

The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XLII

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, JUNE 1, 1917.

NO. 18

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 100 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.

WANTED.—A carter to handle the C. N. R. express and delivery. Apply to the C. N. R. Station.

FOR SALE.—New Concord "Tudhope" Buggy. Snap for quick buyer. Apply to J. W. GALL, Lachute.

TEACHER WANTED.—For Mirabel School, No. 1. Term to month. Apply to R. DOIG, Sec., Mirabel.

CRESWELL'S

Canada Cement
Prices Right

R. Creswell Regist'd.

LOCAL NEWS

Mr. John Hay was in Ottawa on Monday.

Mrs. Wm. Brennan, of Montreal, is visiting in town.

Miss L. Moore is spending a couple of weeks in Montreal.

Mrs. J. McNish is spending a few days this week in Montreal.

Mrs. Walter Rice, of Montreal, is the guest of Mrs. R. Carkner.

Mr. and Mrs. Harlow Giles spent a few days last week at the Lake.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert McArthur leave on Saturday for Norway Bay.

The S. S. S. Club will meet this week at the home of Mrs. M. Jones.

The Methodist Adjourned Quarterly B. met on Monday evening.

Mrs. Fred Griffith, of Montreal, spent a few days in town last week.

Dr. Clunie and Mr. A. McQuat spent a few days at 16 Island this week.

Mr. Jas. W. Gall has been appointed outside ticket agent of the C.N.R.

Mrs. Stanforth and daughter of Montreal spent the week-end in town.

Mrs. Cullens of Montreal was the week-end guest of Mrs. Geo. Hills.

Mrs. Coughlin, of Hamilton, Ont., is the guest of Mrs. Ryan this week.

Mr. Geo. Stewart, of Harrington, was the guest of Mr. Amos M. Vicar this week.

Mrs. Robt. Hamilton and daughter Shirley are spending this week in Montreal.

Miss Edith Williams, of Montreal, was the guest of her aunt Mrs. Beckham this week.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Campbell are attending the Methodist Conference at Pembroke.

Mr. Ernest Macrieff left on Monday to take a position in the munitions at Lindsay.

Miss R. Burnett, of Montreal, spent a few days this week with Mrs. Jas. McKimmie.

Miss Titman is spending a few weeks visiting friends in Montreal and Morin Heights.

Miss Annie McCoy and Mr. Lorne McCoy, of Montreal, spent the holidays in town.

The Misses Gladston, of Montreal, spent a few days last week the guest of Mrs. J. Rice.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Bradshaw motored to Lachute from Grenville on Wednesday.

Mr. Morrison and Mr. Stewart McPaul, of Montreal, were guests of Mrs. Jno. McPaul for the 24th.

Miss M. Murray, of Brownsburg, who has been the guest of Miss Jean Catton has returned home.

Mrs. Thos. McGregor left on Monday for a two months visit with friends in San Francisco, Calif.

Mr. and Mrs. Russell Carpenter and children, of Three Rivers, were guests of Mrs. Joss this week.

Mrs. James Scott and Mrs. J. Meadowcroft of Montreal were the guests of Mrs. Massiah for the week-end.

Messrs. P. and A. McElbannon have just completed their drive, resulting in some 24,000 logs for the summer cut.

Mr. and Mrs. McLaren, Mr. Wm. Holland and Mr. Metzger, of Montreal, were guests at Ivan Bower this week.

Rev. F. J. Hayden B.A., left for Conference on Tuesday morning to be held in Pembroke commencing on Wednesday.

Don't forget the Bazaar and Tea in the Presbyterian Church Thursday June 7th, at 3 o'clock. Special programme in the evening.

The Misses Violet Hendry, Grace Prouse, Grace Gardiner and Margaret Hay, of Montreal, were guests of Mrs. Geo. Hay for the holidays.

The Rev. Mr. Lackey has received the sad news that his nephew, Corp. Harold Lackey, son of Rev. J. H. Lackey of Radville, Sask., was killed in action on April 27th.

A large audience was present on Sunday evening when Rev. P. J. Hayden gave a special sermon on Great Books, his subject being N. Hawthorne's "Scarlet Letter."

Mr. J. H. Pearson, of Montreal, through R. J. Bradley, of Beech Ridge, had a busy day on Monday last and picked up 18 horses for the French Government for which were paid good prices.

Mr. and Mrs. Bissett, and the Misses Alice and Ruth Bissett, of Lachine, also Mr. and Mrs. Cole and Master Herman Cole, of Montreal, were guests of Mrs. Mackie for a few days last week.

CARD OF THANKS.—Mr. and Mrs. Albert Titley wish to thank their many friends and neighbours for their kindness and sympathy in their recent sad bereavement.

The Methodist Women's Missionary Society met in good number last week at the home of Mrs. Wm. Miller. Mrs. F. J. Hayden read an article on Missionary work. Mrs. H. Way read extracts from Billy Sunday's work on "How to kill a Church" both papers were much appreciated. At the close of the meeting Mrs. Miller served tea.

We are pleased to notice among the 4th year Pass List of McGill University the name of our esteemed young townsman Mr. J. R. Calder.

Church of England services will be held in Lachute Parish (D.V.) on Sunday, June 3rd, as follows:—Holy Communion at St. Simeon's Church 10.30 a.m., St. Aidan's Louisa 3 p.m., and Brownsburg 7 p.m. Regular service at St. Simeon's 7 p.m.

Rev. Rural Dean Lackey was in Montreal Wednesday, and witnessed the conferring of degrees at McGill (Victoria Hall) on the Kt. Hon. Arthur J. Alfou, the Hon. Sir Sir Spring-Rice (British Ambassador at Washington) Lt.-Gen. Bridges, and Admiral Sir Dudley D. Clark.

PTR JAMES A. GIRLING.

Mr. David McAdam, of Chatham, has received word of the death of Pte. James Albert Girling who joined the forces at Cypress River, Manitoba, and was killed in action in France in the great Vimy Ridge Struggle. He was the husband of Mr. David McAdam's daughter Elizabeth.

In for Commission.

Mrs. David McQuat has received word from her son Sergt. Douglas McQuat, of the P.P.C.L.I. that he had accepted a commission in the Royal Flying Corps, and is now in London, Eng., enjoying a rest and holiday prior to taking up his training. Douglas has been in the trenches over 21 months, without receiving a scratch or one days sick leave, and bears among the boys the name of having a charmed life. We wish him the greatest success in his new undertaking.

BROWNSBURG

Mr. Ira McPaul spent Wednesday last in Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Johnson spent Tuesday in Montreal.

The Trustee Board met last week at the home of Mrs. McCluskey.

Mrs. Fisk and family left on Wednesday to join her husband in Lindsay, Ont.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Stewart and son Alwyn spent the latter part of last week in Montreal.

The Messrs. Tom Pasco Jr., George Prosser, W. M. Howell and George Scott have joined up with the 79th Battery.

CUSHING

Miss Grace Fraser who has been the guest of Miss Wilson at Grenville for the past month arrived home on Friday.

Mr. A. E. Allard was in Montreal on Friday last attending to the sale of the first shipment of cheese from his factory here.

Miss Whelehan spent last week in Montreal visiting her sister-in-law Mrs. S. Whelehan who we regret to say is very seriously ill.

Mme. Adrian DesForges, of Greece's Point, passed away last week under sad circumstances leaving to mourn her loss, besides her husband, four small children the youngest an infant only a few days old.

Mrs. Geo. Nicholls who has been quite ill for a week or two with a bad attack of La Grippe is we are glad to say able to be around again. Mr. Nicholls who has been suffering from sciatic rheumatism is also improving.

Mrs. L. M. Gaston was in Ottawa on Friday last to bid good-bye to her brother Mr. Charlie Gray who was passing through the capital with a Western Battalion bound for overseas "Charlie" has many warm friends in this vicinity who heartily wish him a safe return.

ST. ANDREWS

Miss Elizabeth Read, of Montreal, was the guest of Miss Eva Bradford for the holidays.

An entertainment was given in the Town Hall, at St. Andrews, on the evening of "Victoria Day." The hall was prettily decorated, and displayed the flags of Great Britain and France together with our new Alley, the United States of America.

Notwithstanding the cold and the rain there was a large audience and they certainly listened to a fine programme furnished by the "Dramatic Club" of Grace Episcopal Church of Point Saint Charles. The Club came to Saint Andrews at their own expense and consisted of Miss Ruby Hulbert, leader, the Misses Hazel and Ruby Whittall and Messrs. Charles Jones and Fred Kinsella. They gave three playettes most interesting and amusing "The Forgetful Mr. Higgins" "Love-making under Difficulties" and "Barbara" "Mr. Herbert Ruby Higgins" was certainly a most forgetful mortal but by his forgetfulness he saved the fortune of his employees.

The love making was very amusing as by the prank of a friend each thought the other deaf. In "Barbara" Miss Ruby Whittall revealed unusual talent specially as this was her very first appearance in public Miss Hazel Whittall delighted the audience with her fine piano playing and the young gentlemen were very effective in their parts.

The Red Cross added nearly one hundred dollars to their funds. St. Andrews hopes to see "The Dramatic Club" again when they will be assured of a royal welcome. Thanks are sincerely given to Miss Madeline Neve who arranged the programme and to the friends who kindly entertained our guests.

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,

Baker & Confectioner.

Phone. 80.

Thinking of Home!

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

Our Groceries in great variety and Always Fresh and Good.

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. L. L.—(1) I would like to learn a little about pit silos. I think they have a great many advantages and would like to try one. State how the gas trouble is overcome, and how the digging and plastering are done.

(2) Have we not been cautioned to provide drainage for the inside of the silo to prevent actual accumulation of liquid. How can this be done in a water-tight pit?

(3) Is there any simple way of removing the silage from a pit silo.

Answer:—(1) Lowering a light into the silo will soon discover the presence of gas, since if it is present the light will go out immediately. The gas is heavier than air; hence, if you throw in a couple of feet of coarse blocks or rocks there will be room for the gas to settle at the bottom of the silo and not occupy the volume where the silage rests.

As to the digging and plastering, in digging a pit silo the dirt can be thrown out to a depth of six or eight feet, but it is best to throw it out to a depth of about five feet and then true up and plaster the walls. Otherwise it will be necessary to build a scaffolding inside the silo. Care should be taken not to dig out too far, so that there will be holes or uneven places in the walls of the silo. It is best to leave three or four inches at east to be removed when the walls are finally true.

After you have excavated about five or six feet and have the walls true, they should be plastered with a good cement mortar. The first coat can be put on about a half an inch thick, and should be made of one part cement and three parts clean sand, and plastered right on the dirt walls. If the

weather is rather hot and the walls have dried out considerably, it would be best to sprinkle them, so that they will be moist when the cement is put on. As it is desirable to have this cement three-quarters of an inch to one inch thick on the walls it would perhaps require three coats to do this, as not more than one-quarter of an inch can be put on at a time after the first coat. After the first coat has been put on, it will probably be possible to follow with the second coat, since the first sets rapidly, but the second coat will require time to set.

(2) There are two ways of getting rid of the moisture in the bottom of the pit silo. The first is to run a pipe from the bottom of the silo up to the ground level, and have it connected with a small pump. If moisture gathers in the bottom of the silo it can be pumped out at intervals. The second means of procuring good drainage is to arrange for a small drain pipe to run from the lowest point in the pit silo and connect with some outside drain. Before it is time to put the silage in, open this drain pipe and allow the water to drain out. After the silo is thoroughly drained close the pipe by driving a close fitting plug in the end of it. This will prevent the entrance of air.

(3) The hoist which was erected for getting out the dirt when building the silo can be used for taking out silage. A box with a capacity of about 10 bushels of silage is sometimes used. This box is provided with two 8-inch wheels under one end, and the other end has handles, so that it is possible to use this in the same way that a wheelbarrow is used. After the silage is used down to some distance, a horse or a gasoline engine can be used as a source of power to run this hoist.

Poultry

In poultry raising the farmer has an advantage over others in the wide range he can give his fowls.

The hen may be a machine, but few of us ever learn how to run it right. Never hold duck eggs long. They depreciate in quality more rapidly than hens' eggs.

One nice thing about brooders is that you can put two in one house and they won't fight.

Early chicks will not thrive in a cold, open coop; it is an impossibility, so do not experiment any further with it.

The second brood of goslings usually need more care and more feed than the first ones, as the grass is apt to be so tough by the time they are hatched that it is hard for them to bite it off.

Goslings do not need feed until they are 24 to 36 hours old, when they should be fed any of the mashers recommended for chickens or ducklings, or a mash or dough of two-thirds shorts (middlings) and one-third cornmeal, which can be made equal parts shorts and cornmeal, and five per cent. of beef scrap added after six weeks.

A humid atmosphere in the egg chamber of the incubator is one of the first essentials to the hatching of strong, healthy chickens.

After the breeding season is over, roosters are worse than a useless encumbrance. They are a positive injury to the quality of the eggs.

Chicks should be left in incubators for 48 hours after hatching.

You cannot expect clean eggs from unclean nests; and clean eggs bring a premium.

Clean drinking water and plenty of it is one of the prime essentials to success in poultry.

The artificial incubation of eggs dates back to the early Egyptians, who used ovens heated with fermenting manure.

Eggs all of one color are preferred to those of mixed colors. Uniformity in size is also a matter of importance in marketing.

Horse Sense

The symptoms of ring-bone are generally irregular lameness followed by constant lameness with a bony enlargement, partially or completely surrounding the coronet or pastern.

The best treatment is rest, then blister with 2 drams each of biniodide of mercury and cantharides mixed with 2 ounces vasoline, repeat in about two weeks. If this fails to cure have joint fired and blistered.

As the heavy spring work comes on, the work teams should be fed and cared for in the most careful way.

To increase the efficiency of the farm team means dollars in the pocket of the farmer.

The best way to feed for efficiency is to cut the hay, sprinkle it with water and mix the ground grain ration with it.

This ration is to be fed in the morning; at noon, feed whole grain; at night, give the cut hay and ground ration, and a little long hay in the mangers for the horses to pick at if they want it.

The hay can be soaked from one feeding to the next if desired. For old horses this is a good plan.

Docking or cutting off the tails of horses is a cruelty that lasts through life. They can never, after this cruel operation, brush off the flies and mosquitoes that make their life every summer a torment.

At Dominion Experiment Farms the cost of feeding colts rising one year old was found to average 10.6 cents per day, for colts coming two years old 9.33 cents, and for coming three-year-olds 6.08 cents. The total cost up to three years old was \$71.96.

The Dairy

Cows that freshened last fall and are producing a pound of butter fat a day in Spring are doing well.

The ideal milk supply is one derived from healthy animals cared for by members of the family supplied. Under such conditions the methods of production and handling as well as the age of the milk are known, the milk is not handled by successive individuals who may contaminate it and it is safe from either the addition or subtraction of various materials.

However, such a supply is generally impossible under present day conditions, particularly in cities and towns and the trade in milk is now about as complex as the trade in many other lines. Skim-milk has all the protein of the new milk, the muscle and tissue builder.

Supply the fat with flaxseed jelly, at a less cost than the cream in new milk.

The calves will begin to eat bright clover hay at two weeks of age. Give them little bright locks of clover hay every day. Give them what they will eat clean.

The strainer has never been made that would take a bad smell out of milk. Keep it out by marching to the door with your painful as soon as you get it. That's the only sure way.

A bleating calf within sound of the mother will worry more milk out of her than you can feed in. If you possibly can, put the calf so far away that the cow won't hear it. If you can't, make that calf so comfortable that it will not be bawling all the time.

Way of the Goat.

Great men do much for others and take it out in posthumous fame.

FROM SUNSET COAST

WHAT THE WESTERN PEOPLE ARE DOING.

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

The Grand Forks City Council has decided to grant free use of vacant lots in the town for gardening purposes.

In the recent Dominion War Loan, which has just closed, Chilliwack subscribed for bonds to the amount of \$30,700.

An amount not many thousands below \$1,400,000 was subscribed from Victoria to the third Dominion war loan of \$150,000,000.

H. Shotton, Dominion Fisheries Inspector, informs The Standard Sentinel that its informant was in error in the statement that Penantan, B.C., was open for trout fishing April 1st.

While in Victoria, Dr. A. R. Baker, of Vancouver, outlined the scope and intent of the amendments to the B. C. Dental Act which will be brought before the House during its present session.

April will see the commencement of two military schools of instruction in Victoria, according to announcement made in District Orders, authorized by Col. J. Duff Stuart, the D. O. C.

Of the nine miners who were entombed in the Pueblo mine at White Horse, B.C., several days ago, three have been rescued alive, but there is no hope that any of the others are still living.

At Victoria, J. H. Doyle, of Creston, has been appointed sheriff of Kootenay, in succession to the late S. P. Tuck, who died last September.

Several black fox skins were among a lot of furs purchased lately at Quesnel by fur buyers. \$150 each was paid for some of these skins.

At Vancouver, word has been received of the death of Capt. Jasper A. Winslow, who succumbed to an attack of pneumonia in a French hospital.

PRINTERS' FUNNY BLUNDERS.

The Word "Cocanut" a Lasting Result of a Typographical Error.

The leaving out of a letter or a word in printing can change a sentence from the sublime to the ridiculous. "A battle-scarred veteran" came out in a certain paper as "a battle-scarred veteran"—a vastly different thing—while a misprint usually attributed to the "Times" is "them asses" instead of "the masses."

Bad handwriting once resulted in this sentence appearing in an American paper: "Mr. —, a noble old burglar, prowling round in a naked state." It should have read: "Mr. —, a noble old burglar, proudly loving his native State."

And a mistake which was, perhaps, the fault of the stenographer rather than the printer, related to the proposal of a toast to the "Three-percent Consuls" instead of "Three present Consuls."

The most lasting result of a printer's error is found in the word "cocoanut," which people often think has something to do with cocoa. The original word was coco-nut, from the Spanish word "coco," meaning "grin or grimace," a name bestowed upon the cocoanut owing to its resemblance to the face of a monkey. When Dr. Johnson was compiling his famous dictionary he included the word "coco-nut," but the compositor inserted an "a" instead of the hyphen, and the word appeared as "cocoanut," and has been written so ever since.

There is a story in connection with a certain paper which tells how it referred to two learned gentlemen as "bibulous old files" instead of "bibliophiles." Next morning the editor received a very wrathful protest. In his correction and apology, however, he said something about "the learned gentlemen are too fastidious." To the editor's horror the printer again distinguished himself, and the statement appeared "the learned gentlemen are two fast idiots."

Sheep Notes

There is a lot of money in the early lambs if they are kept growing from the start. Oats and wheat bran will keep them growing fast.

Keep the ewes up to full milk flow by good feeding.

Arrange the lamb creep where the lambs can go for extra feed. Coax them to eat all they will as early as possible.

A small quantity only should be put in the trough so they will eat it up clean. Keep it replenished.

A little watchful care will enable the flockmaster to keep a fresh supply of grain in the trough.

Separate the ewes and their lambs from the main flock. A hurdle can be used for this purpose.

The ewes with lambs should be fed stronger than the ewes that have not yet had their lambs.

Prohibition Persia.

There are no distilleries, breweries or public houses in Persia, and the only intoxicating beverage used is home-made wine.

"If we dwell on life's hindrances, we may be blind to its possibilities."

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.

H. K. L.—Gardening is of the greatest benefit to children. Not only is the work healthful for the body, but it is

a real character builder and mental trainer. There is hardly one of the moral virtues which is not inculcated by gardening. We learn faith as we plant the tiny seeds in the confidence that God will give the increase; we learn that we must do our share when we water, prune and weed; we see the advantage of generosity as we note that the more we cut the flowers the more richly they bloom; we learn patience and perseverance in working for a harvest that is worth while.

Then, too, the study of the plants' growth teaches us the great secrets of life, while the artistic sense is awakened and trained by observation of the lines, colors and forms of vegetation. Another advantage of gardening is the sense of responsibility which it engenders, together with the joy of achievement, for the child, feeling that even the tiniest bed is its very own to be tilled and planted and cherished, takes a special pride and pleasure in the toil. That reminds up that grown-ups are not playing fair when they let the little farmer fret and plan and work, and then calmly gather the results of his labor without even the courtesy of asking permission, much less offering any thanks or compensation.

E. R. S.—The moral value of clean sport is admitted by every one who has had anything to do with training boys. There is no cleaner sport than tennis. It puts a player on his honor. Its etiquette requires that the opponent should always have the benefit of the doubt. For the boy you mention it would be especially valuable. Tennis, I am told, has developed one little fellow into a crack player who has the courage to lose a match rather than lose his respect for himself by accepting a mistaken decision of the umpire.

A. J. B.—The Boston fern, like all of its tribe, should not get too much sun, but plenty of light. The secret of fern success is in watering. Do not water from the top, but put the pot in a basin or tub of water reaching half way up over night. Do this twice a week. Also wash the leaves off weekly with a little weak soap water.

J. H. L.—A very hot oven is usually required for pastry. To test it place a spoonful of flour in the oven. This should brown in one minute's time.

M. D.—1. Long hot baths are depleting. Hot baths for tonic effect should be short and always followed by a cold bath. A short hot bath lasting half a minute or a minute may be taken every morning without injury. The best time to take a sweating bath is before retiring at night. In such cases the bath should be followed by a neutral bath at 92 to 95 degrees F. for fifteen minutes. 2. It is not harmful to eat fruit a half hour before breakfast if one likes it that way. The combinations you mention of acid and sweet fruits, such as oranges and stewed prunes or figs, are wholesome. 3. To pasteurize milk for a child it is not necessary to boil it, but merely to heat it to a temperature of 142-145 degrees and keep it there for at least thirty minutes. If the milk is pasteurized in a bottle or other container which has been placed in a kettle of water, heat the water to 145-148 degrees, so that the milk will be at 142 degrees at least. Boiling temperature is 220 degrees. 4. A person is most susceptible to colds when tired.

BANISH THE FAMILY TOWEL

Cleanliness Makes Health Possible, Therefore Let Us Use Individual Towels.

No more industrious spreader of skin diseases and other contagious complaints exists than the common hand towel. Hung up in schools and public places and even in the home kitchen, it is a constant menace to health and its use is a filthy custom that should be abandoned.

A microscopic study of towels used in grocery stores, hospital wards and house kitchens was recently made, with startling results. The number of bacteria developed was beyond belief and the worst of it was that most of the microbes were of the spore order and therefore the most difficult to destroy. These spore bacteria are known to live through boiling and, revive after the towel has been laundered, continuing their deadly work among the clean linen.

The mucous membranes and skin of the normal body harbor always a certain number of bacteria. After the use of water on the body, succeeded by vigorous towel rubbing, a large number of these bacteria are transferred to the towel. If the individual using the towel is healthy, the bacteria may do no harm, even though the towel be used by some one else. But if a person afflicted with eczema, ringworm or any of the parasitic diseases, uses a towel in common with other persons, every one who touches it is liable to infection. This bacterial population on the towel is increased by each one who uses it in turn and every pair of hands wiped on it plants a new colony of germs. As the towel stays damp from frequent use it becomes a genuine pesthouse where enough microbes are bred to infect a county.

Soap is a great aid to cleanliness because most bacteria do not thrive in the alkali and other chemicals which it contains. But soap, alas! is sometimes regarded as a luxury. To some persons the use of the hand towel is simply to remove dirt that has been loosened by a splash of cold water. If everyone using the hand towel brought clean hands to wipe dry on it, the danger would be less, but even then the common use of the towel would be unwise.

Consider the roller towel that hangs on many a kitchen door to be used by every member of the family. If there are children, it is in constant use. One child wipes his half-washed hands and another his jam-smeared face; the baby gets a hasty dab that leaves a deposit of milk curd; and the hired man takes his turn at it as he comes from the cow-stable.

If no one of the family is diseased, the towel is nothing worse than a filthy and repulsive thing but if any member of the household is afflicted with ringworm, for instance, that being a peculiarly persistent fungus germ, it may stay in that towel in spite of successive washings and ironings and spread infections weeks after it has been in use. Skin disease, affections of the eyes and other maladies are a constant risk as long

as individuals suffering from one or more of these diseases are sure to be present and use the washing accommodations.

The gravest dangers that lurk in the hand towel that is used indiscriminately are syphilis and tuberculosis. Many victims of the former disease are unaware that they have it but the germs can be passed on to the blood of another through surface abrasions, cuts, light scratches, chafed skin.

The Japanese are, as a class, a far cleaner people in their habits than we. The poorest of them takes a daily bath for the entire body and our custom of carrying a soiled handkerchief seems to them an abomination. For towels, napkins and handkerchiefs they use paper which is burned. To wash and use again such filthy articles is from their point of view incredible nastiness.

A supply of thin absorbent paper napkins kept on hand for use in case of "colds" is a cleanly precaution and a work saver as well, while the increased safety in burning up the infection is incalculable. As for towels, those who learn the cleanly comfort of a roll of absorbent paper towelling installed in the kitchen for general hand and face wiping, will never again be without it.

If for any reason, a family cannot have clean, individual towels, at the very least they should be changed frequently and everyone should use plenty of soap and thoroughly rinse the hands before drying. Then all towels and handkerchiefs should be soaked over night, and then thoroughly rinsed. The one who does the work should avoid putting the hands in the water. A good disinfectant should be used when they are boiled.

All linen that is soiled with excreta from the body should be boiled hard.

There are various methods of disinfecting articles that may carry disease germs. Tuberculous and most other bacteria are destroyed by boiling, a process that is within the reach of all families. But many forms of spore germs, especially skin bacteria, are not destroyed even by boiling. These must be treated to a boiling in which something absolutely germ-killing is used. Carbolic acid is best but it is now very expensive and is a dangerous poison to have about. Bichloride of mercury is also efficacious but is a deadly poison and very dangerous for household use because the tablet form in which it comes is like other tablet medicines. Formalin is a good solution; a teaspoonful to a gallon of water is the right mixture. The hands must not come in contact with it until the clothes are rinsed, as it acts badly on the skin.

Stern insistence on clean hands for all the persons on the place will do more than any other one thing to keep disease germs away from the farm house. The first and last word in health is cleanliness. Hands, face, clothing and entire body must be kept clean.

In the Daylight.
By Ariel.
Votes for women
Votes for soldiers.
Votes for

Why stop? Sailors, Travellers or Globe-trotters, in fact everybody entitled to a vote ought to be able to cast said vote whether they are at home or abroad at election time. Hence I would add "Votes for Voters."

Take the case of a man who is the registered holder of stock, and cannot conveniently attend a meeting of shareholders. He can vote by proxy, why therefore not carry that business-like course of procedure into the business of parliamentary elections?

If a man has a vote in this county and is engaged temporarily in Vancouver, or Yokohama, and can ill afford the time and money to make a journey of several thousand miles for the purpose of recording his vote, why should he not have the business man's privilege of voting by proxy just as he can in the management of a commercial concern? I reckon an elector is a shareholder in the business of the nation, and I can see no insuperable barrier to the extension of business principles to electoral concerns.

Perhaps some harping M.P. in search of a chord upon which to found a theme may take the matter up. It is a subject on which one could strum for hours. Some time ago soldier voters from B.C. were asked to vote on prohibition. It was a wicked thing to do. Instead of sending them companions in arms to help them fight, voting papers were handed to them on a subject which most soldiers and some men regard as of less importance than winning the war. Yet it shows the feasibility of the proxy idea, and if an election or a referendum concerning conscription were thought necessary—which I don't—I would join in a demand that such sure and certain supporters of conscription as the volunteer Canadian soldiers at the front be allowed to swell the majority against Inverelt rate Canadianism.

Who is to be the Food Dictator for Canada?
I vote for Sir Sam Hughes

A Scottish gardener has struck upon a new time economy peculiar to his kind. He has evolved a hybrid plant which produces tomatoes on the stem and potatoes at the root. Quite an idea for the back garden cultivator whose space is limited. Commenting on this combination the Home Garden Editor of the "Star" says he has heard of it before, and will wait developments before committing himself to all that the word "hybrid" means.

These Scottish gardeners are great. Nothing beats them. I am reminded of an old story about two prominent politicians who each believed that he alone possessed the most wonderful gardener in all Scotland. The story is old, and like that other old "ever new" story, has been told variously. The way I heard it was that Mr. Campbell-Bannerman had secured the wonder of a gardener from Paisley, the family seat, and boasted about him to Lord Rosebery. The versatile and jocular personage was piqued, for certainly his gardener was unequalled, so he said he would back his "dam" against "His 'Jeames'." Next time he called he brought a packet of seeds from his gardener, and handing them to C-B said "See what your wonderful gardener can do with these." C-B's Jeames was called in, and as the story goes this is what followed:—

"Jeames, here are some seeds his lordship has brought me, can you place them?"

"Oot aye," said Jeames, cautiously flagging the seeds, "but they'll tak about three weeks to germinate," and he retreated taking the seeds with him. Punctually in three weeks Lord Rosebery came to see how Jeames had progressed with the seeds, and after a long lecture on floriculture in general, and the knowledge of Jeames in particular, the gardener led the two statesmen into his sanctum where he showed the amazed pair a fine row of herring heads just appearing above the ground.

The seeds were dried herring roe! Jeames had seen that at first glance and had quietly turned Lord Rosebery's joke against him. You can't bluff a Scotch gardener.

Marconi and Edison are studying the submerging problem, and it is hinted that they have solved it. If they have been successful the nature of their achievement will not be publicly blazoned abroad, but results will soon show. I am inclined to be hopeful and a ready to believe anything possible by those wizards.

A while ago I was treated to a solution of the electric menace by a man who knows as much about electricity as a hen does. He said "F.L.I. tell you how to do it: Two search lights can be pointed from different ends to meet at a calculate point in the clouds and show a zeppelin up. Well then, run two opposing currents of electricity, same as wireles, along the paths of the search lights when the airship is spotted, and produce a flash of lightning at that point which will bring the darned thing down."

I thought the plan delightfully simple.



?

If you can solve this problem

FREE

These grand prizes

AS an advertisement of the opening of our new Ottawa store we will give these Prizes to the persons sending in the Neatest Correct Solutions of the FIFTEEN PROBLEM. There is positively no "Lot Casting," "Drawing," or "Chance" connected with the distribution of these prizes—it is a contest of skill. The contestant sending in the Neatest Correct Solution will be awarded the first prize; the contestant sending the "second best" Neatest Correct Solution will be awarded the Second Prize—and so on until the entire HUNDRED PRIZES are distributed. In case of a tie, each contestant will receive equal rewards.

Why we do this

Instead of spending Thousands of Dollars in expensive advertisements, high-priced solicitors who annoy you frequently, also many other methods which all merely add to the price of the piano and which the purchaser pays in the end, we believe in giving the cost of all this expense direct to the customer.

The Percival Piano Co. is a subsidiary concern of the old and well-known Percival Plow and Stove Co., of Merrickville, of 70 years' standing. Ask any bank who we are.

FIRST PRIZE, a beautiful upright piano, value\$450.00
SECOND PRIZE, a beautiful upright piano, value\$350.00
THIRD PRIZE, credit cheque for\$150.00
Good on the purchase of a piano
FOURTH PRIZE, credit cheque for\$125.00
Good on the purchase of a piano
THE NINETY PRIZES following in the order of merit, credit cheques ranging in value from \$35.00 to \$117.00, depending on the order of merit. Good on the purchase of a piano
NINETY-FIFTH PRIZE.....\$20.00 in gold
NINETY-SIXTH PRIZE.....\$15.00 in gold
NINETY-SEVENTH PRIZE.....\$10.00 in gold
NINETY-EIGHTH PRIZE.....\$5.00 in gold
NINETY-NINTH PRIZE.....\$2.50 cash
HUNDREDTH PRIZE.....\$1.00 cash

N.B. All solutions must be in our possession on or before Wednesday, June 6th, 1917

The Percival Piano Co.

203 Queen St. Ottawa Phone Q. 3769

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			2

Directions

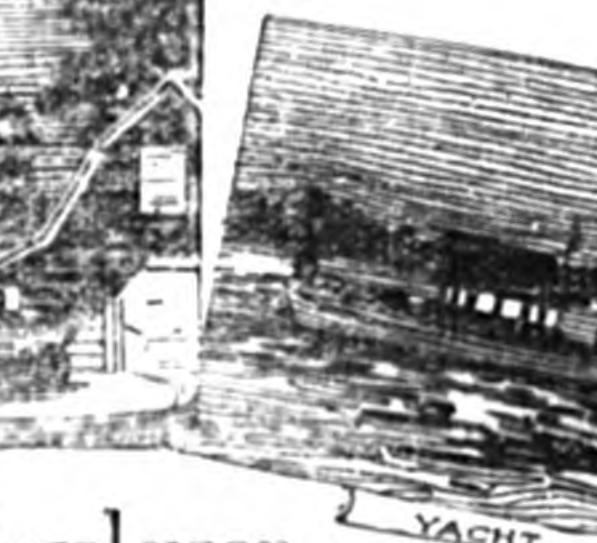
TAKE the figures from 1 to 9 inclusive and place them in the squares in such a manner that when added diagonally, vertically or horizontally, the total will always be 15. No number may be used more than once. Use this sheet, a separate piece of paper or any other material.

Only one person from each family may enter this contest. The integrity of the gentlemen who have consented to act as judges is a guarantee that the prizes will be awarded to those deserving them. DO NOT DELAY. Send in your solution immediately. You may win the First Prize.

DELCO-LIGHT

ELECTRICITY FOR ANYONE-ANYWHERE





Here's a letter from a local user of DELCO-LIGHT

The Domestic Engineering Co., Dayton, Ohio.

Gentlemen:—

We have had Delco Light for about three months now and we cannot begin to tell you how well it pleases us.

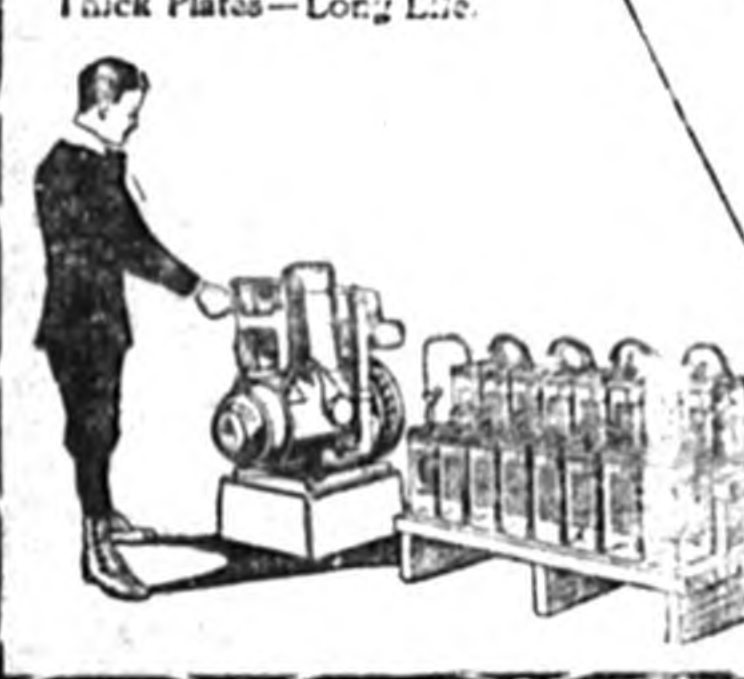
There are lights all over the house, porch, wash house, tool shed, in the barn and one on the wind mill for the yard.

Delco Light furnishes power to run our washing machine and heat for the three months.

Figuring the expense for the three months we have had the plant, we figure that Delco Light has cost us about \$1.25 per month to run.

Very truly yours,
 Mrs. Mary A. Wollensack,
 Cook County, Nebraska.
 (Specimen testimonial letter.)

DELCO-LIGHT
Simple—Durable
DELCO-LIGHT BATTERY
Thick Plates—Long Life.



DELCO-LIGHT
Is a complete electric plant designed to furnish light and power to farms, country homes, summer cottages, yachts, houseboats, rural stores and churches. •

It better living conditions and pays for itself.

\$390.00 \$465.00
E. F. Ayers, Dealer



Buy shoes that are made in Canada for patriotism

Invictus shoes for quality

at any Invictus agency.



McFAUL BROS.
WEST END
GRENVILLE

Mr. J. E. Arnold has shipped a car load of horses to Saskatchewan.

Mr. and Mrs. Arnold entertained an Automobile Party from Vancouver, B.C. last week-end.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Johnson and Miss Emma and Amy Rochon motored to Fassett last week.

"LEADER."

Leader is a beautiful Belgian chestnut horse weighing 1800 pounds. A sure and steady worker and good breeder of producing good stock will do well to breed from this horse.

TERMS: \$10.00 to insure. All mares at owner's risk. All mares disposed of before time will be charged whether they prove in foal or not, payable March 15th, 1918.

ANTHONY McFAUL, Harrington E.

PATRONIZE STALLIONS OF SIZE, QUALITY AND GOOD BREEDING.

These very essential qualities are found in some of the best stallions in the West. Penitence, and Due 446 Vol. 27, Imp. Belgian champion, and Baron's Kid 9742, Clydesdale stallion and her champion at Ottawa. This stallion has the very best breeding of the Clydesdale blood dark seal brown with white markings. Champion 3179, 8136 Dapple Gray Percheron, one of the most serviceable horses on the farm. Galath 8088, 9781 Imp. light gray a horse of superior quality and style we have just purchased. This horse and he has given good satisfaction in the County of Russell. Rex of Maxwells 1880 a four year old dark gray another newly purchased horse of great size and quality is well on to a ton in weight now.

Never was there a more promising time for breeding good horses than the present. The demand has begun now, the Western Provinces are calling for them and tonight's prices are offered. Now no experience in the draught horse business is that it is weight and quality that demand the price, a horse weighing from 1500 to 1700 will bring from \$40.00 to \$50.00 more than lighter draughts and in order to get these you must use sires of weight and quality. These valuable qualities are found in these stallions represented here, all have proved themselves sure footed getters.

Terms to insure \$12.00 for Loin and Due \$10.00 for each of the others. Parties losing foals get return service at half price. Pasture for mares at reasonable rates to those from a distance. All service fees payable March 1st, 1918. Mares must be returned regularly. All these stallions stand at the proprietor's stables.

J. E. ARNOLD, Prop.,
GRENVILLE, QUE.

CORRESPONDENCE.

B. E. F., May 3rd, 1917.

S. S. S. Club.

Dear Ladies.

Many thanks for the parcel you so kindly sent me and which arrived yesterday. It was very kind of you to remember me. I have not seen any of the Lachute boys since I came out but I know that they are doing their work nobly and well.

Thanking you again, I am
 Yours truly,
 G. LOCKHART GALL,
 Lieut. R. A. M. C.

Shoreham Camp,
 Sussex, Eng.
 May 3rd, 1917.

To the Secretary of the S. S. S. Club.

Dear Friends:—Just a few lines thanking you for the parcel which I received this evening. I am sure I appreciate it very much. I suppose you will wonder why I am not in France with the rest of the boys, but it is not my fault I have been turned down three times by the Hospital Directors, I volunteered to go to France but they said it was no use as I was going with a weak heart. We are having lovely weather just now. Well I think this will be all the news for now. Hoping these few lines will find you all in the best of health as it leaves me at present. I will close now thinking you once again for the parcel. Hop. o he r from you again soon. I remain, yours truly
 PTE. SYDNEY THOMPSON.

WASHED WOOL.

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

AYERS LIMITED,
 Lachute, Que.

INCORPORATED 1855

THE MOLSONS BANK

CAPITAL AND RESERVE \$8,300,000

98 Branches in Canada

A General Banking Business Transacted

Circular Letters of Credit
 Bank Money Orders

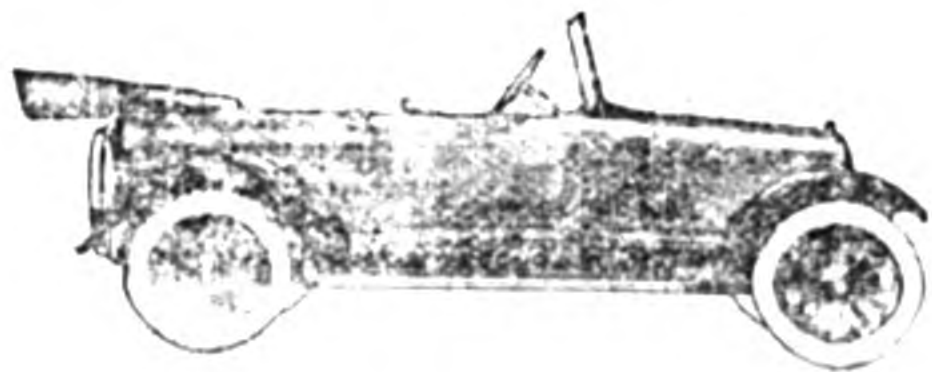
SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT

Interest allowed at highest current rate.

Lachute Branch
VERNON BARRY, Manager
L. J. MATHIEU, Accountant

Overland

Fours



Simplified Driving

THIS MODEL is a great family car because it is so easy to handle. All electric controls are on the steering column—within natural reach. The wheel is large and easy to steer with. The shifting lever and emergency brake can be reached without changing your driving position.

So it is just as easy for your wife or daughter to drive this Overland Eighty-Five Four as it is for you. And as you know, that cannot be said of all cars.

Step in today for a demonstration.

\$1250

Overland Model Eighty-Five Four

35 horsepower, 112 inch wheelbase, Cadillac type engine, Vacuum gasoline system, 4 inch tires, Power steering, Auto-Lite lights and lighting system.

Other Overland Fours

Model 85 Four Roadster, \$1250 Light Four Touring, \$1275 Country Club Sport Model, \$1110 Light Four Roadster, \$1250

All prices f. o. b. point of shipment. Subject to change without notice.

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

DALESVILLE

Pastor W. G. White will speak at Dalesville Sunday morning June 3rd, at 11 o'clock, at Roussillon at 3 p.m. and at Brownsburg at 7 p.m. The Lord's Supper will be observed at Dalesville and at Roussillon. Pastor White will be pleased to meet with any wishing to unite with the Baptist Church.

The Ladies are to hold their Mission Circle at Brownsburg Chapel at 3 p.m. Sunday June 3rd. All are invited.

ROBERTSON-O'BRIEN.

An exceedingly pretty wedding took place Monday morning May 21st, at 8 o'clock in St. Mary's R. C. Church, Western Hill, Ont., when Rev. Father Smyth united in marriage Katharine Cecilia, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John J. O'Brien, of Power Glen, to Albert Frederick Robertson, of Lachute.

The wedding was quite an elaborate affair some seventy-five covers being laid for the guests. Numerous and costly gifts were received among them being a cabinet of silver from her parents and a substantial cheque from her brother.

The couple spent their honeymoon in New York and on their return will reside at Power Glen.

Parcels for the "Boys."

The following is the fourth report of parcels sent to the boys at the Front from the P. E. S. S. Club. Privates Jos. Rochon, Edmund Boyd, Clarence Sherritt, W. D. Hay, Geo. Dallaire, Roy Fraser, Trooper Clarence E. Paul, Privates R. Morrison, Howard Hooker, B. Whiteside, Herbert Barker, S. Thompson, Alderic Nealon, Lieut. W. Calder, Major C. H. Massiah, Sergt. R. A. Giles, Privates J. C. Jones, Norman Cleland, C. Chadwick, Eddie Co. Ke, Harry Hammond, Cecil Conlin, Arthur Curran, B. MacQuig, S. R. Paul, James Paul, Charlie McFaul.

CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY.

CHANGE OF TIME

Effective May 12th, 1917, Canadian Northern R. Co. has announced the following changes in its timetables effective May 12th, and up used train service as outlined below:

Lachute Hawkesbury Ottawa
Trains Nos. 3 and 32 are cancelled and Trains No. 7 and 8 will operate as outlined below:

Train No. 7 Leave Lachute 7:42 p.m. daily except Sunday arriving Hawkesbury 7:40 p.m. Ottawa (Central Station) 10:10 p.m. connecting at Ottawa for Smith Falls, Trinton, 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 11:00 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. BARNFORD & SON.



**MECHANICS,
BUSINESS MEN,
YOUNG MEN!**
The Farmer Needs Your Help

At this time, when the whole world is threatened with famine, when our boys at the front and our allies count on the Canadian farmer for the food which they might be short of, the Canadian farmers must double the output of their farms, and all those who are in a position to do so must offer them their aid.

During this critical period the sentiment of every true Canadian must be: **TO BE USEFUL TO HIS COUNTRY.**

Others offer their blood—their lives, facing death every day. It is the duty of those who remain to see that they do not have to face hunger.

Young men, tradesmen, everyone, in fact, who can make himself useful on a farm during seeding and harvesting periods should sign the coupon below and help the farmer.

Farmers needing additional help to increase the food production should likewise sign the annexed coupon and we will see that they are put in communication with those who offer their help.

COUPON TO BE FILLED

By the Farmer

I am..... (State your profession)
I shall need..... (State how many workers)
Aged..... (State age)
(Married or Single)
(Experienced or not)
I do..... (State kind of work)
(State place)
from the..... of..... 191.....
to the..... of..... 191.....
the wages to be..... (State wages)
(Including board and lodging or not)

By the Workers

I am..... (State your trade or calling)
Aged..... (State age)
(Married or Single)
I desire to work at..... (State farm work desired)
as farm help..... (Experienced or not)
in.....
from the..... of..... 191.....
to the..... of..... 191.....
Wages expected.....
(With or without board or lodging)
(I am Sober, Honest and willing to work.)

Name..... (Please write plainly)

Address.....

This coupon, which is not binding, should be addressed post paid not later than the June 2nd, as follows:
AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT BUREAU—Department of Agriculture, Quebec, P.Q.

Z. N. RAYMOND, LL.B.
NOTARY PUBLIC,

Money to Loan. Farms for Sale
MAIN ST., LACHUTE
Opposite T. Christie's Store.

When you are thinking of travelling, either by Lake or Rail, Call upon **J. S. GILES, Agent**

Ladies' Fine F. & Wear. High tops at low prices. Lovely goods \$4.75 up.
W. BARNFORD & SON.

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. BARNFORD & 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 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 LAMARCHE**

Sub Agency at Brownsburg, **J. W. LEPINE, Sub-Agent.**
Lachute Branch, **J. R. McQUA, Manager.**

Argenteuil Marble & Granite Works

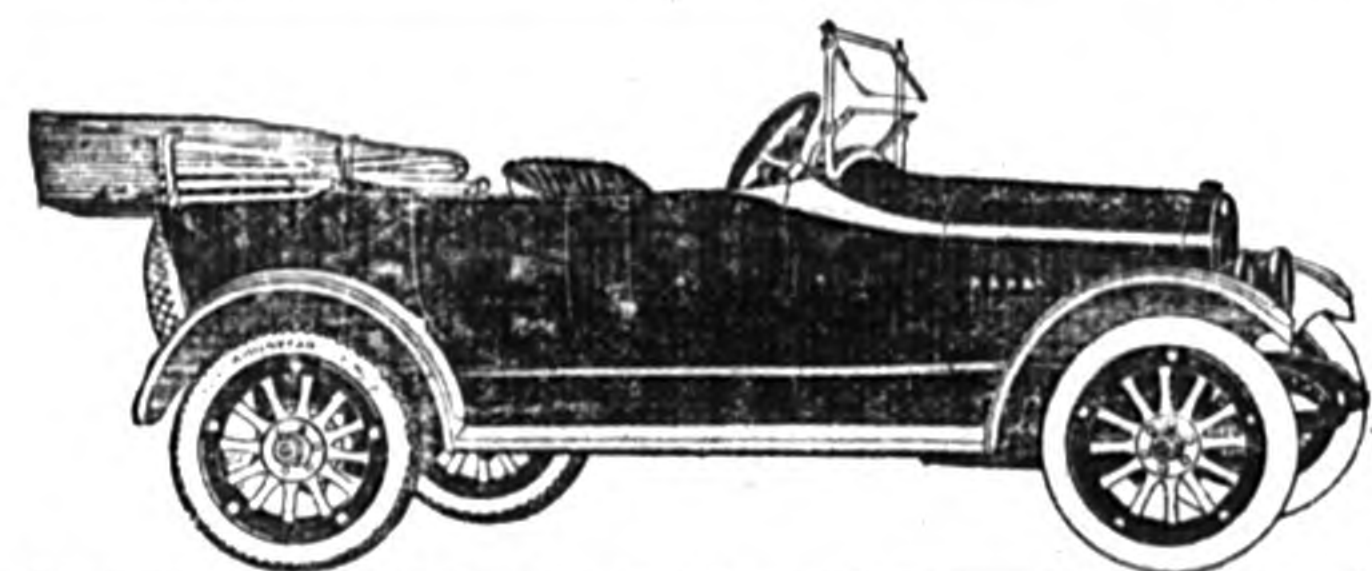
MacDonald and McColl Proprietors

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



Sterling Value Fortifies Its Beauty

\$910

F.O.B. Chatham

"Looks" alone never sold a good motor car. While the Gray Dort 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 Dort 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 Dort Price of \$885 one of the most reasonable reasons in the world for owning it.

J. Simon, Agent.

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

The Gray Dort 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!



**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. G. LEPINE & Sons, Limited.

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.

SOLVING THE EASTERN RIDDLE

SUCCESS IN MESOPOTAMIA BEGINS A NEW ERA.

Real Significance of the Bagdad Victory and Its Vital Bearing On End of War.

The capture of Bagdad has not aroused the attention it deserves. It means much more than people imagine. It means the collapse of the colossal aims for the achievement of which Germany went to war.

Germany aspired to world-dominion. The attainment of that end involved the destruction of the British Empire, says an English writer. That result could only be encompassed by command over the routes to the East. Bagdad was the key to one route; Alexandria the key to another route. With Turkey as an ally, or, rather, as a complaisant vassal, Bagdad automatically passed into German hands; and with Serbia overrun, and Austria-Hungary and Bulgaria subject to the will of Berlin, the great highway from Hamburg to the legendary capital city of the Caliphs flew the German Eagle.

Dreams and Desires.

From Syria our possession of Egypt could be disputed, and the alternative route to the East, via the Suez Canal, menaced.

The public have heard a great deal about Pan-Germanism, the dream of those who conceived Germany entering upon a world empire, compared to which the visions of Alexander the Great, Caesar, and Napoleon were but modest aspirations. The first step in that dream was to secure control of the road from Hamburg to Bagdad. Given that control, the seventy million Germans commanded the services of another hundred million Austrians, Hungarians, Turks, and Balkan peasants, generally.

The Bubble Pricked.

With a base at Bagdad, the strongest military Power in Europe could look across Persia into India, for through Persia, the Kaiser's military chiefs have argued, lies the most convenient road for the invasion of our Eastern Empire.

If, then, to hold Bagdad was all-vital to Germany's schemes, its loss must represent a crushing disaster. The dream-fabric of world-dominion has dissolved into thin air, our route to the East is once more secure, and we need have no fear for the safety of India.

It is because these conclusions are clear to the educated German mind that their newspapers to-day mourn the fact that the city around which so many centuries of history have clustered has passed from the hands of the Padishah into the hands of Feridhis.

End of Turkish Rule.

The knowledge that the British Flag waves over Bagdad surges through all the whispering galleries of the East, proclaiming the restoration of British prestige, and our triumph over the German challenge. To the Mohammedan world it is a signal that British might after nearly three years of war is undiminished, and to the Arabs—ever unwilling servants of the Turks—it is the promise of release and emancipation.

The Turkish Empire is dealt a mortal blow. And what destroys the Empire of the Turks also destroys the ambitions of the Germans, for the success of all their projects has hinged on the preservation of the crazy Turkish autocracy.

With Bagdad in our possession, we remove the gravest menace to the great route between East and West. In the old and famous city we protect India just as much as in the 120 miles of front we hold in France we protect the British Isles.

Forty Years' Scheming.

In a military as well as in a political sense no gain could have been more striking than the capture of Bagdad by General Maude's British and Indian troops.

We do not defeat Germany at Bagdad, for the issue as between the great army of the belligerents must be decided mainly in France; but we defeat the plot, organization, and preparations which have occupied the Germans for forty years.

Had we listened to her peace proposals at the end of the year, Ger-

many—even without retaining one single inch of territory in France, Belgium or Russia—would have won the war and realized her aims, seeing that if she had not conquered her enemies she had conquered her allies, and so passed the great highway from Hamburg to Bagdad under her control.

To wrest the Eastern links of that highway from her control it was necessary that the war should go on, and three months after the German peace proposals were jubilantly announced in the Reichstag the terminal of the great highway from West to East stands under the British Flag.

All the trade that swarms over the caravan routes of Persia will assemble at Bagdad, and British organization should make the road from Bagdad to Teheran one of the greatest arteries of commerce in the East.

The wealth of Mesopotamia and Persia is at present largely unexploited. In these regions there is untold mineral wealth. British engineers will make the untapped mines yield up their treasures.

Our Greatest Coup.

With a proper irrigation scheme Mesopotamia could become one of the world's chief granaries. Just as British rule has brought smiling prosperity to Egypt, so British rule will transform Mesopotamia for the benefit of the Arab population. Intimate relations with India will be established to the mutual benefit of either.

The capture of Bagdad is, with the exception of the German colonies, the first definite military result accomplished by the British.

It is a result which stands in the minds of the public for something tangible. They have read for thirty-two months of the capture of this trench and that trench, of a village here and a village there; but, looking at the map in the West, they have seen that, despite these means, the German line has only inappreciably moved.

A New Era Beginning.

But in the capture of Bagdad no question of the mere seizure of trenches has entered. Here was a city, one of the most renowned in history, standing on the threshold of two Empires—one the Persian, only the shadow of its former self; the other reeling under the shock of five years' constant war, but still strong, the occupation of which the Kaiser and his military advisers for years have preached was necessary to German ambitions, and the strenuous fight for which plainly indicated its importance. If we could win that city, argued the man in the street, obviously we should win the equivalent of a great and far-reaching victory.

And to-day Bagdad is ours, and by all the signs it is destined to remain ours for ever, along with all the country connecting the city with the Persian Gulf.

When the war is over the development of Bagdad should grow apace, and in all the bazaars of the East they should speak of its progress. Its Arab and Jewish population may confidently look forward to a new era of prosperity, recalling Bagdad in its palmiest days, nor should the time be far distant when Bagdad, rightly occupying the importance it deserves in the British Empire as one of the great key-positions in the East, may justly be spoken of as a second Cairo.

THE SUBMARINE "AT HOME."

Station Where Undersea Boats May Be Repaired and Supplied.

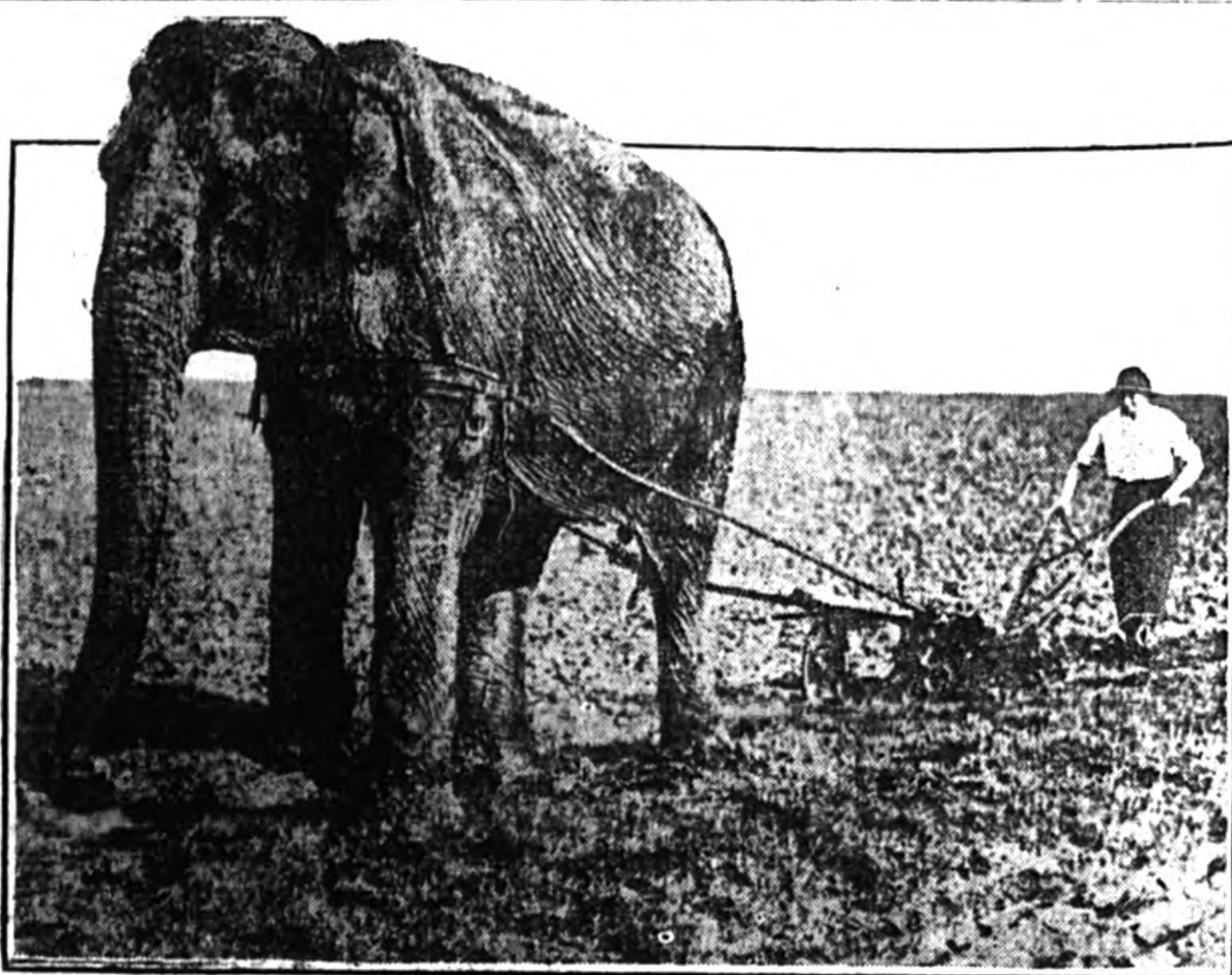
What is a "submarine base"?

Well, such a base is, in a word, a supply and repair station for undersea boats. Craft of this kind are very elaborate and exceedingly delicate pieces of mechanism; they are liable to need tinkering at frequent intervals.

Hence, there must be a machine shop on shore at the service of the boats when at intervals they return from cruises. There must also be a storehouse containing all kinds of supplies and spare parts for the submarines. Most important of all, there must be tanks of fuel oil.

Usually there is attached to the base a "mother ship"—a good-sized steamer, with machinery aboard for making emergency repairs. The steamer also carries dynamo, which may be used for charging the batteries of the boats—though at sea the charging is accomplished by the oil engines that propel the submarine when on the surface.

When it is not practicable to establish such a shore station, the "mother ship" may be utilized temporarily as a floating base.



An Englishwoman Plowing With an Elephant in England

THE SEVEN MEN WHO MATTER

SEPTETTE WHO DIRECT THE WORLD-WAR.

Personalities and Responsibilities of the British War Executive.

Just now, in this country, there are Seven Men who Matter. Those seven men are more important to every man, woman and child in the United Kingdom than anybody else.

They are the seven who direct the war. They throw armies of millions where they like, says London Answers. They can call our gigantic fleets off the enemy, or they can use our great Dreadnoughts and our waspish destroyers and submarines to keep the stranglehold upon Germany until she gives in.

The Seven Men Who Matter are the Prime Minister, Mr. Lloyd George; the Money Minister, Mr. Bonar Law; the Labor Minister, Mr. Arthur Henderson; the two Empire Ministers, Lord Curzon and Lord Milner; and two fighting chiefs, Sir John Jellicoe and Sir William Robertson.

The Centre of Our Hopes.

They sit in a plain room, behind a rather dingy front, in one of the shortest and greyest little streets in Eng-

land. In a room at No. 10 Downing Street, the brain of the British War Executive is constantly at work.

There is the war brain of the Russian troops over in Petrograd; there is the war brain of France in Paris; there is the army direction of the mountain-fighters of Italy in Rome, the city of the seven hills; but there is one war-direction brain that is more important than all—it is the brain of the Seven Men who Matter!

Absolute Authority.

The Seven sit nearly every day in conference; the Five sit every day. In both cases they are able to call in men who know various sections of all the various departments connected with fighting on the sea, on the land, or in the air. Suppose for a moment that the British War Cabinet has to consider the striking of a terrible blow at the enemy in some new theatre of war. The Five meet at No. 10 Downing Street. Admiral Jellicoe hurries across from the Admiralty, in naval uniform and peak-cap, and carrying despatch-boxes. General Robertson hurries across Whitehall from the War Office. The British War Council is complete.

The Prime Minister, seated at the head of the table, says:

"We want to do so and so in such and such a region of the vast theatres of war."

Doing It Now.

General Robertson replies that he can spare so many hundreds of thousands of troops to carry out this new phase of the war.



WHY CANADA MUST GIVE TO BELGIANS.

All Belgium to-day is divided into two parts, a field of battle and a refugees' camp. The photograph shows where most of the able-bodied men of Belgium are to-day. They are sacrificing their all in the name of their country and of liberty by resisting the invader who has destroyed so much of the beauty of their land. And with their allies they have stopped the enemy. These soldiers of Belgium are shown receiving the decoration of the Order of Merit for their bravery.

But in the meantime what has become of the wives, the children and the aged parents of these heroes? A glance at the photograph shows that a wide range of ages is represented. Yet there are besides the Belgian wo-

men thousands, nay, hundreds of thousands of Belgians who are too old or too young to fight. Bereft by their men folk they have been left hopeless, saved from starvation and death only by the loving care of their friends abroad.

And this work is never ended, will never be finished until the last German is driven from Belgian soil. Until the day of victorious peace the women and the children and the aged of Belgium, must be fed by Britain and Canada with the United States through the relief workers who are devoting their entire time and energy to the cause. Contributions are needed daily and whatever their size they will be gratefully received by the Central Belgian Relief Committee, 59 St. Peter Street, Montreal, or the local committees.

Can they be fed? Instantly, with the ease of a man reaching down a hat from a peg, a profound expert on the rationing of great armies is brought in.

"In how many days can you provide the food for, say, a quarter of a million of men at such and such a place, so many hundred miles from any big source of food supply?"

Clearly and quickly the answer is given.

Can that number of men be transported to that place by sea? Admiral Jellicoe looks after that. With his fellow-experts at his beck and call, he informs the War Cabinet, with marvellous speed, how many transport-ships there are available, how many of the German submarines have been destroyed by us in that particular region, and what measures we have ready to make the voyage of great armies of men across the waters almost as safe as a trip on a penny-steamer to Kew Gardens on a summer afternoon.

Behind the Scenes.

