts have been given out for the building of a thousand wooden ships to carry food to Europe. These ships don't date back in design or material to the days of the great Sir Francis Drake, and they are to be steamers, burning oil, which is modern enough. They are to be built under emergency conditions, of green lumber, Oregon fir and American yellow pine, and are estimated to last about twenty years.

Building these ships all on one plan and to a general specification will get them out with a machine like regularity, but they will certainly look the queerest rigged vessels that ever ploughed the deep. "List ye Landmen" and ye old, "Sea dogs" as well. Picture a steamer of about 3500 tons, schooner rig, built of green lumber straight from the saw, no sails, masts cut down to derrick size with four or five jibs to each, a poop deck amidships surmounted by a bridge deck from which projects a short wide funnel, and swivel guns mounted fore and aft. Can you imagine such an ugly duckling on the water?

A thousand of these ships continually on tramp across the Atlantic means the conveyance of thirty five million tons of food in a year, which will give the subs something of a busy time, that is, if they survive the schemes that are coming for their extermination. The building of the ships will have to be a rush job. "And amid the clamors of clattering hammers, shall he who listens hear now and then The song of the Master and his men."

Build me straight, O worthy Master, Stanch and strong, a goodly vessel, That shall laugh at all disaster

And with wave and whirlwind wrestle. With the object lesson before them of the building of the Nile boats that were too late to relieve General Gordon at Kartoum, it is to be hoped that the builders will work at their best speed. Meanwhile, there is, and will be, an unprecedented demand for carpenters.

After the war I suppose we shall see a fleet of these coruscopian ships on the lakes.

The local branches of the Red Cross do not appear to be languishing, judging from their inspiring reports. Yet there is room for still further help. Ladies with an hour to spare now and then should really bear a hand in making something, and their time would not be wasted if they were to attend some of the meetings. The busy stitchers and knitters are doing a surprising amount of work in an unostentatious manner; doing their bit and a bit for others as well. The workers on the battlefield and at bases have some touching experiences. I came across a story a while ago, which for pure pathos is hard to equal, and it has the refined quality of being absolutely true:—

A French soldier lay dying in the ward of a military hospital. He asked for a priest as he desired absolution before he died. "There are no priests here," said the nurse. "They are all fighting for France." A wounded man in another bed painfully raised his head. "I am a priest," he said, and slowly dragged himself across the ward to kneel beside his dying comrade. The sister hovered anxiously at a distance, fearing for her patients, yet hesitating to interrupt the priest in his sacred ministrations. At last she thought that the strength of both would be exhausted, she touched the wounded priest to raise him, but he heeded not, and bending nearer she saw that the priest and the patient, comrade still, had passed together into the Peace Eternal.

We are not hearing much about Greece lately. Wobbling king, constantine is no sending out his protests and ultimatum with anything like his usual regularity. The last we heard of him was that he had appealed to the U.S. I fancy he has his answer in the fact that since his appeal was dispatched the U.S. have entered the war. He must be sorry he spoke.

It is becoming quite the fashion for Month American states to notify their breaking off relations with Germany. It seems almost peculiar for a country like Bolivia to break with Germany, or a European country, for that matter. B. there is a reason. The United Provinces is being polished up, and after the war the countries that have cut Germany will look to the U.S. and the Allies for support against any future Germanizing influences such as are at present becoming a menace in Brazil and Mexico.

"Ban all Sports" is becoming quite vociferous. Since the football league fell to pieces and England has abandoned horse racing, sports generally have been

looking rather pale. Wellington was reported to have said that the field of Waterloo was won on the playing grounds of Eton. The remark was somewhat cryptic although the obvious meaning was that the Waterloo physique and stamina were developed on the cricket fields. But sport was not a business in those days, nor did slackers make themselves conspicuous by their fierce devotion to the gentle art of professional fanning.

Ireland still contrives to keep herself in the fore front of burning questions. The conclusion which forces itself upon the ordinary person is that Ireland does not know what she wants, and that she wants it badly. There is no land trouble now. There was a time when Ireland had just cause to cry out. Her agrarian conditions were galling but all that has been altered. The land laws no longer oppress, yet when the limit of her demands is reached she refuses to accept Ulster is the trouble. The other provinces will take Home Rule if Ulster will, but Ulster won't. The issue is direct enough to cause strife and the more it is examined into the deeper the divergence becomes, and under the political sore there is found to be a religious canker. So many schemes are propounded and such a lot of twaddle talked and written about the Irish position that it is refreshing to have a sane view of the subject from a prominent man. Lord Northcliffe said to an American interviewer recently:—"You asked about Ireland and I appreciate the stimulus that would be given the campaign in America were the Irish question settled. There is however no difficulty between England and Ireland. It should be remembered that the difficulty is between the Ulster Protestants and the south and southwest Catholics. Mr. Lloyd George is devoting a great amount of time in an effort to bring about union among the Irish people themselves. We hope for an early and satisfactory settlement." Under present circumstances neither the U.S. pressure nor British statesmanship can do much good until the Irish factions unite. Here is another splendid chance for Noah's Dove!

ST. ANDREWS

Work on the new Church is progressing rapidly.

Miss Evelyn Wales, of Montreal, is spending a few days with her parents.

Mrs. May gave a shower in honor of Mrs. Wm. Watson at the Rectory on Wednesday evening.

Miss Harrington and Miss VanCourtland have returned from Montreal where they spent a few days.

Mrs. W. Lamb gave a very enjoyable afternoon tea and evening on Thursday in aid of the Belgians.

Mrs. Todd Sr. was taken suddenly ill on Sunday but owing to her advanced age recovery will be slow.

At the monthly meeting of the Council the Dog Tax Bill was voted down by the Mayor giving the casting vote in favor of free dogs.

Special Services will be held in Christ Church, St. Andrews, on Rogation Days, May 14th, 15th and 16th, to pray for God's blessing upon the Harvest. Holy Communion at 10.30 a.m. and a special service of intercession at 8 p.m.

On Thursday, May 17th, Ascension Day there will be services at 10.30 a.m. and 8 p.m. The Rev. Canon Horsey of Montreal, will be the preacher at the morning service. In view of the great scarcity and the probable famine which threatens us, it is hoped that as many as possible will attend these services and unite in earnest prayer.

Mr. Robt. Jones was the recipient of the following letter from Sir. Geo. H. Perley this week, which offers still further proof that he has not by any means lost personal touch with the residents of Argeiteuil.

19, Victoria Street, London, S. W., 19th, April, 1916.

Dear Mr. Jones,— This is simply to tell you that your son Sergt. R. O. Jones called on yesterday. He had just returned from France after being over there fourteen months and going through the whole fight in connection with Vimy. He looks exceedingly well and has evidently done good work as he has been selected by the Military authorities at the Front to come over here and train for a Commission. I congratulate you most heartily on his fine record.

I hope that you and your family are all well, and with kind regards to Mr. Dalanonde and other friends I am,

Yours very truly, GEORGE H. PERLEY.

Robert Jones, Esq. St. Andrews East, Quebec, Canada.

CALUMET

Mr. F. Lemay, of the Riondon Paper Co. is home from Amherst.

Leo Lemay, son of H. Lemay, of this age, is laid up with pneumonia.

Mr. V. L. Prophet, accompanied by a niece H. McHardy, visited the east part of the Township recently.

Mr. J. Rochon has received a telegram that his son Sergt. W. Rochon has been seriously wounded and has been in the hospital for over a week now.

Mr. W. R. McVicar passed through Calumet recently with a new Chevrolet car. Mr. McVicar is now living in Banesville, Ont., having purchased a property here.

Farmers are all busy seeding now and more wheat is being sown than there has been for years in this section. Potatoes, peas and beans are in great demand and scarce, he coal oil can does not come from the west with one in the spot any more.

At a meeting of the Grenville Township Council held on Monday, a notice on the Provincial Secretary notifying is issued that the rate payers of Calumet had applied for incorporation into a flag municipality. It appears that the rate payers acting upon instructions from the subject and sent their petition

to the paper authorities to be dealt with in the usual way but when it was presented to the council, some of these representatives accused them of working in an underhand manner and referred to the people of Calumet in a very insulting way. A Resolution was passed objecting to the incorporation of Calumet to be forwarded to Quebec asking not to grant incorporation as asked for.

GRENVILLE

Services on Sunday, May 13th, will be conducted by Rev. P. A. McEwen of Ottawa, as follows:—Grenville 11 a.m., (Only notice of the Lord's Supper will be administered at this service.) Ogdensburg 3 p.m., Stonefield 7.30 p.m.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Somewhere in France April 18th, 1917

Miss R. Conlin, Sec. S. S. S. Club, Lachute, Que.

Dear Friend,— I received your parcel sometime ago, which was much appreciated, and please accept my thanks. Wishing your Club every success in their good work I am,

Yours sincerely, WILBUR R. FRASER.

Somewhere in France. April 13th, 1917.

Dear Mrs. W. J. Rogers,— Just a line to thank you for the nice pair of socks which I received in parcel to-day and very pleased to inform you that they are a very nice fit, as the parcel was slightly damaged I do not know the sender of the other articles and would be very pleased if you would thank them for me if you know the party. No doubt you will be pleased to hear the good news of the last week and I can assure you the boys are pretty pleased out here with the way things are going at least the hard work of the Artillery has not been in vain. We have just had some more good news to-night which means we will soon be on the move once more with plenty of hard work and life in the open air night as well as day, but it is not so bad as long as we are winning and we all feel confident that this year will see the finish of the war. Will stop now thanking you once again,

Yours truly, CHARLES MCFAY.

AUCTION SALE.

There will be sold Public Auction at the

ST. PHILIPPE HOTEL, Saturday, May 19th, 1917

The following effects:—Six bedroom sets complete, 16 mattresses, 10 spring beds, a lot of framed pictures, 1 dozen chairs, 2 dozen curtain poles, 2 double whiffletrees, potato grubber, 6 chamber sets complete, set of smoothing irons, 2 large tables, 2 centre parlor tables, 1 parlor suite, a lot of blankets, quilts and comforters, a large quantity of window blinds and shades, over one hundred yards of first-class carpet, a large brumel carpet, 3 bedroom carpets, a lot of jam, crockery, lamps, large quantity of syrup bottles, butter crocks, paints and brushes white lead, 2 1/2 lb. scales (new), 3 pickle pails, egg creaters, 1 lumber wagon, 1 express, sideboard, 3 buggies, 1 cover surrey with three seats, 1 laurie for summer and winter use, set light double harness, 3 sets single light harness, 4 horses, 3 cutters, 1 rack sleigh, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock. TERMS: \$10.00 and under cash, over that amount six months on furnishing approved joint notes.



Buy shoes that are made in Canada for patriotism

Invictus shoes for quality at any Invictus agency



McFAUL BROS. WEST END

Advertisement for Briscoe cars. Features an illustration of a car and text: "Briscoe \$205 FULLY EQUIPPED", "The Car with the Half Million Dollar Motor", "MADE IN CANADA", "Trust Your Own Eyes To Judge Its Beauty", "ONLY a blind man could fail to appreciate the distinctive body lines of the BRISCOE. This beautiful body was designed by one of the foremost body builders. Its graceful appearance compels admiration. The BRISCOE gives you everything the heart could wish for in style, attractiveness, comfort and equipment. It is a car of which you will be proud to say, 'I own a BRISCOE.'—a car so beautiful, so sturdy, so light, so powerful, and yet so economical to maintain, that it brings the joy of motoring within reach of those who have never before been able to obtain the class of car they desired at a price they could afford to pay. The BRISCOE is a car to delight the bride-to-be. It will lend dignity to the physician—add to the prestige and prosperity of the salesman—save time and money for the busy business man—give untold pleasure to any family. Its unusually complete equipment would add \$200 to the price of the average light car. In the BRISCOE, B "4-24" you get: Electric Lighting and Starting System, Full Elliptic Springs, front and rear, Tilted Eye Saver Windshield, Trouble Light Socket in Dash, Gasoline Gauge, Ammeter, Automatic Switch with Key Lock, Speedometer Electric Horn, Pump, Jack, Tools, Repair Kit—and other important accessories well worth noting carefully. The price includes everything—no extras to buy. BRISCOE, B "4-24" Touring Car or 4-Passenger Roadster, 105-inch Wheel Base, \$895 f.o.b. Brockville, Ont. WRITE for Benjamin Briscoe's own story of the "Half Million Dollar Motor," or call at your local BRISCOE Garage and let the car "show" you. THE CANADIAN BRISCOE MOTOR CO., LIMITED BROCKVILLE, ONT. H. DORION, Agent. LACHUTE, QUE.

Imported Clydesdale Stallion A1.

The Imported Clydesdale Stallion A1. (Imp.) (8519) (13265) will be at Mr. George Hay's Stables, Lachute Town for the Season. A.I. is sired by the famous horse, "Baron of Bucklyvie" (5353) (11263). "Baron of Bucklyvie" was sold by Public Auction in sold Scotland for \$47,550.00, the highest price ever obtained for any draught horse in the world. A.I. is well known as a sire, as he has sired more good horses, than any other horse, that has ever been in the County. Parties breeding horses will make no mistake using this horse, as he has stood test, and is perfectly sound in every particular. Terms: \$10.00 Guarantee.

Breed only to the Blood

Has Produced the Good Ones. DOC. ALLERTON, Jr. 51714 One of great family of Allerton-Grattan.

Doc. Allerton Jr. is a handsome brown stallion, stands 15-3 hands high, and weighs over 1100 lbs. Bred at Brooklyn, Iowa. Individually he is a horse of grand finish and plenty of substance, with fine disposition, deep strong shoulders, stout back, very strong loins and stiff. He is a prize winner in the show ring. That he is will testify speed and grand road qualities there is no doubt, as he not only inherits, but possesses these qualities in a marked degree.

Doc. Allerton Jr. will make the season of 1917 at the home of his owners Terms:—\$10.00 to guarantee.

DAVIS BROS. Belle Riviere, County of Two Mountains, P.Q.

"LEADER."

Leader is a beautiful Belgian chestnut horse weighing 1800 pounds. A sure and safe stock getter and parties desirous of procuring good stock will do well to breed from this horse.

TERMS:—\$10.00 to insure. All mares at owner's risk. All mares mated before time will be charged with fact they prove in foal or not, payable March 15th, 1918. ANTHONY MCKALE, Harrington E.

AUCTION SALES

I will sell by Public Auction on Saturday, 12th, at my residence, opposite the C. N. R. Station, the following effects which have been deposited with me for sale:—One parlor set almost new, two dressers, 1 bureau, 1 enamel bed, 1 set springs, 2 feather bed, 2 mattresses, 2 sewing machines, 1 new sewing machine, 1 round table, 2 small tables, 10 chairs, 2 rocking chairs, 1 sideboard, 1 sofa, 1 bath tub, 1 clothes boiler, a lot of pictures 3 Quebec heaters, 1 double stove, 20 lengths of pipe, 1 cobblers outfit consisting of crimping, roller, heel press, 2 barrels of lard and patterns, 3 buggies, 1 tumbril cart almost new, 2 sets of light single harness, a lot of small articles mentioned.

Sale to commence at 1 p.m. sharp. TERMS: \$10.00 and under cash, over that amount 4 months credit on furnishing approved joint notes.

W. J. BOYD, Licensed Auctioneer.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

AUCTION SALE.

There will be sold by Public Auction at the residence of

MRS. M. DOUGLAS, Lakefield, known as the old Nicholson farm.

Wednesday, May 16th, 1917.

The following effects:—Two horses, 2 cows, 1 two year old heifer, 1 year old heifer 1 year old bull, 1 sow and 8 young pigs, 1 buggy 1 set cart wheels, 1 single sleigh, 1 set cart harness, 1 set single light harness, 2 h.p. gasoline engine, circular saw belt and pulleys 1 jack-screw, hay-forks and garden tools, 1 cooking-stove, 1 double stove, 3 beds, 3 sets springs, 3 mattresses, 2 dressers, 1 stand, 1 baby carriage, 1 toilet set 1 parlor set, 1 parlor table, 1 dratt screen, 1 refrigerator, 1 sofa bed, 1 dining room-table and 6 chairs, 1 hall stand, 1 kitchen table, 1 8 day mission clock, a lot of pictures, dishes, pots, pans, and all kitchen utensils, also 25 gal syrup.

Sale to commence at 1 p.m. sharp.

TERMS:—\$10.00 and under cash, over that amount 6 months credit on furnishing approved joint notes.

W. J. BOYD, Licensed Auctioneer.

Advertisement for THE MOLSONS BANK. Text: "INCORPORATED 1855", "THE MOLSONS BANK", "CAPITAL AND RESERVE \$8,800,000", "98 Branches in Canada", "A General Banking Business Transacted", "Circular Letters of Credit", "Bank Money Orders", "SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT", "Interest allowed at highest current rate.", "Lachute Branch", "VERNON BARRIE, Manager", "L. J. MATHIEU, Accountant".

Five Good Reasons for Buying this Good White Lead



1. It is absolutely pure, ensuring the brilliancy of any paint in which it is used.
2. It has great covering capacity and long life.
3. It is of unequalled, uniform "fineness"—is never crystalline.
4. It works easily under the brush.
5. It need not be scraped or burned off when, after several years, the building requires another paint.

Its high reputation has been gained by nearly 200 years continuous manufacture. Used and recommended by experienced architects, builders, painters, owners.

SOLD BY LEADING HARDWARE AND GENERAL STORES THROUGHOUT CANADA

BRANDRAM-HENDERSON

You Get them at DEACON'S!

What?

About everything you need in enamelware, and Agateware for Kitchen and Dairy.

We are Specializing just now in Oil-stoves and Refrigerators.

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

The Farmers Supply House

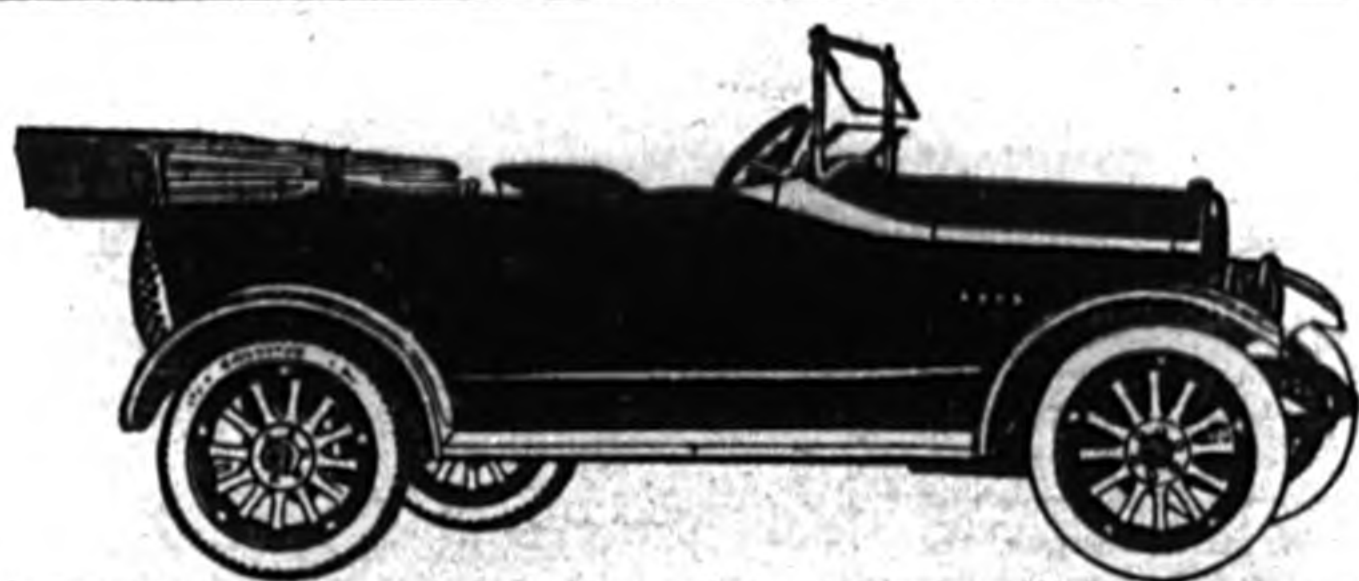
That is what we are now being known as, because it is in our Store you can secure your Harness and Harness Parts, Whips, Rugs, Halters, sweat-pads, etc. Tudhope Buggies and Expresses.

Page Wire Fencing, Binder Twine, Ropes Rennie's Seed Corn

Forks, Shovels, Hoes, Axes and Saws, Nails, Bolts, Hinges and pails, Stewart Clippers and Clipper Plates. Washing Machines, Wringers and Churns. Massey Harris Machinery and Repairs, Bain Wagons and Verity Plows. Cedar Shingles.

Agent for the Gould Shapley and Muir, makers of Brantford Ideal Engines, Windmills, Grain Grinders, Pumping Outfits, Saw Frames, etc.

Russell Rodgers, Lachute



Sterling Value Fortifies Its Beauty

\$910

F.O.B. Chatham

"Looks" alone never sold a good motor car. While the Gray Dorr could hardly be improved for beauty, nor for a personality, a Fifth Ave. elegance, that make it welcome on exclusive thoroughfares anywhere—the man who wants service is the man for whom it was originally built. Its cylinders are cooled independently; it is the only car in its price-class carrying the Westinghouse electric system; clutch and brake are combined in a single foot-pedal. The Gray Dorr crankshaft and rear axle are extra-heavy; fenders and bonnet are squeak-proof; and in equipment it is complete to the last detail.

Value like this makes the Gray Dorr Price of \$910 one of the most reasonable reasons in the world for owning it.



J. Simon, Agent.

THE GRAY-DORR MOTORS, Ltd.
Chatham - Ont.

The Gray Dorr name—mark on the radiator of your car is its stamp of worth—the symbol of motor car goodness. It signifies the responsibility of its manufacturers, the continued service it will render to you, and the abiding value of the mechanical parts which compose it. It is the visible pledge of the maker for the satisfaction which his product will give its users!

CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY.

CHANGE OF TIME

Effective May 12th, 1917 Canadian Northern Railway announce the following changes in schedules effective May 12th, and improved train service as outlined below.

Lachute Hawkesbury Ottawa

Trains Nos. 31 and 32 are cancelled and trains Nos. 7 and 8 will operate as outlined below:

Train No. 7. Leave Lachute 7:02 p.m. daily except Sunday arriving Hawkesbury 7:40 p.m. Ottawa (Central Station) 10:10 p.m. connecting at Ottawa for South Falls, Trinton, Belleville, Toronto and intermediate stations, and at Toronto on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays for all Western Canada and Pacific Coast points.

Lachute Jollette Montreal

Train No. 8. Leaving Lachute 11:06 a.m. daily except Sunday arriving St. Louis 12:05 noon, Jollette 1:30 p.m. Montreal 2:30 p.m.

For tickets, booklets and full information, apply to nearest C.N.R. Agent or write J. Morrison, A.G.P.A., 250 St. James St., Montreal.

J. M. ROBY, Agent.

Men's suits run from 35 to 46 breast measure. We are sure to fit you.
W. BANFORD & SON.

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 and 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.

Seeds! Seeds!

Our prices this season for the Steele Briggs Seed Co's seeds are Timothy from 8¢ cents per lb. to 11½ cents per lb., Clovers from 19½ 24 and 24½.

Garden and Field Seeds.

All Seeds Government Standard and Tested.

GILES BROS.

Main St. - Lachute

The Investment



Big Four \$1190
Light Six \$1380

Prices Effective April 1st
Light Four Touring \$1075
Roadster \$1090
Country Club \$1110

Big Four Touring \$1100
Roadster \$1170
Coupe \$1170
Sedan \$1200

Light Six Touring \$1350
Roadster \$1360
Coupe \$1370
Sedan \$1400

Willis-Six Touring \$1400

Willis-Knights Four Touring \$1050
Four Coupe \$1110
Four Sedan \$1170
Four Limousine \$1270
Eight Touring \$1270

Advance in price, Big Four and Light Six models, May 1st, next—deferred until that date account too late to correct advertisements appearing in magazines circulating throughout the month of April.

All prices f.o.b. Toronto

Subject to change without notice

Buying automobiles is very like buying investment securities.

You consider

- the relation of price to value.
- The security or integrity of value
- the return.

When you consider the relation of price to value, the Overland Big Four and Light Sixes conspicuously stand out as more automobile for the money than can be had in any other cars of similar specifications.

As to security—the Willis-Overland industry,—firmly entrenched,—with more than

eighty-eight million of assets,—with more than four thousand successful dealers and branches, is squarely back of the integrity of value in these cars throughout the whole period of their use in your service.

As to return—the return these cars give you in service. Their economy of operation and rugged reliability are established by over three hundred thousand in use.

Value! Security!! Return!!!
Until May 1st, Big Four \$1190, Light Sixes \$1380, while we have them to deliver—thereafter \$1250 and \$1435.

A. C. BRADFORD,
Dealer - LACHUTE, QUE.



Willis-Overland, Limited
Head Office and Works - West Toronto, Canada

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.

D. H. LAFRANCOISE & Sons, Limited.

Calumet, April 23rd, 1917
Province of Quebec
Mining Division of Laurentide
To Mr. B. T. Walker, in trust,
address unknown.

I, W. P. BOSHART, residing in the County of Carleton, in the District of Ottawa, having made election of domicile at Calumet in the Mining Division of Laurentide hereby give you notice.

1. That I hold a mining license to mine for magnesite on your land lot No. 18, in the 9th Range of the Township of Grenville, and that I intend to mine thereon for the said mineral.
2. That I am ready to enter into a friendly arrangement with you to enable me so to mine. Therefore, within one month from the service of this notice, be good enough to come to a friendly understanding with me as aforesaid.

W. P. BO HART, Applicant.

Countersigned
THEO DENIS,
Inspector Mining Division of Laurentides.

CANADIAN PACIFIC HOMESEEKERS' EXCURSIONS

MAY 8th to OCT. 30th EVERY

TUESDAY

"ALL RAIL"—also by

THURSDAY'S STEAMER

"Great Lake Routes"

(Season Navigation)

Your Future is in the West

The fertile prairies have put Western Canada on the map. There are still thousands of acres waiting for the man who wants a home and prosperity. Take advantage of Low Rates and travel via

Canadian Pacific

For tickets, booklets and full information, apply to

J. S. GILES, Agent.

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.

T. McQuat & Son, Lachute Mills

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—F. P.:—(a) What fertilizer would you suggest for corn in medium soil, and how much? Have no manure. (b) What is the best kind of soil for buckwheat, and when is the best time to sow, and how thickly?

Answer:—(a). For corn on medium soil I would advise from 300 to 500 pounds per acre of fertilizer: carrying 1 to 2% ammonia and 8 to 12% available phosphoric acid. If it is possible to obtain 1% potash, the addition will be of advantage to the crop. A satisfactory method of applying this fertilizer to the corn is to drill it in through the fertilizer dropping attachment of the wheat drill. Such a method of application puts the plant-food into the soil where the material can dissolve. The available plant-food acts on the young crop somewhat the same as whole milk fed to the young calf. It gives it a strong, healthy, vigorous start.

In using fertilizers do not neglect to grow clover or rye on this ground inside the next two years and then turn under a second crop of clover or a fair growth of rye or some other green manure. In using fertilizers you are adding plant-food but you are not adding organic matter or humus. Humus is essential to the producing capacity of the soil, hence must not be neglected.

(b) Buckwheat will do well on most any type of soil with the exception of muck. It is successful sown later than the average farm crops, even sown as late as early June. Probably late in May is the best time to seed it, using from 3 to 5 pecks of good seed per acre.

Question—T. L.:—What is the best fertilizer for strawberries, and when should it be used, on the vines that are bearing this year or the vines to be set out this year?

Answer:—In fertilizing strawber-

ries, good results are obtained by using from 400 to 600 pounds per acre of fertilizer analyzing from 2 to 3% ammonia and 8 to 12% available phosphoric acid, and possibly 2 to 3% potash. This is best applied when preparing the bed for the planting of the young vines. When the ground has been thoroughly disked this available plant-food should be drilled in through the fertilizer dropping attachment of the wheat drill, or it should be broadcasted over the proposed strawberry bed and thoroughly disked and harrowed in. When the young vines are set they will profit greatly by the added vigor obtained from this available plant-food. As a rule, top-dressing growing strawberries has not been the most profitable way to apply.

Question—M. C.:—What is the best way to get rid of wild mustard?

Answer:—A practicable way to get rid of mustard is to spray the young plants before they come into flower. For this purpose a spray machine such as is used for spraying potatoes might be used. Empty a 100-pound sack of sulphate of iron into a kerosene or vinegar barrel. Fill it up to the chine with water and stir until the sulphate of iron is dissolved. Strain the solution through several thicknesses of cheese-cloth when pouring it into the tank of the spray machine. To be most effective, it is well to apply 52 gallons of this material to the acre. The more powerful the spraying machine the better, since the mist is most effective when divided into finest particles. A pressure of 80 to 100 pounds at the nozzle should be maintained. A two-horse spraying machine will spray from 20 to 100 acres of grain in a 10-hour day. In actual tests which have been carried out, this method of treatment has proven very efficient in killing out this troublesome weed. It does not hurt the grain crop.

Horse Sense

The symptoms of spasmodic colic are: Unrest, stamping, pawing, throwing himself down, rolling, getting up, etc. The attacks are spasmodic, and during the intervals patient is normal, may appear to want to urinate.

Drench with 1½ oz. each of laudanum, sweet spirits of nitre and tincture of belladonna in a pint of water. Repeat in 2 hours if necessary.

The general indifference to horse-breeding at present in some farm sections offers all the more encouragement to those who follow the less popular course and raise horses before they are actually at a premium on the markets.

Brood mares must be properly exercised, preferably with light work but not where there is danger of straining or falling or being crowded between shafts. Watch the mare carefully at foaling. A clean, thoroughly disinfected bright cheerful box stall is the best place to foal a mare, unless the weather is warm and a clean comfortable grass paddock is available. Yearlings and foals well fed and free from vermin will make the greatest and most profitable gains on summer pasture, but if the pasture is short, a grain supplement is a most profitable investment. The secret of successful horse rearing is to keep the animals clean, healthy and constantly gaining in size and weight until maturity.

Kitchener's Prediction.

There may be nothing to it, but in seeking for the explanation of the slow German retreat on the Somme, there comes to mind Earl Kitchener's oracular utterance in the fall of 1914, after the trench warfare had begun. "The army that first leaves the trenches," he said, "will be beaten." If this prediction is justified it will deserve to be set alongside his then startling prediction that the war would last three years.

TRAINING THE PRECOCIOUS CHILD

Great Wisdom is Needed That the Brilliant Child May Be Well-Balanced and Win Success in Later Life.

Whenever we meet an unusually bright or precocious child, there is sure to be some fond and admiring friend or relative hovering near, anxious to "show it off." As a matter of fact, the child of average ability is in much less danger than the backward or precocious one.

The backward child may not be understood or it may not have the most intelligent methods used in its management. For this reason, such a child may fail to achieve as much as he might under favorable circumstances. However, no one expects very much of a deficient youngster, and if he is given helpful surroundings, good care and sympathetic understanding, his handicap may in time be partly overcome.

Very often the child who is exceedingly bright in certain respects, is decidedly average otherwise. If you press a ball in at one point, it will bulge out on the opposite side. The bulging or noticeable characteristics is pretty sure to be balanced by a dent somewhere. This may be the reason that many people who are really brilliant in some directions are not well-balanced or evenly developed all around.

There is also grave danger that precocious children may have too much expected of them and be urged beyond their normal capacity. A little boy who was fond of music and who really did exceptionally well with his violin lessons was urged to long

periods of practice and encouraged to take part in many public entertainments. These things were accomplished at the cost of play and sleep. The child developed a nervous trouble and was obliged eventually to give up both school and music.

It is frequently remarked that the pupil who is unusually brilliant in school, winning much favor and many honors, is not always a success in later life. There are reasons why this is often so. If book knowledge comes too early through an extra good memory or the ability to see through a problem quickly, little mental training is given, and when that individual goes out into the world, superficial methods and the expectation of getting much and giving little, do not make for success.

The precocious child is in danger of becoming over-confident, egotistical, lacking in thoroughness, and patronizing in manner. Too often such children do not develop the mental and moral fibre which effort and discouragement, more determined effort and final victory bring out. One star pupil was recently heard to boast that he could stay out of school three days, attend one day, and still keep up with his class. It may be the old story of the hare and the tortoise. He is gaining a contempt for educational advantages and is likely to be handicapped for life with the idea that persistence and conscientious effort are not necessary for him. Teachers often remark that they

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Select Yellow Dutch Onion Setts . . . lb. 35c, 5 lbs. \$1.70
English Multiplier Potato Onion Setts . . . lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.40
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Rennie's Mammoth Squash, specimens 403 lb. weight . . . Pkg. 25c
XXX Scarlet Round White Tip Radish . . . Pkg. 10c, oz. 20c, 4 ozs. 50c
XXX Melting Marrow Table Peas (dwarf) . . . 4 ozs. 15c, lb. 40c, 5 lbs. \$1.90

Round Pod Kidney Bush Butter Beans . . . 4 ozs. 15c, lb. 55c, 5 lbs. \$2.40
Cool and Crisp Table Cucumber . . . Pkg. 5c, oz. 15c, 4 ozs. 40c
XXX Early Table Sugar Corn (very fine) . . . Pkg. 10c, lb. 40c, 5 lbs. \$1.90
Rennie's Fireball Round Table Beet . . . Pkg. 10c, oz. 20c, 4 ozs. 50c
XXX Early Summer Cabbage (heads 12 lbs. each) . . . Pkg. 10c, oz. 30c
Rennie's Market Garden Table Carrot . . . Pkg. 10c, oz. 25c, 4 ozs. 75c
Early Yellow Danvers Onion, black seed . . . Pkg. 5c, oz. 20c, 4 ozs. 60c, lb. \$1.90

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are the best instructors in the subjects which were hard for them to learn as pupils. They know where the difficulties lie and how discouraging they are.

Great wisdom is needed in handling the precocious child so that it may be well-balanced and kindly, and realize the necessity of achieving its own best.

Sheep Notes

Sheep will turn to profitable account more waste products than will any other class of farm animals.

A sheep has a low nervous organization, and once neglected gives up with little effort. But kept in thrift with good care it will be as hardy as any other animal.

This is the season of the year when sheep need most care and labor. Reasonable attention in the lambing season will save a heavy mortality. A good shepherd will raise a 125% lamb crop.

Don't forget the spring dipping. Although other work may demand attention, yet this is the one phase of sheep husbandry that should never be neglected.

Shear fairly early, at least before the very warm spring days arrive, and thus save the ewe discomfort and loss in weight. With wool as valuable per pound as butter, the greatest care should be taken to produce the cleanest, best fleeces and properly to care for the same after shearing. Co-operative marketing will add from two to eight cents per pound revenue from your wool.

Give the lambs an extra good start on grass. A lamb creep in the corner of the pasture and light grain feeding will usually be found most profitable.

The Dairy

For specific information regarding breeding, feeding, and general care and management of livestock, apply to your nearest experimental farm.

Feed is high, but it is not so high that one can afford to ruin a good pasture by turning stock on it too early.

Labor on the dairy farms this year is going to be hard to get, and undoubtedly will cost all it is worth. It is a condition that will start many dairy farmers thinking about mechanical milkers.

A few years ago it was considered a normal thing for cows to give 2,500 to 3,000 pounds of milk in a year. Today yields of twenty to twenty-five thousand pounds pass almost unnoticed. Animal husbandry has become one of the most important and progressive vocations.

Had to Say Something.

Jack Timid (presumptuously in love with his employer's daughter)—Is Mr. Cashleigh in?

Butler—Yes, sir.

Jack Timid (horribly disappointed)—Well, I'm glad to hear it. He might catch cold outside—beastly weather.

Good night.

MAID OF ORLEANS INSPIRES FRENCH

MEMORY OF JEANNE D'ARC HAS ALWAYS BEEN HONORED.

War Has Stirred French People to Religious Fervor and Churches Are Filled.