Are there rifles, ammunition, field guns, heavy artillery, shells, hand grenades, steel rails, Tanks, trench timber, leather, iron, copper, explosives and other engines and instruments of war ready in sufficient quantity for the equipment of such a force? Instantly great experts who have spent a lifetime in equipping armies, and great masters in the science of ordnance, and heads of vast munition factories are called into council.

Thus, the new blow at the enemy is decided upon, and all is got ready in smoothness and silence behind the scenes.

Sometimes it is a matter upon which it would be desirable to call into conference Sir Douglas Haig, the Commander-in-Chief of the British Army on the Western Front. Sometimes it would be well to consult the knowledge and experience of General Nivelle, the head of the great French Army, which is fighting shoulder to shoulder with our British heroes in France. Silently, without the world or the people of London knowing a word about it, these two great Army Chiefs are brought over to Downing Street. They consult with the Seven who Matter.

Their Records.

Sir Douglas Haig can be in the neighborhood of the trenches in the face of the enemy at six o'clock in the morning, and in secret conclave with the British War Cabinet at three o'clock the same afternoon. Not until he has gone back, and has arrived safely at the headquarters in France, does the Government announce in the daily papers that he has been here.

Who are these seven men? The Prime Minister has been about a quarter of a century in Parliament, and held one great office after another in British Cabinets. Mr. Bonar Law is the most gifted debater in Parliament, and is now Leader of the House of Commons. Lord Curzon has been Viceroy of India, ruler of two or three hundred million people. Lord Milner was a big expert on taxation and inland revenue before he went out to do

great Imperial work which led to the establishment of the enormous Union of South Africa under British rule. Mr. Arthur Henderson became Labor Adviser to the Government under Mr. Asquith; now he is the Labor member of the War Cabinet.

Responsible to Posterity.

There is little need to say much about Admiral Jellicoe. He commanded the fleet which secured the safe transport of seven millions by sea.

General Sir William Robertson, Chief of the Imperial Staff, has risen from the lowest rank in the British Army to the high position he now holds.

The public knows much of the careers of the Seven Men who Matter, but, until now, practically no light has been thrown upon their daily silent work. It is the work that is crushing the enemy. On their secret decisions depends the safety of the Empire. On their wisdom depends the very food we eat. Without the forces marshalled by these seven men the work of our gallant and powerful Allies would be in vain, and the British Empire would go down in ruins.

THE TREES OF FRANCE.

Hush, little leaves, your springtime dance, Sigh for the murdered trees of France.

Rooted deep were their sturdy forms, Joying both in the sun and storms.

Friends were they of the peasant folk, Friends whom the birds and kine bespoke.

Ever they gave while slow years wheeled Shade and shelter and fruitful yield.

Spoil are they of destroying lust, Not of the battle stroke or thrust.

Prone they lie on the Hun's black path, Done to death by his thwarted wrath.

They are a garden still to see, They are the world's Gethsemane!

Hush, little leaves, your springtime dance, Sigh for the murdered trees of France.

Free Milk Record Forms.

Two five-year-old cows in a dairy herd where cow testing is practiced made two widely divergent records in 1916. One gave 6,616 pounds of milk and 204 pounds of fat, the other gave 8,370 pounds of milk and 288 pounds of fat. This means twenty-seven dollars difference in income between the two. The owner did not expect to find such a difference. Yet who but the man among his cows all the time should best know their possibilities? Is there as much difference as that between two cows in your herd? Cow testing will help you to know, and will help you to save time, labor and feed. For if you retain only the best cows, you keep those that you are sure will repay you handsomely for all you expend on them. A request to the Dairy Commissioner, Ottawa, for milk record forms should state whether you want those for daily or three days weights per month; they are free for asking.

A GLIMPSE AT GAZA.

1917 Will See Britain in Control of Cradle of Christianity.

Here is a vivid idea of the importance of Gaza reached by our victorious British troops:

"Gaza is the southern counterpart of Damascus. It is a site of abundant fertility on the edge of a great desert—a harbor for the wilderness, and a market for the nomads; once, as Damascus is still, the rendezvous of a great pilgrimage; and as Damascus was the first great Syrian station across the desert from Assyria, so Gaza is the natural outpost across the desert from Egypt.

The Bedouin from a hundred miles away come into the bazaars for their cloth, weapons and pottery. The inhabitants were characterized as 'lovers of pilgrims,' whom, no doubt, like the Damascusenes, they found profitable. As from Damascus, so from Gaza, great trade routes travelled in all directions—to Egypt, to South Arabia, and, in times of the Nabatean Kingdom, to Petra and Palmyra. Amos curses Gaza for trafficking in slaves from Edom."

No man or woman has a right to look on while others are struggling for what is equally important to them.—The Prime Minister.

The Doings of the Duffs.



THROUGH THE DARK SHADOWS

Or The Sunlight of Love

CHAPTER XXVI.—(Cont'd.)

It took some time to settle up all the details of "Harker's Ltd." Jasper Vermont had died intestate; and although advertisements were inserted in various papers, seeking his next-of-kin, no answers were received. The money, therefore, reverted to the Crown; and Mr. Harker, taking up his real name of Goodwin, settled in Kingston with his daughter and her husband, who now, thanks to Lord Barminster, owned a flourishing business.

Lady Merivale never visited Barminster Castle again. She had succeeded in convincing her husband of the harmless nature of her flirtation with, and patiently bore the brunt of his very natural resentment at the publicity accorded to his name at the trial; though he acknowledged that under the circumstances she could have done nothing else but come forward to exonerate Leroy. Then her ladyship retired into the country with her husband, who was greatly gratified in the dutiful interest she showed in him and his farm. All love of intrigue seemed to have died out when her flirtation with Adrien ended, nor was it ever revived.

Society, also lost its fashionable monarch, as far as Leroy was concerned. The vow that he had registered beside the dead body of the girl who had so loved him was religiously kept. He disappeared from his former place in the world of amusement, and the devotees of pleasure knew him no more.

After the funeral, he stayed on at Barminster Castle for a time, with his father and Lady Constance; but, with

the consent of both, he departed a few months later for Africa, on a big-game shooting expedition. Living the simple but arduous life of the hunters and trappers, he sought to bury the folly of the past, and restore his hopes of a brighter and better future.

One day, about six months after the death of Vermont, Lord Barminster sat in the dining-room of Barminster Castle. His eyes, their expression no less keen, but far more gentle than in former years, were bent, sometimes on the cheerful fire, sometimes on the calm face of his ward, where she stood in the deep embrasure of the window, gazing out over the snow.

A book was in her hand, but it was closed; and the wistful look in her sweet eyes showed that her thoughts had flown from the pages of fiction to the realities of the past and the future. Suddenly Lord Barminster raised his head.

"Constance, what does Lady Ankerston say in her letter?"

The girl took it from the rack on the writing desk.

"She says," replied the sweet, musical voice, "that the Ashfords are well and thriving. She has taken quite an interest in them. Mr. Harker is rather weak, but cheerful, and so happy in the love of his grandchildren."

"Ah!" said Lord Barminster, "I am glad they are happy, they deserve all the pleasure they can get."

He sighed. "When does the African mail come in, my dear?" he asked as Lady Constance put away the letter she had been reading.

"To-night, usually," she returned with a sigh. A sudden flush rose to her cheek, rendering her face still more lovely while it lasted, but leaving her paler than ever when it had gone.

"Still wandering," said her uncle sadly, "surely, by now, Adrien ought to have forgotten the past."

"He'll never come back until he does," said Lady Constance softly. "No," said her uncle with a touch of pride. "He will not come back until he can take up a worthier life with a worthy love, Constance. Ring the bell, my dear, and inquire for the mail."

She obeyed him and returned to the fire again, placing her hand upon the old man's shoulder. Very beautiful she looked, as the bright gleam of the firelight illumined her face, more lovely now because of its tender, womanly expression; and the old man's gaze rested lovingly on her.

"When he comes back," he said musingly, "Adrien will find a sweet prize. He loves you, and his love will increase and endure."

Almost before he had finished speaking there came the sound of footsteps, and the door opened. The girl barely turned.

"Has the mail come in?" she asked, thinking it was a servant.

But there was no answer. The footsteps came nearer, and someone bent down over the old man's chair.

"Father!" exclaimed a manly voice. Lady Constance uttered a low cry, and Lord Barminster sprang to his feet, exclaiming:

"Adrien, my boy!"

"Yes, father, it is I," said Leroy, his voice hoarse with emotion. Then he turned to Constance, who was gazing at him with tears of joy in her eyes.

"Constance, my darling," he said gently, "Will you forgive me my long neglect of you? My eyes have seen you through all the darkness of these weary months. I have hungered for you all the time, and now, I have come into the light, I want you for my own."

As he spoke he drew her unresist-

ingly within his arms, and the old man, with one loving backward look, stole silently away to apprise Miss Penelope of the joyful news.

A month later the church of Windleham was all ablaze with winter flowers, while crowds of happy, rosy-cheeked children thronged the steps and porch, for it was the marriage day of Lady Constance Tremaine and Arrien Leroy.

There were no fashionable silk and satin-clad guests, or a body of mighty ecclesiastics to perform the ceremony. The old rector, who had known them both from childhood, made them man and wife, while Lord Barminster gave the bride away. She had chosen to be but simply dressed, and followed only by two bridesmaids—sisters of Mortimer Shelton, who acted as best man. Among the few guests there, were also Lord Standon and Lady Muriel Branton, soon now to be wedded themselves.

Adrien had explained the reason for his anger long ago, and Lord Standon too fully understood to continue the coldness which had nearly spoilt their life-long friendship.

Happy was the bride that bright winter morning, and Adrien as he felt her loved arm against his side, was filled with gratitude and love.

"My darling," he murmured as they emerged from the church, "we do not need the world, you and I. We have each other, that shall be world enough for us."

"Not to the world do I owe you, Adrien," said Lady Constance gravely, "but to another woman." Drawing him to the marble slab, which stood close to the porch, she bent down and placed her bridal bouquet of white roses on the grave of Jessica. "But for her, life would have ended for both of us that summer day."

Adrien was deeply moved by her remembrance of the child.

"My darling," he said tenderly, "we have passed together through the dark shadows. Let us enter now into the sunlight of our love."

(The end.)

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Several Hot-Breads From One Formula.

Eggless Cream Muffins.—Mix together two cupsful of white flour, one-half level teaspoonful of salt, two teaspoonfuls of sugar, and two rounded teaspoonfuls of baking-powder. Stir in a cupful of cream or enough for a stiff batter (first beating in the pinch of soda if sour). Beat very thoroughly and bake in buttered gem-pans in a hot oven.

For other varieties of muffins omit one cupful of the white flour and substitute a cupful of rye or Graham flour, bran, rolled oats or wheat, or corn-meal, and proceed as before. Any of these may be baked either in shallow loaf form or in gem pans.

For biscuit, use the same formula, adding merely enough cream for a rather firm dough. Knead lightly, roll three-quarters of an inch thick, cut in rounds, prick twice with a fork, let stand for ten minutes and bake in a quick oven.

For shortcake roll this dough into two round sheets about one-third of an inch thick, bake and put together with any fruit desired.

Fruit buns may be had by rolling the dough into a sheet about one-half an inch thick, spread with a thin layer of soft jelly or marmalade. Sprinkle over this a layer of currants or chopped raisins, or of stoned and halved dates, pressing them slightly into the dough. Roll, cut in half-inch slices and bake.

For a delicious steamed pudding, lay the roll in a steamer over boiling water, steam one and one-half hours and serve in slices with hot lemon sauce, or sugar and cream.

The wholesome and economical ways of using cream scraps in baking and cooking are legion, and are limited only by the ingenuity of the cook and the amount of cream at her disposal.

Ferns Not Aquatic.

Many women are unsuccessful in raising ferns because of too much or too little watering. Usually, however, the trouble is too much water; often the pot containing the fern is allowed to stand in a plate of water for several days at a time. The soil at the bottom of the pot quickly becomes sour under such conditions. A

florist expressed the true state of affairs well when he said, "Ferns require lots of water, but they are not aquatic."

Ferns should be watered well from both the top and the bottom; but as soon as this is accomplished the water-dish in which the pot stands should be emptied and the fern given no more water for several days. The soil at the top dries out more rapidly than that at the bottom; therefore the fern should not be watered from the bottom as often as from the top.

When a fern begins to look sick, it should be turned completely out of the pot and the soil examined carefully. If the bottom soil has a grayish-white color and is soggy, the fern has been kept wet too long at a time. In such cases it is best to refill the pot with new soil.

In general it is best not to water the fern every day. If the temperature of the room is about 65 degrees, watering from both the top and bottom once a week is sufficient. If the temperature is 80 degrees or above, water every day.

Uses for Borax.

To brighten your old faded carpets, rub with warm water and ammonia to which a tablespoonful of borax has been added.

Add to the last rinsing water to make your clothes white.

Use powdered borax to get rid of cockroaches and beetles.

A teaspoonful added to a gallon of hard water will make it soft.

For freckles, add a quarter of a drachm of powdered borax to one ounce of lemon juice and half a drachm of sugar; mix; let it stand for three days and rub on the face occasionally.

Dissolve a little in warm water to clean the teeth.

To clean your hairbrush, add a

tablespoon of borax and a tablespoonful of soda to a basin of water. Dip the brush up and down in this and then rinse and dry.

Home Calendar.

Clean out chests and closets where you are going to store furs and flannels. Clean furs by first gently beating them with a length of rubber hose to remove all dust. After getting dust out, rub hot bran or cornmeal well into the fur, lay away for a few days and then brush out thoroughly. Coarse furs—bear, buffalo or even fox—may be washed with lukewarm water and pure white soapsuds. Wipe dry with a clean cloth, hang where fur will dry quickly, and then comb out with a coarse comb.

Store furs in closet room having a small window if possible, as this will help keep moths away and afford air to clothing that might otherwise become somewhat musty. Pour a little turpentine in the corners of closets, wardrobes, trunk, and containers where the furs are stored and moths will not molest them.

A Handy Laundry-Bag.

This laundry-bag is a great improvement over the old-fashioned draw-string laundry-bag. A wooden coat-hanger forms the top of the bag which curves to fit snugly over the hanger. The opening is formed by a slit from the top, half-way down the center of the front of the bag, and is bound with heavy tape. This makes it very easy to get things in and out of the bag without removing the hanger from the hook. This bag would make a very pretty gift if made of cretonne, having the opening bound with ribbon and the hook of the hanger wound with ribbon.

The Housewife's Day.

Here are a few items for the housekeeper's daily program:—

1. Have a definite plan for each day's work and try to carry it out.
2. Spend at least twenty minutes daily in the open air.
3. Take a daily bath.
4. Work but do not worry.
5. Read one chapter from some good book every day.
6. Drink plenty of water.



Redpath SUGAR



If better sugar is ever produced than the present REDPATH Extra Granulated, you may be sure it will be made in the same Refinery that has led for over half a century—and sold under the same name—REDPATH.

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2 and 5 lb. Cartons—
10, 25, 50 and 100 lb. Bags.

Canada Sugar Refining Co., Limited, Montreal.

7. Eat regular meals at the table; do not hurry.
8. Get eight hours of sleep.
9. Cultivate a hobby, or have daily intercourse with some friend who is not a housekeeper.

A device that enables persons in any seat of an automobile to regulate its speed without the knowledge of the chauffeur has been invented by a German.

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ness Parts, Rugs, Whips, Pumps, Stoves,
Ranges, Oils, Churns, Washing Ma-
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Stalls, Stanchions, Litter and
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Wholesale and Retail.

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and Gluten Meals, and Grain of all kinds, at lowest
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All grinding guaranteed. Grinding Saturday's Only.

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Your New Spring
Suit made to your
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Your choice of the best Worsted
Serges and Tweeds imported from
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Extra Special in Men's and Boy's
Ready-made Suits.

The choicest novelties of the Sea-
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White Front
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You Get them at DEACON'S!
What?

About everything you need in enamelware,
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We are Specializing just now in
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That is what we are now being known as, because
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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,
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Have you
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3 for 10 cts.
You can
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50 to 100
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Victor Victrolas \$21.00 to \$400.00
Records 10 inches double sides 90 cents.
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New list of records every month. Come in and hear them.
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NOTARY,

The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XLII

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, JUNE 8, 1917.

NO. 19

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

WARNING.

Please don't forget that by-law No. 74 of the Town of Lachute forbids the use of sidewalks to cyclists, under a penalty of a fine of \$20.00.

THE MAYOR.

LOTS FOR SALE.—Burial lots, half lots or single graves. Anyone wishing to purchase above in the Lachute Protestant Cemetery, can do so by calling or phone to J. W. GALL, Sec'y.

FOR SALE.—A Motor Boat Apply to MRS. HOLLAND, Ivan Bower

FOR SALE.—Two Thousand Sturdy Tomato Plants, also some Celery Plants. Don't miss them, they are of a reasonable price. P. PAQUIN, Main Street, Lachute.

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.—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.

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.

TEACHER WANTED.—For Mirabel School, No. 1. Term to month. Apply to R. DOIG, Sec., Lachute R. R. No. 3.

FOR SALE.—New Concord, "Tudor" Buggy, Snap for quick buyer. Apply to J. W. GALL, Lachute.

FOR SALE.—Good 5 year old mare, guaranteed sound, brand new harness, buggy and sleigh, with everything complete. To be sold at first reasonable offer. Don't delay. A perfect snap. FELIX BLAIS, Brownsburg.

CRESWELL'S

Canada Cement
Prices Right

R. Creswell Regist'd.

LOCAL NEWS

Mr. Geo. Calder spent the week-end at 16 Island Lake.

Dr. A. Stackhouse, of Montreal, spent Monday last in town.

Mr. Alex Forbes, of Montreal, spent the week-end in town.

Miss Jessie Earl, of Montreal, spent the week-end with her parents.

Rev. F. H. Hayden, B.A., returned from Conference on Wednesday.

The S. S. S. Club will meet this week at the home of Mrs. Jas. Velland.

Mrs. John Boyd, of Shawbridge, was the guest of Mrs. Lister this week.

Mrs. McLean and son of Montreal, are guests of Mrs. P. Cruise this week.

Mrs. Watson, of Montreal, was the guest of the Misses Walker this week.

Miss Pearl Conlin, of Montreal, is visiting in town for a couple of weeks.

Mrs. H. W. Giles left on Monday for Port de Port, Que., for a two weeks visit.

Mrs. Andrew Elliott and sons left this week for a two months visit in Winnipeg.

Misses Irene and Gertrude Riddell, of Montreal, spent the week-end in town.

Mr. Jack McLaughlin, of Ottawa, spent Sunday the guest of Mrs. Wm. Morrison.

Mrs. A. Bates and Mrs. Rader, of Montreal, spent a few days in town this week.

Mrs. G. Gunn, of Dalesville, was the guest of Mrs. Jno. Cunningham on Monday last.

Mrs. L. Poirier who has been visiting in St. Eugene returned home on Tuesday.

Miss Muriel Taylor, of Montreal, was the week-end guest of Mrs. Jas. McKimmie.

Mr. and Mrs. Raguin and family, of Montreal, were guests of Mrs. R. Jousse this week.

Messrs. Bryson and Harlow Giles, of Montreal, were week-end guests of Mrs. Henry Giles.

Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Rodger of Genoa, were in Ormstown this week attending the Ormstown Fair.

Mrs. Winch returned home on Tuesday from a pleasant weeks visit with friends in Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Derrick and daughter, of Stonefield, were in town on Tuesday last.

Mr. and Mrs. Ivan Fraser and infant, of Montreal, were guests of Mrs. Hugh Fraser Jr., this week.

Mrs. Wm. Heatlie, of Ogdensburg, is visiting her brothers Messrs. Geo. and Chas. Calder this week.

Pte. Ian McLaren, of Vankleek Hill, is the guest of his aunts, Misses S. and E. McGibbon this week.

Mrs. M. and L. Robinson, of Montreal, are the guests of their mother Mrs. James Robinson this week.

Miss Jennie Forbes, of Montreal, spent a few days this week with her grandmother Mrs. Simon McKimmie.

Mr. John Hay M.P.P., and Mr. John Rice spent a few days in Ormstown this week attending the Exhibition.

Mr. and Mrs. Lindsay and family, of Montreal, spent the week-end at their pretty cottage on the North River.

Miss Phyllis Potter entertained a number of her young friends to a Birthday Party on Saturday evening last.

Ptes. Geo. Calder and John McKimmie, of the McGill Heavy Siege Battery, Montreal, spent the week-end in town.

Mr. Riddell has now completed the New Post Office in the West End and it was opened for public use on Tuesday last.

We learn with deep regret that the Rev. Ernest Thomas is ill with a nervous break down and has been ordered a complete rest.

Miss Rebecca Bradford was in Montreal this week attending the funeral of her cousin Miss Hazel Bradford which took place on Friday last.

The Methodist Women's Missionary Society met last Thursday at Mrs. Wm. William Millers. After the discussion the members were entertained to refreshments.

Engagement.
The engagement is announced of Miss Margaret Stewart McAllister, to Mr. James Moore, of Lachute, the wedding to take place this month.

The marriage of Miss Julia Monette to Mr. A. Christin of Montreal, is announced to take place on Saturday June 9th, at 7.30 a.m. at the Convent Chapel.

Church of England Services will be held (D.V.) in Lachute parish on Sunday 10th inst., as follows:—St. Simeon's Church Lachute 10.30 a.m. and 7 p.m., Brownsburg 3 p.m.

Mr. E. Darling has been appointed to the East Bolton Circuit for a year as a Candidate for the Methodist Ministry. He will work under the Chairman of the District, Rev. J. I. Hughes, M.A., B.D., of Stanstead District.

A large number of the Masonic Order attended Divine Service in the Presbyterian Church on Sunday last, when an excellent sermon on "Brotherhood, Christian Living and the necessity of Co-operation" was given by the Rev. J. E. George.

The Misses May and Bessie Hume were the hostesses on Friday evening June 1st, when the many friends of Miss Ina Boyd surprised her with a miscellaneous bridal shower. The young people spent a very enjoyable evening refreshments were served later and after songs the party broke up. The feature of the evening occurred when one of those present, presented Miss Boyd with a huge covered basket containing useful articles for the new home.

WEDDING BELLS.

TODD-BOYD.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. John Boyd, Lethbride, was the scene of a picturesque wedding on Wednesday afternoon, when their eldest daughter Ina was united in marriage to Mr. Gordon Todd, of East Settlement. The bride who was attired in white silk crepe-de-chene and wearing her mother's bridal veil, and carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley. She entered the room on her father's arm, to the strains of the Bridal Chorus by Mrs. Lackey. The drawing room was artistically decorated, the bride couple standing under an arch of evergreen apple blossoms and narcissus. The officiating clergyman was Rev. J. Lackey of St. Simeon's Church. After the ceremony about seventy-five guests were entertained to a wedding supper, the table decorations being carried out in narcissus and foliage. The numerous presents were both useful and beautiful. The bride couple drove to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Todd, and will reside in Brownsburg.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WATCHMAN.
DEAR SIR:—I am enclosing a write up from a hotel paper in Chicago also a letter from New York with the clipping. I would prefer having it reprinted in the Good old Watchman so my old friends in Argenteuil will know where I am. My Watchman comes regularly many thanks for same.

Miss Lillian Barley, who has recently assumed the duties of housekeeper at the Claypool in Indianapolis, is a Canadian by birth, and before coming to "the states," was for several years employed at the old St. Lawrence Hall in Montreal, and three seasons at the Caledonia Springs, Ontario, which is owned and operated by the Canadian Pacific Railway and also matron of a large hospital in Montreal. During the winter Miss Barley was employed as housekeeper at the Gunter Hotel in San Antonio, Texas, and although her duties there were of an exacting character, owing to the large business done by the hotel, she nevertheless found time to give three evenings each week to Red Cross work, and it is her intention to continue this work at Indianapolis.

Red Cross Report for Month of May.

The Lachute Branch of the Red Cross Society wish to acknowledge the following donations:—

Mrs. Goldsworthy \$2.00; Mrs. J. Jackson \$5.00; Mrs. Jas. McPaul \$1.00; Mrs. Jas. McQuat \$2.00; Mrs. G. Hunter \$1.00; Mrs. R. Doig Sr., 2 feather pillows. Work done during month.

Sewing Shirts.—Miss Hills, 6; Mrs. Jas. Campbell, Mrs. W. J. Deacon, Mrs. Middleton, 5 each; Miss Fuchan, Miss Jane McQuat, Mrs. Bampton, Miss K. Giles, 4 each; Mrs. Slater 3; Mrs. G. Hunter, Mrs. A. McGibbon, Miss Ruby Silverman, Miss Lynamachan, Mrs. Wm. Miller, Mrs. E. H. Wilson, Mrs. Hogg, Miss Carr, Mrs. Chas. Miller, Mrs. McClure 2 each; Mrs. T. Moore, Mrs. Lyster, Miss A. McLean, Mrs. Richard Muir, Mrs. Robt. Muir, Mrs. H. Gall, Mrs. J. Hay, Mrs. Brennan, Miss Barron, Mrs. H. J. Deacon, Mrs. Wm. McPaul, Mrs. Allan Morrison, Mrs. T. McQuat, Mrs. J. M. McPaul, 1 each.

Knitting socks.—Mrs. Summerby, Mrs. Jas. Campbell, Miss Murray, 5 prs. each; Miss K. Reid, Miss Muir, Mrs. Robt. Evans, Mrs. Geo. Calder, Mue. J. B. Charest, 4 prs. each; Miss Buchan, Miss A. Riddell, Mrs. G. Hills, Miss A. L. Moore, Mrs. Harry Scott, Miss Louise Sherritt, 3 prs. each; Miss McNaughton, Mrs. J. McParlane, Mrs. D. McLean, Mrs. Forbes, Miss Carr, Mrs. H. Fraser Jr., Miss R. Clark, Mrs. Banford, Miss C. Doig, Mrs. B. McArthur 2 prs. each; Mrs. Riddell, Miss Eva Silverman, Mrs. Joss, Miss Hills, Mrs. E. H. Wilson, Miss Paul, Miss L. Todd, Mrs. J. Jackson, Mrs. McBurney, Mrs. McClure, Mrs. A. Sherritt, Mrs. F. E. Saunders, Miss S. McGibbon, Mrs. H. Gall, Mrs. Harlow Giles, 1 pr. each.

Towels.—Mrs. Massiah 46; Mrs. J. M. McPaul 12; Mrs. Whitten 10.

Pillow Slips.—Mrs. Massiah, 20; Mrs. J. Lyster, 10; Miss E. Deacon, 9; Mrs. Allan Morrison, 6.

Trench Caps.—Miss Buchan, 10; Miss Barron, 1.

Suits Pyjamas.—Miss Ruby McQuat, 2; Comfort Bags.—Miss Eva Deacon, 6.

List of articles sent to Headquarters in May:—73 flannel shirts; 81 prs. socks; 68 towels; 35 pillow slips; 11 trench caps; 2 suits pyjamas; 6 comfort bags; 2 feather pillows.

WANTED.—A carter to handle the C. N. R. express and delivery. Apply to the C. N. R. Station.

Men's & Boys' Clothing!

Get your Foys 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

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.

SUBMARINES ARE 300 YEARS OLD

DUTCH SCIENTIST MADE A SUBMARINE BOAT IN 1620.

Interesting History of Experiments on Undersea Craft—Used in War in 1776.

When history is making itself as swiftly as to-day, past conditions re-treat like the shrinking track of a railroad from the rear platform of an express train. A few rushing years stretch rapidly into the perspective of an ordinary century. Take, for instance, the story of the submarine. Who can realize the actual nearness of its beginning? Germany did not begin to build those terrors of the sea until 1906, when U-1 was launched. Now they swarm like flies, bred in the fetid atmosphere of war, and their novelty is swallowed up in their progress.

The idea of the submarine is by no means new. To say nothing of Jonah's unsought adventure, it is at least, 300 years old.

Dutchman and Yankee.

"A Dutch scientist, Cornelius Van Drebbel, who amazed King James I. of England with many exhibitions of natural magic, made a submarine boat, covered with a skin of greased leather, in 1620, and King James took a ride in it. In 1776 a Connecticut Yankee, David Bushnell, made another submarine boat, intended to blow up the British warships in New York harbor. His boat was of wood in the form of a turtle, moved by hand power, through projecting screw-shaped propellers. He had attached to it a box containing 150 pounds of powder, to be exploded by a time machine, after being fastened to the bottom of a vessel by a screw worked from inside the boat. When the box was securely fastened, and the time device set going, the boat could cut loose and get away.

Escape of the Eagle.

The Turtle, as the boat was called, undertook to blow up the British frigate Eagle, anchored off Staten Island. Unfortunately Bushnell was not physically strong enough to manage the craft himself, and General Putnam selected a soldier named Ezra Lee to take his place. Lee started out on a dark night in the Turtle, and got under the Eagle and tried to attach the explosive box, but he neglected to detach the ballast, the removal of which would have held the Turtle firmly against the ship's bottom, and in consequence, he could not force the screw into the planking. He cut loose and got safely away, and some time later the box exploded, but it had floated off with the tide, and the explosion occurred at a considerable distance from the ship.

Bushnell's Submarine.

Bushnell's device contained all the essential elements of a submarine. It enclosed sufficient air to furnish, without renewal, good breathing for half an hour; it had a compass, a pressure gauge, water ballast, impervious valves, and tubes for discharging foul air and taking in fresh. But mechanical science was not sufficiently developed to take advantage of this Yankee invention, and the submarine idea remained awaiting its time.

Perfection Came Recently.

From 1803 onward various nations began to experiment, but it is only within the last three years that the submarine has found all the conditions ripe to make it one of the most fearful of war machines. The internal combustion engine for driving the boat when awash, or afloat, and electric induction motors, supplied with power from accumulators, for driving it when submerged, are among the chief keys to present success.

But inventors are continually searching for motive power which can be used indifferently for both purposes. Compressed air, sufficient to provide for the respiration of a crew of many men during a period of two or three days, if necessary, can now be provided, and submarines are made stout enough to go to depths of 150 or 200 feet without any danger of having their walls crushed in by the water pressure. The ordinary working depth is said never to exceed about fifty feet. At that depth the pressure is over a ton and a half per square

foot. At 200 feet it would be at least six tons.

Under Water Many Hours.

They can remain under water for many hours, and if they can but get the periscope and conning tower out for a while, they can at least renew the air supply. Still, according to all accounts, the hardships of underwater navigation are extreme, and very exhausting to the nerves. The air is oppressive, and so damp, owing to "sweating," that the interior has to be lined with cork, or other absorbing substances. An overpowering tendency to sleep seizes upon the men, and the confinement and constant anxiety are terribly wearing.

Groping in the Gloom.

One great boon for the submarine is the gyroscopic compass. This enables the steersman to set his course and to pursue it for a long period without correction by surface observation. The ordinary magnetic compass cannot be used because of the disturbances to which it is subjected from the metal of the vessel and the electric machinery. A great disadvantage is the gloom prevailing under the sea surface. The submarine must feel its way about as best it can, guided by indications gathered from above. But if it can keep its periscope out of the water, to a height of three feet, it can command a view around it to a distance of more than two miles. Of a neutral color and only three or four inches in diameter, a periscope projecting out of a gray sea is a difficult thing to sight at such a distance.

KING EDWARD AND THE KAISER

Cause of German Emperor's Hatred for English Sovereigns.

An astounding story of King Edward knocking down the Kaiser at Windsor Castle is related by Edward Legge in a new book, "King Edward, the Kaiser, and the War."

Here is Mr. Legge's account of the incident as described to him: "During one of his visits to Windsor Castle the Kaiser and King Edward had an altercation resulting from something said by the former. So exasperated was the King by his nephew's grossly insulting words that, losing all control over himself, he sprang to his feet and knocked the Kaiser down!"

The Kaiser's antipathy to England, Mr. Legge thinks, undoubtedly had its genesis in the "bad blood" between himself and King Edward.

"The Kaiser's envy and hatred of his uncle led him to long for the time when an opportunity should arise for humbling the 'Peacemaker' and haughty Albion. In King Edward's successor the Kaiser imagined he saw a sovereign 'infirm of purpose by comparison with his father—one who would be willing to 'knuckle down' to Germany at a time of crisis in European destinies, throw his influence into the Teutonic scale, and, so to say, range himself alongside his Imperial cousin."

"To the amazement of William II., King George, when the fateful moment arrived—Sunday afternoon, August 2, 1914—gave proof that the British Empire was ruled by a veritable counterpart of Edward VII."

"The Cabinet met twice on that Sabbath day; informal Ministerial conferences succeeded each other; at 4.30 the King held a Council, and as soon as possible afterwards the country learnt that the Government had taken control of all wireless telegraphy, while the Admiralty called out the Naval Reserve, including pensioners under the age of 55, and the Royal Volunteer Reserve."

Two days later Great Britain was at war with Germany.

"Thenceforward the Kaiser's insensate envy of Edward VII. was transferred to George V., worthy son of a worthy sire," says Mr. Legge. "Never had the head of the House of Hohenzollern been so humiliated. His hatred of England now knew no bounds. He had expected to find in George V. little more than a rofaisant—a wooden lath painted to look like iron; the merest shadow of Great Edward. He saw opposed to him a Man."

What He Wanted.

Henry, aged five, had been sent to a store to purchase a pair of stockings. "How long do you want them?" asked the clerk. "I don't want to borrow them," replied Henry. "I want 'em to keep."

A broad-minded man never loses any sleep because another man's opinions fail to agree with his own.

PRODUCE MORE POULTRY PRODUCTS

ADVICE OF F. C. ELFORD, DOMINION POULTRY HUSBANDMAN.

Expert Information on the Selection and Care of Fowls to Increase Egg Production.

There never was a time when egg production and increased egg production was as necessary as at present. The demand was never as good, and prospects indicate that this demand will continue for some time to come. With the scarcity of meat, Canadians are eating more eggs and Great Britain needs all the eggs that we can supply. Therefore, as a business proposition, increased production of poultry products should appeal to more than usual.

A Slight Export.

For two years Canada has been producing a surplus. During the calendar year 1915, 7,151,031 dozens of eggs, valued at \$2,037,294, were shipped to Great Britain. In 1916 the amount exported was 5,481,958 dozens with a value of \$1,892,843, and there is no reason why the surplus for 1917 should not be from five to ten times what it was in 1916. In normal times Great Britain eats a million eggs a day; she would probably eat more now if she could get them. Canadian eggs are at a premium in England; the prices paid for them have been several cents a dozen higher than that paid for eggs from some other countries.

Increase the Export.

Canada should be able to supply a great many more than she has done. Canadian eggs are good eggs, but we want more of them. We have the climate, we have the feed, and though labor for other lines of work is scarce there is plenty of labor suitable for poultry-keeping, for those who are comparatively old or the younger members of the family are quite satisfactory for this line of production.

Mating and Breeding.

It is the early-hatched pullets that make the best winter layers, and it is the winter layers that give the best returns; therefore, the breeding pen should be mated as soon after the first of February as circumstances will permit.

Hatch as many chicks in March and April as possible, so that you will not have to depend on late pullets for your next winter layers.

Breeding females.—Yearling hens make the best breeders. These should not be forced for heavy production through the winter, but should be kept active. If possible, allow them the run of a sheltered barnyard. Keep them not too fat, but in good vigorous condition. If there are not enough yearlings, early-hatched well-matured pullets may be used.

Selecting from the breeding females. Breed from those that were the best layers as pullets. When the pullets are put into their winter quarters in the fall they should all be carefully banded, trap-nested, and records kept of their laying for the four winter months, that is, November, December, January and February. It is from the pullets that lay best during that period that the breeders should be selected, as experience has shown that those are the birds that will make the best yearly records and will return the greatest profits. If it is not possible to trap-nest, note should be made of the time of starting to lay of each pullet, and those that show early maturity used.

The birds that pass the test of early maturity and the trap-nest should be carefully examined for vigor, and only those that are in perfect health and of fair size for the breed of which they are representatives should be reserved for breeders.

The breeding males.—The first requisite in a breeding male is that he should have the proper breeding back of him. He should be the son of a heavy winter-laying hen and his sisters should also have shown their ability to lay well in winter.

Besides this he should be carefully selected for vigor. He should be of good size, with a head broad between the eyes and well filled in front, ending in a stout well-curved beak. He should have a bright, piercing eye, and should stand on legs that are straight, not too long, and that are set wide apart, with no inclination to knock knees. If there is a line of red

pigment down the outside of the shanks all the better. With males and females such as described, the results should be satisfactory provided they are housed and fed properly.

Age of males.—A well-matured vigorous cockerel is usually best. He gives better fertility than an older bird. More hens can be mated to a cockerel than to a cock bird. He should be well grown and matured.

Number of females.—From ten to twenty-five females, depending on breed and condition. Heavy breeds, fewer; lighter breeds, more. The more free range and exercise the more females.

Time of mating.—An egg laid two days after actual mating takes place will be fertile, but to be on the safe side it is advisable to put the male in the breeding pen about ten days before eggs are wanted for incubation. Use some selection, trap-nest if possible, and hatch early.

Incubation.

Incubation or hens, which?—It all depends how many chicks you want and whether they are wanted at the one time or not. One hundred chicks or less scattered through the season will be just as well hatched under hens. If more than one hundred, the incubator is the better proposition.

How to buy an incubator.—In buying an incubator buy a good standard make and pay a fair price. The first price of a good incubator is nothing compared with the cost of keeping a poor one supplied with eggs.

Get the incubator ready.—Don't wait until you are ready to set the eggs before you think of looking at the incubator. See that it is perfectly cleaned, disinfected, have all repairs ready and get a new burner. Run it several days before you put any eggs inside.

Where to place the incubator.—A moist, well-ventilated basement is best. Earth or cement floor is better than board. A room in the house may do, but more moisture will be required.

Prepare proper sitting nests.—Trouble and annoyance with broody hens will be overcome by providing suitable nests. These nests may be built in sections large enough to hold three sitting hens. Set that many hens at once.

Put sitting hens by themselves.—Don't allow the sitters in the same compartment as the other hens. Put the sitting boxes in a place by themselves, if it is only a box stall in the stable. On the floor keep water, feed, and a dust bath, allowing the hens out once a day for a few minutes.

Select good eggs.—Use no eggs that are abnormal in shape or size. Discard eggs that have rough shells or that have wrinkles in the shell; also those that are long and thin, or extremely round.

Don't chill the eggs.—The fertility of many eggs is spoiled because of being chilled. The strongest germs will be spoiled if eggs are left in freezing temperature for many minutes. Don't leave them in the nests to chill or standing around in a cold room after you have gathered them.

Test all eggs.—Whether eggs are under hens or in an incubator, test the eggs for fertility on the seventh or eighth day. White-shelled eggs can be tested on the fourth or fifth day.

Brooding.

Artificial or natural.—As a rule, the kind of incubation determines the nature of the brooding. No matter what kind of brooding is adopted, bear in mind that the brooding is even more important than the incubation in that in the brooding so many losses occur.

Artificial brooding.—Have plenty of brooding space. Do not crowd the brooders. Fifty chicks is plenty in the small brooders on the market. Indoor brooders give better results than outdoor brooders. Make sure brooders are clean. Clean and disinfect after every brood. Keep the heat at 95 to 100 degrees. Heat, cleanliness and fresh air are three important factors in artificial brooding.

Natural brooding.—Provide broody coops for the hens with the chicks. Put them in a sheltered and convenient place. Change the coop to new ground every day. Have the coop large enough so that when the chicks are weaned, they can make the coop their own during the rearing period.

Feeding.

No set rule can be laid down for feeding, feeds and conditions vary so. The following suggestions are given and may be adopted or altered to suit.

Chicks should not be fed until they show positive signs of hunger, which will be between two and three days after hatching. They should then be

fed a little at a time and often—say five times daily.

First feed, bread crumbs moistened with milk, just what the chicks will clean up on a little clean sand or chick grit; second, finely cracked mixed grain; third, rolled oats; fourth, moistened bread crumbs; fifth, finely cracked mixed grains. If too early to get the chicks on grass, green feed is supplied in the form of young lettuce, sprouted grains, or any other tender succulent feed that is acceptable. After the chicks are ten days to two weeks old, coarser feeds are allowed. All changes are made gradually.

The infertile eggs are boiled with mash feed and the bread and milk discontinued. Hoppers in which are placed grains and dry mash or rolled oats should be put where they can have free access to them. As soon as they become accustomed to the hoppers the hand feeding is reduced to the mash feeds, and if the chicks are on good range it will be found that after a time they will get careless about coming when called. The mash may then be dropped, and dependence placed entirely on the hopper feeding. Place grit, water and, if possible, a dish of sour milk where the chicks will have free access to it.

The mash may consist of equal parts bran, middlings, and cornmeal, and half part beef scrap, but the composition is more or less dependent on the feeds that are most available.

Grit, oyster shell, charcoal, and dry mash are kept in hoppers constantly before the flock. Fresh water and when possible a dish of sour milk is also supplied. In the morning a light feed and in the evening a full feed of mixed grain is given in the litter; at noon, green feed, and if desired a feed of moist mash. When sour milk is not available, green cut bone may be fed alternately with the moist mash, or coarse beef scrap may be supplied in the hoppers.

The mash mixture is equal parts corn, bran, and middlings, half part gluten and half part blood flour or beef scrap. For old hens, either bran is used in place of the regular mash or the hopper is kept closed except at certain times of the day.

TO FIRE TORPEDOES.

Method Employed by Submarines at Their Deadly Work.

The torpedo is discharged under water, leaving on a calm surface a white streak of foam. The depth varies, but is never very great because the target to be hit is not deep in the water. If a battleship, the target lies between her water line and keel, a distance of maybe thirty feet. If a destroyer, drawing only nine feet or so of water, the target is very difficult; the torpedo is likely to pass clean under the hull of the ship or else, being aimed at a point between the surface and the keel, nine feet below the surface, it is likely to branch to the surface and pursue an erratic course. Of course the torpedo may strike any part of the ship's hull or may miss entirely. Torpedoes can be discharged on the surface and sometimes are, when the submarine has nothing to fear from the target ship.

The business is difficult. With the periscope fully above water the submarine may sight a battleship five miles away. The next step is to determine the course the battleship is taking and her speed so that the submarine can tell whether it is possible to overtake her and if so where. The submarine usually travels at moderate speed submerged toward the target, rising occasionally to get the range. The last observation should be taken within 1,000 yards of the battleship, a place of high danger for the underwater boat. Then there is nothing to do but to sink once for all, crowd on all speed, run a couple of hundred yards nearer if possible and fire the carefully aimed torpedo, trusting to the accuracy of the calculations already made.

New Altiscope Rifle.

The altiscope rifle, a design which enables the marksman to fire without exposing any part of his body, is one of the newest inventions to be offered the American army. The sighting is done with a periscope.

Tommy (trench digging)—I'm about fed up with this. Won't it be grand when it's all over and we can get back to work!

Canada's aggregate trade is now well over the \$2,000,000,000 level, more than double that of two years ago. Canada ranks third among all nations for the output of silver.

PATHETIC SCENES ON SINKING SHIPS

NEW METHOD OF SUBMARINE TELEGRAPHY.

Hundreds of Horses Swin to German Raider and Beat Hoofs Against Her.

What happens when a German sea-raider is scouring the Atlantic, sinking merchant vessels, is graphically portrayed in the story of the destruction of shipping by the German commerce destroyer *Puyme*, as related by Capt. A. Anderson, of the Norwegian steamer, *Hallbjorg*, which was sunk by the raider while on her way from New York to a French port.

It was the *Puyme*, according to Capt. Anderson, which sank the British steamer *Voltaire*, *Georgic* and *Mount Temple* and accumulated her prisoners on the *Yarrowdale*, on which vessel they were taken to Germany. Among them were many Americans, since released.

Sacrifice of Animal Life.

Pathetic scenes attended the sinking of the *Mount Temple* and the *Georgic*, both of which carried hundreds of horses and dogs.

"The *Mount Temple*," said the Captain, "had on board 750 horses and a number of dogs. When she was sunk it was painful to see and hear many hundreds of horses and dogs struggling and swimming about, a confused mass in the foaming sea."

"Another appalling sacrifice of animal life took place with the sinking of the *Georgic* which carried as part of her cargo, 1,200 horses. The horses were maddened by the explosion of the torpedo which heeled the *Georgic* over, wrenched themselves loose and, uttering terrifying sounds, plunged into the sea. Some of them reached the *Puyme* and beat with their forefeet on the vessel's side in a frantic attempt to climb to safety. At last the crew were ordered to shoot the horses with their revolvers. This shooting continued for half an hour."

System of Telegraphy.

Describing the appearance of the German raider when she sank the *Hallbjorg*, Capt. Anderson said:

"The rail of the *Puyme* suddenly dropped and the vessel which we had taken for a harmless English merchantman revealed herself now as a modern German warship with several guns pointed at us. We saw several torpedo tubes. There were two 6-inch guns, fore and aft, and two of the same kind on a lower deck. Later, we found that the cover over the *Puyme's* emergency steering gear concealed another big gun."

After Capt. Anderson and the other prisoners of the sunken vessel had been placed on board the *Yarrowdale*, the Germans went cruising with the *Puyme*, and the captured British steamer *St. Theodore*.

"We noticed," said the captain, "that on the following morning strange apparatus with long wires attached was cast overboard at different places and the wires connected with the *Yarrowdale's* chart cabin. This was a system of submarine telegraphy which would transmit and receive orders at a distance of 150 miles. We were connected with the *Puyme* all the time. If anything suspicious appeared on the horizon the news was immediately forwarded to the captain of the *Puyme*."

A Gallant Airman.

Commander Samson, who has been awarded a bar to his D.S.O., and whose engagement to Miss Honor Storey was recently announced, may justly be termed the father of naval flying. He and Mr. Winston Churchill between them got the Naval Air Service fairly started, and brought it to such efficiency that it was far the better half of our "overhead arm" when war broke out. That event took Samson to the western front, where his skill and daring soon made him famous with our troops. The Kaiser offered \$5,000 reward to anyone who could take him dead or alive. The All-Highest had seen what Samson could do in the air, and had been impressed by it. On the last occasion that the Kaiser visited England the intrepid airman performed wonderful feats above the Hohenzollern. Doubtless he would give much to get the Kaiser as well within bomb range again.

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—W. E. A.—Have a piece of land I do not wish to work this season except to summer fallow. Can I plow it about June to kill weeds, and sow it to oats or anything else good for pasture? By not pasturing it too close and turning it under in the fall, will land be in good shape for next year?

Answer:—If you intend to summer fallow the land, I would advise you to plow it sooner than June, probably early in May, and keep it harrowed and disked about once in two or three weeks, so as to root up the young sprouting weeds and to preserve a dust mulch which will prevent the escape of the water from the soil. If you wish to establish a temporary pasture I cannot advise you better than to try the mixture advised by Prof. Zavitz of Ontario Agricultural College. He advises sowing 88 lbs. per acre of a mixture composed of 51 lbs. of oats, 30 lbs. of Early Amber sugar cane and 7 lbs. of common red clover. Professor Zavitz says to sow this early in May. The oats and the Early Amber sugar cane can be drilled in through the regular grain drill and the clover seed through the grass and clover seeder attachment of the grain drill. At Guelph this mixture has been found to be ready to carry cattle late in June. This pasture has carried more than one steer to the acre and in 1911 was successfully used to maintain milk cows. If this material is not pastured down too close it will form a valuable addition of humus to the soil if turned down late in the fall. Land under such management as outlined should be in good shape for next spring. If plowed fairly deeply in the fall.

Question—M. C.—Kindly tell me how I can get rid of thistles and quack grass.

Answer:—The killing of thistles and quack grass requires heroic methods. Plenty of muscle, horse flesh or gasoline used through a tractor will kill them. The top of the plant serves much the same purpose as the lungs of animals, so that if the plant is deprived of that vital part it must soon die. If this principle is kept in mind both thistles and quack grass can be killed. No one method will work in all soils, and in all locations. If the thistles are cut down and not a single spear allowed to come above the surface, they must soon die from lack of power to breathe in air and ability to digest food. Usually some form of clean cultivation is the best method either with a crop or by bare fallowing. The thing to do is to outline a systematic plan of attack and to keep in mind at all times the fact that you must keep every leaf cut off.

The same persistent methods apply to the killing of quack grass. However, if the quack grass is in sod it is best to plow the ground shallow during the summer, say about three inches deep. For this it is advisable to use a special type of plow with a Scotch bottom having a real long gradually sloping mold board. This permits the easy turning of the sod. The next thing to do is, within a week or ten days, go on the land with a disc and thoroughly cut up the land. You should disc this every ten days for two weeks until fall when the quack grass will be completely killed out. Don't count the number of times you go over the land. Keep on going, going, going until every spear of the grass is killed out.

Question—J. G.—What is the comparative food value of oats cut while green and cured and fed in the winter as hay, especially as a milk producer?

Answer:—The following is the analysis of oats cut in the milk stage: Oats cut in milk stage and fed as hay in winter.

	Water	Ash	Crude Protein	Crude Fat	Carbo Hydrates	N. Free extract	Fat
Oats in Milk	14.0	5.7	8.9	27.4	41.3	2.3	
Oats in Grain	10.4	3.2	11.4	10.8	59.4	4.8	

It is seen from the above analysis that oats cut in the green stage make a very good feed for all classes of livestock. They should not be fed alone to milk cows but supplemented with alfalfa hay and concentrates in the form of bran, cottonseed or oil meal. The chances are that better results will be secured and perhaps a larger quantity of food can be harvested if the oats instead of being sown alone are seeded with Canada field peas.

Question—A. S. L.—I am thinking of planting a few acres in strawberries for the market. What is the best soil, fertilizer, and variety of plant and the best time to begin? A detailed answer will oblige.

Answer:—Strawberries are not overly particular as regards the soil in which they grow; however, they will usually do best on soil that is suitable for potatoes. They should be grown in a rich, friable seeded well supplied with humus in order that there may be a reasonably good supply of moisture held in the soil. Straw-

berries are not very hard on the soil. A ton of strawberries is worth say \$200 and only takes from the soil about 85 cents worth of plant food, yet because their growing season is so short, the soil must be well supplied with available plant food. This is best done by getting the ground ready a year ahead of time. Pick out the place where you expect to plant the strawberries and cultivate it to a hoed crop covering the ground before this crop is put in with anywhere from 20 to 40 loads of manure to the acre. Absolutely clean cultivation is necessary in order to free the land of weeds. If manure is available that is well decayed and free of weed seeds, ten to twelve tons to the acre may be applied before planting the berries and re-enforced with from 1,000 to 2,000 pounds of commercial fertilizer to the acre. A good fertilizer for strawberries should analyze about 2 to 3 percent ammonia, 8 to 12 percent phosphoric acid and 4 to 6 percent potash, if it can be purchased. This analysis is suitable for a good sandy loam soil. If the ground is extra thin and manure is not available a little more ammonia should be used in the fertilizer and more pounds to the acre applied.

The ground should be plowed late in the fall if possible and allowed to lie over the winter and preferably plowed again early in the spring and thoroughly worked down to prepare a fine, firm seed bed and to eradicate all the weeds possible.

In the choice of varieties, the soil, climate and market must be considered. Varieties that under certain conditions of soil, climate and market, may prove profitable, may under changed conditions prove worthless. In selecting varieties the beginner should be guided more by the advice of progressive growers in his community than by what catalogs say. If his land is early he may find profitable plants from the early varieties such as Crescent, Barton's Eclipse, Senator Dunlap, Warfield, and Beder Wood. If his land is late he will find it more profitable to plant some of the later varieties such as Sample, William Belt, Commonwealth and Brandywine. Just as soon as the planting is finished cultivation should begin. The first two or three cultivations should be rather deep so as to remodel the soil trodden down in planting. All later cultivations should be shallow. The land should be cultivated at least every ten days and after each rain.

If you will write and get the Annual Report of the Secretary for Agriculture, Halifax, Nova Scotia, for the year 1910, you will find therein two splendid articles on strawberry culture that go quite a good deal into detail regarding best methods of handling this crop.

May Flowers.

The people talk of windy March And of the April showers. And how these two are sure to bring The welcome Maytime flowers.

But I am sure that both these months Are failures as to weather. For every year they seem to get Most sadly mixed together.

There's rain in March and April wind; The snowstorms get all twisted, Which makes it clear that Maytime flowers Come forth quite unassisted.

Use Fertilizers Freely.

It costs time, labor or money to plough or spade up a garden and to get the best return for the labor or expense it is absolutely necessary to purchase seeds of the very best quality. These can be had from seedsmen with established reputations. To sow cheap seeds or seeds of doubtful quality is to invite failure.

After the seeds begin to grow labor must be expended in cultivating and keeping the weeds down.

It is very gratifying after a season's hard work to harvest a large crop of flowers or vegetables of superior quality and contemplate how well the work has paid.

The starting point of success is first to get the soil well pulverized and as deep as possible; second, to sow good seeds; third, to use fertilizers liberally. Using fertilizer is similar to depositing money in a savings bank. All the original deposit or investment is returned and the liberal use of fertilizers pays many times better interest than any savings bank. It is folly to try to make good gardens without the liberal use of fertilizers and the hoe some similar implement.

Oak for Carving.

The most suitable wood for carving is considered to be oak, on account of its durability and toughness, without being too hard. Chestnut, American walnut, lime, sycamore, apple, pear or plum are generally chosen.

PREPARING POULTRY FOR MARKET

It Pays in Dollars and Cents To Add The Finishing Touches To Produce Intended For Table Use.

(By F. G. Elford, Dominion Poultry Husbandman.)

HOW TO KILL



From the original drawing by Dr. A. B. Wickware.

The illustration presents the bird's mouth and the vein on the left side of the neck. The mark in the roof of the mouth indicates the place to cut to bleed. The place to strike the blade to strike the brain.

Putting the finishing touches on a product before offering it for sale yields the greatest proportionate return of any labor done on the average farm. This lack of "finish" is nowhere so clearly seen as in our poultry products as shipped to market.

To prove that producers do not put the care they should on their poultry products before offering them for sale, one may visit any market and he will find that a large proportion of the poultry exposed for sale exhibits a carelessness that no other business could stand. Good farmers who follow a systematic crop rotation, who conserve all the available moisture in the soil, who never market a bullock except in a finished condition, seem to forget all their business principles when poultry is being disposed of, and think only of getting rid of them in the quickest and easiest way possible. There are comparatively few exclusive poultry plants, and experience in Canada, as a rule, has not been encouraging to that system. But farmers could make considerably more revenue from poultry if they would take even ordinary care in the preparation.

Preparation—Its Value.

The time it takes to prepare produce before it is shipped from the farm is time well spent. No matter what is being sold, it should never be sent from the farm until it is in the best possible condition. Especially is this true when produce is intended for table use.

Well-finished broilers or roasters cost less per pound to the producer than those that are poorly fleshed, and they are much more palatable to the consumer. Though he may have to pay from 25 to 50 per cent. more per pound for such, as a rule the edible portion really costs less.

The Old System of Marketing Dressed Poultry—Its Defects.

Possibly nine-tenths of all the dressed poultry produced has found its way to market through what is sometimes called "the system," the outstanding feature of which has been the lack of system. The peddler or country store was the first handler; there was no encouragement to be careful, for the same price was paid for all, good and bad. In some cases the producer broke away from the system and shipped direct to the dealer but did not prepare his birds as he should. In many cases the birds were bought by a middleman on a commission basis, and too often the quality was not good and there was absolutely no grading. This system, or rather lack of system, in selling meant, and still means, a lower net return to the shipper, because of lack of uniformity, poorer quality and numerous commissions.

Fortunately such producers are becoming fewer every year, but they have been responsible to a large ex-

If all the dressed poultry that goes into the market was of an appetizing appearance and of good quality, the producer would get a better price, and the consumer would be willing to pay for something he could enjoy eating. It is a good object lesson for the producer to see what his produce looks like just before it goes into the consumer's hands. If he saw it, he would sometimes wonder how it brings as big a price as it does.

Warm weather and long hauls, coupled with rough handling in transit all have a share in depreciating the quality, but it must be born in mind that produce never arrives on the market in better shape than it leaves the shipper.

Why intelligent farmers will persist in selling their poultry in anything but the best of condition is hard to explain. Possibly present-day conditions could not help but create a carelessness that has left the trade in its present state.

There is, however, no reason for letting it remain there. The careful producer should get a higher price for his good quality products than does his neighbor who cares nothing about how his are produced or where they are marketed.

Inferior Produce—Who Loses Thereby?

There is less reason every year why producers should put up with this state of affairs. By more care in production, through co-operation or direct communication with better markets, better prices may be received by the producer and more satisfaction given to the consumer, but the first step is for the producer to produce a higher and more uniform quality, for all producers, whether their product is good or bad, lose on any bad produce that goes on to the market.

The producer loses on this because the dealer loses on the poor quality and he cannot pay as much for the good, for on it he has to make good his loss on the poor; the bad produce has already cost for transportation which comes out of the producer; these poor quality birds are retailed and the producer again loses by the decreased consumption. Not a package of dressed poultry is offered for sale but either helps or hurts the selling.

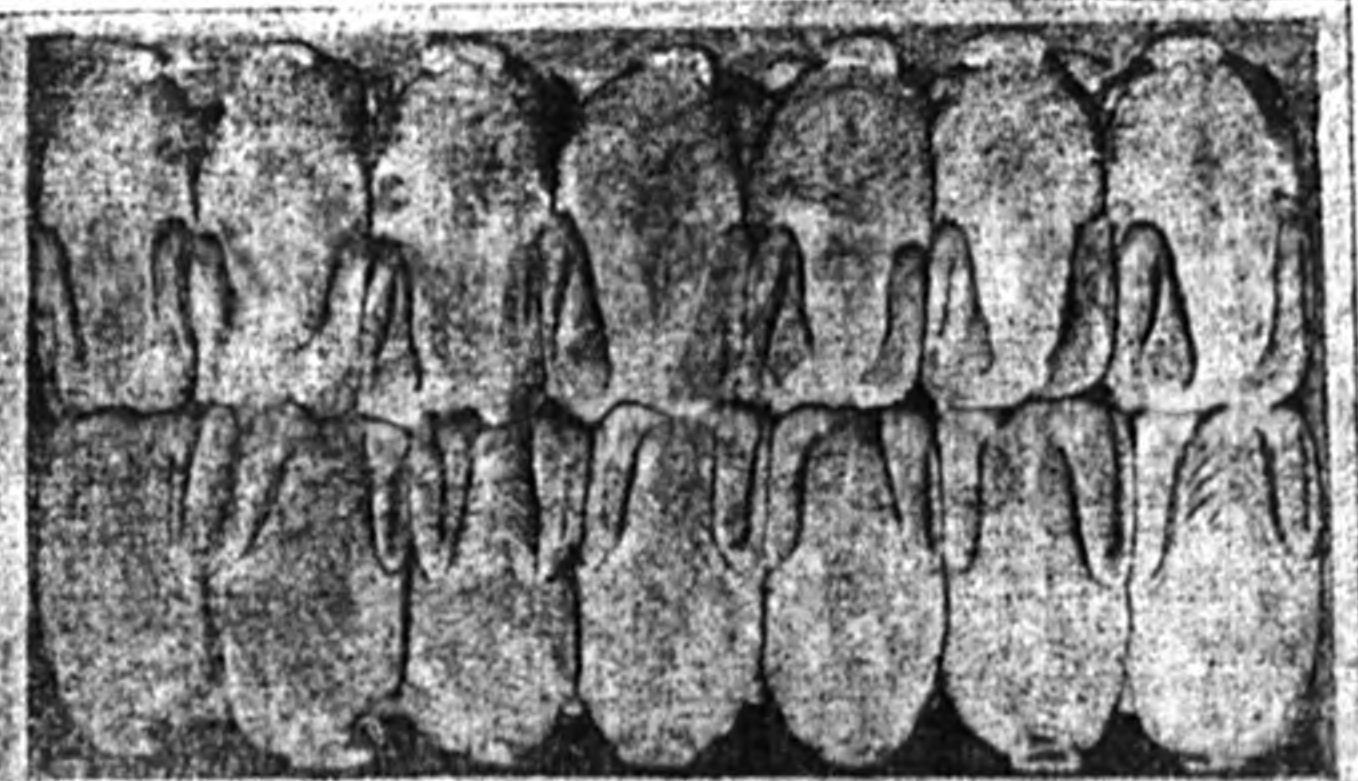
It is quite probable that many a chicken dinner has been changed to beef because of the way these products are exposed for sale and the producer is first responsible for this and is the heaviest loser.

Inferior Produce—Who is to Blame?

Though it has been pointed out that the producer might improve his product and his methods of selling, it must not be imagined that he alone is guilty. Each person who handles the product even to the consumer is sometimes at fault. Though it is possible to improve the quality delivered by the producer, it too often happens that stuff that is good when it leaves the farm is spoiled before it is eaten. It might therefore be noted that all, from the producer to the consumer, are more or less to blame for the condition of the poultry market and every link of the chain should be strengthened, though the wholesaler and the producer are the two most important. However, as it is the producer that we are writing this information for, it is his responsibility that we are emphasizing.

The Improved System—Its Methods and Advantages.

Thanks to demonstrational work and to co-operation among the producers, better business methods are



A CASE OF CRATE FED, WELL PACKED CHICKENS.

Fourteen in this box but they are well fleshed, uniform in size and packed tight.

tent for the condition in which produce arrived on the market and for the state in which it has been exposed for sale, even in some of our larger cities.

On one of these markets visited by the writer there was hardly a bird young or old that could not, by a very little attention, have been improved, at least in appearance. Chickens were there in dirty crates, chickens of all colors and sizes. There were old hens that were lousy, hens with scaly legs and some that looked as if they might die before the axe came. There was not one live bird in the lot that one could rely on the table after seeing it as it was. Nor were the dressed birds much better. They lacked that neatness and finish that makes one wish he were carving one for his dinner. Many were thin and those that were fairly well fleshed were poorly plucked. The skin was torn or blotched from scalding, some were bled, some had lost their heads, and some had their necks dislocated.

being adopted. Conditions in some sections are greatly improved but the work has only started and this improvement must become more general if producers are to get the returns they ought. The demand for good stuff is steadily increasing and with it the price. Fifteen years ago farmers occasionally sold poultry for 6 to 8 cents a pound. Now dressed poultry sells for 12 to 20 cents a pound and in some cases much higher. There seem to be few industries that promise brighter prospects to the farmer than poultry managed on a business basis.

In some sections farmers are co-operating, thus putting on the market a more uniform product in better condition and at less expense; more care is being taken in the production and finishing, and consumers are discriminating more in the quality they purchase. Some of the middlemen's commissions are being eliminated and the producer and the consumer are coming closer together.

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.

M. M.:—1. For a home wedding the bridal party should enter the room in the following manner: The clergyman leads, followed by the bridegroom and best man. When he reaches the place before which the bride and bridegroom are to stand for the ceremony he turns and faces the people and the bridegroom and the best man stands at his left hand, also facing the guests. When they have taken their places the bridesmaid enters the room, followed by the bride, who rests her arm on the left arm of her father. As she advances and reaches the place where the bridegroom stands he steps forward and offers her his left arm. Her father steps to one side and the bridesmaid steps to the side of the bride, while the best man remains beside the bridegroom. All five now face the clergyman, who performs the ceremony. After the father has given his daughter in marriage, which he does by a simple nod of acquiescence when the clergyman asks who gives her in marriage, he steps back and

joins his wife, who is standing near. After the clergyman has given the blessing he steps to one side and the bride and bridegroom turn and face the guests, the best man and bridesmaid taking their places, one on each side of the newly married pair. The family and friends then advance to offer their congratulations and after all have spoken to the bride and bridegroom the wedding breakfast is served, after which the happy pair, if in wedding clothes, change for travelling costumes and depart amid a shower of friendly confetti and old shoes. 2. Displaying the presents is entirely a matter of personal taste. Some persons do not care to do so, but it has come to be considered quite the thing, and it is very pleasant for the guests to see them, when they have been well arranged. It is in perfectly good form, therefore, and is expected at most weddings. 3. The bride should acknowledge each present herself. If the donors are kind enough to think of you, you should be gracious enough to acknowledge them yourself.

TALES FROM LONDON TOWN

HERE ARE SOME SYMPATHETIC SNAPSHOTS.

Everywhere Are Little Glimpses of the Pathos and Drama of War.

Office-boys, typists, busy men, hustled round her with their various demands as she stood at the post-office counter waiting her turn.

"When do you think I shall get a reply? To-day?" she asked anxiously of the clerk, as she handed over her telegram.

"Can't say," he answered slowly, as he counted the words. "May be twenty-four hours, may be longer. Reply paid, isn't it?"

He was holding the wire so that an onlooker might read the reading. The form was addressed to a base hospital in France.

"Wire nature of illness or wounds," it ran.

One of Many.

The lips of the elderly woman were drawn together very tightly as she passed out of the office into the thronging crowds and the noisy hum of the Strand. For a moment she paused uncertainly, her thoughts very far from the spot where she stood, and then she crossed the road.

But here she found her progress barred by women who threw roses and violets to smiling men who laughed from their stretchers as Red Cross ambulances bore them away.

"Aren't they wonderful? Doesn't it make you feel proud?" cried a girl, with tears in her eyes, as she threw a carnation to a man whose one eye gleamed gladly enough for two from his bandaged head.

"Yes, they are very wonderful," agreed the white-faced mother, as she went her way. The crowd soon swallowed her up, and she was lost to view—just another of the mothers who wait so anxiously and so quietly.

Outside the Palace.

Few would have guessed the suppressed excitement of the neatly-garbed woman standing at the top of the Mall. Although it was a weekday, she wore her best Navy-blue costume. A new flower had been added to the ribbon round her hat. The boy by her side had on his best ready-made suit; the little girl was resplendent in new white muffs and necktie.

"Mother, who's that lady up there?" asked the boy, pointing to the white marble edifice.

"That's Queen Victoria. Now, keep your eyes on the gate, son, because that's where daddy'll come out." They waited some little time. The boy, fidgeted, so did the girl, but the shining eyes of their mother never left the great gates of Buckingham Palace.

And, suddenly, from out the doors there came a man in khaki. No handsome picture warrior, either—just a plain, thick-set, honest-looking Tommy. Beneath his tan he showed a little pale, his grey eyes looked a trifle embarrassed, while his mouth was twisted in a shy smile.

"Here you are, old girl," he said, placing a small packet in the hands of the waiting woman.

"Oh, George," she whispered, as she gazed with awe into the tiny case, "what did he say to you?"

A Tube Meeting.

But he had taken her arm, and led her into the Green Park, and few seeing the homely little quartette guessed that but five minutes earlier a King had pinned upon that soldier's breast the highest award Britain can offer her warriors.

"You remember me, sir?" "Hanged if I do!" A soldier in the Tube had leant forward and put the question to an officer opposite.

"Yes, I was with you in Gallipoli, sir."

"Can't recall your face." "Remember that, then?" The soldier had extracted a clasp-knife from his inner pocket and passed it over.

"You're not the chap who cut my boot off the afternoon I got plugged, surely?"

"That's me, sir! You told me to keep the knife as a souvenir."

They both got off the train at that moment.

And we who were left behind had no the same time displaying a badly grazed hand.

"I got so frightened," she faltered. "This traffic upsets me."

She fumbled under her old cape and produced a grimy-looking piece of rag. "That won't do, mother," broke in the conductor. "You'll have lockjaw or something with that. Here, take this," he said, fetching a clean handkerchief from his own pocket and tearing it in half.

The woman with the baby wrapped the bandage round the old, toil-marked hand, and was tremulously thanked.

An Australian soldier, sitting in the corner, rose to go at that minute.

"Here, take her fare out of this, and give her the rest," he said quietly to the conductor as he passed out. "Poor old dear!"

And he pressed half-a-crown into the conductor's hand.

Their Job.

Two men from the North wended their way from the train that had brought them down South.

"Back again to-morrow, lad," philosophically remarked one, as he gave a switch to the cargo of trench furniture that hampered his movements.

"Ay! But, by gum, we've had the time of our lives," came the answer, as the speaker stopped to light a cigarette.

The London streets were rather deserted at that hour, especially in the by-street through which they walked on that Sunday evening.

But they both paused at the strains that came on their ears. In between the business offices, the theatres, the hotels, one of the old churches of London still maintained its ground squeezed between the modern dwellings.

"Peace, perfect peace!" sang the choir and the people at their hymn of parting.

The two Tommies stood still listening, both solemnly smoking, neither speaking a word till the voices ceased. "Well, mate, that's our job!" was the terse comment, as they continued their route.

Care for Women Workers.

In one of the largest shell-making plants in England, there is a large hospital for the treatment of accidents and a rest room, brightly furnished, where girls who feel faint, can lie down till they feel fit to go back to work. It is found that girls on night work, and who cannot sleep very well by day, get "nervy" and hysterical, so the moment a girl looks fagged, she is sent off to the rest room. "It's the quickest way in the end," says the matron. The directors of the plant, evolved from a house-building establishment 100 years old, are also sufficiently pliable of mind to have seen that a woman employee needs a bit of lightness if she is to be truly useful, so they have provided a big room, where, after tea, the girls dance for ten minutes or so, and scamper back to work the better for their play.

A weed is simply a discord in the harmony of the garden.

Will you encourage turning waste garden space into food this summer?

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.

"How does your garden grow?" That is a more interesting question than "Will there be a General Election?"

After reading the speeches made in parliament by the party leaders on the 18th of May, I wrote: "Anything may happen now, even the arrangement of a Coalition Government," and indications are not wanting that such may be the case. I am going to prophesy now that there will not be a general election until after the war is ended and our soldiers have returned. If there is, I hope that things will be made so insufferably hot for the politicians who precipitate it that they will be sorry they were ever born, and I feel like doing my bit in heaping on the fagots.

An election now, over conscription, while our sons and brothers and fathers are at the front, would be a crime. A crime against the country, which future generations of Canadians could never forgive and which would cast a reflection upon the common sense of the present bearers of that name, no matter what part of the globe their ancestors were drawn from.

A coalition means unity; an election, unnecessary and petty-souled division. I ask seriously why party spirit and rancour should be brought into this important and necessary measure?

If the affairs of the nation, at this crucial time, cannot be properly conducted by both sides conjointly, how on earth can we expect them to be efficiently carried on by one side only?

The minds of all Canadians ought to be focused upon the war, and all side issues and distractions firmly excluded, until the world-war is brought to a conclusion in the only possible way, by winning it. It will never end unless, and it is childish to suppose, or pretend, that an election would be fought entirely on the subject of conscription. Partisan madness is cultivated by any electoral fight, no matter how mildly the contestants may begin or how well studied election addresses are. Fervor breeds fever and a temperature which gives off hot air. Cool decisive action is the one thing needed at present. Give us that, and let the future develop its praise or blame when they are due—after victory.

Both Sir R. Borden and Sir W. Laurier, representing opposite shades of politics, told us on the 18th of May, publicly in parliament, that Canada is in this war to the victorious end, and anybody who says an election is necessary to that end is either a pro-german, or his mental state warrants his segregation from his fellows; to put it plainly, he ought to be interned as a dangerous enemy or put in a madhouse.

As I was saying, "How does your garden grow?" The weather? Oh that's all right now. You can fairly see things coming up. A month ago I set some peas, and ever since have been anxiously watching for them to show. One day I actually saw them coming up before my eyes, and I also saw the hen that did it.

This year it has become an act of duty to grow something. We have got that drummed into us at last, and everybody vies with everybody else as to the extent and variety of their respective garden cultivation. The chicken census too will show a marked increase unless the prevalent automobile epidemic counteracts it. The anticipated production of eggs and potatoes, for home consumption, ought to reduce prices to an appreciable extent, and when the actual reckoning up comes it will give as a compensating gratification that altho the cost of production has been high indeed, yet the barefaced undisguised bandit who at present supplies us will not have increased his lousy store of pelf in his former unblinking and direct manner.

I am looking forward already with grim satisfaction to the time when the aforesaid bandit will come to my door offering to sell me a sack of potatoes for fifty cents. With lofty scorn I shall order him off, supplementing my remarks with the suggestion that he must have stolen them to be selling them at that price. Then as he departs with dejected mien I shall, with studied magnanimity, offer him a sitting of eggs at cost price. If "cost price" works out as I am beginning to fear it will, that should about break him. Reprisal is but poor compensation, but it sometimes gives a nice warm sensation to think you are "getting your own back." I am not saying it is right but one feels like having the last word with the present day Food Shark, who, without doubt is a direct descendant of the greediest pirate that ever sailed the Spanish main.

I always have a kind of chastened feeling when I see a man digging. I don't take kindly to it myself, but I regard the man I see digging in his own garden as a sort of hero. Theoretically the man is a benefactor who causes two blades of grass to grow where one grew before. "Back to the land" is a proper cry as long as I don't have to go back to myself, therefore I can applaud the man who does his bit of garden himself, or inspires the members of his family to do it. He is an example I can philosophically advise other people to follow.

The newspapers and magazines not



\$935.



For Business or Pleasure

THE BRISCOE, B "4-24" brings the joy of motoring within reach of the man who has never before been able to find a quality car at a price he could afford to pay. It is a car that arouses a pardonable pride in the breast of its owner—a car that combines both luxury and utility—an ideal car for business or pleasure.

The owner of a BRISCOE can drive for hours and look the gasoline gauge in the face without experiencing that "all gone" feeling in the region of his pocket-book. The famous "Half Million Dollar Motor," with its 3 1/2-inch bore and

5 1/4-inch stroke, makes possible a much greater mileage per gallon and reduces the item of fuel expense.

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PRICE: BRISCOE, B "4-24" Touring Car or 4 Passenger Roadster, 105-inch Wheel Base. (Lab. Brockville, Ont.)

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THE CANADIAN BRISCOE MOTOR CO., Limited
BROCKVILLE, ONTARIO

H. DORION, Agent.
LACHUTE, - QUE.



devote a portion of their space to "The Home Garden." Of course it follows that they are receiving a revenue from seedsmen's advertisements. It's an ill wind that blows nobody any good. And again of course, the price of seeds is higher. But think of the splendid library of catalogues one could acquire and the store of useful information for future that he gets.

Altogether, and within limits, the now popular kitchen garden is a decided benefit, to the grower first, and to the country next,—for a nation's produce the source of its wealth.

The only drawback I can imagine is that if the amateur grower over-produces for his own consumption he will be tempted to try selling. When he starts that he runs the risk of getting bitten by the "War-Price" microbe, and then his reputation as an honest citizen will be compromised, if not entirely lost.

LINKSMAN.

Resolution by Synod of Presbyterian Church for Sunday Observance.

Permit us to add that few things contribute more to true prosperity in every organization of life than a hallowed Sabbath day. Serious readers of the Revelation of God see that Sabbath observance is an essential for permanent success in nations and the larger domain of universal humanity. The Holy Spirit of God, without whom are undone, is withdrawn from those who desecrate the Sabbath, and we appeal to the Christian manhood of this district of Canada in which we are more particularly concerned to let us spirit of panic or unbelief towards God move anyone to work on God's holy day. If such work is done we shall be losers rather than gainers by it.

Of late, Mr. Editor, we have met two marked public tributes to the worth of the Scottish stock of past generations in Canada. Your readers need only to be reminded that few features were more outstanding in the lives of these men of integrity, rectitude, conviction and courage than Sabbath observance, and we ask that we go to the sources from which they learnt this, namely the Revelation of God and then act as that Revelation in its largeness instructs us. We are living in a time when, with ache and emptiness of heart and with flowing of tears, we are learning our need of Higher Power and that Power of God who is so great that the millions of nations are to Him as the dust in the balance and a drop of water in a bucket and part of the process by which we learn this fundamental is by obedience to His commandment upon the Sabbath day. Patriotism and religion, which latter is more than patriotism, unite in the call to us, and let each of us act as in the gall of it, no matter if some men and some of the organizations do wrong.—JAMES TAYLOR, Braeside, Ont., May 15th 1917.

STONEFIELD

Mr Herbert Densmore has returned home from Kingston.

Mr Ernest McMeekin left on Wednesday morning for St. John's, Que.

Mr. Thomas Canning lost one of his cows Sunday by getting her neck broke.

Messrs. Wallace and Randolph McKiddie, were in Stonefield Monday evening.

Mrs James Densmore and her son Tom, are spending a short visit with friends in Veit.

Miss G. Owens was the guest of Misses T. and A. Grace Wednesday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. S. May were the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Owens for the week-end.

Miss Ruth Bradshaw, of Grenville, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Owens a Sunday.

ST. ANDREWS

Rev. Mr. Fee, of Montreal, spent Tuesday here.

Mr. Allan Jones spent the King's Birthday at home.

Mr. Dewar is again confined to his bed through illness.

Dr. and Mrs. Ross are in Montreal attending the General Assembly.

Rev. Mr. May and Mr. Jones were out to Dalesville on a fishing jaunt on Tuesday.

We notice Mr. Wm. J. Rodger, of Geneva, has invested in a very fine auto a "Reo."

Owing to the inclemency of the weather the "Upstreamers" picnic had to be postponed.

Miss Robertson and Miss Elizabeth Walsh of Montreal, spent the week-end with their parents.

The remains of the late David Taylor, of California were brought on by Mrs. Taylor and buried here on Tuesday.

All the disciples of Isaac Walton are busily engaged catching "suckers" and other members of "the fining tribe."

BROWNSBURG

The funeral took place on Monday last of little Armand Lepine who was kicked some few days ago by a horse so severely that he died from his injuries.

Mrs. Chas. Vary was the successful winner of a beautiful cushion which was raffled in aid of the Red Cross last week. The proceeds amounting to \$40.

Mr. and Mrs. Jones and children, and Mrs. A. Green and children, of Brownsburg, left on Monday for Toronto where they will in future make their home.

The Brownsburg "Good Roads" operations are now in full swing, and much public interest is manifested in the work.

The Managing Committee appointed by the Chatham Council met on Monday evening last, under the presidency of Mr. B. J. Johnson, when the overseer, Mr. J. H. McFaul gave a report, and submitted certain questions for their consideration.

Mr. McFaul was warmly congratulated on the fine appearance he had already made, but he, in turn, attributed much of his success to the generosity of Mr. James Hay who gave a large quantity of gravel of the very best quality, free of cost.

Mr. Hay was, of course, tendered a vote of thanks and the hope expressed that the same public spirit would be met all along the line.

The committee propose meeting regularly to deal with any difficulties that may arise, and from the energy with which they tackled those already presented, we may hope for the very best results.

Even the "Missing Link" came in for their attention, and it was suggested that they might effect a friendly interview with the Lachute Town Council with a view to linking up "Burg" and Town.

Cushing School Exams.

The following is the standing of the pupils in No. 1 School at the Final examinations.

Grade VII, Max Marks 1500.—George Fuller 1381; Myrtle Hyerston 1298; S. Bryerton 1275; Ivy Graham 1233; Violet Hyerston 1174.

Grade V, Max. Marks 1400.—Vivian Roy 1270; Hazel Sittlington 1051; C. Hyerston 1053; Evan Hughes 976; Lena Sittlington 941.

Grade IV, Max. Marks 1300.—Mary Lynne 877.

Grade III, Max. Marks 1000.—Elsie Graham 848.

Number of days school was in operation 38. Prize for Regular Attendance.—Vivian Roy. Prize for Conduct.—Myrtle Hyerston.

MIRON WEIR, Teacher.

CENTRAL CANADA EXHIBITION ASSOCIATION.

The greatest effort ever is being made by the Chairmen and the members of the various committees, to assure the success of the Central Canada Exhibition Association's Annual Fair at Ottawa, September 8-17, 1917.

The committee on Grounds and Buildings, of which Controller J. Kent is Chairman, will make extensive alterations including an extension to the Main Entrance.

The Special Attraction Committee, Mr. Wm. Macdonald Chairman, will visit New York to complete arrangements for Special Attractions. Besides the many varied vaudeville acts, there will be ballroom Ascensions each afternoon and night, Aeroplane flights, Horse Races and a Spectacular fireworks—the destruction of the forts at Fort-El-Amara, Fire fighting demonstration by the Ottawa City Fire Brigade.

One of the principal features this year will be Government Exhibits secured by the Concession Committee, of which Mr. J. W. Grant is Chairman. These exhibits will include displays from the Department of Indian Affairs, Ottawa Fore Food Show and Household Exhibits, Child's Welfare Exhibit arranged under the supervision of Dr. J. W. S. McCullough, Provincial chief officer of health, aided by the Victorian Order of Nurses of which Lady Foster is President.

In addition to the above, the Association offers prizes totaling well over \$25,000 for Live Stock and over \$9,000 for the Light Harness Horse and Trials of Speed. Mr. S. McClenaghan, President, is again chairman of Reception Committee. Mr. L. E. Stanley, Vice-President, chairman of the Publicity Committee, will see that the programme and prize list of the Central Canada Exhibition is carried into every part of the Dominion and properly placed before the public not only by the usual poster and card method, but also through the columns of many representative journals of Canada.

Prof. J. H. Grosdale, Vice-president, Director Experimental Farm, Chairman of the Horse committee, is preparing an elaborate prize list, which should secure entries from every prominent exhibitor in this class throughout Eastern Canada.

Mr. B. Dowler, Chairman on Cattle, will present one of the largest prize lists ever offered in this department.

Mr. J. O. Stuart, Chairman in charge of Sheep and Swine exhibit, will see that everything possible is done to insure the comfort and convenience of exhibitors.

Mr. Geo. Robertson, Chairman in charge of Poultry exhibits is sparing nothing in an endeavor to make this year's exhibit greater than ever.

Mr. Geo. H. Barr, Chairman on Dairy Products, is making a strong effort to encourage a more extensive and varied exhibit in this important building.

Mr. R. H. Wright, Chairman of Horticultural, will present a list to exhibitors in this department, arranged to preclude the possibility of the larger establishments competing in certain classes.

Mr. Walter Herdman, Chairman of Agriculture, promises one of the most extensive and interesting lists ever arranged for this department.

Mr. M. M. Pyke, Chairman on Manufacturers, has expressed the intention of taking advantage of every facility for the accommodation of this extensive exhibit.

Ald. Thos. R. Browne, Chairman of Arts and Handicrafts, will endeavor to make the exhibits in this department to the full capacity of the Arts Building. A great many very expensive and noted paintings are to be exhibited.

Dr. Geo. Hinton, Chairman of Dog Show Committee, will present a prize list covering all cases and breeds quite equal to that of the large Dog Shows of New York, Toronto and Montreal.

Alderman Walter Cunningham, Chairman of the Trials of Speed Committee, has had many years experience in connection with Light Harness Horse Racing. He has already taken steps to secure entry into Northern New York Fair Association.

tion Circuit—Ogdensburg, N.Y., September 3, 4, 5, 6, 7; Ottawa, September 11, 12, 13, 14, 15; Malone, N.Y., September 18, 19, 20, 21. The public are assured of witnessing daily exciting races by a large field of the best Canadian and American horses.

Ald. Wm. Cherry, Chairman on Diploma Awarding, and Mr. R. Ingram, Chairman of the School Children's Exhibit, will have a large and varied exhibit of Manual Training Work.

Entries positively close on August 31st, 1917.

Mr. G. J. Walker's prizes for Regular Attendance were won by Gladys W. Patton and Gertrude M. Galloway.

LILIAN ROGERS, Teacher.

Thomas' Gore School Emams.

Grade V, Max. 1600 Marks.—Gladys W. Patton 1275; Winifred S. Silvester 1146; Alma M. Silvester 1130.

Grade IV, Max. 1400 Marks.—Norman E. Hodge 1024; John W. Silvester 800; Christina E. Silvester absent during exams.

Grade III, Max. 1000 Marks.—Gertrude M. Galloway 722; Mary L. Hodge 739; Lawrence G. Silvester 713.

Grade II, Max. 700 Marks.—A. Gladys E. Hodge 619.

Mr. G. J. Walker's prizes for Regular Attendance were won by Gladys W. Patton and Gertrude M. Galloway.

LILIAN ROGERS, Teacher.

PATRONIZE STALLIONS OF SIZE, QUALITY AND GOOD BREEDING.

These very essential qualities are found in Lion 3601—36022 Imp. Champion Percheron, and Duc 646 Vol. 2, Imp. Belgian champion, and Baron's Kid 9712 Clydesdale stallion another champion at Ottawa. This stallion has the very best breeding of the Clydesdale blood dark seal brown with white markings. Chancellor 3479—34536 Tappan Gray Percheron, one of the most serviceable horses on the farm. Goliath 3898—3984 Imp. light gray horse of superior quality and style we have just purchased this horse and he has given good satisfaction in the County of Russell. Rex of Maxwellton 3489 a four year old dark gray another newly purchased horse of great size and quality is well on to a ton in weight now.

Never was there a more promising time for breeding good horses than the present, the demand has begun now, the Western Provinces are calling for them and tempting prices are offered. Now my experience in the draught horse business is, that it is weight and quality that demand the price, a horse weighing from 1500 to 1700 will bring from \$40.00 to \$50.00 more than lighter draughts and in order to get these you must use sires of weight and quality. These valuable qualities are found in these stallions represented here, all have proved themselves sure foot getters.

Terms to insure \$12.00 for Loin and Duc \$10.00 for each of the others. Parties losing foals get return service at half price. Pasture for mares at reasonable rates to those from a distance. All service fees payable March 1st, 1918. Mares must be returned regularly. All these stallions stand at the proprietor's stables. All mares at owner's risk.

J. E. ARNOLD, Prop., GRENVILLE, QUE.

MADE IN CANADA

Buy shoes that are made in Canada for patriotism

Invictus shoes for quality

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McFAUL BROS.
WEST END

INCORPORATED 1855

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Fours



Smart—Economical

IT is an ideal car for people of taste and refinement—the great sweeping success of the year.

The Overland Country Club is the smart sport model of the small car class.

Grey body, black and nickel trim, and the price includes wire wheels with one extra.

Have a look at the Country Club right away—and a demonstration.

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Overland Country Club
Four passenger
Two optional front seats
32 horsepower
Cantilever rear springs
Five wire wheels
4 inch tires
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Other Overland Fours
The Light Four
Touring \$975
Roadster \$950
Model 65-Four
Touring \$1125
Roadster \$1100

All prices f. o. b. point of shipment
Subject to change without notice

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

DALESVILLE

Service at Dalesville Sunday June 10th, at 11 a.m. Mr. Stanley Goldworthy will preach. Believers Baptism will be administered at the close of this service by the Pastor. Service at Mount Maple at 3 p.m., and at Brownsburg 7 p.m.
Women's Mission Circle will meet at the Manse at 3 p.m. B.Y.P.U. at 7 p.m.

Correspondence

France, May 11th, 1917

S.S. Club.

Dear Miss Conlin,
Just received welcome parcel from the S.S. Club this evening. I am certainly pleased, and think the Club is doing a lot for the Lachute boys. The boys from Lachute in this battalion, are fine, and manage to keep up their spirits in spite of all.

Thanking you again and wishing the Club success.

P. MACKERCHER.

CUSHING

Mrs. R. Pinkerton will entertain the Ladies Association of St. Mungo's on Thursday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Hartley and family motored up from Montreal and spent the week-end at their Cushing residence.

A charming baby girl arrived in the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Weir on Saturday morning where needless to say it was warmly welcomed.

Messrs. F. Gaston, A. Dupuis, E. Wheelahan and P. Nicholls took a trip to Lachute on Tuesday morning making record time in the latter's car.

The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be observed (D.V.) in St. Mungo's Church, Cushing, on Sunday June 10th, at morning service. Rev. Mr. Fraser officiating.

Mrs. Jas. Watson had as guests over the week-end her son-in-law Mr. W. J. Holliday, of Montreal, with his little daughter Thyllis also her granddaughter Miss Lois Keatley.

A number of stylish new buggies have made their appearance on the front road recently and divide attention and admiration with the auts the number of which appears to be increasing weekly.

AUCTION SALE.

There will be sold by Public Auction at the residence of

MRS. RAHAEL CONLIN,

East Ward, Lachute

Wednesday, June 20th, 1917

The following effects:—Two iron beds with springs, 3 mattresses, 2 bed room sets, 1 washstand, 1 chest of drawers, 1 large wardrobe, 1 Quebec heater with oven, 1 cooking stove, a lot of pipes, 1 sideboard, 6 dining room chairs, 6 bed room chairs, 6 kitchen chairs, 2 large rocking chairs, 2 small rocking chairs, 1 sofa (back with plush velvet upholstery), 1 large parlor table, 1 small parlor table, 2 kitchen tables, 3 small bedroom tables, 1 sitting room rug, 2 embroiseries, 1 sewing machine (Singer), 3 1/2 ft. sets, 3 mirrors, 4 lamps, 1 eight day clock, 1 alarm clock, 2 ironing boards, 10 window screens, window curtains and poles, a quantity of cooking utensils, pictures and frames, 3 wash tubs, 1 wash-board, 1 wash boiler, 1 wheel-barrow, garden tools, 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. 6 per cent off per annum for cash.

W. J. BOYD, Licensed Auctioneer

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, Trenton, Belleville, Toronto

THE PROVINCIAL BANK OF CANADA

Incorporated by Act of Parliament, July 1900.

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

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

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

Accounts opened and operated by mail.
Special attention given to Sale Notes.

General Banking Business Transacted.

Offices Lachute, Brownsburg and St. Philippe.

Sub Agency at St. Philippe, ALBANI LAMARCHE

Sub Agency at Brownsburg, J. W. LEPIERRE, Sub-Agent.

Lachute Branch, J. R. McOUAT, Manager.

DELCO-LIGHT

ELECTRICITY FOR ANYONE-ANYWHERE



Here's a letter from a local user of DELCO-LIGHT

The Domestic Engineering Co.,
Dayton, Ohio.
Gentlemen:—

We have had Delco Light for about three months now and we cannot begin to tell you how well it pleases us.

There are lights all over the house, porches, wash house, tool shop, in the barn and one on the wind mill for the yard.

Delco-Light furnishes power to run our washing machine and heat for the electric iron.

Figuring the expense for the three months we have had the plant, we figure that Delco-Light has cost us about \$1.25 per month to run.

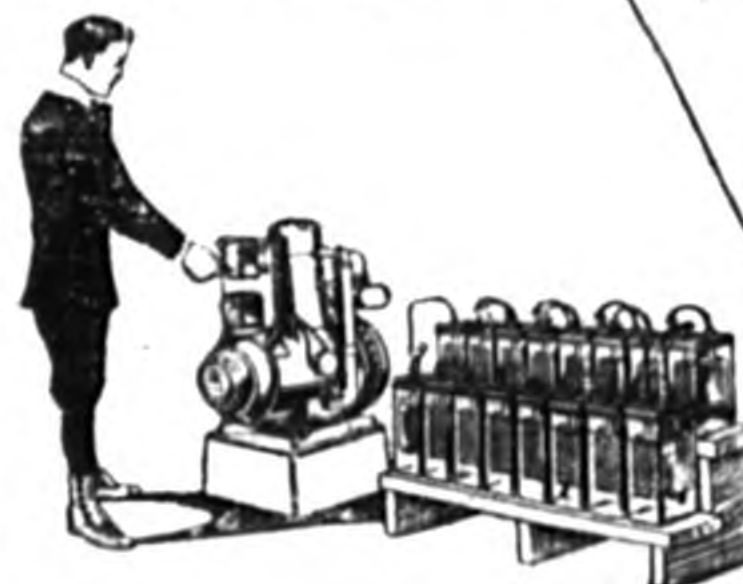
Very truly yours,
Mrs. Mary A. Wollensick,
Cook County, Nebraska.
(Specimen testimonial letter.)

DELCO-LIGHT

Is a complete electric plant designed to furnish light and power to farms, country homes, summer cottages, yachts, houseboats, rural stores and churches.

It better living conditions and pays for itself.

DELCO-LIGHT
Simple—Durable
DELCO-LIGHT BATTERY
Thick Plates—Long Life.



\$390.00 \$465.00
E. F. Ayers, Dealer

RANGES AND COMFORT



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

D. C. S. S. P. L. R. & Sons, Limited

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.

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

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,

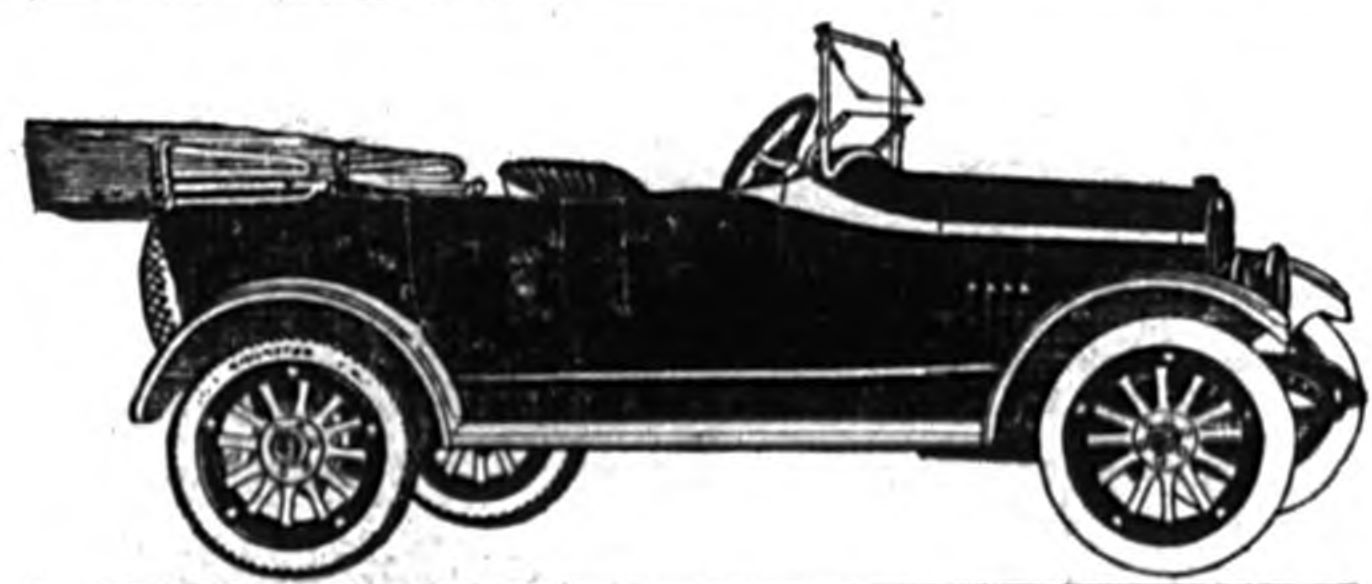
Friday and Saturday.

Bell Telephone No. 137

LACHUTE, QUE.

When you are thinking of travelling, either by Lake or Rail, Call upon J. S. Gilles, Agent

Ladies' Costumes are selling well just now. Have a look for yours. W. BANFORD & SON.



Sterling Value Fortifies Its Beauty

"Looks" alone never sold a good motor car. While the Gray Dort 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 Dort 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 Dort Price of \$910 one of the most reasonable reasons in the world for owning it.

J. Simon, Agent.

THE GRAY-DORT MOTORS, Ltd.

Chatham - Ont.

\$910

F.O.B. Chatham

The Gray Dort 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!

The Purple Mask

by Grace Cunard

Novelized From the Motion Picture Play of the Same Name by the Universal Film Manufacturing Company

FIRST EPISODE.

The Vanishing Jewels.

It is summer, and in old St. Cloud, Mecca of the Parisian visitor and of Parisians, there is no spot so gay and beautiful as Pavillon Bleu.

"It is lovely to be here," said the wealthy Eleanor Van Nuys to the youth who sat beside her on the veranda, "but it's not so nice of Pat to keep us waiting."

A half-human smile spread itself over the face of the yellow-faced youth as he managed to respond: "She'll be along soon, I'm sure. Perhaps she has stopped at Longchamps for a look at the paddock."

The lawn was brilliant with its gayly dressed throng moving about as the music played or sitting at tables in the pleasant afternoon shade, sipping brandy or coffee as individual taste should elect.

"Pat loves it here—but she's such a 'tomboy,' she shocks even these gay Parisiennes sometimes," Mrs. Van Nuys resumed.

"And that would take a bit of doing," responded the youth at her side. "Perhaps this is the lively Pat, right now?" the young man continued, his attention being attracted by an automobile dashing up the gentle slope.

"Sure enough, it is she," Mrs. Van Nuys declared. Her yellow-faced companion rose from the table to greet the vision of loveliness that fairly danced toward them, waving her arms above her head and gayly laughing in the joy of the moment.

The 'tomboy' Mrs. Van Nuys had referred to was her niece, Patricia Montez—called by her acquaintances as well as her intimate friends, "Pat," because the shorter name seemed to better fit her boyish nature. She lived with her aunt, who had reared her from childhood, with all the care and tenderness a mother could lavish upon her own daughter.

"Auntie, dear, at last I'm here," cried Pat, with another gay laugh.

With the veranda crowded, Pat was most radiantly beautiful of all the company of fair Parisiennes and tourists.

Small wonder that the gaze of every man in range was directed toward Mrs. Van Nuys' table.

"They stare so at me, auntie," the girl protested in mock displeasure.

"And I don't blame them," the youth at the table interrupted.

"Silly Maurice," said Pat, tauntingly. "You are only half alive; how do you know?"

"But I have eyes—and they are all for you—"

"He still," was Pat's sharp retort.

"I came here to enjoy myself in my own way, and not to listen to your silly chatter."

Sanctifying toward their table Pat observed a tall, dark, handsome chap. His eyes moved quickly over the assembled crowd, fixing themselves only for an instant upon Pat's pretty face.

In that flash of an eye, the man met a coy and defiant glance from Pat with coldness and indifference that sent the blood coursing to her pretty cheeks in resentment. Flirtatious and frivolous though she was, Pat kept within bounds and always relied upon her aunt as chaperon to keep away unwelcome intruders.

This dark man's evident disdain nettled the beauty, and Pat stamped her dainty foot upon the floor of the veranda peevishly.

"Maurice, if you must say something to me, tell me who is that tall dark man who has just turned away and is moving toward the lawn?"

"That's Phil Kelly," was his answer, drawn indifferently for Pat's information.

"That's very little news," said Pat. "Very little indeed, I should say," chimed in Mrs. Van Nuys.

"Well, then, he's Phil Kelly, the Sphinx."

"Don't be so perverse, Maurice," urged Pat.

"All right; listen, and I'll tell you all. Phil Kelly, known as the Sphinx, is one of the cleverest detectives in Paris—yes in all Europe. I've met him, and have heard all about him from many sources. He's devilish clever and lives at Hotel des Ambassadeurs. Now you know as much as I do about your hero."

"Phil Kelly, eh?" the girl kept repeating to herself, as if studying a fanciful situation. At last she said to her companion:

"Maurice, be a good chap and introduce me to this wonderful sleuth."

"I'll do it, willingly. But I warn you he is a woman hater, and may make short shift of the introduction."

"Never mind me," Pat said gayly, adding in self-praise, "I never saw the man yet who wouldn't be at least civil to me, and I don't think Sphinx Kelly will prove to be any exception."

When the young folks arose to go, Mrs. Van Nuys raised a protesting hand, and said to Pat:

"Child, dear, why do you do this foolish thing? Your pranks will get you in serious trouble some day—and this Kelly; why are you so eager to make his acquaintance?"

Pat inclined her beautiful head and with her pretty lips close to her aunt's ear whispered:

"Just now he gave me a disdainful look. I'll show him that he can't pass me by, even in a crowd, without a second look. I'm not used to it—"

"Oh my child—"

the way. Maurice followed dutifully on, until they saw through the swirl of pleasure seekers on the lawn Sphinx Kelly, standing idly near the tulip hedge surveying the crowd.

Maurice beckoned to Kelly, and the Sphinx approached. The formality of the introduction consumed, Pat gave her most bewitching smile and said:

"I have always wanted to know a clever detective, Mr. Kelly. It is a great pleasure to meet the man they call the Sphinx—for I don't believe you are half as silent as they say you are."

Kelly glanced at her indifferently, and mumbled:

"I don't do much talking, unless it is to be crooks."

Pat found herself making little progress, for Kelly was acting with stolid indifference.

"Won't you join us at our table?" she urged.

Kelly's response was made in a most surprising action. He silently doffed his hat, and turned abruptly away. Pat was dumfounded and humiliated by Kelly's rude rebuff. Her eyes flashed and her cheeks flushed crimson. For an instant she stood regarding Kelly's retreating figure.

"How the deuce he could resist your loveliness is more than I can understand," said the youth.

Two hours later Pat was in her own dainty boudoir.

"He shall be made to regret his surly action—I'll make him ridiculous. I'll make the Sphinx the laughing stock of Paris. He shall regret his conduct," and as Pat's mind dwelt upon her plans for Kelly's humiliation the tears of rage and disappointment that had coursed down her cheeks were soon brushed away.

Pat lit a cigarette and composed

herself comfortably upon the couch. For a few moments she devoted her self to a plan of action.

"It will be a great adventure, at all events; something different than these dull society folks can offer in their teas and parties," Pat said half aloud as she rose from the couch and seated herself at her writing table. Soon she had written a note, addressed the envelope and calling Jacques, the butler, instructed him to have it delivered.

When Sphinx Kelly received the note he read a taunting challenge to his vaunted skill:

"If you are as clever as your friends give you credit for being, why don't you stop some of the robberies in society circles which have been kept quiet owing to failure of the police to locate the crooks? A FRIEND."

"Auntie, dear, let me look at your heirlooms," Pat said upon emerging from her boudoir. "You are to wear them to-night at the ball, and I would like to look at them before you put them on."

Mrs. Van Nuys opened the secret wall-safe and drew forth a satin-covered jewel case. From the dainty receptacle she selected an elaborate and costly diamond necklace and placed it around Pat's snow-white throat.

"I'll put them away, auntie," said the girl, after the jewels had been duly examined and admired. But instead of including the necklace among the gems returned to the wall safe, Pat slipped the heirloom into her bodice and accepted her first opportunity to again transfer them to a drawer in her dressing table.

"You must send my dashing hero, the Sphinx, an invitation, auntie, dear," said Pat a few moments later. (To be continued.)



The Housewife's Corner

The Place of Eggs in the Diet.

Because of the peculiar food value of eggs, their relative freedom from waste, and the ease with which they may be prepared, their use as meat substitutes at least is often desirable, even when a consideration of their price alone would not so indicate.

While this is true of eggs served as one of the principal dishes of a meal, it often is not true of eggs used in cakes, puddings, and other desserts along with meats. It is in the latter use of eggs that the housewife who wishes to economize can try especially to curtail consumption. A fact which makes this latter practice easier is that with the present availability of baking powders, corn starch, gelatin, etc., the use of eggs to insert lightness or to thicken liquids is not essential as it was in the past.

The principal food element furnished by eggs is protein, the tissue-building element whose presence in considerable proportions also gives meats, fish, milk, cheese, etc., their special food value. Eggs can, therefore, be substituted for the later foods without materially altering the proportion of protein consumed. In addition to protein, eggs also furnish fat and a number of valuable mineral elements, including sulphur, phosphorus, iron, calcium, and magnesium, in an easily assimilable form, and are believed also to be rich in certain essential vitalizing elements called vitamins.

Like milk and unlike meats, eggs do not contain substances convertible in the body into uric acid. Their shells constitute the only waste materials. Ninety-seven per cent. of the portion eaten, a high proportion compared to other foods, is digested. No extended cooking is necessary for eggs and there is, therefore, a saving in time, labor and fuel as compared with many other foods.

True Economy in Buying. Now that foods are high women are tempted to buy the cheapest kind offered them, thinking they are saving money, but let us look into the matter and see how they are mistaken. A grocer may have two grades of sweet corn, the same size can, but one is marked 15 cents and the other 18 cents. Almost invariably the housewife picks the cheaper grade, thinking she is saving 3 cents. Not at all.

The less expensive can is watery and thus contains less food value, as well as being less tasty. Usually it is older stock, too, and though food kept airtight is not supposed to deteriorate, it sometimes does. This often causes the can to swell at the edges, making what the trade calls "awulls." Such cans are always sold at reduced prices, usually at a "sale."

Frequently they make the people who use the contents ill.

Dried fruit is another good example of this false economy. The cheaper grade is usually selected. This fruit is always smaller than the better grade, and consequently contains a great many more stones, and, therefore, after stewing the actual bulk of the fruit of the cheaper grade is more expensive.

This thing is true of fresh fruits. Over-ripe bananas may sell cheaper, but they cause illness often, and, besides, there is a deal of waste. Cheap oranges are usually thick skinned.

On the other hand, women often buy the most expensive bottled goods, at the most expensive store they know, because they feel they are getting the very best food, and consequently are protecting their health. This is overdrawn. Fancy bottles and expensive labels cost money.

So do the packages in which cereals and other goods are often sold. Make

a rule always to buy food in bulk whenever possible, and in as large quantities as you can conveniently store away and use with economy.

Mrs. Reynolds and the Borrowers.

Mrs. Hayes had finished her call and risen to go, and yet, very clearly, there was something on her mind. At the door she turned impulsively.

"I don't know what you will think of me, Mrs. Reynolds, but I feel as if I must warn you—as if it wouldn't be right not to. Have the Carletons been over yet?"

"No one has been here to call, but Mrs. Carleton has stopped at the gate once or twice."

Mrs. Hayes hesitated. She was no lover of idle gossip, that was clear.

"It's just—the way they borrow," she said. "And you never get things back—or, if you do, nine times out of ten they are spoiled. They borrow everything—almost the shoes off your feet."

"Thank you, very much," Mrs. Reynolds responded cordially. "I appreciate it, I have several things I should not care to lose." She was laughing a little, and her warm handshake sent her caller away comforted.

Half an hour later Mrs. Reynolds had another caller, the oldest Carleton girl. She made her errand known without any embarrassment.

"Mother's broke her carpet sweeper, and she wanted to know if she could borrow yours, 'cause company's coming."

"Won't you sit down?" Mrs. Reynolds asked pleasantly. "When is your company coming?"

"No'm, I guess I can't. She's coming to-night."

"So you want the sweeper for to-day. That is very convenient for me since my sweeping day is to-morrow. I know you will be busy with company, so tell your mother not to bother to return it; I'll come for it myself in the morning."

The Carleton girl gave her a puzzled look.

"I dunno as we'll be through with it," she ventured. This was clearly an experience for which she had no orders.

A glint of laughter lighted Mrs. Reynolds' eyes.

"If you are not through with it you can send for it again," she said.

She was as good as her word. The next morning she went over to the Carletons' for her sweeper. Mrs. Carleton received her somewhat stiffly, but Mrs. Reynolds chatted so pleasantly that she soon "thawed."

She even gave evidence of her good feeling by sending over in the afternoon for the ice-cream freezer.

Mrs. Reynolds was glad to lend it. She herself, it appeared, was to make ice cream Saturday. Mrs. Carleton need not bother; she would send for the freezer.

In the next week the Carletons borrowed a lawn mower, cake tins, curtain stretchers, a ladder and a pair of scales. Mrs. Reynolds lent each thing cheerfully, and went for it within two days. The second week they borrowed only garden shears and a cutting table. The third week Mrs. Carleton came, but only to call.

—GOOD DIGESTION— When your digestion is faulty, weakness and pain are certain and disease is invited.

—FOR 40 YEARS THE STANDARD REMEDY—

MOTHER'S SEIGEL'S SYRUP

—FOR STOMACH AND LIVER TROUBLE—

At all Druggists, or direct on receipt of price, 50c. and \$1.00. The large bottle contains three times as much as the smaller. A. J. WATTS & Co., Limited, 604-606 West Main Street, Montreal.

"I've wanted to ask you," Mrs. Hayes said, hesitatingly, one day when she met Mrs. Reynolds, "how you get on with the Carletons."

"Oh, very pleasantly. They haven't borrowed anything for a month."

Mrs. Hayes' eyes widened. "I don't see how you do it!" she exclaimed.

A WOMAN'S WORK.

Scottish Sheep Farm in Care of the Owner's Wife.

A very notable illustration of the work done by a woman in war time is shown by this letter in the London Times:

"In my husband's absence in France, I am trying to manage a hill sheep farm of about 10,000 acres—carrying 4,800 Cheviot and Black-face sheep," writes Mrs. Craig, of Capplegill, Moffat, Dumfriesshire. "As a rule only six acres of land are cultivated. This year we are hoping to break up about 20 acres. We have always employed six extra men for the lambing, and this year, after advertising several times, have secured only two."

"This farm stands very high—from 650 ft. to 2,800 ft. above the sea. We have had a terrible winter—the worst for years—and have had to buy a great deal of hay, all of which will have been so much thrown away unless the sheep receive proper attention at the lambing. The question of expense is, of course, secondary. The great point is to enable farmers to secure the best care for their stock during the few critical weeks of lambing—from April 17 to May 8 or 9 here. On this type of farm the lambing shepherds are quite as essential as the ploughmen are on arable farms."

MAKE THE BOY A PARTNER.

Secure His Interest in the Business Side of Farm Work.

It is essential that many of our best boys remain on the farm and help in developing rural life into what it could and should be. Some of our farm boys may be better suited for occupations other than farming, but those who are suited for farming and wish to farm should be given every encouragement to do so.

Boys on the farm are too often allowed to drift along with very little attention being paid to them. The boy will be more likely to become a willing worker if his interest is aroused in the business side of his work and he will gain ability to save if he is taught to spend thoughtfully and wisely. These two factors, willingness to work and ability to save, are fundamental for future success. Permit the boy to participate in the practical business transactions of the farm as the conditions allow. Let him do some of the buying and selling. When he has decided that he will be a farmer, the father may be gradually relieved from some of his responsibilities through a partnership management.

Explained.

"When I was once in danger from a lion," said the old African explorer. "I tried sitting down and staring at him, as I had no weapons."

"How did it work?" asked his companion.

"Perfectly. The lion didn't even offer to touch me."

"Strange! How do you account for it?"

"Well, sometimes I've thought it was because I sat down on the branch of a very tall tree."

—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.

CANADIAN ORDER OF CHOSEN FRIENDS

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

Authorized to obtain members and charter lodges in every Province in Canada. Purely Canadian, safe, sound and economical.

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

Dr. J. W. Edwards, M.P. W. F. Montague, Grand Councilor. W. F. Campbell, Grand Organizer. J. H. Bell, M.D., Grand Medical Ex.

HAMILTON - ONTARIO

—DO YOUR SHOES HURT YOUR FEET?—

Perhaps you have been using some inferior dressing on your shoes and the leather has got hard and caked and will eventually crack.

USE

"NUGGET" Shoe Polish

It will keep the leather soft and pliable and give a brilliant, lasting shine. Buy a tin to-day.

BLACK, TAN, TONEY RED, DARK BROWN. 10 CENTS A TIN.

"TAKE CARE OF YOUR SHOES."

This Book Free Send for It

WE want every farmer in Canada to have a copy of our latest edition of "What the Farmer can do with Concrete." It will be sent absolutely free to any farmer who writes for it.

Write us today

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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.

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ESTABLISHED 1842

THE RIGHT PAINT TO PAINT RIGHT

And now for a grand clean-up. Ramsay's Paint the smartest, brightest and most economical helper you ever employed.

Quality Pays in Paint

A. RAMSAY & SON COMPANY—Makers of Quality Paints
MONTREAL TORONTO VANCOUVER

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

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

London—Do you wear glasses? Are you a victim of eye strain or other eye weakness? If so, you will be glad to know that according to Dr. Lewis there is real hope for you. Many whose eyes were failing say they have had their eyes restored through the principle of this wonderful free prescription. One man says, after trying it: "I was almost blind; could not see to read at all. Now I can read everything without any glasses and my eyes do not water any more. At night they would pain dreadfully; now they feel fine all the time. It was like a miracle to me."

A lady who used it says: "The atmosphere seemed hazy with or without glasses, but after using this prescription for fifteen days everything seems clear. I can even read fine print without glasses." It is believed that thousands who wear glasses can now discard them in a reasonable time and 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: Get to any active drug store and get a bottle of Non-Optic tablets. Drop one drop into a glass of water and allow the water 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 these Non-Optic tablets. The manufacturers guarantee to strengthen eyesight 50 per cent in one week's time. In many instances or refund the money. It can be very few preparations I feel should be kept on hand for regular use in almost every family. The value of regular use in almost every family. The value of regular use in almost every family. The value of regular use in almost every family.

Do your SHOES hurt your FEET?

Perhaps you have been using some inferior dressing on your shoes and the leather has got hard and caked and will eventually crack.

USE

"NUGGET" Shoe Polish

It will keep the leather soft and pliable and give a brilliant, lasting shine. Buy a tin to-day.

BLACK, TAN, TONEY RED, DARK BROWN. 10 CENTS A TIN.

"TAKE CARE OF YOUR SHOES."

BANISH PIMPLES AND ERUPTIONS

In the Spring Most People Need a Tonic Medicine.

One of the surest signs that the blood is out of order is the pimples, unsightly eruptions and eczema that come frequently with the change from winter to spring. These prove that the long indoor life of winter has had its effect upon the blood, and that a tonic medicine is needed to put it right. Indeed there are few people who do not need a tonic at this season. Bad blood does not merely show itself in disfiguring eruptions. To this same condition is due attacks of rheumatism and lumbago; the sharp stabbing pains of sciatica and neuralgia, poor appetite and a desire to avoid exertion. You cannot cure these troubles by the use of purgative medicines—you need a tonic, and a tonic only, and among all medicines there is none can equal Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for their tonic, life-giving, nerve-restoring powers. Every dose of this medicine makes new, rich blood which drives out impurities, stimulates every organ and brings a feeling of new health and energy to weak, tired, ailing men, women and children. If you are out of sorts give this medicine a trial and see how quickly it will restore the appetite, revive drooping spirits, and fill your veins with new, health-giving blood.

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

Our Spring Clothes

Many and varied are the new outlines and finishes for collarless dresses. Square, round, oval and V shapes are all among the different outlines in vogue. The oval outline going across the neck from shoulder to shoulder at a rather shallow depth is very interesting and is shown in the accompanying



McCall

7675-7683

Peplum Blouse with Pleated Skirt

ing sketch. In this model the neck is finished with a cross-stitch embroidery design, one of the newest forms of embroidery, or rather, one of the old-

**Economy!
Flavor!
Nutrition!**
Grape-Nuts
FOR
Breakfast
Lunch
or
Supper



est forms of embroidery recently revived. The cross-stitch of generations back has returned, now that embroidery of every description enjoys so strong a vogue. It is fascinating work for those who like needlework, and so simple to do that many spring and summer frocks will be adorned with it, worked out in the attractive colors used for embroideries.

The peplum blouse illustrated is the kind that is worn with the new loose-hanging skirts, an example of which is shown in the sketch. This skirt is attached to a skeleton lining, the lining so called, hanging from the shoulders and cut on straight, loosely-fitted lines. The lining is made of some soft or thin material such as net, China silk or fine lawn. The object of this type of skirt is to preserve the straight-line silhouette. It makes an excellent foundation for the peplum, or outside blouses as they are called.

The blouse that buttons straight down the back is making it way surely but slowly into the fashionable world. Crocheted and decorative fancy buttons make these back closings rather attractive. Some novelty buttons are made of colored beads bunched together in ball shape. These are generally used on waists that button in front.

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

WOMEN WORKING TRACTORS.

Two in England Plough From Four to Five Acres a Day.

Two English ladies began last January to drive a tractor plough, which was lying idle because the ironmonger to whom it belonged had no men to spare to send out with it. They had experience in motor driving, but none in ploughing. One day last month a letter was received from one of them in which she said:

"We have just done 33 acres, and have come to do 20 acres, and this morning there is an inch of snow, but we mean to go out and try to work. Now either of us can work the tractor and plough, and can turn into and out of the furrow without slowing up very much. Screws and bolts are always working loose, and pliers and wire are often needed. It is very dirty work, as the engine has to be filled twice a day, and paraffin lifted to the top of the tank. We pull a ten-gallon drum of paraffin up in slow stages. The final bit is done by one being on top and lifting while the other pushes with her head! The mixture of oil, paraffin and soil is very adhesive, and our drill overalls must be a sore trial to wash-erwomen."

These two women, we are told, now plough from 4 to 5 acres a day with a three-furrow plough. They have a school for training drivers, and have already taught twelve other girls.

THE BEST MEDICINE FOR LITTLE ONES

Baby's Own Tablets are the best medicine a mother can give her little ones. They are a gentle laxative—mild but thorough in action—and are guaranteed by a government analyst to be absolutely free from opiates and other injurious drugs. Concerning them Mrs. Auguste, St. Brieux, Sask., writes: "Enclosed find twenty-five cents for another box of Baby's Own Tablets. I find them the very best medicine a mother can give her 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.

BRITISH WOMEN WORKERS.

All Class Distinction Levelled by the War.

Walking up the Strand recently I saw a young woman dressed in a khaki Russian blouse, long khaki trousers and a khaki turban, writes a visitor in London. She was perched on a ladder, busily washing windows. Hundreds passed the spot every minute but few even raised their eyes to look at her.

Women in trousers have long ceased to be a novelty here. Three years ago this one would have blocked traffic in the Strand. To-day she is simply a woman "doing her bit" in a great army of women workers mobilized "to keep the home fires burning."

The war found British men unprepared and confused, but unafraid. It found women almost entirely ignored, though their patriotism ran just as high as that of their brothers, fathers and sons. After three years of strife there are still no quitters among the women, and few pacifists or "conscientious objectors."

In the first days every woman wanted to be a nurse. It made no difference that she probably had never even bandaged a frostbitten toe or extracted a splinter from her finger. She declared she was fully qualified to nurse the wounded Tommies who were coming home in hundreds in those confused days.

The romance of nursing appealed to the lady in Belgravia, the cotton spinner in Manchester, and the typist in Whitehall. And nine times out of ten the Manchester miss and Lady Belgravia were equally willing to tackle the job of scrubbing the hospital floors and doing the rest of the strenuous labor incident to a nurse's novitiate.

Roughly, the British army of women is divided into three parts: First, the munition workers, who comprise a force running into hun-

Your Wife's "Allowance" may not expand to meet the increasing cost of foods, but it will buy a sufficient quantity of Shredded Wheat to nourish every member of the family. Two Shredded Wheat Biscuits with milk make a good, nourishing breakfast at a cost of a few cents. All the body-building material in the whole wheat grain. For breakfast or dinner with berries or other fruits.



Made in Canada

dreds of thousands; second, a civil force whose duty it is to carry on the work necessary for the financial and economic continuation of the nation's life; third, a military auxiliary composed of nurses, makers of soldiers' comforts, escorts for convalescent soldiers, motor car drivers, and departmental messengers.

A CONCRETE SILO.

Advantages of Cement in the Construction of the Silo.

The many advantages of a silo to the progressive farmer are well known and need not be mentioned here. A consideration of concrete in relation to the silo, however, very quickly demonstrates the reason for the popularity it has already attained. Few other materials can be made as airtight as concrete and just as a preserve can must be air-tight to prevent fruit from working so must the silo be air-tight to prevent the silage moulding. The concrete silo is water-tight, which is of great importance, for the moisture which goes in with the silage must be kept in to prevent the process known as "dry-firing." An even temperature in the silo is necessary if the silage is to be properly preserved and a concrete silo will more nearly preserve an even temperature than a silo built of any other material. The acids formed by the slight fermentation in silage have no effect on concrete which is rot-proof. Concrete also is fireproof and the farmer whose silo is built of concrete does not live in fear of losing not only his silo but also the crop stored, which is even more difficult and expensive to replace.

The two most popular types of concrete silos are the Monolithic, or Solid Wall Silo, and the Concrete Block Silo. The former is poured in sectional moulds, the concrete being suitably reinforced with steel rods, and the latter is built with concrete blocks, which may be purchased from a manufacturer or made by the farmer himself during the slack season, these blocks being set up in mortar in the same manner as ordinary masonry.

World's Tallest Women.

The average height of the French women is five feet one inch. The American women measure two inches taller, or five feet three inches. The English women touch the tape at a half inch higher than that, or at five feet three and a half inches. The women of the other countries measure from one to five inches less than the French.

No man ever lost his self-respect by acting on the square. Somebody is patterning after you. What kind of a copy are you setting him?

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Dear Sirs.—Your MINARD'S LINIMENT is our remedy for sore throat, colds and all ordinary ailments.

It never fails to relieve and cure promptly.

CHAS. WHOOTEN, Port Mulgrave.

What Might Happen.

Pat was a witty young recruit, who was taking instruction in marksmanship. The squad had finished firing. Pat was brought to task for his poor shooting, and told that he must do better at the next distance; there were to be seven rounds of quick firing.

"Now, Pat," the sergeant told him, "fire at target No. 5."

Pat banged away, and hit target No. 4 seven times in succession.

"What target did you aim at?" asked the irate officer.

"No, 5, sir," answered Pat.

"And you have hit No. 4 every time."

"Bedad, sir," retorted Pat, "that would be a grand thing in war. Sure I might aim at a private and hit a gin'ral!"

Ask for Minard's and take no other.

One-fourth of Denmark's export egg trade is handled on a co-operative basis.

ISSUE No. 19—17.

FRENCH BABIES FOR SALE.

War Orphans Cared For By New York Women.

Babies for sale brought a number of eager bidders to the New York Exchange for Women's Work, when forty-two French orphans were put up for sale to the highest bidders. The top price was sixty dollars and the lowest twenty-five dollars and seven babies were "sold" to foster parents. The sale was under the auspices of the American Ouvrier Fund, which provided an album with the photograph and history of each child to be adopted, and the selection was made from these. The sale will be continued until all the 42 babies have found American mothers.

Alphonse Felix Parquet, seven years of age, whose father was killed in the battle of the Marne, will have a composite mother in the Exchange for Women's Work.

Regine Chiquet, aged three, living near Paris, will be the especial care of the employees of the Exchange, who will provide the finances necessary for the child's support.

There is a Message In This Lady's Story

She Tells What Dodd's Kidney Pills Do For Women

She Was Troubled With Weakness and Her Daughter Had Nervous Trouble. Dodd's Kidney Pills Proved the Remedy They Both Needed.

Hamilton, Ont., May 7th (Special)—The story told by Mrs. H. Dickens, of 70 Tom Street, this city, carries a message of hope to every suffering woman in Canada.

"After my baby was born," Mrs. Dickens states, "I used to suffer with my back and had no heart to do my work around the home. But I read about Dodd's Kidney Pills and what they have done for others, so I thought I would get a box and see what they would do for me."

"I am pleased to say that after taking two boxes I found such great relief I would not be without them in the house."

"My daughter, too, had been very sick on and off for a long time. Her nerves got so bad we were afraid we would see her in the hospital. But I am pleased to say she is better through taking Dodd's Kidney Pills."

"I never thought Dodd's Kidney Pills could have done such good work and I am telling all my friends about them."

Women's troubles, or nearly all of them, come from sick kidneys. The cure for them is the old established remedy for sick kidneys, Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Pins.

What becomes of the millions on millions of pins turned out annually by the factories? If they merely "got lost" our floors and streets would be littered with them. They not only "got lost," but they vanish by rusting away to dust. Doctor Xavier, a Paris scientist, kept observation on individual specimens. He found that an ordinary hairpin took only 154 days to blow away in dust. A steel pen nib lasted just under fifteen months. A common pin took eighteen months, while a polished steel needle took two and a half years to disappear.

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

BOOK ON DOG DISEASES And How to Feed
Mailed free to any address by the Author
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For All Boiler Feed Waters
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WITH THE FINGERS! SAYS CORNS LIFT OUT WITHOUT ANY PAIN

Sore corns, hard corns, soft corns or any kind of a corn can shortly be lifted right out with the fingers if you will apply on the corn a few drops of freezone, says a Cincinnati authority. At little cost one can get a small bottle of freezone at any drug store, which will positively rid one's feet of every corn or callus without pain or soreness or the danger of infection. This new drug is an ether compound, and dries the moment it is applied and does not inflame or even irritate the surrounding tissue. Just think! You can lift off your corns and calluses now without a bit of pain or soreness. If your druggist hasn't freezone he can easily get a small bottle for you from his wholesale drug house.

Out of Step.
The squad of recruits were marching along when suddenly there rang out a sharp order: "Halt!" At once the soldiers came to a stop. The officer in command glared around angrily. "Who gave that order?" he snapped.
"Potts, sir!" came half a dozen voices in reply, and all eyes were turned towards the offender.
"You, Jotts, or whatever your name is, sir," roared the infuriated officer, "what do you mean by giving orders?"
"Well, sir," replied Potts calmly, "I've been trying hard to get the rest of the company to keep step with me and they couldn't, so I thought I'd just stop them and start 'em over again!"

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 Aseptic Tubes, 5c and 10c. Write for Book of the Eye Free. Murine Eye Remedy Company, Chicago. Ad.

In England To-day.

The four-year-old: "Mummy, do tell me another lovely fairy story like the one you told me yesterday, about when there were bootiful lights in the streets at nights, and when little boys used to eat lump sugar."

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house.

Running water in the farm home is more necessary than a water supply in the stables, only it has not appealed with such force to the farmer because his wife has done the housework without complaining, while he had the chores to do himself, and saw the labor-saving possibilities of running water in his cow barns and hog pens.

Minard's Liniment used by Physicians.

The war is producing a great school for the people, and the lesson we are learning in that school is liberality.

It is with words as with sunbeams, the more they are condensed, the deeper they burn.—Southey.

CANADA IN FLANDERS

Volume 2

This contemporary history of the Canadian Expeditionary Force issued by the Canadian Government, is official.



BY LORD BEAVERBROOK

STANDARD AT ALL BOOKSELLERS



The Rope That Failed.
One day a chest of tea was being hoisted to the top floor of a Toronto warehouse, when the rope broke and the tea got a damaging fall.