Once more is France inspired by Jeanne d'Arc, and it is this spirit which has made the French, as Thomas Edison says, "the most glorious people in the world." William T. Martin, writing in the New York Sun, says that war has stirred them to a religious fervor that scoffs at nothing. Churches that used to be empty are now filled. On Sunday Paris turns out to church with almost one accord; while all through the week there are steady streams of those who enter the church to pray for the repose of the soul of some dear one or that a husband or a father may be spared. There are many, too, who pray for France. One case is mentioned of a French nobleman who had been at the front almost incessantly until a short time ago, serving as a chaplain. Then he was wounded, and one arm became powerless. He could no longer help France at the front. Now daily every morning and every evening he goes into the Church of the Magdalene. He could pray for victory, he said, and so he could help.

The Voices Again.

A superstition that the Blessed Maid of Orleans may again visit the earth and in person lead the armies of France to victory is said to be very widely held in the French armies, and the soldiers read eagerly of every little incident that seems to indicate that such a miracle may come to pass. A farmer's daughter in the Vendee was reported to have said that she heard voices instructing her to lead the armies of France. The Bishop of Poitiers sent a priest to interview her, and later it was said that she had been brought to Paris and put in charge of a sisterhood. Whether the girl is of unsound mind, carried away by hysteria or whether she may in truth turn out to be the savior of her country is a question upon which tens of thousands of French soldiers retain an open mind. They do not scoff at what they cannot understand. They have seen so many amazing things "out there" that their capacity for astonishment has been bankrupted.

The Angels at Mons.

It is said that many of the British troops share these beliefs, and we know how the story of the angels at Mons swept over the world. The fact that the author of the story which appeared inconspicuously in a London paper afterwards explained that it was pure invention, and that he had not even a soldier's legend to work upon, did not prevent hundreds of thousands of people from believing that a miracle was wrought at Mons. Many soldiers will swear that they saw a figure on horseback, whom they readily identified as St. George, leading a band of soldiers to their help



Your Problems



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, 73 Castle Frank Road, Toronto.

M. E. S.:—A child four or five years old should drink at least a glassful of water between five o'clock supper and seven o'clock bedtime. Children should get the habit of drinking water both morning and evening. This will prevent a good deal of sluggish action of the liver, kidneys and bowels, and will obviate the need of laxatives, which are used altogether too freely.

F. H.:—1. It is misconception to believe a kitchen should be large. It should be small, compact, cheerfully and sanitarily finished, with cross ventilation, and an abundance of illumination. It should not, of course, be so small as to be cramped or congested. A long, narrow pantry should be studiously avoided. Built-in cupboards in the kitchen might take the place of a pantry and save steps. 2. Any worker desiring to eliminate waste motion and increase her efficiency 50 per cent, can ask herself these questions: 1. Is my table, stool, board, or working surface at the right height? 2. Are my utensils and materials needed for this task all before me when I begin? 3. Do I have to stoop unnecessarily? Do I take useless steps? 4. Are my utensils arranged with proper regard to each other, and to other tasks? 5. Is my position comfortable? 6. Am I using the best and right tool for the purpose? 7. Is the tool properly adjusted and in good condition before I begin work? 8. Am I making any awkward motions, or ones I could omit?

L. N. T.:—Here is an extract from a book entitled "The Efficient Life," which may suit your case. It is a plan that is decidedly worth trying. A tired and nervous mother will often find fault unnecessarily, and cause friction in the home. Give mind and body a real rest every day, as this message advises:—
"Many mothers slave for their children so many hours a day that they have but little energy left with

which to enjoy them and love them. As a result, the dullness and drudgery of existence are all they come to experience."

"One mother of five children for years took at least one hour a day for rest and quiet reading alone by herself. Nothing but absolute necessity could induce her to break into this hour."

"The result of this is not only that she had kept her own superb health, but she is a constant joy and inspiration to her children, her husband, and her friends."

"It is true that she might have done more dusting or mending stockings than she has actually accomplished, but it would have been at the sacrifice of that whole part of her life which meant the most to herself and others."

W. E. K.:—Probably you will find all the good recitations you need in "Jessie Alexander's Platform Sketches." The price of the book is \$1.00. As for drills, there are three little volumes you would find useful: "Ideal Drills," "Wilson's Drills and Marches," and "Twenty-five Drills and Several Motion Songs." They are 25 cents each.
R. W.:—How April Fool Day came to be no one really knows. Probably the best guess is that which credits the day to France, the first nation of all Christendom to begin the year of January 1 instead of March 25. Before the change was made the octave of the festival, April 7, was the day on which the celebration culminated, when visits were made and gifts exchanged. With the adoption of the reformed calendar in 1564, New Year's Day was celebrated on January 1 and only pretended gifts and mock ceremonial visits were made on April 1, with the idea of making fools of those who had forgotten the change of date. The custom once started was kept up after its origin was no longer remembered.

WOODEN SHIPS COME BACK.

Wind-jammers Are Recalled From Beach Graveyards.

Through all the centuries of history until the last the world went to sea in ships of wood, says a United States newspaper. Then, after the battle of the Monitor and Merrimac iron supplanted wood. Later, steel supplanted iron, and gradually our shippers from Maine to Florida where the American clippers which were the pride of the maritime world had been built, became abandoned.

All along the New England coast lie the skeletons of old ships—schooners, barques, full-rigged vessels, cast up on the beach graveyard because competition was too great.

The shortage in tonnage brought about by the war is bringing the old wind-jammer into her own again, and old vessels almost forgotten where they lay are in commission once more. New vessels are being completed as rapidly as possible. Maine ports are doing business as in the old times.

Conditions have also given rise to a new plan. It is proposed that the United States build a thousand little wooden boats of a thousand tons each. The cost, we are told, would be about \$100,000,000. Driven by motors, this fleet could easily dodge submarines. Their draft would be so small that a torpedo would pass beneath them, and their size would aid in escaping unwelcome attention from sea pirates.

America may go to sea again in the wooden boat.

Spray Fruit Trees Early.

Early spraying to kill scale insects before any leaves appear may mean the difference between success and failure in the fruit crop. All fruit trees, except sour cherries, since they are seldom attacked by San Jose scale, should be sprayed with either commercial concentrated lime-sulphur solution diluted with seven parts of water or a good miscible oil diluted with fifteen parts of water, before the leaves expand. It is better to spray even as late as when the blossoms are showing pink than to omit this spray for trees infested with scale. The material may be applied with either a hand or a power sprayer. Thoroughness of application is essential to success in controlling scale insects.

Wooden Shoes.

On account of the high price of leather, sabots, or wooden shoes, are in such demand in England that an English firm has had to decline a Belgian order for one hundred thousand pairs. The mill workers and the school children are taking again to the clogs that were worn in earlier times. Those for children cost about seventy-five cents a pair.

Iron ore is found in almost every Chinese province, but it is mined extensively in only a few.

Prosperous farmers as a rule are good bookkeepers.

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

Head-quarters for the following:

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Shellac, Etc., Etc.
Paroid Ready Roofing, Amatite Roofing, and One, Two and Three ply Roofings.
Felt Sheeting of all kinds.
Garden hose, Nozzles, Sprayers Etc.
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Horse-Fork  pe at last year's Prices.

Let us give you quotations on the above. We can save you money.

White Front
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Buy at COST

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

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

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

Phone No. 93

Orders Promptly supplied and deliveries made.

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Have you
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Victor
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You can
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Victor Victrolas \$21.00 to \$400.00
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New list of records every month. Come in and hear them.
Needles and Albums always in Stock. Repairs promptly attended to.

OMER PAQUETTE - Agent
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Fresh Stock of Lowney's and Page and Shaw's Chocolates and Bonbons 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.

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Our long acquaintance with the business in this County enables us to give a most efficient and satisfactory service.

In our Savings Department deposits of One Dollar and upwards are received, interest paid from date of deposit and credited half yearly. Joint accounts may be opened and Money withdrawn by either party or the survivor, without any delay.

Banking may be carried on by mail when it is not convenient to call at any of our offices.

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Farm Machinery, Deering and McCormick also Fleury and Wilkinsons famous Plows, J. B. Dore's Thrashers, Etc., International Mogul Engines, Munro & McIntosh Buggies and Expresses. A large stock to choose from. Peerless Wire Fencing and Gates, Harness and Harness Parts, Rugs, Whips, Pumps, Stoves, Ranges, Oils, Churns, Washing Machines, Wringers, Beatty Bros., Stalls, Stanchions, Litter and Feed Carriers, Hay Forks and Rope, Ladders, Shingles, Clapboards, Etc.

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

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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.

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All grinding guaranteed. Grinding Saturday's Only.

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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.

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Boots Repaired. - - - Tel. 65

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

Terms to suit Purchasers.

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Call and let me demonstrate to you that I have the best pleasure and business car in Canada.

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The Watchman,

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VOL. XLII

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, MAY 18 1917.

NO. 16

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Ice Cream Sodas Sundaes and Bricks.

VEGETABLES:—Lettuce, Celery, Etc., and all in Season.
FRUITS:—Strawberries, Pineapples, Bananas, Oranges, Lemons, Apples, Etc
CANDY & NISSON CHOCOLATES:—A well-assorted Stock to choose from. Shipment fresh every week.

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Phone 55

A. RAYMOND
Main Street, Lachute

FOR SALE.—A Motor Boat. Apply to MRS. HOLLAND, Ivan Bower.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

All those who have not paid their Municipal Taxes of the Parish of St. Jerusalem, are requested to do so at once, or same will be given in for collection. This is the LAST NOTICE.

By order Municipal Council.
J. W. GALL, Sec'y.

ARGENTEUIL WOOL GROWERS AND SHEEP BREEDERS CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION.

Grading Dates of the Argenteuil Wool Growers and Sheep Breeders Association will be on June 11th, 12th, 13th, and 14th, at the Exhibition Buildings, Lachute. The Association has decided to have all wool grading done at Lachute.

J. W. GALL, Sec.-Treas., Lachute.

ICE! ICE!

Protect Public Health and be sure to leave your order for ice this summer with V. A. PAQUIN, at Lachute, or J. P. PAQUIN, Brownsburg.

The latest in Millinery, Blouses, Middlees Corsets, Hosiery, Everything in Ladies' Wear. Lowest Prices and Reliable Goods at H. E. BURWASH, REG'D.

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Farmers or Merchants having Washed Wool to dispose of are invited to communicate with us.

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CRESWELL'S

Canada Cement

Prices Right

R. Creswell Regist'd.

LOCAL NEWS

Miss Marion Slater is visiting in Montreal this week.

Mrs. Wm. Black is visiting friends in St. Canute this week.

Mrs. Williams, of Montreal, is the guest of Mrs. Beckham this week.

Mrs. Allan Holland, of Montreal, is spending this week at "Ivan Bower."

Miss Louie MacDonald of Winnipeg was the week-end guest of Miss Lila Giles.

Miss Adelaide Gray of Papineauville, was the week-end guest of Mrs. Jas. Cleland.

Mrs. Mayer, of Ottawa, is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jason Stewart this week.

Messrs. Jno. Davis and W. Cooper of Montreal were week-end guests of Mrs. Wm. Deacon.

Mr. and Mrs. Hawthorn, of Montreal, were guests of Mrs. Geo. F. Calder on Saturday last.

Pte. J. A. McKimmie of the McGill Heavy Siege Battery spent a few days in town this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Jousse and children and Mr. and Mrs. John Hope spent Sunday in Montreal.

Mrs. M. Smith returned on Saturday from a month's visit with her daughter Mrs. Picken of Hamilton.

Mrs. Milo Hutchins who was badly bruised from an accident with a horse, is now on the way for recovery.

Mr. and Mrs. V. A. Morrison and family spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Beattie, of Ogdensburg.

The many friends of Mr. J. A. Rice will sympathize with him in the loss of his father, who passed away at Ormstown on Thursday last.

Pte. Chas. Palliser of the P.P.C.L.I. and his sisters the Misses Mary and Lilly Palliser, of Montreal, were week-end guests of their father in town.

Inspector Parker of Quebec paid his annual visit to Lachute Academy this week and expressed himself as highly gratified with the standing of the pupils.

Rev. P. J. Hayden and Mr. Harlow Giles were in Montreal on Tuesday last attending the Methodist District Synod to be held in St. James Church, Mr. Giles having been appointed delegate.

The Methodist Ladies Aid met in good numbers last Thursday at Mrs. G. Hunter's, West End. After the business was over the ladies were entertained to refreshments by Mrs. Hunter and Mrs. Bennett.

Grand Master Robert McArthur and Grand Herald P. Jordan, with Bros. J. P. Foreythe, A. A. McQuat, S. S. Campbell and W. A. Ball were in Montreal on Tuesday and Wednesday attending the Annual meeting of the Quebec Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Oddfellows.

In order to keep up with his ever-increasing business, Mr. Geo. Deacon has had to ask Mr. Riddell to vacate his premises in order to provide more room, consequently Mr. Riddell is erecting a building adjoining his own residence and he expects to be able to remove the Post office to its new quarters about 1st of June.

It looks kind of lonesome around the Giles Bros. store these days. A few weeks ago they decided to give up store-keeping and take a well-earned rest. Consequently they have disposed of all their stock and shut up shop. As business men they have borne a reputation that has won for them an honored name in this community. Quiet and reserved they both are, although Mr. Henry Giles has served the town in many capacities and rendered much valued work at great sacrifice, especially on the School Board.

At the Quarterly Official Board, held last Tuesday in the Methodist School-room, reports from all the branches of the Church were received and all showed a very prosperous year. Mr. Henry Giles submitted his resignation as Church Secretary, a position he has held for the past 35 years. Dr. Alexander moved "that we place on record our great appreciation of Mr. Giles' most efficient services." This was heartily seconded Mr. Hayden, inputting the resolution, said he regretted very much that Mr. Giles felt the necessity of resigning, for of all the Church Secretaries he had known Mr. Giles was the most thorough and systematic. Mr. J. D. Campbell and others also expressed their high appreciation of his past labors. Mr. Harlow Giles was unanimously chosen to succeed him as Church Secretary of the Quarterly Official Board.

Are These Patriots?

Over sixteen thousand of the flower of Canada's youth paid the supreme sacrifice in France in the month of April alone. And over here in Canada some politicians have no higher conception of their duty than to scheme for a general election.

DALESVILLE

Pastor W. G. White will speak at Dalesville Sunday May 20th, at 11 a.m., and at Brownsburg at 3 p.m., at the close of the service at Brownsburg the ordinance of the Lord's Supper will be observed and the right hand of fellowship extended to new members.

Memorial Service for the Late Private George Dixon.

The memorial service held in St. Simeon's Church on Sunday evening, 13th inst., for Private George Dixon who was killed in action in France on April 9th last, was a very impressive one.

The pulpit, prayer desk, lantern, and a framed photo of the deceased, were draped with flags. A flag pole had also been erected for the occasion on the lawn in front of the Church, and from this floated a large Union Jack at half mast.

A number of soldiers were present under the command of Major S. E. Smith, among the number being Capt. M. C. W. Copeland, Sergt. Dal'aire, Corporal Palliser, who have seen active service in the firing line, and Corporal MacVicar who, though connected with the overseas forces, was prevented from crossing with his battalion owing to a serious accident which he met with.

The Church was crowded to the doors, and a number who came could not gain admission. The Rector felt that the way in which we could best honor the memory of one who had died fighting for truth and righteousness, would be by doing our part in bringing victory to the cause for which our friend had sacrificed his life. We cannot all fight, but we can all pray, and in order to win the victory, prayer and effort must go together, and therefore the service was largely one of intercession for all those who, in any capacity, are taking part in the great struggle, in our own nation, and in the nations of our Allies.

The hymns chosen were most appropriate and inspiring. The lessons, read by Mr. R. A. Rostrom, were taken from Isaiah xli, 1-17 and 1 Peter v, 6-11. The Rector preached from Rev. vi, 10-11. He said that many were inclined to find fault with God, and were asking, "Why does God not stop this awful war?" They forget that God is more compassionate than they are, and that any compassion in their nature is due to God's loving, compassionate Spirit within them. They forget also another thing, that there is something worse than war, viz.—sin, which is the root of war and of all the evils they see around us. God wants to show the people their sin in the fruits thereof, so that they may hate it, repent of it, forsake it and root it out; then there will be no more war. Many young men had sacrificed their lives for the righteous cause; some others at home are also making sacrifices, but many among our people are following their usual habits of carelessness and pleasure-seeking, cultivating the self-indulgent spirit, rather than the self-sacrificing spirit.

Speaking of the idea which some seem to have, that simply because a man dies fighting in a righteous cause he is necessarily saved, the speaker said there is only one sacrifice which can atone for sin, viz.—The sacrifice of Christ on the cross; that we must have our robes washed and made white in the blood of the Lamb, and that one great sacrifice at the end of life on earth is not enough for us to make; while we live on earth we must take up our cross day by day, making sacrifices in the little things of life for God and our fellow men, thus following the Captain of our Salvation. He made feeling reference to the faithfulness of Pte. Dixon in church attendance and in the performance of all his duties before the war, and said that his friends could have no regrets, for he had lived with a sober sense of his responsibility in life, and died at his post o' duty. He said the Bible was a book of "The Wars of the Lord" against evil, and each, in the sphere where the lot is cast, must take his part in "the wars of the Lord" that he may have a share in the triumph when these wars are over.

Mrs. Lackey sang with much feeling, a solo entitled "He wipes the tear from every eye." After the service in the church had been concluded, the soldiers marched out, and, under the flag at half mast, and in the presence of a great throng of people, who had assembled after the dismissal of the other church services, the bugler, Mr. Oldfield, sounded the "General Salute" and the "Last Post." This impressive memorial service, attended by so many of the friends and acquaintances of the deceased, was a fitting tribute to the character of one who as a Christian man and a brave soldier had done his duty.

The Golden Rule Class met in goodly numbers last Sunday morning when the subject for discussion was "Knotty Questions." Among the many questions asked were:—"Do we go straight to Heaven when we die?" "Is there any harm in playing Cards?" "What are your views on Conscription?" "What is the value of Mother's Day?" "Is the Church doing its utmost to insure that Liberty the Allies are striving for?" "Should a girl join her mother's Church?" "Are the German's God's Chosen people?" "Is there a Literal Hell?" "Can a man fall and be eternally lost?" These with other questions were ably handled by the Rev. Mr. Hayden, and much keen discussion ensued. In answering the question "Does Death End All" the speaker referred the members to a book, very brilliant, he thought, written by the Rev. Dr. Paterson Smith, written by the Rev. Paterson Smyth, Rector of St. George's Church, Montreal, on "Life in the Hereafter" as one of the most helpful written for years on that subject. A motion was passed by the Class asking that "in view of the awful seriousness of the hour in our Nation's history, that a Special Season of Prayer be arranged by our local ministers."

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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—F. A. B.—Can you tell me the cause of scabby potatoes and how to treat ground so as to prevent potatoes from becoming scabby? My potatoes seem to grow fairly well, but are always very scabby.

Answer—Scab on potatoes is a disease caused by a parasitic fungus. When once it gets into the soil it remains there for some time. Potatoes should be grown in a rotation and should be kept off soil known to be infected with scab. It is not advisable to use wood ashes or lime on ground to be put to potatoes, as they make conditions right for the development of the scab. Fresh manure tends to produce suitable conditions for growth of scab.

If potatoes are planted on clean ground and treated with either formalin or corrosive sublimate at a cost of \$1.00 to \$1.50 per acre, no scabby potatoes will be present. The formalin treatment may be used, but we prefer the corrosive sublimate treatment, since it controls a number of other diseases besides scab. It is as follows: Dissolve four ounces of corrosive sublimate (purchased at any drug store) in 30 gallons of water. Soak the seed potatoes one and one-half hours before cutting. It is advisable to dissolve the corrosive sublimate in one or two gallons of water and add sufficient to make up 30 gallons. This had best be done two weeks before planting and before potatoes sprout. The mixture can be used but four times, after which it should be thrown away, and a new lot made up. It should be prepared in wooden vessels.

It destroys iron or tin. Since it is a deadly poison it should be kept away from stock and children. Do not feed any left-over potatoes that have been treated.

Question—E. L. M.—How much corn for silage should be sown to the acre, and how far apart should the rows be?

Will corn in drills produce more silage to the acre than if sown in hills?

Which is considered the best method of seeding?

Has the corn planter any decided advantage over the ordinary seeder?

Answer—The rate of planting corn for ensilage depends largely on the fertility of the soil. Plant closer on rich than on poor soil. The rows should be planted at whatever distance is convenient for cultivation, usually not closer than 36 inches. Corn can be planted closer for ensilage than if desiring for husking. If the ground is fairly rich, drop the seed from 8 to 10 inches apart in rows. If much corn is desired in the ensilage, it should be planted farther apart than if forage is the main consideration. More ensilage will be produced in drills than in hills. Unless the ground is likely to be extremely weedy, we would advise drilling for ensilage.

The ordinary corn drill is the best machine to use for seeding, especially when the corn drilled. I am not quite certain just what is meant by "the ordinary seeder," but if a "job" or hand planter is meant, one important advantage the drill has is that the corn can all be planted at a uniform depth.

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First and Best Cabbage, solid heads Pkg. 10c, oz. 30c, 4 ozs. 90c
Early Gem Red Table Carrot Pkg. 5c, oz. 25c, 4 ozs. 65c
Citron for Preserving, red seeded Pkg. 5c, oz. 15c, 4 ozs. 40c
Early Malcolm Sweet Table Corn Pkg. 10c, lb. 40c, 5 lbs. \$1.90
Prize Pickling Cucumber (great cropper) Pkg. 5c, oz. 20c, 4 ozs. 50c
Earliest Wayhead Head Lettuce Pkg. 10c, oz. 30c, 4 ozs. 90c
Early Hackensack (Sugar) Musk Melon Pkg. 5c, oz. 20c
Richard Seddon Bush Garden Peas 4 ozs. 15c, lb. 40c, 5 lbs. \$1.75
Select Yellow Dutch Onion Sets lb. 35c, 5 lbs. \$1.70
Earliest Scarlet Olive Radish Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, 4 ozs. 30c
Extra Early Milan Turnip (earliest grown) Pkg. 5c, oz. 20c, 4 ozs. 50c
Giant White Feeding Sugar Beet, for cattle 4 ozs. 15c, 1/2 lb. 25c, lb. 40c
Rennie's Giant Yellow Intermediate Mangel 1/2 lb. 25c, lb. 45c
Rennie's Derby Swede Turnip, for stock feed 1/2 lb. 37c, lb. 70c
Improved Jumbo Swede Turnip (Elephant) 1/2 lb. 37c, lb. 70c
Rennie's Kangaroo Swede Turnip (very hardy) 1/2 lb. 35c, lb. 65c
High Grade Compton's Early Yellow Flint Seed Corn Bus. \$3.25
5 bus. for \$16.00.
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COST OF GROWING POTATOES.

Careful Record Made at Fredericton Experimental Station.

In potato-growing provinces like New Brunswick there is always more or less discussion as to what it should cost to grow a good crop of potatoes and statements vary from as low as \$40 per acre to as high as \$125. Naturally there will be much variation in cost according to local conditions and especially to the ability of the land to produce without expensive fertilizing. It should be borne in mind that it will usually cost the potato specialist more to grow his crop than it will the farmer who follows mixed farming and makes his potato crop merely one of his many activities.

With a view to getting actual figures under average conditions in New Brunswick, a careful record has been made at the Dominion Experimental Station, Fredericton, for the past two seasons with an acre of land set apart for this particular purpose.

Neither rent of land nor depreciation of machinery was included in the calculation, for these two are items that are largely in the hands of the individual grower. As a general rule, however, it would be fair to charge as rent 10 per cent. of the value of the land, and special potato machinery will depreciate from 25 per cent. to 50 per cent. per year if used steadily for ten days each season. In 1915, the depreciation of the potato digger alone, used at the Experimental Station, was \$6 per acre.

In 1915 the acre was planted with Green Mountain, Irish Cobbler and Empire State. Seed, cultural operations and harvesting cost in all \$67.93. Eighty barrels of 165 pounds each of marketable potatoes were obtained and sold for \$1.75 per barrel, making a profit over cost of production of 90c per barrel. Some barrels of culls were sold for \$3.50, so that the total profit for the acre amounted to \$75.50.

This land was rather wet naturally and during the very rainy weather of June and July was several times flooded, causing missed hills and inferior plants generally. This land was originally cleared many years ago and after cutting hay for thirty years it was allowed to grow up to spruce, birch and alder. It was again cleared in 1913 and grew buckwheat in 1914.

In 1916 an acre was planted with Green Mountain seed. The total cost amounted to \$82.33, the increase over 1915 being due to high priced seed, higher priced fertilizer ingredients and very dear copper sulphate.

One hundred and twenty barrels of marketable potatoes were harvested and could have been sold at \$2.25 per barrel, making a profit per barrel over cost of production of \$1.66 2/3, plus six barrels of culls at 50c, \$3, making a total profit of \$190.20.

Market price when potatoes were dug was \$2.25 per barrel. Later they could have been sold at \$3.25, but they are held for seed.

This land grew hay for many years and was broken up and grew potatoes with 750 pounds of fertilizer in 1913, corn with 18 tons barnyard manure in 1914, oats without manure in 1915. This land is on a slope, fairly well drained and except for washing out slightly between the rows felt no bad effects from the June deluge.

"We are generally too low in our aims, more anxious for safety than sanctity, for place than purity,"—George Eliot.

Horse Sense

Bone spavin is generally indicated by well-marked lameness for a few steps or further, then going sound until again allowed to stand, a bony enlargement on the front, inside and outside part of hock.

Rest, blister with 2 drams each of biniodide of mercury and cantharides mixed with 2 oz. vasoline, repeat in about 2 weeks. If this fails to cure have joint fired and blistered.

The tractor fits in with the spring work in a way that is hard for the horses to do. The horses have spent the winter in comparative idleness and are not in condition to go out and do the hardest kind of work. They will tire, while the machine will not.

More horse power is necessary for the use of larger machinery, which in turn does farm work more thoroughly and at a lower cost per acre or per ton of crop. More horses, heavier horses and horses in better condition all through the working season will lower production cost. Prepare the horses in the early spring for a hard summer's work by regularly exercising and gradually increasing to heavier work.

The Early Potato.

For the earliest crop only the most vigorous seed should be selected as conditions are not so favorable to the starting of the plant, in early spring as slightly later.

For the early crop a well-drained, fairly light soil should be chosen and cultivation should be deep so as to encourage drainage through the early weeks of the plants' growth as the weather at that season is usually wet.

Before planting potatoes in an unfertilized soil it is well to test for sourness by the litmus paper method, and if lime is needed, add it. The sets for the early crop should not be put in deep as the potato needs heat, light and air in growing. A depth of two to three inches is sufficient for the early planting though five inches is better for the main crop, which is planted when the ground becomes warm and dry to a greater depth.

For quickest results, the seed potatoes should be spread out in a light cool place, for some time before cutting, so that short sprouts may form, then at least two sprouts should be left to each set. Cutting sprouted seed must be done by hand and carefully, so as to avoid breaking the shoots, and as a matter of fact no machine will satisfactorily take the place of the good hand worker for preparing potato sets, especially when the price of potatoes stands as it does at present.

Results of previous years show that at nine weeks after planting, in an early section, one may look for a good price in any year, and the early crop should be well worth growing in 1917.

Places to Save.

Recent accomplishments hold out the hope that practical use may ultimately be made of every idle and apparently useless element of life around us. Seaweeds are being turned into useful drugs and fertilizers, useful products are being made from sawdust, they are blowing coal-dust into furnaces and getting more heat units than from high-priced fuel; investigators are getting new and valuable products from coal tar, and now Australia has turned its national rabbit pest into a real income-bearing asset, and the world may be encouraged to seek farther for utilizing heretofore useless things.

Poultry

HOW TO SET A HEN.

As the time approaches for the hen to become broody or set, if care is taken to look into the nest it will be seen that there are a few soft, downy feathers being left there by the hen; also the hen stays longer on the nest when laying at this time, and on being approached will quite likely remain on the nest, making a clucking noise, ruffling her feathers and pecking at the intruder. When it is noted that a hen sits on the nest from two to three nights in succession, and that most of the feathers are gone from her breast, which should feel hot to the hand, she is ready to be transferred to a nest which had been prepared for her beforehand. The normal temperature of a hen is from 106 to 107 degrees F., which varies slightly during incubation.

Dust the hen thoroughly with insect powder, and in applying the powder hold the hen by the feet, the head down, working the powder well into the feathers, giving special attention to regions around the vent and under the wings. The powder should also be sprinkled in the nest.

The nest should be in some quiet, out of the way place, where the setting hen will not be disturbed. Move her from the regular laying nest at night and handle her carefully in doing so. Put a china egg or two in the nest where she is to set, and place a board over the opening so that she cannot get off. Toward the evening of the second day quietly go in where she is setting, leave some feed and water, remove the board from the front or top of the nest and let the hen come off when she is ready. Should she return to the nest after feeding remove the china egg or eggs and put under those that are to be incubated.

If the nests are slightly darkened the hens are less likely to become restless. At hatching time they should be confined and not disturbed until the hatch is completed, unless they become restless, when it may be best to remove the chicks that are hatched first. In cool weather it is best not to put more than ten eggs under a hen, while later in the spring one can put twelve or fifteen, according to the size of the hen.

Among the advantages of keeping pure bred fowls as compared with mongrels are: better results in breeding; more opportunities to dispose of eggs for setting, at high prices; uniformity in the eggs and a better appearance of the flock.

Sunlight, ventilation, fresh air; these are the prime essentials to success with incubator-hatched chicks. Fowls may survive for a generation or two without full provision for all this, but they gradually lose vitality and eventually die off.

Chicks should not be fed before 24 hours have elapsed after hatching, but fine sand should be available as soon as possible. This helps digestion.

The remains of the yolks in the newly-hatched chick will keep the bird alive without other food for over two days.

Chicks that die before they are two days old are usually weaklings, which could not be saved easily. They probably come from eggs that had too hard a shell or else from eggs laid by diseased hens.

An occasional drink of sour milk will be beneficial to young chicks, as the lactic acid in sour milk attacks the organism which causes white diarrhoea.

One of the chief causes of trouble with chicks is overfeeding. Overfeeding can be noticed at once, for the chicks will lie down a large part of the time. A healthy chick will always scramble into the thick of the crowd when food is offered.

Young chicks should not be given food that is liable to become soggy before it is digested.

For young chicks provide lots of light, and warm air, a south exposure, and light, dry soil for scratching. The pens or brooders must be roomy and built so that sunlight will get in. By cleaning these often, chicks are not liable to suffer from lice and other vermin.

Draft Horse the Most Profitable.

The use of draft stallions has been persistently advocated because that means the most money for the average farmer breeder. It is well understood by horsemen that draft horses and colts eat somewhat more hay but not much more grain than light horses or light colts of corresponding ages. They are more easily confined, less subject to accidents and more readily trained to work than light horses. Accordingly there is not much difference in the cost of feeding colts of different classes. Most men of experience claim that draft horses may be somewhat more cheaply produced because they can safely be put to work a year younger. Many draft colts coming two years old are doing full work on discs and harrows this spring, putting in oats, and are considerably larger than light colts at three years old, which is the earliest they usually begin farm work. The demand for draft horses is still unappeasable. Anything with quality and in good condition, weighing 1,600 pounds or more, is selling as high as the trade has ever known, \$275 to \$300 per head being current prices.—Breeder's Gazette.

One of the mountains in Ceylon has a remarkable shadow. Instead of lying on the ground, it appears to rise up like a veil in front of the observer. This is due to mist.

Hooks

Farmers who intelligently feed and care for their pregnant sows, so as not to overload them with fat, but instead give them feeds for the development of bone and muscle, are on the right road toward the production of strong, healthy litters. Their preparedness programme, however, does not end here.

Two weeks before farrowing, the sow should be put into a farrowing pen so that she will become acquainted and contented in her new quarters. The farrowing pen should be dry and free from drafts. Provide the pen with a guard rail made of 2 x 4 inch planks set eight inches from the wall and eight inches from the floor to prevent the sow from crushing the pigs against the wall. Use only a small quantity of bedding; leaves or straw are preferable. See that the sow has plenty of fresh water.

It pays to keep the sow quiet. Assistance at the time of farrowing should be at hand if needed, but the sow need not be helped if she is getting along well. In cold weather put the newly born pigs in a well warmed basket, and after farrowing is over the pigs should be placed with the sow, care being taken that each one gets to a teat. When the afterbirth is passed, it should be removed from the sow.

After farrowing the sow should have nothing but water and a little thin slop for the first day. The feeding for the first three or four days should be light, and the time consumed in getting the sow on full feed should be from a week to ten days, depending on the condition of the sow and the size and thrift of the litter. It takes plenty of sow's milk to make healthy growing pigs. If the pigs begin to scour, feed the sow less and give her plenty of strong lime-water.

It is very necessary that the little pigs have plenty of exercise and all the sunlight that can be given them. Do not allow the pigs to run out during a cold rain. If possible, provide green feed or roots. These keep the sow healthy and cheapen the ration. Encourage the pigs to eat grain after they are three or four weeks old. Build a creep for them so they can feed alone. At this age feed for bone and muscle. Give them all the skim-milk you can. If skim-milk is not available, give them some meal and plenty of pasture in season. In about eight or ten weeks the pigs will have practically weaned themselves.

ONE OF THE HEROES.

Signal Act of Bravery on the Part of Young French Soldier.

Writing from Paris, a United Press correspondent tells about the heroic exploit of a young French soldier, Marcel Marco, who, now lying in a Paris hospital, wounded in many places and severely burned, has been the recipient of the French War Medal, conferred only for some signal act of bravery.

When the war broke out, writes the correspondent, Marcel was a stripling, slender as a girl, with beardless face, eyes large and black, and hands white as a woman's. At Verdun one day he gladly faced almost certain death. He emerged with a body like a sieve, a leg broken above the knee and a shattered hand.

A few hours before the French evacuated one of the hills in front of Verdun the commandant of a battalion picked the young man for a dangerous mission. The French planned to steal away from the hill silently during the night. Marcel was to stay behind, conceal himself, and take special note of the emplacement of artillery when the Germans arrived. Then, when night came he was to fire off a colored light, so that the French could get the range of the German battery and destroy it.

Marcel hid in a hollow tree. Through a knot hole he watched the arrival of the Germans and the placing of the artillery. At nightfall he crept out, set off a yellow light and dodged back into the tree.

Soon he heard loud shouts all about him as the Germans searched the woods. Then he heard a crackling. They had set the woods on fire to burn him out, as one does a rabbit. He gave himself up for lost.

Another sound crashed in his ear. The French were blazing away in response to his signal. The smoke was hurting his eyes. He hoped a shell would end his existence before the flames reached the tree. Then there was an air-splitting bang and the tree fell into a thousand pieces.

When he regained consciousness he was in a farmhouse. His light had enabled the French to destroy the German battery and to recapture the position. They told Marcel that they had found him unconscious in the burning wood, with the flames licking his legs.

'Twas All Arranged.

"When he came in we all clapped," said the little school girl, who was telling of a visit paid the school by an ex-inspector.

"What did you clap for?" asked her adult companion.

"Because the teacher said we had to," was the reply.

Cycling and Walking.

It is calculated that when a man walks a mile he takes 2,363 steps, but when he rides a bicycle with an average gear he covers a mile with an equivalent of only 627 steps.

The Dairy

Another important feature in favor of the milking machine, says a correspondent of The Nor-West Farmer, is that when one comes from the field, tired and hot, it is easy and cool to let the machine do the work, as compared with sitting down among a bunch of cows.

Kindness is a first essential. Let the buyer of a wild, panicky heifer lose no time in courting and winning her attention and affection. Then when the young cow has milk she will be ready for milking. She should at this time receive much caressing and petting, and be made to feel that she is of consequence. Upon sitting down to her the first few times do not begin milking suddenly and harshly, but slowly, waiting for her to become accustomed to it.

"I raise all my cows and make it a rule never to buy any. It is a lesson I have had to learn." Thus spoke a keeper of a large dairy. He voiced the feelings of many who keep cows for profit, and the practise has more than sentiment in it. If the calves and young stock are not kept growing, with plenty of good food, up to the time of becoming cows, they lose, and it tells upon their quality in the dairy throughout their milking life. Many men who breed high-class stock and raise their calves, lose sight of this very important truth, and fail to secure the mature animals that the breeding ought to produce.