MONEY ORDERS
A Dominion Express Money Order for Five Dollars Costs Three Cents.

Lady—Here's a penny for you, poor man! Now, tell me how you came to be so poor and wretched. Beggar—I was always like you mum, givin' away great sums of money to the destitute.

Minard's Liniment Zumbrian's Friend.

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, 75 Adelaide Street, Toronto.

MISCELLANEOUS

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

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

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(Patented).

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The Support You Need and Just Where You Need It.

All the latest styles of corsets to suit any figure.

If your dealer cannot supply you, write us direct for catalogue and measuring form.

Representatives Wanted

BIAS CORSETS LIMITED

37 BRITAIN ST. TORONTO.



Shaving Single Handed in a Military Hospital

Only those who have been there can realize what the Gillette Safety Razor is doing for the wounded!

Clean shaving on the firing line, possible only with a Gillette, has saved endless trouble in dressing face wounds. In the hands of orderly or nurse it shortens by precious minutes the preparations for operating. Later, in the hands of the patients, it is a blessing indeed!

As soon as their strength begins to return, they get the Gillette into action, and fairly revel in the finishing touch which it gives to the welcome cleanliness of hospital life. For though he can use but one hand—and that one shaky—a man can shave himself safely and comfortably with a Gillette Safety Razor.

It may seem a little thing to you to send a Gillette to that lad you know Overseas, but to him it will mean so much! It will bring a touch of home comfort to his life on active service, and be even more appreciated if he gets "Blighy"

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

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Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Shellac, Etc., Etc.
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Threeply Roofings.
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Horse-Fork Rope at last year's Prices.

Let us give you quotations on the
above. We can save you money.

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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.

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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.
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Forks, Shovels, Hoes, Axes and Saws, Nails, Bolts,
Hinges and pails, Stewart Clippers and Clipper
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Russell Rodgers, Lachute

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50 to 100
records
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change

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

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

OMER PAQUETTE - Agent
MAIN STREET, LACHUTE

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

Spring and Summer Suits.

We have received a large assortment of SPRING & SUMMER
Tweeds of the Latest Designs and Best Quality.
All suits made by me keep their shape and appearance till
worn out.

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

GEOFFROY BEDARD

THE TAILOR.

Main Street, - Lachute.

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ESTABLISHED 1874.

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

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

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Lachute Grist & Flour Mills.
Wholesale and Retail.

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

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

J. D. CAMPBELL
Main Street, Lachute.

Semi-Ready Tailoring!



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

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

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

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

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

Your Inspection Invited.

Boots Repaired. - - - Tel. 65

W. G. Staniforth.

LACHUTE MARBLE & GRANITE WORKS

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

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

Terms to suit Purchasers.

W. M. SCOTT, Prop.

Automobiles.

The Car 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 plea-
sure 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. Main Street, - 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.

Main St., LACHUTE.

GAETAN VALOIS, L.L.L.

NOTARY

Money to loan on security

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

LACHUTE, QUE.

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

NOTARY,

The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XLII

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, JUNE 15, 1917.

NO. 20

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

ARRIVED.—2500 bushels No. 1 Western Feed Oats to be sold at \$2.50 per 100 lbs.

H. WALSH & SON,
St. Andrews.

A meeting of the Farmers Club, of the parish of St. Jerusalem will be held in Rices Hall, on Wednesday, June 20th, at 7.30 p.m. Members are kindly requested to attend.

R. J. WOOD, Sec. Treas.

WARNING.

Please don't forget that by-law No. 74 of the Town of Lachute forbids the use of sidewalks to cyclists, under a penalty of a fine of \$20.00.

THE MAYOR.

LOTS FOR SALE.—Burial lots, half lots or single graves. Anyone wishing to purchase above in the Lachute Protestant Cemetery, can do so by calling or phone to J. W. GALL, Sec'y.

FOR SALE.—A Motor Boat. Apply to MRS. HOLLAND, Ivan Bower.

FOR SALE.—Two Thousand Sturdy Tomato Plants, also some Celery Plants. Don't miss them, they are of a reasonable price. P. PAQUIN, Main Street, Phone 105.

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.—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.

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.

TEACHER WANTED.—For Mirabel School, No. 1. Term to month. Apply to R. DOIG, Sec., Lachute R. R. No. 3.

CRESWELL'S

Canada Cement

Prices Right

R. Creswell Regist'd.

LOCAL NEWS

Miss Nellie Berry, of Montreal, spent the week-end in town.

Mrs. McFarlane is visiting friends in Lakefield this week.

Mr. Massey of Alexandria, spent a few days in town this week.

Mr. John Hay M.P.P. spent a few days this week in Quebec.

Miss Quigley, of Rochester, is the guest of Mrs. Wm. Banford this week.

Mrs. Mossman Gall and sons are spending a month's holiday in Scotstown.

Miss Edith Strong, of Montreal, was the week-end guest of Mrs. Mackie.

Mrs. S. Carpenter, of Montreal, was the guest of Miss Moore this week.

Miss L. Rodgers, of Montreal, was the week-end guest of Mrs. John McFaul.

Mr. Wm. McMahon, of Rivington, spent the early part of the week in town.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Kerr, of Morin Heights are the guests of Mrs. Wm. Gain this week.

Miss Irene McMahon, of Harrington, is spending a few days with Mrs. Henry Padgett.

Mrs. Bryant of Montreal, is now occupying her summer cottage on the North River.

Pte. and Mrs. Ward, of Montreal, is the guest of Mrs. W. A. Graham of North River.

Mr. Chas. Calder is in Montreal General Hospital, this week undergoing treatment.

Mr. R. G. Wood left on Tuesday for Winnipeg, Man., and expects to take up a position there.

Mr. John Murray, of Ottawa, and Mr. John Davis, of Montreal, were week-end guests of Mrs. Wm. Deacon.

Dr. Alexander is spending a few days in Montreal this week attending the Canadian Medical Association.

Miss Weir, of Cushing, and Miss Elsie Cooks, of Grenville, were guests of Mrs. P. R. McGibbon this week.

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Walker, of Chilliwick, B. C. are visiting their many friends in town and vicinity.

The Misses Gladys and Amby Stewart, and Mr. Roberts, of Montreal, were guests of Mrs. Jason Stewart this week.

Mr. Douglas Gall, of Montreal, Messrs. Jas. and Mossman Gall, and Geo. Paul, spent the week-end at Sir John Lake.

Miss Dennis, of Ste. Jerome, and Messrs. J. and G. Stewart, of Harrington, were guests of Mrs. A. McVicar this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Todd, of Brownsburg, and Miss Viola Ferguson, of Westmount were week-end guests of Mrs. Wm. Todd, of East Settlement.

Rev. Mr. McGregor and wife of Moose Jaw, who have been attending the Presbyterian General Assembly, Montreal, are guests of Mrs. Thos. Barron.

The Golden Rule Class will hold its final meeting for year on Sunday next. The form of service will be questions and review of the season's work. All are invited.

Mr. Ivan Holland, of Grand Mere, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. and Allan Holland Mrs. Campbell, and Miss Lily Aird, of Montreal were week-end guests at Ivan Bower.

The Sisters of the Holy Cross will hold their Annual Exhibition of Fancy Work in the Convent on Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday of this week. All are invited.

Gunnery Geo. Calder, John McKimmie Howard Nicoll and Roy Kennedy, of the McGill Heavy Seige, and Gunnery E. Saunders and Jack Menzies, of the 79th, spent the week-end in town.

Mrs. H. Murphy left on Monday as a delegate to Kingston to attend the Methodist Women's Missionary Meeting which opened its sessions on Tuesday. She expects to be away about a week.

Mr. Malcolm Smith and Major S. E. Smith spent a few days in Toronto, Hamilton and other points and while there, attended the Milk Shippers Convention held in Toronto last Friday.

The Soldiers' willing workers of Genoa and Jerusalem donations for April and May to the Red Cross Society, 45 Belmont Park, Montreal. 28 Pillow cases, 20 towels, 18 prs. socks, 10 flannel shirts.

On Sunday June 3rd, Mrs. L. Robinson of Lake Louise had the misfortune to lose 16 of her sheep, during a severe thunder storm. The animals were seeking shelter under a tree when struck by lightning.

Messrs. Geo. Calder, H. Slater, of Lachute, Mr. A. Pridham and Rev. Mr. Ellis, of Grenville, and Messrs. Wm., John and James Owens, of Stonefield, were in Montreal, on Monday attending the funeral of the late Senator Owens.

Church of England Services will be held (D.V.) in Lachute Parish on Sunday 17th as follows:—St. Simeons Church Lachute, 10.30 a.m. and 7 p.m., St. Alden's, Louise 3 p.m., Brownsburg 7 p.m.

Another of our young men who have joined up is Willis Cruise and son of Mr. John Cruise of Lachute Mills. Mr. Cruise already has one son at the front Robert who went overseas last October with the 148th.

Notwithstanding the unpleasant weather on Thursday last the bazaar in connection with the Ladies Aid of the Presbyterian church was a great success. During the afternoon tea and other light refreshments were served and in the evening a program of music etc. was given in which the following ladies took part. The misses Jarvis, Lois McQuat, Cameron Hay, Hazel McGibbon, Mrs. Drew, Mason and Bryant. Proceeds amounted to \$160 of which half was donated to the Red Cross.

V. G. J. Walker the Secy-Treas of the School Municipality of Parish of St. Jerusalem d'Argenteuil informs us that he received a circular from the Secretary of the central Belgian relief fund Montreal, requesting that something be done by the pupils attending the schools to assist this fund.

The following sums have been collected by teachers and have been forwarded. From District No. 1 School (East End) \$9.75, No. 2, Hill Head \$12.75, No. 3, Jerusalem, \$5.50, No. 4, Upper Lachute, \$6.25, No. 5, East Settlement \$5.00, Total \$36.25.

With much sorrow word has been received from England of the death of Capt. C. E. Morrow of Edmonton, who went overseas in Sept. last, with the 151st Batt. and after going to France with a draught of Canadian Reserves, took charge of the Forestry Corp., in Inverness, Scotland. He was apparently in the best of health and collapsed while out walking and died of heart failure. The funeral was conducted with military honors at Arimore, Scotland, and Major Pringle was the officiating Chaplain. Capt. Morrow lived in Centreville before going to Edmonton and was well known in this vicinity. He is a brother of Mrs. Jas Taylor, Vankleek Hill.

CORRESPONDENCE.

France, Thurs. May 17th, 1917
Miss Myra Coulin,
Lachute, P. Q., Canada.

A short time ago I received a parcel of Comforts from the S. S. S. Club which I appreciated very much.

Wishing you and the Club the best of luck with your work. I remain,

Yours Sincerely,
R. M. JONES.

Report of S.S.S. Club for Month of May.

Towels.—Miss Grace McTavish, Miss Maude Dobbie 6 each; Mrs. H. Hammond, Mrs. Yelland 5 each; Miss E. MacKimmie 4; Miss Margaret MacKimmie, Miss Isabel Cunningham, Miss Margaret Jones, Miss Elizabeth MacKimmie 3 each; Miss Katie Jones, Miss Myra Coulin, Mrs. Robt. Miller, Miss Hilda Sutton 2 each.

Face Cloths.—Miss Isabel Cunningham 20; Miss Georgina Baldwin 16; Miss Myra Coulin 13; Miss Grace McTavish 12; Miss Margaret Jones 9; Mrs. Hammond 7; Miss Maude Dobbie, Mrs. Wm. Miller 6 each; Miss Verda Kettyle, Miss Hilda Sutton 5 each; Miss Katie Jones, Miss Elizabeth MacKimmie, Mrs. Scott, Miss Irene Scott 4 each; Miss Mabel Rogers, Mrs. Yelland 3 each; Mr. Willie Cruise, Miss Edith Jones, Miss Elizabeth MacKimmie, Miss Maude Boyd 1 each.

WEDDING BELLS.

PARKER—HOLT.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Holt, Hill Head, was the scene of a pretty wedding on Wednesday morning, when their only daughter Alice Mary, was united in marriage to Mr. Alfred Parker, of Dunany. The bride was tastefully attired in white crepe-de-chene and carried a shower bouquet and was attended by Miss Bennett, of Arundel, while Mr. Stanley Holt acted as best man. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Mr. Lackey of St. Simeons Church. A large number of guests sat down to the wedding breakfast after which Mr. and Mrs. Parker left for a visit to Cowansville, Que., followed by the good wishes of their many friends.

CHRISTIN—MONETTE.

The Chapel of the Convent of Lachute, was the scene of a pretty wedding Saturday morning last, when Julia daughter of Mr. P. Monette was married to Mr. Arthur Christin, of Montreal. The Rev. Father Beauchamp officiated. The altar was well decorated with flowers. The young ladies of the society of the Children of Mary rendered very appropriate hymns, and Mrs. Perreault sang, (Noel du Mariage) accompanied with the violin by Mr. F. Lavigne. The bride was given away by her father, was gownned in a dark red silk poplin, with hat of light yellow Georgette crepe, and carried a bouquet of pink roses and American beauties. The best man was a brother of Mr. Christian. The breakfast was served at the residence of the bride's parents which was all decorated with panes and other flowers. Mr. and Mrs. Christian left by the eleven train for Montreal and Quebec. They will reside in Montreal.

DALESVILLE

Services at Dalesville, Sunday, June 17th, at 11 a.m. At Brownsburg at 8 p.m. B. V. P. U. Dalesville 7.30. Lawn Social at Manse, Tuesday June 26 at 7.50 p.m. Adults 40cts. Children 25cts.

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



Anna Case, of the Metropolitan Opera Company, photographed on the stage of the Victoria Theatre in St. Louis, October 21st, 1916, while singing in direct comparison with the New Edison's Re-Creation of her voice.

The music critics of more than three hundred of America's greatest newspapers concede that the New Edison is incomparably superior to all other devices for the reproduction of music. We want you to hear this wonderful new Edison invention. Won't you call at our store and permit us to give you a complimentary demonstration.

Anna Case, was in Montreal last week and delighted her audience with the marvellous rendering of her songs.

Eugene Jousse

Watchmaker, Jeweller and Optician
MAIN STREET, LACHUTE.

STRENUOUS WORK SOON TELLS ON YOU

Business Men and Breadwinners
the Victims of Nervous
Exhaustion.

When worry is added to overwork men soon become the victims of nervous exhaustion — neurasthenia — the doctor calls it. Some have no reserve strength in their systems to bear the strain of their overtax what strength they have. If you find that you are nervous and not sure of yourself, that you sleep badly, and wake up tired and aching, your nerves are out of order. Other signs are inability to take proper interest in your work; your appetite is feeble; your back feels weak, and you are greatly depressed in spirits. One or more of these signs mean that you should take prompt steps to stop mischief by nourishing the nerves with the food they thrive on, namely the rich red blood made by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. These pills have cured thousands of cases of nervous disorders, including nervous prostration, neuralgia, St. Vitus dance and partial paralysis. Here is an example: Mr. P. H. Callan, a well known business man in Coleman, P.E.I., says: "I owe my present health, if not life itself, to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I had always been an active man, and when I began to run down in health paid little attention to it as I thought it only a temporary weakness. As time passed, however, I found myself growing worse, and consulted a doctor, who said that I was not only badly run down, but that my nervous system was badly shattered. I lost flesh, my appetite was poor, I slept badly and notwithstanding the doctor's treatment grew so weak that I had to leave my business and was confined to the house. Time went on and I was steadily growing weaker and my friends were all greatly alarmed for my condition. In this condition I was strongly recommended to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and as the doctor's medicine was not helping me I decided to do so. By the time I had used three boxes I could tell that they were helping me. When I had taken eight boxes of the pills I felt able to attend to my business again, and people were surprised to see me out. I continued the use of the pills until I had taken twelve boxes, by which time I was feeling as well as ever I did, and was being congratulated by all my friends on my full restoration to health. I feel now that if I had used Dr. Williams' Pink Pills at the outset I would not only have saved much money spent in doctor's bills, but would have had renewed health sooner. I cannot speak too highly of this medicine, and would recommend it to every man who feels weak, nervous or run down."

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

WHAT, NO BURGLARS!

How Criminals Have Won Distinction on the Battlefields.

It's an ill wind that brings good to no one. An unforeseen result of the long-drawn-out conflict has been a large drop in the population of our prisons. Only the other day Dartmoor, one of the most famous of our convict prisons, says an English writer, was converted to another use; and most gaols in all parts of Great Britain are experiencing an unusual dearth of guests.

This is not due to any wholesome reformation on the part of our burglars, pickpockets, and other criminals. One great cause is the fact that most able-bodied professional criminals are in the Army, where those opportunities for the exercise of their profession are restricted.

Police supervision has been so much simplified by National Registration and the Conscription Acts that even those criminals at large know how difficult a "get-away" would be. Also the Defence of the Realm Act has put a spoke in the wheel of those cosmopolitan thieves who in normal times find a happy hunting-ground in this country.

The Army has offered a career to many men who have drifted into a life of crime, and scores of them have "made good." One burglar won the V.C., and another man was awarded the Russian Cross of St. George.

CANADA IN FLANDERS

NOW READY Volume 2 NOW READY

This contemporary history of the Canadian Expeditionary Force issued by the Canadian Government, is official.



TWO SERVICEABLE DESIGNS



Almost like a coat is the blouse of this costume with its tiny vest-like front and large side pockets. The development of the costume is in plain jersey cloth with trimming of checked jersey in green and white. It is a splendid model for the all-important sports costume. McCall Patterns No. 7806, Ladies' Blouse, in 5 sizes; 34 to 42 bust; and No. 7781, Ladies' Four-Gored Skirt, 39-inch length, in 5 sizes; 22 to 30 waist. Prices, 20 cents each.



Serviceability for playtime and style for Sunday-school are happily combined in the designing of this little suit. White linen with dark blue collar and pocket laps will be a cool and practical development, smacking of the navy, while in khaki it will have quite a military air. McCall Pattern No. 7720, Boy's Suit, in 4 sizes; 2 to 8 years. Price, 15 cents.

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

THANKFUL MOTHERS

Mothers who have once used Baby's Own Tablets for their little ones are always strong in their praise of this medicine. Among them is Mrs. Marcelle Boudreau, Mizonette, N.B., who writes: "Baby's Own Tablets are the best medicine I know of for little ones. I am very thankful for what they have done for my children." The Tablets regulate the bowels and stomach; cure constipation and indigestion; break up colds and simple fevers; in fact they cure all the minor ills of little ones. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

FLOWERS NOW OR FRUIT LATER

Every Fruit Blossom Should Be Left on the Trees to Develop.

In spite of careful husbanding of all our agricultural resources, some of them may go to waste through deplorable thoughtlessness. The selling of fruit blossoms on street corners may bring joy to winter-weary city dwellers; but it will also interfere with fruit production later on when we most need apples, pears and peaches for their food value.

The blossom season lasts but a few weeks each spring, and the flowers are exceedingly short-lived, so that they make but an evanescent decoration at best. There are plenty of other flowers, a host of joyous little folk of the spring woods, which are equal in charm to any florist's offering, and which may be plucked without harmful results. Provided that their roots are left in the ground they will come up another year with greater vim than ever. And for larger sprays and bank effects the dogwood and the lilac will grow all the better after selective cutting of their blooms. Having such a wealth to choose from, there is no excuse for marring the harvest by picking fruit blossoms now.

After all they can best be enjoyed by visiting the orchard itself and bringing back a memory of its perfection of color and perfume which will long outlive a few expatriated sprays of wilted blossoms.

Brighten The Corner where you are by eating a food that does not clog the liver or develop poisons in the colon. Cut out heavy meats and starchy potatoes and eat **Shredded Wheat Biscuit** with berries or other fruits. Try this diet for a few days and see how much better you feel. The whole wheat grain made digestible by steam-cooking, shredding and baking.



Made in Canada

MY ONLY REGRET.

To the Youth of My Native Land.

By Chas. M. Bice, Denver, Colo.

Age brings with it contentment and gladness, if the life has been well spent in doing good to others. That is what we are here for, and there can be no consciousness so high and exalted as that which prompts to self sacrifice in behalf of a superb principle, or to help our fellowmen, which is the same thing.

To-day democracy trembles in the balance, having been ruthlessly assailed by a half-civilized autocrat, bent on its extinction and the triumph of despotism in its place.

My only regret is that age prevents the immolation of all my physical powers upon the altar of my country in this supreme crisis.

The country needs you and me in this hour of her extreme peril. Would to God that the body was as young and vigorous as the mind to take up the burden of overthrowing insolent despotism.

I fear that many, far too many, do not realize the danger that menaces our liberties and threaten all that we hold dear and sacred in this world, otherwise there would be a more hearty response to the call for help than has yet been made.

Young men of Canada, what capital for a life career have you, and what is your aim? You have youth, health, ambition, and these are fine possessions, if not essentials. You get them from your Maker, and good home environments. They are borrowed capital which you can pay back only by devoting yourself to high ideals and giving the very best that is in you. You lack experience? You will get that as you live and work along. Sometimes, you will get it in tears, failures, disappointments and scars, but it will be the greatest part of your equipment if you take right advantage of it, as it comes to you, and you can borrow even this part of your life capital by studying and adopting the experience of others.

In asking your aim, we do not seek to know whether you are eager to become a banker, a merchant, a statesman or a tradesman, as these vocations appertain only to personal fortunes and caprices. The little man with a restricted career, so to speak, small wheel on which you as a unit, among billions of other units, will go "round and round," and be at once useless and forgotten when you fall off; but there is a higher, better and more legitimate aim, by striving for which you pay off the borrowed capital of your early manhood, and you help to work out the Creator's purpose and reach true greatness.

**WHAT!
NO SLEEP
LAST NIGHT?**

If tea or coffee was the cause change to **POSTUM** and sleep!

"There's a Reason"

When youth is all gone, when the fires that move men to vocational success are banked by time and the monotony of life, when deep wrinkles and white hairs notify the world that one is passing, the greatest of all happiness is the ability to honestly pray: "Father, I thank Thee, that after all my years in the harness I have still some little capacity and opportunity to serve my fellowmen."

The greatest of all aims is service. It is not thyself first, but thy brothers. It is not your career but the world's. Not for yourself alone should your youth, your energy, your ambition, be made to count, but for man everywhere, Service!

The great men of money, like Rockefeller and Carnegie, are anxious at the last moment to make their money serve mankind. The greater men, like Edison and Pasteur, labor night and day with thought that their helpfulness may mean world progress. The writers of things that live, the scientists and inventors, from whose restless brains spring great truths and designs that mean human comfort and happiness, work that humanity may move upward, Service.

Young man, never before in the world was the opportunity so great, so clear for the investment of your capital—youth, energy, high purpose—in human service. On one side is civilization; upon the other, barbarism with reversion to the beast. This is the issue. Shall public service be the living and working for liberty, equality and progress? Or, shall public service in the work of slaves that would fasten on humanity a reversion under which "might is right," liberty a silly dream, and equality doled out by the bloody sword of autocrats?

The only true Service is work for the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of man!

The young Canadian who shoulders a rifle to-day, or takes his place behind a ship's gun, has writ before him high in the skies, Service for Humanity! It is his mission.

It is his chance for living worth while, for happiness and true nobility. It is doubtful if he will ever again find open to him such an investment, wherein the capital required is not money, nor power, nor pull, but solely genuine manhood.

Youth of free Canada! free born in martyr's blood and mother's sacrifice, shrivel not up in your personal affairs, but rally round the flag of your country. Strike, that humanity shall, under God, have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people shall not perish from the earth!

**ANY CORN LIFTS OUT,
DOESN'T HURT A BIT!**

No foolishness! Lift your corns and calluses off with fingers—It's like magic!

Sore corns, hard corns, soft corns or any kind of a corn, can harmlessly be lifted right out with the fingers if you apply upon the corn a few drops of freezone, says a Cincinnati authority. For little cost one can get a small bottle of freezone at any drug store, which will positively rid one's feet of every corn or callus without pain.

This simple drug dries the moment it is applied and does not even irritate the surrounding skin while applying it or afterwards. This announcement will interest many of our readers. If your drug-gist hasn't any freezone tell him to surely get a small bottle for you from his wholesale drug house.

FARMS FOR SOLDIERS.

New Zealand Plan for Returned Soldiers Working Well.

Mr. W. F. Massey, the New Zealand Premier, reports that so far 250 returned soldiers had been settled on the land in New Zealand under the Government scheme to provide 5,000 of her fighting men with a new start in life.

"The men we are settling in this way," he said, "fall into six classes. First, the man who wants to breed sheep and requires a large area of country—perhaps up to 5,000 acres. Then comes the dairy farmer with, say, 200 acres for 50 cows, which we will even buy for him if necessary; the grower of wheat or another crop, 100 acres; the fruit grower, 20 acres; the poultry farmer, with ten acres, near a city; and, last, the incapacitated man, who wants an acre or two in the suburbs on which he can earn something to augment his pension."

"Of course we have not Crown land for all these people, and in some cases we have purchased land for them up to £30 an acre. They pay 5 per cent. interest for the money we advance, and in ten years' time they are given a 'free title' to the land, which they may then dispose of as they wish. The only condition we make is that the men must have been born in New Zealand and have served in either the British army or the navy. The scheme is not confined to men who have been fighting with the New Zealand forces."

I Wonder.
Do fishes use the liquid tones.
The world so highly praises?
Could they speak dryly? And do bees
Converse in honeyed phrases?

THE NEW-BORN SOLDIER.

With Apologies to the Author of "Our Baby."

Where did you come from, soldier dear?

Out of a business house into here.

Where did you get your aim so true?
From a school of musketry I came through.

Where did you get your athlete's chest?
Ask the drill-sergeant; he knows best.

How do you carry that hefty pack?
Expanding my chest, I broadened my back.

Why did you join the infantry?
I'm little more than a kid, you see.

And how did you get your cheerful air?
I'm British. No more to be said, is there?

Proved Once More In Southampton, Ont.

That Dodd's Kidney Pills Cure Rheumatism.

Harold D. Bertram Had Inflammatory Rheumatism and One Box of Dodd's Kidney Pills Cleared It Out of His System.

Southampton, Ont., May 14th (Special)—That rheumatism is caused by disordered kidneys and that Dodd's Kidney Pills will cure it is again proved by the case of Harold D. Bertram, a young man well and favorably known here. He had inflammatory rheumatism for two months. Dodd's Kidney Pills cured him.

"The doctor said my trouble started with the gripe," Mr. Bertram states. "My hands and feet were badly swollen and the doctor did not seem to be doing me any good. My grandmother, Mrs. G. Grasser, advised me to take Dodd's Kidney Pills. I took one box of them and I haven't been bothered since. I am clear of the rheumatism."

That Mr. Bertram's trouble came from his kidneys is shown by his other symptoms. He had stiffness in the joints, was tired and nervous, and there were flashes of light before his eyes. He had a dragging sensation across the loins, was always thirsty and felt heavy and sleepy after meals. Rheumatism is caused by uric acid in the blood. Cured kidneys strain the uric acid out of the blood. Dodd's Kidney Pills cure the kidneys.

Freddy Is Right.

The teacher's last question was meant to be a scientific power.

"What is that which pervades all space?" she said, "which no wall or door or other substance can shut out?" No one had an answer ready but Freddy Sharpe.

"The smell of onions, miss," he said promptly.

Minard's Liniment Lumberman's Friend.

He Always Had.

The "sporting" son of wealthy parents was offered a job by an old friend of his father.

"How much will you pay me?" he asked.

"All you are worth," said the friend. To which he replied with business-like brevity: "No, thank you. I can do better than that."

I cured a horse of the Mange with MINARD'S LINIMENT.

CHRISTOPHER SAUNDERS.

Dalhousie.

I cured a horse, badly torn by a pitch fork, with MINARD'S LINIMENT.

St. Peter's, C. B. EDW. LINLIEF.

I cured a horse of a bad swelling by MINARD'S LINIMENT.

Bathurst, N. B. THOS. W. PAYNE.

Busy Idleness.

Doing things that are not worth while is a pernicious form of idleness.

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house.

Knew His Business.

Mrs. Smith hired a Chinese servant, and tried to teach him how to receive calling cards. She let herself out the front door, and when the new servant answered her ring she gave him her card.

The next day two ladies came to visit Mrs. Smith. When they presented their cards, the alert Chinaman hastily compared them with Mrs. Smith's card, and remarked as he closed the door: "Tickets no good; you can't come in."

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

MAGIC
BAKING POWDER

His Furrow.
Mr. W. Beach Thomas, in the London Daily Mail, writes: "I watched a single French farmer, who even at this hour was leading out his grey horse to plough a fallow well in front of our heavy guns and in sight of the enemy. The headland of his furrow was a barbed-wire barrier."

Sore Eyes

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

Newspaper Legs.
In Belgium old newspapers are being worked up into a papier mache composition, from which artificial limbs are moulded.

Ask for Minard's and take no other.

Those Foolish Questions.

Old Lady—Conductor, why did the train stop before we came to the station?

Conductor—Ran over a pig, ma'am.

Old Lady—What! Was it on the track?

Conductor—no, oh, no; we chased it up the embankment.

MONEY ORDERS

THE safe way to send money by mail is by Dominion Express Money Order.

Chinese Flower.

A certain flower growing in China is white at night or in the shade, but displays a red color in the sunlight.

Minard's Liniment used by Physicians.

The tanning of ostrich skins is one of the new South African industries.

With the aid of motor trucks the picturesque circus caravan is to be revived. A circus has announced that this summer it will tour the country in motor cars.

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, 13 Adelaide St. Toronto.

MISCELLANEOUS

BICYCLES, NEW AND SECOND HAND. \$12.00 up. Send for special price list. Varsity Cycle Works, 411 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.

When buying your Piano insist on having an **"OTTO HIGEL" PIANO ACTION**

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

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KINGSTON ONTARIO
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MEDICINE EDUCATION
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Arts Course by correspondence. Degree with one year's attendance.
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July and August December to April
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SELDOM SEE
a big knee like this, but your horse may have a bunch or bruise on his ankle, hock, stifle, knee or throat.
ABSORBINE
TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
will clean it off without laying up the horse. No blister, no half gone. Concentrated—only a few drops required at an application. \$2 per bottle delivered. Describe your case for special instructions and Book \$3.00 from **ABSORBINE, JR.**, the sole manufacturer for Canada, reduce Postal Swelling, Rheumatism, Gland, Worm, Bruise, Varicose Veins, Itchy Skin and Inflammation. Price \$1 and \$2 a bottle at druggists or delivered.
W. F. YOUNG, P. O. F., 518 Lyman Bldg., Montreal, Can.
Absorbine and Absorbine, Jr., are made in Canada.

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

So a line for Poetry accompanying Memoranda Notices.

Address all communications to
The WATSONMAN
LACHUTE, QUE.

En Passant.

"Then, none were for a party. But all were for the State."

Even although we may hold the opinion that he is mistaken in his views we can admire the man who has steadfast political beliefs, the man whose unwavering adherence to well grounded tenets keeps him unshaken in the furious storms which seem always to be brewing in politics and which sometimes burst out at the most unexpected and embarrassing times.

Many great and notable causes that have been won by fighting step by step against opposition up to a point where the opposition has crumbled, either before superior numbers or the weight of convincing argument and the recognition of hard facts. It happens very seldom in history that a cause is carried by acclamation, and when it is, there soon crops up something to mar it which a more analytical and contentious process of adoption might have prevented or provided a remedy for.

There is some justification for the existence of party spirit in politics. It brings the good and bad points of a proposed measure out into the open. One side brings in a bill, no matter what about, and the other side receives it coldly. If they admired it they would not say so, that would not be policy, therefore they receive it coldly. Talking commences, and after a dreary waste of time and words, some perceptive orator gets into a white heat and denounces the plan, its principle or the want of it, and its authors, in violent language amid the growing applause of his side. That is spirited policy. Next in order follows a warm supporter of the bill, who paints in rosy colours the blessings which will follow its adoption. Unheard of and unspeakable miseries will be dispelled like darkness before the dawn. The lamb will lie down with the lion, not inside him as formerly and according to usage and tradition. Life will be one prolonged picnic; the land will bring forth abundantly; digging will be abolished later on; and possibly the sun will be persuaded to set only by special request, or when the necessity of repairs arises.

Other speakers follow. The dark past is raked over in the search for evidence of evil deeds perpetrated by the opposite sides, recriminations ensue, and then, when everybody is sufficiently angry and worked up, they vote, and thus decide the matter in hand. That is spirited party management.

When one man arrives at what he considers to be a new form of the truth about something hitherto obscure, he very often gets laughed at. 'Twas ever so. Derision and scorn is the usual reward of independent opinion in serious metaphysical research, therefore their display is not strange in the narrower field of politics. If the lone idealist should get a fellow thinker to accept his theory, together they will induce others to agree with them, and in this simple manner general opinion is influenced.

In a similar manner political party foundations are laid. Gradually, sometimes suddenly adherents flock to the party banner. If their motives were always as plain as their zeal nobody could take exception to such growth of opinion, but it often happens that self-seeking folks adopt ideas and parties, not for the public good, but from ulterior motives of their own.

Then again, parties are frequently assembled by the force of adversity. Oppression and discontent are responsible for the Nihilist strength in Russia. Socialism in its many degrees may to some extent be accounted for by class distinctions and the manner in which they have been drawn, at various times, mostly to the detriment of the toiler. Real and fancied grievances help equally to swell the ranks of any class, and together foster the growth of parties. High minded ideas of human destiny, and of the angel-like possibilities to which man might attain may be twisted into a reason for the existence of a Peace Party during the present war; a party, some of whose members believe so strongly in the abolition of war that they would let the Germans win.

I am an ardent opponent of war, in fact, so bitterly do I hate it, that I would be completely prepared for it that it could not possibly come in my time. So, if I am to be dubbed a party man I would prefer to be associated with the "Armistice Peace" party. We know that a coat of mail is not a very suitable costume in which to depict the Angel of Peace, but it is necessary or else she must keep out of sight. And I am sure that North of the world have mounted guns for, and at on the ark if there had been any submarines about in his time, or if there had been any pirates around threatening to sink his crew and passengers without warning.

Political parties are useful inasmuch as they serve to ventilate subjects of importance and to combine force enough to resist the claims of other conspirators. They enlighten, educate, and cultivate public opinion—with its willing consent.

Otherwise, they engender partisan feeling, which is the bane of enlightenment. They curb the impetuosity of zealots, and put the break on the speed of the too eager reformer. But what a motley crew they sometimes make and what a medley of different notions go to constitute a party! History shows us that on occasions of national peril, or in some particularly stirring time, party lines have been broken and a general merging of forces has taken place, generally with permanent effects upon the parties.

Changed conditions have shown that partisans have belonged to their sides in name only and that a common viewpoint has revealed the fact that they could more easily and consistently have belonged to the other party all along.

As things stand with us at present party managers recognise the possibility of this same thing happening now, and they are divided about making coalition or other inter-party association. They try to persuade themselves, and others, that they have no mandate for doing anything of the kind, even while the whole future of the nation is in the fiery balance of war.

There is a rude awakening coming to them.

LINKSMAN

OBITUARY.

The Late Senator Owens.

Senator William Owens passed away on Friday, June 8th, at his residence, 9 Belvidere road, Montreal, in his 78th year, after being in indifferent health for several months.

Senator Owens, who was the representative of Inkerman, was born in the county of Argenteuil, May 15th, 1840, his father, the late Mr. Owen Owens, of Denbigh, Wales, having moved to Lower Canada early in life. Senator Owens, who was engaged in the lumbering business in his native county, and at other points in the Ottawa Valley, was always interested in public affairs, and attracted a good deal of notice during the late Sir John Abbott's historic political fights in that constituency. Mr. Owens first entered political life when he ran for the commons against the late Lemuelushing K. C., and was defeated. This election was contested and the seat declared vacant, when Dr. Christie was first elected by acclamation. He was returned to the Quebec Assembly in 1881, and continued to represent the county at Quebec till 1891 when he resigned the local seat and contested the seat for the Commons, being defeated by the late Dr. Christie.

It was, however, in the Legislative Assembly where the late Senator Owens played a very important role. He entered the Legislature as a supporter of the Conservative Government of the day, and went into opposition with his party when the late Hon. Mr. Mercier came to power in 1886. He took a standing part in the debates of the House, being one of the few members who voted against the Jesuits Estates Act when introduced by the leader of the Government.

Although a member of the Orange Order the late Senator always enjoyed the most cordial relations with his fellow members, not only in the Senate, but with the Legislators at Quebec, and this applied especially to the French-Canadians. He was a close friend of Sir Louis Taché, the late Mr. Justice Lynch and Mr. W. J. P. Poirer, the quartet being at the time not only close personal friends, but high up in the counsels of the party as well.

On many occasions William Owens presided at party caucuses, and his judgment on matters of party import was always considered good and consequently acted upon without hesitation by his colleagues in the Legislature.

Senator Owens was married four times. First to Catherine M. Powers, of Lachute. His second and third wives were daughters of the late Matthew Millar, of Lachute Mills. His last wife was Miss M. C. McMartin. The wife of Mr. Justice MacLennan, of the Superior Court, being issue of the first and Mrs. E. O. P. Cushing, and Mr. W. E. F. Owens, of the late marriage.

The funeral of the late Senator Owens took place Monday afternoon from his residence, where a service was conducted by the Rev. Dr. Charters, of St. Stephen's Church. The interment was at Mount Royal Cemetery and a large number of friends were present. The chief mourners were Mr. E. F. Owens, son of the late senator, Mr. E. C. Cushing and Mr. Justice MacLennan, sons in law; Mrs. W. T. Owens and Mr. J. F. Owens, nephews; and Mr. Frank McMartin of Chicago.

THE LATE MRS. T. McCAMLEY

On Monday last Mrs. Thomas McCamley who passed away last Saturday was laid to rest at Mille Isle.

The funeral service was conducted at Lakeside Methodist Church Rev. F. J. Hayden B. A. of Lachute officiating. Despite the pouring rain the Church was well filled with sympathetic friends of the deceased.

The chief mourners were Mr. Thomas McCamley, husband and Mr. Harold Williams (adopted son) of Montreal. The pall bearers were Messrs. James Swails, Mr. James Arnut, Mr. Harold Williams, and Mr. John Pete. Mrs. Harold Williams presided at the organ. A quiet but impressive service was held several of her favorite hymns were very heartily sung and an earnest address was delivered. The deceased had been a great sufferer but bore up most bravely right to the end. The body was taken to Mille Isle and laid to rest. Our deepest sympathy goes out to the mourners.

STONEFIELD

(Too late for last issue.)

Miss May Thompson is visiting Miss C. Laughren.
Mr. Andrew Derrick was at home for the week-end.
Mr. Gordon Laughren was home for the week-end.

Mr. Jack Thompson was in Stonefield Monday evening.

Mr. J. F. Owens has gone to Montreal for a couple of days.

Mr. George Dewar is in Hawkesbury Tuesday afternoon.

Mr. Guy and Willie Villeneuve were home for the week-end.

Miss G. Owens passed through Greenville Tuesday morning.

Miss Katie McMurtrie spent Tuesday evening at Mrs. Andrew Perricks.

The Misses Johnston were the weekend guests of the Misses E. and A. Grace.



SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Supplying Coal for the Dominion Buildings," will be received at this office until 4.00 P.M. on Tuesday, July 3, 1917, for the supply of coal for the Dominion Buildings throughout the Dominion.

Combined specification and form of tender can be obtained on application at this office and from the caretakers of the different Dominion Buildings.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, and signed with their actual signatures.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, equal to ten per cent [10 p.c.] of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the person tendering declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so or fail to complete the contract. If the tender is not accepted the cheque will be returned.

By order,
R. CHESBROCHERS,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, June 9, 1917.

Newspapers will not be paid for this advertisement if they insert it without authority from the Department.

SUPERIOR COURT

The defendant Joseph Giguere, is ordered to appear within one month, in a case No. 883 of the records of the Superior Court, district of Terrebonne, province of Quebec, in which Honore theaume, gentleman of the town of St. Jerome, district of Terrebonne, is plaintiff, and Doctor Joseph Giguere, formerly of L'Annonciation and now of Boston, United-States of America, Pierre Bastien, township Marchand, district of Montcalm and Marie-Louise Alida Choquette, widow of Osaia Archambault, of the City and District of Montreal, are defendants.

Sainte-Justine, June 9th, 1917.

CHS. ED. MARCHAND,

Attorney for plaintiff.

GRIGNON & FORTIER,
Procurators S.C.



SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTHWEST LAND REGULATIONS.

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, who was at the commencement of the present war, and has since continued to be, a British subject or a 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. Duties six months residence upon and cultivation of land in each of three years.

In certain districts a homestead may secure an adjoining quarter-section as pre-emption. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Residence six months in each of three years after earning homestead pre-emption and cultivate 50 acres x 3 yrs. May obtain pre-emption patent as soon as homestead patent on certain conditions.

A settler after obtaining homestead patent, if he cannot secure a Pre-emption may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price, \$3.00 per acre. Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$300.

Holders of entries may count time of employment as farm labourer in Canada during 1917, as residence duties under certain conditions.

When Dominion Lands are advertised or posted for entry, returned soldiers who have served overseas and have been honourably discharged, etc., receive one day priority in applying for entry at local Agency Office (but not Sub-Agency). Discharge papers must be presented to Agency.

W. W. CORY,
Deputy Minister of the Interior.
N. B.—Usual form of publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

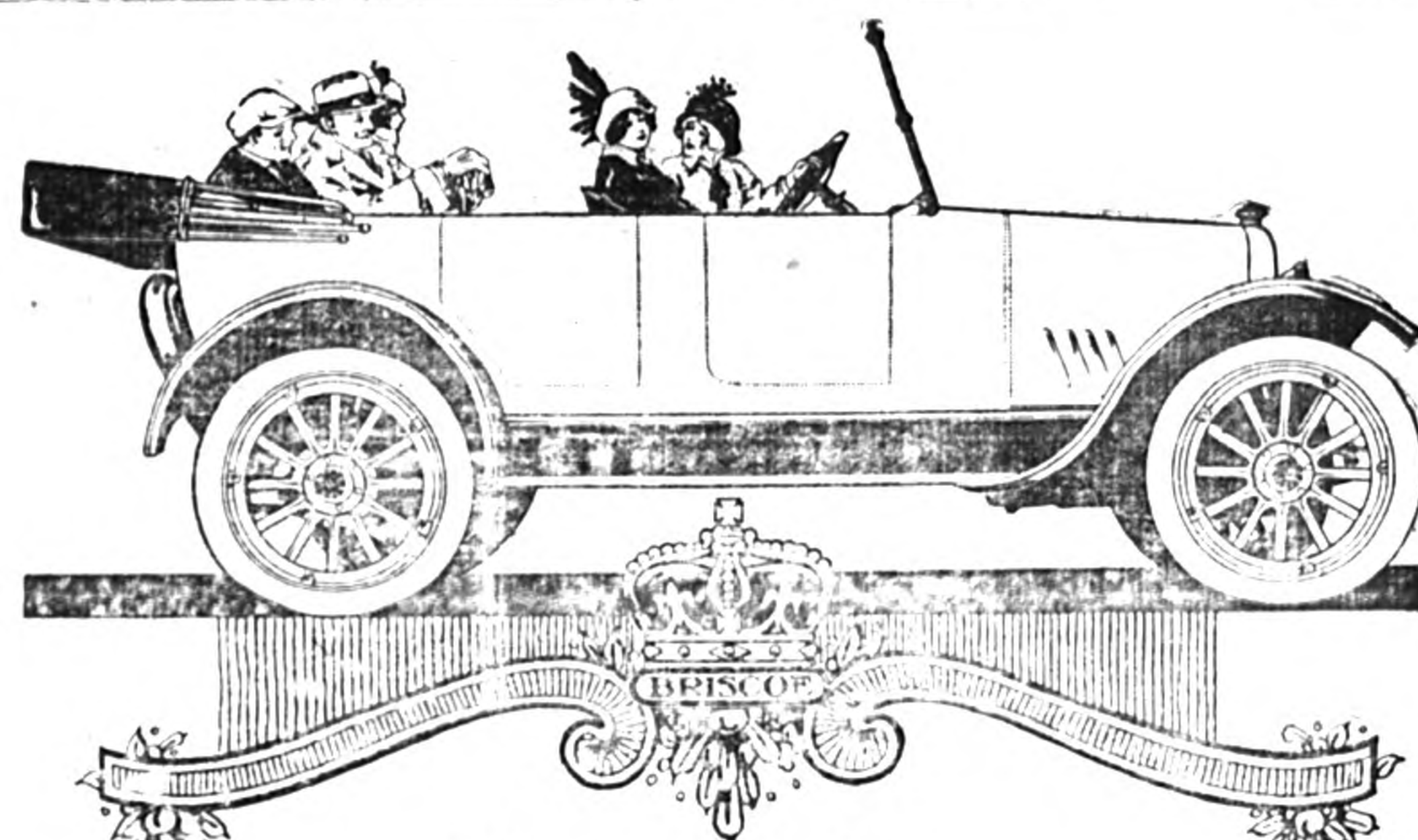
CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

CHANGES IN PASSENGER TRAIN SCHEDULES

Will take effect Sunday, June 24th. For particulars apply to Ticket Agent.

E. J. HUBERT,
First Ass. Gen. Passenger Agent.

FOR SALE—Good 5 year old mare, guaranteed sound, brand new harness, buggy and sleigh, with everything complete. To be sold at first reasonable offer. Don't delay. A perfect snap. FELIX BLAIS, Brownsburg.



The Quality Car

HERE is an automobile of the highest possible class—a real car in every sense of the term—artistic, roomy, luxurious, sturdy, powerful, responsive, easy on tires, and economical of gasoline. The BRISCOE B.M. 24 is the joy of motoring with a reach of all. The workmanship and finish are the result of Benjamin Briscoe's fixed determination to make the automobile value of a dollar greater under the Briscoe name than anywhere else in the industry. The BRISCOE cars "Made in Canada" in the truest sense of the term. Everything necessary to its complete manufacture and equipment, that is made in Canada, is used in the BRISCOE. Every detail of its unseen parts receives the same careful consideration as its outward appearance.

The regular equipment includes Electric Lighting and Starting System, Radiator, Gasoline Gauge, Ammeter, Trouble Light, Locks, etc. Automatic Switch with Key Lock, Horn, Tires and Repair Kit, and other important accessories usually classified as "Extras."

The PRICE includes everything. BRISCOE B.M. 24 Touring Car or Passenger Roadster, 12.5 m. Wheel Base, 22.5 m. Body, Brakes, etc. WHITE for Benjamin Briscoe's own store of the Half Million Dollar Motor, or call at your local Briscoe Garage and let the car "show" you.

THE CANADIAN BRISCOE MOTOR CO., LTD.,
BROCKVILLE, ONT.

H. DORION, Agent
LACHUTE, - QUE.

91-B

Briscoe
The Car with the Half Million Dollar Motor



WASHED WOOL.

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

AYERS LIMITED,
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Buy shoes that are made in Canada for patriotism

Invictus shoes for quality

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CANADIAN PACIFIC

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MAY 8th to OCT. 30th EVERY

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"ALL RAIL"—also by

THURSDAY'S STEAMER

Great Lake Routes

(S. 4500 Navigation)

Your Future is in the West

The little 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.

COAL and WOOD

FOR SALE.

Give your order at once for next Season.

Harry Ayers

Lachute Mills, Que.

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98 Branches in Canada

A General Banking Business Transacted

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SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT

Interest allowed at highest current rate.

Lachute Branch

VERNON BARRY, Manager

L. J. MATHIEU, Accountant

Overland

Economical

The Overland Light Four is a light, snappy, powerful motor car—economical in price and in gasoline consumption.

It's a perfect beauty.

The body is a rich Brewster green with white ivory striping set off by black wheels, fenders and trimmings.

Every convenience is provided.

Better come in, have a look at the car and try it out.

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



Willys-Overland Limited, West Toronto, Ont.
Willis-Knight and Overland Automobiles, Commercial Cars

Light Four Touring

\$975

Roadster . . . \$950
Country Club \$1110
F.O.B. Point of Shipment
Prices subject to change
without notice

DELCO-LIGHT

ELECTRICITY FOR ANYONE-ANYWHERE



Here's a letter from a local user
of DELCO-LIGHT

The Domestic Engineering Co.,
Dayton, Ohio.
Gentlemen:—
We have had Delco Light for about three
months now and we cannot begin to tell you
how well it pleases us.

There are lights all over the house, por-
ches, wash house, tool shop, in the barn and
one on the wind mill for the yard.

Delco-Light furnishes power to run our
washing machine and heat for the electric iron.
Figuring the expense for the three months
we have had the plant, we figure that Delco-
Light has cost us about \$1.25 per month to run.

Very truly yours,
Mrs. Mary A. Wollensick,
Cook County, Nebraska.
(Specimen testimonial letter.)

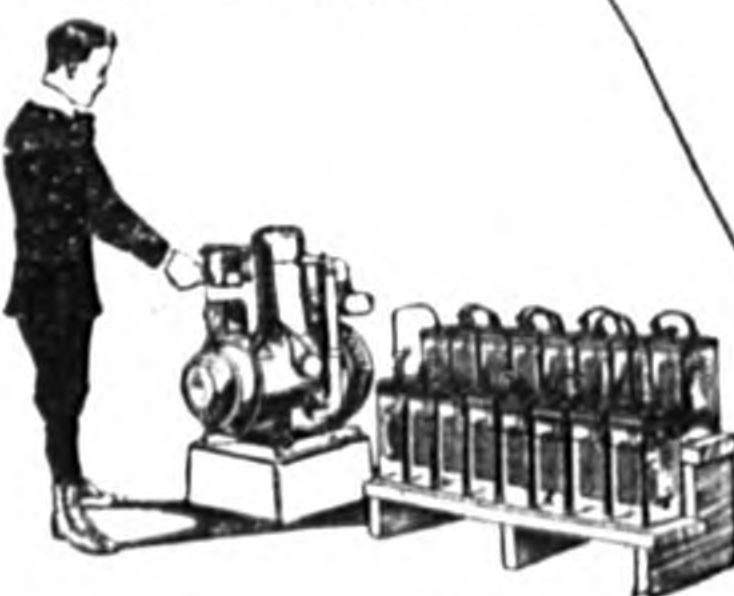
DELCO-LIGHT

Is a complete electric
plant designed to
furnish light and
power to farms,
country homes,
summer cottages,
yachts, houseboats,
rural stores and
churches.

It better living
conditions and
pays for itself.

DELCO-LIGHT
Simple—Durable

DELCO-LIGHT BATTERY
Thick Plates—Long Life.



\$390.00 \$465.00

E. F. Ayers, Dealer

PATRONIZE STALLIONS OF SIZE, QUALITY AND GOOD BREEDING.

These very essential qualities are found
in Lot 3601—39522 Imp. Champion
Percheron, and Duc 646 Vol. 22, Imp.
Belgian Champion, and Brown's Kid 9742
Clydesdale stallion another champion at
Ottawa. This stallion has the very best
breeding of the Clydesdale blood dark
red brown with white markings. Chan-
cellor 3479, 84536 Dapple Gray Per-
cheron, one of the most serviceable horses
on the farm. Goliath 3898, 9584, Imp.
light gray a horse of superior quality and
style we have just purchased this horse
and he has given good satisfaction in the
County of Russell. Rex of Maxwellton
3189 a four year old dark gray another
newly purchased horse of great size and
quality is well on to a ton in weight now.
Never was there a more promising time
for breeding good horses than the pre-
sent, the demand has begun now, the
Western Provinces are calling for them.

and tempting prices are offered. Now
my experience in the draught horse
business is, that it is weight and quality
that demand the price, a horse weighing
from 1500 to 1700 will bring from \$4000
to \$5000 more than lighter draughts and
in order to get these you must use sires
of weight and quality. These valuable
qualities are found in these stallions re-
presented here, all have proved them-
selves sure foot getters.

Terms to insure \$200 for Loan and
Duc \$100 for each of the others.
Parties losing foals get return service at
half price. Pasture for mares at reason-
able rates to those from a distance. All
service fees payable March 1st, 1918.
Mares must be returned regularly. All
these stallions stand at the proprietor's
stables. All mares at owner's risk.

J. E. ARNOLD, Prop.
GRENVILLE, QUE.

Men's Suits run from 35 to 40 breast
measure. We are sure to fit you.
W. BANFORD & SON.

AUCTION SALE.

They will be sold by Public Auction at
the residence of

MRS. RA'HAEL CONLIN,
East Ward, Lachute.

Wednesday, June 20th, 1917.

The following effects:—Two iron beds
with springs, 1 mattress, 2 bed room
sets, 1 washstand, 1 chest of drawers, 1
large wardrobe, 1 Quebec heater with
oven, 1 cooking stove, a lot of pipes, 1
sideboard, 6 dining room chairs, 6 bed
room chairs, 6 kitchen chairs, 2 large
rocking chairs, 2 small rocking chairs, 1
sofa, 1 oak with plush velvet upholstery,
1 large parlor table, 1 small parlor table,
2 kitchen tables, 3 small bedroom tables,
1 sitting room rug, 2 cupboards, 1 sewing
machine (Singer), 3 toilet sets, 3 mirrors,
4 lamps, 1 eight day clock, 1 alarm clock,
2 ironing boards, 10 window screens,
window curtains and poles, a quantity of
cooking utensils, pictures and frames, 3
wash tubs, 1 wash-board, 1 wash boiler,
1 wheel-barrow, garden tools, 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 furnish-
ing approved joint notes. 6 per cent off
per annum for cash.

W. J. ROYD, Licensed Auctioneer.

CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY.

CHANGE OF TIME

Effective May 12th, 1917 Canadian
Northern Railway announce the follow-
ing changes in schedules, effective May
12th, and improved train service as out-
lined 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 Hawkes-
bury 7:40 p.m. (Ottawa Central Station)
10:10 p.m. connecting at Ottawa for
Smiths Falls, Trenton, Belleville, Toronto

THE PROVINCIAL BANK OF CANADA

Incorporated by Act of Parliament, July 1900.

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

It is the aim of this Bank to give courteous a
well as efficient service in connection with all busi-
ness entrusted to its care. The most careful atten-
tion 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 LAMARCHE

Sub-Agency at Brownsburg, J. W. LEPINE, Sub-Agent.

Lachute Branch, J. R. McOUAT, Manager.

Lachute Joliette Montreal

Train No. 8. Leaving Lachute 11:05
a.m. daily except Sunday arriving St.
Jerome 12:05 noon, Joliette 1:30 p.m.
Montreal 2:50

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

J. M. ROBY, Agent.

LOCAL AGENT WANTED.

FOR

**LACHUTE
and District.**

to sell for

**THE OLD RELIABLE FONT-
HILL NURSER.**

Speedy list of stock. For Fall Plant-
ing 1917, and Spring planting 1918, in-
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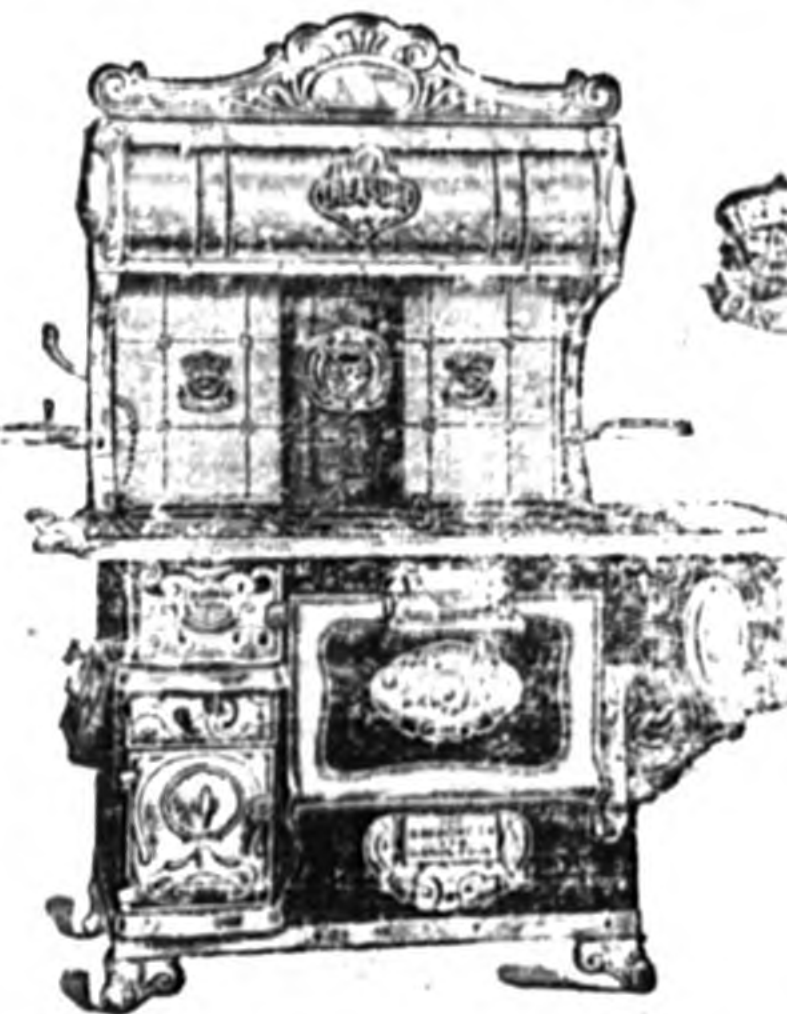
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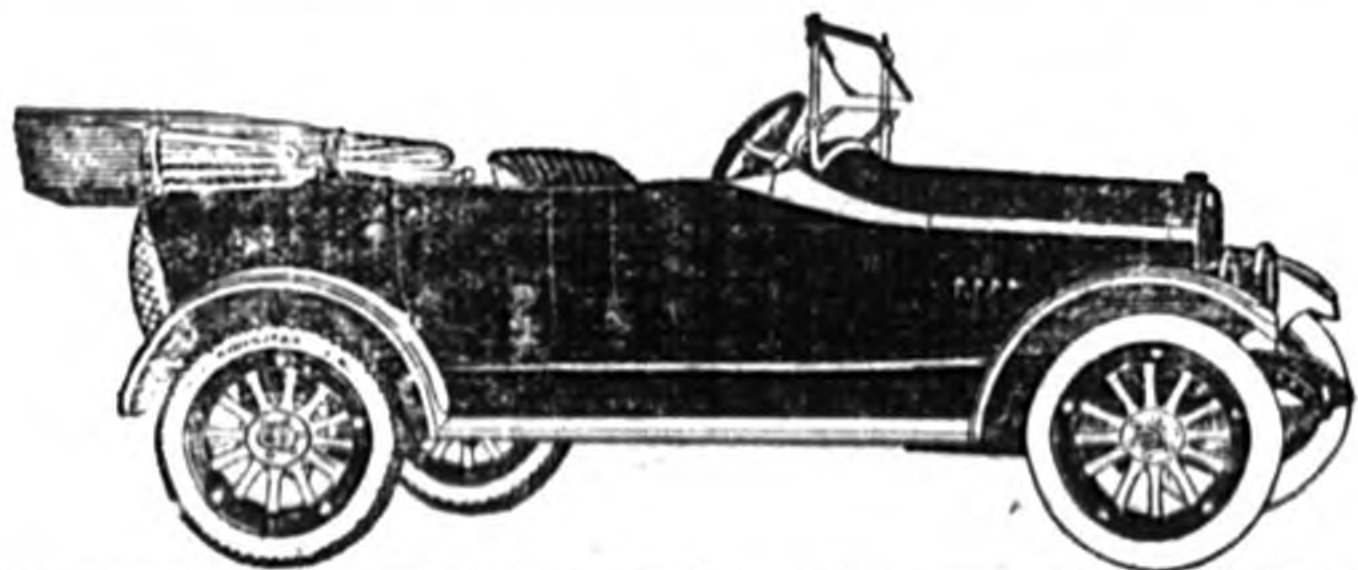
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A Study In Alfalfa

Olga Svendsen gazed moodily out of her back kitchen window at the rolling fields palpitating in the June sunlight. She stared unseeing, for Olga had no heart this morning to admire the landscape. Only a year ago Thorwald brought her here, a happy bride. She sang all the day long.

She did not sing this morning. Yesterday she visited the Olsens, and they set the ferment of unhappiness within her soul. They talked about Thorwald—her Thorwald. He was a hard worker, a pusher. Yes, but why did he not do more for his Olga? Thorwald was not doing right by her, said the Olsens. He was too stingy.

Olga crept home dazed. She did not sing in the evening. Her husband did not talk much when he came in. He had been harvesting the alfalfa, his first crop, and he was tired. The weather would break soon and the hay must be in stack.

"How are the Olsens?" asked Thorwald, when the late chores were done and he sat at the sitting-room table with his papers and books. Every evening it was like this, Olga with her sewing and Thorwald with his studies. "They have a nice place," said Olga. "Their house is fixed up fine. They have even an organ in the parlor, Thorwald."

Her husband frowned. "Yes, but their barn roof is bad. I can see from the road. Their hay will spoil when the big rains come. They will have to pack water, too. Their cisterns need fixing up."

"Anyway, they are not stingy," said Olga contemptuously.

This made Thorwald angry. "What is this you get from the Olsens, Olga?" he cried. "I wish you would not listen too much to them. They are always picking on the neighbors to start a quarrel. What do I care if they think I am stingy? I have found out they are no good. Their credit is not much at the Farmers' National."

The Olsens had done their work well. The quarrel started off promptly. "Everybody knows you are making money, but you soak it all in the bank like a miser. If you would buy me an organ now it would show that you wanted to please me," and Olga sniffed a little.

"You are silly, now, Olga," said Thorwald slowly. "I think a lot of you, but I am trying to get a good credit in the bank. We have to go slow for a while. I want you to stay away from the Olsens. They are gossip."

"I think I will go to see the Olsens whenever I please, Thorwald," cried Olga obstinately. "It is not my fault if you are stingy. Why, Thorwald, you could easily sell a few tons of alfalfa to buy me an organ."

"You are getting more foolish all the time, Olga," cried her husband, his blue eyes snapping.

He slammed the screen door as he went out. It had been a bitter quarrel, their very first. It made them both very miserable.

Next morning it was plain that Thorwald was still angry, and Olga prudently kept the peace. Breakfast was a dismal affair, in contrast to what was usually their happiest meal. When at last it was over, Olga went about her morning's work half-heartedly. She loved Thorwald devotedly, and she was very unhappy. His slow harsh words pounded over and over in her head as she stared through her kitchen window, revolving in her mind all the details of the quarrel of the evening before. She could hear the men shouting at the horses down in the alfalfa meadow, where they were working on the last big rick. She could hear Thorwald's voice above the others. The air was very close and sounds traveled clearly across the fields. The sky seemed suddenly dark and forbidding, although it lacked yet an hour till noon. Outside the window the maple leaves quaked in the stifling air.