A Wisconsin cow at 19 years of age produced 427 pounds of butterfat for the year. She had been fed silage all her life. There, says The Breeder's Gazette, is the answer for the occasional skeptic one still hears sometimes saying that silage is not a success, that the acid destroys the teeth, and eats out the lining of the stomach.

The Food Question a Vital One.

Everywhere, the world's reserve supply of foodstuffs is being rapidly reduced. Recent advices indicate that the wheat production of Argentina, New Zealand and Australia is estimated at only 70 per cent. of last year's production. The factors tending towards reduced production, such as labor shortage and increased cost of seed, will adversely affect every department of the farm. This means that supply will not overtake demand for some time to come.

It will be both patriotic and profitable for farmers to put forth the utmost effort to increase the food supply. Unlimited food is a vital necessity to the successful prosecution of the war, and its production is true national service, irrespective of the reward that may be looked for in dollars and cents.

Flattering.

A struggling young author of an Iowa town took his first effort to the post-office with great ceremony.

"How much postage will this require?" he asked of the postmaster.

"It is one of my manuscripts,"

"Two cents an ounce," said the postmaster. "That's first-class matter."

"Oh, thank you!" said the writer, delighted.

Sheep Notes

The wool growers of Ontario will have an opportunity this year of disposing of their crop at even less expense than those of other provinces, who co-operate under provincial management, provided they send their product to the central grading and selling station at Guelph. The charges made by the other provinces have been \$1.00 for membership and one cent per pound for the handling of the wool, while in Ontario the price will be, in all, five cents per fleece, to cover insurance on the wool, cost of twine, and wool sacks, cartage at Guelph, and all labor involved in handling the wool.

With handling done at this small price, and the market for the sheep right at their door, the Ontario sheep men will have an advantage over the men of the Western Provinces that will offset the latter's advantage in cheap growing of the wool. The Westerners have such confidence in their system of marketing this product, and are so satisfied of the superiority of the East as a place for marketing, that they are this year renting a warehouse in Ontario and paying the freight from the West to Ontario, in order that their wool may be marketed here. The knowledge of this fact should be enough to induce all Ontario wool growers to take part in the new movement immediately by applying to the secretary of the Canadian Sheep Breeders' Association for application forms and rules governing these co-operative sales.

Food Value of Beans.

It is estimated that an average acre of beans produce as much real food material as is usually obtained from five to fifteen acres of pasture land in the production of either meat or milk. According to recent determinations and prevailing prices, as much valuable food material for human consumption could be obtained from the purchase of beans with twenty cents as from the purchase of cheese with forty-three cents, of beef steak with seventy-nine cents, and of eggs with one dollar and sixty-one cents. Field beans approach animal foods in nutritive value. They contain a high percentage of protein, and in this respect surpass the cereals commonly used as food such as wheat and oats. There is a higher percentage of protein in beans than in the best cuts of meat, but it is not quite so completely digested.—Prof. C. A. Zavits.

Iron Ore Deposits.

Vast iron deposits extending far under the ocean have been found in Newfoundland. On Belle Isle one operating company has driven out under the water to a distance of fully four miles, and a thousand feet from the ocean's floor has been rewarded by securing a superior grade of iron.

There are five well-established religions in China—the Confucian, Buddhist, Taoist, Mohammedan and Christian. There is no state religion, but there is a movement on foot to have the first named adopted as the state religion of the republic.

Man's Staff of Life is the whole wheat grain—not the white, starchy centre of the wheat—make no mistake about that—but be sure you get the whole wheat grain in a digestible form.

Shredded Wheat Biscuit contains all the tissue-building, energy-creating material in the whole wheat, steamed, cooked, shredded and baked. A perfect food for the nourishment of the human body. A better balanced ration than meat, or eggs, or starchy vegetables, supplying the greatest amount of body-building nutriment at lowest cost. For breakfast with milk or cream, or for any meal with fruits. Made in Canada.

New Spring Modes

The designers have returned to kimono sleeves and the body-and-sleeve-in-one effects. Many of the new blouses and dresses are made in these styles; and a good many show the short sleeves, which have a fair promise of being taken up for spring and summer, though not to the exclusion of long sleeves. The most favored type of long sleeve at present is fitted closely from the elbow to the wrist. At the elbow, or above it, there is fullness, the sleeve being shaped in a point extending away from the elbow.

The Puff in Skirts
A feature of the new skirts which appears to be very acceptable is the puff at the lower edge produced by a gathering of the edge to a foundation. Evening dresses are especially graceful in this style, whether made of taffeta, satin, charmeuse or the other soft silks. This is a very delightful



7674
Youthful Evening Frock with Puffed Skirt

effect for young girls and is used very frequently for their party frocks. The illustration shows how full of charm are misses' dresses in this style, and that a great deal of this charm lies in its simplicity. The model is developed in soft rose charmeuse, with chiffon of the same shade embroidered



Scientific facts prove the drug, caffeine, in tea and coffee is harmful to many, while the pure food-drink—

POSTUM

is not only free from drugs, but is economical, delicious and nourishing.

Made of wheat and a bit of wholesome molasses, Postum is highly recommended by physicians for those with whom tea or coffee disagrees.

Postum is especially suitable for children.

"There's a Reason"
Sold by Grocers.

with gold threads forming the simple little bodice. Orchid and sea-foam green are among the other evening colors which make exquisitely pretty frocks for the younger set.

Fans, slippers and stockings to match the dress are some of the details which one should be mindful of in planning party frocks to be in perfect harmony.

These patterns may be obtained from your local McCall dealer or from The McCall Company, 70 3rd St., Toronto, Dept. W.

NEAR BANKRUPTCY.

Germany Bled White in Food and Finance—Finish Near.

The biggest question in the world to-day is: How long can Germany stand it? writes Oscar King Davis, an American correspondent, who recently left Berlin. Is she starving? Is she going bankrupt? Is she running out of raw materials? Is she exhausting her man power? The question has other variants, but they all mean the same thing. How long can Germany hold out against the pressure of the allied blockade, against the economic warfare waged by Great Britain, as well as against the military warfare waged by all the Entente powers?

The answer to this question carries with it for most of the world the answer to the question of how long the war is going to continue. For it is only in Germany and the countries allied to her that one finds any substantial confidence that Germany may yet prove to be the victor in the struggle. Outside of Germany one does not find the same readiness to believe in the possibility of economic or military exhaustion for the Entente allies that is constantly expressed with vigor and enthusiasm, if not with conviction, in Berlin and other German centres.

The conclusion reached by Mr. Davis from his personal observations in Germany is that, bled white and near bankruptcy, the nation can go barely a year at the best. The armies are well fed and the rich do not suffer, but the children of the poor go hungry.

A GOOD MEDICINE FOR THE SPRING

Do Not Use Harsh Purgatives—A Tonic is All You Need.

Not exactly sick—but not feeling quite well. That is the way most people feel in the spring. Easily tired, appetite fickle, sometimes headaches, and a feeling of depression. Pimples or eruptions may appear on the skin, or there may be twinges of rheumatism or neuralgia. Any of these indicate that the blood is out of order—that the indoor life of winter has left its mark upon you and may easily develop into more serious trouble.

Do not dose yourself with purgatives, as so many people do, in the hope that you can put your blood right. Purgatives gallop through the system and weaken instead of giving strength. Any doctor will tell you this is true. What you need in spring is a tonic—that will make new blood and build up the nerves. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is the only medicine that can do this speedily, safely and surely. Every dose of this medicine makes new blood which clears the skin, strengthens the appetite and makes tired, depressed men, women and children bright, active and strong. Mrs. Maude Bagge, Lemberg, Sask., says: "I can unhesitatingly recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills as a blood builder and tonic. I was very much run down when I began using the Pills, and a few boxes fully restored my health."

Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

PORCELAIN MONEY.

Metal Coinage is By No Means the Only Kind in Use.

Most people have come to regard coins as being necessarily made from metal of some sort. This, however, is by no means invariably the case.

Porcelain money is in use to-day in Burma and Siam, and feather money, manufactured from the short red feathers from beneath the wings of a species of parrot, is the ordinary currency of the Santa Cruz Islanders.

The Loyalty Islands, which lie in the Pacific to the east of Australia are famous for their fur money. The fur, which is taken from behind the ears of the so-called "flying-fox," is really a large fruit-eating bat, is woven into cords of various lengths, and these constitute the ordinary currency of the islanders.

Iron money was put into circulation in Germany on October last. In Mexico cardboard money is in use, owing to the disappearance of metal currency due to the unsettled state of the country. Cardboard pennies and halfpennies to the value of \$350,000 were also issued at Toulouse, in France, in September, 1916.

The Height of Boastfulness.

"Isn't Blower inclined to be just a little boastful?"

"Boastful? Well, I guess yes. After a beggar has touched Blower for a nickel, he will tell you that he has just been giving a little dinner to an acquaintance of his."

Tells Just What They Did For Her

Well Known Lady Makes a Statement Regarding Dodd's Kidney Pills.

She Had Numerous Troubles, All of Which Came From Diseased Kidneys and Found a Cure in Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Ayre's Cliff, Que., Apr. 16th.—(Special).—Mrs. W. Coules Macdonald, of The Farm, a member of one of the oldest families living in this neighborhood has consented to give the public the benefit of her experience with Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"My trouble started from overwork," Mrs. Macdonald states, "and I suffered for two years. I was treated by a doctor, but the results were not satisfactory. My joints were stiff, I had cramps in my muscles, my sleep was broken and unrefreshing and I was heavy and sleepy after meals. I had bad headaches, my appetite was fitful and I was always tired and nervous. I was depressed and low-spirited. I had a bitter taste in my mouth, in the mornings and I was often dizzy."

"I perspired with the least exertion and I often had sharp pressure or pain on the top of the head. Then rheumatism was added to my troubles. I have taken just two boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills and they have done me good, not only in one way, but in many. Even my rheumatism is much better."

Mrs. Macdonald's symptoms all showed that her kidneys were wrong. If you have similar symptoms try Dodd's Kidney Pills.

LEANING TOWERS OF BOLOGNA.

Intended For Fortified Homes By Builder in Past Ages.

Italy is a land of many leaning towers, among which the Tower of Pisa and the fallen campanile at Venice are the best known. The strangest of the leaning towers, however, are the Torre Asinelli and the Torre Garisenda in Bologna, which were erected in 1109 and 1110 A.D. The builders intended them for fortified homes, of which Bologna at one time possessed as many as two hundred. The gloomy, smooth-walled brick towers standing side by side make a strange impression upon the person who looks up at them from the ground. Dante, in his Inferno, compared the giant Antaeus, who was bending toward him, to the Torre Garisenda "when a cloud passes over it."

The Torre Asinelli is three hundred and twenty feet high and contains a rough staircase of four hundred and forty-seven steps. From the summit, which is four feet out of plumb with the base, you have a fine view of the city. The slant is unintentional, and was probably caused by the sinking of the foundations. Torre Garisenda is one hundred and sixty-three feet high, sixteen feet lower than the Leaning Tower of Pisa, and it is ten feet out of plumb—only three feet less than the Tower of Pisa.

When Ottone Garisenda began to build in 1110 A.D., he apparently wanted his house to surpass his neighbor Asinelli's in oddity; and so he intentionally made his tower out of the perpendicular. He found it impossible, however, to complete the tower at that angle, and had to cease work on it before it attained the height of its companion.

That Explain It.

"Where did you get those scratches on your face?" asked the thin man. "Car turned turtle," replied the fat man gruffly.

"Loose tire?"

"No, tight chauffeur!"

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

"Father," said a little boy one day, "where is atoms?" "Atoms, my son! You mean Athens, surely!" "No, father—atoms, the place where things are blown to."

When Your Eyes Need Care

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

To save labor in building roads a cart has been invented that spreads stone evenly as it is dumped.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

Christianity is not world-renouncing in the ordinary sense, since it teaches that God made the world and made it very good.

ZAM-BUK

Purely Herbal—No poisonous coloring. Antiseptic—Stops blood-poison. Soothing—Ends pain and smarting, etc. Pure—Best for baby's rashes. Heals all sores.

50c. box. All Druggists and Stores.

SAVING THE SUFFERERS.

Celluloid Found Extremely Useful in Alleviating Pain.

Celluloid and shrapnel are two substances that occupy the attention of our Red Cross hospitals to-day, for the former has been found of valuable assistance in the dressing of wounds caused by the latter.

Acute pain is almost always Tommy's portion while his wound is being dressed. The removal of a lint bandage from an open, sensitive wound is particularly painful, and experts are striving to lessen suffering in this respect. They have now found that celluloid placed over an open wound not only proves of great comfort to the patient, but is also particularly helpful for dressing purposes generally.

Quite a simple device it is, too. A sheet of perforated celluloid, softened in acid and of convenient shape and size, is placed over the open wound, while lint bandages take their place above it. When the dressing is required to be changed the bandages are first removed and the celluloid comes away quite easily, without adhering to the wound.

Not one of the least dangers connected with wounds is gangrene, or septic poisoning. Here again celluloid proves helpful. A saline-lint dressing is placed over the perforated celluloid for purifying purposes. The salt liquid flows freely through the perforated holes, while, on the other hand, the wound is enabled to discharge any septic matter quite freely. The patient is put to very little discomfort, for the celluloid, through constant soaking, is rendered both soft and pliable.

UNLUCKY QUILL PEN.

Used by Francis Joseph of Austria and His Brother Maximilian.

Among the many stories of omens that centre round the Hapsburg family is that of an unlucky quill pen.

It was used by Francis Joseph when signing his first proclamation as Emperor of Austria. No sooner had he signed the document than the pen fell from his hand, spluttering ink all over the floor.

"I hope this may not prove an unfortunate omen for my Majesty," said the Court Chamberlain as he picked it up. Maximilian, the brother of Francis Joseph, who was also present, asked for the pen as a memento of an historic occasion, and it was given to him straightaway.

Several years later, with the very same pen, he signed the proclamation appointing himself Emperor of Mexico—a proclamation which, as is well known, led to his death very shortly afterwards. He was executed by the Mexicans, and his wife went mad with grief.

It is not on record into whose possession the pen has now passed.

BABY'S OWN TABLETS AN EXCELLENT REMEDY

When the baby is ill—when he is constipated, has indigestion; colds, simple fevers or any other of the many minor ills of little ones—the mother will find Baby's Own Tablets an excellent remedy. They regulate the stomach and bowels thus banishing the cause of most of the ills of childhood. Concerning them Mrs. Paul Dinette, Cheneville, Que., writes:—"I can recommend Baby's Own Tablets to all mothers as I have used them for my little one for constipation and diarrhoea and have found them an excellent remedy." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

The game of golf goes back at least five centuries. One of the pictures in a Dutch illuminated Book of Tours, now in the British Museum, is a painting of three men putting at a hole in the turf as in modern golf. Although the Dutchmen did play and paint golf, they did not write about it, so there are no records describing the game.

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.

Many potato diseases are carried over from one year to the next in the seed. It is, therefore, important that seed be used which is as nearly free from disease as possible. When there is any evidence of common scab or russet scab, blackleg, etc., the seed should be disinfected before it is planted.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

If a regiment of 1,000 men, with equipment of 60,000 pounds marches 10 miles, it does as much work as laborers raising a weight of 200,000 tons a distance of one foot.

ED. 7. ISSUE 16-17.

GILLETTE'S LYE

HAS NO EQUAL

It not only softens the water but doubles the cleaning power of soap, and makes everything sanitary and wholesome.

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

Rural Delights.

Brown, the typical Londoner, was spending his week's holiday at a farm.

As he was retiring for the first night the farmer's wife stopped him. "Now, what time d'you get up, sir? I suppose, being a Londoner, you ain't very fond of early rising?"

"Early rising? No fear! None of that for me! I never get up very early in town. I like bed."

"Very good, sir! In that case, we won't have breakfast till half-past four to-morrow morning!"

PAIN? NOT A BIT! LIFT YOUR CORNS OR CALLUSES OFF

No humbug! Apply few drops then just lift them away with fingers.

This new drug is an ether compound discovered by a Cincinnati chemist. It is called

freezone, and can now be obtained in tiny bottles as here shown at very little cost from any drug store. Just ask for freezone. Apply a drop or two directly upon a tender corn or callus and instantly the soreness disappears. Shortly you will find the corn or callus so loose that you can lift it off, root and all, with the fingers.

Not a twinge of pain, soreness or irritation; not even the slightest smarting, either when applying freezone or afterwards.

This drug doesn't eat up the corn or callus, but shrivels them so

they loosen and come right out. It is no humbug! It works like a charm. For a few cents you can get rid of every hard corn, soft corn or corn between the toes, as well as all calluses on bottom of your feet. It never disappoints and never burns, bites or inflames. If your druggist hasn't any freezone yet, tell him to get a little bottle for you from his wholesale house.

Over a river in Mexico there is a 150-foot bridge that is composed entirely of mahogany, worth at the present price of the wood almost \$2,000,000.

MONEY ORDERS
PAY your out of town accounts by Dominion Express Money Orders. Five dollars costs three cents.

It is more blessed to give than to receive, but the majority of us know it merely from hearsay.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

"There, there!" said Mrs. Blue-Myrrh, picking up her little boy who had hurt his toe, "don't cry. Be a man, like mamma!"



For Stiff Neck

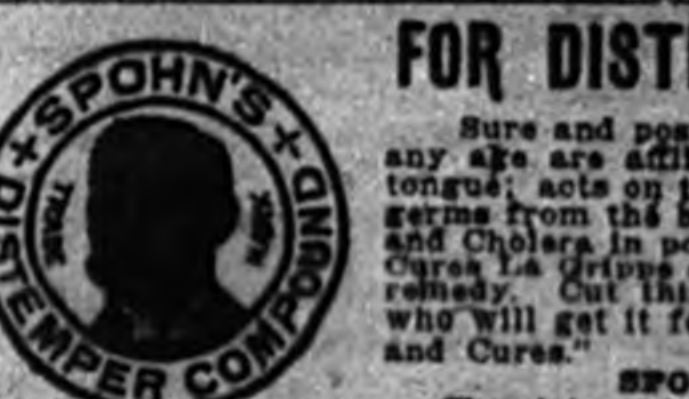
Apply Sloan's Liniment without rubbing to the sore leaders and the pain will soon be relieved.

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



FOR DISTEMPER

Sure and positive preventive, no matter how horses at any age are afflicted or "exposed." Liquid, given on the tongue; acts on the blood and glands; expels the poisonous germs from the body. Cures Distemper in Dogs and Sheep and Chills in poultry. Largest selling live stock remedy. Cures La Grippe among human beings and is a true kidney remedy. Cut this out. Keep it. Show it to your druggist, who will get it for you. Free Booklet, "Distemper, Cause and Cures."

SPOHN MEDICAL COMPANY, Chemists and Bacteriologists, Goshen, Ind., U. S. A.

All Fighters.

Two holiday-making Newcastle lads discovered a wasp's nest the contents of which they immediately proceeded to investigate. Soon they were kept very busy with the enemy, who charged them right and left. The lads withdrew for a short time for consultation.

"All tell ye," Jack said to his mate, "taak about fightin' for yor hame, thors' not a conshehenshus objector among them!"

NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE

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

MISCELLANEOUS

BICYCLES, NEW AND SECOND Hand, \$12.00 up. Send for special prices. List. Variety Cycle Works, 111 Spadina Ave., Toronto.

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

"Clean All" BOILER COMPOUND
For All Boiler Feed Waters. Cyclone Shaking and Dampening Grate Bars for all requirements. Canadian Steam Boiler Equipment Co., Limited. Tel. Gerrard 3890 Toronto 20 McGee St.

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

When buying your Piano insist on having an "OTTO HIGEL" PIANO ACTION

DON'T CUT OUT
Shoe Ball, Capped Rock or Bursitis FOR ABSORBINE

will reduce them and leave no blemishes. Stops lameness promptly. Does not blister or remove the hair, and horse can be worked. \$2 a bottle delivered. Book 6¢ free. ABSORBINE, JR., for mankind, the autopsies. Hainment for Boils, Bruises, Sores, Swellings, Varicose Veins, Allays Pain and Inflammation. Price \$1 and \$2 a bottle at druggists or delivered. Write for free literature if you wish. W. F. YOUNG, P. O. F., 518 Lyman Bldg., Montreal, Que. Absorbine and Absorbine, Jr., are made in Canada.



EUREKA HARNESS OIL
softens harness, makes it tougher, stronger. Penetrates into the leather, closing the pores to water—leather's greatest enemy. THE IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY, Limited. Branches Throughout Canada.



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.

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—F. A. B.—Can you tell me the cause of scabby potatoes and how to treat ground so as to prevent potatoes from becoming scabby? My potatoes seem to grow fairly well, but are always very scabby.

Answer—Scab on potatoes is a disease caused by a parasitic fungus. When once it gets into the soil it remains there for some time. Potatoes should be grown in a rotation and should be kept off soil known to be infected with scab. It is not advisable to use wood ashes or lime on ground to be put to potatoes, as they make conditions right for the development of the scab. Fresh manure tends to produce suitable conditions for growth of scab.

If potatoes are planted on clean ground and treated with either formalin or corrosive sublimate at a cost of \$1.00 to \$1.50 per acre, no scabby potatoes will be present. The formalin treatment may be used, but we prefer the corrosive sublimate treatment, since it controls a number of other diseases besides scab. It is as follows: Dissolve four ounces of corrosive sublimate (purchased at any drug store) in 30 gallons of water. Soak the seed potatoes one and one-half hours before cutting. It is advisable to dissolve the corrosive sublimate in one or two gallons of water and add sufficient to make up 30 gallons. This had best be done two weeks before planting and before potatoes sprout. The mixture can be used but four times, after which it should be thrown away, and a new lot made up. It should be prepared in wooden vessels.

It destroys iron or tin. Since it is a deadly poison it should be kept away from stock and children. Do not feed any left-over potatoes that have been treated.

Question—E. L. M.—How much corn for silage should be sown to the acre, and how far apart should the rows be?

Will corn in drills produce more silage to the acre than if sown in hills?

Which is considered the best method of seeding?

Has the corn planter any decided advantage over the ordinary seeder?

Answer—The rate of planting corn for ensilage depends largely on the fertility of the soil. Plant closer on rich than on poor soil. The rows should be planted at whatever distance is convenient for cultivation, usually not closer than 36 inches. Corn can be planted closer for ensilage than if desiring for husking. If the ground is fairly rich, drop the seed from 8 to 10 inches apart in rows. If much corn is desired in the ensilage, it should be planted farther apart than if forage is the main consideration. More ensilage will be produced in drills than in hills. Unless the ground is likely to be extremely weedy, we would advise drilling for ensilage.

The ordinary corn drill is the best machine to use for seeding, especially when the corn drilled. I am not quite certain just what is meant by "the ordinary seeder," but if a "job" or hand planter is meant, one important advantage the drill has is that the corn can all be planted at a uniform depth.

The Dairy

Another important feature in favor of the milking machine, says a correspondent of The Nor-West Farmer, is that when one comes from the field, tired and hot, it is easy and cool to let the machine do the work, as compared with sitting down among a bunch of cows.

Kindness is a first essential. Let the buyer of a wild, panicky heifer lose no time in courting and winning her attention and affection. Then when the young cow has milk she will be ready for milking. She should at this time receive much caressing and petting, and be made to feel that she is of consequence. Upon sitting down to her the first few times do not begin milking suddenly and harshly, but slowly, waiting for her to become accustomed to it.

"I raise all my cows and make it a rule never to buy any. It is a lesson I have had to learn." Thus spoke a keeper of a large dairy. He voiced the feelings of many who keep cows for profit, and the practice has more than sentiment in it. If the calves and young stock are not kept growing, with plenty of good food, up to the time of becoming cows, they lose, and it tells upon their quality in the dairy throughout their milking life. Many men who breed high-class stock and raise their calves, lose sight of this very important truth, and fail to secure the mature animals that the breeding ought to produce.

A Wisconsin cow at 19 years of age produced 427 pounds of butterfat for the year. She had been fed silage all her life. There, says The Breeder's Gazette, is the answer for the occasional skeptic one still hears sometimes saying that silage is not a success, that the acid destroys the teeth, and eats out the lining of the stomach.

The Food Question a Vital One.

Everywhere, the world's reserve supply of foodstuffs is being rapidly reduced. Recent advices indicate that the wheat production of Argentina, New Zealand and Australia is estimated at only 70 per cent. of last year's production. The factors tending towards reduced production, such as labor shortage and increased cost of seed, will adversely affect every department of the farm. This means that supply will not overtake demand for some time to come.

It will be both patriotic and profitable for farmers to put forth the utmost effort to increase the food supply. Unlimited food is a vital necessity to the successful prosecution of the war, and its production is true national service, irrespective of the reward that may be looked for in dollars and cents.

Flattering.

A struggling young author of an Iowa town took his first effort to the post-office with great ceremony.

"How much postage will this require?" he asked of the postmaster. "It is one of my manuscripts."

"Two cents an ounce," said the postmaster. "That's a first-class matter."

"Oh, thank you!" said the writer, delighted.

Sheep Notes

The wool growers of Ontario will have an opportunity this year of disposing of their crop at even less expense than those of other provinces, who co-operate under provincial management, provided they send their product to the central grading and selling station at Guelph. The charges made by the other provinces have been \$1.00 for membership and one cent per pound for the handling of the wool, while in Ontario the price will be, in all, five cents per fleece, to cover insurance on the wool, cost of twine, and wool sacks, cartage at Guelph, and all labor involved in handling the wool.

With handling done at this small price, and the market for the wool right at their door, the Ontario sheep men will have an advantage over the men of the Western Provinces that will offset the latter's advantage in cheap growing of the wool. The Westerners have such confidence in their system of marketing this product, and are so satisfied of the superiority of the East as a place for marketing, that they are this year renting a warehouse in Ontario and paying the freight from the West to Ontario, in order that their wool may be marketed here. The knowledge of this fact should be enough to induce all Ontario wool-growers to take part in the new movement immediately by applying to the secretary of the Canadian Sheep Breeders' Association for application forms and rules governing these co-operative sales.

Food Value of Beans.

It is estimated that an average acre of beans produce as much real food material as is usually obtained from five to fifteen acres of pasture land in the production of either meat or milk. According to recent determinations and prevailing prices, as much valuable food material for human consumption could be obtained from the purchase of beans with twenty cents as from the purchase of cheese with forty-three cents, of beef steak with seventy-nine cents, and of eggs with one dollar and sixty-one cents. Field beans approach animal foods in nutritive value. They contain a high percentage of protein, and in this respect surpass the cereals commonly used as food such as wheat and oats. There is a higher percentage of protein in beans than in the best cuts of meat, but it is not quite so completely digested.—Prof. C. A. Zavitz.

Iron Ore Deposits.

Vast iron deposits extending far under the ocean have been found in Newfoundland. On Belle Isle one operating company has driven out under the water to a distance of fully four miles, and a thousand feet from the ocean's floor has been rewarded by securing a superior grade of iron.

There are five well-established religions in China—the Confucian, Buddhist, Taoist, Mohammedan and Christian. There is no state religion, but there is a movement on foot to have the first named adopted as the state religion of the republic.

RENNIE'S QUICK-GROWING SEEDS

Early Valentine Bush Beans, ready to pick in 35 days, 4 ozs. 15c, lb. 40c
Early Model Blood-red Table Beet Pkg. 10c, oz. 20c, 4 ozs. 50c
First and Best Cabbage, solid heads Pkg. 10c, oz. 30c, 4 ozs. 90c
Early Gem Red Table Carrot Pkg. 5c, oz. 25c, 4 ozs. 65c
Citron for Preserving, red seeded Pkg. 5c, oz. 15c, 4 ozs. 40c
Early Malcom Sweet Table Corn Pkg. 10c, lb. 40c, 5 lbs. \$1.90
Prize Pickling Cucumber (great cropper) Pkg. 5c, oz. 20c, 4 ozs. 50c
Earliest Wayhead Head Lettuce Pkg. 10c, oz. 30c, 4 ozs. 90c
Early Hackensack (Sugar) Muskmelon Pkg. 5c, oz. 20c, 4 ozs. 20c
Richard Seddon Bush Garden Peas 4 ozs. 15c, lb. 40c, 5 lbs. \$1.75
Select Yellow Dutch Onion Setts lb. 35c, 5 lbs. \$1.70
Earliest Scarlet Olive Radish Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, 4 ozs. 30c
Extra Early Milan Turnip (earliest grown) Pkg. 5c, oz. 20c, 4 ozs. 50c
Giant White Feeding Sugar Beet, for cattle 4 ozs. 15c, 1/2 lb. 25c, lb. 45c
Rennie's Giant Yellow Intermediate Mangel 1/2 lb. 25c, lb. 45c
Rennie's Derby Swede Turnip, for stock feed 1/2 lb. 37c, lb. 70c
Improved Jumbo Swede Turnip (Elephant) 1/2 lb. 37c, lb. 70c
Rennie's Kangaroo Swede Turnip (very hardy) 1/2 lb. 35c, lb. 65c
High Grade Compton's Early Yellow Flint Seed Corn Bus. \$3.25
5 bus. for \$16.00.
High Grade White Cap Yellow Dent Seed Corn Bus. \$2.75
Earliest Six Weeks Seed Potatoes Peck \$1.00, bus. \$3.50
Extra Early Eureka Seed Potatoes Peck \$1.00, bus. \$3.50
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COST OF GROWING POTATOES.

Careful Record Made at Fredericton Experimental Station.

In potato-growing provinces like New Brunswick there is always more or less discussion as to what it should cost to grow a good crop of potatoes and statements vary from as low as \$40 per acre to as high as \$125. Naturally there will be much variation in cost according to local conditions and especially to the ability of the land to produce without expensive fertilizing. It should be borne in mind that it will usually cost the potato specialist more to grow his crop than it will the farmer who follows mixed farming and makes his potato crop merely one of his many activities.

With a view to getting actual figures under average conditions in New Brunswick, a careful record has been made at the Dominion Experimental Station, Fredericton, for the past two seasons with an acre of land set apart for this particular purpose.

Neither rent of land nor depreciation of machinery was included in the calculation, for these two are items that are largely in the hands of the individual grower. As a general rule, however, it would be fair to charge as rent 10 per cent. of the value of the land, and special potato machinery will depreciate from 25 per cent. to 50 per cent. per year if used steadily for ten days each season. In 1915, the depreciation of the potato digger alone, used at the Experimental Station, was \$6 per acre.

In 1915 the acre was planted with Green Mountain, Irish Cobbler and Empire State. Seed, cultural operations and harvesting cost in all \$67.93. Eighty barrels of 165 pounds each of marketable potatoes were obtained, and sold for \$1.75 per barrel, making a profit over cost of production of 90c per barrel. Some barrels of culls were sold for \$3.50, so that the total profit for the acre amounted to \$75.50.

This land was rather wet naturally and during the very rainy weather of June and July was several times flooded, causing missed hills and inferior plants generally. This land was originally cleared many years ago and after cutting hay for thirty years it was allowed to grow up to spruce, birch and alder. It was again cleared in 1913 and grew buckwheat in 1914.

In 1916 an acre was planted with Green Mountain seed. The total cost amounted to \$82.33, the increase over 1915 being due to high priced seed, higher priced fertilizer ingredients and very dear copper sulphate.

One hundred and twenty barrels of marketable potatoes were harvested and could have been sold at \$2.25 per barrel, making a profit per barrel over cost of production of \$1.56 1/2, plus six barrels of culls at 50c, \$3, making a total profit of \$190.20. Market price when potatoes were dug was \$2.25 per barrel. Later they could have been sold at \$3.25, but they are held for seed.

This land grew hay for many years and was broken up and grew potatoes with 750 pounds of fertilizer in 1913, corn with 18 tons barnyard manure in 1914, oats without manure in 1915. This land is on a slope, fairly well drained and except for washing out slightly between the rows felt no bad effects from the June deluge.

"We are generally too low in our aims, more anxious for safety than sanctity, for place than purity."—George Eliot.

Horse Sense

Bone spavin is generally indicated by well-marked lameness for a few steps or further, then going sound until again allowed to stand, a bony enlargement on the front, inside and outside part of hock.

Rest, blister with 2 drams each of biniodide of mercury and cantharides mixed with 2 oz. vaseline, repeat in about 2 weeks. If this fails to cure have joint fired and blistered.

The tractor fits in with the spring work in a way that is hard for the horses to do. The horses have spent the winter in comparative idleness and are not in condition to go out and do the hardest kind of work. They will tire, while the machine will not.

More horse power is necessary for the use of larger machinery, which in turn does farm work more thoroughly and at a lower cost per acre or per ton of crop. More horses, heavier horses and horses in better condition all through the working season will lower production cost. Prepare the horses in the early spring for a hard summer's work by regularly exercising and gradually increasing to heavier work.

The Early Potato.

For the earliest crop only the most vigorous seed should be selected as conditions are not so favorable to the starting of the plant, in early spring as slightly later.

For the early crop a well-drained, fairly light soil should be chosen and cultivation should be deep so as to encourage drainage through the early weeks of the plants' growth as the weather at that season is usually wet.

Before planting potatoes in an unfertilized soil it is well to test for sourness by the litmus paper method, and if lime is needed, add it. The sets for the early crop should not be put in deep as the potato needs heat, light and air in growing. A depth of two to three inches is sufficient for the early planting though five inches is better for the main crop, which is planted when the ground becomes warm and dry to a greater depth.

For quickest results, the seed potatoes should be spread out in a light cool place, for some time before cutting, so that short sprouts may form, then at least two sprouts should be left to each set. Cutting sprouted seed must be done by hand and carefully, so as to avoid breaking the shoots, and as a matter of fact no machine will satisfactorily take the place of the good hand worker for preparing potato sets, especially when the price of potatoes stands as it does at present.

Results of previous years show that at nine weeks after planting, in an early section, one may look for a good price in any year, and the early crop should be well worth growing in 1917.

Places to Save.

Recent accomplishments hold out the hope that practical use may ultimately be made of every idle and apparently useless element of life around us. Seaweeds are being turned into useful drugs and fertilizers, useful products are being made from sawdust, they are blowing coal-dust into furnaces and getting more heat units than from high-priced fuel; investigators are getting new and valuable products from coal tar, and now Australia has turned its national rabbit pest into a real income-bearing asset, and the world may be encouraged to seek farther for utilizing heretofore useless things.

Poultry

HOW TO SET A HEN.

As the time approaches for the hen to become broody or set, if care is taken to look into the nest it will be seen that there are a few soft, downy feathers being left there by the hen; also the hen stays longer on the nest when laying at this time, and on being approached will quite likely remain on the nest, making a clucking noise, ruffling her feathers and pecking at the intruder. When it is noted that a hen sits on the nest from two to three nights in succession, and that most of the feathers are gone from her breast, which should feel hot to the hand, she is ready to be transferred to a nest which had been prepared for her beforehand. The normal temperature of a hen is from 106 to 107 degrees F., which varies slightly during incubation.

Dust the hen thoroughly with insect powder, and in applying the powder hold the hen by the feet, the head down, working the powder well into the feathers, giving special attention to regions around the vent and under the wings. The powder should also be sprinkled in the nest.

The nest should be in some quiet, out of the way place, where the setting hen will not be disturbed. Move her from the regular laying nest at night and handle her carefully in doing so. Put a china egg or two in the nest where she is to set, and place a board over the opening so that she cannot get off. Toward the evening of the second day quietly go in where she is setting, leave some feed and water, remove the board from the front or top of the nest and let the hen come off when she is ready. Should she return to the nest after feeding remove the china egg or eggs and put under those that are to be incubated.

If the nests are slightly darkened the hens are less likely to become restless. At hatching time they should be confined and not disturbed until the hatch is completed, unless they become restless, when it may be best to remove the chicks that are hatched first. In cool weather it is best not to put more than ten eggs under a hen, while later in the spring one can put twelve or fifteen, according to the size of the hen.

Among the advantages of keeping pure bred fowls as compared with mongrels are: better results in breeding; more opportunities to dispose of eggs for setting, at high prices; uniformity in the eggs and a better appearance of the flock.

Sunlight, ventilation, fresh air; these are the prime essentials to success with incubator-hatched chicks. Fowls may survive for a generation or two without full provision for all this, but they gradually lose vitality and eventually die off.

Chicks should not be fed before 24 hours have elapsed after hatching, but fine sand should be available as soon as possible. This helps digestion.

The remains of the yolks in the newly-hatched chick will keep the bird alive without other food for over two days.

Chicks that die before they are two days old are usually weaklings, which could not be saved easily. They probably come from eggs that had too hard a shell or else from eggs laid by diseased hens.

An occasional drink of sour milk will be beneficial to young chicks, as the lactic acid in sour milk attacks the organism which causes white diarrhea.

One of the chief causes of trouble with chicks is overfeeding. Overfeeding can be noticed at once, for the chicks will lie down a large part of the time. A healthy chick will always scramble into the thick of the crowd when food is offered.

Young chicks should not be given food that is liable to become soggy before it is digested.

For young chicks provide lots of light, and warm air, a south exposure, and light, dry soil for scratching. The pens or brooders must be roomy and built so that sunlight will get in. By cleaning these often, chicks are not liable to suffer from lice and other vermin.

Draft Horse the Most Profitable.

The use of draft stallions has been persistently advocated because that means the most money for the average farmer breeder. It is well understood by horsemen that draft horses and colts eat somewhat more hay but not much more grain than light horses or light colts of corresponding ages. They are more easily confined, less subject to accidents and more readily trained to work than light horses. Accordingly there is not much difference in the cost of feeding colts of different classes. Most men of experience claim that draft horses may be somewhat more cheaply produced because they can safely be put to work a year younger. Many draft colts coming two years old are doing full work on discs and harrows this spring, putting in oats, and are considerably larger than light colts at three years old, which is the earliest they usually begin farm work. The demand for draft horses is still unappeasable. Anything with quality and in good condition, weighing 1,600 pounds or more, is selling as high as the trade has ever known, \$275 to \$300 per head being current prices.—Breeder's Gazette.

One of the mountains in Caylon has a remarkable shadow. Instead of lying on the ground, it appears to rise up like a veil in front of the observer. This is due to mist.

Hooks

Farmers who intelligently feed and care for their pregnant sows, so as not to overload them with fat, but instead give them feeds for the development of bone and muscle, are on the right road toward the production of strong, healthy litters. Their premeditated programme, however, does not end here.

Two weeks before farrowing the sow should be put into a farrowing pen so that she will become acquainted and contented in her new quarters. The farrowing pen should be dry and free from drafts. Provide the pen with a guard rail made of 2 x 4 inch planks set eight inches from the wall and eight inches from the floor to prevent the sow from crushing the pigs against the wall. Use only a small quantity of bedding; leaves or straw are preferable. See that the sow has plenty of fresh water.

It pays to keep the sow quiet. Assistance at the time of farrowing should be at hand if needed, but the sow need not be helped if she is getting along well. In cold weather put the newly born pigs in a well warmed basket, and after farrowing is over the pigs should be placed with the sow, care being taken that each one gets to a teat. When the afterbirth is passed, it should be removed from the sow.

After farrowing the sow should have nothing but water and a little thin slop for the first day. The feeding for the first three or four days should be light, and the time consumed in getting the sow on full feed should be from a week to ten days, depending on the condition of the sow and the size and thrift of the litter. It takes plenty of sow's milk to make healthy growing pigs. If the pigs begin to scour, feed the sow less and give her plenty of strong lime-water.

It is very necessary that the little pigs have plenty of exercise and all the sunlight that can be given them. Do not allow the pigs to run out during a cold rain. If possible, provide green feed or roots. These keep the sow healthy and cheapen the ration. Encourage the pigs to eat grain after they are three or four weeks old. Build a creep for them so they can feed alone. At this age feed for bone and muscle. Give them all the skim-milk you can. If skim-milk is not available, give them some meal and plenty of pasture in season. In about eight or ten weeks the pigs will have practically weaned themselves.

ONE OF THE HEROES.

Signal Act of Bravery on the Part of Young French Soldier.

Writing from Paris, a United Press correspondent tells about the heroic exploit of a young French soldier, Marcel Marco, who, now lying in a Paris hospital, wounded in many places and severely burned, has been the recipient of the French War Medal, conferred only for some signal act of bravery.

When the war broke out, writes the correspondent, Marcel was a stripling, slender as a girl, with beardless face, eyes large and black, and hands white as a woman's. At Verdun one day he gladly faced almost certain death. He emerged with a body like a sieve, a leg broken above the knee and a shattered hand.

A few hours before the French evacuated one of the hills in front of Verdun the commandant of a battalion picked the young man for a dangerous mission. The French planned to steal away from the hill silently during the night. Marcel was to stay behind, conceal himself, and take special note of the emplacement of artillery when the Germans arrived. Then when night came he was to fire off a colored light, so that the French could get the range of the German battery and destroy it.

Marcel hid in a hollow tree. Through a knot hole he watched the arrival of the Germans and the placing of the artillery. At nightfall he crept out, set off a yellow light and dodged back into the tree.

Soon he heard loud shouts all about him as the Germans searched the woods. Then he heard a crackling. They had set the woods on fire to burn him out, as one does a rabbit. He gave himself up for lost.

Another sound crashed in his ear. The French were blazing away in response to his signal. The smoke was hurting his eyes. He hoped a shell would end his existence before the flames reached the tree. Then there was an air-splitting bang and the tree fell into a thousand pieces.

When he regained consciousness he was in a farmhouse. His light had enabled the French to destroy the German battery and to recapture the position. They told Marcel that they had found him unconscious in the burning wood, with the flames licking his legs.

'Twas All Arranged.

"When he came in we all clapped," said the little school girl, who was telling of a visit paid the school by an ex-inspector.

"What did you clap for?" asked her adult companion.

"Because the teacher said we had to," was the reply.

Cycling and Walking.

It is calculated that when a man walks a mile he takes 2,263 steps, but when he rides a bicycle with an average gear he covers a mile with an equivalent of only 627 steps.

Man's Staff of Life is the whole wheat grain—not the white, starchy centre of the wheat—make no mistake about that—but be sure you get the whole wheat grain in a digestible form.

Shredded Wheat Biscuit contains all the tissue-building, energy-creating material in the whole wheat, steamed, cooked, shredded and baked. A perfect food for the nourishment of the human body. A better balanced ration than meat, or eggs, or starchy vegetables, supplying the greatest amount of body-building nutriment at lowest cost. For breakfast with milk or cream, or for any meal with fruits. Made in Canada.

New Spring Modes

The designers have returned to kimono sleeves and the body-and-sleeve-in-one effects. Many of the new blouses and dresses are made in these styles; and a good many show the short sleeves, which have a fair promise of being taken up for spring and summer, though not to the exclusion of long sleeves. The most favored type of long sleeve at present is fitted closely from the elbow to the wrist. At the elbow, or above it, there is fullness, the sleeve being shaped in a point extending away from the elbow.

The Puff in Skirts
A feature of the new skirts which appears to be very acceptable is the puff at the lower edge produced by a gathering of the edge to a foundation. Evening dresses are especially graceful in this style, whether made of taffeta, satin, charmeuse or the other soft silks. This is a very delightful



Youthful Evening Frock with Puffed Skirt
effect for young girls and is used very frequently for their party frocks. The illustration shows how full of charm are misses' dresses in this style, and that a great deal of this charm lies in its simplicity. The model is developed in soft rose charmeuse, with chiffon of the same shade embroidered



Scientific facts prove the drug, caffeine, in tea and coffee is harmful to many, while the pure food-drink—

POSTUM

is not only free from drugs, but is economical, delicious and nourishing. Made of wheat and a bit of wholesome molasses, Postum is highly recommended by physicians for those with whom tea or coffee disagrees.

Postum is especially suitable for children. "There's a Reason" Sold by Grocers.

with gold threads forming the simple little bodice. Orchid and sea-foam green are among the other evening colors which make exquisitely pretty frocks for the younger set.

Fans, slippers and stockings to match the dress are some of the details which one should be mindful of in planning party frocks to be in perfect harmony.

These patterns may be obtained from your local McCall dealer or from The McCall Company, 70 So. 3rd St., Toronto, Dept. W.

NEAR BANKRUPTCY

Germany Bled White in Food and Finance—Finish Near.

The biggest question in the world to-day is: How long can Germany stand it? writes Oscar King Davis, an American correspondent, who recently left Berlin. Is she starving? Is she going bankrupt? Is she running out of raw materials? Is she exhausting her man power? The question has other variants, but they all mean the same thing. How long can Germany hold out against the pressure of the allied blockade, against the economic warfare waged by Great Britain, as well as against the military warfare waged by all the Entente powers?

The answer to this question carries with it for most of the world the answer to the question of how long the war is going to continue. For it is only in Germany and the countries allied to her that one finds any substantial confidence that Germany may yet prove to be the victor in the struggle. Outside of Germany one does not find the same readiness to believe in the possibility of economic or military exhaustion for the Entente allies that is constantly expressed with vigor and enthusiasm, if not with conviction, in Berlin and other German centres.

The conclusion reached by Mr. Davis from his personal observations in Germany is that, bled white and near bankruptcy, the nation can go barely a year at the best. The armies are well fed and the rich do not suffer, but the children of the poor go hungry.

A GOOD MEDICINE FOR THE SPRING

Do Not Use Harsh Purgatives—A Tonic Is All You Need.

Not exactly sick—but not feeling quite well. That is the way most people feel in the spring. Easily tired, appetite fickle, sometimes headaches, and a feeling of depression. Pimples or eruptions may appear on the skin, or there may be twinges of rheumatism or neuralgia. Any of these indicate that the blood is out of order—that the indoor life of winter has left its mark upon you and may easily develop into more serious trouble.

Do not dose yourself with purgatives, as so many people do, in the hope that you can put your blood right. Purgatives gallop through the system and weaken instead of giving strength. Any doctor will tell you this is true. What you need in spring is a tonic that will make new blood and build up the nerves. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is the only medicine that can do this speedily, safely and surely. Every dose of this medicine makes new blood which clears the skin, strengthens the appetite and makes tired, depressed men, women and children bright, active and strong. Mrs. Maude Bagg, Lemberg, Sask., says: "I can unhesitatingly recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills as a blood builder and tonic. I was very much run down when I began using the Pills, and a few boxes fully restored my health."

Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

PORCELAIN MONEY.

Metal Coinage is By No Means the Only Kind in Use.

Most people have come to regard coins as being necessarily made from metal of some sort. This, however, is by no means invariably the case.

Porcelain money is in use to-day in Burma and Siam, and feather money, manufactured from the short red feathers from beneath the wings of a species of parrot, is the ordinary currency of the Santa Cruz Islanders.

The Loyalty Islands, which lie in the Pacific to the east of Australia are famous for their fur money. The fur, which is taken from behind the ears of the so-called "flying-fox," in reality a large fruit-eating bat, is woven into cords of various lengths, and these constitute the ordinary currency of the islanders.

Iron money was put into circulation in Germany on October last. In Mexico cardboard money is in use, owing to the disappearance of metal currency due to the unsettled state of the country. Cardboard pennies and halfpennies to the value of \$350,000 were also issued at Toulouse, in France, in September, 1916.

The Height of Boastfulness.
"Isn't Blower inclined to be just a little boastful?"
"Boastful? Well, I guess yes. After a beggar has touched Blower for a nickel, he will tell you that he has just been giving a little dinner to an acquaintance of his."

Tells Just What They Did For Her

Well Known Lady Makes a Statement Regarding Dodd's Kidney Pills.

She Had Numerous Troubles, All of Which Came From Diseased Kidneys and Found a Cure in Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Ayre's Cliff, Que., Apr. 16th.—(Special).—Mrs. W. Coules Macdona, of The Farm, a member of one of the oldest families living in this neighborhood has consented to give the public the benefit of her experience with Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"My trouble started from overwork," Mrs. Macdona states, "and I suffered for two years. I was treated by a doctor, but the results were not satisfactory. My joints were stiff, I had cramps in my muscles, my sleep was broken and unrefreshing and I was heavy and sleepy after meals. I had bad headaches, my appetite was fitful and I was always tired and nervous. I was depressed and low-spirited, I had a bitter taste in my mouth, in the mornings and I was often dizzy."

"I perspired with the least exertion and I often had sharp pressure or pain on the top of the head. Then rheumatism was added to my troubles. I have taken just two boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills and they have done me good, not only in one way, but in many. Even my rheumatism is much better."

Mrs. Macdona's symptoms all showed that her kidneys were wrong. If you have similar symptoms try Dodd's Kidney Pills.

LEANING TOWERS OF BOLOGNA.

Intended For Fortified Homes By Builder In Past Ages.

Italy is a land of many leaning towers, among which the Tower of Pisa and the fallen campanile at Venice are the best known. The strangest of the leaning towers, however, are the Torre Asinelli and the Torre Garisenda in Bologna, which were erected in 1109 and 1110 A.D. The builders intended them for fortified homes, of which Bologna at one time possessed as many as two hundred. The gloomy, smooth-walled brick towers standing side by side make a strange impression upon the person who looks up at them from the ground. Dante, in his Inferno, compared the giant Antaeus, who was bending toward him, to the Torre Garisenda "when a cloud passes over it."

The Torre Asinelli is three hundred and twenty feet high and contains a rough staircase of four hundred and forty-seven steps. From the summit, which is four feet out of plumb with the base, you have a fine view of the city. The slant is unintentional, and was probably caused by the sinking of the foundations. Torre Garisenda is one hundred and sixty-three feet high, sixteen feet lower than the Leaning Tower of Pisa, and it is ten feet out of plumb—only three feet less than the Tower of Pisa.

When Ottone Garisenda began to build in 1110 A.D., he apparently wanted his house to surpass his neighbor Asinelli's in oddity; and so he intentionally made his tower out of the perpendicular. He found it impossible, however, to complete the tower at that angle, and had to cease work on it before it attained the height of its companion.

That Explain It.

"Where did you get those scratches on your face?" asked the thin man.
"Car turned turtle," replied the fat man gruffly.
"Loose tire?"
"No, tight chauffeur!"

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

"Father," said a little boy one day, "where is atoms?" "Atoms, my son! You mean Athens, surely?" "No, father—atoms, the place where things are blown to."

When Your Eyes Need Care

Use Marine Eye Medicine. No Smarting—Feels Fine—Acts Quickly. Try it for Red, Weak, Sore Eyes and Granulated Eyelids. Marine 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. Marine Eye Salve in Aseptic Tubes. See and Buy. Write for book of the Eye Free. Marine Eye Remedy Company, Chicago, Ill.

To save labor in building roads, a cart has been invented that spreads stone evenly as it is dumped.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

Christianity is not world-renouncing in the ordinary sense, since it teaches that God made the world and made it very good.

ZAM-BUK

Purely Herbal—No poisonous coloring
Antiseptic—Stops blood-poison
Soothing—Ends pain and smarting, etc.
Pure—Best for baby's rashes.
Keeps all sores.

50c. box. All Druggists and Stores

SAVING THE SUFFERERS.

Celluloid Found Extremely Useful in Alleviating Pain.

Celluloid and shrapnel are two substances that occupy the attention of our Red Cross hospitals to-day, for the former has been found of valuable assistance in the dressing of wounds caused by the latter.

Acute pain is almost always Tommy's portion while his wound is being dressed. The removal of a lint bandage from an open, sensitive wound is particularly painful, and experts are striving to lessen suffering in this respect. They have now found that celluloid placed over an open wound not only proves of great comfort to the patient, but is also particularly helpful for dressing purposes generally.

Quite a simple device it is, too. A sheet of perforated celluloid, softened in acid and of convenient shape and size, is placed over the open wound, while lint bandages take their place above it. When the dressing is required to be changed the bandages are first removed and the celluloid comes away quite easily, without adhering to the wound.

Not one of the least dangers connected with wounds is gangrene, or septic poisoning. Here again celluloid proves helpful. A saline-lint dressing is placed over the perforated celluloid for purifying purposes. The salt liquid flows freely through the perforated holes, while, on the other hand, the wound is enabled to discharge any septic matter quite freely. The patient is put to very little discomfort, for the celluloid, through constant soaking, is rendered both soft and pliable.

UNLUCKY QUILL PEN.

Used by Francis Joseph of Austria and His Brother Maximilian.

Among the many stories of omens that centre round the Hapsburg family is that of an unlucky quill pen.

It was used by Francis Joseph when signing his first proclamation as Emperor of Austria. No sooner had he signed the document than the pen fell from his hand, spluttering ink all over the floor.

"I hope this may not prove an unfortunate omen for my Majesty," said the Court Chamberlain as he picked it up. Maximilian, the brother of Francis Joseph, who was also present, asked for the pen as a memento of an historic occasion, and it was given to him straightaway.

Several years later, with the very same pen, he signed the proclamation appointing himself Emperor of Mexico—a proclamation which, as is well known, led to his death very shortly afterwards. He was executed by the Mexicans, and his wife went mad with grief.

It is not on record into whose possession the pen has now passed.

BABY'S OWN TABLETS AN EXCELLENT REMEDY

When the baby is ill—when he is constipated, has indigestion; colds, simple fevers or any other of the many minor ills of little ones—the mother will find Baby's Own Tablets an excellent remedy. They regulate the stomach and bowels thus banishing the cause of most of the ills of childhood. Concerning them Mrs. Paul Dinette, Cheneville, Que., writes: "I can recommend Baby's Own Tablets to all mothers as I have used them for my little one for constipation and diarrhoea and have found them an excellent remedy." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

The game of golf goes back at least five centuries. One of the pictures in a Dutch illuminated Book of Tours, now in the British Museum, is a painting of three men putting at a hole in the turf as in modern golf. Although the Dutchmen did play and paint golf, they did not write about it, so there are no records describing the game.

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.

Many potato diseases are carried over from one year to the next in the seed. It is, therefore, important that seed be used which is as nearly free from disease as possible. When there is any evidence of common scab or russet scab, blackleg, etc., the seed should be disinfected before it is planted.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

If a regiment of 1,000 men, with equipment of 60,000 pounds marches 10 miles, it does as much work as laborers raising a weight of 200,000 tons a distance of one foot.

ED. 7. ISSUE 16-17.

GILLETT'S LYE

HAS NO EQUAL

It not only softens the water but doubles the cleaning power of soap, and makes everything sanitary and wholesome.

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

Rural Delights.

Brown, the typical Londoner, was spending his week's holiday at a farm. As he was retiring for the first night the farmer's wife stopped him. "Now, what time d'you get up, sir? I suppose, being a Londoner, you ain't very fond of early rising?" "Early rising? No fear! None of that for me! I never get up very early in town. I like bed."

"Very good, sir! In that case, we won't have breakfast till half-past four to-morrow morning!"

PAIN? NOT A BIT! LIFT YOUR CORNS OR CALLUSES OFF

No humbug! Apply few drops then just lift them away with fingers.

This new drug is an ether compound discovered by a Cincinnati chemist. It is called

freezone, and can now be obtained in tiny bottles as here shown at very little cost from any drug store. Just ask for freezone. Apply a drop or two directly upon a tender corn or callus and instantly the soreness disappears. Shortly you will find the corn or callus as loose that you can lift it off, root and all, with the fingers.

Not a twinge of pain, soreness or irritation; not even the slightest smarting, either when applying freezone or afterwards.

This drug doesn't eat up the corn or callus, but shrivels them so they loosen and come right out. It is no humbug! It works like a charm. For a few cents you can get rid of every hard corn, soft corn, corn between the toes, as well as all calluses on bottom of your feet. It never disappoints and never burns, bites or inflames. If your druggist hasn't any freezone yet, tell him to get a little bottle for you from his wholesale house.

Over a river in Mexico there is a 150-foot bridge that is composed entirely of mahogany, worth at the present price of the wood almost \$2,000,000.

MONEY ORDERS
PAY your out of town accounts by Dominion Express Money Orders. Five dollars costs three cents.

It is more blessed to give than to receive, but the majority of us know it merely from hearsay.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

"There, there!" said Mrs. Blue-Myrrh, picking up her little boy who had hurt his toe, "don't cry. Be a man, like mamma!"



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 many plasters or ointments, does not stain the skin.

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

Sloan's Liniment

KILLS PAIN

FOR DISTEMPER

SPOHN'S DISTEMPER COMPOUND

Sure and positive preventive, no matter how horses at any age are afflicted or "exposed." Liquid, given on the tongue; acts on the blood and glands; expels the poisonous germs from the body. Cures Distemper in Dogs and Sheep and Chills in poultry. Largest selling live stock remedy. Cures La Grippe among human beings, and is a sure remedy who will eat it for you. Free Booklet, "Distemper, Cause and Cure."

SPOHN MEDICAL COMPANY,
Chemists and Bacteriologists, Goshen, Ind., U. S. A.

All Fighters.

Two holiday-making Newcastle lads discovered a wasp's nest the contents of which they immediately proceeded to investigate. Soon they were kept very busy with the enemy, who charged them right and left. The lads withdrew for a short time for consultation.

"A'll tell ye," Jack said to his mate, "taak about fightin' for yer hame, thar's not a consahenshus objector amang them!"

NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE

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

"Clean All" BOILER COMPOUND

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Cyclone Shaking and Dampening Great Bars for all requirements
Canadian Steam Boiler Equipment Co., Limited
Tel. Gerrard 3880
20 McGee St. Toronto

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

When buying your Piano insist on having an "OTTO HIGEL" PIANO ACTION

DON'T CUT OUT Shoe Ball, Capped Hock or Bursitis FOR ABSORBINE

will reduce them and leave no blemishes. Stops lameness promptly. Does not blister or remove the hair, and horse can be worked. \$2 a bottle delivered. Book 64 free.

ABSORBINE, JR., for manhood, the cataplectic Halment for Bells, Bruises, Scars, Swellings, Varicose Veins, Allays Pain and Inflammation. Price \$1 and \$2 a bottle of drugstore or delivered. Write call your agent if you wish.

W. F. YOUNG, P. O. F., 519 Lyman Bldg., Montreal, Que.
Absorbine and Absorbine, Jr., are made in Canada.

EUREKA HARNES OIL

softens harness, makes it tougher, stronger.
Penetrates into the leather, closing the pores to water-leather's greatest enemy.

THE IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY, Limited
Branches Throughout Canada

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.

SPOHN'S DISTEMPER COMPOUND

Sure and positive preventive, no matter how horses at any age are afflicted or "exposed." Liquid, given on the tongue; acts on the blood and glands; expels the poisonous germs from the body. Cures Distemper in Dogs and Sheep and Chills in poultry. Largest selling live stock remedy. Cures La Grippe among human beings, and is a sure remedy who will eat it for you. Free Booklet, "Distemper, Cause and Cure."

SPOHN MEDICAL COMPANY,
Chemists and Bacteriologists, Goshen, Ind., U. S. A.

FRIDAY, MAY 18, 1917

The WATCHMAN will be published every Friday.

J. S. GILES, Proprietor.

So a line for Poetry accompanying Memorial Notices.

Address all communications to THE WATCHMAN LACHUTE QUE.

En Passant.

H. C. L. The high cost of living is a subject upon which I am loath to embark. There is so much to be said that the limits of space will not hold it, besides, what is the use? It is the old story of much cry and little wool, the shortage of wool being caused by the repeated shearing of the already shorn lamb.

I stopped the other day to listen to the bitter cry of a man who had to pay five dollars for a bag of potatoes. He was fluent and terse in the same breath, that is, he had much to say and his language was plain, but it was full of weird phrases expressive of what should be done to the bandit who robbed him. I may add that he was an Englishman, and having said that I think I have sufficiently explained. There was a depth of meaning in what he said, even after rubbing all due allowances for his visible and verbal, and his remarks made me think over one or two of the points he embellished. I must say I sympathized with him, for I felt the urgency of his arguments and the importance of his disturbed feelings, particularly as he has hitherto been a law-abiding peaceable citizen, a strong supporter of the government, always paying his taxes cheerfully, and always voting as the farmer's friend.

Freedom of speech may be regarded as a safety valve. Men with grievances have ever ventilated them and reduced the pressure, but there is a nigger sitting on the safety valve this time, and something is liable to give. In the olden time, in the days of Jack Cade, men acted impulsively. Now, they talk and think well before reaching the point of action; this keeps the safety valve right, and the newspapers help to keep the interest below the point of explosion. Yet discontent grows rapidly, and riots are quite things of a dim and distant past. Once on the swing, riots have a tendency to get out of hand, and revolutions have been known to develop from the ferment of riot. Calling conditions irritate more keenly now, than when the line of demarcation between freedom of speech and swift unreasoning exploit was more easily, more readily, crossed. They irritate more, because violent conduct is discouraged by reasonable people, consequently the very freedom with which a grievance is aired gives it a meaning many times more intense than formerly, except, of course, in politics, where bias frequently takes the place of reason, and a propaganda is denounced with noise and vehemence because it emanates from "Galilee."

Everybody agrees that food is the first consideration when its supply is threatened, and almost everybody would agree if urged that just now food certainly counts too much. Its absence, or the difficulty of procuring it at its equitable value in relation to the price of labour, is one of the first things the long-suffering will decide to resist. When the belt has to be tightened then the grime of the situation has to be faced, and that is where the real trouble begins. Why therefore should any government sit tight, doing nothing in the matter, and wait until the grim stage has been reached? In war time, above all others, it is necessary and wise to set limits to many things chief among which is the cost of food. It surely does not require food riots to justify that? Wage are not rising commensurately with the cost of food, and something has to be done. There is no difficulty in fixing out what ought to be done. Ask the man in the street; he will immediately pity your ignorance and tell you to limit the prices. But how to do it? By instant government action. Let an expert commission at once say what is a fair price under the circumstances and let the price be fixed as taxes and tariffs are fixed. It is being done in England and it can as easily be done here. If the government need telling then they must be told that action in the matter must be taken before a worse trouble comes. To sit upon and perhaps feel sorry that things are not right, is not governing, it is simply courting disaster. Great troubles like revolutions and other upheavals in society and the state begin with small and insignificant incidents, but there is no knowing where they will end. Jack Cade's excesses were mostly prompted by the open door of opportunity. Similar excesses are unlikely in the best governed countries, but accidents will happen. An incautious arrest for raiding a secret hoard of food would be as likely to set up a big riot as a lightning match would be to fire a haystack.

All danger can be averted all heart burning and annoyance, all the embittered feeling that foodstuffs are being exploited for the benefit of the few sharks, all the freely uttered denunciations of those in authority, can be removed by a government pronouncement that prices shall not exceed, under penalty, a state limit. This can be done by an Order in Council, without any special act of Parliament, and it would soon operate for the benefit of the workers, who after all are paid and done are very necessary to the successful termination of the war. I only require sufficient courage, and

courage to do the right thing is always praised, later on perhaps, but it wins in the end. Should dissent voices be raised, quell them, and after the war the country will triumphantly justify the means.

This matter is urgent, and I want to see the various members of Parliament and also of the Provincial Parliament publicly and at once state their reasons for, or against, government control. It is all very well to get votes by posing as the friend of the farmer at normal times, but the time is here now when the other side needs a friend. Would it be too much to ask our local members to give their candid opinions of the proposal in the local newspapers? I long to see it proved conclusively that our representatives, (outside of the actual matter of the war) are beyond mere party and class interests at a time like the present, when the country has cried enough to contemplate without civil rumblings and grumbings which must be derogatory to the National status that is being so handsomely won for us in the higher Councils of the Empire, and so manfully on the battlefields of Europe.

LINKSMAN.

Running Down Canada.

Running down Canada and Canadians seems to be an incurable habit of many of our Liberal politicians. The United States had no sooner entered the war than they began in Parliament and the press to tell us how much more honestly, ably and efficiently the Americans are handling war work than the Canadians.

The people of Canada will not be impressed by such talk. When the United States has raised 5,000,000 men; when it has placed 2,500,000 on the firing line; suffered casualties of nearly \$1,000,000 and voted 11,000,000 for war, it will have equalled, in proportion to its population and wealth, the war effort of Canada. Until it does these things, or something approximating them, it will be premature for Canadians to begin sneering at Canada and boasting how much better Americans are than we are at making war.

BEECH RIDGE

Wedding bells for June will soon be ringing. Mrs. Drew who has been sick is slowly gaining strength.

Master Norm in Bradley who has been ill with pneumonia is recovering.

Mr. John Boyd, of Beauce, has been suffering from painful affection of the ear.

Mr. and Mrs. Percs Funcheon and infant son returned from Montreal last week.

Mrs. Edward Lariviere, of Montreal, spent the week end at "Hillcrest."

The Home-makers Club held a special meeting on May 11th, in the Geneva school. Miss Campbell of Macdonald College gave a most instructive address on subjects relating to Home and Country. Among the guests of the Club were: Mrs. Wm. Robertson, Mrs. H. Robertson, Mrs. Wm. Watson, Miss M. Bradley, Mrs. J. Fraser, the Misses Hammond of Centreville, and Mrs. Murray McQuat. Light refreshments were served and new members enrolled. The Club will devote future meetings to Red Cross work and invite every lady to meet with them to help along the noble work.

Graduates with Honours.

A very pretty and enjoyable commencement took place in the auditorium of the First range, N. J., High School on April 26th, 1917. It accommodated fifteen hundred people and it was filled. Ten young ladies graduated as nurses from the Memorial Hospital, Orange, N. J. One of which was Miss Daisy Maripensmore, whose parents live at Stonefield P. Que. Miss Densmore graduated with distinction. The platform was filled with beautiful flowers sent to the young ladies by their various admirers and patients. Refreshments were served in the High School, Gymnasium, followed by dancing, which was fully appreciated and enjoyed by the young people.

BROWNSBURG

Mr. E. J. Johnson left on Monday for a business trip to Lindsay, Ont.

Mother's Day was observed in the Methodist Church on Sunday, when a very good audience assembled.

A very successful "BEE" was arranged last Saturday when a good number of the members of the Methodist Church turned out on Saturday to clean up the Church Grounds and Church. After the work was finished the ladies provided a good Tea in the basement.

Between 1 and 2 o'clock on Sunday morning a fire was noticed in Hardie's Bake-shop, and although the bakery was burned to the ground it took all possible effort to confine the fire and keep the blaze from cleaning out the corner. The loss is only partially covered by insurance.

CARD OF THANKS—Mrs. Harlie d. sires to publicly extend her thanks to all who so kindly assisted in quelling the bakery fire on Sunday morning last. The assistance thus rendered was accepted in deep gratitude, and had it not been for the splendid work of those who helped, the consequences would have been much more serious.

ST. ANDREWS

Mr. John Muir spent the week-end in Montreal.

Mrs. Watson Sr. has recently purchased a Ford Auto.

Miss Elizabeth Walsh was home for the week-end.

Mrs. MacArthur is confined to the house being indisposed.

Miss Lamb purchased a very handsome saddle horse in Montreal last week.

Thursday May 24th being Victoria Day the village stores will be closed.

Mrs. Jeffrey has returned from Montreal for the summer and has opened up her cottage on Queen st.

Mr. Parker School Inspector, visited our Model school on Monday and granted the scholars a holiday May 25th the day after Victoria Day.

Mr. Albright, of California, who has been absent from the County for the last 43 years, is visiting his brother Nelson and other friends.

The Red Cross Society intend giving an entertainment on May 24th, first class talent from Montreal is expected. Be sure and take it in.

The afternoon tea and social evening given by Mrs. W. Lamb last Thursday was a great success, the proceeds amounting to thirty-six dollars which is for the Belgian Fund.

CALUMET

Mr. Armstrong of Navan, Ont., is shipping another lot of horses to the west from this place, having shipped a car load last week.

Mr. J. B. Rochon has received a letter from his son Sergt. Wilfred Rochon who has been wounded in the arm. He writes that he expects to be in the hospital at Keighley, England, for several weeks. He wrote also that he had been wounded at Vimy Ridge.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Lemay and family have suffered a sad loss by the death of their son Leo who died on the 13th inst., after an illness of about ten days, he was a bright young boy, thirteen years old in March last. The parents and friends have the sympathy of the whole community.

GRENVILLE

Regular services will be held on Sunday, May 20th, (P.V.) as follows:—Grenville 11 a.m., Mabel 3 p.m., Stonefield, 7:30 p.m.

The members, adherents and friends of the Scotch Road Presbyterian Congregation are hereby informed that the services will be resumed in their Church for the Summer on the 20th inst., at 3 p.m., and continued fortnightly until and including the 23rd, of September. The dates on which the services will be held will thus be as follows:—May 20th, June 3rd and 17th, July 1st, 15th, and 29th, August 12th and 26th, September 9th, and 23rd. All those interested would do well to cut out and keep this notice for later reference.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the Watchman:

DEAR SIR:—Would you be so kind as to accept in your office a small exhibit of samples of one of the greatest discoveries yet found in Argentine County. It produces over 300 different and serviceable substances useful to all classes of humanity as well as animals. From it can be made one of the strongest poisons that will prove of great use to the farming community in disposing of all kinds of insects, beetles, bugs, Hessian Fly, Army worm, wire worms, and many others that create such havoc with the crops.

I have travelled all through the Laurentian Mountains at my own expense, solely for research, and have found the Psilocin to terrigena in wondrous quantity that will produce the chemicals so badly needed in this country. It is millions of tons at Ripon, French Lake, La Lievre, Gatineau, Pousonby, and St. Michel de Westworth.

The samples will be on exhibit at the Watchman office and I shall be pleased to furnish any further information.

PROF. J. J. MOUREZ.
Lachute, R.R. No. 3,
Argenteuil Co.



Buy shoes that are made in Canada for patriotism. Invictus shoes for quality. At any Invictus agency.

Invictus shoes for quality. At any Invictus agency.



McFAUL BROS. WEST END



\$805 FULLY EQUIPPED

A Car Your Wife Can Drive

YES—and with ease and comfort. There is plenty of room to stretch out in the driving compartment. The Self Starter operates quietly and instantly. And the control is so easy. She doesn't need to throw her full weight on the clutch or brake pedal—the slightest pressure will operate either. She can change the gears with her finger tips, so flexible and responsive is the mechanism. The deep, rich Upholstery and high Seat Backs prevent backache, and the Full Elliptic Springs protect her from jolts and jars.

The BRISCOE, B "4-24" is a universal favorite with women everywhere. It is a car of the highest class at a price within reach of the family of moderate means.

Other notable features of the BRISCOE, B "4-24" are: Tilted Eye-Saver Windshield—Oil Gauge on toe board—Gasoline Gauge on Dash—Automatic Switch with Key Lock—Electric Head Lights with Dimmers—Electric Horn—Speedometer—Ammeter—Tools—Repair Kit—and other important accessories usually classed as "Extras."

The Price includes everything.

BRISCOE, B "4-24" Touring Car or 4-Passenger Roadster, 105-inch Wheel Base, \$895 f.o.b. Brockville, Ont.

WRITE for Benjamin Briscoe's own story of the "Half Million Dollar Motor" or call at your local BRISCOE Garage and let the Car "show" you.

THE CANADIAN BRISCOE MOTOR CO., LIMITED, BROCKVILLE, ONT.

H. DORION, Agent
Lachute, Que.



Beauty
Reliability
Individuality
Silence
Comfort
Originality
Economy

Imported Clydesdale Stallion A1.

The Imported Clydesdale Stallion A1 (Imp.) (8519) (13265) will be at Mr. George Hay's Stables, Lachute Town for the Season.

A.1. is sired by the famous horse, "Baron of Bucklyvie" (5353) (12263) "Baron of Bucklyvie" was sold by Public Auction in sold Scotland for \$47,500.00, the highest price ever obtained for any draught horse in the world. A.1. is well known as a sire, as he has sired more good horses, than any other horse, that has ever been in the County. Parties breeding horses will make no mistake using this horse, as he has stood test, and is perfectly sound in every particular.

Terms: \$10.00 Guarantee.

Breed only to the Blood

Has Produced the Good Ones.

DOC. ALLERTON, Jr.

5174

One of great family of Allerton-Grattac.