Olga stepped to the back door and trembled at what she saw. The sky was overcast, and the entire western horizon was a line of inky blackness. Even now she caught a faint zigzag of lightning in the distance. The clouds were rushing onward with the appalling speed of a sudden June storm. She had a clear view of the meadow and could see the men working furiously. The big rick was only up to the bulge, and it looked as though the hay weather was about over.

"Oh, the hay! Thorwald's beautiful hay!" gasped Olga, as she sped from the house, their quarrel forgotten.

"Quick, a fork for me, Thorwald!" she screamed. "I can pitch for you!" "No, Olga!" cried Thorwald from the rick, as he looked over the field. The rick was a little past the bulge now, and he was beginning to draw in the sides.

As they brought in the last haycocks the horses were dripping with lather, and Thorwald's two men were gasping with the heat and strain.

"No, Olga!" boomed Thorwald. His voice was like a trumpet.

"We can make it, I think," shouted Thorwald. "We are topping out now, Olga!" He scanned the ominous clouds anxiously.

"It is going to be a big storm, Olga," he continued. "A windstorm, then a heavy rain. The wind will blow the top off our fine rick. The stack covers we will want, but they are in the barn. You'll have to hustle, Olga!"

Olga hustled. It was her man talking to her now. Back to the barn she ran, her slimy dress flapping against her. She knew the stack covers were still in the peak of the barn where Thorwald always stored them.

With quick hands she lowered the canvas covers from the high peak where they had been hoisted by one of the ropes of the hay carrier. This took only a few seconds. But the big bundle of covers made a disconcerting load. Even when folded into the least possible compass the big canvases with their dangling tie ropes made a staggering bundle. Olga could not run with it. Against the stiff wind she could only go at a snail's pace. More than once she was forced to rest and readjust her bulky burden of canvas. But she reached the rick as the last forkfuls were going on the top. Even then it was sprinkling.

"Good for you, Olga!" shouted Thorwald, as she flung the canvas down, gasping. "We will save our big rick yet!"

In the nick of time the big tarpaulins were thrown over the top and tied and weighted down. The men shouted exultantly as the rick stood out white-capped before the storm.

"Quick, Olga, Bertel, the horses!" roared Thorwald. "They are hot. They will be chilled by the storm. To the barn, boys! Gallop!" The husky Scandinavians needed no second urging. Away they went on the excited horses, the dangling trace chains jingling madly as they dashed to the shelter of the barn.

Then the storm broke. The big cloud, heavy with the accumulations of a week of sultry weather, swooped down on Olga and Thorwald with a roar. Flash after flash of vivid lightning glared about them, followed by peal after peal of terrifying thunder, making the very earth tremble. Olga could see the maples in the dooryard reeling and twirling in the grasp of the tempest. Torrents of rain fell, pouring down the edge of the rick in streams. The two huddled under the lee of it as the furious elements raged about them, and the rick shook under the force of the gale. When the wind was at its highest it seemed the big rick would go over. Thorwald held his breath as the covers whipped and dragged at the tie ropes. But it was a good job and the tarpaulins held.

"You are so strong, Thorwald," said Olga, as they sat under the edge of the rick watching the rain pelt down. "I never saw such a strong man. You pitched the hay so fast, as fast as the boys could send it up to you."

"It would have been a joke on me, Olga, if I had lost this hay," answered Thorwald. "The neighbors would have joshed me good."

Olga put her wet arms around his neck. "Look here, Thorwald, I don't care what the neighbors think. Such neighbors as the Olsens drive me crazy. I guess they turn my head around. I only want you, Thorwald. It was not right to call you stingy."

"Poh! It doesn't matter to me, Olga," said her husband, peering out at the rain. "I know the Olsens talk too much."

He was silent for a minute, watching the drops trickle from the side of the rick.

"But you upset my great plans, Olga," he went on. "It was a secret."

"A secret, Thorwald?" echoed Olga, her eyes wide.

"Yes, for you it was," answered her husband. "How the Olsens did stuff you."

He halted solemnly, like a judge pronouncing sentence.

"It was to be a car for you, Olga," he finished, as if it were the seal of doom.

"Oh, Thorwald, a car!" cried Olga in an ecstasy. The Olsens had no car. "But now, of course," said her husband, judiciously, "it must be a fine organ for you, Olga."

"No, no, I am sick of the Olsens and their fine organ!" cried Olga furiously. "They make me spiteful and mean to you. You are too good for me." She humbled herself before him.

"Well, then, it will be a car for you!" cried Thorwald joyously. "You can take the marketing into town very fast with it," he said, with a business-like air. "You help me make lots of money, why not have it? The organ you must have sometime, too," he concluded gallantly.

Olga's eyes gleamed. The spirit of the Vikings stirred in her.

"Has it a horn, Thorwald?" she demanded.

"Yes," he answered. "You push a button so. It is very simple."

Olga's blue eyes flashed dangerously. Oh, to dash past the Olsens with horn bellowing like a steamer's siren! What a revenge for their cruel words.

"It is too much," murmured Olga. "I am a poor wife, Thorwald. I pick quarrels."

Hush, Olga," said her husband. "You are a good girl. You saved the big rick for us. The car is bought, anyway. It will be here in two weeks. You will have a grand time."

Olga was overcome. In an agony of self-reproach she wept on Thorwald's broad shoulder.

"Such a husband you are, Thorwald!" she wept, as he held her in his strong arms. The quarrel was over.

It was not raining much now and they were both wet anyway, so they started to the house together. The clouds were breaking away and a flicker of bright sunshine played over the soggy meadow. It was a good omen.

TELLS YOU HOW MUCH TO EAT.

Machine Measures the Energy Value of Each Dish.

Here is a machine that tells you what to eat, or, more accurately speaking, how much you are eating in the terms that the chemist uses to measure food values.

It is a calculating scales from the dial of which one reads the number of calories and the number of grams of protein in the portion of food on the scale pan. The principle is similar to that of the commercial computing scales, which, if the price per pound be known, shows by the indicator the retail price of the amount of merchandise being weighed.

From a dietetic standpoint it is meaningless to weigh food in pounds. The proper unit of the fuel value or energy yielding power of food is the calorie. Lettuce contains 65 calories per pound and olive oil contains 4,200 per pound.

Wide differences are also found in the protein or flesh building contents of foods. Pure oils, starches and sugar contain no protein at all and a Robinson Crusoe would starve to death if his desert island were one vast mountain of starch and sugar with fountains of purest olive oil, honey and maple syrup gushing from its side.

So the hungry man who wishes to eat scientifically sits down to dinner and places his soup plate on the scale pan. He first adjusts the tare weight to offset the weight of the plate. Then the soup is poured in, which causes the fan-shaped dial to swing sideways. The scientific diner now finds the word "soup" under the heading "Calories" and reads directly from the scales the number of calories he is to consume. Protein can be read separately on another portion of the dial. Each food must be weighed separately, for the machine can't think straight if one tries to weigh butter and bread together.

Such a calculating food scale should find practical use in the numerous investigations and demonstrations now being conducted to determine the cost of living.—Popular Science Monthly.

Community Breeding.

Unmistakable evidence of the trend toward the development of a community spirit strong enough to induce community action is furnished by a county in Indiana, where recently farmers met and after full discussion decided to adopt a given breed of hogs for production in that section. Naturally there were preconceived likes and pronounced preferences, but stronger than these differences was the agreement that any one of the popular breeds is better for all than that all the breeds should be produced in that region.

BOY AND GIRL SCOUTS.

In Every Possible Way They Come Valiantly to Country's Aid.

When the dreadful European War broke out the boy scouts came valiantly to the fore to render their country any service excepting the bearing of arms. In many instances they took the places of men called to the colors, and the story of their patriotic service will not be forgotten when the final tale is told. In every country they showed themselves to be brave, loyal little citizens ready to do uncomplainingly and as efficiently as men any duty that the Government assigned to them.

An English woman, writing of a Zeppelin raid, tells of the horror and shock of the exploding bombs in the night, of rushing to the window, and though scarcely ten minutes had elapsed since the alarm, of seeing a boy scout at her gate, hand to cap and ready to lend a hand in whatever way he might be needed. They have a way of always being where they are needed, and it is this Johnny-on-the-spotness that inspires the respect and admiration of the whole world.

They help the families of men who are at the front, open up soup kitchens for refugees in their club houses, act as guides, assist the farmers at taking in the crops, watch bridges, telegraph lines and are the right and left hands, too, of the Red Cross workers, transporting beds and furniture to hospital buildings, helping with the first-aid cases and raising funds for the cause. Older scouts stationed along the coasts guide vessels in unbuoyed channels, carry out communications by means of dispatch riders, some run the car and bus lines; in fact there seems to be nothing that they are not doing to help.

And the finest thing about it is that in Canada the Scouts are the same Johnny-on-the-spot lads as those abroad, and we are proud of them! And we're proud of the girl scouts! The girl scouts have worked almost shoulder to shoulder with the boys in England. In London there is a hotel run entirely by girl scouts for the benefit of country women who have wounded boys in the London hospitals. They meet the trains and help the anxious women find their sons or husbands; they take them to the hospitals and guide them about the city, making their sorrowful visits just as comfortable as possible. And this is only one of the things they are doing, not to mention the sewing and Red Cross supplies they are endlessly working on, nor the visits to the hospitals to read to and entertain the wounded soldiers. They even helped take in the crops, and many a lonely fellow in the trenches is cheered up by their comforting surprise boxes. So three cheers for the boy and girl scouts in every country where they are lending a hand!

"EYES" FOR THE BLIND.

Invention of the Optophone Will Enable the Blind to Read.

It is beyond human aid to give our blinded heroes back their lost sight, but it is not beyond human aid to invent and perfect ideas by which they can almost forget their sightlessness.

By the aid of a wonderful instrument called the optophone, the blind will shortly be able to read the daily newspaper or their favorite magazine for themselves, at a uniform rate of twenty-five words a minute.

A musical box—that, perhaps, best describes the optophone. The box emits a code of sounds which, in turn, spells words to the trained ear. The alphabet takes a week to master thoroughly.

To work the machine, the page of printed matter to be read is passed across a luminous slot in a siren disc, and sounds are then communicated by telephonic aid, which the trained ear, accustomed to the alphabet, finds no difficulty in interpreting.

Braille books are expensive and rare, and the blind hate to be dependent on other people more than is absolutely necessary. This method should, therefore, revolutionize reading for the sightless.

One Hundred All Right.

Two Englishmen were one day walking along a road in Kerry when they met an Irishman.

"How many of us are here now?" they asked jokingly.

"I'm not such an omadhaun as all that," said Pat. "There's 100 of us."

"Oh," said the Englishman, "how do you make out that?"

"Well," said Pat. "I am the one and you are the two naughts."

TWO TREASURES.

In a trunk in the attic, hidden away From the fading sun of the summer day—

From the spiders that spin invisible traps

Over the curtains and winter wraps; Hidden away from the dust and grime And the ravages of the spoiler, Time, Two treasures lie, of the days of yore: A pair of red shoes and a blue pinafore.

Little red shoes that blithely went On errands for mother, wherever sent;

A hole in the heel and a hole in the toe

Long hours of loving service show. The buttons are lost and the tassels frayed,

Long years in the attic they've uselessly stayed;

But the gold of the world could never induce

Barter or sale of the little red shoes.

The blue pinafore is sadly worn—

Here 'tis mended and there 'tis torn; Here is a stain of "raspberry jelly,"

And a black spot shows where the ink-pot fell.

Pinafore blue, what memories rise

When a mother holds you before her eyes!

But where is the baby who one time wore

That relic of childhood, a blue pinafore?

Emerged from boyhood, a strong man grown,

He fights his way through the world alone,

Save for his mother; her baby yet is he,—but her smile is tinged with regret,

And her eyes are veiled with a mist of tears,

When her thoughts stray back through the vanished years;

And she softly sighs, as she fondly views

The blue pinafore and the little red shoes.

THE FRIENDLY COUNTRY.

Dwellers on The Land Live Close To The Source of Things

"I confess that when I come back to London after a few days in the country I always feel a certain strangeness and loneliness," says a writer in the London Star.

"Here in the country everything seems familiar and part of the very texture of your life. The few people that you see are the people you have always seen, and they say just the thing they have always said."

"The birds are nearly as familiar and friendly. There is a thrush singing in a beech tree just outside as I write. He has been singing in the same tree all the evening and every morning and evening for weeks past. He is not a strange voice in a foreign land, as he seems in London. His song is not drowned by the roar of 'buses and cabs. He has the whole performance to himself, and in the pause of his song the silence of the little hamlet is unbroken."

"Everything has a personal meaning that gives a tang, a flavor, an individuality to life. You live nearer the source of things and see life more at first hand than the dwellers in towns. When you bring your water in pails from the village pump and know that it comes from the chalk under your feet you have a feeling about it that you cannot have about water that you get by simply turning on a tap in the kitchen. It is the labor of getting things that gives them their value. The milk we get in town comes from goodness knows where, but three fields away I see the cows that give us our milk."

"For in this fellowship of the countryside the dumb creation seems much more near the human plane. In the city street a horse is just a horse and a dog is just a dog, but here the animals belong to the household, as it were, and have a personality of their own."

"In this friendliness of the country, it is nature, more even than the people, that counts. Each field has its associations, and the beech woods are peopled with old and unchanging friends. You know the hollow where the first primroses are found, and the bank where the violets will bloom, and the haunt of the daffodils."

A pair of good shears is a handy thing to have down at the barn.

Manure piles are bad places for little chicks and good places for flies. Put the manure on the land and do good with it.

BRITISH TROOPS MARCH OFF TO WAR

SINGING THEY TRAMP DOWN LONDON STREETS.

Men Proudly Parade Through the City Confident of Victory on the Battlefield.

The movement of troops through London has become such a commonplace event that the man in the street hardly noticed the passing of a company or battalion, and up to a few weeks ago the men in khaki themselves marched through the streets quietly, almost morosely, writes a correspondent from London.

To-day there is a vast change in the spirit of the outgoing columns. The men are singing and the curbs are lined with people, who for the first time since the war began are taking a renewed interest in the fighting forces.

One thoroughfare which connects two of London's greatest railway terminals is used more extensively than any other for troop movements. As a rule the biggest detachments pass down this avenue in the early hours of the morning while the scrubwomen are polishing the door handles and the wheel traffic is just beginning its daily rumble.

Hotel Guests on Alert.

Owing to the fact that Londoners as a rule are late risers they miss these early morning troop movements, but there are many residents of hotels along the line of march who never fail to turn out no matter what the hour and watch the columns of men until they disappear in the distance. The men begin a song the minute they get out of the trains and keep it up until they break ranks for the outgoing trains.

The heavy tramp, tramp of the service boots can be heard far up the street. Windows go up with a bang and curtains are pulled aside as the voices of the men precede them, the rhythm of the song punctuated by the clump of the boots. Echoing through the quiet streets the volume of the song increases and the words become clear:

Keep the home fires burning,
While your heart is yearning,
Though the lads are far away
They dream of home.

A company of Royal Flying Corps mechanics, youthful looking, clear eyed boys, is the first to pass. They carry a lighter kit than the other branches of the service and march with a quicker stride, and their little caps, smaller even than the Scotch bonnet, give them a cocksure air. The words of their song are clearer and the harmony is more pronounced.

Canadians Join in Song.

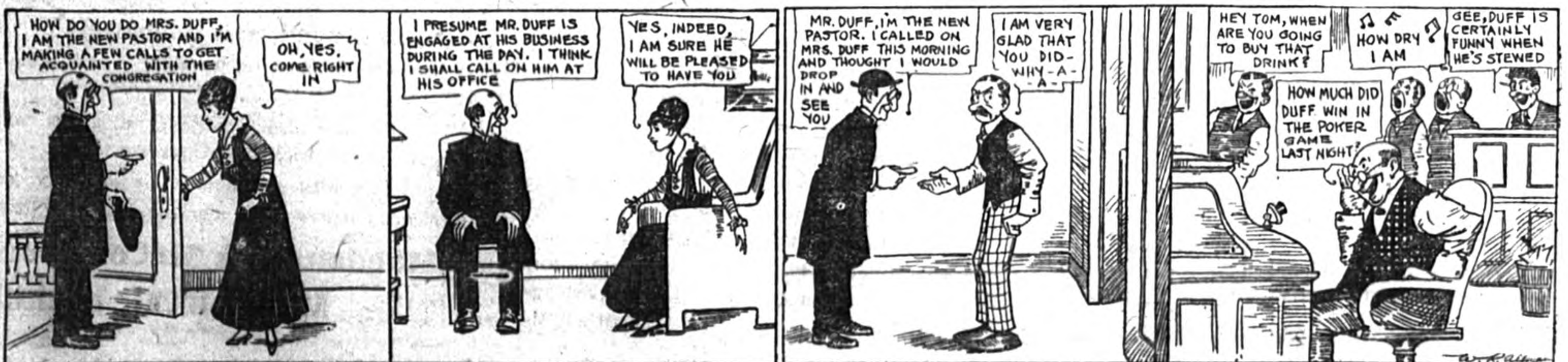
Following them comes a battalion of Canadian artillerymen, apparently veterans going out for another go at the Huns. A sonorous bass voice that rises above the rest can be heard leading the singing of a song that was popular in Canada and the United States when the first troops left in 1915. It is a peculiar fact, but the troops usually stick to the songs that were popular when they joined up. This Canadian unit was singing "Way Down in Tennessee" with as much enthusiasm as when the ballad first became a hit.

At the foot of the street where a turn is made toward the Thames is an ancient, grimy looking church where a mass is said at an early hour. As the men swing past, the people going into or coming from the church stand at the curb and it is not at all unusual to see a score or more of women or old men remain with their heads bowed in prayer for the soldiers until the last one has passed.

There are never any tears shed along the line of march, nor do the soldiers ever show signs of any emotion, but confidence in their ability to win and happiness at the prospect of active service. During the early winter the troops didn't sing, but seemed to dread the thought of going to the trenches and the awful conditions of stationary warfare. To-day each company is just one vast smile. Even the sergeants at the rear of the columns grin at the people on the curb, as if they asked the civilians to excuse the exuberance of the Tommies.

Cover the horses with cloths or old blankets, when spraying. Put vase-line or lard on face, neck and hands, or wear gloves.

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—E. L. S.—I have a piece of sandy land which is practically unproductive. Would it be wise to sow it to sweet clover this spring with a cover crop of rye? I want to build it up, but do not know the most practical and quick method.

Answer—Sweet clover would be a good crop to put on this thin soil. Under normal conditions it can be sown with rye, however, I question if the rye has not grown too rank for this spring's sowing, unless you are seeding it with spring rye. If so, you should prepare the seed-bed well as in preparing it for wheat, and before harrowing the ground spread one to two tons of ground limestone or a ton of air-slaked burnt lime over the ground. Work this in thoroughly in order to sweeten the ground. This should be done, if possible, a week before the seed is sown. At the time of seeding, sow about three-quarters of a bushel of unhulled seed to the acre, or if hulled seed is obtained, about twenty pounds to the acre. In order to make sure of a catch, I would advise the application of 200 to 250 pounds per acre of fertilizer, in order to give the young crop quickly available plant food, which will cause it to make an early vigorous start. If you are sowing this seed on top of fall sown rye, follow the seeding by harrowing the rye, being sure that the harrows run with the rows and not across them. This harrowing will bury the sweet clover seed and should give it a good start. If you are fertilizing the rye at the time of seeding sweet clover, I would advise drilling or broadcasting the fertilizer before you harrow the crop. The second year's growth of sweet clover should be plowed under as soon as it has made maximum growth in early spring. Sweet clover will add considerable organic matter and some nitrogen, since it has on its roots, nodules where the sweet clover bacteria live. These bacteria have the power of taking nitrogen out of the soil air and incorporating it in the roots of the sweet clover plants so that the soil is richer in nitrogen after growing sweet clover than it was before.

Question—S. J.—I would like to know how to get a sure catch of clover and how to test seed. I work 20 acres, keep two horses and two cows. I sowed four acres of rye on wheat stubble last fall and pastured it. Good stand of rye, and now I want to seed this rye with clover and a little alfalfa. How would you do it to get best results? Would you harrow it a little and seed and then go over it with a weeder? I also want to know how to seed in barley. Which is the best barley? Which is the best barley to sow, and where can I get it?

Answer—The answer to question No. 1 covers the answer to the first part of question No. 2, granted that your rye crop has not made too great a growth. If it has made too great a growth already to allow harrowing, do not attempt clover seeding until next season. Clover seed should be sown on top of the winter wheat or rye as soon as the frost is out of the ground in the spring. It should be immediately harrowed in.

Barley is sown in the same way as wheat or oats; that is, if you have a grain drill suited to the sowing of wheat or oats, it is also adjustable to the seeding of barley. If not, prepare the seed-bed well and then scatter evenly broadcast a bushel and a

half to a bushel and three pecks to the acre of good barley seed. A variety that has given the best results in Ontario is Mandseuri. This is a variety developed by Prof. C. A. Zavitz of Ontario Agricultural College. In recent years a selection has been made from this barley under the name of O. A.C. No. 21. This is superior in strength of straw and is a little heavier yielding than the average barley in Ontario. You can locate seed of it by addressing Prof. C. A. Zavitz, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

Question—C. D.—Could you give me information concerning the seeding of sweet clover with fall wheat. Would the clover be all right sown in the spring the same as June clover? How would you sow it? Would you drill it in, or would a drill cut the wheat roots too much? How much would you sow per acre?

Answer—Sweet clover can be seeded with fall wheat and rye, as described in answer to question No. 1. The best time to seed it is early in spring. If you have machinery for drilling the seed, you can get a little even distribution and the seed will be planted at an even depth. Be sure and do not get it planted too deep. As a rule an inch to an inch and a half is deep enough for clover seed.

Question—J. R. M.—(1) I have a piece of old meadow in which I want to plant potatoes. Have plenty of manure for same. I want to plow potatoes in. Would you advise putting manure on sod, plow potatoes in, and disc-harrow after plowing?

(2) How deep should sod be plowed for potatoes?

(3) When is the best time to plant potatoes to get the best yielding crops?

(4) Does rye cut green make good horse feed for winter feeding?

Answer—In preparing your old meadow for a potato patch, I would advise plowing down the sod, about five or six inches deep. If the manure is well rotted, apply about five loads to the acre, and then disk and harrow it into the soil thoroughly. If it is fresh manure, do not put it on your potato patch, since it tends to harbor potato scab spores. In order to get largest yields of best quality potatoes you will do well to add, in addition to the manure that you put on the soil, about 50 lbs. of a fertilizer carrying 3 to 4% ammonia and from 8 to 10% available phosphoric acid, and possibly 1% potash. Scatter 200 lbs. of this fertilizer per acre over the ground before the last harrowing, which will work it into the soil. At the time you are planting your potatoes strike the plow furrows and then scatter a light dusting of fertilizer all up the furrow. Follow this by putting in a light covering of soil over the fertilizer, then drop the potatoes and cover as usual. Potatoes should not be planted until there is reasonable certainty of the early sprouting tubers escaping frost. In the central part of Ontario, this would delay the planting until early in May.

Rye cut green makes a fair quality hay. If allowed to grow until it is thoroughly ripened, the straw is relatively poor and lacks nourishment. Henry, in his "Feeds and Feeding," says, "Cereal hay (which includes rye) may often be advantageously employed for horse feeding. However, rye should be used in moderation. In actual practice we have found it to give horses indigestion if they are allowed to feed too freely upon it."

Barley is sown in the same way as wheat or oats; that is, if you have a grain drill suited to the sowing of wheat or oats, it is also adjustable to the seeding of barley. If not, prepare the seed-bed well and then scatter evenly broadcast a bushel and a

half to a bushel and three pecks to the acre of good barley seed. A variety that has given the best results in Ontario is Mandseuri. This is a variety developed by Prof. C. A. Zavitz of Ontario Agricultural College. In recent years a selection has been made from this barley under the name of O. A.C. No. 21. This is superior in strength of straw and is a little heavier yielding than the average barley in Ontario. You can locate seed of it by addressing Prof. C. A. Zavitz, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

CONCRETE ON THE FARM

Its Low First and Its Durability Make Concrete An Economical Material.

The use of concrete by the farmer has become quite general throughout the country, a condition undoubtedly brought about by reason of the economy which attends the use of concrete. It is usually a simple matter for a farmer to obtain sand and gravel and the only other material needed is the cement, which can now be obtained at a price easily within the reach of all.

Probably the first use to which concrete was put on the farm was for the building of foundations for houses, barns and other buildings.

The concrete root cellar is a farm structure which has found great popularity. Vegetables, and particularly potatoes, must be protected from cold. A concrete root cellar, built into the ground on a side hill, not only makes freezing impossible but in addition affords protection from water and from burrowing animals, such as rats, mice and squirrels, and is easily kept clean. A six-inch layer of gravel or cinders is first placed and well tamped and on top of this is laid a six-inch concrete floor. The following day the walls, which should be 8 inches thick, are erected. The earth bank can be used for the outside wall forms and it is only necessary to erect inside forms, which consist of 1 inch sheeting with 2" x 4" studding spaced 18 inches, centre to centre and braced across between walls. The roof should be 6 inches thick rising to a peak, reinforced with 3-8 inch rods, spaced 5 inches apart, running from eave to peak and 3-8 inch rods spaced 18 inches apart running from end to

end. A ventilator can be provided by the simple process of embedding a six-inch tile drain on end in the concrete.

Perhaps nothing is a more decided improvement to the farm than the replacing of the old style cow stable by one having a concrete floor with a drop gutter, pipe stanchions and pipe stall partitions. At a step one goes from the rotting timbers, the germs and the foul smells of a stable which it is impossible to clean, to one which is the last word in cleanliness and hygienic construction. This too is an improvement which is very easily accomplished. A five-inch concrete floor is laid on six inches of well-tamped cinders or gravel, the floor consisting, in cross section, of an alley 4' 6" wide, a drop gutter 1' 4" wide, 6 inches below the alley level, a stall 4' 8" deep raised 2 inches above the level of the alleyway, a manger wall 7 inches high and 6 inches thick, a manger 1' 6" wide sloping to a feedway 4 feet wide, 8 inches above the stall floor. If two rows of cows are to be kept in the stable this cross-section may be repeated on the other side of the building, in such a manner that the cattle either face each other or are placed back to back, as may be preferred.

There are many other ways in which concrete can be employed with great advantage on the farm, such as fence posts, dairy houses, ice houses, poultry houses and piggeries, springs, wells, cisterns and watering troughs, drains and septic tanks, bee cellars, bridges and culverts, chimneys, fireplaces, dipping vats, engine bases, feed troughs, porches and retaining walls.

CANADIAN GRAINS.

Varieties Recommended For Use In Ontario.

It is not the policy of the Experimental Farms to advise the cultivation of new varieties of grain which have not yet been sufficiently tested in Canada, or which when tried have shown no superiority over older and better known sorts.

The varieties here recommended have been thoroughly tested and have shown excellent qualities. While they may not be adapted to every condition of soil and climate, they have demonstrated their suitability for large areas in the provinces for which they are recommended.

Other very good sorts, almost or quite equal to those mentioned, could have been added to the list, but it appears undesirable to recommend an unnecessarily large number of varieties.

Spring Wheat.—Red Fife and White Fife are good standard sorts but rather late in ripening in northern localities.

Huron, Marquis and Early Red Fife are earlier in ripening.

All the varieties mentioned are good for bread-making, but Huron is not equal in this respect to the others. It is, however, particularly vigorous and productive and is highly recommended.

In extreme northern districts, Prelude will be found valuable if the soil is fairly rich and the rainfall sufficient.

In Southern Ontario, the very late variety, Blue Stem, gives good results. It is rather more resistant to drought than most sorts. Goose wheat is useful in extremely dry localities, though the price of this variety is often quite low, as it is not used for bread-making. Kubanka, closely resembling Goose, makes excellent bread, but it is so different from ordinary wheats that millers object to grinding it. Goose is usually more productive than Kubanka.

Oats.—Banner and Ligowo are two of the best sorts. Ligowo is slightly the earlier in ripening, but generally produces a smaller crop. Daubeney may be used where extreme earliness is desired. O.A.C. No. 72, (a selection from Siberian), is a very productive, late-maturing variety.

Barley.—Manchurian and Ontario Agricultural College No. 21 are recommended among the six-row sorts.

Duckbill, and the best strains of Chevalier are recommended among the two-row sorts.

No varieties of beardless or hullless barley can be recommended. Success (beardless) is of very early ripening habit.

Peas.—Among yellow peas, Arthur is most highly recommended for earliness and productiveness. Golden Vine, Chancellor and White Marrowfat are also good sorts.

Prussian Blue, Wisconsin Blue and English Grey are good colored peas.—Experimental Farms Note.

Pure Water for Soldiers.

Formerly much sickness in armies was caused by drinking impure water—not only typhoid, but other maladies, such as dysentery. Soldiers, if thirsty, would drink from a swamp or a puddle. But nowadays this matter is looked after with utmost care, precaution being taken to examine every source of water supply for troops chemically and bacteriologically. In Europe, a special caution has to be exercised against the possible poisoning of wells—this being reported from France as the latest thing in "frightfulness."

The oat cakes of Scotland are said to approach nearer the primitive type of bread than anything else known today.

Sheep Notes

Only one thing better than a good sheep—a better one.

It is a hard tug on ewes to suckle lambs almost as big as themselves. Separate them before the lambs are too big.

Set your mind on having a nice wether for your own meat. No finer meat in the world.

The sweetest mutton ever made was from feeding barley with plenty of grass and hay.

The finer clover is in leaf and stem, the better sheep like it. That is why alfalfa and alsike are in such favor. The wool a sheep bears will pay its way on the farm.

Get the sheep out on the pasture while the bite is short.

Give a good feeding of hay in the morning before turning to pasture.

When the flock has been eating roots, the change to the fresh grass is not so relaxing.

Any change in feed, even from dry hay to grass, should be made with care.

The Dairy

The cream from different breeds of cows does not churn alike.

The fat globules in the milk of a Jersey or a Guernsey cow are larger than those of other breeds, and consequently break more easily.

If the milk and cream containing large fat globules and milk containing small fat globules are mixed, there will be a loss in the churning.

It is all right to divide the calves with the boys, but don't forget to divide the proceeds of the sales, too.

Health and wealth in stables with pure air everywhere.

The cheapest winter feed that can be produced for the dairy cow is a combination of alfalfa and ensilage.

The one safe guide in ascertaining any cow's annual production of milk and fat is the constant use of the scales and test.

Apple Spray Schedule.

Before buds start, dormant spray—lime-sulphur 1 to 8, for scale and blister mite.

When leaves of blossom buds are out a quarter to half an inch—delayed dormant spray—lime-sulphur 1 to 8 for scale and blister mite; "black leaf 40" three-quarter pint in 100 gallons for aphids; arsenate of lead 5-6 pounds in 100 gallons for leaf roller and case bearers. (If this spray is applied it will not be necessary to make the "dormant" application.)

When blossoms show pink—blossom pink spray; lime-sulphur 1 to 40 for scale; arsenate of lead 5-6 pounds in 100 gallons for bud moth, case bearers, etc.; "black leaf 40" 1 pint in 100 gallons for dark apple red bug.

When the last of the petals are falling—calyx spray, lime-sulphur 1 to 40 for scale; arsenate of lead 5-6 pounds in 100 gallons for codling moth; "black leaf 40" one pint in 100 gallons for bright apple red bug.

Later sprays to be determined by weather conditions and control of scale; arsenate of lead 5-6 pounds in 100 gallons for codling moth and other caterpillars.

The Problem Solved.

"Well, Jimmy," said his Aunt Nettie, "shall I carry your bat and ball for you?"

"No, auntie," replied the little fellow. "Me tarry bat an' ball; oo tan tarry me."

Twelve to fifteen bushels of potatoes are required to plant an acre when the potatoes are cut two eyes to a piece.



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.

H. S. S.—1. As almost every one from fifteen to fifty is wearing her skirt short, you need have no fear of not being in the mode if your skirts are within an inch or two of your boots. 2. As to the important matter of wearing your hair up, you will be so much more sensible to wear it hanging, clasped at the back with a barrette or ribbon-bow, which is the most suitable style for a girl of sixteen. Of course, you have probably been told this before, but it is true. Remember, in a year or two you will be putting it up, and must wear it so for the remainder of your life.

D. K.—1. Yes, a pacifier for the baby is most injurious and should on no account be permitted. Continuous sucking on any nipple is likely to cause adenoids, enlarged tonsils, protruding teeth, and misshapen jaws. 2. Headache is not a disease, it is a symptom. When your head pains you, look for the cause. And by all means do not merely try to stop the headache. This can be done in a good many ways without correcting the cause of the pain. But no relief is made; you have only destroyed the danger signal which has been trying to tell you that something is the matter with you—that you are not a healthy person. See a doctor.

N. M.—It is usually advisable to allow children to have candy in moderation. Candy is largely sugar, and sugar has a high food value, as it supplies heat and energy. Most children over two or three years of age may usually be given candy in small amounts with one of their daily meals. It should be pure, hard candy that can be sucked, preferably homemade; not of the chocolate cream order that is usually macerated in the mouth and hastily swallowed.

CUTE HUNS BUY HEATHER.

Extraordinary Variety of Material Used in Modern Warfare.

Wherever opportunity has offered, Germany has been importing vast quantities of heather from Scandinavia, and the English people, who heard of this from Danish agents, were at first a good deal puzzled.

Now the mystery is explained. The heather is laid in thick layers in front of their trenches, and when a cloud of poison gas begins to drift across is at once fired. The heat of the fierce blaze naturally creates an upward current, and the gas is thus carried up and dissipated harmlessly.

The variety of material used in modern warfare is simply extraordinary. \$6.60 a hundredweight was paid last summer by the French for dried walnut leaves. It is said that these are used for staining the faces and hands of sharpshooters so as to darken their complexions.

We know that white mice used to be kept in submarines to give timely notice of the escape of injurious gases. It appears that there is now a demand for snails for the French aircraft service. These apparently useless creatures have, it seems, a most

marked sense of balance. They know instantly when one side or the other of an aeroplane is higher or lower than the opposite side, and immediately begin climbing up the incline so caused. A pilot, therefore, has only to place a few snails on the fuselage of his machine, in front of him, and can then get an indication of his balance with a minimum of trouble. It should be added that, when in cloud, it is next to impossible to judge of the tilt of a plane without some special tell-tale.

What He Didn't Do.

"Well, Tommy," said father, as his young hopeful returned from school, "what's the matter? Your eyes look very red."

Little Tommy hung his head shamefacedly.

"Come, now, sonny, speak up! Answer your father," said his fond mamma.

"I have been thrashed," said Tommy, "for something I didn't do."

"What a shame!" said his parents in chorus. "And how very unfair. What was it, old chap?"

"A sum," came the brief reply.

Vultures have no feathers on the head or neck.

FOOD SHORTAGE SUGGESTIONS

Beans Contain a Large Amount of Protein and Their Food Value Is Therefore High.

By Henry G. Bell, Agronomist.

Beans.

Crop reports indicate what may amount to a desperate shortage in food next winter. What this country needs more than anything else is high food value crops in as small bulk as possible; food that will keep; food of minimum bulk which can be readily stored and shipped.

An acre of beans, yielding 28 bushels, produces as much heat and energy-producing food as an acre of wheat yielding 20 bushels. A 28-bushel-to-the-acre crop of beans produces over 2½ times as much flesh-producing food as a 20-bushel-to-the-acre crop of wheat.

Ontario produces over 800,000 bushels of beans on 51,000 acres. The average yield is 16.3 bushels per acre.

An acre of beans produces from 13 to 20 bushels of dried beans.

Beans are being contracted for at \$8 to \$9 a bushel.

One bushel of small navy beans, or 1½ bushels of kidney beans plants an acre, in rows or drills 28 inches apart.

Beans should not be planted till danger from frost is past. They mature in 90 to 100 days. Planting dates vary from May 15th to June 15th.

Beans are suited to soils that will grow corn and wheat. In wheat growing sections they would be a splendid substitute where winter wheat has killed out.

Bean Seed-Seed Points.

1. Beans thrive best on well-drained soil.

2. If a soil is sour, apply 1 ton

ground limestone or ½ ton air-slaked lime to the acre.

3. Prepare medium deep, fairly firm seed-bed by plowing, disking and harrowing.

4. For best results, fertilize the crop with 200 to 600 lbs. to the acre of fertilizer carrying 1 to 2% ammonia, 8 to 10% phosphoric acid, and 1 to 3% potash.

This fertilizer is best applied by drilling it into the seed-bed through the fertilizer dropper of a grain drill. If you do not have a drill, scatter the fertilizer evenly over the bean ground and work it into the soil by disking and harrowing before the beans are planted. This available plant food will increase bean yields and hasten the ripening of the crop.

In cultivating the crop, be careful to work the soil shallow each cultivation. Do not cultivate after the beans begin to flower.

Buy healthy seed if possible. Some growers claim that spraying bean crops with Bordeaux mixture (5 lbs. copper sulphate, 5 lbs. quick lime and 50 gallons water) controls bean disease.

Do not work among beans on a damp day or before the dew is gone. The spores of bean diseases are carried on tools and shoes. Disinfect these by dipping them in a wash of one pint formalin to 20 gallons of water.

Beans may be more effective than bullets.

A large crop of beans will supply the most non-perishable food material in smallest bulk for our armies, our allies and ourselves. High prices are almost certain.

Poultry

Hints on Goose Culture.

While geese live to a great age, the ganders are usually unreliable as breeders after about nine years old. Females, however, have been bred at from fifteen to eighteen years of age. An indication of advanced years is an abdominal pouch of considerable size.

Geese do not reach maturity until their second or third year, and their eggs do not show strong fertility.

Being naturally a grazing animal, the goose is provided with a bill that has sharp interlocking serrated edges, designed to cut and divide vegetable tissues easily, and the tongue at the tip is covered with hard hair-like projections pointing toward the throat, which serve to convey the bits of grass and leaves into the throat quickly and surely.

For a start, a gander and two geese are sufficient. Their eggs being very fertile, as a rule, quite a number can be hatched each year.

It requires a full month to hatch a goose egg, and incubation is performed by either a hen or a goose. A good-sized hen will cover five eggs, and a goose can take care of as many as fifteen. It is seldom that any of the goslings are lost, except through accident or exposure to hard storms while still very young.

Hogs

There is a theory that the way to keep a hog well is to keep him and his food and surroundings clean. Worth trying.

The sooner the pigs are all out on pasture the better. It is natural for hogs to eat grass.

A good hog pasture cuts the cost of growing pigs and hogs in two.

Many men seem to ignore the need and craving for grass that is as natural to a pig as it is to a cow.

A young farmer grew a lot of pigs last year on clover and alfalfa pasture. He fitted them for the butcher on sugar beets and corn grown on the farm.

That pork was surely healthy, and cost less than it would have done under less intelligent management.

The feeding period of the hog is short, and the more quickly it is grown the greater the profit.

The pigs need shade in the pasture. There should be trees as well as shelter.

Do not let the little pigs hang over a high trough—or they will grow crooked in the backs.

A showery day is the best time to set asparagus.

When a man becomes thoroughly contented he has outlived his usefulness.

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
Threeply Roofings.
Felt Sheeting of all kinds.
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Garden tools of all descriptions
Horse-Fork Rope at last year's Prices.

Let us give you quotations on the
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What?

About everything you need in enamelware,
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Harness Parts, Whips, Rugs, Halters, Sweat-pads, etc.
Tudhope Buggies and Expresses.
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Needles and Albums always in Stock. Repairs promptly
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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
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Exceptional this Spring.

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Flour, Bran, Shorts, Middlings, Cornmeal, Oatmeal,
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All grinding guaranteed. Grinding Saturday's Only.

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Suit made to your
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Your choice of the best Worsted
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Extra Special in Men's and Boy's
Ready-made Suits.

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

Also a large assortment of Boots
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I can offer you some great values.

Your Inspection Invited.

Boots Repaired. - - - Tel. 65

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Terms to suit Purchasers.

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The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XLII

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, JUNE 22, 1917.

NO. 21

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

\$25.00 REWARD.

The above reward will be paid for information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of the party who poisoned my dog. Sunday afternoon, the 17th inst. A. G. McARTHUR

CENTRAL MEAT MARKET

Wholesale and Retail
Phone 55

A. RAYMOND

Main Street, Lachute

ARRIVED.—2500 bushels No. 1 Western Feed Oats to be sold at \$2.50 per bushel.

H. WALSH & SON,
St. Andrews.

LOTS FOR SALE.—Burial lots, half lots or single graves. Anyone wishing to purchase above in the Lachute Protestant Cemetery, can do so by calling or phone to J. W. GALL, Sec'y.

FOR SALE.—A Motor Boat. Apply to MRS. HOLLAND, Ivan Bower.

VACANT LOTS FOR SALE.

Vacant building lots for sale situated on Robert Street, Vary Street, Grace Street, also dwelling-house West Ward. Terms to suit purchaser. Apply to T. DALLAIRE, 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. J. 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.

TEACHER WANTED.—For Mirabel School, No. 1. Term to month. Apply to R. DODG, Sec'y, Lachute R. R. No. 3.

When you are thinking of travelling, either by Lake or Rail, Call upon J. S. GILES, Agent

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

CRESWELL'S

Canada Cement
Prices Right

R. Creswell Regist'd.

LOCAL NEWS

Mr. and Mrs. John McFaul spent the week end in Montreal.

Mrs. S. Goldworthy and children spent this week in Ottawa.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Deacon spent the week end at Morrin Heights.

Capt. John Earle spent the early part of this week in Shawbridge.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Cudler were in Montreal for a few days this week.

Mrs. Barr and Miss Lily Parr, of Montreal, are spending this week in town.

Miss Murray Wilson is spending a couple of weeks in Montreal and other points.

Miss Lizzie Robinson has returned to the city, after a pleasant visit with her mother.

Mr. and Mrs. Blair, of Packham, Ont. were guests of Miss Buchanan this week.

Mrs. Robt. Miller and children left on Thursday for a month's visit to 16 Island Lake.

Miss Marcella Cameron, of Grenville, is the guest of the Misses S. E. Smith this week.

Mr. T. B. Bea and son Stanley, of Montreal, were in town for a few days this week.

Mrs. Floyd, of Verdun is visiting her sister Mrs. Wilbur Walker for the summer months.

Miss Middleton, of Point Fortune, was the weekend guest of her brother Mr. A. Middleton.

Miss Vivian Strong who has been the guest of Mrs. John Boyd, returned home to Montreal on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. O. Woods and family, of Vanhook Hill, were guests of Mrs. J. McGilivray on Sunday.

Miss Ford of Portage la Prairie and Mrs. Ellery of Montreal are the guests of Mrs. Mac Smith this week.

Mrs. H. J. Deacon returned on Saturday from a month's visit with friends in Renfrew and other points.

Mr. and Mrs. John McFaul were in Montreal on Wednesday attending the funeral of the late Miss Richardson.

Rev. F. Forsythe, and Mr. Stanley Richardson, are attending the Baptist convention at Osgoode, Ont. this week.

Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Robt. and son of Vancouver, B. C. were guests of Mrs. Robt. McArthur for a few days this week.

The many friends of Lieut. Leslie Parker of the Aviation Corp. will be grieved to hear that he is reported missing.

The Fourth Annual Picnic at Edina, will take place on Monday, July 2nd, at Jos. Moncrieffs' grove. All friends welcome.

Church of England services will be held (D.V.) in Lachute parish on Sunday June 24th as follows:—Lachute 10.30 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Brownsburg 3 p.m.

Mrs. E. Roberts of Westmount, Miss R. Atkinson and Miss L. Wait, of Montreal, are spending a month's visit the guests of Mrs. H. E. Underhill.

The many friends of Nurse Agnes Richardson, of Montreal, will be grieved to hear of her death, which occurred on Tuesday last at the General Hospital, Montreal.

A very successful Congregational Tea was held last Thursday afternoon in the School Room of the Methodist Church. It was decided to close the Ladies Aid meetings till September.

Mr. Gavin Walker, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hope and Mrs. Cottingham were in St. Anne de Belleville last week, attending the Graduation exercises of McDonald College.

We are pleased to notice among those obtaining Model School Diplomas at McDonald, Miss Wilma Joss, Miss Mary Hope, Miss Allison Cottingham and the Elementary School class is led by Miss Violet Rodgers, of Lakefield.

Miss Lizzie M. Morrison, of Arundel also obtained an elementary diploma.

The Ladies of the St. Andrews Presbyterian Church will give an Ice cream and Strawberry Social, in the Town Hall, St. Andrews, on Monday evening, July 2nd, (Dominion Day). Excellent programme. Admission 25cts. Ice cream and cake, or Strawberries and cake, 10cts extra. Come for a good time.

The Young People of Jerusalem and Bethany propose holding their Annual Basket picnic in Fraser's Grove, Friday afternoon, June 29th. Come and bring good weather.

The regular sessions of the East Settlement Sunday School were opened on Sunday last. A very good number were in attendance. Mr. I. McAdam, the Superintendent presided.

The Golden Rule Class held its closing meeting last Sunday Morning. The class has grown from about 15 to over fifty. Rev. Mr. Hayden reviewed the Session's work. Many expressions of appreciation were given and the general hope that next seasons work would be even a greater success. Mr. Hayden expressed his great appreciation of the regular visits to the Class of members of other Churches who had become regular visitors and participated in the discussions. It was decided to adjourn till September.

The closing entertainment of the S. S. S. Club, was held on Friday evening last in McArthur's Hall, when reports were given of the work done during the past season by the Sec. Miss M. Jones, Treas. Miss Sutton and Supervisor Mrs. Winch. A very pleasing feature of the evening was the presentation of a gold pendant to Miss Myra Conlin, President of Club, by the members. A short programme of songs and recitations was given in which Mrs. Lackey, Mrs. W. Deacon, Miss Carr, V. Kettyle, E. Conlin and Mr. Owen Todd took part. Speeches were also given by Rev. Mr. Robt. of Vancouver, Messrs. M. Jones and R. McArthur, after which refreshments were served. The young ladies have a fund in hand, with which they expect to resume work in the fall.

Engagements.

The engagement is announced of Miss Annie E. Miller, daughter of Mrs. John Miller, of Lachute, to Mr. Theron Carpenter, of Ottawa, son of Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Carpenter, Lachute. The marriage to take place quietly on July 2nd, at Montreal.

The engagement is announced of Miss Katherine E. Staniforth, daughter of Mrs. Mary Staniforth, to Mr. J. Bertram Mahon, the marriage will take place early in July.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The following letters have been received by members of the S.S.S. Club.

May 23rd, 1917.

S. S. S. Club
I received your parcel the other day everything O.K. just what a soldier needs in a place like this. I thank you all very kindly for thinking about me. I was very glad to get the socks with the note in the toe, so I am writing these lines just to thank you. The weather here is lovely, business as usual. All the Lachute boys are O.K. I saw Dick Hampton this morning. Thanking you once again. I remain
Yours truly,
W. L. EVANS.

Somewhere in Belgium,
May 28th, 1917

Dear Myra,
Received your nice parcel yesterday and it was appreciated very much. I can tell you. Thanking all the members of the Club for their kindness to us boys out here. I sent you a post card yesterday as I didn't expect to get time to write a letter. All the boys are well including Cecil. We are having very warm weather out here. Put it is a lot better than raining all the time. I am writing this letter with the pencil I received in your parcel and its a dandy. I hope all you girls enjoyed yourselves on the 24th of May. I was in the trenches then but was quite happy. I would of liked to have been in Lachute. Well as news is very scarce in this country I will have to close for this time. Again thanking you all for your kindness towards us boys. Hoping this finds you all in the very best of health and also enjoying yourselves. As this leaves me the same at present. I remain
Yours Sincerely,
FRANK BOA.

MARRIAGES.

WARWICK-PLUMMER.—At the Methodist Parsonage, on Thursday evening, June 21st, by the Rev. F. J. Hayden, John Douglas Warwick to Edith Victoria Plummer, both of Brownsburg.

WEDDING BELLS.

MILLAR-NICOLL.

A quiet wedding took place at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Millar, Winnipeg, on Saturday evening June 9th, at seven o'clock, when Margaret daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Nicoll, of Upper Lachute, was united in marriage to Mr. Raymond B. Millar son of James A. Millar, Huntingdon. The officiating pastor being the Rev. H. Crozier, of Chalmers Presbyterian Church. The bride who was unattended wore a dress of white silk crepe. After the ceremony refreshments were served to a few intimate friends.

REID-BUTLER.

The marriage of Miss Edith Rosie Butler youngest daughter of Mrs. J. Butler, of Brownsburg, to Mr. Frances Rupert Reid, son of Mr. Frances Reid, of Toronto, took place at the residence of the brides mother, on June the 18th. The immediate relatives were the only guests at the wedding ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. J. Lackey, the bride wore a gown of white chiffon tulle and chamois lace, and veil of net with pearl band cap-fashion, and carried a bouquet of white carnations. Mr. Harold Butler gave away his sister. The maid of honor was Miss Florence Butler, who was gowned in pink voile and ecru lace, and carried pink carnations. Miss D. Platt, of Saratoga Springs, niece of the bride, attended as flower girl. The bride and bridegroom left on Monday night for a trip to Toronto and Niagra Falls.

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



Anna Case, of the Metropolitan Opera Company, photographed on the stage of the Victoria Theatre in St. Louis, October 21st, 1916, while singing in direct comparison with the New Edison's Re-Creation of her voice.

The music critics of more than three hundred of America's greatest newspapers concede that the New Edison is incomparably superior to all other devices for the reproduction of music. We want you to hear this wonderful new Edison invention. Won't you call at our store and permit us to give you a complimentary demonstration.

Anna Case, was in Montreal last week and delighted her audience with the marvellous rendering of her songs.

Eugene Jousse

Watchmaker, Jeweller and Optician
MAIN STREET, LACHUTE.

THE SENTRY OF THE SEAS

A TORPEDO-BOAT DESTROYER ON THE LOOK-OUT.

An Intimate Glimpse of Real Life on a British Destroyer Patrolling the Coasts.

She was a torpedo-boat destroyer—long, lean, low, and black. That is, she was black where the salt of the sea had not bitten deep enough to turn her paint a neutral color, or where patches of red rust did not show. Fairly battered by wind and weather, she was now getting a worse battering than ever, says a writer in London Answers.

The elements strove to turn her back into harbor; mines and other submerged dangers sought to end her existence; but still she pressed on, carrying out her monotonous work faithfully and well.

On her bridge, clad in his oldest clothes, hidden under a thick, duffle suit, with an ear-protecting hood—this, in turn, being hidden under an oil-skin which utterly refused to keep out the wet any longer, because of its soddenness—was her commanding officer, a mere boy-lieutenant, aged not more than twenty-five. His second in command was a sub-lieutenant, who had as yet to make the acquaintance of a razor.

The Men to Trust.

At the wheel was the coxswain—a bearded, trustworthy, weather-hardened petty officer. He knew his boat—knew every whim and trick. Years of practice in the fat times of peace had taught him exactly what she might be expected to do under certain conditions, when she must be bullied, and when persuaded. He had brought her from under the bows of big, speeding cruisers, when their knife-like stems had threatened certain bisection; had slammed her under the lee of a water-logged, wallowing oilship in the heart of a gale, and held her alongside till the oilship's crew could leap to the destroyer's deck and safety.

Then, also on the bridge, was the signalman—a mighty man of knowledge, specialized in his own particular job, and taking tips from nobody. Never was a signal in that flotilla that he didn't see and know the meaning of. The International Code—that conversational medium between ships of all nationalities—was at his fingers' ends.

Water, Water Everywhere.

On deck, at his station, was the watch on duty. At gun and torpedo-tube they clung and swung and crouched, each peering into the night. Every gun was loaded; the pressure of a trigger would belch forth death and steel. Every torpedo-tube was swung outboard, and the torpedo-heads peered forth over the dark waters as intently as any of the crew.

Like all other destroyers, she refused to ride the waves. Even at twenty knots an hour she sliced through them, so that her deck was eternally wet. Ever a few inches of sea-water surged along them, swirling and curling round the seamen's feet, and occasionally, when the destroyer bowed her proud head to the ocean, a wave bigger than the rest swept along, tearing at the lashings which secured fittings to their places, grabbing at knees and ankles, seeking to drag down to its ever-hungry depths some sacrificial victim. At these times men passed the bight of a rope around their waists and the nearest solid thing, gun-crews clung tensely to elevating and training wheels, tube-crews hugged their weapons with a closeness that was almost amorous. Then, as the danger passed, a snigger of feeling passed after it.

An Eye for Everything.

"Another milestone! Ain't we licking 'em up?" The gunner—a seasoned warrant-officer, who had worked his way upward from boyhood—passed along the decks as opportunity offered, clinging to a three-inch-thick grass-hawser, stretched between bridge and after-gun support, to act as a lifeline.

His job was to keep an eye on everything; to see that all was eternally ready in case of the need for sudden action. On him devolved the responsibility for opening fire as soon as any dark shadows came out of the surrounding blackness, for the rule of

the night at sea in these strenuous times is "Fire first; ask questions afterwards!" But, often enough, there is no afterwards in which to put queries. Also, by means of their own, fellow-destroyers avert the possibility of being fired into by friends, so all is well in that direction.

In the stokeholds, grimy men, clad in the blackest of attire, work in a dim atmosphere that occasionally glows redly as a furnace-door is flung open, in order to feed an ever-crying fire—for this is none of your oil-boats, who eat fuel through a pipe and a disintegrating spray, but one of the older type, which burns black diamonds, and whose every ounce of steam is the result of giant labors. And as they work they balance themselves uncanonically, for a chance roll might send a man reeling against the black boiler faces, and before he could actually realize what had happened his arm might be half roasted.

Ballads of the Sea.

On the mess deck, battered down, and with the white-painted walls exuding sweat in streams, the watch below make the best of their four hours off duty. They know they cannot sleep, and the work they put in as they try to keep their prone position, in spite of the boat's motion, is far harder than that of those at gun or tube.

One man has dug out a battered old melodeon, a second has unearthed a mouth-organ, from which at least a full octave is missing, and these weird instruments lead the choruses of the happy sailor-men. Music-hall songs, plantation ditties, ballads of the old, old sea and its ships, "Keep the Home Fires Burning"—this last with a touch of mockery at the expense of the extinguished mess deck. And then, as the newer things are exhausted, they fall back upon the favorite hymns known and beloved of all sailormen. And, though the end of each verse may be punctuated by a hollow groan of the straining hull, as she surges amid the welter of waters, there is little or no irreverence.

Waiting for "The Day."

Night after night, month after month, destroyers patrol the coasts, waiting and watching for the enemy who may take it into his head to try a "hussar thrust"—a dashing raid upon our defences. Night after night they keep their vigil, without a light, or sound or sight, to break the monotony of the black, bleak hours. Then, at long last, there comes one midnight the loom of a long, low shape, like themselves—a shape which hurries and makes no signal. Follows, then, instant activity. Gun-flashes tear the blackness to shreds, searchlight beams stand and turn it to the broadest day. And, if fate is kind, another enemy craft is removed from the list of its navy.

For ourselves, a battered funnel, half a dozen holes in deck and bulkhead, three inches of print in the newspapers, and a couple of weeks in dockyard hands, during which time the crew enjoy once more "the blessings of the land and the fruits of their labor."

Then—sea again! Patrol night after night, watching and waiting for the dawn of "The Day," praying that it may not long tarry.

The Tact of a Child.

The story comes from London of a little girl who met at tea an officer who had lost a leg as the result of an artillery duel. Presently she went to nursery and got her Noah's Ark. In the presence of the guest she broke off one of the legs of each animal. When asked for an explanation, she answered, "Oh, well, legs are such useless things! All of my animals have one too many!" A child who evinces such delicate courtesy will almost assuredly grow to maturity a member of society universally beloved and welcome for the gift of thoughtful consideration for others. Her imaginative sympathy will prompt her to become "the sweet presence of a good diffused." Her life will be a ministrations without sanctimonious pose, and she will make friends without an effort because it is her nature to be kind.

Basuto Chief's Loyalty.

The British High Commissioner for South Africa reports that the Paramount Chief of Basutoland has forwarded to him the sum of £40,000 as a gift from the Paramount Chief and the Basuto nation to the King for the purposes of the war. The gift has been warmly acknowledged on behalf of his Majesty, who has approved of the money being used for purchasing a number of aeroplanes.

A DAY WITH MR. LLOYD GEORGE

GREAT BRITAIN'S HARD-WORKING PREMIER.

Sketch of a Typical Day in Life of the Man on Whom Depends Britain's Welfare.

Mr. Lloyd George will probably go down to history as the hardest-working premier who has ever represented the British nation.

Living for the most part, on his nervous energy, he is able for five of the seven days in the week to sustain a fifteen-hours' working day, practically every minute of which is devoted to the business of the State, meal times included, and throughout which he labors at the utmost pressure, a high-powered human engine.

His day begins well before breakfast. At half-past seven the long, black despatch box is by his side, and he is immersed in reports from the various Government departments. Pencil notes, initialed "L. G.," indicate his decisions, for he believes, wherever possible, in settling questions straight away.

Business at Breakfast.

Shortly before nine o'clock the despatch box is passed on to his secretaries, who proceed to act on the pencilled instructions.

Breakfast is served at 8.45 a.m.—a very light meal, consisting of porridge or eggs, bread-and-butter, and tea. Mr. Lloyd George eats sparingly, and never exceeds the one cup of tea.

A frequent complaint is that he fails to take any interest in his food. This is easily explained. There is always to each meal—breakfast not excepted—a number of important visitors, either Ministerial colleagues or outside experts, to be consulted, who are encouraged to transact their business just as if they were meeting him under more conventional circumstances.

A Huge Post-Bag.

The conversation at breakfast may be important enough to prolong the meal until ten o'clock. If so, the Premier lights his first cigar, or perhaps smokes a pipeful of tobacco in his favorite old briar.

By ten o'clock he is in the Cabinet Room, that fine chamber, with a sturdy mahogany table, overlooking the garden of 10 Downing Street. His lady secretary, the beautiful Miss Stevenson, and her six assistants of the same sex, have previously gutted the morning postbag of from 700 to 1,000 letters, and the letters and telegrams, which his chief secretaries have selected for his personal and immediate attention, are awaiting him.

The Premier is occupied with his correspondence until eleven o'clock, when there is either a Cabinet meeting or, as of late, a meeting of the Imperial War Council. But frequently he interrupts the work of going through his letters to see Ministers or Government officials whose business is urgent.

His system of answering letters is to ear-mark them with instructions, or very rapidly to dictate the gist of the replies.

Not a Moment Lost.

Having a knack of bringing visitors at once to the point, he is not long in disposing of them, and they go away pleasantly impressed by his hustling, decisive manner.

Mr. Lloyd George remains in the Council Chamber until 2 p.m., when the proceedings for that particular morning terminate. In order that the full agenda may be dealt with, the amount of time that can be devoted to each point is strictly apportioned, with the result that usually from twelve to fifteen separate decisions are made at a sitting.

While the Cabinet or Imperial War Council is sitting a continuous stream of Ministers, secretaries, under-secretaries, heads of departments, and Government officials passes in and out of the room, the reason being that as each question is reached the Premier insists on the experts being called in for consultation.

Lunch, resolving itself into a little fish, or a meat entree, and a milk-pudding, is served at 2.10 p.m. At this frugal repast he is joined by Cabinet colleagues from the morning meeting, and any point that has not been cleared up is further discussed and gener-

ally satisfactorily settled by the time coffee is reached.

At 2.45 p.m. Mr. Lloyd George is back in the Cabinet Room, to deal with telegrams and urgent messages that have arrived in the interval. Important visitors are also seen.

At 3.30 p.m. the afternoon Cabinet Meeting takes place, and until 7.30 p.m., when it breaks up, there is the same procession of officials and experts in and out of the room. For their convenience a waiting room next to the Cabinet Chamber, with an inviting fire, has been specially improvised, and here, until they are wanted, they may read the morning papers or make whatever notes they think will be useful.

Early to Bed.

Distinguished foreigners, diplomats, etc., find 7.30 p.m. a good time to catch the Premier, there being an hour to spare before dinner. This hour he uses to the greatest advantage, reserving it for highly-placed callers, ambassadors, and officers of high rank home from the various theatres of war, who can supplement his knowledge of those particular campaigns by first-hand information.

Dinner is a simple three-course meal, consisting of soup, cutlets, and pudding. In reality, it is an important function, for here the Premier often transacts a great deal of vital business.

At 9.30 p.m. Members of Parliament, or Ministerial colleagues whom he has not seen during the day, look in, and between attending to the contents of the long, black despatch box he is at their disposal until 10.30 p.m., when his day's work is done and he retires to bed.

If he has a speech of international importance to deliver, it must be prepared in this crowded fifteen-hours' day. Where he may rely largely on his gift of extempore oratory his preparation does not exceed the dictation of the headings, and those speeches are best where the spontaneous action of his mind is allowed full scope.

Week-End Rest.

From Saturday afternoon till Monday morning Mr. Lloyd George rests quietly at his country retreat, Walton Heath. He is ready to meet any emergency; but, unless the telephone has urgent news for him, one or other of his secretaries being on duty at Downing Street throughout the week-end, he likes to take things easily for these thirty-six hours, in order to be in fit condition for the strenuous week ahead.

The secret of Mr. Lloyd George's success in dealing with the volume of work that accumulates each day is method. Having a good eye for proportions, he can recognize instinctively the things that are vital. On these he fastens, and never leaves them until they are completely settled.

SALT TREATMENT A SUCCESS.

Wounds Heal More Quickly By the Constant Irritation.

The successful salt-solution treatment of wounds was described by Sir Almroth Wright, its discoverer, at the royal institution the other day, his experiments being illustrated by photographs thrown on a screen.

In certain hospitals in France, said Sir Almroth, soldiers come in within an hour or two of being wounded, and by keeping the wounds constantly irritated they heal within a couple of weeks. The great problem of healing deep wounds is not to kill the microbes, for they multiply again, but to induce the white corpuscles to creep out of the blood-vessels and attack the infecting microbes.

In other words, the problem is to convert dead tissue into living spaces, and to induce the white corpuscles to come out of the blood vessels. After the surgeon has removed all dead tissue the wound is irrigated with weak salt solution and the white corpuscles are coaxed to come out and destroy the microbes.

Germans Wear Paper Boots.

From a reliable source comes the information that the Germans are going very short of many necessities for the supply of their armies, notably leather, which is so scarce that German soldiers have been for long now wearing boots made of a compressed paper substitute. In the Turkish army the leather shortage is such that it has put many divisions right out of the field. In coal and iron ore, however, things are not bad. The Boche has developed extraordinarily large resources in Austria and Poland, which were neglected before Hindenburg took things in hand.

FRENCH WOMEN WIN THE VOTE.

Their Work in War Has Broken Down Prejudice and Converted Parliament.