Doc. Allerton Jr. is a handsome brown stallion, stands 15.3 hands high, and weighs over 1100 lbs. Bred at Brooklyn, Iowa. Individually he is a horse of grand finish and plenty of substance, with fine disposition, deep strong shoulders, stout back, very strong loins and sit. He is a prize winner in the show ring. He is will forget speed and grand qualities there is no doubt, as he not only inherits, but possesses these qualities in a marked degree.

Doc. Allerton Jr. will make the season of 1917 at the home of his owners.

Terms: \$10.00 to guarantee.

Also Prince Aberdeen '6101.

A fine brown Clydesdale Stallion weight over 1500 lbs., 4 years old. Sire Lord Aberdeen imp. (18493, 14393) Dam (Robina) imp. (18603) ('8262)

Terms: \$8.00 to guarantee.

DAVIS BROS.

Belle Riviere.

County of Two Mountains, P.Q.

"LEADER."

Leader is a beautiful Belgian chestnut horse weighing 1800 pounds. A sure and safe stock getter and parties desirous of procuring good stock will do well to breed from this horse.

TERMS:—\$10. to insure. All mares at owner's risk. All mares clipped of before time will be charged whether they prove in foal or not, payable March 15th, 1918.

ANTHONY McKAIR, Harrington E.

AUCTION SALE.

There will be sold by Public Auction at the residence of

WILLIAM RODGER, East Settlement.

Wednesday, May 23rd, 1917.

The following effects:—One work horse, 1 four year old mare, 11 milch cows, 1 beef cow, 4 heifer calves. These cows are all young and in good shape. Reason for selling, proprietor is in ill-health.

Sale to commence at 2 p.m. sharp.

TERMS:—\$10.00 and under cash, over that amount 9 months credit on furnishing approved joint notes 4 per cent off per annum for cash.

W. J. OY, Licensed Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE.

There will be sold Public Auction at the

ST. PHILIPPE HOTEL,

Saturday, May 19th, 1917

The following effects:—Six bedroom sets complete, 18 mattresses, 10 sewing machines, a lot of framed pictures, 4 dozen chairs, 2 dozen ornamental poles, 2 double wardrobes, potato grubber, 6 chamber sets complete, set of smoothing irons, 2 large tables, 2 centre parlor tables, 1 parlor suite, a lot of blankets, quilts and comforters, a large quantity of window blinds and shades, over one hundred yards of first-class carpet, a large Brussels carpet, 3 bedroom carpets, a lot of jam, crockery, lamps, large quantity of syrup bottles, butter crocks, paints and brushes white lead, 240 lb. scales (new), 3 pickle pails, egg crates, 1 lumber wagon, 1 express, sideboard, 3 buggies, 1 cover murrey with three seats, 1 Laurie for summer and winter use, set light double harness, 2 sets single light harness, 4 horses, 3 cutters, 1 rack sleigh, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

TERMS: \$10.00 and under cash, over that amount six months on furnishing approved joint notes.

INCORPORATED 1853

THE MOLSONS BANK

CAPITAL AND RESERVE \$3,800,000

98 Branches in Canada

A General Banking Business Transacted

Circular Letters of Credit
Bank Money Orders

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT

Interest allowed at highest current rate.

Lachute Branch
VERNON BARRY, Manager
L. J. MATHIEU, Accountant

Of Course You Believe in Signs

THERE are good signs, bad signs and indifferent signs—indicating a variety of things. This sign is a guide to all who use paint. And it has a big double meaning. It emphasizes the purity of the ingredients to be found in every can of B-H "English"



Paint and it guarantees the satisfaction you will have as the result of its application. Its constant use by men best qualified to judge paint values is another sign of its merit. Be guided by this true sign and buy B-H "English" Paint to beautify the exterior of your home.

Geo. Paul, Lachute



You Get them at DEACON'S!

What?

About everything you need in enamelware, and Agateware for Kitchen and Dairy.

We are Specializing just now in Oil-stoves and Refrigerators.

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

The Farmers Supply House

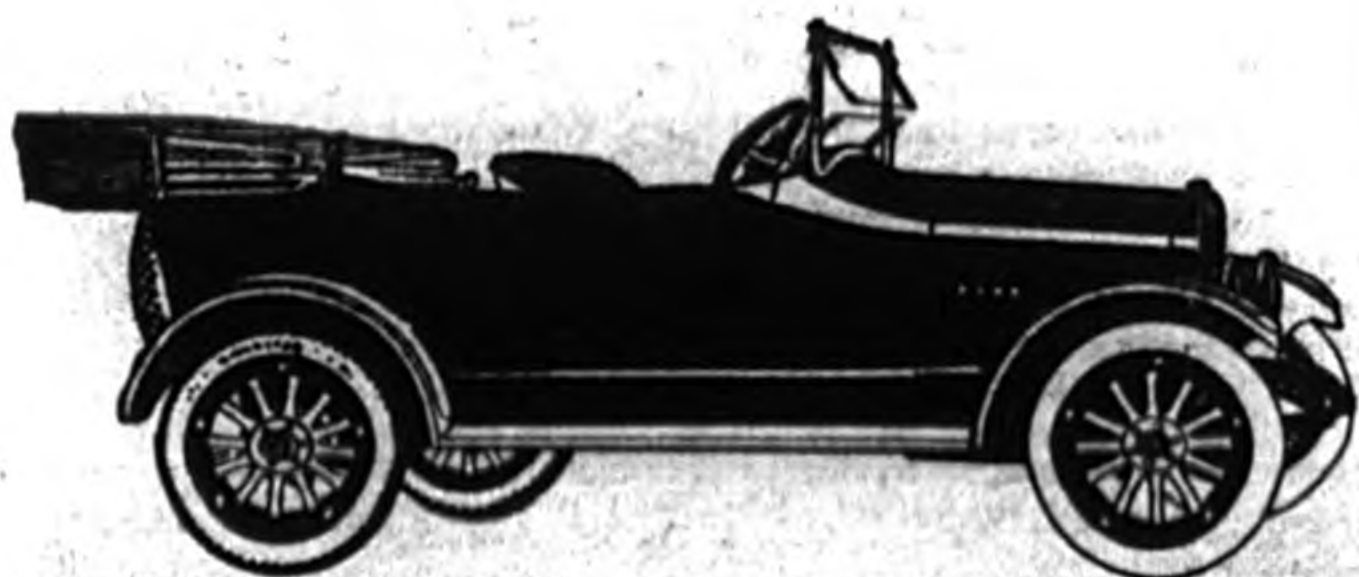
That is what we are now being known as, because it is in our Store you can secure your Harness and Harness Parts, Whips, Rugs, Halters, Sweat-pads, etc. Tudor Luggies and Expresses.

Page Wire Fencing, Binder Twine, Ropes Rennie's Seed Corn

Forks, Shovels, Hoes, Axes and Saws, Nails, Bolts, Hinges and pails, Stewart Clippers and Clipper Plates. Washing Machines, Wringers and Churns. Massey Harris Machinery and Repairs, Bain Wagons and Verity Plows. Cedar Shingles.

Agent for the Gould Shapley and Muir, makers of Brantford Ideal Engines, Windmills, Grain Grinders, Pumping Outfits, Saw Frames, etc.

Russell Rodgers, Lachute



Sterling Value Fortifies Its Beauty

\$910

F.O.B. Chatham

"Looks" alone never sold a good motor car. While the Gray Dorr could hardly be improved for beauty, nor for a personality, a Fifth Ave. elegance, that make it welcome on exclusive thoroughfares anywhere—the man who wants service is the man for whom it was originally built. Its cylinders are cooled independently; it is the only car in its price-class carrying the Westinghouse electric system; clutch and brake are combined in a single foot-pedal. The Gray Dorr crankshaft and rear axle are extra-heavy; fenders and bonnet are squeak-proof; and in equipment it is complete to the last detail.

Value like this makes the Gray Dorr Price of \$910 one of the most reasonable reasons in the world for owning it.

J. Simon, Agent
THE GRAY-DORR MOTORS, Ltd.
Chatham - Ont.

The Gray Dorr name—mark on the radiator of your car is its stamp of worth—the symbol of motor car goodness. It signifies the responsibility of its manufacturers, the continued service it will render to you, and the abiding value of the mechanical parts which compose it. It is the visible pledge of the maker for the satisfaction which his product will give its users!

CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY.

CHANGE OF TIME

Effective May 12th, 1917, Canadian Northern Railway announces the following changes in schedules, effective May 12th, and improved train service as outlined below.

Lachute Hawkesbury Ottawa

Trains Nos. 31 and 32 are cancelled and trains Nos. 7 and 8 will operate as outlined below:

Train No. 7. Leave Lachute 7:02 p.m. daily except Sunday arriving Hawkesbury 7:40 p.m. Ottawa (Central Station) 10:10 p.m. connecting at Ottawa for Smiths Falls, Trenton, Belleville, Toronto and intermediate stations, and at Toronto on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays for all Western Canada and Pacific Coast points.

Lachute Joliette Montreal

Train No. 8. Leaving Lachute 11:16 a.m. daily except Sunday arriving St. Jerome 12:05 noon, Joliette 1:30 p.m. Montreal 2:50.

For tickets, booklets and full information, apply to nearest C.N.R. Agent or write J. Morrison, A.G.P.A., 230 St. James St., Montreal

J. M. ROBY, Agent.

Men's suits run from 35 to 40 breast measure. We are sure to fit you.
W. BANFORD & SON.

MALCOLM SMITH,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER,

Sales conducted in English and French.

Phone No. 131 ring 3.

LACHUTE, QUE.

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 Safe Notes.

General Banking Business Transacted.

Offices Lachute, Brownsburg and St. Philippe;

Sub Agency at St. Philippe, ALBANI LAM ROHE

Sub-Agency at Brownsburg, J. W. LEPINE, Sub-Agent.

Lachute Branch, J. P. McQUAT, Manager.

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. 23.

Macdonald & McColl, Contractors
Main Street, Lachute

Where Right Made Might

Light Four

\$975

Subject to change without notice



Overland success is so eclipsing that one might take it as a matter of course.

But make it have a personal application to you,

—because the cost of any car is too much money to be carelessly spent.

There need be no confusion in selecting the sound value at the same price—make comparisons and see if Willys-Overland does not spell the answer with mathematical correctness.

Do not miss the significance of the overwhelming production that makes it possible for us to give better cars at lower prices.

More than 400,000 owners have been guided to Willys-Overland by their desire for beauty, comfort and luxury in addition to utility.

Due to its gigantic facilities the Willys-Overland industry effects millions in economies; has never found it necessary to skimp or rob a car of value in order to compete; but is able to give surplus value throughout the entire car for far less money.

Might may not make right, but right has made Overland might.

The Overland Light Four from the standpoint of mechanical excellence, easy riding comfort, roominess and beauty is incomparably a better car than can be had in any other make at anything like so low a price.

Come in and see the Willys-Overland Motor Cars—the Light Four and the most comprehensive line of cars ever built by any one producer.

A. C. BRADFORD,
Dealer - LACHUTE, QUE.



Willys-Overland, Limited
Head Office and Works, Toronto, Ontario

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. H. LAFLEUR & Sons, Limited.

Calumet, April 23rd, 1917
Province of Quebec.

Mining Division of Laurentides.

To Mr. B. T. Walker, in trust,

address unknown.

I, W. P. BOSCHART, residing in the County of Carleton, in the District of Ottawa, having made election of domicile at Calumet in the Mining Division of Laurentides hereby give you notice.

1. That I hold a mining license to mine for magnesite on your land lot No. 16, in the 5th Range of the Township of Grenville, and that I intend to mine thereon for the said mineral.

2. That I am ready to enter into a friendly arrangement with you to enable me so to mine. Therefore, within one month from the service of this notice, be good enough to come to a friendly understanding with me as aforesaid.

W. P. BOSCHART, Applicant.

Countersigned
THEO DENIS,
Inspector Mining Division of Laurentides.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

HOMESEEKERS' EXCURSIONS

MAY 8th to OCT. 30th

EVERY

TUESDAY

"ALL RAIL"—also by

THURSDAY'S STEAMER

"Great Lake Routes"

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ORKNEY ISLES HELD IN PAWN

HOW ORKNEY AND SHETLAND
BELONG TO BRITAIN.

Giving an Interesting Bit of History
Which Is Not Generally
Known.

It is not generally known that the Orkney Islands, though supposed to be part and parcel of the British Empire, are in reality held by us exactly as the pawnbroker holds the watch of the impecunious individual who has temporarily parted with that useful article. These islands are only held by us in pawn, and Norway, as it were, holds the ticket.

Long ago Orkney, together with the Hebrides on the west coast of Scotland, belonged to Norway. After the battle of Largs, Norway ceded the latter to Scotland for a cash payment of 4,000 marks and an annual tribute of 100 marks. This tribute, known in history as the Annual of Norway, has to be paid regularly under a penalty.

Payment Refused.

In 1397 Norway, Sweden and Denmark were united under one crown, and when Christian became king of the united realm Scotland had neglected the annual payment for forty years, incurring a penalty of over 40,000 marks. King Christian promptly sent in his account for the whole sum, with a request for immediate payment.

Scotland declined to pay, and as King Christian insisted, a rupture between the two countries seemed inevitable. The King of France, however, who happened to have alliances with both countries, used his influence and suggested a marriage between Prince James of Scotland, afterwards King James the Third, and Margaret, King Christian's daughter, trusting that such a union would lead to a friendly settlement.

Marriage Arranged.

After much haggling the marriage treaty was arranged and the princess dowry fixed at 50,000 florins; 10,000 to be paid within the year and the islands of Orkney to be pledged for the other 40,000.

Only 2000 florins was paid, the Shetland Islands being pledged for the remaining 8000—and there the payments stopped. Though unable to pay, King Christian would on no account accede to the permanent cession of the islands, and it is quite certain that he intended to redeem them, as he was quite entitled to do, for so late as 1668 the plenipotentiaries of Europe declared that the islands were still redeemable. However, neither he nor any of his successors have been able to do so, and that is how Orkney and Shetland belong to Britain.

But supposing that the present ruler of Norway produced the ticket along with the money due and demanded back these islands, it would be interesting to know what would happen.

DEATH RATE IN BRUSSELS.

Twelve in Every Thousand Die Each Month in Spite of Relief Efforts.

Appalling figures have just been received pointing out the situation in occupied Belgium, with more convincing details, perhaps, than has been given before. In the city of Brussels twelve people out of every thousand die each month, and practically every death is traceable to starvation.

This is the condition that obtains in spite of the two and a half years of ceaseless efforts on the part of the Belgian Relief Committee.

And to make matters worse, it is women and children, aged men and women, cripples and the helpless who are the victims. It is those whom the soldiers of Belgium had to leave behind when they went out to fight the battles of humanity.

These are the conditions that the Belgian Relief Committee is asking the people of Canada to help better. The Belgian Relief Committee—the same committee that has its work to do in Belgium—has its offices at 59 St. Peter Street, Montreal, and in practically every town in Canada where contributions to this great relief cause may be sent.

NEW RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT

Former Royal Family Are Virtually Prisoners Under Constant Guard.

The Imperial Winter Palace in Petrograd, one of the most gorgeous buildings in the world, where formerly were held the brilliant affairs of the autocratic Russian court, is to be the scene of the first great decisive step toward the liberation of Russia from the shackles of political bondage. The palace has been seized by the Russian revolutionists and will be put to Government uses. Instead of the imperial standard the red flag of the revolution now floats above the edifice which was once the home of the ex-Czar.

Russian women are to get the ballot. Announcement is made that it has been settled that women shall vote for members of the Constituent (National) Assembly.

Among the precious jewels in the crown jewel room of the Winter Palace is a diamond-studded scepter that cost \$1,200,000. The Orloff diamond, formerly the property of Empress Catherine II, 185 karats fine, is valued at \$225,000, not to mention the priceless quality of its historic associations. A crown ordered by Empress Catherine I is valued at \$550,000.

In addition there are millions of dollars' worth of diamonds, emeralds, rubies and pearls, gathered from all parts of the world in the course of the last century and a half.

The Winter Palace was completed in 1764, but part of it was destroyed by fire in 1837. It was restored during the next two years and made finer than ever. The building is 500 feet long, 385 feet wide and 95 feet high. The grand ambassadorial staircase, constructed of Carrara marble, is one of the architectural wonders of the world.

The last of the Romanoffs was under detention at Tsarskoe-Selo, literally "Village of the Czar," a town situated about forty miles from Petrograd, and containing a Royal residence. The former Czar, the Czarina, the royal couple's only son and their four daughters are now housed in the palace. Every deference has been shown all these members of the former royal family.

The ex-emperor is under constant guard and no one is allowed to communicate with him except on permission by the provisional Government. The former Czar's dagger was taken away from him when he was interned. The one-time ruler of all the Russians is described as "pale, haggard and nervously restless." He frequently bursts into tears and bemoans the fate of himself and family.

Pumping Out Holland.

Holland has called electricity to its aid in its never-ending fight against the encroachments of the sea. In January, 1916, tremendous storms from the west drove the North Sea into the narrow bottle neck of the Zuider Zee. Because of a simultaneous windstorm from the north, the pressure became so great that the dikes gave way and the Waterland region of Holland was flooded. Only the elaborate system of inland dikes and drainage canals and hastily built coffer dam kept the flood from the larger cities. As it was, the flooded area reached almost to Amsterdam. According to the Edison Monthly, three and one-half billion gallons of water covered the land. The existing pumping stations had a capacity of twenty-eight thousand cubic feet a minute—one quarter, perhaps, of what was needed. In the emergency the Dutch decided to use electrically driven centrifugal pumps stationed at many points throughout the flooded area. The floods occurred on January 14. By March 31 the pumps had been built, the motors delivered and installed, the cross-country electric cable had been stretched from Amsterdam and the work of drainage had begun. By the end of April all the polders had been drained, and in another month the lower lakes were emptied. Thus modern pumps and electric motors did all the work in four and one half months, whereas it took a year and a half to clear the land of the flood of 1825, which covered a smaller area.

The bayonet was so called because it was first made at Bayonne in France. The modern bayonet is a short sword (about one foot in length) which fits on to the barrel of the rifle. When not in use it is carried in a scabbard hanging on the left of the soldier's belt.



A New Photo of Prince of Wales at the Front.

The heir to the British throne joined the army four days after the war began, August 8, 1914, as a second lieutenant of the Grenadier Guards. In the following November he went to France as A.D.C. to Sir John French, and on the 18th of the month was promoted to lieutenant. In March, 1916, H.R.H. was temporarily transferred to Egypt as a staff-captain to the commander-in-chief of the Mediterranean Expeditionary Force. On being promoted to his regimental captaincy, he was, last October, posted as a general staff officer, second grade, at army headquarters in France. The Prince of Wales, who has been under fire in the trenches, as published soldiers' letters relate, has twice been mentioned in despatches. Sir John French "mentioned" him for special work as a liaison officer at Neuve Chapelle, for zeal and thoroughness in the performance of duty, and his deep interest in the men's welfare. Sir Douglas Haig "mentioned" him more recently "for gallant and distinguished conduct in the field."

Fur Production in Canada.

Canada's rich resources in fur-bearing animals formed her earliest commercial attraction, and, through generations of energetic exploitation, the fur industry has occupied an important position in primary production. Of recent years it has become increasingly evident that the permanent preservation of this source of wealth demands the much more rigorous protection of fur-bearers. One of the essential requirements is the collection of accurate statistical data of fur production from year to year, as a reliable index to the increase or depletion of our resources. Such a system is already enforced in several provinces, where trappers and fur dealers are licensed and compelled to make annual returns as to their operations. Similar measures should apply to every important fur producing region of the Dominion.

Post Office Deficit Accounted For.

Helen was the little daughter of a thrifty woman, who always took advantage of bargain sales. One day the little girl rushed home from the post office, and said to her mother: "Mamma, you can get a five-dollar money order at the post office for five cents."

WHEN THE MOOSE CHARGED.

Thrilling Incident of a Hunting Trip in Quebec Province.

In a Book-Lover's Holidays in the Open, Col. Theodore Roosevelt takes his readers into the less familiar corners of both North and South America. Many of his experiences were exciting, but perhaps the most thrilling was his encounter with a bull moose when on a recent hunting trip in Quebec.

When we were half a mile from the landing, he says, we saw a big moose on the edge of the shore ahead of us. He looked bigger than the one I had shot that morning, and his antlers were rather more palmed. We paddled up to within a hundred yards of him, laughing and talking, and remarking how eager we should have been if we had not already got our moose.

At first he did not seem to notice us. Then he looked at us, but paid no further heed. We were surprised, but paddled on past him; we supposed that he did not realize what we were. But another hundred yards put us to windward. Instead of turning into the forest when he got our wind, the moose merely bristled up the hair on his withers, shook his head and walked along the shore after us. Plainly he meant mischief. So we turned the canoe round and paddled on our back track. But the moose promptly turned and followed us along the shore. We yelled at him, and Odillon struck the canoe with his paddle, but with no effect.

For more than an hour he thus kept us from the shore, running to meet us wherever we tried to go. The afternoon was waning, and a cold wind began to blow. He was not a pleasant-looking beast to meet in the woods in the dusk. We were at our wit's ends to know what to do. At last he turned, shook his head and, with a flourish of his heels, galloped—not trotted—for fifty yards up along the little river that paralleled the portage trail. I called Arthur's attention to that, as he had been telling me that a big bull never galloped. Then the moose disappeared at a trot round the bend. We waited a few minutes, cautious of landed and started along the trail, watching to see if the bull were lying in wait for us. Arthur told me that if he now attacked us I must shoot him at once or he would kill some one.

A couple of hundred yards on, the trail led within a few yards of the little river. As we reached that point a smashing in the brush beyond the opposite bank caused us to wheel; and the great bull came headlong for us. Arthur called to me to shoot. With a last hope of frightening him I fired over his head, without the slightest effect. At a slashing trot he crossed the river, shaking his head, with his ears laid back and the hair on his withers bristling.

"Tirez, m'sieu", tires; vite, vite!" called Arthur, and when the bull was not thirty feet away I put a bullet into his chest, in the sticking point. It was a mortal wound, and stopped him short.

I was sorry to have to kill him, but there was no alternative. As it was, I only stopped him in the nick of time, and had I not shot straight at least one of us would have paid forfeit with his life. Even in Africa I have never known anything except a rogue elephant or buffalo, or an occasional rhinoceros, to attack so viciously or with such premeditation when he was neither wounded nor threatened.

Work.

Let me but do my work from day to day,
In field or forest, at the desk or loom,
In the roaring market-place or tranquil room;
Let me but find it in my heart to say,
When vagrant wishes beckon me astray,
"This is my work; my blessing, not my doom;
Of all who live, I am the one by whom
This work can best be done in the right way."

Then shall I see it not too great, nor small,
To suit my spirit and to prove my powers;
Then shall I cheerful greet the laboring hours,
And cheerful turn, when the long shadows fall
At eventide, to play and love and rest,
Because I know for me my work is best.

—Henry Van Dyke.

WAR DOGS DOING THEIR BIT.

Remarkable Feats That Trained Dogs Are Doing on Battlefield.

The Germans entered the war with hundreds of dogs trained to perform various services. They had the dogs that did what the St. Bernards used to do, namely, hunt out perishing men, and bring their friends to them. They had also scouting dogs, and dogs that would growl or bristle at the approach of a stranger. They had dogs that would recognize an enemy, by what means we do not know, but maybe by his uniform, and seize him if the opportunity arose.

In the matter of training their dogs for war the Germans, as usual, led. France, however, copied very quickly. The Belgians, always animal-lovers, had made use for years of the dogs that dragged their rapid-fire guns in time of war as they dragged their milk wagons in time of peace. It was not long before both Belgians and French had established a dog service in the army quite equal to that of the Germans.

Some of the things the dogs have been taught to do remain almost miraculous even to those who are not altogether ignorant of the brain-power that may be developed in a dog. For instance, a dog at a listening post, whose business it is to give warning of the approach of an enemy, has been taught to do so not by barking or even by growling, but merely by pricking his ears or scratching on the ground.

He has been taught to cross ground that is being swept by shell and bullet carrying despatches, to continue even after he has been wounded. He has been taught, in some cases, to distinguish between an offensive and a defensive, to know when to hurl himself upon an enemy patrol, and when to lie close to the ground to let the Boche pass.

In one authenticated instance an English Airedale, at his master's bidding, seized a bomb that had fallen in a trench and rushed with it into the open. The dog was blown to pieces, but the lives of a dozen men were saved. They are taught to work sometimes for two days and two nights without rest. They are taught to ignore the trench rats, a particularly hard job to teach a terrier, and to make no sign whatever unless a German approaches.

They can see and hear further than a man, and at night they have frustrated scores of surprise attacks. Their services in the past couple of years of trench warfare have been invaluable, and we are glad to learn that on more than one occasion particular dogs have been mentioned in official French despatches, and have even been decorated.

GERMAN FRIGHTFULNESS.

Some of the Means Employed by the Enemy to Injure Civilians.

Tempting French children with poisoned candy is the accusation made against the Germans again, as it was in Serbia and Rumania. The candy drops from the skies, so to say, which appeals the more to childhood. The police of Bar-le-Duc, where the American flying corps was stationed formerly, and of Besancon, have warned the people to forbid children from eating candy from boxes of sweetmeats which they may find. The packages of bon-bons are dropped by German aviators, it is alleged, and the sweets contain arsenic and other poisons. Moreover, it is charged that packets filled with tubes containing the germs of contagious diseases are being sown by Teuton flyers. The curious and incautious open such a packet and the germs, if the report is to be credited, infect all those near.

The French troops easily defeat the Germans' attempts to poison them by tampering with drinking water. Medical officers, keeping pace with the advanced troops, examine all springs and wells and mark poisoned water "drinking forbidden."

Meantime fresh water is piped along just behind the advance guards. The Germans usually throw dead horses into the wells, but sometimes they use arsenic.

Too Much Water.

George was hampered by a mother whose idea of godliness was cleanliness. Notwithstanding the frequent baths to which he was condemned George thrived exceedingly. One day a neighbor remarked on his rapid growth. "Yes," said George; "that's ma's fault. She waters me so much!"

ODD MENTION.

Selection of good seed won't help you if you let the hoe rust.

To keep the good dinners coming the cook must have plenty of raw material. See that she has them.

When wood is dry is the time to store it in the shed. Your wife can not hurry dinner with wet wood.

Have you made the last payment on the farm mortgage? Then get a release and have it recorded.

All Frenchmen can cook and are not ashamed of it. How many Canadian farmers can say the same?

Condemn no man unheard, for illness or lost courage may bear the likeness of laziness. Put hope in the man.

Life's success is not measured by acres or dollars in the bank, but by the comforts that you have every day.

If the robins do police duty over your orchard don't object to the cherries they take. They have earned them. Set more trees.

50 per cent. more than the May hatch, and the May hatch is worth 100 per cent. more than the June hatch.

Be ready at all times to drop everything and run when an animal or fowl is hurt, and apply "first aid to the injured"; and be sure to learn what to do beforehand.

A word to the young man with the big ambition: Put a little money in the bank or invest it somewhere so that it will bring in a regular return. It goes better than the clock. You don't have to wind it up—it runs on night and day and always works for its owner's good.

Wood and Water.

The destruction which the war has wrought in British forests has caused many an artist to shed unpatriotic tears. Yet the scarring of beauty spots is merely one objection to tree-felling on a large scale.

The rains which refresh the earth, and which are essential to its productivity, are largely influenced by the effect of forests on the upper atmosphere, and—to carry the danger of tree-felling to its fantastic limit—if every tree in the world were felled the earth would indeed be a parched planet!

Many ideas have been held in regard to rain, and many experiments worked out. People used to ring church bells during dry seasons, hoping the concussion would bring rain. The effect of gunfire upon weather is still a debated point. Not long ago the wine-growers of Italy and Austria feared for their crops, and induced their Governments to try "weather shooting" on a big scale. The results were unsatisfactory, though they did not shake everybody's belief in gunfire as a rain producer.

The Fruits of Perfection.

"Be good," observed the wrinkled philosopher, "and you will be happy." "Prove it!" challenged the young man of the world.

"Why, that is quite simple! If you hate you will be hated. If you are greedy your appetite will grow beyond your capacity to feed it. If you steal you will never enjoy possession. If you sneer at others be sure they will sneer at you. Then, thousands of digestions are ruined by irritability, and more people have died from fear of cholera than from the disease itself." "Tush!" retorted the young man of the world. "You hate your master, and sneer at him. You are a perfect pig at meals; and I saw you once stealing an apple from your neighbor's garden. As for irritability, didn't you snap at me just now when I slammed the door, and aren't you for ever colliding yourself for fear of pneumonia?"

"Quite true," said the philosopher. "I have never spent a really happy day in my life."

And the young man went, pondering, on his way.

Bird of Sweetest Song.

It is said the larks of Scotland are the sweetest singing birds of earth. No piece of mechanism that man has ever made has the soft, sweet, glorious music in it that the lark's throat has. When the farmers of Scotland walk out early in the morning they flush the larks from the grass, and as they rise they sing, and as they sing they circle and higher and higher they go, circling as they sing, until at last the notes of their voices die out in the sweetest strains that earth ever listened to.

The Doings of the Duffs.



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THROUGH THE DARK SHADOWS

Or The Sunlight of Love

CHAPTER XXV.—(Cont'd).

"What I asked a month ago," replied Wilfer. "I want my niece, Jessica. I want her, and I'm going to have her, so you'd better own up where she is."

Adrien turned to the others, who were standing silent in their astonishment.

"This man," said Leroy, "has a fancied grievance against me; I know nothing of where this girl is, or what has become of her."

"That's false!" retorted Wilfer.

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The Housewife's Corner

Making Others Work.

The faculty of directing others is one of the rarest of gifts. Every day one meets hard-working people who cannot manage others, who do not discern the aptitude of others, who do not trust others, who persist in attending to every little detail in person.

This executive faculty of getting the very best out of others is of course most appreciated in men who fill great positions in armies or in nations, where the chief can only map out the large lines of an enterprise and must leave all detail to subordinates in their respective degrees; but precisely the same faculty appears in the housekeeper who has perhaps one maid to direct, perhaps merely her own daughter. Lack of that faculty is one of the chief causes of the servant problem, and one of the reasons why girls leave the farm.

The gift of domestic management, as of all management, is inborn, but to a large extent it can be learned, and certain simple rules are of great importance. First, when you give orders, see that they are obeyed. That in itself implies that orders should not be ill-considered, or confused, or conflicting. Bid no one to do what cannot be done. Second, put yourself in the place of those under you. Napoleon was walking with a lady in Saint Helena, and they met a man carrying a heavy load who obliged them to turn out of the path. The lady was indignant. "Consider the burden, madam," said the great emperor. If you at all times consider the burden, you will find your servants glad to give

having ruined you and put you out of the running, he meant to have a try for your sweetheart."

Adrien turned on her almost fiercely, and glanced at Constance, who motioned him to be silent.

"That surprises you, does it?" continued Ada. "Some of you ladies and gentlemen are as blind as bats. I could see his little game months ago. That was his object; and he didn't care what he did to gain it. But he went a bit too far when he tried to do me!"

She turned to Jessica, and, laying her hand on the girl's shoulder, drew her forward.

"You want to know who this is? Well, it's just as I said before. She's my niece. I don't think anybody, looking at the two of us, will deny the relationship, either. She takes after her mother. And now, you want to know who her father is?"

Again she paused to heighten the effect of her words. But before an answer could be given, a girl's cry of horror rang out, and Jessica suddenly flung herself in front of Adrien.

Jasper Vermont, for the first time catching sight of Harker, and realising at last that the game was up, indeed, had made a sudden movement, once more wrenching himself free from Shelton. Something glittered in his hand; then came a flash, a report, and with that one scream of agony, the lifeless form of Jessica fell into Adrien's arms.

In an instant, all was in confusion. Jasper Vermont, with a mocking laugh, had sprung over the stone balustrade, and was running across the turf in the direction of the stream which, lower down, spanned the racecourse, and, even at this time of the year, was almost a foaming torrent.

Attracted by the sound of the shots, the servants had approached, and now set off in hot pursuit. But Jasper Vermont was fleet of foot, and when he had gained the top of the rising ground he turned for one second to laugh again. But the laugh died on his lips, as a voice—audible even above all the hub-bub and confusion—the shrill voice of Ada Lester, screamed:

"You villain! You have murdered your own child!"

Those who were in pursuit saw him suddenly stagger, as he realised that the girl, whose identity he had that day learnt for the first time, had received the bullet he had intended for Adrien Leroy.

With a short, sharp cry, like that of a wounded animal, he missed his footing, fell backwards into the stream, which at this point was both wide and deep, and was carried away; drowning before the very eyes of the man who had so loved and trusted him, and whom he had so bitterly wronged.

CHAPTER XXVI.

The suddenness of the tragedy which had taken place postponed all further discussion.

The sunlight, streaming through the latticed windows of one of the rooms in the Castle, shed its rays on the still form of the young girl, who had given her life for the man she loved so well.

Beside the bed knelt Adrien Leroy, his face buried in one hand, the other resting upon the still one that lay, white as marble, on the silken coverlet. He had come, overwhelmed with pain, from the scene on the terrace, to pour forth a passionate grief and remorse over this young life that had been so generously given up to save his.

It mattered nothing to him that the dead girl was the daughter of the man whom he had befriended, and who had used his generosity only as a means by which to betray him; it mattered nothing that his grief might even now be misconstrued by the tongues of the uncharitable. He knelt in the deepest humility by the dead girl's side, deeming his life all unworthy to have been saved at such a cost; and while he implored the pardon of the great Creator for the follies of his past life he called on the Almighty to hear the vows which he now made—that for the future his steps would be in wiser paths.

(To be continued.)

you their best. Third, learn system. Work thoroughly planned is half done. It is amazing how a task is lightened when you see the end of it and its relation to other tasks. And the beginning of system for others is to understand its working for yourself.

The thorough comprehension and application of these rules form a large part of housekeeping, which is an art, and which can be learned, like other arts. Do not let your girls neglect this elementary training while they are practicing the finer graces of social life.

The Economical Housewife.

In the home the plan of saving in small things is easily carried out, for there are so many ways in which it may be done—when one egg will answer every purpose of two; when the fancy cake or pie may be omitted from the menu and save not only the money but the time it would require the housewife to make it; when the stitch taken in the table-cloths and napkins will make them last longer; when in numberless ways the economical woman will find opportunities that will cut down expenses without any perceptible difference in the results. There is a saying that a woman can throw out more with a teaspoon than a man will bring with a bushel.

The bank account that is added to systematically in small amounts often grows more rapidly than the one to which large amounts are added occasionally. It is the same idea which makes the steady waste in small things mount to such proportions—it is the keeping constantly at it either in the saving or the wasting that counts rather than the amount at one time.

The Value of the Stock Pot.

The stock pot should be one that has a close-fitting lid, and should be kept only for this purpose. When not in use, wash, dry and set aside. Where the family is small make the stock once or twice a week. Use all pieces of bone and meat trimmings. When purchasing meat, insist on getting all bone and trimming.

To make three quarts of stock use: One small knuckle of veal, one pound of shin of beef, one bunch of potteries, one carrot, one turnip, one onion, five quarts water.

Wash the meat and put in the pot. Add herbs and vegetables, peeled and cut in dice. Now add the water, which must be cold, and bring to boiling point. Set on the back of the stove and let simmer for five hours. Strain into bowl. Set in cold place over night. Remove the fat. Use as desired.

The meat may be used for meat loaf or sausage after it is taken from the stock pot. See that the butcher cracks the bones well. Add pieces of bone and trimmings as they accumulate. Return the unused stock to the stock pot every three or four days. Bring to a boil, skim and cook slowly for one hour. Strain and return to the bowl and finish as directed.

Rhubarb Recipes.

Rhubarb Tarts.—One cup flour, one-half teaspoonful salt, one teaspoonful baking powder, six tablespoonfuls shortening, three or four tablespoonfuls cold water. Sift the dry ingredients, then rub or cut in shortening. Mix to stiff dough with the water. Roll one-fourth inch thick. Line pie tin and fill with the prepared rhubarb.

To Prepare Rhubarb.—Two cups rhubarb, one cup sugar, two tablespoonfuls cornstarch. Mix well, then pour into prepared crust and cover top with a thin lattice work of strips of dough. Bake for thirty minutes in moderate oven. This may be garnished with whipped cream.

Rhubarb and Raisin Jam.—Three cups stewed rhubarb, three cups sugar, one cup seeded and chopped raisins, Juice one orange, juice one lemon. Cook until thick in porcelain-lined kettle; pour in sterilized jelly glasses and seal in manner usual for jellies. Dates, figs, bananas, prunes, dried peaches or apricots may be used in place of raisins.

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Dyeing

Moderate Charges

We Pay Carriage Charges
One Way.

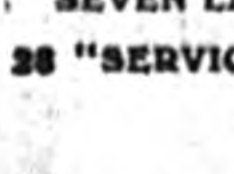
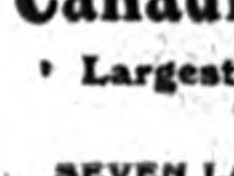


PARKER'S DYE WORKS, Limited
Cleaners and Dyers

791 Yonge Street Toronto

Rhubarb and Rice.—Cook one-half cup of washed rice in three cups of water until all the water is absorbed. Use a double boiler, cool and add: One cup sugar, one-quarter teaspoonful salt, one cup stewed rhubarb, one-half cup whipped cream. Mix rice, sugar, salt and rhubarb thoroughly, then fold in the whipped cream. Mold in a china or glass dish. To serve: Unmold and serve with a thin rhubarb sauce.

The "Groundwork" of Health, Comfort and Economy



when days are wet and "all out-doors" is sloppy, is a good pair of rubbers, rubber boots or rubber farm shoes.

The sure guide to good rubber footwear—your guarantee of service and protection—is one of these Trade Marks:

"JACQUES CARTIER" - "GRANBY"

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Canadian Consolidated Rubber Co. Limited

Largest Manufacturers of Rubber Goods in the British Empire

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SEVEN LARGE, UP-TO-DATE MANUFACTURING PLANTS IN CANADA

38 "SERVICE" BRANCHES AND WAREHOUSES THROUGHOUT CANADA



"THAT'S THE POLISH"

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SHOE POLISHES

10¢ - BLACK-WHITE-TAN - 10¢

F. F. Dalley Co. of Canada, Ltd.
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Redpath SUGAR



has never been offered as "just as good" as some more famous brand; for Sixty Years it has itself been that more famous brand—and deservedly.

"Let Redpath Sweeten it."

Made in one grade only—the highest!

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

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

Head-quarters for the following:

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Shellac, Etc., Etc.
Paroid Ready Roofing, Amatite Roofing, and One, Two and Three ply Roofings.
Felt Sheeting of all kinds.
Garden hose, Nozzles, Sprayers Etc.
Garden tools of all descriptions
Horse-Fork Rope at last year's Prices.

Let us give you quotations on the above. We can save you money.

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
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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 Chocolates and Bonbons 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

TAILOR

Main Street, - Lachute.

THE BANK OF OTTAWA

HEAD OFFICE, OTTAWA ONT.

Established Forty-three Years

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HON. GEORGE BRYSON, President. JOHN B. FRASER, Vice-President.
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Reserve Fund & Undivided Profits..... 4,868,179 64

Established in Lachute Eighteen Years

A General Banking Business Transacted

Good Notes discounted at the lowest current rate, and every consideration extended to farmers who are always welcome.

This Bank is prepared to handle Cheese Accounts on the very best terms. Sale notes may be discounted or left for collection.

Our long acquaintance with the business in this County enables us to give a most efficient and satisfactory service.

In our Savings Department deposits of One Dollar and upwards are received, interest paid from date of deposit and credited half yearly. Joint accounts may be opened and Money withdrawn by either party or the survivor, without any delay.

Banking may be carried on by mail when it is not convenient to call at any of our offices.

Ninety-five Branches in Canada and Agent
for the Bank of Montreal

Five Branches in the County of Argenteuil.

J. R. PARRIS, Manager.
Agents in Great Britain
Parr's Bank, Limited.

ROBERT MILLER

DEALER IN

Farm Machinery, Deering and McCormick also Fleury and Wilkinsons famous Plows, J. B. Dore's Thrashers, Etc., International Mogul Engines, Munro & McIntosh Buggies and Expresses. A large stock to choose from. Peerless Wire Fencing and Gates, Harness and Harness Parts, Rugs, Whips, Pumps, Stoves, Banges, Oils, Churns, Washing Machines, Wringers, Beatty Bros., Stalls, Stanchions, Litter and Feed Carriers, Hay Forks and Rope, Ladders, Shingles, Clapboards, Etc.

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

Harness Repairing neatly and promptly done on the premises by Mr. Louis Lacroix.

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 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

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 I have been telling you about is

The Metz

Celebrated Geerless Transmission Car
2 and 5 Passenger

Call and let me demonstrate to you that I have the best pleasure and business car in Canada.

W. J. BOYD, Licensed Auctioneer, LACHUTE, QUE.

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

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

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

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

L. L. LEGAULT B.C.L.,
ADVOCATE,
Roby's Block.
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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,
Main Street, Lachute Que.

The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XLII

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, MAY 25, 1917.

NO. 17

ICE CREAM PARLOR

Ice Cream Sodas Sundaes and Bricks.

VEGETABLES:—Lettuce, Celery, Etc. and all in Season.

FRUITS:—Strawberries, Pineapples, Bananas, Oranges, Lemons, Apples, Etc

CANDY & NELSON CHOCOLATES:—A well-assorted Stock to choose from. Shipment fresh every week.

P. PAQUIN, - Lachute

CENTRAL MEAT MARKET

Wholesale and Retail
Phone 55

A. RAYMOND
Main Street, Lachute

FOR SALE.—A Motor Boat. Apply to MRS. HOLLAND, Ivan Bower.

VACANT LOTS FOR SALE.

Vacant building lots for sale situated on Robert Street, Mary Street, Grace Street, also dwelling-house West Ward. Terms to suit purchaser. Apply to T. DALLAIRE, Lachute Mills.

FOR SALE.—A driving mare (blood) five years old. Apply to A. RIDDELL, Blacksmith, Lachute.

FOR SALE.—A good Gramophone with two records, a Square Piano, and a first-class genuine bark canoe. For information write to Box 42, Lachute Mills.

FOR SALE.—Five Burial Lots in the Lachute Cemetery will be sold either in half lots or whole lots as purchaser requires. Apply to G. J. WALKER, Lachute.

ARGENTEUIL WOOL GROWERS AND SHEEP BREEDERS CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION.

Grading Dates of the Argenteuil Wool Growers and Sheep Breeders Association will be on June 11th, 12th, 13th, and 14th, at the Exhibition Buildings Lachute. The Association has decided to have all wool grading done at Lachute.

J. W. GALL, Sec.-Treas., Lachute.

ICE! ICE!

Protect Public Health and be sure to leave your order for ice this summer

with V. A. PAQUIN, at Lachute, or J. P. PAQUIN, Brownsburg

The latest in Millinery, Bonnets, Middles Corsets, Hosiery, Everything in Ladies' Wear. Lowest Prices and Reliable Goods at H. E. BURWASH, REG'D.

WASHED WOOL.

Farmers or Merchants having Washed Wool to dispose of are invited to communicate with us.

AYERS LIMITED, Lachute Mills, Que.

CRESWELL'S

Canada Cement

Prices Right

R. Creswell Regist'd.

LOCAL NEWS

Miss Maggie McKimmie spent the week-end in Montreal.

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

Mr. B. Cole, of Ottawa, was in town the early part of this week.

Mr. Charles Joss of Three Rivers spent a few days in town this week.

The S.S.S. Club will meet this week at the home of Miss Shepherd.

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

Mr. Robert Miller and daughter Annie spent the week-end at 16 Island Lake.

Miss Hattie McCoy and Mr. Lorne McCoy of Montreal spent the week-end in town.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Roberts and infant were guests of Miss Eva Deacon for the week-end.

Mr. Robt. Cruise M.P. of Dauphin, Manitoba, was the guest of his brother John over Sunday.

Miss Jessie McArthur, of Montreal, is spending a few days this week the guest of her parents.

Mr. H. S. Shearman was the week-end guest of Rev. and Mrs. F. J. Hayden at the Parsonage.

Miss Norah and Mr. Edward Christie of Montreal, were guests of their mother Mrs. Geo. Christie this week.

Mr. & Mrs. Jno. Shaw, of Harrington, were in town on Wednesday last as guests of Mrs. Robt. McIntyre.

Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Calder and sons John and Harold are spending a few days this week at 16 Island Lake.

Mr. Duncan Paul, of Sarasac Lake, N. V. was in town this week and took a run out to his Island Home at Lake Louise.

Mr. John Calder of McGill is home for the summer vacation and Pte. George of McGill Heavy Siege Battery spent the week-end in town.

Miss Laura Davis and Miss Young of Morin Heights, and Messrs. John Davis and Cooper of Montreal were guests of Mrs. Wm. Deacon this week.

Miss E. S. Anderson will speak at the Golden Rule Class on Sunday morning next, her subject being "Literature and Religion." A good attendance is looked for.

Miss Manson, teacher in the Strathcona School, Montreal, spent the week-end as the guest of Miss E. S. Anderson, Miss Manson returning on the Sunday evening train.

Mr. J. D. Campbell was appointed as delegate to the Conference from the Annual District Synod, held last week in Montreal. The conference is to be held in Pembroke.

Messrs. Jack Menzies, Ernest Saunders, M. C. Fletcher, J. H. Featherstonhaugh are the latest recruits to join up with the 70th battery of Montreal. They expect to leave on Monday for camp at Petawawa.

Next Sunday morning Rev. F. J. Hayden, B.A., will deliver a Spring Sermon, the subject being "The Time for the singing of Birds has come." In the evening he will deliver a special address on great books, subject Hawthorne's "Scarlet Letter."

Church of England services will be held (D.V.) in Lachute parish on Sunday 27th inst. as follows:—St. Simeon's Church Lachute at 10.30 a.m. and 7 p.m. Rector's Bible Class at 9.30 a.m., following a course on the Types and Prophecies of our Lord in the Old Testament. Services at Brownsburg and Louise, each at 3 p.m.

Brownsburg Good Roads. Tuesday morning saw the first road-work started in the Province of Quebec this year and that is on the town line to Brownsburg. The Government engineer Mr. Lefebvre was here and left Mr. Gourle as expert in charge while the supervision of the work is left with Mr. Jno. McPaul.

Summer School. This is to be the last year for the Summer School for the Training of Teachers and is only open to those who hold a Provisional Diploma from this school and who furnish from an Inspector or a report of successful teaching for the past year. The school opens on July 3rd to July 31st, and is under management of Principal Chas. McBurney, B.A., and Inspector J. W. McOuat, B.A. Miss Annie Fielding of Montreal has been secured as special instructor in Music and Drawing and Mr. Harold McOuat, B.S.A. of Macdonald College is appointed special instructor in Nature Study and Elementary Agriculture.

Mr. H. S. Shearman, of Montreal, was this special speaker at the Golden Rule Class last Sunday morning, his subject being "Ideals." In the course of his address he stated he had been a preaching Layman for forty years and had endeavored to reach his Ideal—Trying to help men to find themselves and reach their ideals. He thought it was possible to reach an ideal, though extremely difficult. A child's ideal was to like his Father, and Man's highest ideal should be to like his Heavenly Father. Quite a little discussion took place at the close. A vote of thank was passed to Mr. Shearman for his services.

Private Howard Nichol of the McGill Heavy Siege Battery, Montreal, is spending a short visit in town.

Join the 70th. The 70th Battery of Montreal are waiting for recruits. It is a Field Artillery Unit, equipped with horses and 18lb. guns, the type of gun that is doing such excellent work in France and causing the retirement of the German armies. You are asked to line up and unite with the legions of men now assembled in France and fight in defence of the liberty for which their forefathers fought and died, a liberty which is the Empire's proud heritage.

Red Cross Tea. The Ladies of the local branch of the Red Cross Society netted \$196.00 on Saturday last when they gave their tea in the Victoria Hall, and at which the drawing for the Diamond Ring took place. The hall had been prettily decorated for the occasion and a bevy of young ladies were in attendance. The candy table was in charge of Mrs. T. Christie assisted by the Misses Ruby Hampton and Kenmore Barron. The tea table was presided over by Miss Barron in which she was ably assisted by the Misses Cameron and Aggie Hay, Elsie Palliser, Edith Beers, Jean McGibbon, Elsie Hay, Eva Deacon, Lila Giles. About five o'clock little Miss Mona Potter performed the pleasant task of drawing for the Diamond ring and Mr. Frank Brennan was the fortunate possessor of the winning ticket. The proceeds of the ring sales amounted to about \$136.00 and about \$60.00 was realized from the candy and tea. On the whole it was most successful.

Our Casualty Lists

PTE. H. B. CAMPBELL.

Private Harold Bertram Campbell, son of Peter C. and Mrs. Campbell (nee Jessie MacOuat) of Brownsburg, B.C. was killed in action at Vimy Ridge. He was a grandson of Mr. Jas. MacOuat Brownsburg and Mrs. John Campbell Dalesville, aged 20 years.

PTE. R. W. STRONG.

Mr. Matthew J. Strong, of Cambria, has received word that his third son Randolph has been severely wounded in the arm and is now in hospital at Manchester, England. He joined up with the Heavy Siege Battery last spring and in August went across. His elder brother Garnet is with the Forestry Battalion.

PTE. A. N. MACGIBBON.

Mr. Peter MacGibbon, of Vankleek Hill, Ont., received a message from Ottawa stating that his brother, 116227, Private Alex Norman MacGibbon was wounded in his right arm and back, and had been transferred from France to Liverpool. He enlisted in Kamloops, B.C. with the 11th, C.M.R. and went Overseas last July. Alex or Lexie as he was commonly called is a son of the late Wm. MacGibbon of Dalesville, but at the death of his father and mother, in his sixth year he went to live with his relatives, Mrs. A. MacKenzie and family, of Mount Maple (now of Mabel, Que.) where he lived as son and brother until he left for the West. His brother Duncan went Overseas with him, but were separated in England through illness. Duncan is somewhere in France. Mrs. Gordon Townsend of Ogdensburg, Que. is his only living sister.

BROWNSBURG

Nurse Fraser, of Montreal, was the guest of Mrs. Wm. Murray this week. A special Trustee meeting was held at Mr. John McCluskey's last Tuesday. A full Trustee Board being present. We regret that Mrs. W. P. Mott is not making the progress or recovery from her serious accident as was hoped for. It is feared that rheumatism is settling in the injured limb and serious complications are feared.

EAST SETTLEMENT.

On Sunday last, East Settlement Sunday School was reopened for the summer months. Revs. J. L. George M.A., and F. J. Hayden B.A. were present. Rev. Mr. George presided and addressed the Parents and Seniors after which Mr. Hayden gave an address to the younger portion on "Cupboards." The Officers were then elected which were as follows:—Superintendent, Mr. R. McAdam; Assistant Superintendent, Mr. John Smith; Secretary-Treasurer, Miss Jessie Miller; Librarian, Mr. Isaac Griffiths; Teachers for Young Men's Class, Mr. A. Copeland; Young Women's Class, Miss Rodgers. Others were to be arranged. A motion of sympathy was passed by a standing vote to be sent to Mr. Frank Lapham as an expression of our high appreciation of the late Mrs. Lapham's services in the Sunday School and Church. The Church has lost a great worker.

HORSES WANTED.

Mr. J. H. Pearson of Montreal, will be at the Windsor Hotel, Lachute, on Monday, May 28th, for the purpose of procuring horses for the French Government. Cavalry horses weighing from 900 to 1100 lb.; Light artillery from 1150 to 1250 lb.; Transport 1250 to 1450 lb.; and from 5 to 12 years old. Horses must be sound and in good condition. Inspection will take place from 10 a.m. until 4 p.m. For further particulars apply to R. J. BRADLEY, Lachute.

Men's & Boys' Clothing!

Get your Boys Suits now while all sizes are in stock. We have them from size 22 to 34.

We have laid in the largest stock of Men's and Boys' Clothing we ever carried.

In Men's Fine and Medium-priced Suits our stock surpasses everything of the past.

Men's and Boys' Boots are also complete in all lines.

In all these lines prices continue to soar owing to the scarceness and high prices of wool and leather, so be advised to buy early.

W. BANFORD & SON, LACHUTE.



No. 80 Please!

That is the No. you call up to secure the prompt delivery of the good things that can be secured at the "Riverside Bakery." The tremendous sale we have for our celebrated "Hamilton's Purity Loaf," done up neatly in waxed paper, proves it a winner. Have you tried it yet!

Now our Store is always well stocked with choice confectionery, cakes, pastry, fruits, etc. and kindly remember that no order is too small or none too large to receive our best attention.

Robert Hamilton,

Phone. 80.

Baker & Confectioner.

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.

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.

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—G. H.:—If I plow in a full crop of clover, would I have to do this in the summer to get the full benefit of it, or would it be as good if I let it grow on till the fall? Or, on the other hand, would it be as good if I took a crop and plowed in the aftermath? I have no stock except fowls and two horses, therefore little stable manure. However, I intend to use a lot of phosphate.

Answer:—At the present price of food and its universal scarcity in most sections, I would advise G. H. to feed the first crop of clover and plow in the aftermath. If he does not have enough stock to consume the clover it will pay him to make the hay and sell it, and to buy feed and plant food in the form of fertilizers. Since he has little manure I would advise him to use a fertilizer containing 2 to 4% ammonia, 8 to 12% phosphoric acid, and if he intends to plant potatoes, truck or root crops, from 1 to 3% potash. This will supplement the plant food in the soil and that turned under in his clover. It is very questionable, and especially at the present price of practically all farm feed and produce, if anyone can plow under a full crop of clover or any other cover crop, for that matter. Apply the fertilizer at the rate of 200 to 400 lbs. per acre.

Question—H. B.:—What distance apart should the rows of Indian corn be planted and what distance in the rows? How many kernels should be put in a hill? I wish to get as much ripened corn as possible.

Answer:—The farther south we go the farther apart the rows of corn

and the greater the distance between the hills. For instance, in the Southern part of the United States the rows are frequently five feet apart and four feet between the hills. As we come North this is reduced to at least 36 inches and some men even plant closer.

The number of kernels to the hill and the distance apart depends very largely on the type of corn and the fertility of the soil; ordinarily the richer the soil the closer the corn can be planted.

H. B. says he wishes to get as much ripened corn as possible. If he does not care for the size of ears he can plant much closer than if it is large ears that he desires. The Nebraska Experiment Station, U. S. A., found that 3, 4 or 5 stalks to a hill gave practically the same yield but the weight of ears was less with four than with three and still less with five than with four. One plant to the hill gave but two-thirds as much corn as did three plants. Two plants gave 10 bushels less to the acre than did 3, 4 or 5. The corn was planted in hills three feet eight inches apart each way.

I would recommend that H. B. plant his corn 36 inches apart each way, unless the soil is extremely fertile when he might plant a little closer, and plant three to four kernels to the hill. If he wishes to drill it, the stalks should be ten to twelve inches apart in the row, unless the soil is exceptionally fertile, when this distance may be reduced to 8 to 10 inches.

The Dairy

That some source of sediment in milk does obtain even under the most rigid conditions possible in a cow stable is evident from an examination of any sediment disk through which the average milk has been passed, and there is no doubt that thorough straining will add to the cleanliness of the product even after all possible precautions have been taken. The presence of slime in the separator bowl after skimming is another sign that some dirt has found its way into the milk between the time of its secretion and its arrival in the machine, provided the receiving or supply can have been clean up to the time when separating started.

The separator no doubt removes a great deal of the foreign matter that occurs, but is incapable of throwing out much of the undesirable bacteria that accompanies the dirt which enters the milk at milking time, so the importance of cleanliness in caring for the cow and for the milking utensils is very great indeed.

The assurance that milk delivered at the dairy, where pasteurization takes place, is free, or reasonably free, of sediment, should be worthy of consideration by the wholesale purchaser who, in his turn, should reap a benefit from the ultimate consumer to whom he can guarantee this milk as having been clean, and thus safe from the time it leaves the cow's udder until it arrives at the consumer's residence.

The farmer's part of the undertaking to supply pure, wholesome milk must start with the taking of precautions previous, even to the secretion, of the milk. He should satisfy himself fully that his cows are entirely healthy; and in order that the small amount of dust that will inevitably get into the milk pail may be as harmless as possible, he must provide for a plentiful supply of sunlight in his stables. Then if the cattle are always kept as clean (or a little cleaner) all the year round, as they would keep themselves on a good, well-drained pasture field, and the milkers obliged to wear well-washed clothes, and take a bath frequently, the chances of the milk being satisfactory are pretty good. Of course, aeration of the milk and thorough cooling must also be attended to.

English Grammar.

Grace's uncle met her on the street one spring day and asked her whether she was going out with a picnic party from her school.

"No," replied his eight-year-old niece, "I ain't going."

"My dear," said the uncle, "you must not say 'I ain't going.' And he proceeded to give her a little lesson in grammar: "You are not going. He is not going. We are not going. You are not going. They are not going." Now, can you say all that?"

"Sure I can," responded Grace quite heartily. "There ain't nobody going."

The term "Yankee" is supposed to have been derived from a corrupt pronunciation of the word "English" by the Indians.

Poultry

Sell off all hens in their third year, as soon as the rush of laying is over. The last call for hatching is now on. Chicks hatched after the first week in May cannot be expected to prove good winter layers.

Brood chicks that are closely housed and fed too heavily are very likely to develop weight too fast in proportion to their strength.

It will cost the farmer no more money to raise pure-bred poultry than it will to grow scubs.

Turkeys do best when kept separate from chickens. If the two are kept together the turkeys are likely to take chicken diseases.

Dampness, lice and filth are deadly foes to poultry of any kind.

Since hens on range produce more eggs at a lower cost and fewer young hens die than do those kept in confinement, poultrymen are urged to provide outside yards with plenty of green feed for laying hens. Hens on range produce 15 to 44 per cent. more eggs at a feed cost of 15 to 36 per cent. less per dozen than hens kept in confinement.

In spring fowls require more careful attention than at any time in the year. All the accumulated debris of winter lies on the surface. Then comes a warm spell, and the surface of the ground gets muddy, while the filth of winter sticks to everything that touches it. This is the time to keep the hens dry and to give them straw to stand on and to work in during the day.

Hogs

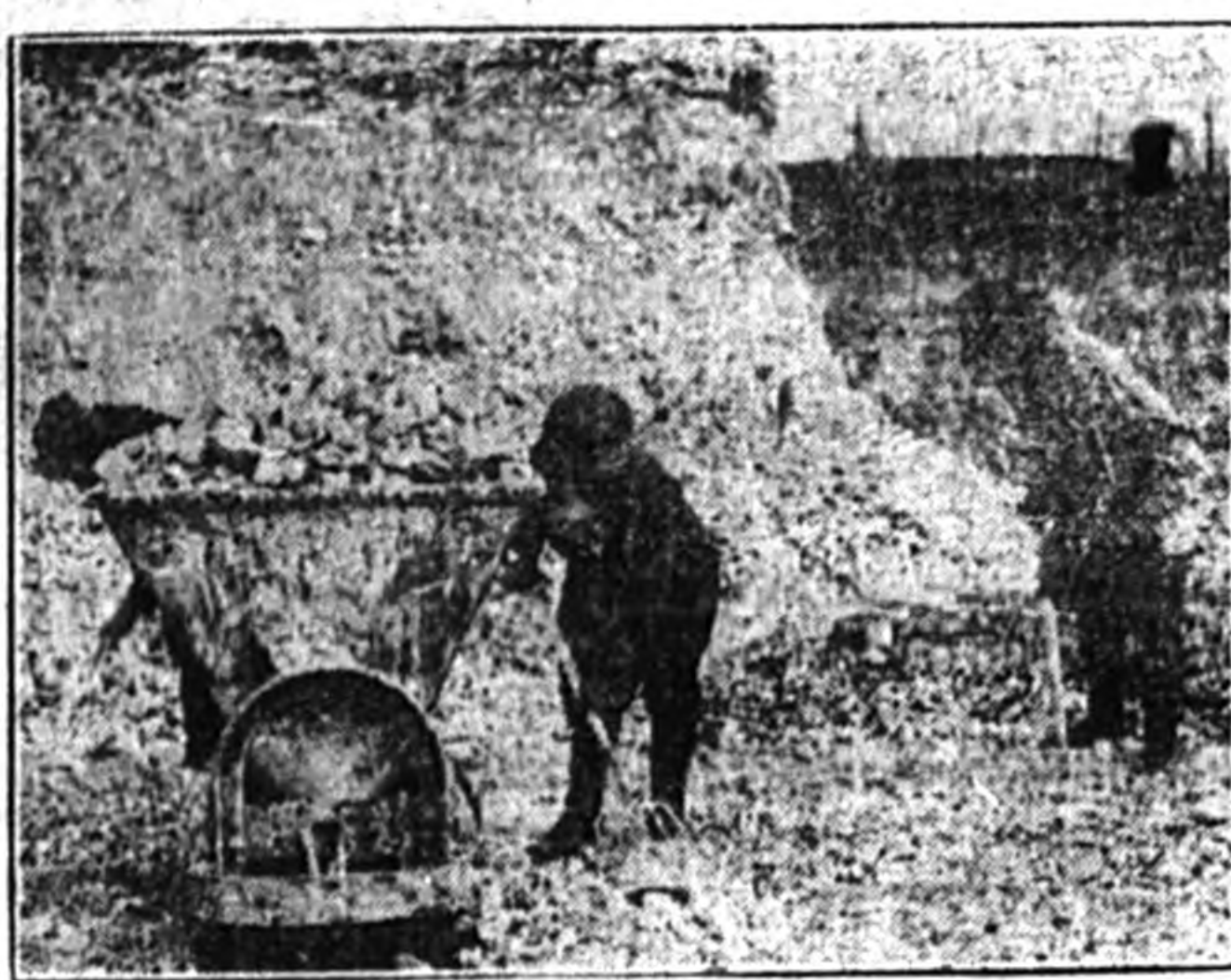
The man who keeps cows is well fixed for raising hogs. Hogs will eat alfalfa hay, and pay well for it. This was proved the last winter on many farms where economy was practised by substituting hay for part of the corn and tankage or other millfeed which it was customary to feed.

It is essential that the brood sow be fed a well balanced, succulent, nutritious, milk-producing ration while suckling the litter. Dairy by-products, such as skim-milk, buttermilk or whey together with meals such as shorts, ground oats, barley, oil cake and the like, are all highly suitable for the feeding of the sow at this season. These are also splendid feeds for the litter at weaning time. If dairy by-products are not available, digester tankage may to some extent supplement these feeds.

Kitchen slops, ground barley and shorts formed the greater part of the ration of a pig which took first prize at a recent show. The pig had the run of an alfalfa pasture, with a stream at the foot of the hill in the same lot.

Japan's Railways.

Out of the 5,678 miles of railroad in Japan, all but 365 miles are owned by the Government. The Japanese Government plans to construct 200 miles of new railroad each year.



Sixty Feet Down a Ladder to Work—Hampshire's Quarry Girls

THOUGH British women are filling almost every conceivable post now-days, these three girls, who are employed in a chalk quarry at Otterbourne, near Winchester, believe that they are the only members of their sex to undertake similar work. It is not without its dangers, but the trio does not lack pluck. Our photo shows: Loading a truck. Like so many women war workers, they have discarded the skirt.

INDUSTRIAL ARMY TURNS SCALE IN WAR

BRITAIN TURNED INTO VAST WAR WORKSHOPS.

All Sorts of Factories Turned Into Use For Munitions Which Are of Fine Quality.

The great outstanding fact of this war is that the price of victory is unlimited munitions, says a London writer. There are now scattered up and down Great Britain some 4,500 controlled firms producing munitions of war of one kind or another. The vast majority of these establishments—probably 95 per cent.—had previous to the war, never produced a gun, a shell or a cartridge; yet, after ten months, the Ministry of Munitions obtained from these firms a weekly production of shells greater than the total weekly production of all the Government arsenals and great armament shops in existence at the commencement of the war.

To-day not eleven, but over 100, arsenals have either been built or adapted, and with the exception of a very few of them, are now producing heavy guns, howitzers, shells or explosives.

Supplies for the Allies.

France, Russia and Italy have been supplied by or through Great Britain with many of the most important munitions of war. Thousands of tons of steel have been and are being sent to France every week. There has been established in this country a Belgian village, with a Belgian factory, employing Belgian workmen, engaged on the production of munitions for the Belgian army; in the re-equipment of the Serbian army, too, British workshops have played their part.

Training the Labor.

Before the present vast output of munitions could be secured it was necessary not only to secure the factories, the machine tools and the material, but the necessary labor had to be trained and mobilized. The labor position had been rendered very difficult by enlistment, for thousands upon thousands of men left their employment to join the army without knowing that the provision of munitions was in our case just as important as the provision of more men. Indeed the metal and chemical industries did far more than is generally realized to supply the new armies with men. It is estimated that out of the 1,794,000

males employed in those industries before the war 522,000 had joined the forces by October, 1916. The situation was, however, to a considerable extent saved by the work of women. In July, 1914, 206,000 females were employed in the metal and chemical trades and in Government establishments; by October, 1916, the number had risen to some 580,000. While our men are fighting, our women are working to arm them.

Wide Sphere of Women.

There are 471 different munition processes upon which women are now engaged. It is nothing short of marvellous what British women are doing in engineering work. Not only are they doing the bulk of the shell machining throughout the country, and such repetition work as fuses, bombs, rifle and machine gun parts, etc., but they are engaged in tool and gauge making, aero-engine building and non-repetition work that has to be done to an accuracy of a 5-1,000th of an inch, while they are also doing quite a substantial proportion of such responsible work as boiler, turbine and locomotive building. Thousands are being added every day to the ranks of these workers.

Foe Learned From Britain.

It may here be noted that Germany built up her chemical and steel trades very largely on the success with which she adapted and developed two British inventions—Perkin's discovery of how to utilize the waste products of coal tar, and use of phosphoric ores in steel smelting discovered by Thomas and Gilchrist. Germany and Austria had also an important advantage in their virtual monopoly of the European supply of both chemical and optical glass, but within a year of the outbreak of war the British output of optical glass was multiplied four and a half times; it has now increased to fourteen times the output previous to the war, and is still increasing. Incidentally, British industry will be better equipped, as a result of what has been accomplished, for the peaceful rivalry of trade after the war than it has ever been.

An important factor has been the successful effort to utilize the waste products of our workshops, and to promote economical methods of production.

Welfare Work for Workers.

One of the sides of the work of the Ministry of Munitions which will endure is that side which deals with the comfort and well-being of its workers. The Ministry has built, or organized, housing accommodation for some 60,000 persons, and canteens and mess-rooms providing full meals and complete cooking arrangements

SWEET CHERRIES: SOILS AND VARIETIES

G. A. Robertson/ St. Catharines.

Sweet cherries are yearly increasing in popular favor; and the popular favor will increase or diminish only as the product put on the market is good, thereby increasing the demand; or poor, thereby decreasing the consumption. Not many years ago the sweet and so-called sour varieties were marketed at practically the same price per basket; the sweets are much more difficult to produce and to market than the common or sour varieties; and an impetus was given to planting the sour cherry at the expense of the sweet; since then the sour cherries have decreased steadily in price and the sweet have increased until now a sweet cherry orchard in full bearing is a decided asset to any farm.

Location: Sweet cherries should be planted on a deep, dry, well drained soil. No other tree fruit will respond any better to good treatment, but planting on an unsuitable soil is disastrous, and a wet subsoil will prove fatal. Therefore, when choosing a location, a high, dry, sandy, or gravelly knoll is best, and a proper system of underdrainage will prove beneficial. Close proximity to a town where a requisite number of good pickers may be had, and frequent and rapid shipping facilities is desirable.

Sweet cherries bloom very early, varying in the last few years from say as early as the 23rd of April, and sometimes as late as the 10th of May. Most of our popular varieties bloom

heavily and set freely; when in full bloom a few hours of hot sunshine assisted by the presence of myriads of bees will set a fair crop. This may be followed by a week or ten days of cold wet weather, with perhaps a few degrees of frost, but if properly set the calyx of the blossom forms a little blanket to protect the tender fruit, and this drops only as the cherry swells or as the stem of the improperly fertilized fruit shrivels and drops; hence planting an orchard near a body of water which will modify the temperature, will often insure a crop when a few miles inland the few degrees difference in temperature may shorten it materially, if not destroying it entirely for the season.

Varieties: In choosing the varieties from a commercial standpoint, annual bearing is the most desirable, and coupled with this a fruit that is good size, color and flavor and also good in shipping quality. The tree should be a rapid grower, strong and hardy. The varieties that so far I have tried that conform to this standard named in the order of ripening are: Black Tartarian, Napoleon Bigarreau (white), Elkhorn and Windsor. I have also fruited Lambert which ripens after the Windsor, and is promising, being of good size and flavor, and I may also add Bing, both of these being grown in the west, the latter ripening about the same time as Elkhorn, and is an excellent flavored cherry.

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, 235 Woodbine Ave., Toronto.

A. M. S.:—1. In the vacant spots in your flower border plant perennial phlox in white, pink and yellow. They like the sun. It is always wisest to buy large plants. 2. Spraying is the best way to water plants. This not only keeps them clean, but, as you know, plants absorb moisture through the pores of their leaves, and they are therefore much benefited by spraying. 3. Dahlias should not be put into the ground until the weather is settled and the ground warm. They are very liable to rot in wet and cold ground. 4. Did you ever try cannas for the large bed in the centre of your lawn? Cannas being large plants need space to show up to the best advantage, and require very rich loamy soil and heat. The flowers are very showy, but are not suitable for cutting as they are so tender and easily bruised. If the bed is eight or ten feet in diameter, place a ricinus (castor oil plant) in the centre, surround with two circles of cannas, say, the inner circle King Humbert, outer Alphonse Bouvier; and geraniums for the base or outside circle. As the canna is a tender plant it cannot be transferred to the permanent bed before June 1st. It flowers during July, August and September. Be careful to cut out all dried blooms and seed pods. It encourages freer blooming.

K. McL.:—1. Here is a remedy for brittle nails which I hope you will find effective: Oil of pistache, ½ ounce; refined table salt, ½ dram; powdered resin, ¼ dram; powdered alum, ¼ dram; white wax, 1¼ drams; carmine, 1¼ drams. Rub well into the nails at bedtime, also after bathing the hands. 2. Lotion for red, oily nose: Sulphur precipitate, 1 dram; spirits of camphor, 1 dram; glycerine, 1 dram; rose water, 4 ounces. After bathing the nose in very hot water, mop the lotion on with absorbent cotton. 3. The amount of water required by the body daily is sufficient to balance the loss through the skin, kidneys, lungs and other excretory organs. This has been shown to be about two and one-half quarts, the amount depending much upon the temperature of the air

and the amount of work done. Part of this water is derived from the food. 4. A good ointment for dry skin is made of lanolin, two ounces; boroglyceride, one ounce; cold cream, six ounces. 5. Whether one should drink hot or cold water before breakfast depends upon whether the gastric juice is too acid or not sufficiently acid. If one's stomach does not make enough hydrochloric acid, she should drink a little cold water half an hour before meals, because this will stimulate the gastric glands. If one has too much acid she should take a glassful of hot water half an hour before eating.

H. M.:—If your little girl's school reports are not so good as you would like, the reason may lie in her physical condition. It is not at all likely that she is wilfully lazy and inattentive. The first step would be to have the family physician make an examination for eye defects, adenoid growths, dental diseases, and things of that kind. If she is free from these, it will be necessary to look elsewhere for the cause of her failure to do well at her studies. In the first place, is she properly nourished? Does she take just the right quantity of food at meals and of the kind suited to her age? She should not be permitted to nibble between meals or to have too much candy. Too much food causes poisoning of the brain, while too little or of unsuitable variety causes the brain to function freely owing to lack of nourishment. In the second place, are you allowing her to have too much "fun" out of school? If she remains up late at night, and does not get sufficient sleep in a well-ventilated room, she will be unfit for school work because of physical exhaustion. As to automobile rides, it is true that they furnish plenty of fresh air which is good, of course, but long and frequent rides keep the child in a state of nervous tension and excitement, which is the reverse of good. In short, the manner in which you are bringing up the child must be scrutinized to discover the cause of her backwardness at school.