France is to be the first nation in the Old World to grant suffrage to its women. Female electors twenty-eight or more years of age have a voice in municipal elections in cities of the first and second class on or before July 15 of this year.

This is a stupendous reform, both from the European and Latin perspective, writes a correspondent from France. It is positively assured through a substantial majority in both the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate and is to be granted in gratitude and recognition of the devotion and sacrifice of the women of the nation to the cause of France during the war. The bill will come up for discussion and vote with the approval and favorable consideration of the French Commission for Universal Suffrage, comprising forty members of both houses of Parliament, who have given it their joint official and individual personal approval.

"For about ten years," says Madame Schlumberger, President of the French Union for Suffrage for Women, "eighty active groups of Suffrage for Women Societies have existed in France, to which women in all walks of life were attached. We have worked quietly and persistently within our own land, so much so that little has been heard of our efforts beyond our frontiers. We were working upon lines that we felt would end in success, but we realized that success was far off. Now, through the war, it is coming to us in a modified form. We welcome it in the gratitude it expresses, as well as in partial justice to a just cause."

"We suffragettes of France stand, of course, for everything that suffragists the world over stand for. We want to abolish social evils and particularly the great evil of alcohol, which will hear its first genuine note of doom with the first day the women of France exercise the right of the ballot."

PROTECTION OF N.B. FORESTS.

Imperative Need of Adequate Fire Protection.

The thorough survey of Crown lands undertaken by the New Brunswick Government has already revealed very important facts. The progress report recently submitted calls attention to the fact that while one-third of the total stand consists of hardwood species, including maple, beech and birch, yet these species form only 1.5 per cent. of the annual cut of the province. This indicates clearly the opportunity and the need for the development of industries to utilize this class of material. Those hardwoods are eminently suitable for the manufacture of flooring, chairs, turnery, etc. There is also a large amount of poplar suitable for the manufacture of soda pulp.

It is estimated roughly, on the basis of present information, that on the entire Crown land area fires have, during the past 40 years, caused a loss of stumpage that would now be worth \$14,280,000, with a potential manufactured value of some \$80,000,000. These figures indicate the enormous losses that result from repeated forest fires. The results thus far secured from the investigation amply prove the wisdom of the New Brunswick Government in starting and continuing this study, which will furnish a scientific basis for the administration of Crown lands for many years to come.

As elsewhere throughout the forest sections of Canada, the immediate imperative need is for adequate protection against fire. The New Brunswick Government now has this whole matter under consideration, and it is to be assumed that modern and up-to-date methods will be put into effect, following the progressive lead taken in some of the other provinces.

A New War Honor.

A new order is shortly to be instituted, named the order of the British Empire, for special services rendered in connection with the war. Awards will be made to women as well as to men, and will be distributed throughout the Empire.

There will be a number of classes in the order, beginning with grand commander, the next to be knight or lady commander, and in one class awards will be made to men and women who do specially good work in munition factories and similar undertakings. A first list of awards will shortly be published.

AN ARMY AVIATOR'S LUCK.

Miraculous Good Fortune Alone Saved His Life.

Many an aviator among the nations owes his life to miraculous good fortune, like the British air man whose escape is described in Tales of the Flying Services by Mr. C. G. Grey.

An officer went out on a bombing expedition and met a German machine. In order to save weight he had left his small arms behind him, but he thought it was a pity to pass by a good target, and so he decided to drop a bomb on him. But dropping a bomb on a swiftly moving mark is not the same as firing at a fixed point. So he missed the German. Unfortunately for him he also exposed himself to the fire of the enemy, and received a rifle bullet in the thigh.

To be strictly accurate, the bullet struck his trousers pocket, hit a five-franc piece, broke itself and the coin, and distributed the assorted pieces of metal about the lower part of his body.

Feeling that he was badly hit, the pilot shut off his engine and dived for the ground from a height of about six thousand feet. When he was a thousand feet from the ground he espied some aeroplanes in a field, and, not knowing whether he was over German or French territory, he made up his mind to land among the aeroplanes, certain that if they did happen to be German machines, he would be well treated by the flying corps.

Two hundred feet aboveground he completely lost consciousness, but in some curious subconscious way he made a perfect landing—right alongside a British motor ambulance. So well did he land that for some minutes no one troubled about him. When they did go to look they found a badly wounded officer in a state of collapse.

He was promptly put into the ambulance and sent off to the hospital. There it was found that the bullet had cut a large artery and that the pilot would have bled to death in a few minutes if the bullet had not also cut a muscle, which had sprung back and wrapped itself like a piece of elastic round the artery and formed, as it were, an automatic tourniquet.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC WORKER.

Prince Henry's Ambitions Lie in the Direction of Army and Air Service.

Recently a number of people were watching a very busy and animated scene. It was near Didcot Junction in England, where some hundreds of Eton boys had turned out to help the Army Ordnance Corps. They pushed trolleys, hauled wagons, and loaded trucks with an eager zest which any man of military age might envy.

One of the most enthusiastic workers was a slight, fair-haired, fresh-complexioned lad, who was always to the fore in any job going.

"Why, the laddie's cut his finger!" suddenly exclaimed an elderly farmer's wife who was looking on. "It's a bad cut, too, see how it's bleeding. I wonder if he'd let me bind it up for him to keep it free of dirt?"

"I shouldn't bother if I were you, ma'am," interrupted an Eton boy, who was standing near. "It's Prince Henry, the King's son, you know, and he simply hates being fussed."

"That the King's son!" said the farmer's wife in amazement. "Why, he's working harder than the lot of them put together. Dear me, dear me, but I'm going to offer to bind his finger all the same."

But before she could reach him the lad in the grey trousers, sweater, and house cap had joined fifty other lads on a hauling job, and, with a handkerchief roughly tied round the injured hand, was busy tugging away at a thick rope with the rest.

It is Prince Henry's one regret that he is not yet old enough to join the army like his brother, the Prince of Wales.

Prince Henry was 17 on March 31. He is a member of the Eton College Officers' Training Corps, and last August spent a week in camp at Tadworth with a battalion over 400 strong.

Besides that of seeing service on the battlefield he has one other great ambition, that of being an airman.

British Admiralty chemists have perfected a device for generating in a few minutes sufficient smoke to mask a vessel for hours. All vessels are being fitted up with the device as a means of escape from submarines.

The Doings of the Duffs.



Hard to Drop Meat?
All depends on what you eat as a substitute. It is a good time to study "food value." You may be eating the wrong foods, the foods that cost most and give the least nutriment. **Shredded Wheat Biscuit** contains more real, body-building nutriment, pound for pound, than meat, eggs or potatoes and costs much less. Two of these Biscuits with milk and a little fruit make a nourishing meal at a cost of a few cents. Make Shredded Wheat your "meat." A satisfying breakfast on which to start the day's work. It is ready-cooked and ready-to-eat. Made in Canada.

Seasonable Modes



Every well-regulated wardrobe will contain at least one coat dress of heavy linen this summer. The very smart model illustrated is made in one-piece style. It has large pockets, a belt and sailor collar made of a contrasting shade of linen. Buttons and stitching perform the duties of trimming. McCall Pattern No. 7799, Ladies' Coat Dress; round or inset length. In 5 sizes; 34 to 42 bust. Price, 20 cents.



Cool white organza edged with lace fashions this dainty Empire frock. The soft, gathered bertha in front makes

THE LIFTUP



(Patented)
BIAS FILED CORSETS
The Support You Need and Just Where You Need It.
All the latest styles of corsets to suit any figure.
Representatives Wanted
BIAS CORSETS LIMITED
BY BRITAIN ST. TORONTO.

this design doubly attractive, and the short puffed sleeves are so quaint and pretty. McCall Pattern No. 7706, Child's Empire Dress; straight gathered skirt. In 4 sizes; 1 to 6 years. Price, 15 cents.
These patterns may be obtained from your local McCall dealer or from The McCall Co., 70 Bond St., Toronto, Dept. W.

CHEATING THE U-BOATS.

New Idea Which May Overcome the Submarine Menace.

America, according to all accounts, is showing the Allies the true way out of the U-boat peril. It is not a method which gives sudden and immediate relief, but it is likely to be of vast utility if the war lasts twelve months longer and more. It is one of those far-sighted plans which take Time by the forelock—plans which have served the Hun in good stead in the past, and will serve well in the future.

It is an application of the old saying about not having all your eggs in one basket. This is the age of huge ships, and in peace times big ships are cheaper in every way than small ones. But a well-aimed torpedo sinks a fifteen-thousand-tonner as easily as it sinks a trawler, and a tremendous cargo is got rid of at one blow.

Now the idea is to have fifteen ships of one thousand tons, instead of one of fifteen thousand. Even a U-boat can't be in fifteen places at one and the same time, and if five of these boats are sunk, ten get through with their invaluable loads of corn and leather and timber and sugar.

These small boats, being standardized and built on speedy lines, will go far to counter the menace in the near future, for just as Britons proved that munition-making can be speeded up beyond a point even unimaginable before the war, so can ship-building, if the problem is only tackled with that determination which is a British characteristic.

ST. VITUS DANCE

Even the Most Severe Cases Can be Cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Is your child fidgety, restless or irritable? Are the hands shaky or the arms jerky? Does the face twitch? Do the legs tremble or drag? These are signs of St. Vitus Dance, a nervous disease which is confined chiefly to young children, but which often affects highly-strung women, and sometimes men. St. Vitus Dance is caused by disordered nerves, due to poor blood, and is always cured by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which fill the veins with new, rich, red blood, strengthening the nerves, and thus drawing out the disease. Here is proof:—Mrs. John A. Cumming, Lower Caledonia, N.S., says:—"When my daughter Myrtle was about nine years of age she became afflicted with St. Vitus Dance. The trouble ultimately became so bad that she could not hold anything in her hands, and had to be fed like a child. She could not even walk across the floor without help. She was treated for some time by a physician, but did not show any improvement. One day a neighbor said she had read of a case of St. Vitus Dance cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and we decided to give this medicine a trial. By the time the third box was used there was some improvement in her condition, and we continued giving her the pills for about a month longer when she was entirely cured, and has not since had the least return of the trouble.

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

IS IT SOCIALISM?

By Chas. M. Bice, Denver, Colo.

The European conflict, with its far-reaching consequences, has forced mankind into strange and weird situations, and compelled the adoption of policies to meet the situation which are strangely Utopian and dreamed of only by such visionary wind-jammers as Debs, Bellamy and their like.

Undoubtedly, a double emergency exists in the United States, if not throughout the world, and to meet it extreme measures must be adopted. War of unheard of proportions is harrying a continent, and it is fast reaching out to embrace every nation under the sun. Millions of men heretofore engaged in the productions of the soil are now, and for nearly three years have been, doing nothing towards production, but everything within their power, aided by the science of destruction, to make the land barren. Then, as if all nature were in full accord with the plan of destruction, meteorological conditions have prevailed that have reduced production in all cereal exporting countries far below the normal average.

We must meet this conspiracy of ambitious man and Mother Nature, and about the only weapon we have is to follow Europe in stimulating and conserving life's necessities.

The U. S. proposes to fix a maximum price for most of the foods and clothing materials, and the first step in this direction is to cut out the speculator and the middleman, and arrest all combinations formed to unduly raise the prices of necessities. Thus the federal government will assume control of all food receptacles,



Fly Poisons Attract Both Flies and Babies

In the last three years the price has risen for fly poisoning—large proportion fatal. The innocent-looking can with its sweetened wick—the sancer of poison paper—both contain arsenic, deadliest of poisons. No mother would put fly poison within her children's reach if she realized the danger. Yet 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. 12.

Other fly poisons mentioned, which should be made, merely for the purpose of extermination, of those composed of arsenic. First, arsenic poisoning through the use of such compounds is the most frequent, and even to the remotest of children, poisoning to arsenic, arsenic and arsenic. It is believed that the most reported case, by any means, occurred in the home, described by the above, where a child, by eating arsenic, was poisoned, and died. It is not to be used, even if other arsenics are not used.

The one safe, sure, non-poisonous, efficient fly catcher is



which catches the fly and embalsms it and all the deadly germs it carries in a thick coating of varnish. (107)
Made in Canada by
THE O. & W. THUM COMPANY, Walkerville, Ont.
American Address: Grand Rapids, Mich.

such as storage houses, warehouses, etc., and see to it that these are not used to create famine prices as they are at present.

The government is to go still further, and instruct, supervise and direct the farmer regarding what he shall and shall not plant during this emergency. Railroads will be required to haul foodstuffs in preference to other freights to prevent market manipulations.

The government also proposes to decree just how much of the necessities of life shall go into the manufacture of luxuries so that the brewer and distiller will be placed on short rations, if not entirely obliterated, as they should be. In short, it would seem as if the individual is about to be eliminated in the interests of the State, and that we are entering into the philosophical Socialists' heaven.

Indeed, it is confidently predicted that before this month ends the government will be in absolute control of all the essentials of life and their distribution. What more can the most ardent Socialist ask? Of course it may not be necessary to exercise the authority conferred on officials by Congress, at least to an extreme degree, but the authority will be there to put a stop to man's greed and tyranny if needed.

In this it will be noticed that Federal authorities are but taking a leaf from the books of France and Great Britain, and it is not improbable that all the allied nations will join in the purchase and distribution of foodstuffs, as well as in war essentials, so that the prices will be nearly the same in all entente countries.

At present the United States is the grand almoner and cannot afford to set the prices for itself and leave its associates to bargain for themselves. For all this the people as a whole will be truly grateful and thankful, for they would much prefer to trust themselves to a paternalistic government than to the greed and avarice of individuals and corporate monopolies, whose lust for gain is not penetrated by a single ray of pity.

We know what they are doing in central Europe, and why the enemy

ECONOMY WITH GOOD LIVING

is excellently attained by adding to the daily menu a ration of

Grape-Nuts

Goodness—Energy—Ease of Digestion—Excellent Flavor—are all found in this truly remarkable wheat and barley food.



has been able to hold out so long, for the government from the very start of the war conserved her essentials in about the same way as the U. S. has begun to do. We must fight the devil with his own fire.

THE FIGHTING GOUGHS

Army Leaders Adding Lustre To Names Already Famous.

Fighting runs in families, like red hair, and the records of the British Army are full of names which recur again and again, each generation adding fresh lustre to some name which is bright on the pages of history.

Lieutenant-General Sir Hubert de la Poer Gough owns such a name. There was a Gough in the Peninsula with Wellington, and when the gallant Sikhe—now our best friends and brothers-in-arms—were our enemies, it was a Gough who overthrew them. That was the present general's grandfather, the first Lord Gough.

But, in addition to this, his own father won the V.C. in the Indian Mutiny, and was with the gallant Roberts in Afghanistan. No wonder, then, that fighting is in his blood, and that he shares with Allenby the reputation of being the most dashing cavalry leader in the British Army! He played a great part in the Battle of the Somme, and he has come again into the limelight of war in the great Battle of Arras.

There is no greater mistake than to suppose that the Huns have all the generals. They have a talent for making all their geese into swans, of calling barbarism "kultur," and "frightfulness" military necessity. But even the terrible Hindenburg may prove—in Bismarck's famous phrase—to be "a lath painted to look like iron," and the much-advertised "Hindenburg Line" no more real than the Equator.

He Knows Just Why He Admires Them

Dodd's Kidney Pills Cured Mrs. Mercredi.

She Had Been Ill Two Years and Could Find No Cure. That's Why Her Husband Is Enthusiastic Over Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Fort Smith, Alberta, May 21st (Special).—Among all the thousands of Canadians who praise Dodd's Kidney Pills for the good they have done there is no more fervent admirer of the great kidney remedy than Isidore Mercredi, of this place.

"Yes, it always gives me pleasure to say a good word for Dodd's Kidney Pills," Mr. Mercredi says. "My wife was sick for two years. We could not find anything to restore her to health. Then we found a pamphlet telling of several persons who had been cured by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"My wife used just two boxes of them and she is perfectly well, to the great surprise of all our neighbors. They can tell you the same thing. I cannot recommend Dodd's Kidney Pills enough."

Dodd's Kidney Pills are the greatest of all remedies for weak, suffering women. They cure the kidneys. The kidneys are the root of nine-tenths of women's ills. Moreover, cured kidneys mean pure clear blood all over the body. That means good health everywhere.

AGED OFFICE BOYS

Old Boys Making Good as Messengers and Office Boys.

Enter the aged office boy. Grey-haired telegraph messengers have for years been a common sight in the city, but not until recently, when the shortage of office and errand boys became acute, have business houses, both big and small, harried by the lack of the youngsters, resorted to the employment of elderly men in their stead.

The head of one of the biggest printing and publishing houses in New York is now depending almost entirely upon elderly men for work in and out of the office previously done by boys.

He advertised for active; elderly men to act as messengers, etc. Fifty applications were received in the first mail, well and neatly written, proof of the ability and common sense of the applicant. The first three were engaged, and that firm will never go back to boys. These men are paid more money, it is true, but it is also a fact that they perform their duties much more effectively; their understanding, naturally, is better, and they are more reliable.

Looked at from a humanitarian point of view, it is giving employment to men of 50 and 60—men who have been thrown into the discard.

Minard's Liniment used by Physicians.

Deadly Enemies.

While the spring drive against flies is being directed, why not include their allies, the mosquitoes? It is known that they are in sympathy with the murderous attacks of the flies, so why not destroy their bases before they have opportunity to mobilize? Otherwise we are in constant danger of a night attack in which there are sure to be many casualties.

Minard's Liniment—Lumberman's Friend.

Farming and love-making are the two essential industries of the earth.—Harry Lauder.

WEAPONS OF WARFARE.

War Material Furnished By The Fishes of the Sea.

Even the fishes of the sea are called on to supply war material.

In Polynesia spears are pointed and elaborately edged with the teeth of sharks. Such a weapon makes a frightful wound, tearing the flesh to tatters.

Another instrument of frightfulness in the South Sea archipelagoes is a dagger similarly equipped with shark's teeth.

Warriors of the Marshall Islands, sometimes wear battle helmets made of the skin of the porcupine fish, which is very thick and spiky. It is cured in such fashion as to preserve the shape of the fish, and, while affording protection against a blow from a club, lends an extra touch of ferocity to the fighting man's aspect.

BABY'S OWN TABLETS OF GREAT VALUE

Mrs. J. A. Lagace, Ste. Perpetue, Que., writes:—"Baby's Own Tablets have been of great value to me and I would strongly recommend them to other mothers." Thousands of other mothers say the same thing. They have become convinced through actual use of the Tablets that nothing can equal them in regulating the bowels and stomach; driving out constipation and indigestion; breaking up colds and simple fevers; expelling worms and curing colic. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

THE SUPREME SACRIFICE

London Boy Whose Unselfish Act Led to His Death.

How a soldier sacrificed his life for another man—and subsequently his life—was related by the Bishop of Chelmsford recently.

The bishop's story concerned a Bethnal Green lad, brought up in an indifferent home, who after being fourteen or fifteen months at the front, wrote to his parents, who were very fond of him, saying that he was expecting leave.

About the time he should have arrived home another letter came from the lad, saying:—"Mother, I found a man just close by me who was sad. I said to him, 'What's the matter, Bill?' He said he had just heard that his little girl was ill, and he could not get leave to go home and see her.

"Mother, I know it will be a great disappointment to you, but I want to my officer and asked him whether Bill could not have leave instead of me. So I am staying behind."

A few days later the mother received a telegram saying that her lad had been killed while staying behind. That, said the bishop, was a magnificent and noble sacrifice.

Ask for Minard's and take no other.

What He Wanted.

The wounded soldier walked slowly along the street, his arm hanging in a sling.

Everybody stopped to look after him, and more than one woman gave him a friendly smile as he passed.

But it was left to a small boy to speak to him. The youngster suddenly spotted the hero, dashed across the road, and planted himself right in his path.

The soldier stopped to hear what the boy would say. At last it came—"Please, sir, have you got any iron crosses?"

Had ship's anchor fall on my knee and leg, and knee swelled up for six days. I could not move it or get help. I then started to use MINARD'S LINIMENT and two bottles cured me. PROSPER FERGUSON.

Kind Neighbors.

"Good morning! I came to tune your piano."

"Piano? But I didn't send for you."

"No, ma'am, but the neighbors said I ought to call."

Two Eyes for a Lifetime. Minard's Eye Remedy is for Blind Eyes, Red Eyes, Itchy Eyes, Greenish Eyes, Watery Eyes, Stinging Eyes, and all Eye Troubles. It is a Powerful Eye Remedy. You Cannot Buy New Eyes. Care for Them. You Cannot Buy New Eyes. Sold at Drug and Optical Stores or by Mail. Ask Minard's Eye Remedy Co., Chicago, for Free Book.

Papa's Haircut.

A woman said to a little boy with his hair bobbed in his neck, "Frankly, when are you going to have your hair cut like papa's?"

"I don't want my hair cut like papa's," he replied, "with a hole in the top."

MONEY ORDERS.

Remit by Dominion Express Money Order. If lost or stolen, you get your money back.

"What dirty hands you have, Johnny," said his teacher. "What would you say if I came to school that way?" "I wouldn't say nothing," replied Johnny. "I'd be too polite."

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house.



Tactful Father.

"Father," said Clementina, "do you enjoy hearing me sing?" "Well," was the answer, "I don't know but it's rather soothing in a way. It makes me forget my other troubles."

NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE

PROFIT-MAKING NEWS AND JOB OFFICES for sale. Four 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 price list. Varsity 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.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

1910 CADILLAC IN GOOD RUNNING condition. Has spare tire. Price \$280.

HUDSON, 1916 MODEL, 6 CYLINDER, 7 Passenger Touring Car. Electric lights and starter. Recently overhauled and newly painted. Tires in good shape. Price \$1,300.

HUDSON, 1916 MODEL, 6 CYLINDER, 7 Passenger Touring Car, with electric lights and starter. Recently overhauled in our shop and newly painted. Seat covers on all seats and doors. Overhaul tires. Price \$1,200.

HUDSON, MODEL 37, 8 PASSENGER, 4 cylinder Touring Car. Electric lights and starter. In good running order and newly painted. Looks like a new car. Price \$850.

PAIGE SEDAN, A VERY FINE looking closed car, seating five. Electric lights and starter. Also inside dome light. Nearly all the windows open, which gives ample ventilation for summer driving. Price \$700.

HUDSON, MODEL 32, 5 PASSENGER, 4 cylinder Touring Car, in good running order, at a special price, \$850.

HUDSON 1915 MODEL "34," A HIGH powered, six cylinder, 8 passenger Touring Car. In good running order and looks like new. Price \$750.

STUDEBAKER, SEVEN PASSENGER, 4 cylinder Touring Car, in good running order. Tires in good shape. This car was painted this year and looks very nice. Price \$1,100.

JACKSON, 5 PASSENGER, 4 CYLINDER Touring Car. Has electric lights and starter, good tires, and is a bargain at the price, \$800.

RUSSELL, 3 PASSENGER CABRIOLET. A very handsome closed car, suitable for a doctor. Price \$1,000.

We only sell used cars after the purchaser has had a demonstration and satisfied himself of the quality and value of the car he is buying. Call at our showroom next time you are in Toronto and let our salesmen show you any of our used cars and give you a demonstration.

THE DOMINION AUTOMOBILE CO., Limited
140-150 Bay Street, Toronto, Ont.

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 any of your 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 shivers 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 them 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.

"Clean All" BOILER COMPOUND
For All Boiler Feed Waters
Oxide Shaking and Dumping Grate Bars for all requirements
Canadian Steam Boiler Equipment Co., Limited
Tel. GERRARD 3400
50 Mcdow St. Toronto

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

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

The Watchman AND OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE

FRIDAY, JUNE 23, 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.

"Why should the spirit of mortal be sad?"

Poets are privileged. The terms of their license permit them to ask questions in a manner that gets you guessing until they are ready to unchain their own answers. Usually they have such confidence in themselves that the thin subterfuge of asking questions for the purpose of supplying unexpected answers wears out too soon to be an effective prelude to a dramatic climax.

In all branches of literature where imagination plays the principal part, the poet, the novelist, and the PARLIAMENTARY REVIEWER, (in their relative degrees of importance) have little tricks of their own for diverting the mind, by a series of anticlimactic situations leading up to the final scene.

This presupposes that there is really a motive or leading idea, which is sometimes very doubtful. Why is the world so gay to-day? chirps a singer. The real reason is that he is feeling pretty good himself, because in a joyous mood he has succeeded in getting "gladness" to rhyme with "sadness." To-morrow he may be working on "gloom" and "doom," it depends upon his mood and his digestion, for poets are the most mercurial of men, and often very careless in their diet.

The poet without a deep underlying motive to develop is entitled to just yodel if he wants to. If he feels glad enough about anything, let him sing, or chant or yodel until his voice cracks. He is doing good, for the song some day, from beginning to end, he may find again in the heart of a friend.

Like the village blacksmith, the Novelist leads an up and down life. Each morning sees some "work" begun, each evening sees its "close," although, to be sure, some of them shut down at noon. If all the books that have ever been written had lived on; had all the "random arrows" shot into the air remained "unbroken" there would be precious little heart left in the oak.

Similarly, had all the predictions come true that have been made by the Parliamentary "ONLOOKERS" of the press, relative to the recent "expected developments" in the Canadian political situation, no man living could have given to a certainty his name, date of birth, married or single, present address and occupation.

All the fantasies of the poet's mind, all the most intricate plots of the Novelist's skill have been surpassed by that son of literary necessity, that inventive genius, the PARLIAMENTARY REVIEWER. He reminds me of an old Scotch sailor whose vocabulary of profanity was an extensive and picturesque as it was dazzling in its variety. On being asked, during an interval when he had stopped to breathe, how he had learned such a comprehensive and vivid mode of expression, he replied, "Ye canna learn it; it's a gift."

Through every swift vicissitude of changeable time, ever since Sir Robert Borden, on that fateful day the 18th of May, announced the need of declaring for conscription, the "gifted" Parliamentary Reviewer has been twisting and turning his kaleidoscope with deft fingers, and running off screeches of rumours of "impending" change in the situation as rapidly as the press could keep pace with him.

Here are a few samples:—"Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the head of the government have met in conference and the result of their deliberations will be made known in a few hours." "Sir W. Laurier has gone to Quebec to confer with the veterans." "The veteran Liberal leader is still in Ottawa and sees nobody." "Coalition" says one report "is now only a matter of arrangement." "Coalition has failed," says another, and lower down on the same page we read that if coalition fails the government will resign. After a few days of this style of thing we get "coalition refused," government will appeal to the country, "Sir W. Laurier to resign leadership," Bourassa's name mentioned as successor. Puzzled, you either throw down your paper or read the advertisements for consolation, and next day you learn that—"The government will proceed fearlessly with conscription, supported by liberals whose political feelings are subordinate to their Canadian patriotism." The idea of a coalition government has not been abandoned because of Sir Wilfrid's refusal. Sir Wilfrid has no intention of resigning. Momentous decisions will develop within the next few hours. An immediate appeal to the people is indicated. There will be no election until after the bill is passed. The bill will be brought in on Tuesday, and on Wednesday.....on Friday, and so on.

What really happens is that the bill is brought in on the following Monday and its first reading passes without incident. Then after a space filled in with threats of assassination and the burning of meeting houses, the Reporter gets going again.

"Sir Wilfrid will explain his position. He will say nothing until the second reading. The bill will pass. If the bill does not pass there will be an election in November. Liberals who want conscription will vote for it. They will not be influenced by threats. They will be affected by threats and may not vote. The situation is critical. The situation has not changed during the week!"

What can you make of it all? I am going to read only the encouraging news we are now getting in the newspapers, and will fill in the evenings with "Arabian Nights"—until my standard Rudolph parcel comes along. "Why should the spirit of mortal be sad?"

LINKSMAN.

JUNE EXAMINATIONS IN LACHUTE ACADEMY.

We publish herewith the following results of the examinations just held in Lachute Academy. (1) June Examination Results in the Junior Grades. (2) The Standing for the Year, upon which all regular prizes are given. (3) Entrance Examinations. (4) The winners of the "Perley Scholarships." (5) Special Prizes.

While the general standing of those who wrote on the examinations is better than that of former years, we regret to learn that the standing of the Academy as a whole has been very seriously impaired this year by the fact that an epidemic of measles, prevalent in Lachute during the time of the examinations, prevented a large number of good students from writing at all, while a number were able to write on part only of the examinations. In the case of every such student, the standing taken in the weekly examinations during the year has been used to determine promotion. The names of such students as have been promoted in this way are appended to the "Pass List" of their grade.

The figures in () after the totals indicate the number of examinations missed; while an asterisk * in front of a name indicates that the student has been more than one and a half years in the grade.

Grade VII. Total Max. 1200.
Honours.—Edythe Silversen 1025.

Class I.—Margaret Jones 970, Douglas Alexander 951, Raymond Boyd and Emma Smith equal 918, James Leishman 914, George McCoy 903, I. Carpenter 900.
Class II.—Keith Christie 890, Howard Davis 825, Olive Boyd 824, Douglas McQuat 820, Isabel Owens 817, Harold McPaul 811, Bruce Bradford 765.

Passed on Trial.—Oscar Duffy, Gerald Hammond, Arthur Lackey, Helen Scott. Absent through illness and passed on Year's Work. Gladys Armstrong, Edna MacGregor, Margaret McQuat, Henry Murphy.

Grade VI. Total Max. 1300.
Class I.—Lillian Hamilton 1094, Kenneth Campbell 1092, Muriel Burke 1012.
Class II.—Jessie Hay 907, Clifford McPaul 906, Arnold Scott 900, Willie Cottingham 880, Lillie Bradford 874, Elmer Ryan 843. Absent through illness and passed on Year's Work, James Hay.

Grade V. Total Max. 1000.
Class I.—Nellie Cowan 819, Mina Paul 813, Lillie Paul 810, Hilda Sutton 783, Ethel Hay 760.
Class II.—Harold Window 695, Beatrice Cunningham 692, Gordon G. Cruise 653, E. Creswell 618 (2), L. Cruise 613 (4).
Passed on Trial.—Myrtle Barker, N. Drysdale, George McGibbon. Absent through illness and passed on Year's Work.—Ivan Bennett, Douglas Drysdale, Kenneth Elliott.

Grade IV. Total Max. 1000.
Class I.—Margaret Scott 850, Hazel Drysdale 812.
Class II.—Willie Miller 749, Inez McKiddie 714, Charlie Miller 707, Howard Morrison 695, Eva Lemay 617 (1).
Passed on Trial.—Gaston Desjardins, Cecil Stanforth. Absent through illness and passed on Year's Work.—Lionel Armstrong, Harold Calder, Lea Dion, P. Hay, Jean McQuat, Paank Scott.

Grade III. Total Max. 800.
Honours.—Isabel Alexander 741, B. Rodgers 724.
Class I.—Neil Moodie 701, Hazel Morrison 644, Edgar Burwash 639, Freddie Barker 633, Hazel Kettyle 620.

Class II.—Edith Jones 570, M. Yolland 564, Elizabeth McKinnim 537, Nellie Hay 536, Lyla McKiddie 521.
Class III.—Russell Robinson 485 (1), Eleanor Yolland 479 (2), Lloyd Somerville 279 (4).
Absent through illness and passed on Year's Work.—Florence Armstrong, N. Boyd, Laura Dion, Ethel McQuat, M. McPhail, K. Scott, Kifour Wilson.

Grade II. Total Max. 700.
Class I.—Violet Paul 617, A. Walker 593, Amy Combie 585, Gordon Hay 583, Annie Miller 529, W. Stanforth 526.
Class II.—Lillian Hay 493, Hazel McKiddie 453.
Passed on Trial.—Chester Cruise, W. Painter. Absent through illness and passed on Year's Work.—Stella Scott.

Standing For The Year.

Grade VII. Total Max. 3600.
Class I.—Edythe Silversen 3104, M. Jones 2913, Raymond Boyd 2809, Emma Smith 2756.
Class II.—Douglas Alexander 2626, Harold McPaul 2621, James Leishman 2596, Olive Boyd 2593, Keith Christie 2575, Ivan Carpenter 2601, George McCoy 2540, Howard Davis 2460, Douglas McQuat 2449, Bruce Bradford 2320.
Class III.—Margaret McQuat 2107 (12), Isabel Owens 2051 (2), Henry Murphy

1808 (12), Edna MacGregor 1773 (12), Gladys Armstrong 1702 (12).

Grade VI. Total Max. 3700.
Class I.—Lillian Hamilton 3226, Kenneth Campbell 3179, Muriel Burke 2956, Jessie Hay 2834.
Class II.—Arnold Scott 2655, Clifford McPaul 2650, Lillie Bradford 2600, Willie Cottingham 2596, Elmer Ryan 2377.

Class III.—James Hay 1741 (13).
Grade V. Total Max. 3400.
Class I.—Mina Paul 2877, Nellie Cowan 2871, Hilda Sutton 2832, Lillie Paul 2714, Beatrice Cunningham 2655, L. Cruise 2623 (4), Ethel Hay 2593 (1).
Class II.—Evelyn Creswell 2498 (2), Hilda Sutton 2459, G. G. Cruise 2391.
Class III.—Kenneth Elliott 1895 (10), Ivan Bennett 1829 (10), Douglas Drysdale 1811 (10).

Grade IV. Total Max. 3400.
Class I.—Margaret Scott 3058, Hazel Drydale 2908, Willie Miller 2851, Charlie Miller 2695, Howard Morrison 2674.
Class II.—Inez McKiddie 2556, Eva Lemay 2299 (4), Frank Scott 2135 (10).
Class III.—Jean McQuat 1998 (10), D. Hay 1846 (12), Lionel Armstrong 1789 (11), Lea Dion 1660 (10), Harold Calder 1652 (11).

Grade III. Total Max. 3000.
Honours.—Bessie Rodgers 2759.
Class I.—Isabel Alexander 2636, E. Burwash 2548, Neil Moodie 2538, Eleanor Yolland 2415 (2), P. Barker 2312 (1).
Class II.—Hazel Kettyle 2136, Lloyd Somerville 1975 (4), Elizabeth McKinnim 1932, Hazel Morrison 1925 (1), Edith Jones 1898 (1), May Yolland 1891, N. Hay 1851 (1).

Class III.—Lyla McKiddie 1794 (1), K. Wilson 1765 (9), Ethel McQuat 1736 (8), Norma Boyd 1678 (8), Russell Robinson 1676 (2), Laura Dion 1675 (8), Muriel McPhail 1609 (8), Florence Armstrong 1496 (8).

Grade II. Total Max. 2100.
Class I.—Violet Paul 1891, Gordon Hay 1797, Allan Walker 1723, Willie Stanforth 1693, Annie Miller 1599.
Class II.—Lillian Hay 1531, Hazel McKiddie 1315.
Class III.—Stella Scott 1083 (7), Amy Combie 983 (9).

Entrance Examinations to Lachute Academy 1917. Total Max. 1200.

Passed into Grade VIII.
Irene McMathen, Harrington Que. 1010, Helen Whitfield, Calumet Que. 989, Stella E. Bates, Avoca Que. 914, Geo. McE. Wason, Lachute Que. 811, Hazel E. Boyd, Lachute Que. 822, Eva Campbell, Morin Heights, Q. 781.

Passed into Grade VII.
Elsie M. Clark, Mt. Maple, Q. 729, T. O. McCullough, Leopold, Q. 667, Edna Warwick, Brownsburg, Q. 670, M. R. J. Strong, Cambria, Que. 609.

Winners of the "Perley Scholarships."

The Municipality of Lachute Town.—Lillian Hamilton.
Municipality of St. Jerusalem George McG. Wason.

Municipality of Chatham, Elsie M. Clarke.

Municipality of Grenville H. Whitfield.

Municipality of Harrington Irene McMahon.

Municipality of Mills Isles M. Strong.

Municipality of Morin E. Campbell.

SPECIAL PRIZES.

(1) The "E. H. Wilson" Attendance and Punctuality Prizes.

Grade XI.—Doris Campbell Verda Kettyle.

Grade X.—Edith Beers, Mina Dixon, Katie Jones, Hazel O'Brien and Maude Painter.

Grade IX.—James Calder, Lyall Middleton and Maude Seale.

Grade VIII.—Ella Giles and Olive Morrison.

Grade VII.—Helen Scott and Emma Smith.

Grade VI.—Kenneth Campbell, Lillian Hamilton and Arnold Scott.

Grade V.—Ida Hampton.

Grade IV.—Cecil Stanforth.

Grade III.—Edgar Burwash and Hazel Kettyle.

(2) The "Hon. Mr. Justice Weir" Silver Medal. Edythe Silversen Grade VII.

(3) The "John Hay" Silver Medal. Mina Paul.

(4) The "H. M. Gall" Prizes in Arithmetic.—Grade VII. Edythe Silversen, Douglas Alexander.

Grade VI.—Kenneth Campbell, Willie Cottingham.

(5) The H. Slater Prizes, in Arithmetic.—Hilda Sutton, Nellie Cowan.

Grade IV.—1st prize—Gaston Desjardins. 2nd prize—Hazel Drysdale.

Grade III.—Bessie Rodgers, Isabel Alexander.

Grade II.—Amy Combie, Gordon Hay.

(6) Miss "Vicar's" Prizes for Conduct.—Jessie Hay. For Best Worker. Mina Paul.

(7) Miss McQuat's Prizes.—For Conduct. James Hay, Donald Hay. For Tidy Desks.—James Hay Arnold Scott.

(8) Miss Silversen's Prizes.—For Conduct. Ethel McQuat, Allen Walker.

(9) Miss Hanson's prizes.—For Reading in Grade II.—1st prize Amy Combie. 2nd prize Violet Paul.

St. Andrews Model School.

June Exam Results.

Grade V.—Jack Muir 768, Kendrick Dorin 671, Mary Taylor 665, Arnold Parker 602.

Grade VI.—Ernest McQuat 825, Bessie Rodgers 850, Heleasa Rodger 825, Eleanor Bradley 701.

Grade VII.—Total possible 1200.—Howard McQuat 1004, Naylor Mount 993, Ross McAdam 953, George Taylor 920, Cameron Muir 857, Alice Rodger 855, Dell McIntosh 785.

Brownsburg Model School. JUNE RESULTS.

GRADE VII—Total Marks, 1130
Violet Johnson 1010, Bert McGibbon 861, Hazel McManus 848, Beatrice Warwick 789, Clarence McKiddie 772, Allan Stewart 749, Ruby McPaul 713.

GRADE VI—Total Marks, 1030
Herbert Becker 825.

GRADE V—Total Marks, 1030
Charles Prosser 885, Flora McDonald 853, Elsie McAllister 827, Truman Clarke 719, Alice Bain 747, Fileen McManus 717, Ernest Evans 716, Viola Warwick 626, Gladys Moseley 609, Elsie McAllister, Eileen McManus, Ernest Evans, Viola Warwick, Gladys Moseley, Passed on trial.

GRADE IV—Max Marks 1200.
Donald Clarke 1122, Nellie Hendry 1077, Gertie Gilmour 972, George McVicar 966, Charles Hendry 947, Ernest Zimmer 907, Gordon Heale 885, Jack Golphin 862, Winnie Barrows 772, Elsie Heale 761.

GRADE III—Max Marks 1000.
Irvin Bain 971, Alta Macdonald 968, Leslie Gallery 947, Gladys Warwick 946, Marion Stewart 907, Agnes McPhail 895, Hilda Hardie 884, Alice Barrows 799, Willie Brown 780, Willard Wilson 693.

GRADE II—Max Marks 1000.
Elizabeth Murray 986, Wilhelmuna Clarke 924, Kenneth Stewart 741, Katie Hawkins 689, Gladys Tilsley 609.

GRADE I—Max Marks 900.
Marion Bain 578, Jack Stewart 651, Nelson Warwick 487, Alfred Tilsley 346.

UPPER SCHOOL.

GRADE III—Max Marks 1160.
Donald McAllister 639, Inez Thompson 912, Alfredda Zimmers 902, Hattie Hawkins 722.

GRADE II, Sr.—Max Marks 1100.
Wallace Wilson 961, Alma Fletcher 951, Evelyn Thomson 916, Lida Gilmore 910, Sarah McVicar 896, Roland Moncrieff 808, Rhianon Roberts 811, Arthur Heale 839, Edna Reid 821, Rupert McManus 760, Violet Green 725.

GRADE II, Jr.—Max Marks 1100.
Grace Chambers 739, Guthbert McQuat 710, Ruth Hazel 732, Kenneth McGibbon 731, Raymond Chambers 640.

GRADE I, Part II—Max. 100.
Doris Golphin 652, Joanne Hazel, Willie Petley 628, Helen Thomson 610, Wilbert Hardie 603, Melville Fletcher 583, Alice Hendry 557, Eileen McGibbon, Violet Murdoch 556, Gordon Hendry 552, Alwyn Stewart 545, Daisy Hosgood 622, Joe Chambers 447.

PART I—Max Marks 500.
Lindsay McManus 463, Leona Thompson 452, Alex. McGibbon 459, Doris Reid 448, Melville Wilson 436, Erle Wilson 432, Harold Appleton 423, Dorothy Williams 411, Harry Ball 410, Mansel Wilson 399, Ida Fletcher 397, Willie Barrows 381, Mildred Wilson 369, Katie Brown 321.

WEDDING BELLS.

BOISSE-LEPINE.

The Roman Catholic Church was the scene of a very pretty wedding on Monday morning the 18th inst., when Rosella Lepine, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Prosser, was united in marriage to Mr. J. P. Boisse, of Sherbrooke. The altar was beautifully decorated and as the wedding party entered the church, the Rev. Father Bouchard and Miss Rodrigue, of Lachute, greeted them with the wedding march on Violin and Organ.

The bride was given away by her father, who was tastefully attired in white silk crepe-de-chene, with silk train trimmed with white roses, and a veil with wreath of orange blossoms and lilies of the valley. She carried a beautiful bouquet of white roses. She was attended by Miss M. J. Lalonde, who was prettily dressed in pale blue and Mr. Dorce Lepine (brother of the bride) in capacity as best man, and her two little sisters "Emilda and Yollande" looked sweetly pretty as flower girls.

Three young ladies of the Society of the Children of Mary also accompanied the bride carrying a Cross, anchor and Heart, symbols of Faith, Hope and Charity.

The Rev. Father Bouchard assisted by the Rev. Father Briere performed the ceremony.

Miss Pouchard (sister of the Priest) sang (Meditation Religieuse) Miss Bertha Lepine (sister of the bride) sang (Noel du Marriage) and also assisted Miss Bouchard in Duet (Ave Maria).

Hymns were beautifully rendered by the choir. Miss Florador Lepine (sister of the bride) choir leader, ably assisting.

As the bridal party left the church to the strains of Violin and Organ, the school children dressed in white with wreaths of white flowers on their heads lined the entrance to the church with dainty little baskets of flowers to strew in the pathway a fitting tribute to the bride who has officiated as Organist to the Church for ten years and is esteemed by all.

The wedding breakfast was held at the residence of the bride's parents, when a very suitable "toast" was read by Miss Florador Lefbure, Organist of Saint Philippe and cousin of the bride, and was responded to, by the Rev. Father Bouchard.

Mr. and Mrs. Boisse accompanied by their guests, left in automobiles for Montreal, where supper was served.

The honeymoon is to be spent in Sherbrooke, a route for Newp. Mr. Boisse's travelling suit was knitted cloth with black hat. They will reside in Montreal.

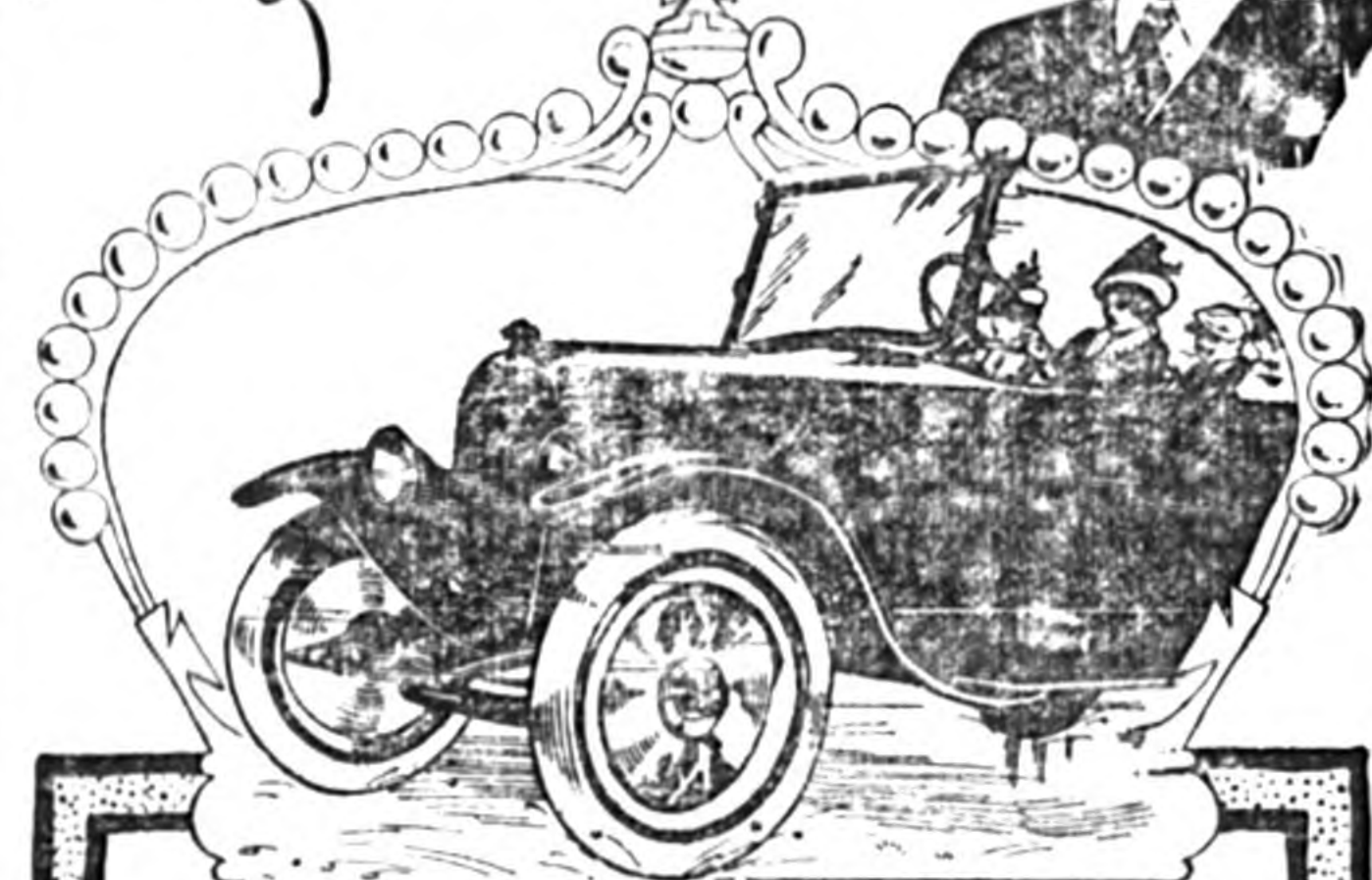
CUSHING.

Mrs. S. Townsend is visiting her sister Mrs. R. Morrison, of Lachute Road at present.

Mrs. R. Pinkerton and her daughter Miss Jean were in St. Andrews on Wednesday.

The Misses Johnson, of Ottawa, spent a few days recently guests of their cousin Miss Grace Fraser at the Anns.

The Crowning Achievement of Benjamin Briscoe



BENJAMIN BRISCOE, who has been identified with the construction of more than a million light cars, has succeeded in producing an automobile of the highest class to sell at a moderate price—an achievement without parallel in the automobile industry.

When you examine the BRISCOE you will be delighted with its beauty, comfort, power, sturdiness and economy. When you ride in it you will be astonished by its ease of control, smoothness and flexibility.

The price includes everything—no extras to buy.
PRICE, BRISCOE B 74-24 Touring Car of 4- Passenger Roadster, 105-inch Wheel Base, 100-hp. Blackville, Ont.

WRITE for Benjamin Briscoe's own story of the "Great Million Dollar Motor."

THE CANADIAN BRISCOE MOTOR CO. LIMITED, BROOKVILLE, ONT.

H. DORION, AGENT, LACHUTE, QUE.

Briscoe \$935.
The Car with the Million Dollar Motor

Mr. and Mrs. T. Weir Sr., with the Messes Anne and Grace Weir and Mrs. J. McPhail Sr., motored up to Rockland on Saturday and spent the weekend as guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. Weir.

At a meeting of the Ladies Association of St. Munro's Church held at Mrs. R. Pinkerton on Thursday June 7th it was decided to hold the annual summer social at the Stone Hall on the evening of July 10th.

Mrs. Donald M. Grog, who recently arrived from England is at present the guest of her mother Mrs. J. S. Watson—her husband Bombardier Grog who has been on duty in England since their marriage in January last expects soon to return to the Front.

Miss Whitehead spent a few days in Montreal last week in attendance on her sister-in-law Mrs. S. Whitehead whose death took place at her home on Wednesday morning June 13th, after a lingering and most distressing illness which she bore with patience and Christian fortitude.

The deceased who was in her 49th year was the eldest daughter of the late James Grace former J. of Grenville, and besides her sorrowing husband and family she leaves a large circle of friends to deeply mourn her loss. Her son by a former marriage Gunner George Jones is at present in training at Shorncliffe, England.

The funeral service was conducted by Rev. A. P. Cullinan at St. Dominic's church on Friday morning and the remains were afterwards brought to St. Philippe for interment according to the wishes of the deceased. A large concourse of friends assembled at St. Anne's station and to the remains to their last resting place. Many beautiful floral tributes accompanied the casket the deceased lady being one whose lovely character endeared her to all with whom she came in contact.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

CHANGES IN PASSENGER TRAIN SCHEDULES

Will take effect Sunday, June 24th. For particulars apply to Ticket Agent.

E. J. HUBERT,

First Ass. Gen. Passenger Agent.

By order, R. CHESBROCHERS, Secretary.

Department of Public Works, Ottawa, June 9, 1917.

Newspapers will not be paid for this advertisement if they insert it without authority from the Department.

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SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT

Interest allowed at highest current rate.

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VERNON BARRY, Manager
L. J. MATHIEU, Accountant

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Easy to Handle

Here is a great family car because it is so easy to handle.

All electric controls are on the steering column—within natural reach.

The steering wheel is large and easy to operate.

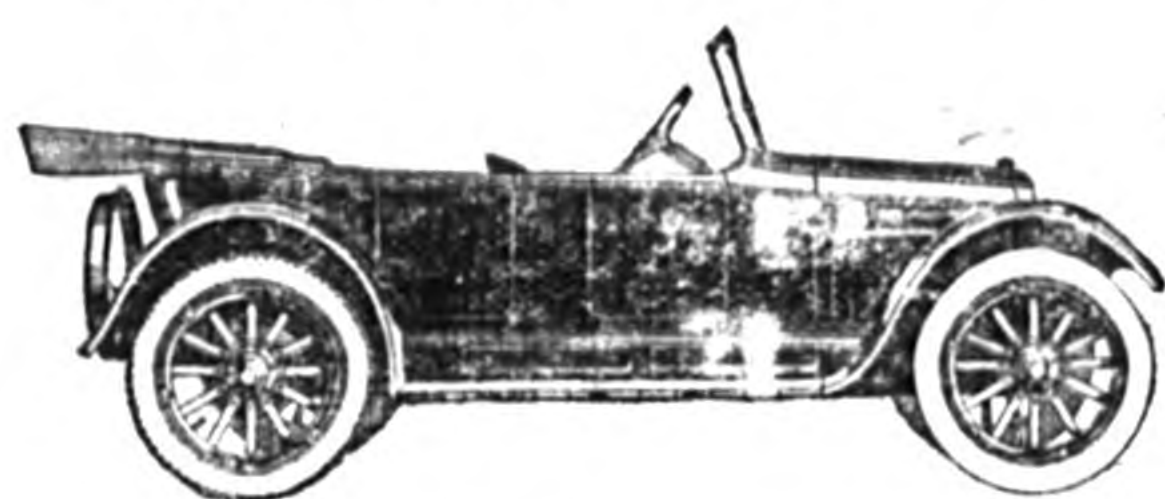
The gear shifting and brake levers can be reached without changing your position.

It is just as easy for your wife and your daughter to drive the Overland Light Four as it is for you.

An unusual value at an unusually low price.

Step in today for a demonstration.

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



Willys-Overland Limited, West Toronto, Ont.
Willys-Knight and Overland Automobiles, Commercial Cars

Light Four Touring

\$975

Roadster . . . \$950
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L. O. B. Point of Shipment
Prices subject to change
without notice

PATRONIZE STALLIONS OF SIZE, QUALITY AND GOOD BREEDING.

These very essential qualities are found in Loin 3901-99522 Imp. Champion Percheron, and Duc 646 Vol 22 Imp. Belgian Champion, and Baron's Kid 9542 Clyde's stallion and her champion at Ottawa. This stallion has the very best breeding of the Clyde's blood dark seal breeding with white markings. Champion 3479-84576 Dapple Gray Percheron, one of the most serviceable horses on the farm. Goliath 3898-9 584 Imp. Light gray a horse of superior quality and we have just purchased this horse and he has given good satisfaction in the County of Russell. Rex of Maxwellton 3894 a four year old dark gray another newly purchased horse of great size and quality is well on to a ton in weight now. Never was there a more promising time for breeding good horses than the present, the demand has begun now. The Western Provinces are calling for them.

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NOTARY PUBLIC.

Money to Loan. Farms for Sale
MAIN ST., LACHUTE
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DR. HUGH McCONNELL,

SURGEON DENTIST
Phone, Westmount 5489.
5142, Sherbrooke, Montreal
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J. E. ARNOLD, Prop.,
GRENVILLE, - QUE.

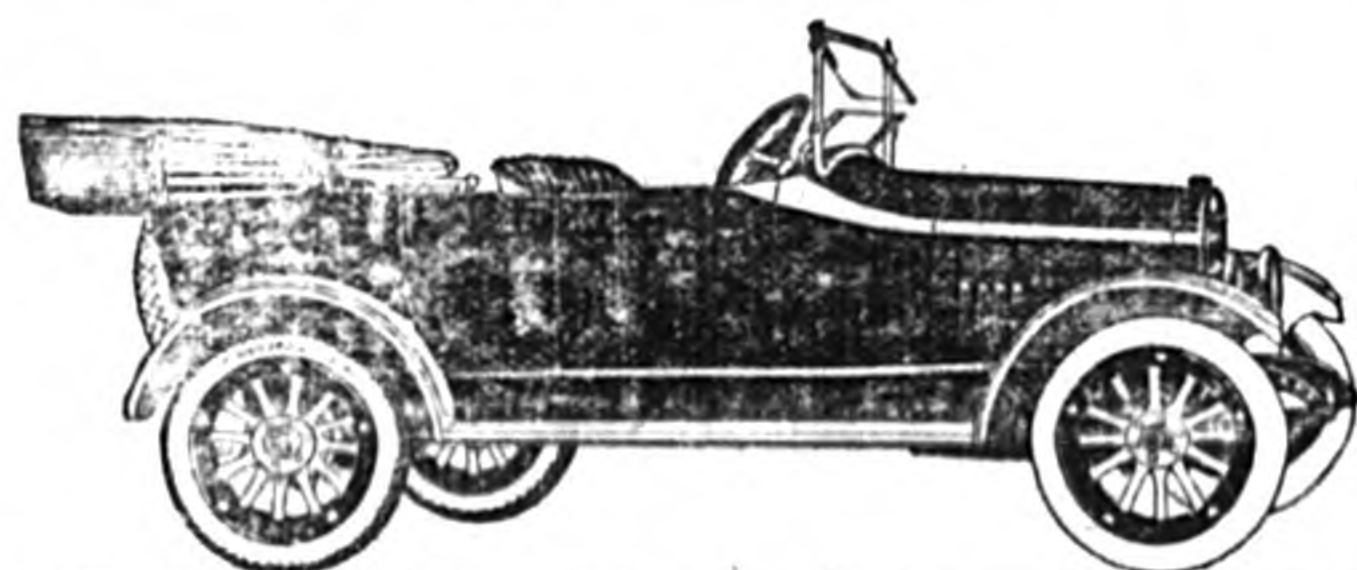
Men's Suits run from 35 to 40 breast measure. We are sure to fit you.
W. RAN. ORD & SON.

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

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. RANFORD & SON.



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 owning it.



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THE GRAY-DORR MOTORS, Ltd.
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\$910

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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!

BROWNSBURG

An event of more than passing interest took place here on Friday evening the 15th June. The occasion was the presentation of medals provided by the Brownsburg Patriotic Association to the returned soldiers of the district.

The proceedings, arranged by the Reception Committee, whose efforts were crowned by gratifying success, took the form of a concert in two parts, between which the presentations were made and several inspiring addresses given.

The Revd. Mr. Hayden officiated as Chairman, and it was warmly acclaimed that a happier, more fortunate choice, could not have been made.

The medals, gold and silver, and specially designed by Messrs. Birks of Montreal, are of chaste and artistic design. The first gold medal was given to Private Wm. Riley, one of the first Brownsburg boys to answer the country's call, and who lost an arm at Ypres. Much enthusiasm was evoked by the announcement that since his return maimed and mutilated, Private Riley has applied himself manfully to study, and has succeeded in qualifying for the civil service.

Another gold medal was due to Private J. Fisk, formerly of Brownsburg who since his discharge was employed as a Government Inspector of ammunition at the Cartridge Factory here, but who is now employed in a similar capacity in Lindsey Arsenal. Private Fisk's medal has been forwarded to Lindsey and is to be presented to him publicly by Major-General Hillson.

The other medals, of the same design, in silver, were presented by Mr. Hayden (in the unavoidable absence of Mr. E. J. Johnson) to our citizens—soldiers who after a prolonged period of training in Canada and England, were turned down. The recipients were: W. H. Castle, J. Fletcher, J. G. Gossel, A. King, R. J. Robinson, J. Seary, T. Thompson, and H. W. Whyte.

The speeches of the evening were brief but vigorous and concentrated. The Rev. Mr. Hayden paid a touching tribute to the valor and patriotism of the boys who so eagerly went out, some to return wounded and afflicted, some to be numbered among the fallen, and many who are still in the thick of the fighting. Mr. John Hay M. P. P. touched chords in the hearts of every one present and succeeded in inspiring and vigorous speeches it has been our good fortune to hear. Mr. Mackay dwelt by apt simile upon the hallowed aspect of the German flag, and Mr. Slater surpassed himself by his straight-forward, manly appraisal of our soldier's sacrifice, and his warm tributes of men like Private Riley, who despite the loss of limbs and with shattered health, can surmount

almost impassable barriers and qualify themselves over again for positions in civil life.

The Revd. Mr. George fairly carried his audience with him when he eloquently showed the absolute necessity for a vigorous prosecution of the war and the need of National unity.

The veteran, Revd. Mr. White of Daleville, who proudly wore his service medal, like the war worn priests of old blessed the boys on the field and at home, and Major Smith, soldier like, gave practical advice in the need of training and minor sacrifices. The Chairman of the Returned Soldiers Committee briefly showed a satisfactory financial prospect and expressed the gratification of the Committee at the presence of the last batch of recruits who had come in uniform on a special visit. The musical programme was undertaken by Mr. Stiles and was rendered in a manner worthy of high praise.

The items were:—
Overture Cornet and Piano, "The Heart of The Istmus" Mr. and Mrs. Stiles. Song "The Old Brigade" Mr. Hayden. Cornet solo "Star of the Desert" Mr. Stiles. Recitation "Bendigo" Mr. M. C. Fletcher. Song "We'll fight for the Grand Old Flag" Mrs. Lackey. Song "Old Soldier" Mr. Stiles. Recitation "Same old Game" Mr. M. C. Fletcher. Song "The White Sergeant" Mrs. Lackey. Song "The Skipper" Mr. Stiles. Cornet Solo, "Goodbye" Mr. Stiles. God Save The King.

A pleasing finale was made by the audience remaining standing, after the national anthem was sung, while the soldiers marched from the front seats of the Church out into the open. They were followed by the large audience into the brightly lit and beautifully decorated road and square in front of the church. The decorations consisted mainly of flags and bunting the work of special sub-committees, and the ladies. The Church was tastefully decorated, and outside, a novel grouping of electric lights designed and executed by Mr. O. Brisson, the Factory Electrician was much admired as also were the private decorations in front of Mr. Stiles' house—next door to the church, and formerly occupied by Dr. Fraser.

In all respects the meeting was a complete success and it was pronounced by the "Oldest inhabitant" to have been "The best yet". A collection, which was taken prettily by four ladies of the committee to the accompaniment of a cornet and piano duet, "Rule Britannia" realized forty four dollars and forty cents.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

Earl Montrose.
Canadian Thoroughbred
Clydesdale Registered.
No. 16997.

Bred by Allan Water. Imported: Color Bay with white markings, with steel for the season at Mr. Rodrigue's stables in care of Mr. Ernest Rogers, Blacksmith, Lachute.
TERMS: To insure \$7.00.
R. S. CLARKE, Prop.



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



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CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY

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Capital authorized : \$2,000,000.00
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It is the aim of this Bank to give courteous as well as efficient service in connection with all business entrusted to its care. The most careful attention is given to all enquiries.

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

Accounts opened and operated by mail.
Special attention given to Sale Notes.

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Offices Lachute, Brownsburg and St. Philippe.

Sub Agency at St. Philippe, ALBANI LAMARCHE

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

The MIDDLE MASK

by Grace Givard

Novelized from the Motion Picture Play of the Same Name by the Universal Film Mfg. Co.

SECOND EPISODE

The Suspect

"What's your hurry, my pretty one?" said Sphinx Kelly as the astonished Pat stopped in her wild rush from the Cafe Chat Noir.

For an instant Pat's faculties were stunned by surprise. But her brain worked quickly and her hand almost as quick. She dealt Sphinx a resounding slap in the face, and dodging around him, picked up her skirts and ran madly down the narrow street.

Kelly was too surprised to move. His eyes followed the retreating girl, and then turning to enter the cafe, he glanced down at his feet to make sure of his step. There was a glint of reflected light and, stooping down, Kelly picked up the Van Nuys necklace where Pat had dropped it during her sudden exit.

The Sphinx pocketed the jewels and entered the cafe. In a moment he reappeared, and walked leisurely along the street in the direction Pat had taken in her flight.

Just ahead he saw a woman's form dart into the doorway of a dilapidated house. Kelly hastened along, and began an investigation. It was, indeed, Pat, whom he had noticed, but his search of every house in that section of the street failed to reveal the object of his quest.

Pat had made her escape from the Sphinx. That knowledge pleased the old woman, and the money brought relief to her misery. And Pat, safely at home, gained great satisfaction in knowing she could be of service in rewarding the kindness shown to her.

When Kelly returned to his apartments at Des Ambassadeurs early in the morning his two assistants were waiting for him.