From the Ocean Shore

BITS OF NEWS FROM THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

Items of Interest From Places Lapped By Waves of the Atlantic.

Dr. R. N. Colter, of Fredericton, died suddenly.

Fire destroyed the Gunn Mills on Campbell Road, Halifax.

Mr. Harry Green, of Summerside, P.E.I., celebrated his 100th birthday.

A Nova Scotia schooner was one of nine ships sunk in the South Atlantic by the Huns.

Three valises and a trunk full of intoxicating liquor were found on the premises of two St. John men.

Mrs. Anne Riley, who died at Sunny Brae, N.B., in her 95th year, had descendants to the number of 120.

Police Chief McLennan, a native of Prince Edward Island, was shot and instantly killed in Vancouver by a desperado.

Mr. Roy Morton, C.G.R., telegraph operator, of Moncton, is dead. He was the largest man in the C. G. R. service and weighed about 400 pounds.

Two men were injured when the machine operated in a wood-making plant in Moncton caught in some way and threw the wooden drum into many pieces.

They Are Even Now.

A well-known judge went into a butcher shop one morning. After a brief talk the butcher said: "Judge, will you give me a little legal advice? Suppose a dog should come into your shop and steal a piece of meat, what would you do?"

"Sue the dog's owner," said the judge. "Was it a valuable piece of meat?"

"It was a fine roast, worth five dollars."

"Well," said the judge, "I should sue the owner, then, for five dollars."

"Good!" said the butcher, with a grin; "it was your dog, judge."

The judge smilingly paid the butcher and left.

Soon afterward the butcher met the judge. "Judge," he said, "I have here a bill from you for five dollars. What is that for?"

The judge smiled again. "That," he said, "is for the legal advice I gave you about that dog."

Women feel just as men feel; they need exercise for their faculties and a field for their efforts, just as men do.

According to Josephus the walnut tree was formerly common in Palestine and grew luxuriantly around the sea of Tiberias.

Horse Sense

There are two forms of strangles or distemper, viz., regular and irregular strangles. The symptoms of regular form are: cough, unthriftiness, fever, difficulty in swallowing, nasal discharge, swellings between jaws or about throat, which form into abscesses. In irregular form the same symptoms occur, with less difficulty breathing, and the abscesses may form any place, externally or internally.

Attend to comfort, apply poultices of antiphlogistine to throat, lance abscesses as soon as ready, give 2 or 3 drams hypsulphite of soda out of a spoon 3 times daily, do not drench. If breathing becomes very difficult send for veterinarian.

Go easy with the horses at the start and see that collars fit.

Mares in foal should be given regular work but not overwork.

Farm horses usually could haul larger loads on the country roads if waggon tires were wider, and less damage is done to roads by wide tires.

Different horses require different kinds of foods, the same as different people; study each horse and see what kinds of food he does best on. It is a lot better and cheaper to feed and care for stock so that they will be in good health, than to pay a doctor to get them back to the standard after they once get down.

REPLENISH YOUR BLOOD IN THE SPRING

Just now you are feeling "out of sorts"—not your usual self. Quite exhausted at times and cannot devote real energy to your work. Sleep does not rest you and you wake up feeling "all tired out." Perhaps rheumatism is flying through your muscles and joints or may be your skin is disfigured by rashes, boils or pimples. Headaches, twinges of neuralgia, fits of nervousness, irritability of temper and a disordered stomach often increase your discomfort in the spring.

The cause—winter has left its mark on you. These troubles are signs that your blood is poor and watery, that your nerves are exhausted. You must renew and enrich your blood at once and restore tone to your tired nerves, or there may be a complete breakdown. The most powerful remedy for these spring ailments in men, women and children is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, because these Pills cleanse bad blood and strengthen weak nerves.

New, rich, red blood—your greatest need in spring—is plentifully created by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and with this new, pure blood in your veins you quickly regain health and increase your strength. Then your skin becomes clear, your eyes bright, your nerves strong, and you feel better, eat better, sleep better, and are able to do your work.

Begin your spring tonic treatment today for the blood and nerves with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills—the Pills that strengthen.

These Pills are sold by most dealers, but do not be persuaded to take "something just the same." If you can't get the genuine Pills from your dealer they will be sent you by mail, post paid, at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by writing The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

ONTARIO'S FOREST FIRES.

Strong Organization Being Formed to Administer Protection System.

Material progress is being made in the re-organization of Ontario's forest fire protection system. The organization will be supervised by E. J. Zavitz, Provincial Forester. Mr. Zavitz is a technically trained forester and has had wide experience under Ontario conditions, having been connected with various lines of government forestry work in the province during the past 12 or 13 years. He will be assisted in the head office by J. H. White, of the Faculty of Forestry of the University of Toronto. Mr. White has collaborated in the preparation of reports on Forests of Nova Scotia, Trent Watershed Survey and Forest Protection in Canada, 1913-1914, published by the Commission of Conservation. Three district chiefs have been appointed, for the supervision of the work in the field. L. E. Bliss will be stationed at Port Arthur, Ernest G. Poole at Cochrane, and A. J. McDonald at North Bay. Under these district chiefs will be a large staff of inspectors and fire-rangers. A strong effort will be made to co-ordinate the work of the whole organization, and to provide adequate overhead supervision and inspection.

Co-operation with the Board of Railway Commissioners will be continued, under which the Province will provide a number of inspectors to supervise the fire protection work of the several railways, in forest sections. The regulations of the Board make the railways responsible for the prevention and control of fires due to railway agencies. For the enforcement of these regulations in Ontario, the Province last year provided eleven inspectors. The work of these inspectors related chiefly to right-of-way clearing, the reporting and extinguishing of fires by railway employees, and the inspection of locomotive fire-protective appliances.

Proposed amendments to the Ontario Forest Fires Act will give the Provincial Forester very wide authority in the handling of the whole situation. One of the most important amendments provides for the adoption of the permit system of regulating settlers' clearing fires. This action should go far toward preventing a repetition of previous disastrous fires in the clay belt. Similar provisions are now in effect in other provinces.

SLIGHTLY EXAGGERATED.

Story Which Occurs in a Collection of Theological Anecdotes.

The line between purely rhetorical exaggeration and a reprehensible perversion of truth is not always easy to draw. In the high tide of eloquence, even preachers occasionally forget that it exists. A committee of remonstrance once called upon an old-time Newburyport preacher to protest against the unbridled exaggerations that he permitted himself in the pulpit. The preacher admitted his fault very humbly.

"Indeed," he said to them sorrowfully, "I have shed over it barrels upon barrels of tears!"

The "meenister" of a country kirk in Scotland, a century ago, was less amenable to reproof, even if he invited it—as Mr. J. R. McRae has recently related in a collection of theological anecdotes. His clerk had ventured to suggest the ill effect of exaggeration upon the congregation; the minister, rather offended, declared himself unaware of transgression, but requested that if he erred again the next Sabbath he might be reminded, by a discreet cough, to curtail his eloquence.

The next Sabbath he described how Samson tied the foxes' tails together. He said, impressively:

"The foxes in those days were much larger than ours, and they had tails twenty feet long—"

"Ahem!" coughed the clerk.

"That is," continued the preacher, "according to their measurement; but by ours nae more than fifteen—"

"A-hem!" came the cough, more loudly.

"But sin ye may think that extravagant, we'll juist ca' them ten feet—"

"Ahem! Ahem!"

"Mon," shouted the parson, leaning over the pulpit and shaking a forefinger at the clerk, "ye may cough all night if it suit ye, but I'll na tak aff another fut! Wad ye hae the foxes wi' no tails at a'?"

BABY'S OWN TABLETS USED TEN YEARS

Mrs. W. J. Wilson, Carp, Ont., writes:

"I have used Baby's Own Tablets for the last ten years and can highly recommend them for babyhood and childhood ailments. My baby was very delicate; in fact we never thought he would live, but thanks to the Tablets he is now a fine healthy boy." Baby's Own Tablets should be kept in every home where there are small children. They regulate the bowels and stomach and never fail to cure the minor ills of 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.

QUACK GRASS.

Thoroughness an Essential Quality in Method of Eradication.

All methods of eradicating this troublesome weed are based on thorough tillage. The implements found on any well equipped farm are sufficient to eradicate quack grass.

As the quack grass roots are found closer to the surface in sod and pasture fields than in cultivated fields, it is often advisable to utilize a field for pasture or meadow, keeping the grass cut closely or grazed before attempting to kill it. The work should start immediately after haying by ploughing the infested land only deep enough to turn over a furrow containing most of the grass roots. From three to four inches will be deep enough on sod or pasture land. Disk the land thoroughly every ten or twelve days until autumn, when the quack grass will be killed. Plough the land to a good depth the following spring to bury the dead roots which will supply food to the succeeding crop. Plant corn or potatoes and cultivate thoroughly, or sow a smother crop as millet or buckwheat.

The process of killing quack grass is not complicated, but one thing must always be borne in mind, the work must be done conscientiously and thoroughly. A half-hearted effort is useless.

There are signs to-day in Germany, one cannot call it of repentance; it is rather of sorrow, not for her crimes, but for the accumulating failure of the object for which that crime of hers was committed.

The High Cost of Indigestible Food falls heavily

upon the household where there is no intelligent direction of the food supply. Expensive high proteid foods, such as beef and pork, impose a heavy burden upon the liver and kidneys. They are not as nutritious as cereals and fruits. Two Shredded Wheat Biscuits with milk supply all the nutriment needed for a half day's work at a cost of only four or five cents. Cut out meat and eggs, eat Shredded Wheat Biscuit with green vegetables and fruits, and see how much better you feel. For breakfast with hot milk or cream. Made in Canada.

A Fashionable Gown

The jumper effect and barrel skirt combined make a costume distinctly smart, while its development in oyster-white pongee and Chinese blue adds the artistic touch which is the aspiration of all women of taste. The embroidery used on this dress is the new kind of shadow embroidery which is



very easily done as it is merely a darning-stitch. McCall Pattern No. 7743, Ladies' Jumper Blouse, in 5 sizes; 34 to 42 bust; and No. 7737, Ladies' Two-Piece Barrel Skirt, 39 or 37-inch length; in 5 sizes; 22 to 30 waist. Price, 20 cents each. These patterns may be obtained from your local McCall dealer or from The McCall Co., 70 Bond St., Toronto, Dept. W.

SACRED LAKE OF ASHANTI.

Regarded by Natives as the Abode of a Powerful Spirit.

In central Ashanti there is a sacred lake, Bosumti, which lies about eighteen miles southeast of Coomassie, and is the only real lake in the country. It is roughly circular in shape, with a diameter of four miles, and lies in a deep depression with sides rising to six hundred and seven hundred feet above its surface. It has never been fathomed. An attempt was made to sound it by A. J. Philbrick, acting chief commissioner of Ashanti, but the line broke after five hundred feet had been lowered. The water is fresh, though the lake has no outlet, and only a few small annual streams flow into it. The Ashantis regard the lake as a great fetish, believing that it is the abode of a powerful and energetic spirit which manifests itself, among other ways, by flashing lights on the surface and making noises like the discharge of artillery. There are numerous villages round the lake, but no canoes, paddles, fishboats or brass pans are allowed on or near to it. The natives do, however, permit themselves to catch the fish which abound in the lake, and they resort to an ingenious method of overcoming the disabilities imposed on them by its sacred character. Plaited reed mats with gaping mouths are taken out from the shore by men lying face downwards on cigar shaped logs of wood. They propel themselves by paddling with their hands, and, having set the mats as a trap, they retire long enough to allow the fish to enter. They then return very quickly in the same fashion, pull together the two parts of the trap, and retire with their haul.

The average man thinks he would have been a perfect terror in war if business had not kept him at home.

Satisfaction, even after one has dined well, is not so interesting and sager a feeling as hunger.

UTILIZE MILL WASTE.

Process Discovered of Obtaining Valuable Products From Refuse.

Dr. J. G. Davidson, of the University of British Columbia, in co-operation with Lloyd L. Davis, of the department of industrial chemistry of the University of Washington, has discovered a process of distilling saw-mill waste whereby it is believed that thousands of dollars now lost will be saved.

By means of this process tar, a light oil, acetate of lime, and charcoal are formed. The gas produced by distillation is carried through a pipe nine inches in diameter and twenty feet long. In this pipe is an electrically charged wire, which causes precipitation of the heavy particles of tar. The tar, forty gallons for each cord of wood distilled, is of medium consistency, and immediately marketable. The light oil, obtained in a water condenser, is immediately marketable for use in ore refining, and the yield is twelve gallons to the cord of wood. Eighty pounds of acetate of lime are obtained from the pyrolytic acid of each cord of wood. Nine hundred pounds of charcoal are the final yield.

Well Known Farmer Gives His Evidence

Says Dodd's Kidney Pills Cured Him of Gravel

Mr. William Wood of Hadlington, Ont., is Added to Long List of Cures By the Great Canadian Kidney Remedy, Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Hadlington, Ont., Apr. 23rd (Special)—Mr. William Wood, a well-known farmer living near here, is shouting the praises of Dodd's Kidney Pills. He claims they cured him of two of the most painful and dangerous forms of kidney trouble, bladder trouble and gravel.

"Yes, I was troubled with gravel and bladder trouble," Mr. Woods said when asked about his cure. "But since I took four boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills my troubles are gone. I also had heart flutterings and shortness of breath. There were flashes of lights and specks before my eyes and I was very nervous. All these troubles have gone, too, since I used Dodd's Kidney Pills."

Others in this neighborhood have used Dodd's Kidney Pills and found that they are the greatest of all remedies for kidney troubles of any kind. Dodd's Kidney Pills are specialists. They cure sick kidneys and that is all they claim to cure. The reason they are given credit for curing rheumatism, lumbago, dropsy, diabetes and Bright's disease is that all of these diseases are caused by sick kidneys.

STRENGTH OF DOUGLAS FIR.

British Railway Officials Find It Valuable For Road Ties.

As evidence of the remarkable strength of Douglas fir, an official of one of the great British railways in a letter to an official of the British Columbia forestry department, stated that out of 616 railway ties of Douglas fir laid down more than 16 years ago, on a main line over which traffic of fifteen million tons per annum passed, only 23 had been renewed, the remainder being still in good condition.

British Columbia possesses an inexhaustible supply of this magnificent timber, observes the Vancouver Sun, and undoubtedly it will compete successfully with other timber in the markets for building timber which will be opened in Europe when the war ends. Present indications are that Douglas fir will be a source of immense wealth to this province at the close of the war.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

A Complicated Clock.

At Beauvais Cathedral there is a clock which is composed of 92,000 separate pieces, having 52 dial-plates. This clock gives the time in the big capitals of the world, as well as the local hour, the day of the week and month, the rising and setting of the sun, the phases of the moon and tides, as well as considerable other information.

MONEY ORDERS

When ordering goods by mail, send a Dominion Express Money Order.

The discovery of America cost a little more than \$7,000, at least so say some documents that were found in the archives of Genoa. These documents give the value of Columbus' first fleet at \$3,000. The great admiral was paid a salary of \$300 a year, the two captains who accompanied him received a salary of \$200 each and the members of the crew were paid at the rate of \$2.50 a month each.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

Careful consideration should be given to the planting of large trees and shrubs, as planting of this kind should be permanent. Flower beds may be changed more or less every year, but large shrubs and trees require years to develop fine specimens, so they should not be disturbed or moved after they are once located.

ISSUE No. 17-17.

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
TORONTO, ONT.

Tommy (to Jock, on leave)—What about the lingo? Suppose you want to say "egg" over there, what do you say? Jock—Ye juist say "Oof." Tommy—But suppose you want two? Jock—Ye say "Twa oofs," and the silly auld fule wife gie ye three, and ye juist gie her back one. Man, it's an awfu' easy language.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

Although cotton is spun and woven in twenty-two countries almost every nation in the world buys English yarns and cloths.

Gold, silver, copper, quicksilver, or mercury, iron, nickel, tin, zinc, lead, and aluminum are the 10 minerals generally to be found in every house.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited. Gentlemen,—I had my leg badly hurt, the pain was very severe and a large swelling came above the knee. I expected it would be serious—I rubbed it with MINARD'S LINIMENT, which stopped the pain and reduced the swelling very quickly. I cannot speak too highly of MINARD'S LINIMENT.

AMOS T. SMITH.
Port Hood Island.

Waste ground and spare time may be jointly used for the increased production of food.

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

"Clean All" BOILER For All Boiler Feed Waters Cyclone Shaking and Dumping Grate Bars for all requirements Canadian Steam Boiler Equipment Co., Limited Tel. Gerrard 3680 20 McGee St. Toronto

PILES. You will find relief in Zam-Buk! It eases the burning, stinging pain, stops bleeding and brings ease. Perseverance, with Zam-Buk, means cure. Why not prove this? All Druggists and Stores. 7am Buk

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

WOMEN! IT IS MAGIC! LIFT OUT ANY CORN

Apply a few drops then lift corns or calluses off with fingers—no pain.



Just think! You can lift off any corn or callus without pain or soreness. A Cincinnati man discovered this ether compound and named it Freezone. Any druggist will sell a tiny bottle of Freezone, like here shown, for very little cost. You apply a few drops directly upon a tender corn or callus. Instantly the soreness disappears, then shortly you will find the corn or callus so loose that you can lift it right off. Freezone is wonderful. It dries instantly. It doesn't eat away the corn or callus, but shrivels it up without even irritating the surrounding skin. Hard, soft or corns between the toes, as well as painful calluses, lift right off. There is no pain before or afterwards. If your druggist hasn't Freezone, tell him to order a small bottle for you from his wholesale drug house.



Or Distemper in stallions, brood mares, colts and all others is most destructive. The germ causing the disease must be removed from the body of the animal. To prevent the trouble the same must be done. **SPOHN'S COMPOUND** Will do both—cure the sick and prevent these "exposed" from having the disease. All druggists. **SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Chemists, Goshen Ind., U. S. A.**

A Healthy Job. The healthiest occupation of all is said to be that in the American petroleum works. Here the men are said never to suffer from sore throats, diphtheria, quinsy or kindred ailments. Indeed, petroleum fumes are so good for the throat that it is quite common for sufferers from throat affections to "take the fumes," just as people "take the waters" at Hot Springs or French Lick.

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

Use more time and lower heat in cooking to develop flavors and to secure all the value in the food.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

A man may have a lofty aim and still be a poor shot.

It takes a lot of fortitude to follow the dictates of a perfectly good conscience.

NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE

PROFIT-MAKING NEWS AND JOB Offices for sale in good Ontario towns. The most useful and interesting of all businesses. Full information on application to Wilson Publishing Company, 71 Adelaide Street, Toronto.

HELP WANTED

BRIGHT YOUNG GIRL TO ASSIST with house work. Mrs. White, 47 Indian Road Crescent, Toronto.

MISCELLANEOUS

BICYCLES, NEW AND SECOND Hand. \$11.50 up. Send for special price list. Variety Cycle Works, 113 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.

GREASE IS GREASE

It may be any old kind but

MICA

IS

AXLE GREASE

THE IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY Limited BRANCHES THROUGHOUT CANADA

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

STRANGLES

Or Distemper in stallions, brood mares, colts and all others is most destructive. The germ causing the disease must be removed from the body of the animal. To prevent the trouble the same must be done.

SPOHN'S COMPOUND Will do both—cure the sick and prevent these "exposed" from having the disease. All druggists. **SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Chemists, Goshen Ind., U. S. A.**

**31 THOUSANDS TO
UPON THOUSANDS OF
HEALTHY BOYS & GIRLS EAT
Grape-Nuts
AND CREAM EVERY
MORNING BECAUSE
WISE MOTHERS KNOW
"There's a Reason"**

The Ottawa Valley Advocate
FRIDAY, MAY 25, 1917
The WATOHMAN will be published every Friday.
J. S. GILES, Proprietor.

So a line for Poetry accompanying Memorial Notices.

Address all communications to
The WATOHMAN
LACHUTE, QUE.

En Passant.

"The question arises as to what is our duty. I repeat once more, a great responsibility rests upon those who are entrusted with the administration of public affairs. But they are not fit to be entrusted with the administration of public affairs if they shrink from any responsibility which the occasion calls for."

Sir Robert Borden, 18th May 1917

"The only thing I say and as to which I pledge the word and judgment of those who sit beside me, is that we are determined that we shall do our duty to the best of our judgment and in such a way as to insure that the best methods are adopted to bring about that victory for which we are all longing and hope will certainly come, whether it come early or late."

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, 18th May 1917.

"I am thoroughly in accord with the announced policy of the government if it means a more vigorous policy all around, not only conscription but food control and a wide control of the necessities of life."

Mr. W. F. McLean, M.P. (North York) 18th May 1917.

Last week I appealed for a pronouncement by individual members of the parliament, Canadian and Provincial, relative to the control of food and the necessities of life. This week I am glad to say that such declarations are not now necessary. The timid watchers need no longer cast around looking for their bearings on the subject, for the "cat has jumped."

I am satisfied that the high cost of living, amongst a long list of other problems, will be taken in hand by the government in a business like manner, and I am going to wait as patiently as possible for the result.

During his absence some people have been hinting at a feeling that when Sir Robert Borden returned things would be stimulated, and that strong courageous men would either follow him or push him along. Some even went the length of forecasting the fate of Asquith dangling over his head, but after reading his speech the other day they can see that he is like Lloyd George, on the job with his sleeves rolled up, and that he is the man to be supported to the outside limit. It is gratifying also to see Sir Wilfrid Laurier holding his party over the fence and pledging his word that the job is theirs also right to the end. Anything may happen now, even the arrangement of a coalition government. I have, until recently, looked upon coalitions as temporary and sorry expedients for evading responsibility in a time of crisis, but the last two British coalitions have been so executive that I could be easily convinced now that the affairs of Canada might not suffer from party manipulation if the best men on all sides would follow the admirable lead given in the use of commonsense the other day, so that the highest and best organization humanly possible would be assured in the conduct of public affairs.

Duty is the keynote, and we have an interpretation of how the chiefs of the rival parties have come to regard it, we may therefore live in the happy assurance that our rulers are actuated by a true sense of duty and that whether they act singly or in harness they are determined to perform their duty in the right way, at the right time, and in the widest interests of Canada and her people.

As a persistent advocate of conscription for Canada I am gratified by the action about to be taken in that direction. At the same time I am not going to take anything back that I have said about slackers, neither shall I add to what I have said, after I have fired this parting shot at them:— They have torced conscription. They alone are to blame for conscription, and it now remains for them to respond like men, even at this late hour.

It is to be expected that this selective draft business will be done thoroughly. The National Service machinery did not act to entire satisfaction, partly because of its voluntary character and chiefly by reason of the way in which it was misconstrued by those who ought to have known better. This time there is no room for doubt or uncertainty. Every able bodied man between ages yet to be decided, if he must serve in the ranks or be exempt be cause his employment is necessary in the fields, mines or workshops contributing their share to the National cause.

Some little time ago a proposal was made in the newspapers, and which evoked considerable interest and discussion, that in the event of conscription coming into effect, the Province of Quebec should be left out, or that it could be in the option of the province to adopt conscription, or give it the go by. Some specious arguments in support of that proposal were made by well meaning people, but the general consensus of opinion and the overwhelming sentiment of a Canadian would, I rather think, condemn such a course as revolting, and insulting to Quebec. Furthermore, I would amount to the practical solution of

the province from the rest of the Dominion, and the taking away of that higher enfranchisement which is the birthright of every Canadian, namely the franchise of equality.

Voluntary enlistment in Quebec has admittedly been lagging and the proportion of native born in the ranks of those who have enlisted from the province, is small. We have made positive assertions as well as vague guesses as to the reason for this, but we ought to leave it at that, and now that the opportunity has come along for Quebec province to mend her place and recognise her duty, do not let us give her gratuitous jibes because she has slept until noon. Quebec has an admirable chance now of getting into the middle of things. When you think of it is a more effectual call to duty in ordinary practical life than milder behests to be sure and wake early. It is like the sudden ringing of an alarm clock. It gets us up with a rush, because we know it was set to go off at the minute which leaves us just sufficient margin to be on time.

LINKSMAN.

R. Cruise, M.P.

The Ottawa Evening Journal on Friday was quite eulogistic of one of Argenteuil's sons, Mr. Robert Cruise, M.P. of Dauphin, Man., when in reporting the proceedings of the House it said:—

A neat speech came from Mr. Robert Cruise, M.P., who is particularly distinguished by reason of his not being a lawyer. (No offence meant, but they are nearly all lawyers). As a matter of fact, Mr. Cruise is a practical farmer, looks like it talks like it and, no doubt, thinks and feels like it. Mr. Cruise is slated as a Liberal, but he has a sufficiently independent streak in him to make the Opposition nervous at times. He thanked the Government, as a Western farmer, for "Free Wheat," and suggested also free oats, barley and rye.

GRENVILLE

Regular services will be held on Sunday, May 27th, (D.V.) as follows:—Grenville 11 a.m. Ogdsburg 3 p.m. Stonefield, 7.30 p.m.

DALESVILLE

Sunday May 27th Pastor W. G. White will address the meeting at Dalesville at 11 a.m., Brownsburg at 3 p.m. and the B.Y.P.U. at Daleville at 7 p.m. All cordially invited.

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTHWEST LAND REGULATIONS.

THE sole head of a family, or any man over 18 years old, who was at the commencement of the present war, and has since continued to be a British subject or subject of an allied or neutral country, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for District. Entry by proxy may be made on certain conditions. Data for months residence upon and cultivation of land in each of three years.

W. W. CORY,

Deputy Minister of the Interior.

N. R.—Unsubstantiated publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.



Buy shoes that are made in Canada for patriotism

Invictus shoes for quality

at any Invictus agency



McFAUL BROS. WEST END

Our V.C. Heroes

If every youth had pluck like he,
Who gave his life for us,
We'd never hear of slackers
Or those who make a fuss,
There must be lots of fellows yet,
Who are brave enough to go
And help to save the Empire—
Come along boys! Don't be slow.
I am sure there's lots of willing hearts
In such a lively crowd,
To see you help your Country
Would make your King feel proud.
Come! Revenge the death of Cornwall,
That youth of just sixteen
Who watched his comrades round him fall
No greater pluck was seen.

'Twas in the hot and battle
The terrible fight began,
When a fleet of British destroyers
Into the Germans ran.
Even were falling around him,
And chances to win looked grim,
When Jack took his stand like a hero
And fell by the side of the gun.
Oh Heaven! How we'll remember
The night of the 1st of June;
The Germans had charged for action
And were ready to tank us on sight,
And many a British sailor
With a heart that was staunch and true,
Stood up till the end of his ship to defend,
Then died for the Red, White and Blue.

Young Jack took his stand by the gun,
'Twas booming a s.e. death knell;
Though wounded, bleeding and dying,
He stood in the midst of that Hell!
And when the battle was over,
And the search for the wounded began,
They found Jack mortally wounded,
That boy with the heart of a man.

So the casualties were taken to London
And Jack to his home once more,
Back to his heart-broken mother,
Whom he'd left but a short time before.
She tended and carefully nursed him,
Tried hard her boy's life to save,
And called upon God in her anguish,
Oh spare him, God spare him, she prayed.

But before his brave deeds were reported,
Before his reward was made known
He died for his country's honor
His spirit to Heaven had flown.
They've given the Cross to his Mother,
The Cross he so gallantly won,
For doing his duty nobly
And manning a British gun.

This is one of the many actions
We read of every day.

One of the many heroes,
Who's sleeping so far away
Take a corporal's helmet for instance,
The Victoria Cross he won,
For carrying a wounded comrade
From the fire of a murderous Hun.

He also was wounded and bleeding,
His life fast ebbing away,
Oh God, give me strength, he whispered,
As he crawled through the mud and clay,
Back to those bloody trenches
Where comrades around him lay dead,
Thank Heaven, there's yet time to save her.

If it costs me my life," he said.
The Germans were trying their hardest
To capture a big British gun.
When Holmes staggered on single-handed
And hindered the work of the Hun,
He took his stand by the gun there,
Though many a wound had he,
And many a time he staggered,
And sank on his bended knee.

But with prayers and undying duty,
He rescued that British gun,
Brought it back safe out of action,
But sink ere his duty was done.
He bade good-bye to the doctors,
And nurses and friends so kind,
And went to his home in Bermondsey,
To the Mother he'd left behind.

They hoisted him on to their shoulders,
And carried him through the streets,
You'd have thought 'twas an angel from Heaven.

To hear the people's shrieks,
Ye, these are the men that are risking
Their lives for us every day,
Leaving their wives and sweethearts,
To battle on lone life's way.

Just a word for the wives and Mothers,
And bless them, they're doing their part,
Knitting the socks for their heroes,
With many a broken heart.
Many a sister and Mother,
At many a sweetheart's tree,
Wait the return of their loved ones,
Who sleep neath the ocean blue.

Now boys, your Country is calling,
There's plenty of room for you,
So fall into line, there's plenty of time,
And fight for the Red, White and Blue!
Don't wait till the war is all over,
And give the Huns all their own way,
But fight to the end, our flag to defend,
It's a fight for our lives to-day.

MAUD JONES,
Brownsburg, Que.

COAL and WOOD
FOR SALE.

Give your order at once for next Season.

Harry Ayers
Lachute Mills, Que.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA



St. James' Catholic Cathedral, Montreal

MONTREAL is proud to celebrate its 275th birthday this year. On May 18th, 1642, Paul de Chomedey, Sieur de Maisonneuve, brought his little flat-bottomed pinnace to anchor close to the site selected by Samuel de Champlain thirty-one years previously, and the new settlement was formally dedicated by Pere Vincent.

Today Montreal is a city of wide streets and stately buildings, with wealth unaccountable and a population of nearly three-quarters of a million; headquarters of most of the great banking companies and of the world wide enterprise, the Canadian Pacific Railway. But all this springs from the landing of Maisonneuve and his associates in May, 1642.

The island of Montreal was visited by Jacques Cartier in 1535, and nearly a hundred years passed before another white man came. On the 23rd of May, 1611, Samuel de Champlain landed with another Frenchman and an Indian. He seems to have explored the shore line as far as the Rapids but finally decided that the best place for a settlement was a little strip of meadowland, to which he gave the name of Place Royale. Incidentally, it was de Champlain who first advocated the cutting of what is now the Panama Canal, in 1600.

Thirty years later, plans were perfected for the founding of the settlement, which was called in advance Ville-Marie de Montreal for Mount royal. De Maisonneuve was appointed leader of the little party consisting of about a score of people. They set sail from France in a small pinnace, landing at Quebec on the 6th of May. Here they were warned by Montmagny of the danger of annihilation by the Iroquois.

"It is my duty and my honor to found a colony at Mount royal," said Maisonneuve, "and I would go if

every tree were an Iroquois."

The long buffeting across the Atlantic in his cockshell of a boat had not daunted his courage or that of his companions, nor did the almost equally perilous passage up the uncharted St. Lawrence, which occupied them ten days. He and his associates had their duty to do and they went on and did it.

It was a beautiful afternoon when they first sighted the island, with the forest-clad mountain rising steeply against the sky. The pinnace fetched up by the side of a rapid running into the St. Lawrence. There was a stretch of meadowland along the shore, with patches of flowers growing amid the grass and brightly colored birds darting to and fro. Beyond the meadowland lay the forest with who knew what secrets hidden in its mysterious depths. De Champlain had told them of the palisaded town of Hochelaga, which stood opposite the present McGill University.

De Maisonneuve was the first to spring ashore, followed by Governor Montmagny from Quebec. Pere Vincent, Abbe Jean Marie, Abbe de la Peitrie and her servant, Charlotte

barre, and about a dozen farmers, artisans and laborers. A small settlement was hurriedly set to work, the forest paths. Pines were landed and set up, and the baggage and stores were brought ashore. And then, having provided for their immediate safety and comfort, an altar was raised and Divine Service was held.

The sun was sinking as Pere Vincent pronounced the last words of his solemn exhortation and the faithful were twinkling in thousands about the meadow. The colonists caught them and hung them in phials about the altar, where they glowed for a little time and then faded one by one into the darkness. Whereupon the little company, having lighted watchfires and strengthened their guard, lay quietly down to sleep on the grassy slopes of what is now Place Royale. From the heroism of those early Canadians to the heroism of those who have immortalized the names of Ypres, Courlette, Grenville and Vimy Ridge, is a long way as time goes, but it shows that the spirit of Maisonneuve and those who helped him to found the city of Montreal still survives.

Imported Clydesdale Stallion A1.

The Imported Clydesdale Stallion A1. (Imp.) (8519) (13265) will be at Mr. George Hay's Stable, Lachute Town for the Season.

A.1. is sired by the famous horse, "Baron of Bucklyvie" (5353) (11263) "Baron of Bucklyvie" was sold by Public Auction in sold Scotland for \$47,550.00, the highest price ever obtained for any draught horse in the world. A.1. is well known as a sire, as he has sired more good horses, than any other horse, that has ever been in the County. Parties breeding horses will make no mistake using this horse, as he has stood test, and is perfectly sound in every particular.

Terms: \$10.00 Guarantee.

Breed only to the Blood

Has Produced the Good Ones.
DOC. ALLERTON, Jr.

One of great family of Allerton-Grattan Doc. Allerton Jr. is a handsome brown stallion, stands 15.3 hands high, weighs over 1500 lbs. Bred at Brooklyn, Iowa. Individually he is a horse of grand finish and plenty of substance, with fine disposition, deep strong shoulders, stout back, very strong loins and stiff. He is a prize winner in the show ring. He is well kept speed and grand qualities there is no doubt, as he not only inherits, but possesses these qualities in a marked degree.

Doc. Allerton Jr. will make the season of 1917 at the home of his owners

Terms: \$10.00 to guarantee.

Also Prince Aberdeen '16101.

A fine brown Clydesdale Stallion weight over 1500 lbs. 4 years old. Sir Lord Aberdeen imp. (18495) (13930) Dam (Robina) imp. (18608) (18262)

Terms: \$8.00 to guarantee.
DAVIS BROS.
Belle Riviere,
County of Two Mountains, P.Q.

"LEADER."

Leader is a beautiful Belgian chestnut horse weighing 1800 pounds. A sure and safe stock getter and parties desirous of procuring good stock will do well to breed from this horse.

TERMS:—\$10. to insure. All mares at owner's risk. All mares mated before time will be charged whether they prove in foal or not, payable March 15th, 1918.

ANTHONY MCKALE, Harrington E.

WANTED.

Families with girls and boys to work in Knitting Mill. Clean work, pleasant surroundings. Also, experienced knitters on Harley-Kay hand machines and Jenckes Automatic Machines. Also Spinners Apply to

HAWTHORN MILLS LIMITED,
5-18 Carleton Place, Ont.

AUCTION SALE.

There will be sold by Public Auction at the residence of

W. LIAM MCKRAE,

Bell Falls, Township of Grenville
Wednesday, May 30th, 1917.
The following effects:—Eight milk cows, 1 two year old heifer, 1 year old bull, 1 year old heifer, 5 spring calves, 3 one year old pigs, 2 horses six years old.

Sale to commence at 2 p.m. sharp
TERMS:—\$5.00 and under cash, over that amount 12 months credit on furnishing approved joint notes. 6 per cent off for cash.

GEO. BIGROW, Auctioneer.

When you are thinking of travelling, either by Lake or Rail, Call upon J. S. Giles, Agent

INCORPORATED 1855

THE MOLSONS BANK

CAPITAL AND RESERVE \$8,800,000

98 Branches in Canada

A General Banking Business Transacted

Circular Letters of Credit
Bank Money Orders

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT

Interest allowed at highest current rate.

Lachute Branch
VERNON BARRY, L. J. MATHIEU,
Manager Accountant

Of Course You Believe in Signs

THERE are good signs, bad signs and indifferent signs—indicating a variety of things. This sign is a guide to all who use paint. And it has a big double meaning. It emphasizes the purity of the ingredients to be found in every can of B-H "English" Paint and it guarantees the satisfaction you will have as the result of its application.