"I wish I had followed the butler from the gardens myself, instead of losing sight of him, to report," said one of Kelly's men.

"Yes, it is a shame—we had them caught right in the Van Nuys' grounds."

Kelly stood for a moment, contemplating his companions in this disappointment. Then he drew the jewels from his pocket and said:

"We will go to Mrs. Van Nuys in the morning and give her what she

sent us after." Kelly's men were far more excited than was their chief, in the knowledge that the Sphinx had once more triumphed.

Pat had said nothing to her aunt about her adventure at the Cafe Chat Noir, and the girl was quite as much surprised as was Mr. Van Nuys when Kelly, and his two assistants, called the next forenoon to return the jewels.

"Mr. Kelly has lived up to his reputation, Pat," said Mrs. Van Nuys, radiantly happy in her good fortune. The Sphinx was modestly silent. His cold gaze swept Pat's beautiful face and marvelous form without any sign of the admiration the girl was so accustomed to creating.

It was Kelly's disinterestedness that plucked the beautiful girl. Kelly had a surprise in store for Pat when they were left alone for a moment while Mrs. Van Nuys went to her boudoir to draw a check with which to pay the Sphinx his promised reward.

"Last night, at the Cafe Chat Noir, I saw a girl who closely resembled you, Miss Montez—but, of course, it couldn't be you." The remark startled Pat, for she believed that she had escaped detection when Kelly had so suddenly confronted her.

"Oh, that's one of my weaknesses," Pat managed to stammer in reply. "I'm so ordinary that people are always telling me how much I remind them of other girls."

Pat was covered by the bedding in a poor family's dingy rooms when Kelly entered. To his questions the old hag who lived in the hovel made unintelligible answers. When Kelly tried to search the filthy quarters the old woman arose in rebellion and drove him from the house.

Throwing the covers from the filthy bed, Pat emerged, when Kelly had been driven away, and expressed her thanks to the old hag for sheltering her in the emergency. Pat slipped a few pieces of silver into the old woman's hand.

There was a taunt of defiance in her tone. She gave the detective a searching look from her big blue eyes, and her dainty mouth curled in mild disdain as she responded to his quizzical remark.

"Well, I just thought I'd tell you while I had the opportunity," and the returning Mrs. Van Nuys terminated the conversation.

Hardly had Kelly left the Van Nuys' mansion when, with the suddenness of an unheralded storm, Mrs. Van Nuys was advised of a reverse in fortune that entirely upset her future plans. Like her pretty niece, Mrs. Van Nuys was charitably inclined and largely devoted the surplus of her fortune to charitable deeds. In these plans she was eagerly and heartily seconded by Pat, and when a messenger arrived with a letter that told of financial reverses, Mrs. Van Nuys was heart-broken.

The letter said that her investments with Jakobski & Co. had turned out badly; that her resources would thereafter be limited, although her principal fortune was not endangered. The shock, very naturally, upset Mrs. Van Nuys, and she hastily sent Pat's maid Fifi to summon her mistress.

Fifi found Pat in the gardens, and told her Mrs. Van Nuys would like to see her immediately. Hurrying into

The Housewife's Corner

Proper Food For The Children.

The growing child lacks the reserve power of the adult. The organs of digestion are delicate, and his vitality is insufficiently adapted to his needs. Because of the great activities of the child, he needs food that quickly produces heat, energy and muscular growth. The diet of an adult would be insufficient for a growing child.

Until the child is twelve years of age two pints of milk should be included in his daily diet. The milk may be used in soups, cocoa, custards, puddings and punkets. Well-cooked cereals play an important part in the daily menu. Barley, wheat and oatmeal are the most nutritious cereals; they contain the needed constituents for body-building.

Fresh bread should never be given to children. Aside from the chance to cause digestive disturbances, the action upon the teeth must be considered. Toasts, one-day old bread of whole wheat, graham or cereal are most desirable.

The mineral constituents of grain help in making both muscle and teeth.

Fresh eggs, properly cooked, are a valuable addition to the child's diet. Fried food should not, under any circumstances, be considered in the child's allowance. Do not give meat to children under four years of age.

the house, Pat found her aunt in the drawing room, greatly agitated, and holding in her limp hand the letter containing the bad news.

"Pat, dear, here is a piece of ill fortune. I'm afraid we must give up our charitable work, our entertaining and live entirely within our means. See this from Jakobski," said Mrs. Van Nuys, handing Pat the letter.

"I am so sorry for you, auntie, dear," said Pat, all tenderness. "But as long as you have no need to worry about the principal, we will find some way to supply money for the charities."

Although the girl meant what she said, at the time, she found her promise difficult to fulfill later on. Mrs. Van Nuys accepted her niece's loving condolences, and said she would try and plan some way to care for the future without giving up all the luxury they had been used to, and would see that, in some manner, their charitable work was continued.

Alone in her own room, Pat took mental stock of her attainments and tried to devise some plan whereby she could assist her aunt in emergency. For a long time the girl reflected, turning over in her mind many different schemes.

A strange and unusual girl was Patricia Montez. Brilliantly educated, the pet of her social set in the gayest of Parisian life, she was, nevertheless, an enigma to all who knew her. Her pranks were many and well remembered. High spirited and always light-hearted, she had only one real purpose to which she was most devoted—and that was in furthering her aunt's charitable acts and assisting the needy whom she was constantly seeking out in the poorer districts of the brilliant capital.

To be deprived of the means to carry on her benevolent mission was a real shock to Patricia. The more she contemplated plans to relieve the situation the more she was at sea. But constantly her mind reverted to her adventure of the evening previous; to Kelly, the Sphinx, and to the strange fascination the very act of stealing the jewels possessed.

Earnestly the girl pondered, her thoughts more and more concentrating upon an idea that had come to her the instant she learned of her aunt's misfortune. Pat's tender heart was beguiling her into strange actions. Her desire to help the poor and needy was leading her into adventures she had never dreamed she would encounter.

(To be continued.)

except on the advice of a physician.

Greens and fresh vegetables, such as peas, asparagus and spinach, are aids to the child's health. Lettuce should be served with seasoning. Boil or bake potatoes or serve them in potato soup. Potatoes are necessary to the growing child.

Be sure all vegetables are thoroughly cooked. Under no circumstances allow the child to eat raw vegetables. The starchy cell-like structure called cellulose needs to be softened by thorough cooking before it can be assimilated.

Fish furnishes valuable nutrition. Care must be taken to remove all bones. Baking and broiling are the best methods of cooking fish.

Puddings, custards, junkets and plain cakes, together with cooked fruit, make desirable and delicious desserts.

Fresh fruits and their juices are very desirable. Apples, raw, scraped, baked or made into sauces are good. Peaches, apricots and prunes must be cooked. Dates and raisins must have the seeds removed. Figs are commendable for use in the child's diet. The juice of an orange is valuable. Bananas have no place in the youngster's menu.

Preparing Spring Greens.

Here are a few methods of serving garden greens:

Boiled Lettuce.—Wash lettuce well to remove the sand, then trim carefully, discarding the blemished and darkened leaves. Tie up in a clean napkin or piece of cheesecloth. Cook in boiling water for twenty minutes. Drain and cover with a cream sauce. Sprinkle with a teaspoonful of grated cheese. Serve as a vegetable for lunch or dinner.

Radishes Colonial.—Wash and peel the radishes. Boil until tender, then drain and season with salt and paprika. Use one ounce of butter to each pint of radishes, one tablespoonful of fine bread crumbs and one tablespoonful of grated cheese. Shake in a saucepan until all are well coated. Serve hot.

Dandelion Salad.—Wash carefully and pick over one pint of dandelion greens. Mince fine and add an onion and three strips of bacon, cut in dice and browned. Then take one-half teaspoonful of salt, one-fourth teaspoonful of pepper, two tablespoonfuls of bacon fat, one tablespoonful of vinegar. Heat in saucepan and then pour over the salad. It may be garnished with thin slices of hard-boiled egg.

Comfort Bags.

For a soldier's comfort bag it is well to use khaki cloth to correspond with the uniform. The most important thing is the equipment. Soldiers do not want a lot of useless articles to remember you by, but there are a number of things they do need.

For instance if you wish to have your soldier write to you place a pocket in the bag filled with stamped envelopes, not loose stamps, as they stick together and are easily lost. Writing paper could be in the form of a pad or sheets could be slipped in each envelope so as to be ready for use when needed.

Soldiers need sewing kits, which can be purchased for ten cents each. The sewing kit may be a folder containing a thimble, needles, many black and white safety pins, buttons and other things of the kind. Of course these folders can be made at home. Safety matches, tooth brushes, washcloths, medicated cotton, bandages to be used for small scratches, darning cotton, darning needles, stomach bands knitted of gray wool, post cards, and lead pencils are good things for the comfort bag. Naturally individual needs and tastes will be consulted.

The bag may be 13 by 10 inches. The initials of the owner, and the number of his regiment may be outlined on the outside.

Economy is a Virtue.

To be exact is to be efficient. To dislike waste is to put oneself in harmony with God and nature. Your wasteful men and women are seldom liberal or generous. Under the guise of a free-handed disregard of values they are usually found to be, on close analysis, picaresque and close, while the economical man and woman, by conserving that which is entrusted to their stewardship, enjoy the pleasure and privilege of giving of their largess to charity, philanthropy, education and public progress.

Why So Important.

The care of the child's first teeth is important because the health of the permanent set is largely dependent upon that of the first set. The second teeth are much larger than the first and consequently need more room in the gum. For necessary development the jaws must be given plenty of exercise. Consequently the child should have a mixed diet, including some hard food which he cannot swallow without chewing. Toast, crusts, hard crackers, certain fruits, like apples, salad, vegetables and meats, should provide the food elements needed for healthy teeth if the child is thriving.

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City Eye Specialists Tell How To Strengthen Eyesight 50% In a Week's Time In Many Instances

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

Boston, Mass.—Victims of eye strain and other eye weaknesses and those who wear glasses will be glad to know that Doctors and Eye Specialists now agree there is real hope and help for them. Many whose eyes were failing say they have had their eyes restored and many who once wore glasses say they have thrown them away. One man writes: "I was almost blind. Could not see to read at all. Now I can read everything without my glasses, and my eyes do not hurt any more. At night they do not burn dreadfully. Now they are all the time. It was like a miracle to me. A lady who used to say: 'The atmosphere around me is hazy with or without glasses, but after using this prescription for fifteen days everything seems clear. I can read even the print without glasses.' Another who used to say: 'I was bothered with eye strain caused by overworked eyes which induced severe headaches. I have worn glasses for several years. I was almost blind. Could not see to read at all. 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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—T. A. L.:—What is the best way for putting fertilizer on for potatoes and how much fertilizer would you put on a quarter of an acre? Should the fertilizer be mixed with earth before the potatoes are put in or would it be all right put in the hills with the seed? I have just read it would burn seed.

Answer:—Two hundred pounds of fertilizer to the quarter-acre is a moderate application for potatoes. This fertilizer should analyze 2% ammonia, 8 to 10% available phosphoric acid and 1 to 2% potash, if obtainable. In applying this, scatter 100 pounds over the quarter-acre when the ground has been dug or plowed. The harrowing or raking of the ground will work this available plant food into the soil. When the holes or drills for the potatoes are made, scatter the remaining hundred pounds of fertilizer in a light dust along the potato furrows, or into the holes where the potatoes are to be dropped. Cover this with a light dusting of soil before dropping the potato pieces. There is no danger of fertilizers burning seed if care is taken to mix the soil and fertilizer as described. When the foregoing has been done, drop the seed and cover usual. It is sometimes found highly advantageous to scatter another light application of fertilizers around the potato hills or along the rows when the plants are up two or three inches. This can be worked into the soil when the potatoes are cultivated.

Question—W. W. L.:—Please send me full particulars how to treat potatoes before planting to prevent top blight.

Answer:—No pre-planting treatment can be given to potatoes to prevent blight. If possible, make sure that the potatoes being used for seed were not produced on a field that has been infected with blight. The blight winters in the tubers, and sends its fine threads up through the stalks where they grow on the surface of the leaves of the plant. When the disease matures it sends out large quantities of tiny spores. When these spores light on other damp potato

plants, they infect the other plants with late blight disease. To prevent this the potato grower should spray his crop with Bordeaux mixture five to seven times during the growing season. Begin as soon as potato plants are up three or four inches and spray at intervals of 10 days to two weeks. Bordeaux mixture is composed of 5 lbs. of lime, 5 lbs. of copper sulphate and 50 gallons of water. Dissolve the lime and the copper sulphate separately, then mix and dilute with the water. Apply the Bordeaux mixture immediately, since the mixed material will not retain its strength if allowed to stand any length of time. The dissolved lime and dissolved copper sulphate may be stored un-mixed, and just sufficient for the spraying mixed up at the times desired. The proper quantities can easily be calculated from the mixture given above.

To prevent scab and to assist in control of the spores of other diseases, it is beneficial to dip potatoes in a mixture of corrosive sublimate, one part to a thousand, by weight. Dissolve a tablet in a quart of water, or an ounce in 30 quarts of water, and soak the potatoes for two hours. This material is very poisonous and must be handled with great care. Potatoes which have been treated should never be used for human or animal food.

You can prevent potato scab by soaking the potatoes in a solution of one pint of formalin to 30 gallons of water. They should remain in the solution about 20 minutes. Formalin is a gas dissolved in water. It kills the spores on the surface of the potato but does not injure the food-value.

Question—C. D. E.:—Is fertilizer that has been stored up in a dry shed for two years as good as fresh fertilizer?

Answer:—If the fertilizer has been stored in a dry place, it will not have lost plant food through storage. However, before you use it, you should empty it out on a hard floor and break it up by pounding, after which it should be shoveled through a sand screen. This will put it in good condition for drilling.

Poultry

Pointers on Marketing.

Most of the market poultry sold is marketed in about one-sixth of the year, that is, in the autumn. As a result prices suddenly fall when farmers are about ready to sell. The congestion means that part of it must be put into cold storage, and produce once stored does not bring so high a price as the fresh quality. This means lower prices for the farmer.

The remedy lies with the producer. He should distribute his produce over more of the twelve months than he does. To do this requires different methods of handling his poultry than he has practised in the past. For instance, instead of keeping the spring chicks all summer, some of them might be marketed throughout the season as broilers. Broilers bring two or three times as much per pound in May and early June as they would bring as roasters in the fall. Broilers are chickens weighing under 2½ pounds. The best way to feed broilers is to give a palatable mash in a clean yard, mix the mash with milk if possible, give some green food and keep everything clean and the chicks free from lice.

When convenient, bleeding and dry plucking are advised before selling, though, if the weather is warm and local killing facilities not good, it may pay to ship alive.

Hens that have completed their second laying winter and have passed

through the breeding season, should be marketed as soon as the breeding season is over rather than be kept until the fall.

Hens in June or July bring from 50 to 100 per cent. more than they do in October because they are then the only roasters on the market.

Green ducks, that is, ducks that have just completed their first coat of feathers, should be marketed early rather than be kept until fall. The Experimental Farm at Ottawa reports that 65 young ducks sold at 10½ weeks of age brought on the local market about 200 per cent. more than it cost to feed them, or in other words they cost for feed \$20 and at 10½ weeks of age they brought \$60. Similar ducks that were sold in the fall did not pay for the cost of feed.

Market in June.

All roosters, old hens, early broilers, green ducks.

During the first week in June, kill off, dispose of or remove from the flock, the male birds after the breeding season. Their presence in the flock after this date causes a loss of a million dollars a year to Canadian farmers through the sale of partially incubated and bad eggs in the produce which is marketed. All old hens should also be marketed at this date.

The Dairy

Don't sacrifice any heifer calf from a first-class dairy cow.

Cottonseed-meal is a valuable feed in connection with pasture. It is a good cream and butter feed, and the fertilizing values can be passed on to the land.

Give the cows a good feeding of hay before turning into the fresh pasture. This will prevent the excessive scouring that results from a too liberal supply of fresh grass.

The cows should be left in the pasture only a few hours the first day. For several days they should be left on green feed only a half day.

Calves can be raised perfectly on skimmed milk.

Put the cows on the low ground where the coarse grass springs up and grows rankly at the start. If this grass is left uncropped it becomes tough and will not be eaten at all.

Pumpkins made excellent autumn feed for dairy cows, and the labor required in production is quite limited in proportion to the value of the crop.

An Italian grape-grower accidentally discovered that the presence of tomato plants in his vineyard made short work of the phylloxera, with which his vines were infested. This insect destroys both the root and the stem of the grape-vine.

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MUSIC IN THE HOME

The Educational Value of Music—The Power of Modern Musical Instruments to Reproduce and Interpret the Old Masters.

That some knowledge of music is essential to a well-balanced life is now an almost established fact. Music, let it be noted, is the instinctive impulse of the human being from the cradle up, and it reverberates the world over. It is the adorable gift of God, which instinctively seeks to express itself in a manner more fundamentally natural, perhaps, than speech itself.

Who has not been attracted by the cooing music of the cradled babe long ere it sought to utter a word. Does it seem natural to instinctively crave to express one's every sense of feeling in speech? The claims of music for greater educational recognition are so manifold that one wonders that it is not given more prominence and taught more thoroughly in our public schools.

What magnificent opportunities there are for the pupils of to-day to enhance their musical education, as compared with the hard striving times of the old masters, who had to content themselves with such limited instruments as the old harpsichord. Can you imagine how manifestly grateful Bach, Handel and other old masters would have been had they at their disposal such high grade pianos, as manufactured to-day, capable of responding to every emotion? It is difficult to conceive how it was possible for these old masters to give to the world such beautiful and immortal works, handicapped, we might say, with such inferior instruments. Were they in possession of such perfected instruments as we have to-day, who could conjecture what undiscovered form of music might have been handed down to us.

From the educational standpoint how potential would be the influence to-day if the wonderful mechanical musical instruments, with their appliances, we now have, existed two hundred and fifty years ago, thus enabling Bach, Handel, Haydn, Mozart and other illustrious old masters to relegate to posterity faithful reproductions of their performances by

means of the player-piano and phonographs.

Inasmuch as it would be of priceless value to have such recordings at this time, present-day pupils and teachers will find, and some have already found from experience, that the records made by some of our eminent artists of to-day afford possibly unequalled facilities for acquiring certain phases of musical knowledge. The teacher of musical history, when reviewing epochs and events, giving biographical sketches of composers and classifying the different schools and forms of music, will find the player piano and phonograph, or either one, invaluable by demonstrating the record suitable for the occasion. When studying tonal effects of the different instruments, the phonograph record would indeed be very helpful and highly interesting.

While perhaps being efficient in the art of voice production there are many teachers who are far from being masters of interpretation, especially in some of the grand opera arias, for the reason that they have not had the opportunity of witnessing performances by artists of the highest rank. In many vocal studios is the phonograph finding itself useful as a coach, as also it is in the homes of many pupils.

It is questionable that the potentialities of the player-piano and phonograph have been fully realized. It was an extremely delicate and difficult matter to convince such artists as Patti, Melba, and other prominent artists of the possibilities of the phonograph, as likewise it was Paderejewski, Greig, Moszkowski, etc., in regard to the player-piano. It is said that so highly are the master rolls and records of some of these masters valued that they are carefully stored away in specially constructed vaults in Paris and elsewhere for revelation to music students in years to come.

Music, the subtlest, the most powerful joy of life, that in which solace is found, lives within all. Within many it is dormant—it needs kindling.

A properly fitted collar will not rub any part of the shoulder. Collars should fit snugly on top and on the sides.

WAITING.

When I call you in the darkness,
With regret and love and pain,
Shall I never hear you answer,
Never hear you breathe my name?

Will the echo of my sighing
Never cross your spirit's sleep?
And, through all the long forevers,
Will you never know I weep?

In the spirit-world of silence,
Can you feel my thought of you?
Do you know that I am waiting,
Waiting all the ages through?

If I must endure the silence,
Wait with faith till life is past,
Will you meet me at the portals
When I come to you at last?

M. F. A.

If grease has been spilt on the floor wash with a strong solution of borax. To cut new bread try using a knife which has been dipped in very hot water.

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, 233 Woodbine Ave., Toronto.

S. R.:—1. Between two and three weeks before the ceremony is the time for sending out invitations to a wedding. Announcements may be sent to those who do not attend the ceremony. 2. It is perfectly good form to have no attendants at a quiet home wedding. The bride may wear a veil with a simple white dress and it is not necessary to wear gloves when the sleeves are long. 3. Yes, have music very soft and sweet during the ceremony.

W. E. B.:—These are some of the most commonly known meanings attached to certain flowers: Oak, patriotism; myrtle, beauty; olive, peace; ivy, revelry; roses, love; apple blossom, preference; buttercup, riches; anemone, frailty, anticipation; dandelion, constancy; daffodil, unrequited love; lilas, fastidiousness; narcissus, self-love; marigold, contempt; goldenrod, encouragement; lily, majesty, purity; calla, magnificent beauty; forget-me-not, true love; poppy, oblivion; amaranth, immortality; gentian, virgin pride; geranium, deceit; foxglove, insincerity; hyacinth, sorrow; honeysuckle, fidelity; pansy, thoughts; heliotrope, devotion; sweet William, gallantry; candytuft, indifference; cowslip, youthful beauty; white violet, modesty, and snowdrop, friendship in need.

M. K.:—It is not natural for your child to be afraid of the dark. He should never be allowed to believe that darkness holds special terrors. Permit no one to frighten him by playing "ghost." Permit no one to tell him stories of the gruesome or the supernatural. But in spite of all your precautions, if any one of the household shows a dread of the dark, this dread is likely to be noticed by the child, and you know example is stronger than precept.

T. H.:—1. It is not good form to use any ink except blue black for correspondence. Seals on letters are en-

tirely proper if they are quite small and nicely applied. 2. No answer is required to a wedding announcement.

L. R.:—A vegetarian diet includes all the good grains, nuts, eggs, cheese, milk, cream and honey, besides all the fresh and dried fruits. This does not sound like starvation, does it? Rather like a generous plenty. Three meals a day with no "piecing" is the diet rule. Plenty of fresh, pure water, except with meals. Coffee and tea are allowed, but it is better to do without them.

R. P.:—The author of the poem "Green Things Growing" is Dinah Maria Mulock Craik (1826-1887). She was an English novelist, best known under the name of "Miss Mulock" and as the author of "John Halifax, Gentleman."

W. M.:—Here is a set of rules which every boy and girl would do well to follow, and which I hope will answer your requirements:

Be brave. Courage is the noblest of all gifts.

Be silent while your elders are speaking, and otherwise show them deference.

Obedience is the first duty of every boy and girl.

Be clean. Both yourself and the place you live in.

Understand and respect your body. It is the temple of the Spirit.

Be the friend of all harmless wild life. Conserve the woods and flowers, and especially be ready to fight wild fire in forest or in town.

Word of honor is sacred.

Play fair. Foul play is treachery.

Be reverent. Worship the Great Spirit and respect all worship of Him by others.

Be kind. Do at least one act of unbargaining service every day.

Be helpful. Do your share of the work.

Be joyful. Seek the joy of being alive.

THE PLAY LIFE OF THE CHILD

Play Develops the Physical Life of Our Young People and Stimulates Their Mental and Spiritual Faculties.

The play life of a child is important from the standpoint of its physical, mental and spiritual development, and the parent who neglects to understand what the play instinct means and to help to direct it into worthwhile channels is more foolish than the man who went away to seek his fortune in the oil fields while his own farm was underlaid with the rich fluid and his cattle had long refused to drink of the brook that flowed through it because of its taste in the water.

Play Means Health

It is necessary that the young child should play and kick and crawl to develop its muscles and lungs and to help burn up the large quantity of bodybuilding material which must be taken in during earlier years. It is noticeable that animals play in just the right way which will make them strong for their particular mode of life. The cat runs and jumps after the ball, chases its own tail and develops a faculty for quickness in order that it may catch birds and mice, and the young deer leaps and jumps and runs and makes its muscles strong.

The child that does not play is a sick child. Through play the mind is stimulated, for children love best of all to improvise their surroundings. A set of blocks makes a first-class train of cars, a few bits of broken crockery a splendid set of dishes, or a garment from the attic a robe for the princess. It is perfectly natural for children to fill out their lives with imaginings, and it is a happy faculty which makes them contented with what they have, develops their resourcefulness and tests their ingenuity.

Trains Character

Some toys are not popular with children. Most little people would rather have a crude toy which they can operate than a mechanical contrivance which leaves nothing to be done but to watch it. Children instinctively like the toy which is natural and not grotesque. The writer's little boy while still in dresses would go into the house of a neighbor and immediately turn a standing doll with its face to the wall. The doll was made on a bottle and had a head covered with a black stocking, woolly hair and shoe-button eyes. When asked why he always turned its face to the wall, he replied, "I can't bear the pin eyes of her." The shoe-button eyes were like the black hatpin heads with which he was familiar, and he recognized that the "pin eyes" were not natural.

The spiritual side of the play life is not to be overlooked, for as soon as the child is old enough to have companions the elements of fair play, of honesty and of doing as you would be done by appear. Even young children are often heard to boast absurdly in

their play, and here moderation of play, speech, honesty and kindness can be taught.

It has been said that we never really know persons, even although we work with them, until we have played with them. This is true, because work may be performed according to somebody else's ideas, but our play life expresses our own ideals in regard to amusement and enjoyment.

Take an Interest

If parents would keep the confidence of their children and understand them, they must take an interest in their play. This does not mean that it is enough to watch them play. We must get their viewpoint, understand what it means to them and, if possible, play with them sometimes.

At one time there was no place in crowded city life for children. Now the community has recognized that they have some rights and playgrounds with kindly supervisors are growing more and more numerous. In the country there is the beginning of development along the same lines. The nation will be richer in years to come for thus providing for the play life of its children. —E. G. W.

THE SPLIT LOG DRAG.

Advantage of Its Use on Earth Road in Spring.

Good Roads conventions are excellent. Much information and many helpful suggestions are to be obtained from attending them. Unfortunately very few country pathmasters attend them. We all hope that, eventually, good roads, with proper surface and under-drainage and foundation will become general. Meanwhile it would be well for us to exercise the proper care that should be given to many existing earth roads.

While travelling through Dundas country the middle of April, it was distinctly noticeable that the road upon which the split log drag had been used in a decidedly better condition than the undrugged roads. Do not wait until the road is to be reconstructed. Do something to keep it in good shape. If the split log drag is used in the spring, or, after rains, earth roads can be very much improved. Instead of having a road full of holes and ruts an earth road can be kept smooth and in much better condition than many of the undrugged roads of the present day. The cost is small but the improvement is great.

Danger in the Well.

Of all the different wells to be feared the dug well is probably the most dangerous. It is usually walled up with loose stones, leaving numerous cracks and crevices. In these openings many small animals such as frogs, lizards, snakes and mice make their home. These animals frequently die, drop into the water and decay, thus making the water extremely unpleasant as well as unsafe for use. Aside from this point the dug well is open to another criticism. It is usually on a level with the surrounding area and during heavy rains is quite apt to receive the drainage and wash from surrounding barnyards and pens as well as from privies.

Cuts Labor in Half

Do you first disinfect, and then go over all surfaces again with whitewash in order to keep your stables, dairies and poultry houses bright, cheerful and free of lice, mites, fly eggs and the germs of roup, white diarrhoea, cholera, glanders, etc.?

Such a method is a waste of time, money and labor. Use Carbola instead—it does the two things at the same time. It is a disinfectant that dries out white—not dark and colorless—and gives much better results.

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ROBERT MILLER

DEALER IN

Farm Machinery, Deering and McCormick also Fleury and
Wilkinson's famous Plows, J. B. Dore's Thrashers, Etc., Inter-
national Mogul Engines, Munro & McIntosh Buggies
and Expresses. A large stock to choose from. Peer-
less Wire Fencing and Gates, Harness and Har-
ness Parts, Rugs, Whips, Pumps, Stoves,
Ranges, Oils, Churns, Washing Ma-
chines, Wringers, Beatty Bros.,
Stalls, Stanchions, Litter and
Feed Carriers, Hay Forks
and Rope, Ladders,
Shingles, Clap-
boards, 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.

The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XLII

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, JUNE 29, 1917.

NO. 22

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

\$25.00 REWARD.

The above reward will be paid for information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of the party who poisoned my dog, Sunday afternoon, the 17th inst.
A. G. MACARTHUR.

CENTRAL MEAT MARKET

Wholesale and Retail
Phone 55

A. RAYMOND
Main Street, Lachute

ARRIVED.—2500 bushels No. 1 Western Feed Oats to be sold at \$2.50 per 100 lbs.

H. WALSH & SON,
St. Andrews.

LOTS FOR SALE.—Burial lots, half lots or single graves. Anyone wishing to purchase above in the Lachute Protestant Cemetery, can do so by calling or phone to J. W. GALL, Sec'y.

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.—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.

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.

TEACHER WANTED.—For Mirabel School, No. 1. Term to month. Apply to R. DOIG, Sec'y, Lachute R. R. No. 3.

When you are thinking of travelling, either by Lake or Rail, Call upon J. S. GILES, Agent

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

CRESWELL'S

Canada Cement

Prices Right

R. Creswell Regist'd.

LOCAL NEWS

Mr. Wm. Wilson and Mr. W. D. Hume spent the week-end in Montreal.

Miss Barely, of Ste. Andrews, is the guest of Mrs. Thos. Christie this week.

Mrs. Würth and daughter, of Montreal are guests of Mrs. J. S. Giles this week.

Segeant Major and Mrs. Carleton are spending a few days at Clear Lake.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Miles, of Merriton Ont., are guests of Mrs. A. Beers this week.

Mr. M. Elder, of Mille Isle, is the guest of her sister Mrs. T. Brancy this week.

Miss Annie Arthur, of Belle Riviere, was the guest of Mrs. A. McPaul this week.

Miss Martha McAllister, of Montreal, was the guest of Mrs. W. H. Hume this week.

Mr. T. T. Pollock and sons of Montreal are the guests of his mother Mrs. Robt Pollock.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Giles are now occupying their summer home at Lake Louise.

Mr. Arch. D. McAllister, of Montreal, was the week-end guest of Mrs. Hugh Pollock.

Rev. Martin Gibb, of South Stukely, preached on Sunday at Brownsburg and Lachute.

Mr. C. S. J. Phillips and Miss Bertram of Montreal, were guests of Miss Allan this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Massey and son of Montreal were guests of Mrs. Jas. McPaul this week.

Mrs. Lindsay and family of Montreal, are occupying their summer cottage on the North River.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Hume were in Montreal last week attending the Mocre McAllister wedding.

Quite a good sum of money was raised by friends and presented to Mr. Darling-ton on leaving Lachute.

Monday, July 2nd, special train will leave Stuyvesantville, 7.30 p.m. arriving at Montreal at 9.40 p.m. making all stops.

Mrs. Middleton, of Point Fortune was the week-end guest of her son Mr. Archie Middleton.

Mrs. Donald Bain and Mrs. Renshaw, of Montreal, are guests of Mrs. Jas. Bain of Brownsburg, for a week.

Mr. Jas Pollock, of Aurora Ill., is spending a month with his brothers, Messrs John, David and Hugh Pollock.

Mrs. J. F. Readdy, Mrs. H. Darling and Mr. Montrose Darling, of Montreal, were guests of Miss Moore for the week end.

Nurse Beatrice Hume, of Ottawa, returned home on Thursday after spending a pleasant visit with Mrs. W. D. Hume.

Mr. Anderson J. Nicoll, and Mr. Andrew Nicoll, of Newark N. J., are guests of Mr. and Mrs. P. Nicoll, of Upper Lachute.

Mr. and Mrs. Marchand and family of Technical School, Montreal, are occupying a cottage on the banks of our pretty North River.

Mrs. McGregor and daughters, of Moose Jaw, Mrs. McFarlane and Miss Grace Barron, of Montreal, are guests of Mrs. Thos. Barron.

The Misses Edna and Myra Conlin left on Monday for Rosetown, Sask., and Winnipeg, Man., where they will in future make their home.

Mrs. R. McArthur and son Walker, spent the week-end in Montreal and visited the Rev. and Mrs. B. B. Brown and Rev. J. H. McConnell.

Engagements.

The engagement is announced of Miss Katie Isabella Walker, to Mr. Wm. S. MacKimmie, both of Lachute. The marriage to take place early in July.

Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Hope announces the engagement of their daughter Maud, to Lieut. W. Harris Dawson, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Dawson, Grenville, Que. The marriage will take place in July in St. Bartholomew's Church. The Rev. E. E. Dawson, brother of the bridegroom, officiating.

Miss Millie Davis, of Ottawa, Miss B. Robertson, and Messrs. H. Porteous and P. E. Hanes, of Vernon, Ont. are the guests of Mrs. Wm. Deacon this week.

The Ladies of the Baptist Church are planning an Ice cream Social for Tuesday evening July 10th, on the Lawn at the rear of the Church. Please keep the date open.

Mrs. Dr. Murphy who attended the Missionary Convention at Kingston, will address the Womens Missionary Society next Thursday, to be held at Mrs. Herbert Ways.

Mr. and Mrs. John Patterson, Master Morley Bailey, of Winchester Springs, and the Misses Lily and Mabel Candler, of Montreal are guests of Mrs. W. H. Bradford.

Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm McGregor, and the Misses R. and A. McCaig, of Montreal, and Mr. Shotton, of Notre Dame de Grace, were week-end guests of Miss Nellie and Maggie McGregor.

Mr. Geo. Carpenter has received word from Head quarters that his son Pte. Robert Carpenter is in No. 7 Canadian

General Hospital, Letreport, with a gun shot wound in wrist. Also glad to report the wound is slight.

A lawn social will be held on the School Grounds at River Rouge, on Thursday evening July 5th. A good programme is expected. Admission adults 25cts. Children under 15 years 10cts. Ice cream and candy extra. Proceeds in Aid of Red Cross.

The Methodist Sunday School gave an illuminated address and a purse of gold to Mr. Edwin Darlington on his leaving for East Bolton to enter the Christian Ministry. The presentation was made by the pastor, Rev. F. J. Hayden, and seconded by the Secretary, Miss Muriel Jones.

Rev. Martin Gibb, of South Stukely, spent from Saturday till Wednesday with Rev. and Mrs. Hayden at the Parsonage. Rev. Mr. Gibb was for years a missionary to the Indians at Muncey reserve. Mr. Gibb sails for England on Wednesday, where he is accepted in the Army.

At the School closing of Lachute East End, Rev. F. J. Hayden gave an address. Miss Morrison the teacher was the recipient of many good wishes. After the closing exercise, refreshments were partaken of. Several prizes were donated by Messrs. Gavin Walker, F. J. Hayden and Miss E. Morrison, these were distributed at the close.

Lachute Presbyterian Church. On Sunday July 1st, there will be special services, commemorating the 50th Anniversary of the confederation of the Canadian Provinces. Rev. J. L. George M. A. the Minister assisted by Mr. W. S. Taylor B. A. will conduct the services. It is expected that the whole congregation will be present.

The Ladies of the Ste. Andrews Presbyterian Church will give an Ice cream and Strawberry Social, in the Town Hall St. Andrews, on Monday evening, July 2nd, (Dominion Day). Excellent programme. Miss Doberty elocutionist of Montreal, will entertain the audience. Admission 25cts. Ice cream and cake, or Strawberries and cake 10cts extra. Come for a good time.

Church of England services will be held (D.V.) in Lachute parish, on Sunday, July 1st, (Dominion Day) as follows:— St. Simeon's Church Lachute 10.30 a.m., St. Aidan's Church Lachute at 3 p.m. (Orangemen to attend in a body) Brownsburg 7 p.m. The address at these three services will be on the subject, "The Union Jack in the Bible, its witness in the world to the great central truth of God's Word." Service also at Lachute 7 p.m. as usual.

The S.S. Club have received letters from Ptes Edward Cooke and Lorne Richards and the following. Thanking them for the parcels of Comforts they received.

In France,
May 23rd, 1917

Dear Cousin Myra,

Just a few lines in answer to your welcome letter which I received about a week ago, but you told me not to write until I got the parcel from the Club which I received yesterday and was very glad to get it. Well you talk about Lachute being dead, but this place sure is dead at times, and then all at once it is a pretty lively joint. I like it fine on here, we are having lovely weather just now. I saw Cecil a few days ago and he was looking fine, I expect to see him again to-morrow night. Well I have not much news so I will close for now with love from your cousin,

BOB CRUISE.

Report of S.S.S. Club.

Report of socks knit in May and June. Mrs. Winch 11 pairs; Mrs. McKimmie 4 pairs; Mrs. Jones, Miss Deacon, Mrs. Sutton, Mrs. Deacon, Miss Shepherd, Mrs. Mitchell 3 pairs each; Mrs. Noble, Mrs. Miller, Mrs. Rogers, Mrs. Arm strong 2 pairs each; Miss Myra Conlin, Miss Sarah Neil, Miss Margaret Jones, Miss Hilda Sutton, Miss Katie Jones, Miss H. Smith 1 pair each.

The boys to whom the S.S.S. Club sent parcels on June 20th. Dave Campbell, Eddie Jones, Edgar Hammond, Roy Carpenter, Russell Kennedy, George Beaton, Cecil Bradford, George Graham, V. B. Darling, Frank Bos Gordon Mitchell, Gordon Hampton, Willie Hay, John Drennan, W. M. J. Mitchell, Wilbur Fraser, Roy Fraser, P. McKercher, Edwin Boyd, Sergt. Lackey.

WEDDING BELLS.

—:—:—
MOORE—McALLISTER.

A quiet wedding took place on Wednesday evening last, at Montreal, at the residence of Mr. Archibald McAllister, Montreal, when his sister, Miss Margaret McAllister, daughter of the late Andrew McAllister, of Montreal, was married to Mr. James Moore, of Lachute. The Rev. Malcolm Campbell performed the ceremony and Miss Lottie McAllister played the wedding march. The bride who was given away by her brother, was gownned in ivory crepe de chine with tulle veil arranged in mob cape effect with orange blossoms and carrying a bouquet of white roses and lillies of the valley. She was attended by her niece, Miss Martha McAllister, wearing a grey crepe de chine gown, and carrying pink roses. The best man was Mr. Stewart Campbell, of Lachute. Mr. and Mrs. Moore left for a trip to Toronto and Niagara. Going away the bride wore a brown cloth costume with hat to match.

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,

Baker & Confectioner.

Phone. 80.

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 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



Anna Case, of the Metropolitan Opera Company, photographed on the stage of the Victoria Theatre in St. Louis, October 21st, 1916, while singing in direct comparison with the New Edison's Re-Creation of her voice.

The music critics of more than three hundred of America's greatest newspapers conceded that the New Edison is incomparably superior to all other devices for the reproduction of music. We want you to hear this wonderful new Edison invention. Won't you call at our store and permit us to give you a complimentary demonstration.

Anna Case, was in Montreal last week and delighted her audience with the marvellous rendering of her songs.

Eugene Jousse

Watchmaker, Jeweller and Optician
MAIN STREET, LACHUTE.

The PURPLE MASK

By Grace Curard
Novelized from the Motion
Picture Play of the Same
Name by the Universal Film
Mfg. Co.

SECOND EPISODE.—(Cont'd.)

An unusual incident led to a final decision. As she lay upon the couch Pat imagined that she heard someone at the door of her boudoir, and to divert suspicious began pacing across the room, coming nearer to the door at each turn.

Suddenly she threw the door open, and Jacques, who had been listening, tumbled helplessly into her room and sprawled upon the floor. Pat shut the door with a quick move and commanded Jacques to be seated.

"There is work for you to do, Jacques, and unless you do as I command, I will turn you over to the authorities." Having said this, Pat remained silent, looking Jacques keenly in the eye, as if to let her remark steep into his crafty brain.

"I saw you steal the jewels last night. I followed you to Chat Noir—and it was I who knocked the jewels from your hand. If I were to surrender you to Sphinx Kelly there would be a long prison term in store for you," Pat continued. And as she spoke Jacques sat silently listening stoically to all she said.

"Give me up, if you like, Miss Pat," he finally mumbled. "I guess I can stand a prison term if you insist."

"But I don't insist," Pat chimed in. And then she made to Jacques an astonishing proposition. The crafty Frenchman's eyes fairly snapped as she unfolded her scheme. And in the end a compact was formed, between this beautiful girl and the crime-hardened Apache that was destined to set Paris agog, lead the police a merry chase and, most of all, to involve Pat and Sphinx Kelly in many adventures.

"You must make me queen of the Apaches," Pat demanded. "From the proceeds of our work I will take only a percentage for charity—that is all I am going to work for; that is all I shall demand. My position in society will protect me and your influence with the Apaches will do the rest. Keep this bargain and your reward will be abundant; betray me and I will turn you over to the authorities."

Patricia, Montez and Jacques then shook hands, binding their strange compact. And to each, the word of the other was all-sufficient.

"You and I will start working together to-night. The Cafe Chic will be a good test of our skill as a beginning." And Jacques promised that he would be at the Cafe Chic, prepared to do the bidding of his leader.

Old Jakobski drove a hard bargain and devoted his attention to getting rich at any deal where he could turn a banknote. He bought art subjects from struggling students, forged signatures to them and sold to gullible buyers the cheap works at extraordinary sums. He dealt in jewels, made

loans and conducted a general business in securities.

Although he was eager for money, his vanity made him anxious to be seen in public places, and to be pointed out as "the rich Mr. Jakobski"—and Cafe Chic was one of his favorite haunts. Pat noticed him when she entered with her aunt and took a table near the wealthy broker.

"There's Jakobski now," Pat whispered to Mrs. Van Nuy. "I'm glad he has not seen us"—and as Pat looked toward Jakobski's table she saw him draw from his pocket a string of beautiful pearls.

"Just look, auntie, dear," Pat whispered. "That string of pearls would alone give us money in plenty for charity." And the girl continued to watch closely as Jakobski fondled and displayed the pearls to his companion, with the evident purpose of effecting a sale.

It was a few moments later that Sphinx Kelly entered the Cafe Chic and looked over the crowd, passing carelessly down the aisles, in a manner to attract as little attention to himself as possible. But Pat's quick eyes discovered him before he had been in the spacious cafe many moments.

"There's the Sphinx, auntie," said the girl, indicating by a glance the direction in which Mrs. Van Nuy might look to find the man who had returned her jewels.

And there was one among the waiters who Pat knew was Jacques.

The brilliantly lighted cafe was a scene of revelry. The space cleared for dancing was filled with flashily



Pat at the Cafe Chic.

dressed denizens of the Parisian cafes. The bands played, waiters scurried here and there filling orders, and the scene was altogether one of gayety typical of night life in the brilliant city.

When Pat raised her handkerchief to her lips Jacques saw her signal and was soon standing behind her chair. Instantly he caught Pat's instructions—to watch and wait his chance to get the pearls that Jakobski was still, in his great vanity, displaying to his companion. The two men were interestedly talking, evidently about the pearls.

Jacques moved away. He had arranged that another Apache should be near to respond to signals, and in a few moments the plotters had made their plans. While the band was playing the guests were dancing and the scene of revelry was gayest, the electric lights were suddenly thrown off and the place was thrown into darkness.

There was great confusion, and in an instant the Cafe Chic was in an uproar. Sphinx Kelly had seen the Apache approach the switchboard that controlled the lights, but was too far away to intercept the move, and when, in an incredible short space of time, the lights again flashed up, Jakobski was lying, prone upon the table, his head resting on his forearm and his companion making signs of distress as he shouted his alarm.

"He was just showing me his pearls," the man said when Kelly had forced his way to Jakobski's table.

"Did you see anyone approaching?" said the Sphinx.

"Not that I noticed," Jakobski's companion replied. "Suddenly the lights went out; I heard a strange sound, as of someone striking a blow, and when the lights flashed up again, there was Jakobski as you see him, knocked out."

The bag Jakobski clutched in his hand was empty.

Kelly stooped to the floor and picked up a perfumed handkerchief. A hurried glance disclosed an initial. The Sphinx looked over to the table where Pat and Mrs. Van Nuy were seated and, after a moment's consideration, advanced toward them.

There was a wild, frightened look in Pat's eyes as she saw Kelly advancing. When he neared Mrs. Van Nuy's table the Sphinx reached into his pockets, drew forth a pair of handkerchiefs and stepped up to the thoroughly frightened girl.

(To be continued.)

Crops of Steel in Verdun Fields.

"Prometheus," the organ of the German iron trade, makes an elaborate calculation as to the quantity of steel which is now lying on the hill-sides round Verdun. According to military reports, it often happened that as many as one million shells daily were fired from guns of various calibres. If, however, one million shells are taken as the weekly instead of the daily average, we reach almost incredible totals. Taking the ground fought over as 260 square kilometres, and the average weight of the shells as 90 lb., no less than 1,360,000 tons of steel exploded on the area in question. This weight is sufficient to load 135,000 heavy goods wagons, and works out at 13 tons of steel per acre. Taking the price of scrap steel at \$11.50 per ton, we have a crop of steel worth about \$225 per acre, a crop which "Prometheus" thinks is well worth garnering.

The Housewife's Corner

Tested Recipes.

Plain Omelette:—Beat 3 eggs very light, add ½ teaspoonful salt, dash pepper, and 3 tablespoonfuls hot water. Heat omelette pan and add 2 tablespoonfuls clear bacon fat or 1 tablespoonful butter. Cook slowly. When thickened and browned underneath put in grate of oven to brown on top. Fold and serve on hot platter. This will serve four people.

Lemon Cookies:—Cream ½ cup butter, add 1 cup sugar, 2 well beaten eggs, 2 tablespoonfuls milk and 1 teaspoonful lemon extract. Sift 3 cups flour and 2 teaspoonfuls baking powder and add to mixture. Chill and roll out thin, using half the dough at a time. Cut in fancy shapes and bake in a moderate oven. This will make five dozen cookies.

Rhubarb Sauce:—Do not use any water in the cooking which should be done in double boiler. Stir when rhubarb begins to soften and when reduced to an even pulp remove from fire and pass through a colander. Return to fire, sweeten and cook long enough to melt and combine the sugar. This makes a stiff jelly. It is excellent for tarts.

Boiled Salad Dressing:—Put 6 tablespoonfuls vinegar and 3 tablespoonful butter into double boiler or granite pan. When butter is melted, take off and cool. Beat 3 eggs very light, add 1 teaspoonful mixed mustard, ¼ teaspoonful salt, ¼ teaspoonful pepper, ¼ teaspoonful celery salt and 6 tablespoonfuls milk. Pour into cooled mixture, set on fire, stir till thickens, take off and stir until smooth.

Some Useful Hints for the Young Cook.

In roasting meat, turn it with a spoon instead of using a fork. A fork pierces the meat, letting out the juice.

To remove cakes and pies from their pans, after taking from the oven set the pans upon supports so that the air can circulate freely underneath them.

Bathing the hands with vinegar after much dish-washing will keep them soft and white.

Scald the bowl before mixing the butter and sugar when making cake. This will make it cream easier.

Milk and acids will curdle; cream and acids will not curdle. When adding cream to fruit or vegetables of acid composition heat the cream in a double boiler, adding the vegetable very slowly and beating constantly.

Cake icing will not crack while cutting if one tablespoonful of cream is added to each white of unbeaten egg. Stir together and then add sufficient sugar to spread.

An attractive dish for Sunday night supper can be made by wrapping a sardine in a thin slice of bacon. Brown the rolled bacon in a pan and then serve on toast.

Spiced grapes and green grapes jam are agreeable accompaniments to cold meats.

Emergency Kit for the Household.

If every mother would have in a certain place the appliances and supplies that are needed when minor accidents happen to the younger members of the family, emergency occasions could be met with far less disturbance than is usually the case.

About the most satisfactory emergency box to use is a white enameled tin bread box.

The family physician can suggest the proper equipment for such an emergency box. One doctor has suggested the following articles necessary:

One bottle of arnica, labeled "for bruises and sprains."

A two-ounce bottle of witch hazel, labeled "for hemorrhage."

A two-ounce bottle of alcohol for cleansing.

A two-ounce box of powdered boracic acid for antiseptic use.

One roll of absorbent cotton.

One package of adhesive strip an inch wide.

One package of wooden splints.

One paper of small safety pins.

A small flask of brandy.

Several rolls of bandages.

One pair of scissors.

Several old soft towels, which have been thoroughly sterilized and which should be kept wrapped in tissue paper.

One bottle of sweet oil for burns.

Every mother needs to know something about bandaging. She needs also to know the simple remedies for the various hurts and accidents that are sure to come to youngsters from time to time.

Home Canning.

Looking ahead to needs that lie beyond the immediate present, Government food experts and food experts who are not in the service of the Government are urging the public to prepare to do home canning this year on a larger scale than ever before. With the planting of the home garden, whether in city, town or country, preparations should be made to preserve as much of the surplus produce as possible.

This applies especially to the farmer. It would profit him, to plant not alone for the current season's consumption, but for the purpose of raising enough vegetables to supply the

family's needs throughout the winter, with a margin, perhaps, to sell. "Canning in every kitchen" should be made a part of the slogan, a garden for every home. Never before, we are assured, has the nation faced a greater necessity for learning the lessons of economy. Let us do our best, through gardening, canning and preserving, to prepare for the exigencies of the future. The Summer should see no fruit and vegetables going to waste because demand for the moment is slight.

THE HOUSING OF POULTRY.

Text-Book of Great Value to Poultry-Keepers in Canada.

These are the days when the more study is allied to practice the greater the success. In food production, as in all other things, this is eminently true. Book-learning is no longer an object of sneering by the man of practical experience. He has been forced to the conclusion that an earnest study of books, pamphlets and bulletins is a tremendous help to the beginner and often of the greatest value to himself.

In by-gone times poultry-keeping was of a haphazard nature. If the hens were healthy and laid in mysterious places all was well. If they didn't, the true cause was rarely discovered and the fowl, having seemingly failed of their usefulness, were summarily dispatched. To-day much of this is changed and poultry-keeping has become a systematic pursuit permitting of research and subject to experiment, the same as any other branch of agricultural industry.

A better aid to the very foundation of poultry-keeping could hardly be desired than a bulletin recently issued by the Dominion Department of Agriculture and entitled "The Principles of Poultry House Construction with General and Detailed Plans." Mr. F. C. Elford, Dominion Poultry Husbandman, is the author and in the 55 pages of which this publication consists he has succinctly told, with abundant illustration, how poultry can best be housed and what is needed in that respect to make the birds good producers. There is little in the science of the proper housing of poultry that is not here set forth, from comparatively palatial structures and model runways to the modest arrangement of occupants of villas and bungalows and dwellers on the outskirts of towns and cities.

Besides plans of desirable structure, details of the material required and the dimensions are all given. In short, the publication, which can be had free on application to the Publication Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, is a complete text-book on the matter with which it purports to treat.

POLICEMEN AT SCHOOL.

Brain Work and Little Military Drill Now Necessary

Twenty years ago a recruit to the police-force of England was put through military drill by a drill-sergeant. He was taught to act on orders without thinking. The discharged soldier was preferred to any other recruit. To-day all this is completely changed. There is little drill, lots of headwork. The recruit most likely is the country lad, and he is taught to think for himself, to know the law, and to take notes.

Within a month the recruit knows as much law as most solicitors, and can take notes like a reporter. If a street accident occurs, he has to note name, witnesses, time, locality, damage, distances, injuries, courses of the vehicles, and all contributing causes. He has to make at least thirty different notes. The rule is "Report everything, except a change of weather."

Doual's Printed Bible.

Doual, in whose direction all eyes on Vimy Ridge are now turned, is one of the few towns that take celebrity from a printing office, says the London Chronicle. About 300 years ago there was printed in this ancient, war-scarred town an edition of the Bible. Hence the familiarity of its name in England.

Heavy draft horses are slowly supplanting mules upon southern U. S. farms.

Window plants should be looked over and those that do best in pots reported. Those that do best outside should be planted in the garden to rep-erate.



When you think of

Cleaning and Dyeing

Think of PARKER'S

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

Send for our Catalogue on Cleaning and Dyeing.

PARKER'S DYE WORKS LIMITED
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KEEP YOUR SHOES NEAT

2in1 White Shoe Dressing

For Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes. Liquid 10c. Cake 10c.

F. F. DALLMEYER CO. OF CANADA LTD., HAMILTON, CAN.

FLEET FOOT

Shoes on the Farm

For work and play—in the middle of the day—and when on pleasure bent.



For field, farm and wagon, wear Fleet Foot Shoes. They are far cheaper than leather—light, easy, comfortable—long wearing. For every-day wear, you will find them immeasurably better than hot, heavy, expensive leather boots.



When you're out for a good time, wear WHITE "Fleet Foot" Shoes.

In fact, you must wear White Shoes this summer, to be well dressed. Dealers everywhere have "Fleet Foot" Shoes, in all styles for men, women and children.

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Redpath SUGAR

When you pay the price of first quality sugar, why not be sure that you get it? There is one brand in Canada which has no second quality—that's the old reliable Redpath.

"Let Redpath Sweeten it."

Made in one grade only—the highest!



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



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.

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27 Notre Dame Street West, Montreal.



OR BREADS CAKES PUDDINGS PASTRIES

The only flour publicly and unreservedly guaranteed not bleached, not bleached.

PERFECT HEALTH DUE TO THE BLOOD

No Girl or Woman Need Be Constantly Ailing and Unhappy.

Nature intended every girl and every woman to be happy, attractive, active and healthy. Yet too many of them find their lives saddened by suffering—nearly always because their blood is to blame. All those unhappy girls and women with colorless cheeks, dull skins and sunken, lusterless eyes, are in this condition because they have not enough blood, red blood in their veins to keep them well and in the charm of health. They suffer from depressing weariness and periodical headaches. Dark lines form under their eyes, their heart palpitates violently after the slightest exertion, and they are often attacked with fainting spells. These are only a few of the miseries of bloodlessness. Nothing can secure girls and women from the inevitable decline that follows anaemia except a generous supply of new, rich, red blood, and nothing has ever proved so successful in creating red, good blood as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Thousands and thousands of girls and women owe their good health and charming complexion to the use of this medicine. Here is one example of its power to cure. Miss Dorina Hastien, St. Jerome, Que., says: "For over a year my health was gradually failing, my blood had seemed almost to have turned to water, my cheeks were pale, my lips bloodless, and the slightest exertion left me breathless. I suffered frequently from severe headaches, my appetite failed, and my friends feared I was going into consumption. I had been doctoring but did not derive any benefit, and finally I had to give up my work and return home. It was at this stage that a friend brought me a box of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and urged me to try them. By the time the box was used I thought they were helping me, and decided to continue using the pills. I took a half dozen boxes more, when my strength had completely returned, my appetite was restored, my color returned, headaches had disappeared and I was feeling better than I had been for years. I would urge every weak and ailing girl to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a fair trial." These pills are sold by all medicine dealers or may be had by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

WHY YOU REST ON ONE LEG.

Reason Why an Erect Position is Tiring to Human Beings.

As human beings we are supposed to stand erect, and therefore standing straight ought to be the most natural and easiest thing in the world. There are few things, however, which are as fatiguing as holding an erect position for a long time or when we are tired.

The reason which medical men have given for this is that man is recently evolved from the lower species which are not able to stand erect, and that as yet we are not fully adjusted to holding ourselves upright. Our hip bone does not fit vertically into the bones of the pelvic girdle. This does not lie directly under the spine.

The upright position is maintained only by a complex cross-strain of one set of muscles pulling forward and another set of muscles pulling backward. This demands a new adjustment with every movement. It is a tremendous muscular strain which holds the hip bone and leg joints in position and which has to meet the constant adjustment of keeping the body erect. The most natural way to relieve it is to slump a little to one side and throw the weight upon one leg. In this way the joints are placed more directly up and down and so reduce the width of the angle which is formed by the hip bone not fitting vertically into the bones of the pelvic girdle.

The fact that military men have employed this means of gaining rest when in drill is not without significance. When the order is given "At ease" or "In place—rest," the weight is shifted to one leg.

Prosperity gives us friends and adversity proves them.

Increased production per laborer may be obtained by extending the farm operations or by increasing the yield per acre—economists have held that the extensive type of agriculture is limited to that point where the interest on capital invested in equipment plus the depreciation equals the expense of employing the number of men which have been replaced by the equipment.



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Arts Course by correspondence. Degree with one year's attendance.

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THOUGHTS ON MOTHER'S DAY.

By Chas. M. Bice, Denver, Colo.

"Mother's Day" is a momentous occasion here. It has always meant a day of a year of sacrifice for those gray-haired angels who seem to do nothing but sacrifice for others. It is a day of 1917 momentous for the reason that war is calling, brutal, stark, cold-blooded war, calling the boys and men of this country, calling them from the last handclasp, the last lingering touch of mother hands, the last trembling kiss of mother lips, calling them to—God only knows what!

There are mothers who have said good-bye to the sons they cherished and loved, said good-bye to them for the last time. For when many of those sons return, it will only be to find that mother has gone on, that she sits no more by the windows of nights, watching the stars, and whispering to the imaginary baby form she holds in her arms, the baby that has grown to manhood and has travelled out into the world, out from the protection of her arms, out from the soft touch of her cheek against his.

There will be mothers, white haired, with little touches of Father Time about their eyes, who will watch the lists day by day, hoping against hope, hoping, hoping—finally at last to seat herself in the old rocker, to look again at the toys he played with when he was a baby, then to fold her hands and to pray for the time when she can join him, her hero, her Little Boy Blue of the Army, who fell as he fought. You think of her to-day and wear a flower commemorative of her pure and noble life. Yes, think of your dear old mother to-day, and if she is far away write to her. If she has gone beyond the reach of letters, go now to where she sleeps and kneel beside her grave, as once you knelt beside her knee.

If she is still near you—lucky person that you are—go to her and allow your arms to steal softly about her neck and kiss her. Kiss her and brush aside the straying gray hair and whisper to her that you love her, and that she is your "bestest girl of all." And remember, that while you are grown up into manhood or womanhood, to everyone else in the world, to one person you are still that happy, smiling, cooling little being who played at her feet in the years of long ago, the most wonderful treasure of all the treasures in the world—her baby. And so, if the tears come to her eyes as she sits and holds your hands tight against her breast, if she is silent with those mother lips quivering in their wordless ecstasy, don't be ashamed if the tears should come to your own eyes, too.

And kiss the tears away and be proud and happy of the opportunity—and think of those who would give many and many a year of their life for the same privilege. And remember, as you do so, that the lane of life is long and the pathway of love has many turnings. But there is one who never falters as she treads her way along it towards the sunset. One who never wavers come what will, and that One is Mother. If she is gone, gone into that quiet haven where there are no worries, no troubles, no nights and days of anguish for the safety and comfort of those who were a part of her life, her heart, her being—if she has gone onward to the peace her quiet love has earned, are you going out today to the little mound wherein she rests, and whisper a benediction over her, a little psalm to your Maker that He keep her safe within His arms? Yes, you are, for you are a man or a woman—and today is Mother's Day!

RIVERS OUT OF THE ORDINARY.

A Stream of Ink is One of the Freaks of Nature.

A river of ink is formed in Algeria by the union of two streams, the water of one being impregnated with iron, and the other, which drains a great swamp, with gallic acid. This combination of iron and acid forms a pure ink. All rivers of Africa seek the ocean that is farthest away from their source.

In Siberia rivers flow over ice, old and solid as rock. A tributary of the Lena River has underneath the soil which forms the bed of the river a bed of pure ice over 9 ft. thick. A freak of Nature is the lost river in Kentucky. It is known as the Hidden River, because no one knows its origin, and it vanishes into a cave leading no one knows where. It flows without a ripple and is of a pale bluish color.

A singing well is one of the natural curiosities of Texas. In fine weather a sound like that of an aeolian harp is given out by the well. At times the sound is clear; then it recedes, as if far away; and then it reaches the ear very faintly. These changes take place every few minutes, and with great regularity. With an east wind blowing the water in the well gets very low, and the mysterious musical sound is faint. A strong west wind causes the water to rise and the sound to increase in volume and clearness. Before a north wind the well plays its wildest pranks. The water rises nearly to the top of the well, which is about 60 ft. deep, and gives out wild, weird noises.

Windbreaks protect the orchard from both summer and winter evaporation, and from cold. Snow lies more evenly in the protected orchard, and melts less rapidly. The blossoms are protected from severe winds, and the number of windfalls is lessened.

A Useful Design



Simple separate blouses are the order of the day, and are very smart when they have large collars and are worn with plaid skirts. These plaid skirts are made of a variety of materials from gingham to heavy silk poplin. The illustration shows a model with a draped effect which is particularly pleasing. McCall Pattern No. 7771, Ladies' Waist, in 5 sizes; 34 to 42 bust; and No. 7777, Ladies' Two-Piece Skirt, in 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.

HEALTHY CHILDREN

It is natural for little ones to be well, and with care every baby can be kept well. The main thing towards keeping little ones well is to keep their little stomach sweet and their bowels regular. Baby's Own Tablets will do this. Thousands of mothers keep the Tablets in the house, as they find them an efficient guard against illness. Concerning them Mrs. Hilarie Desmarais, St. Joseph de Sorel, Que., writes: "I believe Baby's Own Tablets are the best medicine in the world for children. My baby was terribly constipated but the Tablets promptly cured him and now he is a big healthy child." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

ENCOURAGE CULTIVATION

Campaign by Canadian Pacific Ry. to Meet Food Shortage.

In order to encourage the settlement and cultivation of vacant lands in the Western Provinces, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, through its Colonization and Development Department, of which Mr. J. S. Dennis is the head, has undertaken an active campaign to try and induce absentee owners to cultivate their holdings.

A circular has been issued to some 8,000 absentee owners, pointing out the profits which can be made by cultivating their lands, and showing how many farmers sold their last year's crop for more than the original cost of their farms.

The Company offers the advice and assistance of its Colonization and Development Department free of charge, in supplying reliable information as to how to go about getting the land under cultivation and will send, on request, the fullest details as to routes of travel, customs regulations, passenger and freight rates and similar data.

In undertaking this campaign the Company is following its usual broad policy of Dominion-wide development, realizing that every new settler means greater production to meet the food shortage which at present threatens the world, and which Canada, with its extensive and fertile unplowed areas, can provide.

DEAF MUTES MAKE GOOD.

They are Successfully Employed in French Munition Factories.

The intensive production of munitions in France, with its enormous requirements in hand labor, has opened up a new future for the deaf and dumb who, before the war, were excluded from factory work. Now hundreds of them are making shells and parts of automobiles and aeroplanes for the army. They learn even quicker by sight than do many workmen by ear, and their attention never being divided by conversation, their output is of the best finish and equal in volume to that of the best mechanics. They are even more attentive to danger than ordinary men.

If you expect nothing all you get is so much velvet.

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house.