Its constant use by men best qualified to judge paint values is another sign of its merit. Be guided by this true sign and buy B-H "English" Paint to beautify the exterior of your home.

Geo. Paul, Lachute



You Get them at DEACON'S!

What?

About everything you need in enamelware, and Agateware for Kitchen and Dairy.

We are Specializing just now in Oil-stoves and Refrigerators.

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

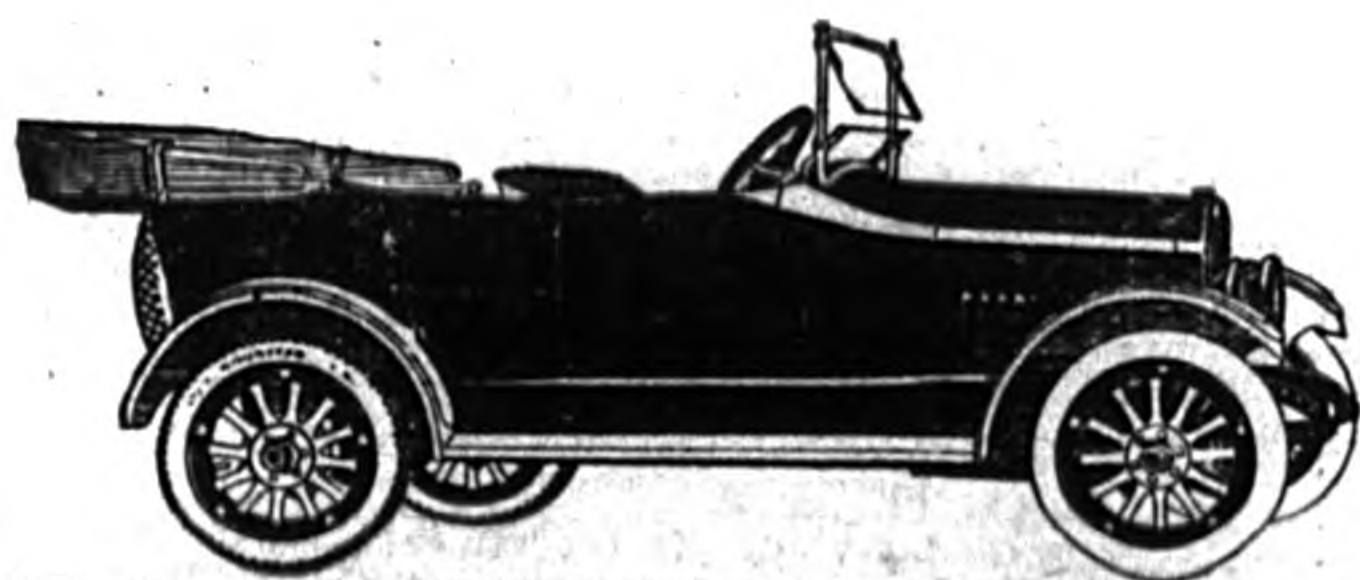
The Farmers Supply House

That is what we are now being known as, because it is in our Store you can secure your Harness and Harness Parts, Whips, Rugs, Halters, sweat-pads, etc. Tackle, Luggies and Expresses. Page Wire Fencing, Binder Twine, Ropes Rennie's Seed Corn

Forks, Shovels, Hoes, Axes and Saws, Nails, Bolts, Hinges and nails, Stewart Clippers and Clipper Plates, Washing Machines, Wringers and Churns, Massey Harris Machinery and Repairs, Bain Wagons and Verity Plows. Cedar Shingles.

Agent for the Gould Shapley and Muir, makers of Brantford Ideal Engines, Windmills, Grain Grinders, Pumping Outfits, Saw Frames, etc.

Russell Rodgers, Lachute



Sterling Value Fortifies Its Beauty

\$910

F.O.B. Chatham

"Looks" alone never sold a good motor car. While the Gray Dorr could hardly be improved for beauty, nor for a personality, a Fifth Ave. elegance, that make it welcome on exclusive thoroughfares anywhere—the man who wants service is the man for whom it was originally built. Its cylinders are cooled independently; it is the only car in its price-class carrying the Westinghouse electric system; clutch and brake are combined in a single foot-pedal. The Gray Dorr crankshaft and rear axle are extra-heavy; fenders and bonnet are squeak-proof; and in equipment it is complete to the last detail.

Value like this makes the Gray Dorr Price of \$910 one of the most reasonable reasons in the world for owning it.

J. Simon, Agent.

THE GRAY-DORR MOTORS, Ltd. Chatham - Ont.

The Gray Dorr name—mark on the radiator of your car is its stamp of worth—the symbol of motor car goodness. It signifies the responsibility of its manufacturer, the continued service it will render to you, and the abiding value of the mechanical parts which compose it. It is the visible pledge of the maker for the satisfaction which his product will give its users!

CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY.

CHANGE OF TIME Effective May 12th, 1917. Canadian Northern Railway announce the following changes in schedules, effective May 12th, and improved train service as outlined below.

Lachute Hawkesbury Ottawa

Trains Nos. 31 and 32 are cancelled and trains Nos. 7 and 8 will operate as outlined below:

Train No. 7. Leave Lachute 7:02 p.m. daily except Sunday arriving Hawkesbury 7:40 p.m. Ottawa (Central Station) 10:10 p.m. connecting at Ottawa for Smiths Falls, Trenton, Belleville, Toronto and intermediate stations, and at Toronto on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays for all Western Canada and Pacific Coast points.

Lachute Joliette Montreal

Train No. 8. Leaving Lachute 11:16 a.m. daily except Sunday arriving St. Jerome 12:05 noon, Joliette 1:30 p.m. Montreal 2:50.

For tickets, booklets and full information, apply to nearest C.N.R. Agent or write J. Morrison, A.G.P.A. 230 St. James St., Montreal

J. M. ROBY, Agent.

Men's suits run from 35 to 46 breast measure. We are sure to fit you. W. BANFORD & SON.

MALCOLM SMITH,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER,

Sales conducted in English and French.

Phone No. 131 ring 3.

LACHUTE, QUE.

THE PROVINCIAL BANK OF CANADA

Incorporated by Act of Parliament, July 1960.

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, Brownsburg and St. Philippe.

Sub Agency at St. Philippe, ALBANI LAW ROHE

Sub-Agency at Brownsburg, J. W. LEPIERRE, Sub-Agent.

Lachute Branch, J. R. McQUAT, Manager.

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



RANGES AND COMFORT

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

W. BANFORD & SON, Limited.

Ladies' Fine Foot Wear high tops at low prices. Lovely goods \$4.75 up.

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.

Ladies' Costumes are selling well just now. Have a look for yours.

W. BANFORD & SON.

Calumet, April 23rd, 1917

Province of Quebec

Mining Division of Laurentide.

To Mr. B. T. Walker, in trust,

address unknown.

I, W. P. BOSHART, residing in the County of Carleton, in the District of Ottawa, having made election of domicile at Calumet in the Mining Division of Laurentide hereby give you notice.

1. That I hold a mining license to mine for magnesite on your land lot, No. 18, in the 9th Range of the Township of Grenville, and that I intend to mine thereon for the said mineral.

2. That I am ready to enter into a friendly arrangement with you to enable me to mine. Therefore, within one month from the service of this notice, be good enough to come to a friendly understanding with me as aforesaid.

W. P. BOSHART, Applicant.

Counter-signed

THEO DENIS,

Inspector Mining Division of Laurentide.

THEO DENIS,

Inspector Mining Division of Laurentide.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

HOMESEEKERS'

EXCURSIONS

MAY 8th to OCT. 30th

EVERY

TUESDAY

"ALL RAIL"—also by

THURSDAY'S STEAMER

"Great Lake Routes"

(Season Navigation)

Your Future is in the West

The fertile prairie have put Western Canada on the map. There are still thousands of acres waiting for the man who wants a home and prosperity. Take advantage of Low Rates and travel via

Canadian Pacific

For tickets, booklets and full information, apply to

J. S. GILES, Agent.

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.

T. McQuat & Son, Lachute Mills.

NURSES WANTED

Toronto Hospital for Incurables' Training School for Nurses, affiliated with Bellevue and Allied Hospitals, New York City, offers to women having one year's High School education, a Three Years' Course in Nursing. The pupils receive the uniform of the School and a monthly allowance. The intermediate year is spent in New York. Applications will be received by the Superintendent, Miss Cook, 130 Dunn Avenue, Toronto.

stairs to her rooms. "Oh, why can't he be like he was last year? What shall I do if he gets real ill?"

Even to herself she would not own anything worse.

And always her thoughts went back to the one word "Dursley," and her eyes fixed themselves on the photograph of a farmhouse that hung over the fireplace—Ted's home—and Ted's mother had so wanted the boy, her only grandchild; and Dursley was deep in the country, where Rob would get strong, and play with other children in the fields; and there was fresh milk there. Only—only—to give him up, to have him forget her for that unknown grandmother who had looked with disappointment on her son's marriage to a "giddy London girl," to live all alone! Nell grasped him tighter at the thought, and she told herself: "No! Never, never, never! He's mine!"

But in the morning, after her cramped and sleepless night, as she put the boy down, the pitiful look on the baby face brought her a sudden forgetfulness of self.

She sent a telegram to the farmhouse, and was waiting to receive the grandmother when she came.

"He's not well," she said stonily, like one saying a hated lesson, "and I know he'd be better in the country; and he'd get used to you after a time, and—and—I'll give him up, if you'll have him."

Her voice broke, and her head went down on Rob's brown curls with pitiful sobbing. The older woman put her arms around them tenderly, and held them both close to her.

"But we want you, too, my deary—Ted's wife and his boy. You'll both come and live with me for his dear sake?"—London Answers.

THE HERO OF KUT-EL-MARA.

Rapid Rise of The Brave Commander of British Forces in The East.

The man who has captured Kut, Lieut.-General Sir Stanley Maude, was only a colonel when war broke out, and he has risen, says the Daily Dispatch, to eminence at the comparatively early age of 53. His success follows quickly his knighthood, which he received two months ago. The Mesopotamia Command was given him last October on the retirement of Sir Percy Lake.

Before going to Mesopotamia General Maude had won distinction in France, where he was wounded in April, 1915. His injury necessitated a period of home duty, and he served on the General Staff at the War Office for the greater part of last year.

Sir Stanley Maude is the son of a V. C.—the late General Sir F. M. Maude. After four years he was adjutant of the 1st Battalion Coldstream Guards, then Military Secretary to the late Earl of Minto as Governor-General of Canada, and the late Mr. Arnold Forster's private secretary at the War Office. He has also been Assistant Director of the Territorial Force. His active service career includes the South African War and the Suakin Expedition of 1885.

"Safety First."

As the touring season is within measurable distance it may be timely for the teachers in the different schools throughout the province to impress on the boys and girls the importance of exercising care in crossing roads, and in appreciating the difference between a slow moving horse-drawn vehicle and a swiftly moving automobile. The danger of playing in the streets, and the fool-hardy habit many children have of racing across the road in front of approaching vehicles, just out of a spirit of childish bravado, cannot be too strongly emphasized. More deaths among the younger generation are caused by lack of precaution than by any other cause; and the same may be said of the grown-ups, too, for they act as children only too often in crossing streets at all points, without paying the slightest attention to approaching traffic, and with a sublime disregard to the possibility that when they are stepping out from behind one vehicle there may be another coming in the opposite direction.

At first the girl-mother tried to tempt his appetite with indigestible dainties. Lately he had grown too dainty to care for even these, and was fretful all day and feverish at night. When she left him that morning he had cried for her to stay, and even Nell—town-bred, and accustomed to the sight of little white faces—knew that something more than "being cross" ailed the boy.

"What shall I do with him?" she cried to herself as she climbed the

FOREST AND PRAIRIE FIRES.

Saskatchewan Takes Action to Overcome These Scourges.

The possibility of preventing damage by forest and prairie fires in Saskatchewan will be greatly facilitated by a new law which has recently been enacted by the Saskatchewan legislature. This law prohibits the setting out of fires except when certain specified precautions are taken, and provides for the appointment of the referee as chief fire guardian in each rural municipality. All members of the provincial police shall be fire guardians, ex officio, under the new act.

Provision is made also for the appointment of fire guardians in unorganized areas. It is to be anticipated that the latter provision will pave the way for co-operation with the Dominion Forestry Branch, for the better protection of areas immediately adjacent to forest reserves. The new law includes a provision for the permit system of regulating settlers' slash-burning operations in forest sections. The enforcement of this provision, through co-operation with the Dominion Forestry Branch, in the neighborhood of forest reserves, will greatly reduce the danger of damage to the forest reserves through fires coming in from the outside. Such fires have been a fruitful source of damage in the past.

Reports on all fires are to be made to the Provincial Fire Commissioner, who will be in general charge of the administration of the law.

The act prohibits the throwing away of matches, cigar and cigarette stubs, etc., without extinguishing same. It provides also that citizens may be required to fight fires which occur within 15 miles in wooded districts, and 6 miles in prairie country.

Fire guardians are given authority to make arrests for violation of the act.

Provision is made also for the safe disposal of debris resulting from the construction of roads, trails, telegraph or telephone lines, and railways, or from the clearing of land for other purposes.

The new act is thoroughly progressive and its enforcement will unquestionably go far toward reducing the forest and prairie fire losses in Saskatchewan.

HIGH COST OF WASTE.

Just To Mention One Small Article Among Many.

If you take a little journey among statistics, you will find that the high cost of waste is as well worth noting as the high cost of living.

There are, in the rough, some 4,000,000 men and boys in this country who wear coats. Can you find one coat without four or six or more useless buttons on it? Assume that each male has only one coat and only four useless buttons a year; and average the cost of buttons, thread and labor at one cent; then you have the very pretty sum of \$160,000 a year—spent in sheer idiocy and waste.

No one but an idiot wants buttons in the middle of his back. Only a lunatic wants them sewed on his coat sleeves. It is one of the insane things tailors—who are really madder than hatters—keep on doing, because a few hundred years ago buttons on sleeve and back really had a kind of usefulness. Your great-grandfather buttoned back his coat-cuffs or buttoned up the tails of his coat; but you don't. The blind and horrible buttons linger on like something that has died and forgotten to get buried.

And each year you pay prodigious thousands for them. It is part of the high cost of waste. If you will stand your wife up in front of you—she may consent—and look at her in a statistical way, you will discover that about one-third of her is sheer waste. She too is a victim of the "blind button game."

Her milliner and dressmaker have beaten your tailor to it. In fact, when you get the statistical eye you will discover that from the time you get up to the time you go to bed you walk through a welter of waste.

The high cost of living is bad enough; but if you figure it out you'll find that what gets away with a third of your income is the high cost of waste.

And the parasite button is only an example.

Woolwich Population.

The population of Woolwich, the London borough which contains the great Woolwich Arsenal, has nearly trebled since the beginning of the war, and is now about 140,000.



Fly Poisons Attract Both Flies and Babies

In the last three years the press has reported 106 fly poisoning cases—a large proportion fatal. The innocent-looking can with its sweetened wick—the wick of poison paper—both contain arsenic, deadliest of poisons. No mother would put fly poison within her child's reach if she realized this danger. Yes it kills more children than all other poisons combined.

This is the U. S. Government warning against fly poisons, taken from U. S. Public Health Service Bulletin, supplement No. 28.

"Of course fly poisons should be made, purely for the purpose of exterminating flies, and should not be used for the purpose of poisoning children through the use of such compounds as are for the frequent use of the wick of the sweetened wick to remove dirt and stains from the bottom. It is believed that the more reported cases, the more the wick. A wick of sweetened wick must be used as a wick, and should never be used, even if other measures are not taken."

The one safe, sure, non-poisonous, efficient fly catcher is

TANGLEFOOT

which catches the fly and embalsms it and all the deadly germs it carries in a thick coating of varnish.

Made in Canada by THE O. & W. THUM COMPANY, Walkerville, Ont.

American Address: Grand Rapids, Mich.

HAVE A GARDEN!

Give Yourself the Joy of Seeing the "Green Things Grow."

Farming is man's most natural, most honorable calling.

Man was born in a garden.

Just where this garden was, the theologians and the archaeologists and the other science mongers are not yet fully agreed. But of one thing we are certain—it was out of doors!

And the "Golden Age" of the old Greeks and Romans—that also was an out-of-doors experience—a life close to Nature.

In that happy age every man sowed and tilled and reaped.

Every man earned his bread by the sweat of his brow. And the exercise and the sweat kept his blood clean.

If all men and women were farmers to-day, nine-tenths of the doctors would have to go out of business.

The average farmer lives fifteen years longer than the average city-dweller.

The reason is obvious. The farmer lives in the light and the air—pure air.

City dwellers—the doctors, the lawyers, the professors, the clerks, the stenographers, the factory workers—live in the shade and breathe dust germs.

We're all born as wild as was the first baby or the latest savage.

But we are tamed in our "bringing up" and the taming—called education and civilization—spoils us, inoculates us with disease and infects us with abnormal tastes and appetites. And so we, some of us, grow up to be cripples and perverts and wear ourselves out prematurely with bad habits and death-inviting practices.

We are not only born wild but born farmers. If we are not farmers, we are wronged—we are robbed of our birthright!

If you can't have a big farm, you can have a little one, and get all the primitive joy and bolsters health and ravenous appetite and sound digestion, dreamless sleep and mental poise and peace and intellectual vim and snap and endurance that comes from living biologically.

Make a garden. If you can't own one, rent one. Get the loan of a vacant lot. Pre-empt a corner of unimproved public domain. Get a bit of mother earth somewhere, some way, "by hook or crook"—you're entitled to it! It's your birthright. And make it blossom with roses or potatoes or cabbages. Have a garden of your own and "eat the fruit thereof."

Trials of a Mother.

"Mary, I shall take one of the children to church with me this morning," announced Mrs. Fashionet.

"Yes'm," replied the maid.

"Which one do you think will go best with my lavender gown?"

listing locomotive power and terminal facilities if cars were loaded to capacity instead of being so often only two-thirds full. In the old days when traffic was lighter, it mattered less to the railways if a shipper did not use all the space he paid for—that was the shipper's loss. But now it is realized that the extravagance of one shipper may cause delay to others owing to the limited amount of locomotive power and terminal facilities. The shortage is not so much in equipment as in train-crews, and labor in the yards and roundhouses. Anything which can help to secure quicker clearance and freer movement in the yards, helps to speed up the movement of freight. Another drawback to the economical movement of freight is that a great many consignees order not the full carload of freight, but merely the minimum allowed under the classification. It would materially help to solve the problem if in placing orders consignees would order enough to fill a car to capacity instead of the minimum, which very often does not represent more than half a carload.

The question of the capacity of cars is itself the subject of investigation. The standard of loading grain, for instance, has remained the same for many years, but improvement in the engineering of cars has gone on steadily, so that the modern freight car can bear stresses greatly in excess of what was possible twenty years ago. The result is that there is prospect of considerably increasing the load line on quite a large proportion of freight equipment, thus increasing the train capacity without requiring additional train crews. Grain cars rated for 80,000 lbs. are found capable of carrying over 90,000.

It has been figured that if the average load could be increased on Canadian railways in 1917 by five times over that of 1915, this would be equivalent to 54,800 additional cars, requiring no additional locomotives or manpower.

Canadian business men are, therefore, being urged to co-operate with the railways in their endeavor to increase the existing carrying capacity, by using to better advantage the present available rolling stock. Light bulky commodities, of which there are many, should be loaded to the full cubic capacity of cars. Heavier freight should be loaded to the full carrying capacity which is 10 per cent. in excess of their stencilled capacity.

1907, 2,908,903; 1915, 6,731,265; increase, 131.4%. Total freight cars: 1907, 105,540; 1915, 201,690, increase, 91.1%.

The car capacity increased 5.8 tons. The contents increased 3.0 tons. 48 per cent. of the additional capacity provided was not used.

The public is asked to co-operate with the railways in an endeavor to remedy the existing car shortage.

It can be done by utilizing to better advantage the present available rolling stock.

By increasing the average car load to 23.4 tons or 5 tons more than during 1915 would be equivalent to the placing of 54,800 additional cars in service.

Light bulky commodities, of which there are many, should be loaded to the full cubic capacity of cars. Heavier freight should be loaded to the maximum carrying capacity authorized.

LILIES' SCENT 8,000 FEET UP.

British Aviator Tells of Giant Bed in East Africa.

A British officer on duty with the air service in East Africa includes in one of his reports a graphic description of an immense valley filled with the huge "Arum lilies," over which he flew somewhere in the region of Zanzibar. As he passed over the valley he was 8,000 feet high, but the perfume of the lilies reached his nostrils for a long distance.

By means of his glasses he observed that the lily flowers were "as large as elephants' ears," and that the whole of the valley had been monopolized by the beautiful flowers. The luxuriant of the vegetation was particularly remarkable. He learned later that the scent of the flowers was so overpowering in the valley that no native had ever dared to penetrate within its borders.

Nothing New.

There is nothing new under the sun. The ancient Egyptians had mansions supplied with gardens, orchards, fish ponds and game preserves; they were acquainted with the benefits of the rotation of crops, and bred poultry extensively, practising artificial hatching as we do at the present time. As early as 4514 B.C., or 6,431 years ago, irrigation became an object of national importance to the Egyptians.

lily's wife and have a home of her own. Now, when the harassing day's work was over and Nell was free, there was no nice little house awaiting her—only two rooms that always wanted cleaning, washing-up that had often been left over from the day before—and Rob.

And the thought of Rob brought a bigger lump in Nell's throat.

She had always been so proud of her boy, and the times when they had gone out on Sunday afternoon, with Rob in all the glory of his baby finery, had been the gladdiest of her life. The first thing that Nell had decided when she had to face life alone was that the boy should be "kept nice." She was not going to have Ted's boy grow up in the gutter, she told herself. He should have everything just the same, whatever she did without.

She meant to keep him to herself, too.

"I'll not have a crowd of interfering relations coming between me and my boy!" she said, and declined almost fiercely the proposals of the well-meaning grandparents that she should let them have the child.

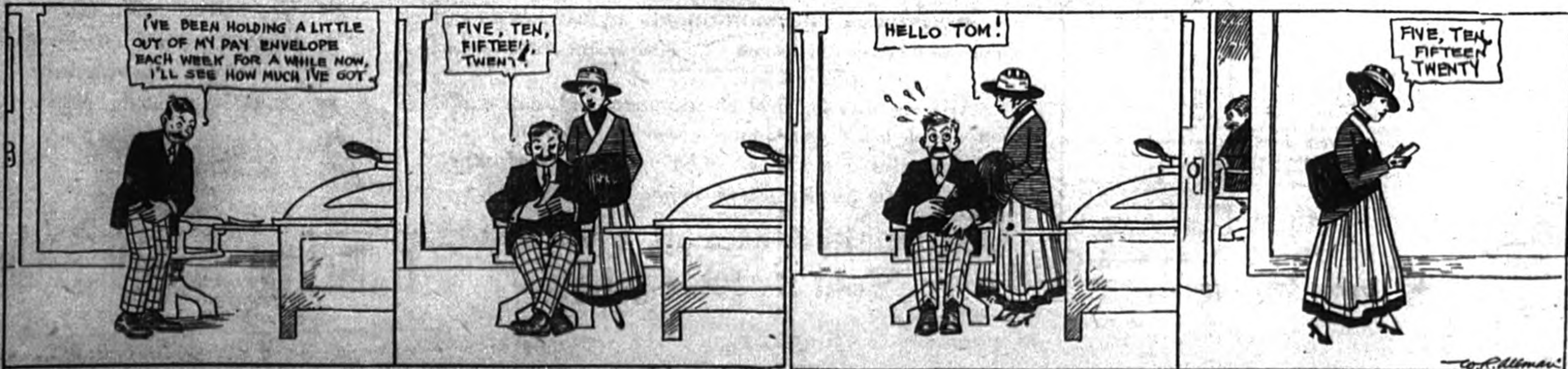
She kept him herself; and, for the most part, kept him shut up in two rooms, paying an old woman to mind him. "I'd be worrying all the time what was happening to him," she replied to suggestions that the boy ought to go out more. On Nell's scant "time off" she took him out herself, dressed up so that the neighbors stared and made pointed remarks about "stuck-up people with more money than sense." She bought him food that was good enough at the start, but as the frying-pan was her only idea of a kitchen utensil and the old woman's cooking would have ruined the digestion of an orich, the meals were hardly the sort for a baby boy.

And, in the natural order of things, Rob pined.

At first the girl-mother tried to tempt his appetite with indigestible dainties. Lately he had grown too dainty to care for even these, and was fretful all day and feverish at night. When she left him that morning he had cried for her to stay, and even Nell—town-bred, and accustomed to the sight of little white faces—knew that something more than "being cross" ailed the boy.

"What shall I do with him?" she cried to herself as she climbed the

The Doings of the Duffs.



This most valuable of farm books costs you not one cent. It will, if properly used, mean hundreds of dollars in actual profits to you. It covers all the uses of Concrete on the farm from fence-post to silo.

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FIVE ROSES FLOUR

FOR BREADS - CAKES
PUDDINGS - PASTRIES

YOUR neighbour, famous for her baking—maybe she uses Five Roses.



THROUGH THE DARK SHADOWS

Or The Sunlight of Love

CHAPTER XXVI.—(Cont'd).

When he arose from his knees his face had lost all its old languid self-possession; there was a graver, more earnest light in his eyes, and as his lips pressed the hand of the dead girl they muttered a farewell vow, which was never to be forgotten from that hour till his last.

Lady Constance, bravely overcoming her own pain and horror at the double tragedy—for Jasper's body had been recovered and brought back to the house an hour after the death of Jessica—had retired with poor, remorseful Ada to her own rooms, where she did her best to soothe and comfort the unhappy woman. Overwhelmed with remorse at her previous neglect of the girl, Ada blamed herself bitterly for not watching her enemy more closely, and thus protecting all concerned from danger.

Meanwhile, the last painful duty had to be done. In the Blue Room were seated in expectant silence Lord Barminster, Mortimer Shelton, and Mr. Harker. On the table lay the papers which Mr. Harker had brought with him, amongst them the all-important roll which Jessica had rescued from the street. The three men were waiting now for Adrien, with patient respect, knowing the cause of his absence.

Presently the door opened, and the young man entered. Lord Barminster held out his hand without a word, and his son, as silently, grasped it; then, with a sigh, he seated himself at the table, prepared to learn to what extent he had been robbed by the man he trusted so fully.

Without comment, Shelton passed him paper after paper, all drawn up in the clear writing of Mr. Harker; Adrien, with deep humiliation, examining them all. With another sigh he dropped the last one upon the table and looked up.

"It is like some hideous dream," he said in a low, shocked voice; "Jasper Vermont, then, was not only a traitor to me, but a forger and thief. I can scarcely believe it—though, of course, it is impossible to get away from these proofs. He must have even bribed that jockey to lose the race, as the man hinted. That he could so have used my trust and confidence to gain money, and by crime, when he could have had it for the asking, seems past belief."

His father looked pityingly at him; he knew only too well what a blow this was to the young man.

"I believed in him to the last," continued Adrien, in the same low tones. "I believed him true, in spite of all your warnings."

He turned to his friend.

"Shelton," he said, "I cannot thank you as I should like, nor indeed, you either, Mr. Harker. I am deeply grateful to you all for what you have done for me. Truly a man should take heed of his self-conceit, lest he fall, as I have done."

He dropped his head on his hands, and his father turned to him affectionately.

"You do not ask if the evil this man has worked can be remedied, Adrien," he said, in a softer tone than he had ever been known to use. "You do not ask whether anything can be regained?"

"I am willing to pay the penalty of my folly," said Adrien, in a low tone; "and if only it can be arranged that you, too, do not suffer, I shall not mind."

"Not even if it should leave you penniless?" asked his father.

Adrien raised his head with a mournful smile.

"But for one reason, I am indifferent," he said.

His father's face lit up.

"Yes," he said, "I think I know that reason."

"Mr. Harker, will you be so good as to place Mr. Leroy in possession of the facts which you have already given me. I am almost too tired to speak, after the strain of these last few hours."

Adrien looked at him remorsefully; for the old man had indeed undergone much suffering during the last eventful weeks.

Mr. Harker laid a small book upon the table.

"This will do so better than I can, gentlemen," he said. "It is a list of the various investments in which Mr. Jasper Vermont placed the wealth he had so fraudulently amassed. His expenses were small; and the investments which were made with Mr. Leroy's money, and which he hoped, of course, to put to his own use, amount to a large sum. When realised, they will cover the enormous embellements, when the forged bills are destroyed."

Adrien took up the book and glanced through it.

"Is this true?" he said, with an earnestness that all present under-

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The Housewife's Corner

War-Time Savings.

The economical housewife gives us the benefit of some of her discoveries.

The other day I made an apple pie, she says, which looked a perfect success, but, alas, when I attempted to slip it off the plate I found that the under crust had not baked well. As the top crust was beautifully brown I simply turned it upside down, scraped off the undone crust and covered the apples with a nice meringue, and the members of my family were delighted.

We do not use stove polish on our stoves, as we find it economical to save all our old stockings, sew them together and use them moistened with coal oil for cleaning the stoves. Care must be taken, however, that the stove is not hot when cleaned.

When I put my roast away to serve cold I wrap it while warm in cheese cloth; both the flavor and the moisture are retained, and, speaking of cheese-cloth, if you will wrap a double piece, wet in vinegar, around that piece of cheese, when you get ready to use it again it will not be hard, mouldy or dry.

Should you wish to keep cream for future use add two or three lumps of sugar, cover and set away in a cool pantry.

Omelet is cheaper and much more tender made with water than milk. Before eating canned foods put a bright, clean, steel knife into the can as soon as opened. Leave for a minute, and if ptomaine is present it will be seen on the knife. Throw the contents out and you will escape poisoning.

Do not melt your butter if too hard to serve; just fill a bowl with boiling water, let this stand until the bowl is very hot, throw out the water and turn the hot bowl over your butter. This will not impair the taste or waste the butter.

In making croquettes always use three tablespoons of boiling water to one egg in which to dip them. Beat the water and egg well together and you will find that it answers the purpose just as well as two eggs. Cut your stale bread up in small pieces and crisp in a corn popper, and your croquettes will be made.

When I use half a lemon I place the remaining half on a small saucer, cut side downward, and cover with a tumbler. I also warm a lemon before squeezing, and I find that I get more juice. As potatoes grow old I add a teaspoonful of lemon juice to the water in which they are boiled, and they do not grow dark while cooking.

It is not necessary to use a lot of tea in order to have it strong; just add a teaspoonful of sugar; this opens the leaves and makes it stronger. When a fowl seems tough I add a pinch of soda or a little vinegar to the water in which it is cooked, or I cover it tightly and bake it a whole morning in a moderately hot oven, after adding lard, boiling water, salt and pepper and sprinkling with flour.

Maple-Sugar Recipes.

Colonial Bread Cake.—Two cupsful risen bread-dough, one-half cupful butter, one and one-half cupsful maple-sugar, two eggs, one-half teaspoonful soda, one-fourth teaspoonful cinnamon, one-half teaspoonful mace, one-half teaspoonful nutmeg, one cupful seeded raisins, one-fourth cupful sliced citron. Take dough, when ready to shape into loaves, add other ingredients, and mix and beat with hands. Turn into tube cake-pan, and when light (it should not quite double in bulk) bake in oven at a little lower temperature than for bread. When cold pour maple frosting over cake and decorate with pecan or hickory nut meats.

Maple Frosting.—One cupful maple-sugar, one-half cupful boiling water, whites of two eggs, one-half teaspoonful vanilla. Cook sugar and water without stirring, until syrup threads when dropped from spoon. Pour syrup in a fine stream onto whites of eggs beaten until foamy, beating constantly meanwhile. Set saucepan on range for a moment and continue beating until egg is cooked. Add vanilla, set over cold water, and beat occasionally until cool enough to spread.

Maple Cookies.—One cupful maple-sugar, three tablespoonsful butter, one egg, one cupful sour cream, one-half teaspoonful salt, one-half teaspoonful soda, flour, maple-sugar. Cream butter and sugar, add well-beaten egg, cream. Sift soda and salt with a little flour, then add to mixture enough more flour to make of right consistency to drop from spoon. Care should be taken not to get the mixture too stiff. Grate maple-sugar on top of each cookie and bake in moderate oven eight minutes. Cookies should be kept in an air-tight receptacle.

Food Values.

In the present state of the food market it is a wise economy to serve two or three vegetables at dinner and less meat. Those which have the stood. "Am I still a rich man?"

"The statement is correct, sir," returned Mr. Harker respectfully. "You will find that you have in reality benefited by his cunning and astuteness, even after the racing debts are fully paid."

Adrien laid the book on the table.

"I am grateful," he said gravely. "But I would leave this room penniless, and gladly, if by so doing I could bring one life back to us." Then, almost overcome by his emotion, he abruptly left the room.

On the morrow, despite all efforts to hush the matter up, the news went flying through the land. Adrien Leroy, the well-beloved of Vanity Fair, had been betrayed by his friend and confidant. Great was the sensation when all the facts came out into the full light, and it was known that Adrien had been saved by the traitor's own daughter, who had given her life that his might be spared.

Mr. Harker was well rewarded for the part he had taken in exposing Jasper Vermont, and preserving the Leroy from the pitfalls and ruin he had dug for them. All the forged bills were promptly burnt, and there remained only those real amounts that Adrien had signed, and which, all put together, only amounted to but a minute fraction of the supposed sums owing by the young man.

Jessica was buried in Windham churchyard; the funeral was attended by all the Leroy's, as well as by many of the countryfolk, for her sad little story had become known. Ada Lester was also present; she paid her last visit to the neighborhood of Barminster on that day, and with a tact most unusual to her, refrained from attracting any attention so far as the Leroy's were concerned.

Well placed now in money matters, and proprietress of the "Casket" Theatre, she settled down to learn the art of acting as well as dancing, and eventually married her business manager. She also undertook to look after her sister, who, however, died shortly afterwards, without ever regaining her memory, or learning of the fate which had befallen the man whom she had once loved, or the daughter of whose existence she had forgotten since the day of her birth.

(To be continued).

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HUNDRED YEARS OF PEACE.

Amazing Advances Made During Lifetime of "The Oldest Inhabitant."

Recently, a Mrs. Hastings, native of the State of Massachusetts, U. S. A., celebrated her 104th birthday. The first railway in that part of the world, the Boston and Albany, was not built until twenty years after she was born. George III. was King of England, Napoleon was Emperor of France, Madison was President of the United States, and the war of 1812 was in progress when Mrs. Hastings began her extraordinarily long life.

She was twenty-five before she ever saw a match. Nor until that age had she ever seen a cook stove. An open fireplace and the hanging crane were universally used. Often has she gone to a neighbor to borrow fire which she carried home by means of her lighted candle.

The amazing progress of the world is best measured by such a person's life. Mrs. Hastings was well toward womanhood before she saw a gas-light.

The first steamship did not cross the Atlantic until she was old enough to go to school. Men still went to war on horseback or walked. There was no railroad, telephone, telegraph, airplane, aeroplane or phonograph. She was past threescore before she saw an electric light. She was beyond fourscore before any of us rode in an automobile. When she was a girl asphalt paving was unknown. She was a woman long before anybody dreamed of an elevator. At her birth, Cooper had not written his first Leatherstocking story. The very oldest of that coterie of renowned authors, including Emerson, Mrs. Stowe, Hawthorne and Whittier, were only children when she was born.

THREE VITAL QUESTIONS
Are you full of energy, vital force, and general good health? Do you know that good digestion is the foundation of good health? Pain and oppression in stomach and chest after eating, constipation, headache, dizziness, are sure signs of indigestion. Mother Seigel's Syrup, the great herbal remedy and tonic, will cure you.

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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."

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Note: Another prominent Physician to whom the above article was submitted, said: "Bon-Opto is a very remarkable remedy. Its constituents invariably are well known to eminent eye specialists and widely prescribed by them. The manufacturer's guarantee is in many instances or refund the money. It can be obtained from any good druggist and is one of the best eye preparations I feel should be kept on hand for regular use in almost every family." The Vienna Drug Co., Store 4, Toronto, will fill your orders if your druggist cannot.



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