Whole Wheat and Milk—the two most perfect foods given to man. Dietetic experts may quarrel about everything else, but they are agreed on this. The proper combination is **Shredded Wheat Biscuit with milk**—the greatest amount of protein (the element that builds muscular tissue) for the least money. Two or three of these Biscuits with milk make a nourishing breakfast on which to start the day's work and they cost only a few cents. A boon to the housewife because they are ready-cooked and ready-to-eat. Delicious with berries or other fruits. Made in Canada.

JAPANESE ARE VEGETARIANS.

Natives of the Flowery Kingdom Consume Little Meat.

Very little meat is produced or consumed in Japan, the people depending mainly on vegetables, such as rice, fish, certain bulbs such as tiger lily and seaweed, which are very nourishing and different from anything found along our seacoast.

Peas and beans are largely cultivated in Japan, which resemble our bush beans and are very prolific, including twenty or more varieties; radishes in all sizes, including the sakurajima, which grows from half a pound to a pound. The long white radish nerine is ten to twelve inches long and very delicious.

Cucumbers include the climbing variety which has been introduced in this country; carrots of large size and fine flavor; eggplants, turnips and a pumpkin which in size and flavor rivals our best, excellent as a pie filling or cooked as we cook turnips. The udo compares favorably with asparagus. The delicious Chinese cabbage makes an excellent table dish and is used in many ways.

In Japan vegetables in seasonable assortment are peddled in two baskets carried across the shoulders on a bamboo pole, brought fresh daily to the door for the housewife's selection. All these vegetables can be grown in our Canadian gardens and the cultivation is the same as required for our vegetables.

The Kid Has Gone to the Colors.

The Kid has gone to the Colors; And we don't know what to say; The Kid we have loved and cuddled Stepped out for the Flag to-day. We thought him a child, a baby, With never a care at all; But his country called him man-size— And the Kid has heard the call.

The Kid has gone to the Colors; It seemed but a little while Since he drilled a schoolboy army In a truly martial style. But now he's a man, a soldier, And we lend him a listening ear; For his heart is a heart all loyal, Unscourged by the curse of fear.

Minard's Liniment Co., Ltd. Gents,—I have used your Minard's Liniment in my family and also in my stables for years and consider it the best medicine obtainable.

Yours truly, ALFRED ROCHAV, Proprietor Roxton Pond Hotel and Livery Stables.

The Secret.

The south wind told the brooklet,
As over the field he blew;
The brooklet told the rushes,
Who whispered it to the dew;
The dewdrops told the robin
(Who never could keep a thing!)—
He perched all day on a blossoming spray,
And warbled, "It's spring! It's spring!"

YES! LIFT A CORN OFF WITHOUT PAIN

Cincinnati man tells how to dry up a corn or callus so it lifts off with fingers.

You corn-pestered men and women need suffer no longer. Wear the shoes that nearly killed you before, says this Cincinnati authority, because a few drops of freezezone applied directly on a tender, aching corn or callus, stops soreness at once and soon the corn or hardened callus loosens so it can be lifted off, root and all, without pain.

A small bottle of freezezone costs very little at any drug store, but will positively take off every hard or corn or callus. This should be tried, as it is inexpensive and is said not to irritate the surrounding skin.

If your druggist hasn't any freezezone tell him to get a small bottle for you from his wholesale drug house. It is fine stuff and acts like a charm every time.

THE VICTORIA CROSS.

The Cross is Cast from Cannon Taken at Sebastopol.

The famous symbol of British valor is a little Maltese cross of bronze, insignificant to look at beside many a more showy medal, and intrinsically worth only a few pence, but it is the most coveted decoration of all that soldiers and sailors can aspire to. The Order of the Victoria Cross—if it can be called an order—was practically an outcome of the Crimean War; possibly the immortal charge of the Light Brigade inspired the idea. For those who have not handled a Victoria Cross it may be as well to say that it is adorned with a crown surmounted by a lion and a small scroll bearing the pregnant words, "For Valor." On the reverse of the medal is given the date or dates of the deeds of heroism for which it was awarded, the name of the recipient being inscribed at the back of the bar, to which it is attached by a V. The Cross is cast from cannon that were taken at Sebastopol. The first presentation of the V.C. took place in Hyde Park on June 26, 1857, on which occasion sixty-two men were decorated. The pinning on of the Crosses by the Queen occupied only about ten minutes, and a great review brought the proceedings to a close. Five of the Crosses won at the battle of Alma were gained in defence of the colors.

Speak Of Them In The Highest Terms

Why Mr. and Mrs. West Recommend Dodd's Kidney Pills.

They Cured Mr. West's Lumbago and Made Mrs. West Feel Like a New Person. They Are the Best Tonic.

St. James, Man., May 28th (Special)—That Dodd's Kidney Pills are living up to their great reputation in the West is twice proved by Mr. and Mrs. G. West, well known and highly respected residents of this place. Let Mrs. West tell the story of what the great Canadian kidney remedy has done for her husband and herself.

"My husband suffered from attacks of lumbago," she states, "and the doctor did him no good, but I can truthfully say that since using Dodd's Kidney Pills he is entirely free from lumbago."

"I myself took six boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills and am just like a new person. I have gained 10 lbs. since using them and my friends compliment me on how well I look."

"I have recommended Dodd's Kidney Pills to some of my lady friends who were complaining of not feeling well, and they, like myself, speak highly of them."

Dodd's Kidney Pills cure the kidneys. Cured kidneys make pure blood. That is why Dodd's Kidney Pills are the best tonic.

With The Best Intentions.

Teddy had been invited out to tea. He wanted to have the afternoon off from school, but his mother would not hear of it. As his bedtime was seven o'clock, he had rather a short visit, and as he was leaving his hostess said cordially:

"I'm so sorry you've been able to stay such a little while, dear."

Tommy remembered his mother's injunctions to be polite on all occasions, and answered sweetly: "Oh, it's quite long enough, thank you!"

Minard's Liniment Lumberman's Friend.

Tiny Rumanian Farms.

There are a million small farms in Rumania and only a few thousand large ones; but the few big landowners have more land than the many small ones. The average size of the million small farms is eight acres, while that of 4,471 large ones is 2,200 acres, says the National Geographic Magazine. In times of peace the Wallachians go into Hungary by the tens of thousands to help with the sowing and reaping.

MONEY ORDERS

Send a Dominion Express Money Order. They are payable everywhere.

Importance of Farming.

Agriculture must not only be self-supporting, but, in large degree, agriculture must support our other great industries. Without agriculture, the coal and iron would be left in the earth, the forests would be abandoned, the cities depopulated, and the wooded land and waterways would again be used only for hunting and fishing. Shall we not remember, for example, that the coal mine yields a single harvest—one crop—and is then forever abandoned; while the soil must yield a hundred—yes, a thousand crops, and even then it must be richer and more productive than at the beginning, if those who come after us are to continue to multiply and replenish the earth.

Rather Mixed.

Henry, aged five, had a habit of using in his conversation every big word he happened to hear, regardless of its meaning. One morning he and his elder brother were trying to wash from the same basin, to Henry's detriment, and he ran into the kitchen, exclaiming: "Mamma, Charlie's metropolizing the whole laudatory."

Ask for Minard's and take no other.



GILLET'S EYE
EATS DIRT
MADE IN CANADA

Plenty Left.

"You must keep your mouth closed while in the water, Edna," said the nurse as she was giving the little one her morning bath; "if you don't you'll swallow some of it." "Well, what if I do?" queried little Edna. "There's plenty more in the pipes isn't there?"

When Your Eyes Need Care

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

Manurial Value of Clover.

Chemically, physically and biologically the growth and turning under of clover improves the soil, and we have been enabled to demonstrate over and over again that a crop of clover in the rotation has a manurial effect equal to an application of farm manure of ten to fifteen tons per acre.—Frank T. Shutt, Dominion Experimental Farm.

Minard's Liniment used by Physicians.

There was much talk about the onion maggot. It is very difficult to control. It is practically impossible to trap the fly that lays the eggs. One of the best ways to fool the creature is to plant what is called a trap crop. Plant radishes, and let the maggot get in his work on them then destroy them and put in your onions.

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 **William Publishing Company**, 73 Adelaide St., 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 us before too late. Dr. Bellman Medical Co., Limited, Collingwood, Ont.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

1910 CADILLAC in good running condition. Has spare tire. Price \$1250.

HUDSON, 1916 MODEL, 5 CYLINDER, 7 Passenger Touring Car. Electric lights and starter. Recently overhauled and newly painted. Tires in good shape. Price \$1300.

HUDSON, 1916 MODEL, 5 CYLINDER, 7 Passenger Touring Car. With electric lights and starter. Thoroughly overhauled in our shop and newly painted. Seat covers on all seats and doors. Overhaul tires. Price \$1300.

HUDSON, MODEL 37, 5 PASSENGER, 4 cylinder Touring Car. Electric lights and starter. In good running order and newly painted. Looks like a new car. Price \$850.

PAIGE SEDAN, A VERY FINE looking closed car seating five. Electric lights and starter also inside doors light. Nearly all the windows open, which gives ample ventilation for summer driving. Price \$700.

HUDSON, MODEL 33, 5 PASSENGER, 4 cylinder Touring Car. In good running order, at a special price. \$350.

HUDSON 1912 MODEL "54," A HIGH powered, six cylinder, 5 passenger Touring Car. In good running order and looks like new. Price \$750.

STUDEBAKER, SEVEN PASSENGER, 4 cylinder Touring Car, in good running order. Tires in good shape. This car was painted this year and looks very nice. Price \$350.

JACKSON, 5 PASSENGER, 4 CYLINDER Touring Car. Has electric lights and starter, good tires, and is a bargain at the price. \$300.

RUSSELL, 3 PASSENGER CABRIOLET. A very handsome closed car, suitable for a doctor. Price \$1000.

We only sell used cars after the purchaser has had a demonstration and satisfied himself of the running quality of the car he is buying. Call at our showroom next time you are in Toronto and let our salesmen show you any of our used cars and give you a demonstration.

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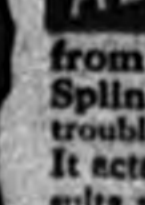
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from a Bone Spavin, Ring Bone, Splint, Curb, Side Bone, or similar trouble and gets horse going sound. It acts mildly but quickly and good results are lasting. Does not blister or remove the hair and horse can be worked. Page 17 in pamphlet with each bottle tells how. \$2.00 a bottle delivered. Horse Book 9 M free.

ABSORBINE, JR., the antiseptic liniment for mankind, reduces Painful Swellings, Enlarged Glands, Wens, Bruises, Varicose Veins, Heals Sores, Ailments, Pains. Will tell you more if you write. \$1 and \$2 a bottle as desired or delivered. Liberal trial bottle for 10c enough.

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Absorbine and Absorbine, Jr., are made in Canada.

Experience

Big Four \$1250

Light Six \$1435

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Back of this season's new Overland Big Fours and Light Sixes is a direct line of nine preceding models from which they were developed.

They directly continue the line of models that made the Overland name stand in the public mind for integrity of value.

Overland policy has steadfastly sustained that integrity of value in the car throughout its entire service in the hands of owners.

Over three hundred thousand of these cars are now in use and the helpful suggestions of their owners and of the more than four thousand dealer and factory-branch organizations that sold and served them, are largely responsible for the balanced greatness of this season's Big Fours and Light Sixes.

Their new beauty, their perfected easy riding qualities, their proven sturdiness and mechanical excellence, their admitted tire, fuel and oil economy

make them worthy of the confidence we enjoy, that they will still further enhance Overland prestige.

They embody the wisdom of the unmatched Overland experience in building cars of this type.

They are dominant values, cars of proven dependability and sterling worth.

Let us show you these cars and demonstrate them.

A. C. Bradford, Dealer,
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PATRONIZE STALLIONS OF SIZE, QUALITY AND GOOD BREEDING.

These very essential qualities are found in Loin 3801-90522 Imp. Champion Percheron, and Duc 646 Vol 22, Imp. Belgian Champion, and Baron's Kid 9742 Cl. saddle stallion and her champion at O. A. This stallion has the very best breeding of the Clydesdale blood dark seal brown with white markings. Chancellor 3479-83536 Dapple Gray Percheron, one of the most serviceable horses on the farm. Goliath 3898-9581 Imp. light gray a horse of superior quality and style we have just purchased this horse and he has given good satisfaction in the County of Russell. Rex of Maxwellton 3489 a four year old dark gray another newly purchased horse of great size and quality is well on to a ton in weight now. Never was there a more promising time for breeding good horses than the present, the demand has begun now, the Western Provinces are calling for them.

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NOTARY PUBLIC,

Money to Loan. Farms for Sale
MAIN ST., LACHUTE.
Opposite T. Christie's Store.

DR. HUGH McCONNELL.

SURGEON DENTIST
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5142, Sherbrooke, Montreal
West.

and tempting prices are offered. Now my experience is, the draught horse business is, that it is weight and quality that demand the price, a horse weighing from 1500 to 1700 will bring from \$40.00 to \$50.00 more than lighter draughts and in order to get these you must use sires of weight and quality. These valuable qualities are found in these stallions represented here, all have proved themselves sure foal getters.

Terms to insure \$12.00 for Loin and Duc. \$10.00 for each of the others. Parties losing foals get return service at half price. Pasture for mares at reasonable rates to those from a distance. All service fees payable March 1st, 1918. Mares must be returned regularly. All these stallions stand at the proprietor's stables. All mares at owner's risk.

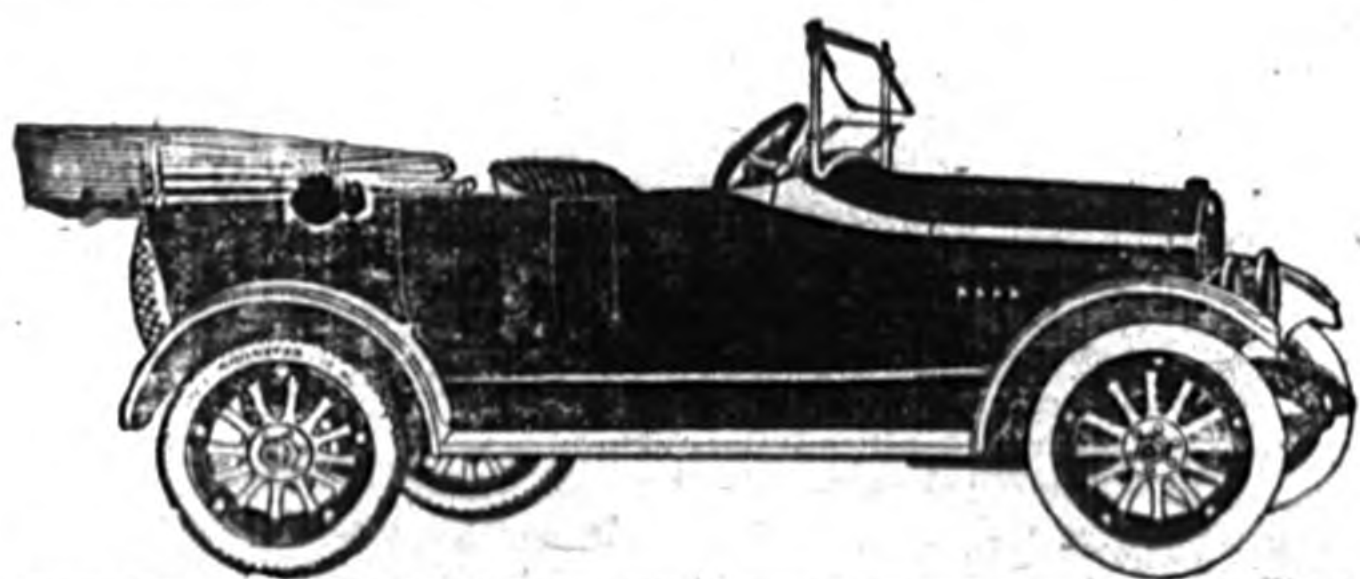
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Men's Suits run from 35 to 46 breast measure. We are sure to fit you.
W. BANFORD & SON.

Ladies' Fine Foot Wear, high tops at low prices. Lovely goods \$4.75 up.
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DENTIST,
In Town Tuesday, Wednesday,
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Ladies' Costumes are selling well just now. Have a look for yours.
W. BANFORD & SON.



Sterling Value Fortifies Its Beauty

"Looks" alone never sold a good motor car. While the Gray Dort 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 Dort 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 Dort Price of \$910 one of the most reasonable reasons in the world for owning it.

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

\$910

F.O.B. Chatham

The Gray Dort 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.

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ELECTRICITY FOR ANYONE-ANYWHERE



Here's a letter from a local user
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The Domestic Engineering Co.,
Dayton, Ohio.
Gentlemen:—

We have had Delco-Light for about three months now and we cannot begin to tell you how well it pleases us.

There are lights all over the house, porch, wash house, tool shop, in the barn and one on the wind mill for the yard.

Delco-Light furnishes power to run our washing machine and heat for the electric iron. Figuring the expense for the three months we have had the plant, we figure that Delco-Light has cost us about \$1.25 per month to run.

Very truly yours,

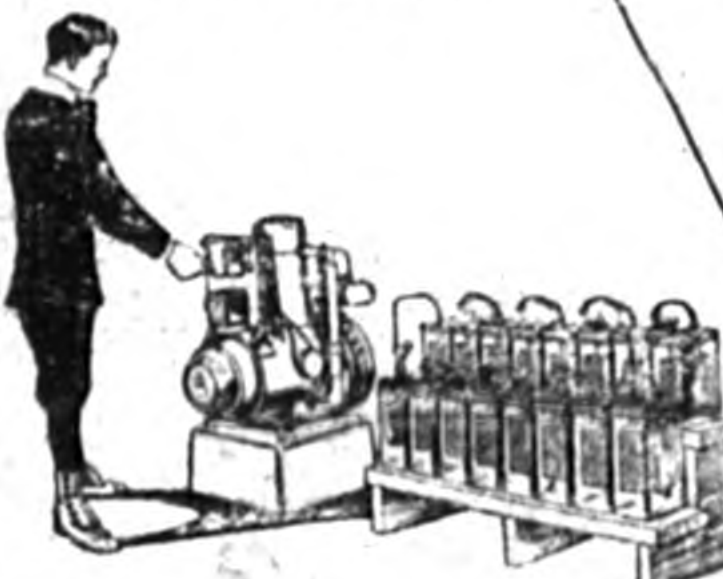
Mrs. Mary A. Wollensick,
Cook County, Nebraska,
R. R. No. 3.

(Specimen testimonial letter.)

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Is a complete electric plant designed to furnish light and power to farms, country homes, summer cottages, yachts, houseboats, rural stores and churches.

It better living conditions and pays for itself.

DELCO-LIGHT—Simple—Durable
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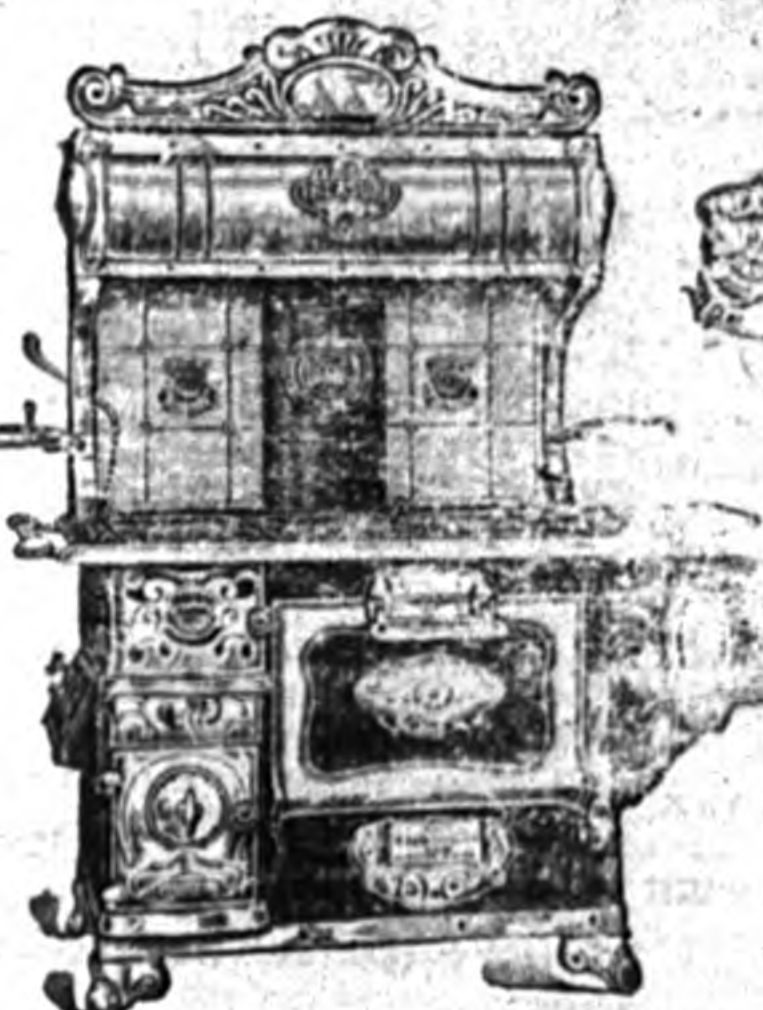
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SUPERIOR COURT

The defendant Joseph Giguere, is ordered to appear within one month, in a case No. 853 of the records of the Superior Court, district of Terrebonne, province of Quebec, in which Honore Rheanne, gentleman of the town of St. Jerome, district of Terrebonne, is plaintiff, and Doctor Joseph Giguere, formerly of L'Annonciation and now of Boston, United States of America, Pierre Bastien, township Marchand, district of Montcalm and Marie-Louise Alida Choquette, widow of Orlas Archambault, of the City and District of Montreal, are defendants.

Sainte Scholastique, June 9th, 1917.
CHS. ED. MARCHAND,
Attorney for plaintiff.
GRIGNON & FORTIER,
Protonotary S.C.

RANGES AND COMFORT



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Jerry on the Job

In the Upfield Home for Blinded Officers, the position of Boy-Scout Jerry Jones—small and snub-nosed gentleman of thirteen—might be described as more officious than official.

"But the bloomin' place can't get along without me!" he was wont to aver, with an air of self-righteousness which Baden Powell would certainly have censured. "Who'd cheer up the old crows if it wasn't me? Who'd soothe 'em down when they goes a little barmy? Who'd be guide and friend and bloomin' philosopher to the whole bang crew—but yours truly?"

Such were the reflections of Upfield's willing aide-de-camp.

But to-day he was worried—worried and baffled. And prolonged scratchings of his sandy head brought no adequate solution of the matter.

"It's that there Captain Travers," he sighed lugubriously. "And me tryin' every trick to make 'im laugh! Short of sittin' on me hind legs and beggin' like a dawg—and that's a trick he couldn't see—no stunt'll please 'im! Haven't I helped him with his basket-work till I fair hates the sight of wood and string? Haven't I steered his fingers back to port on the keys of his click-machine, when they kept skidding off into the tea-things? Haven't I lent him my best whittling-knife, and let him break the blade? Haven't I—lor—I've treated that chap like a brother!"

His observations were brought to an untimely end by the appearance of the said captain around the corner of the house.

Captain Charles Travers, D.S.O., was singularly good-looking, tall and well-built, with clean-cut features and—even in his convalescence—a commanding air.

"Is that you, Jerry, old chap?" he called out, feeling his way along the gravelled path by means of a stick.

"Right-ho, governor! Go easy now! Mind the step!"

As he drew near, one could see that the captain's fine dark eyes gazed straight ahead in the unseeing way of the totally blind. And though he smiled, it was a sad smile, and a shadow lay across his face.

"Wonderful spring morning, isn't it, Jerry? Oh, for a spin on my old motor-bike to-day!" he sighed.

"You ain't missin' much in missin' motor-bikes!" said the professional comforter. "I know a chap what was crazy over 'em, just as you are. Well, one fine day he was spinnin' along the country roads, happy as a lark, when he run over his old Aunt Emma, and got six months gaol for doin' the old girl in!"

No answer from the captain.

"If you're hankerin' for a motor run, sir," said Jerry, "there's a nasty-looking red-haired female that runs a big Rolls-Royce as wants to take you out. I seen her hangin' about the place often. She ain't no good-looking, and she ain't no good driver; but she told me as how she loves to—"

"That will do, Jerry, thanks. It's bad form to discuss a lady."

There was an aggrieved silence.

From the branches of neighboring trees the birds were twittering, and spring sounds and scents filled the air.

Slowly the captain and his little friend sauntered through the lanes. How sweet the lilacs smelt this morning! How sweet the world could be—and yet how sad!

"Tell me about the fight at Loos, sir!"

Jerry was big-hearted, and could forgive a snub.

"I don't feel like talking this mornin', old chap!" was the answer.

Silence again.

Then in a pleading voice:

"Isn't there any old thing I could do—to straighten things?" said Jerry.

"Fraid not, old man! It's just the fortunes of war!"

They walked ahead in silence, Jerry with a small hand beneath the captain's elbow, guiding him imperceptibly.

Beneath that frowzy head of his, the little Boy Scout's mind was working rapidly. What was the reason of the captain's perpetual sadness? When the other blinded officers—young and strong as he was—could be gay and reconciled to circumstances, why was this man so moody and so quiet?

A sudden sound drew Jerry's attention. Something had slipped from the captain's pocket to the path. And as Jerry stooped to pick it up, the cap-

tain turned, unheeding, groped his way to an old stone bench, sat down, and lit his pipe.

"Gosh! It's a girl's photo! And some corker, too! He doesn't know he's dropped it!"

Jerry whistled softly to himself as he picked up the khaki-covered case.

A very sweet and girlish face smiled up at him. Beneath level brows a pair of very lovely eyes looked forth.

"A real winner!" was our little critic's verdict. "And what's she signed herself? 'Daisy.' Yes, she's a daisy, a peach, a pippin!"

He paused. Could this—the be the reason of the captain's discontent?

"What's the old saying?" thought the boy. "Perhaps I've found the lady! It might be his sister, though! Let's see!"

With an air of complete nonchalance he slipped the portrait in his trouser-pocket, approached the old stone bench, sat down beside the captain, and began, in a high, unmelodious voice, to hum that ancient classic:

"Daise-e-e! Daise-e-e!
Give me your answer, do!
I'm half crazy-e-e!
All for the love of you!
It won't be a stylish marriage,
For I can't afford a carriage—"

The captain sprang from the seat. His voice was trembling as he spoke. "Cut it out, you little idiot!" were the unflattering words he used.

But they were music in the ears of the artful Jerry.

For this was proof—proof positive! This was the cause of all the trouble! This the solution of unhappy days!

This was the woman—Cherchez la femme!—this the Daisy!

Late on that selfsame afternoon the officious Jerry might have been seen deep in converse with the matron of the convalescent home—she who must be obeyed—she whose task it was to read aloud to their blinded recipients the various letters of condolence and of cheer which a sympathetic world supplied.

And Jerry's object—presumptuous and apparently impertinent—was to ascertain whether or no any epistles of what he termed a "slushy-mushy" kind had been penned to a Captain Travers by any lady of the name of Daisy.

"Upon my word, young Jerry Jones," declared the matron, eyeing the youthful scout over her glasses, "and what do you want to go ferretting into the captain's love-affairs for? Do you think I'd ever tell you, even if I knew? Take it from me, you scouts beat everything for impudence!"

How it happened cannot be explained, yet true it is that, fifteen minutes later—by some strange methods of information-extracting known only to the scouts—young Jerry Jones had learnt that the captain was an orphan, that he received few letters of any sort, none of a "mushy" kind, and none at all from women!

"That settles things!" said Jerry to himself. "I'll get busy on the job immediately."

And, under cover of darkness, with a carefully wrapped packet in his pocket, a certain Boy Scout pedalled gaily along the muddy roads on an ancient bone-shaker, and only paused when he reached the local post-office and deposited in the London mail-box the said packet with its straggling inscription.

"If that doesn't set things humming, then my name isn't Jerry Jones!" he remarked aloud, with a contented sigh.

A couple of days later, readers of a certain well-known London paper might have seen the picture of a charmingly pretty damsel set forth within its pages, headed by the all-too-familiar inscription: "Found on the Battlefield."

But this particular portrait differed from the others in that below it ran the magic words:

"Will the owner of the above please communicate with Mr. Jerry Jones of Upfield House, Winstown?"

On a wonderful spring morning, when the dew was still on the grass, a slim little girl was seen hurrying up the pathway which led to Upfield House. The sun glinted through the trees on her pretty hair and, shining on her small face, only showed up the sadness of it.

In her hand she held a folded newspaper. Her heart was beating painfully.

"Can I—can I see—a Mr. Jerry Jones—immediately?" she asked the porter at the door.

And when a small Boy Scout ap-

A Great Remedy

D. R. HENDERSON'S Herb Treatment. In tablet form, will cure rheumatism, constipation, eczema, stomach trouble, kidney and liver trouble; three month's treatment with our certified guarantee, for one dollar. Postpaid. Henderson Herb Co., 171 Spadina Ave., Toronto; agents wanted.

peared, she repeated the agitated question.

"It's about this picture," she began breathlessly. "I'd given it to a very dear friend of mine, and he must have dropped it on the battlefield. I haven't had news of him for months. Oh, do you think this Mr. Jerry Jones can give me information? And where is Mr. Jones?"

The hall-porter looked at the small Boy Scout, and the small Boy Scout returned his stare with a haughty frown.

"Madame," said he, "if your name is Daisy, I shall tell you."

"Yes, that is my name."

"Then," said the scout, "if you walk through that shrubbery into the nearest field, you will find all the Mr. Jerry Joneses you could ever wish to see! Come! I shall show you the way!"

And, casting another frown upon the astounded porter, he marched on ahead, the lady following.

From the depths of the shrubbery there emerged a wide and pleasant meadow. How green the world was, and how beautiful! A lark, rising from a clump of bog-myrtle, soared into the blue heavens, carolling her very heart out in ecstasy.

And just then the sun lit on an old stone bench where a man was sitting. He turned at the sound of approaching footsteps, rose, and faced the newcomers.

It was then that the heart of Mr. Jerry Jones could contain itself no longer. Gone was his dignity, gone his inimitable sang-froid.

"Here she is, captain!" he shouted eagerly. "Here she is! I've brought her to you!"

Then, with a twist and a turn, the messenger of Cupid dived into the undergrowth.

Just what happened in the intervening half-hour no one ever knew—except the two most intimately concerned.

But certain it is that when Mr. Jerry Jones, crawling through the bushes in the snake-like fashion known only to Boy Scouts, returned to the scene of action, he discovered a picture which gave him the most intense satisfaction.

"Charles," a girl's voice was saying, with that peculiar note of softness in it which Mr. Jerry Jones described as "mushy," "Charles, as if your being blind could possibly make any difference."

"That's why I didn't write, dear," came the muffled tones of Charles. "I thought you'd have no farther use for a poor creak like me."

"You silly boy!" went on the girl's voice quietly. "But everything's all right now. We can be married at once!"

"Gee whiz!" murmured the voice of Jerry from the bushes. "Some mushy pair! It only needed Jerry on the job to bring things to a happy ending."—May Christie in London Answers.

IF LOVE IS BLIND.

If Love is blind, why is it that he spies
So many wonders hid from other eyes,
Strange new delights in earth and sky
and sea

That lend the darkest day his sorcery?

If Love is deaf, why is it that he hears
Sweet harmonies unheard of other ears,
The softest whisper, and the faintest breath,
And aye the lightest word a lover saith?

If Love is dull, why is it that he knows
The tender secrets of the bird and rose;
The word that shall awake a sleeping heart,
The honeyed poison needful for each dart?

If Love can neither see nor hear, nor know
The distant paths down which his subjects go,
If none may understand his mastery—
How is it that he holds the world in fee?

—People's Home Journal.

A satisfactory substitute for potatoes has been found in green bananas, peeled under water and boiled until mealy. They are served with salt and pepper.

CANADA'S SHARE IN EUROPE'S WAR

WE HAVE LESS THAN 8,000,000 PEOPLE.

Spent \$600,000,000, Loaned \$300,000,000 More. Employed 300,000 for Munitions, Enlisted 400,000

This article is part of a speech made by the Hon. N. W. Rowell, K.C., before the American Newspaper Publishers' Association at its recent annual meeting in New York.

I have been asked to say something to you about the part that Canada has taken in this war. On the fourth of August, 1914, Canada found herself at war with the great military power of Europe. Our Parliament and our people alone could decide the extent and nature of our participation in the struggle.

Our decision was taken without hesitation and without delay. Our Parliament truly voiced the sentiment and conviction of a united Canada when it declared that Canada was in this struggle to the limit of her ability for the preservation of democracy and human liberty, which we believed were put in jeopardy by the action of Germany.

The course then decided upon we have pursued without faltering and without regret. The German atrocities of the last two and a half years, some of the service and suffering of our men at the front and the more patient and more heroic suffering of the families of our gallant men who remained at home have only strengthened our resolution that, to the measure of our ability, Canada is in the struggle until final victory is achieved.

Canada's Contribution.

We are a small people, less than eight millions, inhabiting a territory somewhat larger than your great country. At the outbreak of the war we were busily engrossed in problems of development of settlement, of expansion—I trust not neglecting the higher moral and spiritual ideals that have so much to do with a nation's life, loving peace and hating war. And yet in the righteous cause in which we are engaged we have enlisted in our expeditionary forces for overseas service more than 400,000 men. More than 300,000 have left the shores of Canada for service in Flanders and in France.

Up to this time Canada has expended in the actual work of the war and for actual war purposes more than \$600,000,000, and our war expenditure to-day is more than \$1,000,000 per day. But in addition we have assisted the mother country by loans to the extent of \$200,000,000 to assist her in purchasing munitions produced in Canada, and our Government has arranged with the banks for advances to the Imperial Munitions Board of \$100,000,000 more.

We have in Canada at the present time more than 600 plants producing munitions for the Imperial Government, and in these plants about 300,000 are employed.

Canada's Problem.

We have already shipped from Canada munitions of a value between \$400,000,000 and \$500,000,000. That whole industry has been developed since the war broke out and at the very time that we were withdrawing thousands of men from our industrial ranks to fill our forces for overseas service.

We have, in addition to this, recognized the great need for food production. We realize that under conditions existing to-day the world faces the possibility of a food famine, and we are putting forth every effort within our power to increase the agricultural production this year. But the enlistment of our men, the employment in our munition industries and the demands of agriculture have made serious drafts on our available manpower, and I want to say to the credit of the women of Canada that they have come forward voluntarily and cheerfully and have replaced the men in order that they may be released for service.

To increase the agricultural production this year we are now, in my province, releasing all our high school boys, so that they may go upon the farm and do their share to increase the food supply this coming summer. The men in our cities and towns who

have been raised on the farm, who know what farm work is, are volunteering all over the country to leave their calling or their business for a stated period this summer and go back to the farm, there to work to increase our food supplies for the coming year.

Canada's Thanks.

In order to increase the national efficiency and promote national thrift during the period of the war in all our provinces save two, we have closed our bars and public houses and prohibited the sale of liquor.

The results have been such that I am well within the mark when I say that the majority of those in my country who were opposed to the adoption of these measures are now warm supporters of them. Your papers or press have been most appreciative of the part Canada has taken in this war and of the courage and valor of our troops at the front, and I want, as a Canadian, to thank you for the words of appreciation your press has expressed for Canada and her part from one end of the United States to the other.

Canada's Glory.

I have had the opportunity of associating with our Canadian troops at the front, and I know it is their pride and their glory that they stood in the gap at St. Julien, in the second battle, and barred the way of Germany's march to the sea and saved the day, as the British commander-in-chief said. It is their glory that they fought that battle; it is their glory that they held an important sector of the salient. It is their glory to have taken part in the great battle of the Somme, and it is now their glory that they are given the privilege of being engaged in that long battle and defense upon the German defense at Vimy Ridge.

Our men at the front need no sympathy. They ask for none—all they ask is this, that when in fighting they fall there shall be other hands to grasp the flag that falls from their hands, and carry it on to victory, so that the cause of liberty and humanity may finally triumph.

The gallant men, the best young men of Canada, the young men from eighteen to forty, have gone to the front by thousands. They have laid down their lives; the young men of France and Britain, Belgium and Italy have done the same. They have made a glorious sacrifice.

FISH-FIGHTING.

An Absorbing National Sport in The Siamese Peninsula.

To the Siamese, fish-fighting is what cock-fighting is to the Filipino—a national sport.

The fighting fish of Siam is a tiny creature—so small that it is often kept in a tumbler of water, being fed on mosquito wrigglers. For centuries, in that country, it has been bred for purposes of combat.

It is a beautiful fish, with tail and fins relatively huge in size, and brilliantly colored. The males are the fighters. They will "tackle" one another any time at sight, always ready for a duel—their efforts being directed to disabling the adversary by biting off the fins.

When a fight is organized two of the fishes are placed in a glass bowl together. The duel promptly starts, and bets are made, as on a cock-fight. A Siamese "sport" will wager his wife or his child on such a combat, if his money resources are exhausted.

Fish-fighting in Siam is a Government monopoly. Such contests are required to pay a tax to the Government—ordinarily a percentage of the receipts. But this regulation is quite commonly evaded.

Blessing in Disguise.

If the law impels us to cut down our food allowances on account of war conditions it will be more of a blessing to humanity than a deprivation. Too much meat is consumed for the good of the Canadian people, especially by those who take no violent exercise. It is generally supposed that strength-giving food for men must consist of potatoes, bread and animal meat. Yet in India, where the men are strong—if not stronger than the English, Scotch or American—they live on vegetables alone. The Hindus are as fine a regiment of soldiers as any fighting with the allies in Europe. They are very big men, strong and long-lived. They are a living example of strength without meat.

Teacher in physiology class: "What is the office of the salivary glands?" Pupil: "The mouth."

ENGLISH COLLEGES DRAINED BY WAR

ONLY ARTS NOW STUDIED ARE THOSE OF DESTRUCTION.

Desolating Loneliness Characterizes Universities at Oxford and Cambridge.

The war seems more intensely real at England's university centers than anywhere else in the country, says a London writer. This was not so apparent in the early days of the conflict. The transformation is especially pronounced at Oxford and Cambridge, where there is a desolating loneliness of the college buildings, of the river and the playing fields.

Not only the undergraduate has gone from these seats of learning, but also the younger Don. Every one of military age, except the invalid and the crippled, has vanished. Whatever of life there is in the colleges is alien to the place.

Hospital and Cadet School.

The examination schools at Oxford have been transferred into a hospital. Part of the other buildings have been given up to training buildings for the army. Terms begin and end unheeded. The only students left are students of war; the only arts cultivated are those of destruction.

A. C. Benson, the widely known author and master of Cambridge, discussing recently the gradual transformation at the English seats of learning, said: "It was a question of instinct and feeling from the start. The high-spirited and adventurous went first, then the sedate sort; then the men of an altogether quieter type, and then those who were naturally averse to the fighting life."

Manufacture Weapons.

All the natural population of the universities and colleges has gone. What staffs are left are turning out death-dealing weapons. The staffs at nearly all the various departments at Leeds University are now doing war work of a most specialized kind. The coal, gas and fuel industries department is testing high explosives produced in Yorkshire and analyzing coal tar for toluene and benzene. The engineering department, besides other more elaborate duties, is teaching elementary machine work to intending munition workers. The textile industries department, the color chemistry department, the agricultural department are engaged by the Government to deal with army cloths, with dyes and with foodstuffs.

Outlining before Parliament the other day the work now being done at the universities, Herbert A. L. Fisher, head of the educational department of the country, said: "The professor and lecturer, the research assistant and the research student have suddenly become powerful assets to the nation. Whatever university you may choose to visit you will find it to be the scene of delicate and recondite investigation, resulting here in a more deadly explosive, there in a stronger army boot, or, again, in some improvement to the fast-advancing technique of aerial navigation."

A NOVEL SYSTEM.

Method of Heating Houses in Severe Climate of Korea.

A novel heating system called ondol has been devised by the Japanese living in Korea so that they may withstand the rigorous winter climate of that peninsula. In this arrangement the whole floor serves as a stove. The floor is first made with a layer of mud, which is intersected by three or four flues which radiate from the fire-place and converge into the chimney on the other side of the room. Large slabs of stone are laid over the mud floor, the joints being made air-tight with clay. A layer of clay is then added on top of the stone, and finally the whole is covered with thick oiled paper.

The fireplace is outside of the wall, and the smoke and heat pass through the flues in the floor to the opposite side of the house. In this way the whole room is effectively warmed. It is said that no stove is needed in such a room even on exceedingly cold days.

If you have worked till your back aches, lie face down to rest, with your feet higher than your head.

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—M. A. C.:—My seeding with grain last year was a failure. It did not catch. Would you recommend manuring and plowing the stubble for potatoes this year? Would it do for beans where potatoes grew last year? It was a big growth of clover, also manured, plowed under and potatoes planted. I want to reserve an old meadow to plow under for corn this year and will also have to plow last year's potato and corn ground for oats this year?

Answer:—The land where your seeding failed, if plowed up and then carefully manured, should make good potato ground this year. I would advise in addition to the manure about 400 pounds of fertilizer carrying 2 to 3% ammonia, 8 to 12% available phosphoric acid and 1 to 2% potash. Scatter this down the drill rows when you are planting the potatoes. A good method of application is to drop the seed pieces of potatoes and cover them lightly with soil, and then dust the fertilizer along over the hill and drills and finish the covering. This addition of available plantfood will give the crop a strong, vigorous start.

This land would do well for beans, also.

Question—R. L.:—I have a piece of land that has been run for years without clover or manure. This land is quite sandy and contains practically no humus. Now, if I apply 12 good loads of manure to the acre, which would be the most profitable crop for me to raise, corn or potatoes? I raised corn on similar land last year that went 60 crates to the acre, with manure. Would this ground hold moisture sufficient to grow a good crop of potatoes?

Answer:—If you have potato seed, by all means potatoes would be the most profitable crop for you to grow on the land in question. I would recommend adding fertilizer to the manure, as per answer to M. A. C. Under normal conditions you should not have any trouble from lack of moisture. If you have to buy potato seed, at present prices it may be more profitable to grow corn, but this you will have to decide from your own local conditions. If you seed it to corn, I would advise adding about 200 pounds of fertilizer to the acre, spreading it broadcast and working it into the ground before you plant the corn. It should carry from 2 to 3% ammonia and 8 to 10% phosphoric acid.

Question—W. A. C.:—I would like to get your opinion in regards to planting beans in hills, planted 28 inches each way. Do you think the yield would be as good as if they were drilled? They could be worked both ways and kept much cleaner and less seed would do. The seed is so high in price this year it would be quite a saving in the cost of the crop.

Answer:—I am very much in favor of planting beans in the hills, especially on land that is likely to be weedy or where disease has been prevalent. As a rule, the yield will be almost as high as if they were drilled and frequently better as disease is not so likely to spread from one plant to another. I would suggest the seed be tested to learn what percentage will germinate, and since seed is so high-priced, that the drill be also tested to see if it plants the quantity of seed desired. I would also put on about 200 to 300 pounds of fertilizer to the acre. The fertilizer may be put on broadcast and worked into the ground before the beans are planted, or it may be put on as the beans are planted if care is

taken to see that the fertilizer does not come in close contact with the beans in the soil.

Question—R. M.:—I have about sixteen acres of wheat that is badly killed in the low places, and I don't wish to plow the wheat up on account of expectations of a high price next year. Do you think it would be advisable to drag up these low places and sow to spring wheat? Could it all be harvested together? If so please tell me where seed could be procured and how and when it should be sown. If spring wheat is not advisable how would either buckwheat or beans be?

Answer:—If it is not already too late when you read this answer and you can secure the seed, I would advise the sowing of spring wheat where the winter wheat has killed out. It is almost impossible to tell whether the spring wheat and winter wheat could be harvested together or not. This would depend entirely on the weather and whether the two wheats ripen at the same time. In fact, I should expect them not to ripen together. You should sow the wheat at once. All that is necessary to do would be to harrow or disk up the ground and drill in the wheat. Perhaps you will be able to secure spring wheat seed in your community or from some of the elevator men. Unless you are able to get it close at hand it will be too late to sow it. In such case, either buckwheat or beans will make a splendid crop. In fact, I would prefer the planting of beans as they can be put in any time up to the last of June, just so they have time enough to ripen off before frost. In this case the ground should be thoroughly disked or harrowed up and worked down, after which the beans may be planted in rows 21 or 28 inches apart. A grain drill with part of the grain tubes stopped up offers the best means of planting the beans. When planted this way some fertilizer can also be applied. The best way probably is to stop up the fertilizer tube directly over the row containing the beans but allowing the fertilizer to run down the tubes on each side of the one dropping the beans.

Question—J. B. H.:—Isn't it considered poor policy to plant corn in ground that grew sugar beets last year, if only a light crop? There are two fields which are desired for corn and beans. One is sod and the other grew beets last year, soil about the same. Both corn and beans require rich ground, which one will be best to follow beets?

Answer:—Regarding beans and corn following sugar beets, the U. S. Department of Agriculture studied 115 farms and found that, following sugar beets, the yield of corn was increased by 12 bushels to the acre and beans 5 bushels. This would indicate that either corn or beans could be planted in the ground that was in sugar beets. From these figures we ought not to judge that sugar beets make the soil rich in fertility but rather because they are cultivated during the summer the soil is put in better tilth for the growing of the following crops. I would recommend that the sod ground be put to corn and that beans be put in the sugar beet land as beans do not do well on freshly turned sod or where too much fresh manure or organic matter is added to the soil. If about 300 pounds of fertilizer analyzing high in phosphoric acid are used on the corn land and probably 200 to 250 on the bean field, good crops should be secured this year.

should be fed. As a result, the calves are often overfed.

CONCRETE ON THE FARM

The Laying of Walks Around Farm Buildings a Convenience.

This has been called the age of concrete. This statement applies to the farm as elsewhere. Concrete floors and walls in a granary will keep out rats. Concrete floors in the stables will prevent the loss of the liquid manure and assist the farmer in the conservation of its fertility. Concrete is useful in curbing and covering the well to keep out dirt and disease. It can also be used for the floors of garages, which are rapidly increasing on farms. Other uses for concrete are numerous, but there is one purpose for which it is seldom used, i.e., laying a walk from the house to the barn. If such a walk were provided from the barn to the house the farmer could come to the house without getting his feet muddy, which would be highly appreciated by the housewife.

Fish Pond For The Farm.

Why shouldn't a farmer raise fish as well as chickens? Given proper fresh water supply and reasonable space for a pond, an astonishing quantity may be had in two or three years.

Poultry

Market in June.

All roosters, old hens, early broilers, green ducks.

During the first week in June, kill off, dispose of or remove from the flock, the male birds after the breeding season. Their presence in the flock after this date causes a loss of a million dollars a year to Canadian farmers through the sale of partially incubated and bad eggs in the produce which is marketed. All old hens should also be marketed at this date.

The proper way to carry a fowl is to place it under the arm, the head pointing to the rear, and the feet held firmly by the hand. In this way the bird can be carried for miles without the least discomfort to it or the person carrying it.

In former years, the common practice was to carry poultry by the legs, head hanging downward. This was a bad mode and one that never was used by regular poultrymen. When the head is hanging downward there is nothing to prevent a rush of blood to it, and it is the belief that many cases of vertigo can be traced to such acts of carelessness.

But still more cruel is lifting the body by their wings. Should the fowl struggle when thus handled, it is a very easy matter to snap the cords of the wings and thus permanently injure the bird.

Poultry roughly handled lose confidence in their attendant, and loss of confidence in the henry often has a bad effect upon the egg crop. Besides, any method that points the least bit toward cruelty should not be permitted. Gentleness is a virtue that even hens appreciate.

The mash for the chicks may consist of equal parts of bran, middlings and cornmeal, and half part of beef scrap, but the composition is more or less dependent on the feeds that are most available.

Pullets that are stunted by poor feeding during the first few weeks of their lives will prove a decided disappointment from the standpoint of their egg production.

The most effective method for body lice on hens is the application of a dilution of either mercurial ointment or blue ointment. Mercurial ointment contains fifty per cent. of metallic mercury. Blue ointment is a mixture consisting of sixty-seven per cent. of mercurial ointment and of thirty-three per cent. of vaseline and, therefore, contains thirty-three and one-third per cent. of mercury.

Beans a Valuable Crop.

Beans have a two-fold value. They rank among the valuable foods, containing a higher percentage of protein than wheat or oats, and even meat. Beans are also of value from a soil cultural aspect, as they belong to a most important class of agricultural plants termed legumes, which are capable of taking up indirectly the free nitrogen of the air and storing it in tubercles on the root system of the plants in a available form of plant food for future crops.

The last week of May or the first week in June is usually the most suitable time for planting, although the time of planting may vary slightly according to district and season, but should not be delayed after the soil has become warm and dry.

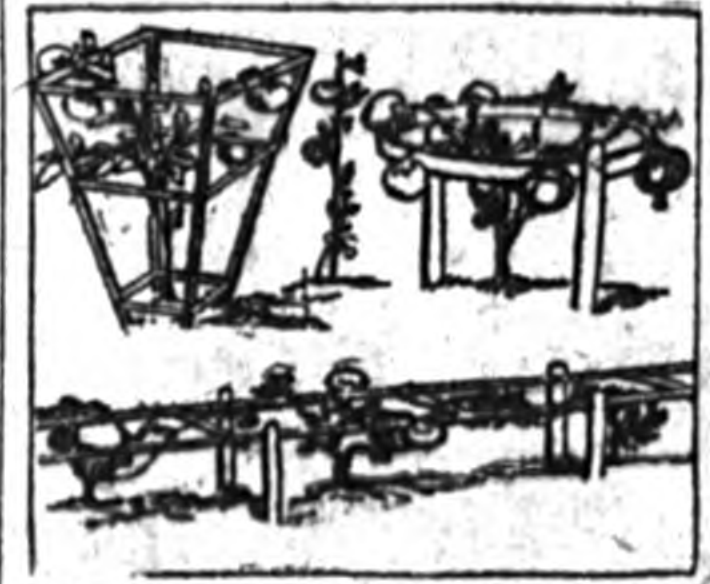
Some of the best yielding varieties of field beans are Pearce's Improved Tree, Schofield Pea, Medium or Navy, Common White Pea and white Wonder. These varieties require from 112 to 115 days in which to reach the proper stage of maturity for harvesting.

After planting, but before the plants appear, which will usually be from three to six days, depending largely upon the weather, it is advisable to harrow the soil lightly with a slant-tooth harrow or even a light smoothing harrow. This operation will break the crust, destroy weeds, help warm the soil and stimulate rapid germination of the seed and growth of the plants. As soon as possible

after the beans are up, and can be seen in the row, the single and two-row cultivators should be used. It should be the aim of every grower to keep the soil stirred on the surface. Thus as promptly as practicable after each rain and in time to prevent the forming of a crust the soil should be stirred by means of the cultivator. The work of cultivation also should be kept well in hand early in the season so that little cultivation need be given after the blossoming stage of growth has been reached.

Tomato Culture.

Tomato seed sown in boxes in the house in March will produce plants that will fruit the same season. Plants ready to be set out can be purchased from seedsmen. In buying plants select strong, sturdy plants, avoiding the tall drawn specimens that are frequently offered. Where tall, spindly plants of tomatoes must be used pinch off the top. This will check the up-



right growth temporarily and give the plants an opportunity of becoming stronger. It also causes them to branch.

There are several systems for growing tomatoes. Some prefer the one stem system; one or two stems only are trained to a long stake. This keeps the fruit off the ground and lets the sunlight and air reach all sides of the plants.

Another system is to set the plants under trellises made by running narrow strips of wood along stakes about two and a half feet above the surface of the ground. Two strips are run about two feet apart, braced with cross sections very two feet to form a rigid frame or trellis. The tomato plants are set out under the middle of this framework and trained up through the centre, the frame supporting the plants when they are laden with fruit.

Another method is to make a trellis the shape of a funnel, setting this over each plant. A barrel hoop on supports is another form of the same plan.

When grown on a large scale field culture is the system practised. The plants are set out in long, straight rows, cultivated by horse, and the vines are given no support. This system may be used also in small gardens.

SUMMER CAMPS IN FORESTS.

Plan Enabling Vacations to Be Spent in the Mountains.

Fresno, California, has secured the use of 15 acres on the shores of Huntington lake, in the Sierra national forest, on which to establish a camp to provide summer outings for 11,000 school children and their parents. California State Normal School now occupies a portion of the same forest. In connection with the regular six-weeks summer course, this school gives a course in woodcraft and general forestry subjects. The students visit the nearby Forest Service ranger stations and lookout towers, and study the Government's methods of fire protection.

Los Angeles was the first city in California to establish a vacation camp in the national forests. A tract of land in the Angeles forest has been rented, and a large camp built, costing about \$8,000. This camp consists of a log and stone lodge, 46 furnished cottages, tennis and croquet courts, baseball grounds and handball courts. A ten-day trip can be made at a cost which is within the reach of practically everyone. By this means thousands of residents of the city have been able to spend their vacations in the mountains.

FOOD SHORTAGE SUGGESTIONS

The Food Value of Buckwheat is High, As It Is Both a Flesh Producer and a Heat and Energy Producer.

By Henry G. Bell, Agronomist.

Buckwheat pancakes may form a welcome substitute for breakfast wheat cereal and bread toast, while wheat ranges around the \$2.50 a bushel mark. Buckwheat characteristics strongly recommend this crop for cereal production.

Buckwheat is a dry grain which can be stored. After wheat, corn and rye, buckwheat contains a maximum of food in a minimum of volume. Buckwheat is strong in both flesh producer and in energy and heat producer. It compares with wheat as follows:

Crop	Percent Water	Percent Protein (Flesh Producer)	Percent Carbohydrates (Heat and Energy Producer)	Fats	Fibre	Ash
Buckwheat	14	9.0	68.7	1.5	15.0	1.8
Wheat	14.4	13.0	69.4	1.6	3.0	1.7

Buckwheat yields from 10 to 40 bushels per acre. Buckwheat requires from 3 to 5 bushels of seed to the acre.

Buckwheat suits poor, light, dry land. It produces larger yields where additional fertility is supplied, 200 pounds per acre of fertilizer supplying one per cent. ammonia, 8 to 10 per cent. phosphoric acid, gives good results. This should be drilled in when the buckwheat is sown, or broadcast and worked into the seedbed by disking and harrowing. You can increase the effectiveness of high-priced farm labor by fertilizing the buckwheat. A yield of 20 to 30 bushels per acre uses the labor much more profitably than a yield of 10 bushels per acre.

Finally, buckwheat should be sown later than corn and the small grains. It is therefore an excellent crop for "filling in" where other crops fail. Buckwheat is quoted in Chicago at \$3.20 per bushel.

Buckwheat Strong Points. Food suited to storage, therefore, valuable for export. Thrives on comparatively poor soil. Makes quick and reasonably large returns. May be planted later than other crops; hence can be used to fill in "where other crops fail." Buckwheat matures in less than 100 days.



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.

"Reader":—1. Eggs should be preserved in water glass during March, April, May and June, when they are cheapest. 2. Protect the young cucumber plants from the striped beetle by covering them with wire netting. Spray with Bordeaux-arsenate of lead as soon as the plants appear; again at the appearance of the third leaf and a third time before the plants begin to form runners. See that the spray strikes under the leaves as well as on top. For the cabbage worm, dust with tobacco dust, pyrethrum, heliobore or spray with arsenate of lead or powder with dry arsenate.

"Enquirer":—Balfour is pronounced Bal—as in balance—four. It is very hard to convey the exact pronunciation of Joffe by phonetics, but the J is soft and the re is hardly sounded at all; it is almost as though it was written Joff, with the fs a mere breath. Viviani is pronounced Viv-e-a-n-e.

J. D. V.:—The following are the dates at which the several nations entered the European War:

1914, July 28, Austria and Serbia; August 1, Germany and Russia; August 3, France; August 4, Belgium and Great Britain; August 8, Montenegro; August 23, Japan; November 5, Turkey.

1915, May 23, Italy; June 3, San Marino; October 14, Bulgaria.

1916, March 8, Portugal; August 28, Rumania.

1917, April 6, United States of America; April 7, Cuba.

A. J. L.:—1. In the partly shaded location you describe, you should be able to grow lettuce, early or late cabbage, cauliflower, or spinach. Do not try beans, eggplants, corn, tomatoes. 2. Dahlias roots need warm soil and warm weather, so it is not safe to plant them at this time.

"School Girl":—The cause of the so-called "blackheads" is the clogging of the pores with dust and grease, which hardens and pits the face with tiny black specks. The first step is to thoroughly cleanse the skin. Every night wash thoroughly with warm

water and a good soap. Dry skin carefully, apply to the spots an ointment made of 1 ounce soap liniment and 1 ounce ether well mixed, and allow it to remain on during the night. Wash off in the morning with warm water and rinse with cold. Continue this treatment until the blackheads have disappeared. To contract the pores wipe the face with a little alcohol or eau de cologne. Frequently pimples appear with the blackheads, and when this is the case make an ointment of the following ingredients, 2 grams beta naphthol, 20 grams sulphur precipitate, 20 grams potash soap. Mix thoroughly and apply to the pimples at night. This preparation may be used at the same time as the blackhead ointment. Do not be discouraged if you see no improvement in your complexion as the weeks slip by. It sometimes requires months to get rid of pimples and blackheads.

"Perplexed":—1. A felon is an infection of the tissue around the finger nail. The constant application of a wet dressing, equal parts of alcohol and water, may check it. If it progresses a surgeon should be consulted, as the infection may cause great trouble. 2. Worry can check the secretion of gastric juices and also impair the normal motion of the stomach. 3. Greens and green vegetables are the best source of iron for blood building. 4. The eyes should have a rest from reading and from all kinds of fine work. Out-of-door recreation, such as gardening and almost any form of out-door employment will be found beneficial.

"Housewife":—Onions and water will remove the smell of paint from a room. Slice several onions, put them in a pail of water and stand the pail in the closed room over night.

W. A.:—Probably the reason baby cries when you lift him is that you hurt him by not lifting him properly. In lifting a baby, grasp the clothing just below the feet with your right hand, slip the left hand under the baby from below upward until the head is reached, supporting with the hand and lifting the child on the left arm.

Teaching Obedience

"Do you think," asks a mother, "that my little boy of three is too young to readily obey?"

No and yes. The very fact that the question is asked is evidence that the child was not taught to obey earlier; if he had the mother would have very little difficulty in securing obedience at present. It is both possible and practicable to begin to teach obedience when little folk are from one to two years old, and taught thus early it becomes second nature, and parents avoid the very distressing and humiliating contest of wills between themselves and the children, who simply must be taught to take and act upon the advice of a wiser and older person, both for their own protection and for the comfort and well-being of others.

Yet in most things, and especially in child training, there is a golden mean. While obedience must be expected, severity must be avoided. The overexaction of obedience results in an objectionable tyranny, be it ever so velvet-sheathed, that is dangerous because the child loses the power of initiative. His will becomes flabby from want of use and he slowly but surely becomes incapable of any effective action except when under the direction and guidance of another—a nice prospect for the days when he must shift for himself and perhaps for a family.

Therefore, one must constantly bear in mind the physical, mental and spiritual helplessness of children, and for that reason if for no other refrain from taking advantage of them. An unbelievable number of parents are bullies of the most objectionable type. There should be a sufficient amount of obedience with a requisite amount of liberty and freedom, so that there may be ample opportunity for the children to develop whatever natural initiative and independence they may have. To deliberately "break" a child's will is nothing short of crime; to prudently guide that will is the only wise course. It is not natural for a child to "want" to obey. Many of our greatest men were anything but "good" boys; their surplus energy and creative power spilled over into naughtiness, sometimes even waywardness, because more legitimate outlets were not suggested or offered them; and just here is where the guiding spirit of a wise and sympathetic adult is invaluable.

Have you not heard the mother who issues a seemingly inexhaustible stream of commands to her unfortunate offspring? Having heard, do you wonder that her young folk are lacking in respectful attention or are resentful, even rebellious? True, it is a constant temptation for the average parent to "don't" and "do" poor little Johnnies and Marys, but it is a temptation to be resisted, for you can readily see the demoralizing effect upon the child of receiving so many orders that it is impossible to obey them all. Give only commands and see to it that they are obeyed.

Give fewer "rush" orders. Children have their interests of play or work which it may be inconvenient for them to leave at a moment's notice. Given time to finish or to prepare for leaving, the child will render more cheerful and willing service.

Many "orders" or "commands" can be courteously changed to requests, such as "Mary, when you have finished making that mudpie, will you get mother a spool of thread?" instead of "Mary, get out of that mud instantly and go to the shop for me!" Do leave a child a "leg of self-respect" to stand upon while doing the will of another.

One of the best lessons for the very little tot is to come when called, the first lesson that we teach the puppy or the kitten. This early lesson will later bring the boy to your side just as promptly as it brought the toddler. One mother who began her teaching of obedience somewhat late said that once she had taught her boy to come immediately when he was called, just as he would if he were a loyal soldier and his captain summoned him, she felt that she was mistress of the situation, because the habit of implicit obedience in one thing was formed and it gradually influenced his conduct in others.

Keep in mind that the successful parent not only requests or commands but follows the order issued, and sees that they are obeyed. Better give a youngster no orders than to allow them to be disregarded.

Be sure to obtain the child's full attention before giving him instructions; he cannot then offer the excuse that he has not heard or did not understand. When it is practicable let the child have an explanation of why he must do thus and so, but also teach him that, like a soldier, he must learn to obey without being given the reason, knowing that it must be good as coming from his parents.

And do let your "yes" be "yes" and your "no" be "no," never changing it unless justice and circumstances warrant such a change. Thus will you have peace in your household.

The Retort Courteous.

The following anecdote is carefully preserved by a family whose Scotch ancestors took a rise out of the great lexicographer:

Hostess—"Dr. Johnson, what do you think of our Scotch brot?"

Dr. Johnson—"Madam, in my opinion it's only fit for pigs."

Hostess—"Then have some more."

That Feminine Intuition.

When a man is in love with a girl he should tell her as a matter of form, though the chances are that she knew it before he did.

The Dairy

Give each calf a chance to drink water at least twice each day.

What the cream separator has done for farmers in the way of improved and labor-saving methods of creaming milk, the milk machine will do in milking cows, which is one of the most troublesome jobs on a dairy farm.

W. H. Johnstone of Moose Jaw, Sask., who uses a three-unit milking machine, says that two men can run machine, weigh milk and strip twenty cows per hour. He used the machine on thirty cows the first morning.

A test of the whole herd does not give the needed information; this matter of cow-testing is a strict question of individual capacity.

Sixty patrons of two creameries in Prince Edward Island averaged 884 pounds of fat per herd, after two years of cow-testing these sixty herds averaged 955 pounds of fat; this is a gain of seventy-one pounds of fat per herd, or eight per cent.

When we consider that a five-dollar calf may grow into a hundred-dollar sow, it seems preposterous to send it to the butcher.

Too many farmers do not realize the feeding value of skim milk. They think that because the fat has been removed a much larger quantity of milk

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